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What is What in the International Arena
(supplementary reading for students of International
Relations)

*Учебное пособие по домашнему чтению для студентов
по специальности «международные отношения»*

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Учебное пособие *What is What in the International Arena* (supplementary reading for students of International Relations) представляет собой учебное пособие по домашнему чтению для студентов по специальности «международные отношения».

Пособие состоит из двенадцати уроков, в каждой из которых собраны задания, предназначенные для развития различных видов речевой деятельности. Каждый урок структурно состоит из двух частей: текста и заданий на отработку лексического и фактического материала урока, закрепления пройденного лексического и изученного грамматического материала.

В издание включены задания разного типа сложности, что позволяет успешно использовать его в группах студентов с разной языковой подготовкой.

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Unit 1

Red Cross

The Red Cross is an international organization concerned with the alleviation of human suffering and the promotion of public health. The world-recognized symbol of mercy and absolute neutrality is the Red Cross or Red Crescent flag.

History

The creation of the Red Cross was spurred by the publication of *Un Souvenir de Solferino* (1862), an account by Jean Henri Dunant of the suffering endured by the wounded at the battle of Solferino in 1859. Dunant, a Swiss citizen, urged the formation of voluntary aid societies for relief of such war victims. He also asked that service to military sick and wounded be neutral. The Societe genoise d'Utilite publique, a Swiss welfare agency, actively seconded Dunant's suggestion, the result being the formation (1863) of the organization that became known as the Red Cross. The next year, delegates from 16 nations met in Switzerland, and the Geneva Convention of 1864 for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick of Armies in the Field was adopted and signed by 12 of the nations represented. It provided for the neutrality of the medical personnel of armed forces, the humane treatment of the wounded, the neutrality of civilians who voluntarily assisted them, and the use of an international emblem to mark medical personnel and supplies. In honor of Dunant's nationality, a red cross on a white background-the Swiss flag with colors reversed-was chosen as this symbol. The original Geneva Convention, its subsequent revisions, and allied treaties such as The Hague Convention for naval forces and the Prisoner of War Convention have been signed (although not always ratified) by almost all countries and their dependencies. The International Committee of the Red Cross was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1917, 1944, and, with the League of Red Cross Societies, in 1963.

The International Movement of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent

The blanket agency for all Red Cross groups, formerly known as the International Red Cross, changed its name in 1986 to the International Movement of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent in order to encompass a number of Arab

branches. It sponsors the International Red Cross Conference (instituted 1867), the highest deliberative body of the organization. The conference meets every four years, and its membership consists of representatives from each national society and from several international committees. There are national Red Cross societies in over 175 countries of the world, each a self-governing organization, and two international groups with headquarters in Geneva: the International Committee of the Red Cross (established in 1863), composed of 25 Swiss citizens and serving as a neutral intermediary in time of war, with special interest in the welfare of prisoners of war; and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (founded as the League of Red Cross Societies in 1919), a federation of national societies for mutual help, cooperation, and program development, especially in time of peace. All societies are supported by membership fees and popular subscriptions, and a number receive government subsidies in addition.

The work of the Red Cross has been greatly expanded since the end of World War II, and it has moved into many fields. It has taken on extensive refugee relief activities, helping to care for refugees of warfare, drought, and ethnic conflicts all over the world, including Hungary (1956), Somalia (1992), Rwanda (1994), and the former Yugoslavia (throughout the 1990s). During the Korean War, the International Red Cross suggested (1952) the first exchange of prisoners and sick and wounded combatants. The group also coordinated international relief efforts following natural disasters, such as the massive cyclone and tidal waves that hit East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in 1970 and left almost a half million dead, the hurricane that hit Honduras in 1974, and the earthquakes in Armenia (1988) and Turkey (1999).

The American Red Cross

The American Red Cross was organized (1881) by Clara Barton and received its first federal charter in 1900. In 1905, it was brought into closer relationship with the government when a new congressional charter was granted. The charter was revised in 1947. The organization, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. The president of the United States is honorary chairman of the society, responsible for the appointment of its president and

seven other members of its board of governors. The American Red Cross puts special emphasis on disaster relief, services to the armed forces and veterans, and public health and safety programs. The nationwide Red Cross blood program is a comprehensive system designed to collect, store, treat, and distribute blood and blood products to the ill and injured throughout the United States.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Find the English equivalents to the following words and expressions:

Международное движение красного креста и красного полумесяца; облегчать человеческие страдания; беспристрастный посредник; совещательный орган; взаимная помощь; добровольные пожертвования; военные действия; наводнение; противоборствующая сторона, противник; взнос; почетный председатель; гражданское лицо; в честь.

Exercise 2. Find appropriate Russian equivalents to:

Spur (v.), welfare, second (v.), extensive/ intensive, personnel/personal, provide for, humane treatment/ human sufferings, subsequent revisions, ally (v.), dependency

Exercise 3. Find the words in the text which mean:

lessening; becoming better; to surround; a person who has been drive out of his own country and needs shelter; a stress (in speech); catastrophe, very bad accident; reducing pain, tension.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

1. What is this organization concerned with?
2. How did the account of Jean Henri Dunant spur the creation of the Red Cross?
3. When was the Red Cross created?
4. What do you know about the Geneva Convention of 1864? What did the Convention provide for?
5. Why was the Red Cross on the white field chosen as a symbol of the Red Cross?

6. Why was it necessary to change the symbol of the organization and to add the Red Crescent?
7. What is the role of the Red Cross Conference?
8. What is the structure of the Red Cross? How are all the societies supported?
9. When was the first exchange of prisoners and sick combatants suggested?
10. Who organized the American Red Cross? What are the peculiarities of the American Red Cross?
11. What is the purpose of the Red Cross blood program?
12. What do you know about the work of this organization in Russia?

Exercise 5. Find out the differences between

humane-human; subsequent consequent; reward-award; personnel-personal;

Choose the right variant:

1. The archeologists have found some humane/ human skeletons.
2. In our point of view, we can hardly speak of a human/ humane method of killing animals.
3. The symbol of the Red Cross and Red Crescent is used to mark medical personnel/ personal.
4. She is studying personal/ personnel management.
5. The letter was marked "personal/ personnel".
6. We made plans for a visit, but consequent/ subsequent difficulties with the car prevented it.
7. He was generously rewarded/ awarded.
8. A referee rewarded/ awarded a free kick.
9. Severe flooding was subsequent / consequent on heavy rains.

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks in the sentences.

1. The Red Cross organization was the first to suggest the ... of prisoners and sick and wounded
2. The Geneva Convention provided ... the neutrality of the medical personnel of armed forces.

3. The civilians assisted the medical
4. The organization is supported by popular
5. One the peculiarities of the American Red Cross is that it is supported only by ...

....

6. He was ... the first prize and became the ... chairman of our School Club.

Exercise 7. Translate into English:

Филиппины: Красный Крест оказывает пострадавшим жизненно важную помощь

Тропический шторм Ваши, также известный как Сендонг, вызвал масштабное наводнение на юге Филиппин и унес жизни почти одной тысячи человек. Помимо этого, серьезно пострадали объекты инфраструктуры.

В связи с тем, что потоками воды смыло целые деревни, а объекты системы водоснабжения в наиболее пострадавших провинциях Минданао и Висайя претерпели серьезные разрушения, важнейшей задачей на сегодняшний день является обеспечение населения питьевой водой и продовольствием. Многие люди лишились всего своего имущества, и кроме нательной одежды у них ничего нет.

Предоставление чрезвычайной помощи

С целью поддержки операций помощи, координацию которых осуществляет Филиппинский Красный Крест (ФКК) в сотрудничестве с Международной Федерацией обществ Красного Креста и Красного Полумесяца, МККК немедленно доставил в пострадавший район 3 тысячи наборов, куда вошли продукты питания (рыбные консервы и рис), предметы домашнего обихода (противомоскитные сетки, одеяла, канистры и др.) и гигиенические принадлежности (мыло и др.). Благодаря этому, в течение первых 48 часов с начала стихийного бедствия получили помощь 18 тысяч человек в трех наиболее пострадавших районах – Кагаян-де-Оро, Илиган и Букидон.

Exercise 8. Summarize the text.

Unit 2

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND.

UNICEF, an agency of the UN, was established as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund in December 1946, by the General Assembly, to help children in the war-devastated countries of Europe. The present name was adopted in 1953 when the fund was made a permanent agency. At that time the General Assembly enlarged the organization's mandate to address the problems of children in the developing world. Today UNICEF helps develop long-range programs for children and women, particularly in the least developed countries. It is the largest international agency in the world devoted exclusively to the welfare of children.

UNICEF provides basic education and community-based health care, including immunization, and technical assistance and supplies for community water schemes and environmental sanitation. Both action and advocacy focus on mobilizing community and societal support to reduce infant mortality and improve the quality of children's lives.

The agency is directed by an executive board of members from 44 nations, which meets formally once each year. It is administered by an executive director, a headquarters staff in New York City, and representatives in some 100 nations of the world. In the industrialized countries, voluntary agencies and national committees also support UNICEF by advocating for children and by fund raising.

Funding is entirely voluntary. UNICEF is supported mainly by governments that annually contribute about two-thirds of the budget. The remainder is raised in special campaigns and from the sale of greeting cards, as well as other private fund-raising initiatives. Most of the monies go toward child health, water supply and sanitation, and nutritional and educational needs.

The agency was awarded the 1965 Nobel Peace Prize.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES.

UNHCR, a commission under the jurisdiction of the UNITED NATIONS, was created for the purpose of providing international legal protection for refugees and facilitating their voluntary repatriation or resettlement in new national communities. Established by a General Assembly resolution, the office began operating in 1951. Before its establishment, the identification, registration, care, legal protection, repatriation, and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons were the responsibilities of the International Refugee Organization, a former UN specialized agency.

UNHCR provides protection and material assistance to refugees on a purely social, humanitarian, and nonpolitical basis. It has a global mandate, covering not only refugees who cross international boundaries but also, in certain cases, persons displaced within their own countries through civil wars or other disturbances. When the office was founded, it was concerned chiefly with problems of European refugees. Since the mid-1950s, however, problems have arisen in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the former Soviet Union that have led to an increasing number of refugees from these areas.

During the civil war in East Pakistan in 1971, which resulted in the establishment of the independent state of Bangladesh, some 10 million residents of that area fled into West Bengal Province, India. The commission became the focal point for all aid provided to the refugees through the UN system. The largest such single operation in the 20th century, it was completed in 1972. During the first half of the 1990s, UNHCR conducted major programs in Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam), the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti, and Kenya), central Africa (Rwanda and Burundi), southern Africa (Mozambique), and the former Yugoslavia; among Kurdish refugees in Iraq; among Afghan refugees in Pakistan; and on behalf of Burmese Muslims who had fled to Bangladesh.

In 1998, UNHCR estimated the number of “persons of concern” at about 22.4 million, including nearly 12 million refugees, more than 900,000 asylum seekers, 3.5 million returnees, and almost 6 million internally displaced persons and others. Aerial bombardment of Yugoslavia by the NATO from March through June 1999 left

UNHCR with the challenge of coordinating relief efforts for more than 750,000 Kosovo war refugees, most of them in Albania and Macedonia, as well as an estimated 500,000 to 600,000 people who were believed to be in desperate condition inside KOSOVO.

UNHCR is run by the high commissioner, who is elected by and reports to the General Assembly, with the aid of an executive committee consisting of representatives of 53 member countries. The organization has its headquarters in Geneva and field offices in more than 120 nations. The commission is supported by voluntary financial contributions, mainly from the Western industrial nations and Japan. The annual budget rose from about \$540 million in 1990 to more than \$1 billion annually in the late 1990s.

In recognition of its humanitarian activities, UNHCR was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1954 and again in 1981.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Match the word with its definitions, then translate them into Russian:

Word	definition	Translation into Russian
war-devastated	An office working constantly on a regular basis	
permanent agency	Which covers a long distance	
Facilitating	Dealing with/ concerning solely	
Devoted exclusively	Happiness, freedom from want	
the welfare (of children)	Hygiene / keeping clean	
Sanitation	Related to a particular society	

societal	Offices which do work because they want to without expecting to be paid in return	
infant mortality	Death of babies	
voluntary agencies	Gathering money	
fund raising	To give money/ help to something that many people are already involved in	
contribute	Every year	
annually	That makes things easier	
Monies	The person or thing you pay most attention to	
Nutritional	Sums of money	
Repatriation/ resettlement	To leave somewhere very quickly in order to escape danger	
asylum seekers	People looking for a place of refuge	
Focal point	Right for food, health and growth	
flee into	Sending back to the original country	
Aerial bombardment	Lying waste and deserted because of the war	

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. What do the abbreviations UNICEF and UNHCR mean?
2. When was the UNICEF established? What was its name then? What was its primary purpose?
3. When was the name changed? What was the change connected with?
4. What programs does it develop?
5. What does it provide? What does the action focus on?
6. What is the structure of the UNICEF?
7. Who provides funding for the UNICEF? How is the money raised?
8. Why was the UNHCR created? What organization is responsible for its establishment? What organization did it substitute?

9. What is the main purpose of this organization?
10. What problems did it use to deal with? Why was the scope of problems broadened?
11. When was the first successful operation conducted?
12. What is the structure of UNHCR ?
13. How is the commission supported?

Exercise 3. Find English equivalents in the text:

противостояние, устанавливать баллистические ракеты, осуждать, наложить блокаду, пусковые установки для баллистических ракет, полномасштабная ответная операция, демонтировать.

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

ЮНИСЕФ — это Детский фонд Организации Объединенных Наций

Основная цель работы ЮНИСЕФ в Российской Федерации — защита и поддержка прав детей. ЮНИСЕФ работает в России с 1997 года.

В Российской Федерации ЮНИСЕФ сотрудничает с партнерами, федеральными и региональными органами власти, а также некоммерческими организациями для обеспечения права каждого ребенка расти и воспитываться в семье, продвижения здорового образа жизни, создания инклюзивного общества, где все дети могут пользоваться всеми своими правами и не подвергаться дискриминации, независимо от происхождения, социального статуса, состояния здоровья или физических возможностей.

Три новых многофункциональных молодежных центра открылись в 2011 в Чеченской Республике, Республике Дагестан и Кабардино-Балкарской Республике в рамках проекта, завершающего многолетнюю программу Детского фонда ООН (ЮНИСЕФ) на Северном Кавказе.

Проект, реализация которого осуществлялась при поддержке Агентства США по международному развитию (USAID), предусматривал такие направления, как развитие в регионе молодежного предпринимательства,

повышение потенциала неправительственных организаций, работающих в молодежной сфере, а также создание дополнительных условий для творческой и профессиональной самореализации молодежи.

Работа по созданию центров включала в себя не только поставку необходимого инвентаря и оборудования, но также организацию специальных образовательных мероприятий и семинаров для юных активистов и волонтеров. Именно они должны стать настоящими хозяевами центров, двери которых теперь открыты для всех сверстников, желающих овладеть компьютерной грамотой, заняться изучением английского языка, позаниматься в тренажерном зале, и просто весело провести время.

Exercise 5. Find synonyms and antonyms to:

withdraw (v), denounce(v), increase(v), install(v), clandestine (v). Make up your sentences with the words.

Exercise 6. Reproduce the chapter.

Unit 3

WATERGATE AFFAIR

Watergate affair, in US history, is a series of scandals involving the administration of President Richard M. Nixon; more specifically, the burglarizing of the Democratic Party national headquarters in the Watergate apartment complex in Washington, D.C.

The Watergate Break-in.

On June 17, 1972, police apprehended five men attempting to break into and wiretap Democratic Party offices. With two other accomplices they were tried and convicted in January, 1973. All seven men were either directly or indirectly employees of President Nixon's reelection committee, and many persons, including the trial judge, John J. Sirica, suspected a conspiracy involving higher-echelon government officials. In March, James McCord, one of the convicted burglars, wrote a letter to Sirica charging a massive cover-up of the burglary. His letter transformed the affair into a political scandal of unprecedented magnitude.

The Investigations.

When a special Senate committee investigating corrupt campaign practices, headed by Senator Sam Ervin, began nationally televised hearings into the Watergate affair, former White House counsel John Dean testified that the burglary was approved by former Attorney General John Mitchell with the knowledge of chief White House advisers John Ehrlichman and H. R. (Bob) Haldeman; he further accused President Nixon of approving the cover-up.

Attorney General Elliot Richardson appointed (May, 1973) a special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, to investigate the entire affair; Cox and his staff began to uncover widespread evidence of political espionage by the Nixon reelection committee, illegal wiretapping of citizens by the administration, and corporate contributions to the Republican Party in return for political favors. In July, 1973, it was revealed that presidential conversations in the White House had been tape recorded since 1971; Cox sued Nixon to obtain the tapes, and Nixon responded by ordering Richardson to fire him. Richardson resigned instead, and his assistant,

William Ruckelshaus, also refused and was himself fired. Solicitor General Robert Bork finally fired Cox (Oct. 20, 1973) in what became known as the Saturday Night Massacre.

Nixon's action led to calls from the press, from government officials, and from private citizens for his impeachment, and the House of Representatives empowered its Judiciary Committee to initiate an impeachment investigation. Meanwhile, in response to a public outcry against the dismissal of Cox, President Nixon appointed a new special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, and released to Judge Sirica the tapes of the Watergate conversations subpoenaed by Cox. Jaworski subsequently obtained indictments and convictions against several high-ranking administration officials; one of the grand juries investigating the Watergate affair named Nixon as an unindicted coconspirator and turned its evidence over to the Judiciary Committee.

Responding to public pressure, in Apr., 1974, Nixon gave the Judiciary Committee edited transcripts of his taped conversations relating to Watergate; however, Nixon's actions failed to halt a steady erosion of confidence in his administration, and by the middle of 1974 polls indicated that a majority of the American people believed that the President was implicated in the Watergate cover-up. On July 24, 1974, the Supreme Court affirmed a lower court ruling that ordered Nixon to turn over to special prosecutor Jaworski additional subpoenaed tapes relating to the cover-up. Meanwhile, the House Judiciary Committee completed its investigation and adopted (July 27-30) three articles of impeachment against President Nixon; the first article, which cited the Watergate break-in, charged President Nixon with obstruction of justice.

Nixon's Resignation and the Aftermath.

On August 5, Nixon made public the transcripts of three recorded conversations that were among those to be given to Jaworski. At the same time he admitted that he had been aware of the Watergate cover-up shortly after the break-in occurred and that he had tried to halt the Federal Bureau of Investigation's inquiry into the break-in. Several days later (August 9) Nixon resigned and was succeeded by Gerald R. Ford.

President Ford issued a pardon to Nixon for any and all crimes that he might have committed while President. However, Nixon's chief associates, Haldeman, Ehrlichman, and Mitchell, were among those convicted (Jan. 1, 1975) for their role in the affair. In addition to the governmental upheaval that resulted from the Watergate affair, the scandal provoked widespread loss of confidence in public officials and tended to foster a general suspicion of government agencies.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Find the English equivalents in the text to the following words and phrases:

Совершать кражу со взломом; понимать, предчувствовать, предполагать, задерживать; перехватывать телефонные сообщения, подслушивать; сообщник, соучастник, событие беспрецедентного масштаба, вызывать в суд; обвинительный акт, вердикт большого жюри, предъявление обвинения; их судили и вынесли приговор; слушание дела; давать свидетельские показания; расследовать; потребовать в судебном порядке; быть замешанным в чем-либо; генеральный прокурор; предъявить обвинение в учинении препятствий правосудию; издавать помилование; перестановки в правительстве, опрос общественного мнения.

Exercise 2. Which of the words in the text denote the following and translate them into Russian:

to arrest a criminal; burglary; plot; hiding of a scandal; removal from job; what takes place after a catastrophe; great change, disturbance; bring up a child; encourage an idea; charging with treason or crime against the state.

Exercise 3. Translate into English:

Уотергейтское дело - разбирательство противозаконных действий ряда лиц в связи с попыткой установить подслушивающие устройства в штаб-квартире Демократической партии в Вашингтоне во время избирательной кампании 1972 года.

17 июня 1972 года, за четыре месяца до президентских выборов в США, в штаб-квартире Национального комитета Демократической партии,

располагавшейся в гостиничном комплексе "Уотергейт" в Вашингтоне, были взяты с поличным несколько человек, устанавливавших подслушивающие устройства.

Расследование дела поручили специально созданной группе сотрудников ФБР, руководство которой доверили заместителю директора ФБР Марку Фелту. Расследование продолжалось более двух лет. Журналисты из газеты The Washington Post Боб Вудвард и Карл Бернштейн регулярно писали об этом инциденте, ссылаясь на своего информатора.

В ноябре 1972 года президент Никсон одержал победу на президентских выборах.

В 1973 году публикации The Washington Post и других средств массовой информации, а также раздражение общественности заставили Сенат США обратить внимание на Уотергейт. В начале 1973 года Сенат создал специальный комитет, в задачи которого входило расследование всех обстоятельств дела и возможной причастности к нему сотрудников администрации США и самого президента Никсона. Несмотря на все усилия президента и его окружения, остановить расследование не удалось.

В ходе расследования выяснилось, что на деньги предвыборного штаба президента Никсона Белый дом создал группу для шпионажа за своими противниками, действовавшую при поддержке и в сотрудничестве с ЦРУ.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

1. Why is Watergate affair called a series of scandals? When and how did Watergate affair begin and what were the results?
2. How was president Nixon connected with the affair? Why was President Nixon charged with obstruction to justice?
3. Is impeachment a hard enough punishment for a president in the cases of this kind?
4. Should a president and higher echelon government official be sued according to the ordinary justice?

5. Why did Nixon refuse to deliver the tapes which were necessary for the investigation of the entire affair? Do you see any reasons why he released these tapes, subpoenaed by Cox to Judge Sirica?
6. Was President Nixon guilty, in your opinion? If so, why did President Ford issue pardon to him, though his chief associates were convicted?
7. Can wiretapping and political espionage be acceptable if the security of a country is concerned?

Exercise 5. Fill in the table

Noun	verb	Adjective/ participle
	burglarize	
Conviction		
	approve	
	resign	
Investigation/		
Dismissal		
		apprehensive

Now insert the necessary words in the following sentences:

1. "I did not really want it anyway" said he with a ... sign.
2. They were ... of murder.
3. I have read an article about an escaped .../ you will have to ..., otherwise you will be ...
4. You will have to choose between ... and
5. We waited for the verdict of the jury with great
6. He ... from his post because he was offered a better job.
7. I hope that our arrangements will meet your ...
8. She watched him with a/an... smile.
9. You've made a decision and I thoroughly ... of it.
10. She was ... about her son's safety.
11. This was her third ... of stealing.

12. The police ... him for a break in.

13. He has been ... and found blameless.

Exercise 6. Give the summary of the text.

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Unit 4

DIPLOMACY

Diplomacy is practices and institutions by which nations conduct their relations with one another. Originally, the English term *diplomatics* referred to the care and evaluation of official papers or archives, many of which were treaties. In the 18th century diplomatic documents increasingly meant those pertaining to international relations, and the term *diplomatic corps* was used to signify the body of ambassadors, envoys, and officials attached to foreign missions. In 1796 the British philosopher Edmund Burke castigated the French for their “double diplomacy” during the Napoleonic Wars; since then the term *diplomacy* has been associated with international politics and foreign policy.

History of diplomacy

As soon as people organized themselves into separate social groups, the necessity of regularizing contacts with representatives of other groups became apparent. Even the earliest civilizations had rules for interaction.

Early Development.

The first civilization to develop an orderly system of diplomacy was ancient Greece. Ambassadors and special missions were sent from city to city to deliver messages and warnings, to transfer gifts, and to plead the cases of their own people before the rulers of other city-states. These diplomatic missions, however, were occasional and sporadic.

With the decline of Greece and the rise of the Roman Empire, the Greek system of diplomacy disappeared. As Rome expanded, its diplomacy served the purposes of conquest and annexation. The Romans were not inclined to coexist with other states on the basis of mutual interests. Rome issued commands; it did not negotiate.

For almost a thousand years after the fall of Rome, Europeans thought of themselves not as members of separate nations but rather as members of smaller groups vaguely bound to some feudal overlord. Although localities had relations from

time to time, no record exists of any formal diplomatic practices during the Middle Ages.

Renaissance Diplomacy.

Modern diplomacy had its origins during the Italian Renaissance. Early in the 15th century, a group of city-states developed in Italy, but none could dominate the rest, and all feared conquest by the others. The rulers of most of the city-states gained their positions through force and cunning. Because they could not count on the loyalty of their subjects, these rulers hoped to maintain allegiance by seeking foreign conquest and treasure. They sought opportunities to increase their power and expand their domain and were always concerned about the balance of power on the Italian Peninsula.

Although Renaissance diplomacy was especially vicious and amoral, the Italian city-states developed a number of institutions and practices that still exist:

1) They introduced a system of permanent ambassadors who represented the interests of their states by observing, reporting, and negotiating.

2) Each state created a foreign office that evaluated the written reports of the ambassadors, sent instructions, helped to formulate policies, and kept vast records.

3) Together they developed an elaborate system of protocol, privileges, and immunities for diplomats. Ambassadors and their staffs were granted freedom of access, transit, and exit at all times. Local laws could not be used to impede an ambassador in carrying out duties, but ambassadors could be held accountable if they actually committed crimes, such as theft or murder.

4) The concept of extraterritoriality was established. Under this principle, an embassy in any state stood on the soil of its own homeland, and anyone or anything within the embassy compound was subject only to the laws of its own country.

The Language of Diplomacy.

Until the 17th century, Latin was the language of diplomacy because it was the universal language of all educated Europeans. From the 17th century on, however, French increasingly became the language of diplomacy because of the preeminence

of France in Europe, the precision of the language, and its use as the “court language” throughout Europe.

The U.S. entry into World War I marked the rise of English as a second language of diplomacy. During the interwar period, the records of the League of Nations were kept in English and French. After World War II, the framers of the UN sought to create a five-language system. Simultaneous translations of French, English, Russian, Spanish, and Chinese take place at all meetings. Most UN documents, however, are published only in French, English, and Spanish. When treaties or conventions are drafted, the parties designate one language—usually French or English—as the basis for any discussions about meanings or interpretations.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Translate the words into Russian: pertaining to, castigate, attached to, sporadic, locality, cunning, maintain, allegiance, vicious, annexation, subject to, precision, designate

Exercise 2. Find the words in the text which mean:

посланник; дипломатический представитель; уполномоченный министр (обыкн. о дипломатических представителях второго ранга); *или* делегат, посланец, представитель, агент, доверенное лицо; посол, посланец, вестник; представитель; взаимный интерес; вести переговоры, договариваться, обсуждать условия; препятствовать (послу) в выполнении им его обязанностей; издавать приказы; увеличить власть; расширить владения или сферу влияния; рассчитывать на; упадок, распад; превосходство

Exercise 3. Answer the questions:

- 1) What is diplomacy?
- 2) What is the difference between the modern understanding of the word and the term *diplomatics*?

- 3) When did the term *diplomacy* begin to be associated with international politics and foreign policy? Why?
- 4) Where did the first system of diplomacy develop? What were the duties of ambassadors? Could we really speak of diplomatic missions concerning ancient Greece?
- 5) Why did the Greek system of diplomacy disappear?
- 6) What was the difference between the Greek and Roman diplomacy?
- 7) Why is Renaissance diplomacy called vicious and immoral? Do you agree?
- 8) Which principles were introduced during the Renaissance?
- 9) Why was Latin the official language of diplomacy till the 17th century?
- 10) Why was it replaced with French? When?
- 11) When and why did English become the second language of diplomacy?
- 12) How many official languages does the UN use? What are they?

Exercise 4. Translate into English:

В Брюсселе прошёл экстренный саммит ЕС

Накануне в Брюсселе открылся саммит стран ЕС, главными вопросами которого являются проблема долгового кризиса, а также проект нового союза бюджетной стабильности. Новый союз будет основан на бюджетно-налоговом соглашении, предполагающем усиление контроля за расходованием бюджетных средств и объемами госдолга.

В документе отмечается, что страны Евросоюза придают особое значение стимулированию процесса создания новых рабочих мест, в первую очередь, для молодежи. "Без ускорения экономического роста не может быть решена проблема 23 млн безработных в Евросоюзе", - подчеркивается в заявлении.

Бюджетный пакт, представленный в понедельник на чрезвычайном неформальном саммите ЕС в Брюсселе, совершенно не удовлетворяет Прагу, заявил в кулуарах саммита премьер-министр Чехии Петр Нечас. "Если Чехия не

сможет принимать полноправного участия в переговорах о еврозоне, то по существу этот договор не даёт нам ничего, абсолютно ничего", - сказал Нечас, слова которого приводит Чешское информагентство ЧТК.

Exercise 5. Fill in the table:

verb	adjective	Noun	verb	adjective	noun
enter			expand		
relate			incline		
attach				separate	
Associate					Origin/original
		necessity	maintain		
represent			impede		
	apparent				preeminence
interact			-----		precision
develop			designate		
deliver			transfer		

Exercise 6. Finish the sentences using one of the words from the table above.

1. The company is well known for extraordinary charges for theof goods.
2. He notices nothing but what ...to himself.
3. Our trade with China is steadily....
4. The director plans to ...the firm into an international company.
5. The company has abandoned plans for further
6. He is very ... about dates and facts.
7. The Ukraine policy concerning the... of gas to Europe is an ... to progress in Russian- Ukraine relations.

Exercise 7. Reproduce the text.

Unit 5

HISTORY OF ESPIONAGE

Intelligence was early recognized as a vital tool of statecraft—of diplomacy or war. Writing almost 2500 years ago, the Chinese military theorist Sun Tzu (fl. 6th cent. BC) stressed the importance of intelligence. His book *The Art of War* (c. 500 BC) gave detailed instructions for organizing an espionage system that would include double agents and defectors. Intelligence, however, was haphazardly organized by rulers and military chiefs until the rise of nationalism in the 18th century and the growth of standing armies and diplomatic establishments.

The 19th Century.

Political espionage is thought to have first been used systematically by Joseph Fouché, duc d'Otrante, minister of police during the French Revolution and the reign of Napoleon. Under Fouché's direction, a network of police agents and professional spies uncovered conspiracies to seize power organized by the Jacobins and by Bourbon Royalist émigrés. The Austrian statesman Prince von Metternich also established an efficient organization of political and military spies early in the 19th century.

Better known than either of these organizations was the dreaded Okhrana (Department for Defense of Public Security and Order) of the Russian czars, created in 1825 to uncover opposition to the regime.

During the mid-19th century the secret police of Prussia was reorganized and invested with the duty of safeguarding the external as well as the internal security of the country. The Prussian espionage system played an important part in preparations to unify the German states in the German Empire. It also covered France with a network of about 30,000 agents whose work contributed to the German victory in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71. Not until the latter part of the 19th century, however, were permanent intelligence bureaus created by modern states.

Early 20th Century.

Systematic espionage aided the Japanese in defeating the Russians in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–5. In preparing for World War I the Germans again

flooded France with a host of espionage agents, some of whom were disguised as trade representatives, teachers, agricultural laborers, or domestics. The most famous of these agents was Mata Hari, who posed as an Indian dancer in Paris. German agents also engaged in attempts to sabotage American national defense both before and after the U.S. entry into World War I.

Most nations, however, entered World War I with inadequate espionage staffs, and the war was frequently fought on the basis of poor intelligence. The lessons of that war, along with rapid advances in technology, especially in communications and aviation, spurred a major growth in intelligence agencies. This was further stimulated by the advent of Fascist governments in Europe and a military dictatorship in Japan, all of which had expansionist foreign policies, and the creation of counterespionage agencies such as the *gestapo* in Nazi Germany. These developments led other, democratic countries to establish counterespionage systems as well.

World War II.

World War II was the great stimulus to intelligence services worldwide. Modern military and communications technology put a premium on accurate and quick information, as well as on efforts to protect the security of sensitive information. Some of the great battles of World War II were actually intelligence and counterintelligence battles. Only in recent years have some of the exploits, and failures, in this secret war been disclosed. Notable is Operation Double Cross, in which the British captured practically all the German spies in Great Britain during the war and turned them into double agents who sent false information back to Germany. Also, the British and their allies were able to break the German secret code, providing access to many of the enemy's secret transmissions.

The surprise attack by Japan on the American naval base at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, was a great intelligence success for the Japanese and an intelligence failure for the Americans. That failure stimulated the postwar growth of a massive intelligence apparatus in the U.S. Before World War II the U.S. had virtually no intelligence system; after the war the CIA became world famous for its pervasive international surveillance, joining the MI-6, the KGB, the Service de Documentation

Extérieure et de Contre-Espionage of France, Israel's foreign intelligence agency, China's Social Affairs Department, and numerous other intelligence agencies in a massive network of espionage and counterespionage efforts.

Late 20th Century.

In the mid-1970s, as a result of disillusionment with the Vietnam War, the Watergate scandal, and the policies of détente, many Americans began to question the role of the CIA. Mass-media disclosures of intelligence agency abuses and failures were followed by investigations by presidential commissions and congressional committees, which resulted in new guidelines for secret operations and a new structure for executive and legislative supervision. Controversy over the CIA's role and control remains, however. One result is an ever-increasing amount of public information about intelligence services around the world.

Espionage in Politics and Industry.

Intelligence and espionage are terms most commonly associated with national foreign policies, yet secret information is needed to make decisions in politics, commerce, and industry. Political parties have always been interested in the strategic plans of their opponents or in any information that might discredit them.

Most large corporate enterprises today have divisions for strategic planning that require intelligence reports. Competitive enterprises are undeniably interested in the plans of their competitors; despite laws against such practices, industrial espionage is difficult to detect and control and is known to be an active tool for gaining such foreknowledge. Many of the tools of government intelligence work are used, including electronic surveillance and aerial photographic reconnaissance, and attempts are even made to recruit defectors.

Implications of Modern Technology.

All forms and techniques of intelligence are now aided by an accelerating technology of communications and a variety of computing and measuring devices. Miniaturized cameras and microfilm have made it easier for persons engaged in all forms of espionage to photograph secret documents and conceal the films. Artificial satellites also have an espionage function—that of aerial photography for such

purposes as detecting secret military installations. The vanguard of these developments is highly secret, but it is known that telephones can be tapped without wires, rooms can be bugged (planted with electronic listening and recording devices) without entry, and photographs can be made in the dark. Of course this same technology is used in countermeasures, and the competition escalates between those seeking secret information and those trying to protect it.

In foreign embassies in sensitive areas, confidential discussions routinely take place in plastic bubbles encasing secure rooms, to protect the confidentiality of information. Intelligence agencies have long been known to be staffed with expert lip readers. Privacy of communications remains under constant assault by technological developments that offer threats to, but perhaps also promises for, human progress.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Find the words in the text which mean:

Разведка и контрразведка; захватить власть; заговор; эмигрант, перебежчик за границу (по политическим мотивам), подробные инструкции; подслушивающее устройство, «жучок»; саботаж; помогать; авангард; связанный с важной правительственной информацией или государственной тайной; облекать (полномочиями и т. п. - with, in)

Exercise 2. Find Russian equivalents:

statecraft; haphazardly; flooded ... with a host of espionage agents; disguised; domestic; pose as; spur; put a premium on accurate and quick information; exploit; virtually; pervasive; international surveillance; abuse; guideline; executive and legislative supervision; Controversy over; Competitive enterprises; foreknowledge; reconnaissance; escalate

Exercise 3. Answer the questions:

1. What is the difference between a secret agent and a spy?
2. Who was the first to use political espionage?
3. Which operation was called notable in the article? What happened?

4. Why did the Americans start to question the necessity of the CIA?
5. Which events spurred the establishment of counterespionage agencies all over the world?
6. Which other spheres can espionage be used in?
7. Which devices are used for espionage? What is done for the protection of information?
8. Can you recall any recent espionage scandals? What was the cause and consequences of them?

Exercise 4. Some lines are correct, some contain an extra word. Find the extra words and correct the text.

Recruitment of Agents.

1. Today, scores of developed nations have had efficient intelligence organizations
2. with systematic programs for recruiting new agents. Agents come from the three main
3. sources: the university world, where students are sought and trained for intelligence
4. careers; the armed services and police forces, where some degree out of intelligence
5. proficiency may already have been attained; and the underground world of espionage,
6. which produces an assortment of persons, including criminal and informers, with
7. relevant experience. Those who do not the actual spying, which may involve stealing
8. information or performing disloyal acts of disclosure, are being led to this work by various
- motivations. Greed or financial need is a leading incentive in many cases,
9. moreover but other motivations, such as ambition, political ideology, or nationalistic
10. idealism, can be figure importantly: O.V. Penkovsky, a highly placed Soviet officer,
11. provided valuable information to Western intelligence services in the belief what that the
12. West must be warned of danger. H. A. R. ("Kim") Philby (1912–88), the notorious
13. an English spy, worked for the Soviet Union on ideological grounds.

Exercise 5. Answer the questions:

On which terms would you agree to spy?

In which circumstances would you approve of espionage?

Exercise 6. Fill in the adjectives in the gaps.

Elaborate, theoretically, operational, major, separate (2), specific huge, quasi, much guarded, central, principal

In the U.S. the CIA continues to sit at the corner of an ... complex of some dozen intelligence organizations. Each has a specific role and a carefully ... area of operations. The director of ... intelligence is both head of the CIA and the president's ... intelligence adviser. In the ... job the director ... coordinates all the separate intelligence units, setting their requirements, budgets, and ... assignments. In reality, many of the ... units in the system—such as the Defense Intelligence Agency and the ... National Security Agency/Central Security Service, both part of the Department of Defense—operate in ... independence. The National Security Agency, which engages in code making and code breaking, is ... larger in staff size and budget than the CIA.

Exercise 7. Translate from Russian into English:

Скандал со "шпионским камнем": британцы признали, что их поймали за руку

Великобритания признала, что использовала для шпионажа против России приемно-передающее устройство, замаскированное под камень, которое было обнаружено в Москве.

Соответствующее заявление сделал глава канцелярии бывшего правительства Тони Блэра Джонатан Пауэлл. "Это было неприятно. Нас поймали за руку. Уверен, что российские спецслужбы узнали об этом задолго до скандала", - заявил он, передает ИТАР-ТАСС.

Скандал произошел еще зимой 2006 года. Однако тогда Великобритания всячески отвергала любую причастность к данной шпионской аппаратуре и обвиняла российскую сторону в выдумках. Теперь же выяснилось, что утверждения российских спецслужб были верны.

Находившаяся в одном из московских скверов и замаскированная под камень шпионская аппаратура принимала на расстоянии информацию с

компьютера российского гражданина. Затем она, также дистанционно, поступала на компьютеры сотрудников британского посольства, когда они прогуливались в этой части столицы. Аппаратура была обнаружена российскими специалистами и обезврежена.

Exercise 8. Reproduce the text.

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Unit 6

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The League of Nations, a former international organization, established by the peace treaties that ended World War I. Like its successor, the United Nations, its purpose was the promotion of international peace and security. The League was a product of World War I in the sense that that conflict convinced most persons of the necessity of averting another such cataclysm. But its background lay in the visions of men like the duc de Sully and Immanuel Kant and in the later growth of formal international organizations like the International Telegraphic Union (1865) and the Universal Postal Union (1874). The Red Cross, the Hague Conferences, and the Permanent Court of Arbitration (Hague Tribunal) were also important stepping-stones toward international cooperation.

The Covenant: The Basis of the League

At the close of World War I, such prominent figures as Jan Smuts, Lord Robert Cecil, and Leon Bourgeois advocated a society of nations. U.S. President Woodrow Wilson incorporated the proposal into the Fourteen Points and was the chief figure in the establishment of the League at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. The basis of the League was the Covenant, which was included in the Treaty of Versailles and the other peace treaties.

The Covenant consisted of 26 articles. Articles 1 through 7 concerned organization, providing for an assembly, composed of all member nations; a council, composed of the great powers (originally Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, later also Germany and the USSR) and of four other, nonpermanent members; and a secretariat. Both the assembly and the council were empowered to discuss any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world. In both the assembly and the council unanimous decisions were required.

Articles 8 and 9 recognized the need for disarmament and set up military commissions. Article 10 was an attempt to guarantee the territorial integrity and political independence of member states against aggression. Articles 11 through 17 provided for the establishment of the Permanent Court of International Justice, for

arbitration and conciliation, and for sanctions against aggressors. The rest of the articles dealt with treaties, colonial mandates, international cooperation in humanitarian enterprises, and amendments to the Covenant.

Members

The original membership of the League included the victorious Allies of World War I (with the exception of the United States, whose Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles) and most of the neutral nations. Among later admissions to membership were Bulgaria (1920), Austria (1920), Hungary (1922), Germany (1926), Mexico (1931), Turkey (1932), and the USSR (1934). Through the efforts of Sir Eric Drummond, the first secretary-general of the League, a truly international secretariat was created. Geneva, Switzerland, was chosen as the League headquarters.

Successes and Failures

The League quickly proved its value by settling the Swedish-Finnish dispute over the Åland Islands (1920-21), guaranteeing the security of Albania (1921), rescuing Austria from economic disaster, settling the division of Upper Silesia (1922), and preventing the outbreak of war in the Balkans between Greece and Bulgaria (1925). In addition, the League extended considerable aid to refugees; it helped to suppress white slave and opium traffic; it did pioneering work in surveys of health; it extended financial aid to needy states; and it furthered international cooperation in labor relations and many other fields.

The problem of bringing its political influence to bear, especially on the great powers, soon made itself felt. Poland refused to abide by the League decision in the Vilnius dispute, and the League was forced to stand by powerlessly in the face of the French occupation of the Ruhr (1923) and Italy's occupation of Kerkira (1923). Failure to take action over the Japanese invasion of Manchuria (1931) was a blow to the League's prestige, especially when followed by Japan's withdrawal from the League (1933). Another serious failure was the inability of the League to stop the Chaco War between Bolivia and Paraguay.

In 1935 the League completed its successful 15-year administration of the Saar territory by conducting a plebiscite under the supervision of an international military

force. But even this success was not sufficient to offset the failure of the Disarmament Conference, Germany's withdrawal from the League (1933), and Italy's successful attack on Ethiopia in defiance of the League's economic sanctions (1935). In 1936, Adolf Hitler remilitarized the Rhineland and denounced the Treaty of Versailles; in 1938 he seized Austria.

Faced by threats to international peace from all sides-the Spanish civil war, Japan's resumption of war against China (1937), and finally the appeasement of Hitler at Munich (1938)-the League collapsed. German claims on Danzig, where the League commissioner had been reduced to impotence, led to the outbreak of World War II. The last important act of the League came in Dec., 1939, when it expelled the USSR for its attack on Finland.

In 1940 the League secretariat in Geneva was reduced to a skeleton staff; some of the technical services were removed to the United States and Canada. The allied International Labor Organization continued to function and eventually became affiliated with the United Nations. In 1946 the League dissolved itself, and its services and real estate (notably the Palais des Nations in Geneva) were transferred to the United Nations. The League's chief success lay in providing the first pattern of permanent international organization, a pattern on which much of the United Nations was modeled. Its failures were due as much to the indifference of the great powers, which preferred to reserve important matters for their own decisions, as to the weaknesses of organization.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents to:

Мирный договор, бывший, шаг на пути к международному сотрудничеству, Устав Лиги Наций, выдающийся, рекомендовать/ поддерживать, наделять властью, временные/ постоянные члены, разоружение, поправка к, вступление в членство, Версальский договор, первый генеральный секретарь, экономическая катастрофа, оказывать ощутимую финансовую помощь нуждающимся странам,

выход из Лиги, проводить выборы под наблюдением, в нарушение санкций, захватить, распуститься, исключать.

Exercise 2. Translate into Russian:

Avert another cataclysm, set up, guarantee territorial integrity against aggression, arbitration, conciliation, headquarter, outbreak, offset, denounce, appeasement, claim on, settle the dispute over.

Make up your 5-7 sentences, using the words and the expressions from 1 and 2

Exercise 3. Translate in writing from Russian into English:

Лига Наций, предшественница ООН, была основана после первой мировой войны. Причиной для её создания стала убежденность людей в необходимости не допустить повторения подобной катастрофы. Ключевой фигурой в процессе создания этой международной организации считается президент США У. Уилсон.

Эта международная организация, имевшая своей целью, согласно уставу, "развитие сотрудничества между народами и гарантию их мира и безопасности", но на деле представлявшая собой орудие политики империалистических держав, в первую очередь Великобритании и Франции. Действовала в 1919—39.

Устав Л. Н., выработанный специальной комиссией, созданной на Парижской мирной конференции 1919—20, и включенный в Версальский мирный договор 1919 и др. мирные договоры, завершившие 1-ю мировую войну с 1914—18, был первоначально подписан с 44 государствами, в том числе 31 государством, принимавшим участие в войне на стороне Антанты или присоединившимся к ней (Великобританией, Францией, США, Италией, Японией, Канадой, Австралией, Южно-Африканским Союзом, Новой Зеландией, Индией, Китаем, Бельгией, Боливией, Бразилией, Кубой, Эквадором, Грецией, Гаити) Хиджазом, Гондурасом, Либерией, Никарагуа, Панамой, Перу, Польшей, Португалией, Румынией, Югославией, Сиамом, Чехословакией, Уругваем), и 13 государствами, придерживавшимися нейтралитета в ходе войны (Аргентиной, Чили, Колумбией, Данией, Норвегией,

Испанией, Парагваем, Нидерландами, Ираном, Сальвадором, Швецией, Швейцарией, Венесуэлой). США не ратифицировали устав Л. Н. и не вошли в число её членов.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. What was the purpose for creating the League of Nations?
2. Why is it called a product of World War I?
3. What was the role of Lord Robert Cecil, Leon Bourgeois and w. Wilson on creating the LN?
4. What was the basis of the LN and what did it consist of?
5. What was the structure of the League? What did the council/ assembly consist of?
6. Which countries were the members of the League? Why was not the USA among them?
7. When did the former USSR become a member of the League? When and why was it expelled?
8. What did the League deal with?
9. What were the successes of the League?
10. What were the failures of the League? What was the reason of its failures?
11. Why did the League collapse?
12. When did the League dissolve itself? Where were its services and real estate transferred?

Exercise 5. Match the words from A with the words from B to make meaningful pairs:

A	B
Incorporate	the dispute
Guarantee	the work
Affect	a pattern
Prevent	the aid

Create	a member
Extend	the failure
Suppress	secretariat
Pioneer	a plebiscite
Conduct	the opium traffic
Offset	the outbreak of war
Expel	the peace
Provide	integrity
Settle	the proposal

Exercise 6. Find derivatives of the words where possible:

Noun	verb	Adjective/participle
success		
Conciliation		
	avert	
Defiance		

Make up 5 sentences using the words from the table.

Exercise 7. Reproduce the text.

Unit 7

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

NATO is the regional defense alliance of European states, Canada, and the U.S., formed under Article 9 of the North Atlantic Treaty that was signed in Washington, D.C., on April 4, 1949. The original signatories were Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and the U.S. Greece and Turkey were admitted to the alliance in 1952; the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) in 1955; Spain in 1982; the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland in 1999; and Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia in 2004. NATO's purpose is to enhance the stability, well-being, and freedom of its members by means of a system of collective security. Its headquarters is in Brussels.

Treaty Provisions

The treaty consists of a preamble and 14 articles. The preamble states the purpose of the treaty: to promote the common values of its members and to “unite their efforts for collective defense.” The 14 articles deal with different aspects: call for peaceful resolution of disputes and development of the capacity for defense, pledge the parties to economic and political cooperation, provide for joint consultations when a member is threatened, promise the use of the members' armed forces for “collective self-defense”, define the areas covered by the treaty, affirm the precedence of members' obligations under the UN Charter, safeguard against conflict with any other treaties of the signatories, create a council to oversee implementation of the treaty and so on.

Structure

The highest authority within NATO is the North Atlantic Council, composed of permanent delegates from all members, headed by the secretary-general of NATO. It is responsible for general policy, budgetary outlines, and administrative actions. Subordinate to the council are the Secretariat, which handles all the nonmilitary functions of the alliance; the Military Committee, consisting of the chiefs of staff of member countries' armed forces; and various temporary committees. The chiefs of

staff meet at least twice a year. Between such meetings, the Military Committee is in permanent session with military representatives of the member nations.

Below the Military Committee, NATO forces have been consolidated into two major commands: Allied Command Europe (ACE) and Allied Command Atlantic (ACLANT). Military forces available to NATO are divided into three main categories: high readiness forces, forces at lower readiness, and long-term buildup forces. Except for certain elements of NATO's integrated defense structure, troops available to the alliance remain under the full control of member countries during peacetime.

Background.

In the years after World War II, many Western leaders saw the policies of the Soviet Union as a threat to stability and peace. The forcible installation of Communist governments throughout Eastern Europe, territorial demands by the Soviets, and their support of guerrilla war in Greece and regional separatism in Iran appeared to many as the first steps toward World War III. Such events prompted the signing of the Dunkirk Treaty (1947) between Britain and France, pledging common defense against aggression. Subsequent events, including the rejection by Eastern European nations of the Economic Recovery Program (Marshall Plan) and the creation of Cominform (1947), led to the Brussels Treaty (1948), signed by Belgium, France, Great Britain, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Among the goals of that pact was the collective defense of its members. The Berlin blockade that began in March 1948 led to negotiations between Western Europe, Canada, and the U.S. that resulted in the North Atlantic Treaty.

Until 1950 NATO consisted primarily of a pledge by the U.S. to aid its members under the terms of Article 5 of the treaty. There was no effective machinery, however, for the implementation of this pledge. The outbreak of the Korean War in June of that year convinced the allies that the Soviets might act against a divided Germany. The result was not only the creation of a military command system, but also the expansion of the organization. In 1952 Greece and Turkey joined the alliance, and in 1955 the FRG was accepted under a complicated

arrangement whereby Germany would not be allowed to manufacture nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons. In its first decade NATO was mainly a military organization dominated by U.S. power, which provided a security blanket for the revival of Europe's economy and polity.

New Roles for an Expanding Alliance.

In the early 1990s, Europe experienced a dramatic political transformation. The collapse of communism in the USSR and Eastern Europe, the absorption of East Germany into the FRG, and the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact in 1991 dramatically reduced the military threat to Western Europe. With the Soviet threat removed, NATO members sought to change the structure and mission of the alliance.

The North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) was established in 1991 to provide a forum for consultations between NATO members, Eastern European nations, and the former Soviet republics. Reluctant to extend full membership to Eastern European countries in the mid-1990s, in part because of Russian objections, NATO instead offered expanded cooperation under the Partnership for Peace program, which was adopted in 1994; as of 2004, the program had 20 members. The headquarters of the Partnership program is in Mons, Belgium, where the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) is also located. All NATO members and partners participate in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, which replaced the NACC in 1997.

During the 1996 election campaign, U.S. President Bill Clinton called for the expansion of NATO to include some former Soviet-bloc countries as full members. The NATO-Russia Founding Act, signed in Paris in May 1997, marked a fundamentally new relationship between NATO and Russia, which had previously viewed each other as adversaries. The NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council, a forum for consultation between the two parties, began meeting regularly in July, when NATO also entered into a charter establishing a “distinctive partnership” with Ukraine.

At the NATO summit that same month, three former Communist countries—the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland—were invited to join the alliance as full

members within two years. Plans for NATO expansion passed a major test in April 1998 when the U.S. Senate approved the addition of the three new members, who formally entered the alliance in March 1999.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Translate into Russian:

To enhance, call for, pledge, subsequent events, negotiations, result in, primarily, there was no effective machinery, implementation, outbreak (of a war), absorption, summit

Exercise 2. Find English equivalents:

Благополучие, благоденствие; условия договора, мирное разрешение конфликтов; партизанская война; эти события ускорили подписание договора, противник, альянс.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions:

1. What was the purpose for creating NATO?
2. What is the purpose of the treaty?
3. Why was Germany accepted under such a complicated arrangement?
4. Why was NATO called “a security blanket”?
5. Why did the NATO members seek to change the structure and mission of the alliance in the 1990th.
6. What was the purpose of establishing NACC?
7. Why were Eastern European countries offered extended cooperation instead of full partnership?

Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks using the vocabulary of the text, making all necessary changes:

1. The situation ... drastic measures.
2. They'll be keen ... their reputation abroad.
3. President has urged complete reform of the ... system.
4. The leaders of the countries are to meet at the ...in Geneva next month.
5. Irreconcilable contradictions led to the break off of the

6. Fruitful ... the signing of the treaty between the countries which used to be regarded as

Exercise 5. Translate the text from Russian into English, using the following

words: deployment – высадка войск, intermediate-range ballistic missiles-

баллистические ракеты средней дальности, Intermediate-range Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty- Договор о нераспространении ядерных ракет среднего радиуса действия, surmount-преодолевать, пересекать, преодолевать, увенчивать.

Падение коммунизма.

Начало 80-х годов ознаменовалось углубляющимся кризисом между Востоком и Западом. СССР не удалось предотвратить развертывание баллистических ракет среднего радиуса действия, предназначенных для перехвата Советских ракет, направленных на Европейские города. Этот спорный вопрос был вскоре решен после подписания Договора о нераспространении ядерных ракет среднего радиуса действия в 1987 году. Этот договор предвещал распад содружества стран Варшавского договора, содружества семи Европейских коммунистических держав, возглавляемых СССР. Десятилетие окончилось явным успехом НАТО в противодействии угрозе со стороны Коммунистического блока.

Со временем существование НАТО привело к возникновению тесных связей и растущей общности интересов между членами НАТО. Договор предоставил модель для других коллективных договоров безопасности. Вполне возможно, что именно НАТО удержало СССР от открытых нападений на страны Западной Европы. С другой стороны, перевооружение ФРГ и его вступление в альянс были очевидными причинами для подписания Варшавского договора в 1955 году.

Exercise 6. Complete the text, using the words given and translate it in Russian:

Developments, disillusionment, Pledge, parity, withdrawal, alliance, arsenal, invasion, détente, involvement, agreements, authority, dissatisfaction, dual-track.

Détente.

Soviet achievement of ... in nuclear weaponry with the West resulted in concern among Europeans that the U.S. would not honor its The 1960s were characterized by two consequent... in NATO: the ... of France from the military command structure but not from the ... in 1966; and the rising influence of the smaller nations, which sought to use NATO as an instrument of ... as well as defense. American ... in Vietnam further diminished U.S. ... and contributed to ... within NATO. Although the 1970s began with some... as a result of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the decade ended in ... as the Soviets rapidly built up their military... NATO resolved this problem with the ... program of 1979, in which new defense efforts were accompanied by new efforts at détente, marred by the Soviet ... of Afghanistan in that same year.

Exercise 7. Make a presentation about NATO, mentioning its structure, history, its role during different periods.

Unit 8

COLD WAR

Cold war is a term used to describe the shifting struggle for power and prestige between the Western powers and the Communist bloc from the end of World War II until 1989. Of worldwide proportions, the conflict was tacit in the ideological differences between communism and capitalist democracy.

The Iron Curtain and Containment

Mutual suspicion had long existed between the West and the USSR, and friction was sometimes manifest in the Grand Alliance during World War II. After the war the West felt threatened by the continued expansionist policy of the Soviet Union, and the traditional Russian fear of incursion from the West continued. Communists seized power in Eastern Europe with the support of the Red Army, the Russian occupation zones in Germany and Austria were sealed off by army patrols, and threats were directed against Turkey and Greece. Conflict sometimes grew intense in the United Nations, which was at times incapacitated by the ramifications of the cold war, at others effective in dealing with immediate issues.

In a famous speech (1946) at Fulton, Mo., Sir Winston Churchill warned of an implacable threat that lay behind a Communist iron curtain. The United States, taking the lead against the expansion of Soviet influence, rallied the West with the Truman Doctrine, under which immediate aid was given to Turkey and Greece. Also fearing the rise of Communism in war-torn Western Europe, the United States inaugurated the European Recovery Program, known as the Marshall Plan, which helped to restore prosperity and influenced the subsequent growth of what has become the European Union.

During the cold war the general policy of the West toward the Communist states was to contain them (i.e., keep them within their current borders) with the hope that internal division, failure, or evolution might end their threat. In 1948 the Soviet Union directly challenged the West by instituting a blockade of the western sectors of Berlin, but the United States airlifted supplies into the city until the blockade was withdrawn. The challenges in Europe influenced the United States to reverse its

traditional policy of avoiding permanent alliances; in 1949 the United States and 11 other nations signed the North Atlantic Treaty (NATO). The Communist bloc subsequently formed (1955) the Warsaw Treaty Organization as a counterbalance to NATO.

The Cold War Worldwide

In Asia, the Communist cause gained great impetus when the Communists under Mao Zedong gained control of mainland China in 1949. The United States continued to support Nationalist China, with its headquarters on Taiwan. President Truman, fearing the appeal of Communism to the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, created the Point Four program, which was intended to help underdeveloped areas. Strife continued, however, and in 1950 Communist forces from North Korea attacked South Korea, precipitating the Korean War. Chinese Communist troops entered the conflict in large numbers, but were checked by UN forces, especially those of the United States. The focus of the cold war in Asia soon shifted to the southeast. China supported insurgent guerrillas in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia; the United States, on the other side, played a leading role in the formation of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and provided large-scale military aid, but guerrilla warfare continued.

The newly emerging nations of Asia and Africa soon became the scene of cold-war skirmishes and the United States and the Soviet Union (and later China) competed for their allegiance, often through economic aid; however, many of these nations succeeded in remaining neutral. As the cold-war struggle continued in Southeast Asia, in the Middle East, in Africa and in Latin America (where the United States supported the Alliance for Progress to counter leftist appeal), both the Soviet Union and the United States supported and maintained sometimes brutal regimes (through military, financial, and other forms of aid) in return for their allegiance.

In Europe, the East German government erected the Berlin Wall in late 1961 to check the embarrassing flow of East Germans to the West. In 1962 a tense confrontation occurred between the United States and the Soviet Union after U.S. intelligence discovered the presence of Soviet missile installations in Cuba. Direct

conflict was avoided, however, when Premier Khrushchev ordered ships carrying rockets to Cuba to turn around rather than meet U.S. vessels sent to intercept them (Cuban missile crisis). It was obvious from this and other confrontations that neither major power wanted to risk nuclear war.

Hopes for rapprochement between the Soviet Union and the West had been raised by a relaxation in Soviet policy after the death (1953) of Joseph Stalin. Conferences held in that period seemed more amiable, and hopes were high for a permanent ban on nuclear weapons. However, the success of the Soviet artificial satellite Sputnik in 1957, attesting to Soviet technological know-how, introduced new international competition in space exploration and missile capability. Moreover, both Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles grimly threatened massive retaliation for any aggression, and the Soviet Union's resumption (1961) of nuclear tests temporarily dashed disarmament hopes. While Khrushchev spoke of peaceful victory, extremists in both camps agitated for a more warlike course, even at the risk of nuclear catastrophe. China began to accuse the USSR of conciliatory policies toward the West, and by the early 1960s ideological differences between the two countries had become increasingly evident.

Detente and the End of the Cold War

During the late 1950s and early 60s both European alliance systems began to weaken somewhat; in the Western bloc, France began to explore closer relations with Eastern Europe and the possibility of withdrawing its forces from NATO. In the Soviet bloc, Romania took the lead in departing from Soviet policy. U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War in Southeast Asia led to additional conflict with some of its European allies and diverted its attention from the cold war in Europe. All these factors combined to loosen the rigid pattern of international relationships and resulted in a period of detente.

In the 1980s, U.S. President Ronald Reagan revived cold-war policies and rhetoric, referring to the Soviet Union as the evil empire and escalating the nuclear arms race; some have argued this stance was responsible for the eventual collapse of Soviet Communism while others attribute it to the inherent weakness of the Soviet

state. From 1989 to 1991 the cold war came to an end with the opening of the Berlin Wall, the collapse of Communist party dictatorship in Eastern Europe, the reunification of Germany, and the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents to the following words and expressions:

Политика сдерживания агрессора и железный занавес, взаимная подозрительность, боязнь вторжения, угроза была направлена против; неумолимая угроза; сплотить; получить толчок, борьба продолжалась; партизанская война; напряженное противостояние; открытое столкновение; надежды на сближение; постоянный запрет на ядерное оружие; массированный ответный удар; возобновление ядерных испытаний; гонка вооружений; объединение Германии; империя зла.

Exercise 2. Find Russian equivalents to the following words and expressions in the text:

Friction was manifest; seize power; seal off; take the lead against; the blockade was instituted/ withdrawn; large scale military help; remain neutral; conciliatory policies; divert attention from.

Exercise 3. Find in the text find the words that mean:

Friendly atmosphere between two formerly hostile states; slight battle between opposite sides; to stop something as it is passing; the way of standing/ position/ attitude; natural/ inborn.

Exercise 4. Translate into English using the vocabulary of the chapter:

Холодная война была гигантской ошибкой, стоившей миру огромного напряжения сил и гигантских материальных и людских потерь в период 1945-1991 гг. Бесполезно выяснять, кто был более и менее виноват в этом, кого-то

обвинять или обелять – одинаковую ответственность за это несут политики как Москве, так и в Вашингтоне.

Начало советско-американского сотрудничества ничего подобного не предвещало. Президент Рузвельт после нападения Германии на СССР в июне 1941г. написал, что "это означает освобождение Европы от нацистского доминирования. В то же время я не думаю, что нам следует беспокоиться о какой-либо возможности русского доминирования". Рузвельт полагал, что великий союз держав-победительниц может продолжать действовать и после второй мировой войны, подчиняясь обоюдодоприемлимым нормам поведения, а предотвращение взаимного недоверия между союзниками он считал одной из главной своих задач.

С окончанием войны полярность мира резко изменилась – старые колониальные страны Европы и Япония лежали в руинах, зато вперед выдвинулись Советский Союз и Соединенные Штаты, лишь незначительно вовлеченные в мировое соотношение сил до этого момента и заполнившие теперь своеобразный вакуум, образовавшийся после крушения стран оси. И с этого момента интересы двух сверхдержав вошли в противоречие – и СССР, и США стремились как можно дальше расширить пределы своего влияния, началась борьба по всем направлениям.

Exercise 5. Answer the questions:

1. What does the term “cold war” denote?
2. When did the first friction begin?
3. Who was the first to mention “the implacable threat” and what was the role of the USA in the conflict?
4. What influenced the USA to reverse its traditional policy of avoiding permanent alliances and sign North Atlantic Treaty?
5. Why did the USSR and the USA have to support brutal regimes in Africa, Asia and South America?
6. What can you say about the Cuban Missile Crisis?

7. How was the period of détente achieved?
8. What period is considered to be the end of the old war and why?
9. Has the cold war influenced the positions of Russia in the world now?

Exercise 6. Match the words and fill in the gaps in the sentences.

Institute	conflicts	They after the citizens had refused to surrender.
withdraw	a blockade	The UN... for helping tsunami victims.
inaugurate	precipitating	In the atmosphere of mutual suspicion these two states can hardly
avoid	control	I do not thin either of the opponent parties will ... a war.
risk	power	The USA is striving for ... of Iraq.
gain	a blockade	Their primary objective is to prevent the terrorists form ... in the country.
seize	a program	Much against their inclination they had to ... their conciliation... and
reverse	a conflict	
enter	a policy	

Exercise 7. Match a verb with a proper preposition (some may be used more than once) and fill in the gaps in the sentences: to, in, for, of.

Attribute, compete, lead, refer, succeed, warn.

1. I'm afraid this may ... an open confrontation.
2. In his report he ... these figures.
3. I admire his determination and leadership skills and I think he will ... in business.
4. The collapse of the USSR may be ... the inherent weakness of the totalitarian state.
5. The strongest states ... the world dominion.
6. They ... me ... the danger of permanent alliances.

Exercise 8. Read the text “Cuban missile crisis”. Some lines are correct and some contain mistakes. Cross out the words that are extra:

1. Cuban missile crisis in 1962 is has major cold war confrontation between the United States and
2. the Soviet Union. After the Bay of Pigs Invasion, the USSR has increased its support of Fidel
3. Castro's regime, and in the summer of 1962, Khrushchev he secretly decided to install ballistic
4. missiles in Cuba. When U.S. reconnaissance flights revealed the construction of a missile
5. launching sites, Pr. Kennedy publicly denounced the Soviet actions. He imposed a naval blockade on Cuba, declaring that any missile launched from Cuba would have warrant a full-
6. scale retaliatory attack by the United States against the Soviet Union. On Oct. 24, Russian ships
7. were carrying missiles to Cuba turned back, and when Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the
8. missiles and dismantle the missile sites, the crisis ended as suddenly as it would had begun. The US ended its blockade on Nov. 20, and by the end of the year the missiles and bombers were though removed from Cuba.

Exercise 9. Answer the following questions:

1. Why Cuban crisis is called the major confrontation of the Cold war?
2. Why did the crisis arise?
3. How did the Americans learn about the preparations of missile launching site installation? What was their reaction?
4. How did the crisis finish?

Exercise 10. Give the summary of the text.

Unit 9

WORLD COURT

The World Court, a popular name of the Permanent Court of International Justice, was established pursuant to Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The protocol establishing it was adopted by the Assembly of the League in 1920 and ratified by the requisite number of states in 1921. By the time of its dissolution in 1945 (when its functions were transferred to the newly created International Court of Justice), the court had 59 member states. Established at The Hague, the court was empowered to render judgments in disputes between states that were voluntarily submitted to it and to give advisory opinions in any matters referred to it by the Council or the Assembly of the League. Its functions, thus, were judicial rather than, as in the case of the older Hague Tribunal, purely arbitral and diplomatic. It also differed from the Hague Tribunal in having a permanent group of judges instead of a panel from which judges might be selected to hear a particular dispute. The court originally had 11 judges and 4 deputy judges, but in 1931 its composition was changed to 15 regular judges. Judges were elected for nine-year terms by the Council and the Assembly concurrently; they were selected from a list of nominees of the Hague Tribunal regardless of nationality, except that not more than one citizen of a country might sit on the bench at any one time. Although the United States never joined the court (because the Senate refused to ratify the protocol), there was always an American jurist on the bench. To assure impartiality, the judges were paid salaries and were forbidden to engage in governmental service or in any legal activity except their judicial work. In the course of its existence, the court rendered 32 judgments and 27 advisory opinions. An important judgment was that which affirmed (1933) Danish sovereignty over the northern coast of Greenland and disallowed Norway's claim. The advisory opinions of the court were important in developing international law. A notable opinion declared (1931) that the proposed customs union of Germany and Austria would violate Austria's pledge to remain independent. The court virtually ceased to function after the German occupation of the Netherlands in 1940.

International Court of Justice

International Court of Justice, principal judicial organ of the United Nations, established by chapter 14 of the UN Charter. It superseded the Permanent Court of International Justice (World Court), and its statute for the most part repeats that of the former tribunal. The court consists of 15 judges chosen by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently, from a list of candidates nominated by government-appointed national groups of international-law experts. No two judges may be from the same country. Nine judges constitute a quorum, and questions are decided by a majority of the judges present. The permanent seat of the court is at The Hague, the Netherlands, but it may hold hearings elsewhere. All members of the United Nations are ipso facto members of the court; other states may adhere to the statute. If a member of the United Nations fails to comply with a judgment of the court, an appeal for assistance may be made to the Security Council. The court may render judgment in certain disputes between states, and with the authorization of the General Assembly, it may deliver advisory opinions to any organ of the United Nations and its agencies.

A dispute may be brought before the court by consent of the parties in the particular case or by virtue of an advance formal declaration of acceptance of the court's jurisdiction. States making such declarations, however, sometimes impose restrictive conditions on their acceptance. The United States excludes all disputes concerning domestic matters from the court's jurisdiction, reserving the right to determine what it regards as domestic. The court's competence between states is limited to disputes concerning the interpretation of treaties, questions of international law, breaches of international obligation, and reparations due. Concern has been expressed at the small number of cases nations have submitted to it. Major opinions of the court have ruled that the General Assembly may not admit a state to the United Nations if the application is vetoed by one of the permanent members of the Security Council; that the United Nations is to be considered as an international legal person; that special United Nations assessments, such as those for the Congo and Middle East operations, are regular expenses of the United Nations and are binding on all

members; and that South Africa must withdraw from Namibia (accomplished with Namibia's independence in 1990).

European Court of Justice

European Court of Justice, judicial branch of the European Union (EU). Located in Luxembourg, it was founded in 1958 as the joint court for the three treaty organizations that were consolidated into the European Community (the predecessor of the EU) in 1967. By the early 1990s, the court was composed of 9 advocates-general and 15 judges-one judge from each of the EU nations. All members of the court are appointed for renewable six-year terms by agreement among the EU nations.

The court interprets EU treaties and legislation. Although it may attempt to reconcile differences between national and EU laws, ultimately its decisions overrule those of national courts; they have tended to expand the EU's domain. Increased litigation over the years led to the establishment (1988) of a lower court, the Court of First Instances; appeals to the Court of Justice are tightly restricted. International law cases involving nations outside the EU are heard by the World Court in The Hague; the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, France, is recognized by the members of the Council of Europe and hears cases relating to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Personal Freedoms.

* ipso facto - в силу самого факта

Exercises

Exercise 1. Translate into Russian and learn by heart:

Requisite (adj.), voluntarily (adv.), arbitral, concurrently, nominee, violate, pledge, virtually, supersede, restrictive conditions, assessment, renewable, reconcile, litigation, overrule, domain, domestic matter.

Exercise 2. Match the words and translate into Russian:

Render	a pledge	
Deliver	judgment	
Impose	Impartiality	

Assure	restrictive conditions	
Violate	advisory opinions	

Make up your own 5 sentences using these words.

Exercise 3. Match the words with the prepositions, translate into Russian and insert them into the sentences.

Pursuant, differ, refer, limit, adhere, comply, regardless, binding, transfer, appeal, submit, deal.

To, from, with, of, on.

1. the decision of the Board of Directors, the company was sold at the action.
2. After the dissolution of the World Court, its functions were the International Court of Justice, which rendered judgments between the states whichit.
3. The judges of the World Court were chosentheir nationality.
4. If members of the UN do not ... a judgment of the court, they maythe Security Council.
5. The World Court ... the League of Nations and the Hague Tribunal, though it the cases it by the Assembly of the League.
6. The Court's competence isdisputes concerning the interpretations of treaties.
7. Special assessments are regular expenses and areall members of International Court.
8. A state may become a member of the International Court of Justice if itof the statute.

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

Дело по иску Грузии против России

В 2008—2011 гг. в Суде было рассмотрено первое в истории дело, в котором Россия выступала стороной в споре. Соответствующий иск подан Грузией на основе Международной конвенции о ликвидации всех форм расовой

дискриминации (КЛРД). Грузия утверждает, что, начиная с 1990 года, Россия непосредственно, а также через подконтрольные ей структуры Абхазии и Южной Осетии, осуществляет дискриминацию грузинского населения в этих республиках.

8-10 сентября 2008 года состоялись слушания по вопросу о предписании «временных мер» в обеспечение прав Грузии по иску. Необходимость временных мер Грузия обосновывала тем, что военная операция августа 2008 года имеет своим последствием закрепление дискриминационной ситуации, что выражается в создании условий, делающих невозможным возвращение грузинских перемещённых лиц в Абхазию и Южную Осетию.

15 октября 2008 года Суд вынес решение, предписав обеим сторонам спора временные меры, которые сводятся к подтверждению их обязательств по указанной Конвенции, восемью голосами (включая итальянского судью, выдвинутого Грузией на должность судьи ad hoc) против семи (включая российского судью). Меньшинство считало, что суд не вправе рассматривать дело, так как не соблюдены правила КЛРД об обязательной досудебной процедуре.

13-17 сентября 2010 года состоялись слушания по вопросу о юрисдикции Суда по рассмотрению данного дела. 1 апреля 2011 года суд опубликовал своё решение, в котором постановил, что он не обладает юрисдикцией для рассмотрения заявления, поданного Грузией 12 августа 2008 года, поскольку не была соблюдена обязательная досудебная процедура, предусмотренная статьёй 22 КЛРД.

Exercise 5. Answer the questions:

1. When was the World Court established? What was it empowered to do?
2. What is the difference between the World Court's and the Hague Tribunal's functions and structure?
3. What were the rules, concerning the judges of the WC?
4. How was the impartiality of the judges guaranteed?

5. When did the World Court cease to exist? Why, in your opinion, did it happen?
6. Which rules refer to the judges of the International Court of Justice?
7. What is in the competence of International Court of Justice? What is peculiar in the position of the USA?
8. What is in the competence of the European court of Justice?
9. What was done to restrict the appeals to the European Court of Justice? Why was it necessary?

Exercise 6. Below there is some information about the court and its activities.

Match the information to the following headings. You will need to use some of the headings more than once.

Functions of the Court; Composition; the Parties in Cases between States; Jurisdiction in Cases between States;

Procedure in Cases between States; Sources of Applicable Law; Advisory Opinions

International Court of Justice	Headings
One of the roles of the Court is to settle in accordance with International law the legal disputes submitted to it by States.	Functions of the Court
The Court decides in accordance with international treaties and conventions in force, international custom, and the general principles of law and, as subsidiary means, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists.	
The Members of the Court do not represent their governments but are independent magistrates.	
The advisory procedure of the Court is open solely to international organizations.	
The Court is competent to entertain a dispute only if the States concerned have accepted its jurisdiction.	
The other role is to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by duly authorized international organs and agencies.	
Only States may apply to and appear before the Court.	

The Court is composed of 15 judges elected to nine-year terms of office by the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council.	
After the oral proceedings, the Court deliberates in camera and then delivers its judgment at a public sitting.	
If one of the States involved fails to comply with it, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council of the United Nations.	
The Court may not include more than one judge of any nationality.	
The judgment is final and without appeal.	

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps with the necessary forms of the verbs.

Hague Tribunal

Hague Tribunal (be) popular name for the Permanent Court of Arbitration (establish) in 1899 by a convention of the First Hague Conference. Its headquarters (be) at The Hague, the Netherlands. In 1998 there (be) 88 countries (adhere) to the tribunal's conventions.

Each member nation may (appoint) to the court up to four jurists (verse) in international law. A case (initiate) when two or more nations (sign) a compromise, an agreement (submit) a dispute to arbitration. The disputants may either (select) arbitrators from the panel (hear) their case or they may (have) two arbitrators (choose) an umpire before whom the hearing (hold). Tribunals (sit) at The Hague unless another place (specify) in the compromise. The Hague Tribunal (administer) by the International Bureau, which (have) custody of archives, and by the Administrative Council, which (compose) of the diplomatic envoys of member nations (accredit) to the Netherlands.

Important cases (include) the final settlement of the Venezuela Claims, the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, the territorial dispute between Yemen and Eritrea over islands in the Red

Sea, and the Eritean-Ethiopian boundary dispute. After World War I the Hague Tribunal (lose) most of its importance to the World Court, which (supersede) by the International Court of Justice. Unlike the International Court of Justice, the tribunal also (hear) cases between a nation and a private party.

Exercise 8. Make a summary of the text.

Саратовский государственный университет имени Н. Г. Чернышевского

Unit 10

UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations (UN) is an international organization established immediately after World War II. It replaced the League of Nations. In 1945, when the UN was founded, there were 51 members; 191 nations are now members of the organization.

Organization and Principles

The Charter of the United Nations comprises a preamble and 19 chapters divided into 111 articles. The charter sets forth the purposes of the UN as: the maintenance of international peace and security; the development of friendly relations among states; and the achievement of cooperation in solving international economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems. It expresses a strong hope for the equality of all people and the expansion of basic freedoms.

The principal organs of the UN, as specified in the charter, are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat. Other bodies that function as specialized agencies of the UN but are not specifically provided for in the charter are the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund, and many others.

The official languages of the UN are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. The working languages of the General Assembly are English, French, and Spanish (in the Security Council only English and French are working languages).

The Secretariat and the Secretary-General

All UN administrative functions are handled by the Secretariat, with the secretary-general at its head. The charter does not prescribe a term for the secretary-general, but a five-year term has become standard. (Trygve Lie was the first secretary-general.) The secretary-general transcends a merely administrative role by his authority to bring situations to the attention of various UN organs, by his position

as an impartial party in effecting conciliation, and especially by his power to perform such functions as are entrusted to him by other UN organs. Also strengthening the office of secretary-general is the large Secretariat staff, which is recruited on a wide geographic basis and is required to work exclusively in the interests of the organization.

The General Assembly

The only UN body provided by the charter in which all member states are represented is the General Assembly. The General Assembly was designed to be a deliberative body dealing chiefly with general questions of a political, social, or economic character. It meets in a regular annual session beginning the third Tuesday in September; special sessions are sometimes held. It has seven main committees set up to deal with specific matters designated as (1) political and security, (2) economic and financial, (3) social, humanitarian, and cultural, (4) trusteeship, (5) administrative and budgetary, (6) legal, and (7) special political. It also has procedural, standing, and many ad hoc committees. The assembly passes on the budget and sets the assessments of the member countries. It may conduct studies and make recommendations but may not advise on matters under Security Council consideration, unless by Security Council request. In the assembly, decisions on routine matters are taken by a simple majority of members voting; a two-thirds majority is required for matters of importance, such as the admission of new members, the revision of the charter, and budgetary and trusteeship questions.

The Security Council

The Security Council was constructed as an organ with primary responsibility for preserving peace. Unlike the General Assembly, it was given power to enforce measures and was organized as a compact executive organ and in theory functions continuously at the seat of the UN.

The council has 15 members. Five-China, France, Great Britain, the United States, and Russia are permanent. The 10 (originally six) nonpermanent members are elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly. In the council the presidency is occupied for one-month terms in the alphabetical order of the members' names in

English. There are two systems of voting in the Security Council. On procedural matters the affirmative vote of any nine members is necessary, but on substantive matters the nine affirmative votes required must include those of the five permanent members. This requirement of Big Five unanimity embodies the so-called veto. In practice the council has, on most substantive matters, not treated an abstention by a permanent member as a veto. Under the charter the council may take measures on any danger to world peace. It may act upon complaint of a member or of a nonmember, on notification by the secretary-general or by the General Assembly, or of its own volition. In general the council considers matters of two sorts. The first is disputes (or situations that may give rise to them) that might endanger peace. Here the council is limited to making recommendations to the parties after it has exhausted other methods of reaching a solution. In the case of more serious matters, such as threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression, the council may take enforcement measures. These may range from full or partial rupture of economic or diplomatic relations to military operations of any scope deemed necessary. By the terms of the charter, the UN was forbidden to intervene in matters which are essentially domestic.

Origins

The name United Nations was coined by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1941 to describe the countries fighting against the Axis. It was first used officially on January 1, 1942, when 26 states joined in the Declaration by the United Nations, pledging themselves to continue their joint war effort and not to make peace separately. The need for an international organization to replace the League of Nations was first stated officially on Oct. 30, 1943, in the Moscow Declaration issued by China, Great Britain, the United States, and the USSR.

At the Dumbarton Oaks Conference (August-October, 1944), those four countries drafted specific proposals for a charter for the new organization, and at the Yalta Conference (February, 1945) further agreement was reached. All the states that had ultimately adhered to the 1942 declaration and had declared war on Germany or Japan by Mar. 1, 1945, were called to the founding conference held in San Francisco

(April 25-June 26, 1945). Drafted at San Francisco, the UN charter was signed on June 26 and ratified by the required number of states on October 24 (officially United Nations Day). The General Assembly first met in London on January 10, 1946.

It was decided to locate the UN headquarters in the E United States. In December in 1946, the General Assembly accepted the \$8.5 million gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to buy a tract of land along the East River, New York City, for its headquarters. The principal buildings there, the Secretariat, the General Assembly, and the Conference Building, were completed in 1952. The Dag Hammarskjöld Memorial Library was dedicated in 1961.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents in the text:

Воздержание/ отказ от голосования; Требование единогласного голосования по собственному желанию; ось зла; Совместные усилия; Предлагать проект; Совет по опеке; Специальный комитет; Нарушение мира; Размах военной операции; Штаб квартира; Генеральный секретарь; Принудительные меры.

Exercise 2. Match a word with its definition:

Preamble	To burst/ break/ cause to happen
set forth	Deal with, have responsibility
Handle	To say what someone should have
Prescribe	An introduction to a speech or a piece of writing
transcend	Give details, explain in a clear way
Designate	To happen between 2 times or between events or activities
Substantive	Choose particularly for doing a particular job/ to state officially that something has a particular character
Intervene	Important, serious or relates to real facts
Rupture	Go beyond, rise above, be more

	important or better than
--	--------------------------

Exercise 3. (a) Find the words in the text that are synonyms to the following words and translate them into Russian:

be composed of, consist of, contain, cover;

abide by, accede, accord, acquire, adhere to , agree;

base, begin, constitute, construct, create;

be specific about, define, denominate, detail, enumerate

arbitrate, butt in, intercede, interfere, interrupt

(b) Now rephrase, making necessary changes:

1. If the members of the UN do not adhere to the judgment of the Court, they may appeal to the Security Council.
2. The USA forbids any international institution to interfere in their domestic affairs.
3. the Charter of the Un contains a preamble and 19 chapters
4. The Charter does not define which affair should be considered domestic.
5. The history of the Word Court began in 1920 in The Hague.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

1. Why was the organization created?
2. Which are the principle organs?
3. Which are the official and working languages? What is the difference between them?
4. What are the functions of Secretariat? Who is the head of the Secretariat? What is his role? Which requirements should the staff fulfill?
5. What is the role and structure of the General Assembly? what does it deal with
6. What are the functions, the structure and the role of the Security Council? Speak on the two systems of voting. What 2 sorts of matters does it consider and what are its functions in both cases?
7. Who coined the name “UN” and what did it use to describe?

8. Which events preceded the creation of the UN?
9. Where is the headquarters located?

Exercise 5. Are these sentences true or false?

1. Today there are more than 22 members of the UN
2. The functions and the terms for the Secretary General are prescribed by the charter.
3. The General Assembly is required to advise on matters under Security Council consideration.
4. Decisions in the General Assembly should be taken by unanimous majority in all cases.
5. There is a permanent chairperson in the Security Council.
6. The affirmative vote of the 5 permanent members is required in all matters.
7. The Security Council intervenes in all matters and disputes that may endanger peace.
8. The Security Council may not take enforcement measures; its functions are purely administrative.

Exercise 6. Fill in the spaces in the following text using a suitable form of the word given at the end of the lines.

<p>In reaction to the ____ that the cold war imposed on the Security Council, the United States, Britain, France, and other nations tried to develop the General ____ beyond its ____ scope. In the assembly the United States and Great Britain had strong support from among the Commonwealth and Latin American countries and ____ commanded a _____. The Soviet Union could muster only a smaller bloc, sufficient to create debate between East and West but less ____ in ____.</p> <p>Of more ____ were procedures evolved in the Korean crisis in 1950. At that time the Soviet Union was boycotting the Security Council because of the UN ____ to admit China as a member. Since the USSR was not present to cast a veto, the ____ Council was ____ to establish armed forces to repel the North Korean attack on South Korea.</p>	<p>limit assemble origin general/ major effect/vote important refuse secure able</p>
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Thus, at a time when the young ____ had begun to seem politically sterile, it gave birth to the first UN army and to the widest _____ security action in history up to that time.	organize collect
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Exercise 7. Restore the words:

Original Vision and Cold War Realities

In practice the UN has not__volved as was first envisaged. Originally it was c__posed largely of the Allies of World War II, mainly Eur__ean countries, Commonwealth countries, and nati__s of the Americas. It was conceived as an organizat__n of peace-loving nations, who were combining to__revent future aggression and for other humanitarian pur__ses. Close cooperation among members was expe__ed; the Security Council especially was expected to__ork in relative unanimity. Hopes for essential acc__d were soon dashed by the frictions of the cold war, w__ch affected the functioning of the Security Counc__ and other UN organs.

Exercise 9. Fill in the table

	Secretariat	General assembly	Security Council
Nature			
Purposes			
Functions			
Chairperson			
Terms			
Structure			
Principles of voting			

Exercise 10. Translate into English:

Пан Ги Муну передали доклад с рекомендациями по созданию устойчивого и справедливого будущего для всех

Сегодня в Аддис-Абебе члены Группы высокого уровня по глобальной устойчивости официально передали Генеральному секретарю ООН Пан Ги Муну доклад с 56 рекомендациями относительно путей продвижения к экологически чистому, справедливому и устойчивому будущему на планете.

Рекомендации Группы касаются искоренения нищеты, сокращения неравенства, обеспечения всеобщего экономического роста, более эффективного и сбалансированного производства и потребления. Они направлены на борьбу с изменением климата и защиту планеты.

Авторы доклада подчеркнули, что устойчивое развитие — это не пункт назначения, а динамичный процесс адаптации, обучения и действий. Они призвали государства признать взаимозависимость экономики, обществ и окружающей среды и действовать исходя из этого. «Мир пока еще не встал на этот путь», - говорится в докладе.

Exercise 11. Discuss the following questions:

1. How useful and effective is the UN in solving conflicts?
2. Can you give any contemporary examples when the UN helped to solve serious conflicts?
3. Can you think of any examples when the UN failed to fulfill its functions?
4. Can you find any reasons why it happened?
5. Does the UN organization really have any power in the modern world? Should it be dismissed, replaced by another organization or restructured?

Unit 11

European Union

The European Union (EU) is an economic and political union of 27 independent member states which are located primarily in Europe. The EU traces its origins from the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the European Economic Community (EEC), formed by six countries in 1958. In the intervening years the EU has grown in size by the accession of new member states. The Maastricht Treaty established the European Union under its current name in 1993.

The EU operates through a hybrid system of supranational independent institutions and intergovernmentally made decisions negotiated by the member states. Important institutions of the EU include the European Commission, the Council of the European Union, the European Council, the Court of Justice of the European Union, and the European Central Bank. The European Parliament is elected every five years by EU citizens.

The EU has developed a single market through a standardised system of laws which apply in all member states. Within the Schengen Area (which includes EU and non-EU states) passport controls have been abolished. EU policies aim to ensure the free movement of people, goods, services, and capital, enact legislation in justice and home affairs, and maintain common policies on trade, agriculture, fisheries and regional development. A monetary union, the eurozone, was established in 1999 and is currently composed of 17 member states. Through the Common Foreign and Security Policy the EU has developed a limited role in external relations and defence. Permanent diplomatic missions have been established around the world and the EU is represented at the United Nations, the WTO, the G8 and the G-20.

With a combined population of over 500 million inhabitants, or 7.3% of the world population, the EU generated a nominal GDP of 16,242 billion US dollars in 2010, which represents an estimated 20% of global GDP when measured in terms of purchasing power parity.

History

After World War II, moves towards European integration were seen by many as an escape from the extreme forms of nationalism which had devastated the continent. One such attempt to unite Europeans was the European Coal and Steel Community, which was declared to be "a first step in the federation of Europe", starting with the aim of eliminating the possibility of further wars between its member states by means of pooling the national heavy industries. The founding members of the Community were Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany.

In 1957, the six countries signed the Treaties of Rome, which extended the earlier cooperation within the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and created the European Economic Community, (EEC) establishing a customs union and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) for cooperation in developing nuclear energy. The treaty came into force in 1958.

The Rome Treaty was signed in 1957 and came into force in 1958. It created the European Economic Community.

Throughout the 1960s tensions began to show with France seeking to limit supranational power. However, in 1965 an agreement was reached and hence in 1967 the Merger Treaty was signed in Brussels. It created a single set of institutions for the three communities, which were collectively referred to as the European Communities (EC).

The Iron Curtain's fall in 1989 enabled eastward enlargement.

In 1973 the Communities enlarged to include Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. Norway had negotiated to join at the same time but Norwegian voters rejected membership in a referendum and so Norway remained outside. In 1979, the first direct, democratic elections to the European Parliament were held.

Greece joined in 1981, Portugal and Spain in 1986. In 1985, the Schengen Agreement led the way toward the creation of open borders without passport controls between most member states and some non-member states. In 1986, the European flag began to be used by the Community and the Single European Act was signed.

In 1990, after the fall of the Iron Curtain, the former East Germany became part of the Community as part of a newly united Germany.

The introduction of the euro in 2002 replaced several national currencies.

The European Union was formally established when the Maastricht Treaty came into force on 1 November 1993, and in 1995 Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the newly established EU. In 2002, euro notes and coins replaced national currencies in 12 of the member states. Since then, the eurozone has increased to encompass 17 countries. In 2004, the EU saw its biggest enlargement to date when Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia joined the Union.

On 1 January 2007, Romania and Bulgaria became the EU's newest members. In the same year Slovenia adopted the euro, followed in 2008 by Cyprus and Malta, by Slovakia in 2009 and by Estonia in 2011. In June 2009, the 2009 Parliament elections were held, and in July 2009 Iceland formally applied for EU membership.

On 1 December 2009, the Lisbon Treaty entered into force and reformed many aspects of the EU. In particular it changed the legal structure of the European Union, merging the EU three pillars system into a single legal entity provisioned with legal personality, and it created a permanent President of the European Council (the first of which is Herman Van Rompuy) and a strengthened High Representative.

On 9 December 2011, Croatia signed the EU accession treaty. The EU accession referendum is to be held in that country on 22 January 2012. If the vote is yes, the country's entry into the European Union will make it the 28th member state.

Member states

The European Union is composed of 27 sovereign Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The Union's membership has grown from the original six founding states—Belgium, France, (then-West) Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands—to the present day 27 by successive enlargements as countries acceded

to the treaties and by doing so, pooled their sovereignty in exchange for representation in the institutions.

To join the EU a country must meet the Copenhagen criteria. These require a stable democracy that respects human rights and the rule of law; a functioning market economy capable of competition within the EU; and the acceptance of the obligations of membership, including EU law. Evaluation of a country's fulfillment of the criteria is the responsibility of the European Council. No member state has ever left the Union, although Greenland (an autonomous province of Denmark) withdrew in 1985. The Lisbon Treaty now provides a clause dealing with how a member leaves the EU.

Exercises.

Exercise 1. Find the words in the text, translate them into Russian and learn them by heart:

Intervene, accession, intergovernmental, enact legislation, external relations, GDP devastate, pool the national heavy industries, establish a customs union, tension, reject, negotiate, currency, enter into force, elections were held, sovereign, withdraw.

Exercise 2. Make up 5 sentences, using the words from exercise 1.

Exercise 3. Answer these questions:

1. What is EU? How many members does it consist of? Where did it originate from?
2. How does it operate? Name the most important institutions.
3. What do the EU policies aim to ensure?
4. When and why did it become necessary to create a union of European states? Name the founding members.
5. What are the most important periods in the formation of the EU? Why did the tensions with France begin?
6. What made it possible for the EU to enlarge eastwards?

7. Why did Norway remain outside?
8. When were the first direct, democratic elections to the European Parliament were held? When did the European flag begin to be used? When was the euro introduced?
9. When did the union experience the biggest enlargement? What are the most important aspects of the Lisbon Treaty? When was it signed?
10. What criteria should a country meet to enter the EU?

Exercise 4. Fill in the table.

Country	Nationality	Language
Austria		
Belgium		
Bulgaria		
Cyprus		
the Czech Republic		
Denmark		
Estonia		
Finland		
France		
Germany		
Greece		
Hungary		
Ireland		
Italy		
Latvia		
Lithuania		
Luxembourg		
Malta		

the Netherlands		
Poland		
Portugal		
Romania,		
Slovakia		
Slovenia,		
Spain		
Sweden		
the United Kingdom		

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

Генри Альфред Киссинджер- американский государственный деятель, дипломат и эксперт в области международных отношений. В 1969—1975 годах он был советником и с 1973 по 1977 год Государственным секретарем США. Он - лауреат Нобелевской премии мира. В 2002 году Генри Киссинджер возглавил список 100 ведущих интеллектуалов мира.

Являясь сторонником реальной политики, Киссинджер играл доминирующую роль во внешней политике США в 1969 — 1977 годах. Он был инициатором и исполнителем разрядки в отношениях США и Советского Союза, организовал начало отношений США с КНР, а также заключил Парижское мирное соглашение, которое должно было завершить войну во Вьетнаме. Другие политические шаги США той поры, включая бомбардировку Камбоджи, остаются предметом споров.

Киссинджер является первым человеком, награждённым премией Эвайльда фон Клейста Международной конференцией по политике безопасности в 2009 году, и в текущее время является председателем *Kissinger Associates*, международной консалтинговой фирмы.

Exercise 6. Make a summary of the text about the EU.

Unit 12

EU (continuation)

Politics

The EU operates solely within those competencies conferred on it upon the treaties and according to the principle of subsidiarity. It dictates that action by the EU should only be taken where an objective cannot be sufficiently achieved by the member states alone. Laws made by the EU institutions are passed in a variety of forms. Generally speaking they can be classified into two groups: those which come into force without the necessity for national implementation measures, and those which specifically require national implementation measures.

Governance

The European Union has seven institutions: the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, the European Council, the European Central Bank, the Court of Justice of the European Union and the European Court of Auditors.

European Council

The European Council gives direction to the EU, and convenes at least four times a year. It comprises the President of the European Council, the President of the European Commission and one representative per member state; either its head of state or head of government.

The European Council uses its leadership role to sort out disputes between member states and the institutions, and to resolve political crises and disagreements over controversial issues and policies. It acts externally as a "collective Head of State" and ratifies important documents.

On 19 November 2009, Herman Van Rompuy was chosen as the first permanent President of the European Council. The European Council should not be mistaken for the Council of Europe, an international organisation independent from the EU.

Commission

The European Commission acts as the EU's executive arm and is responsible for initiating legislation and the day-to-day running of the EU. The Commission is also seen as the motor of European integration. It operates as a cabinet government, with 27 Commissioners for different areas of policy, one from each member state, though Commissioners are bound to represent the interests of the EU as a whole rather than their home state.

One of the 27 is the Commission President appointed by the European Council. After the President, the most prominent Commissioner is the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy who is ex-officio Vice President of the Commission and is chosen by the European Council too. The other 25 Commissioners are subsequently appointed by the Council of the European Union.

Parliament

The European Parliament (EP) forms one half of the EU's legislature. The 736 Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) are directly elected by EU citizens every five years on the basis of proportional representation to the share of votes collected by each political party. Although MEPs are elected on a national basis, they sit according to political groups rather than their nationality. Each country has a set number of seats and is divided into sub-national constituencies where this does not affect the proportional nature of the voting system.

Council

The Council of the European Union forms the other half of the EU's legislature. It consists of a government minister from each member state and meets in different compositions depending on the policy area being addressed. Notwithstanding its different configurations, it is considered to be one single body. In addition to its legislative functions, the Council also exercises executive functions in relations to the Common Foreign and Security Policy.

Legal system

The EU is based on a series of treaties. These first established the European Community and the EU, and then made amendments to those founding treaties. These are power-giving treaties which set broad policy goals and establish

institutions with the necessary legal powers to implement those goals. These legal powers include the ability to enact legislation. The EU has legal personality, with the right to sign agreements and international treaties.

Under the principle of supremacy, national courts are required to enforce the treaties that their member states have ratified, and thus the laws enacted under them, even if doing so requires them to ignore conflicting national law, and (within limits) even constitutional provisions.

Courts of Justice

The judicial branch of the EU—formally called the Court of Justice of the European Union—consists of three courts: the Court of Justice, the General Court, and the European Union Civil Service Tribunal. Together they interpret and apply the treaties and the law of the EU.

The Court of Justice primarily deals with cases taken by member states, the institutions, and cases referred to it by the courts of member states. The General Court mainly deals with cases taken by individuals and companies directly before the EU's courts, and the European Union Civil Service Tribunal adjudicates in disputes between the European Union and its civil service. Decisions from the General Court can be appealed to the Court of Justice but only on a point of law.

Foreign relations

The EU participates in all G8 and G20 summits.

Besides the emerging international policy of the European Union, the international influence of the EU is also felt through enlargement. The perceived benefits of becoming a member of the EU act as an incentive for both political and economic reform in states wishing to fulfil the EU's accession criteria, and are considered an important factor contributing to the reform of European formerly Communist countries. This influence on the internal affairs of other countries is generally referred to as "soft power", as opposed to military "hard power".

Military

The European Union does not have one unified military. The predecessors of the European Union were not devised as a strong military alliance because NATO

was largely seen as appropriate and sufficient for defence purposes. 21 EU members are members of NATO while the remaining member states follow policies of neutrality. However the compatibility of their neutrality with EU membership is questioned and with mutual solidarity in the event of disasters, terrorist attacks and armed aggression.

Following the Kosovo War in 1999, the European Council agreed that "the Union must have the capacity for autonomous action, backed by credible military forces, the means to decide to use them, and the readiness to do so, in order to respond to international crises without prejudice to actions by NATO".

EU forces have been deployed on peacekeeping missions from Africa to the former Yugoslavia and the Middle East. EU military operations are supported by a number of bodies, including the European Defence Agency, European Union Satellite Centre and the European Union Military Staff. In an EU consisting of 27 members, substantial security and defence cooperation is increasingly relying on great power cooperation.

Humanitarian aid

Collectively, the EU is the largest contributor of foreign aid in the world.

The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office, or "ECHO", provides humanitarian aid from the EU to developing countries. In 2006 its budget amounted to €671 million, 48% of which went to the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. Counting the EU's own contributions and those of its member states together, the EU is the largest aid donor in the world.[122]

Humanitarian aid is financed directly by the budget (70%) as part of the financial instruments for external action and also by the European Development Fund (30%).

The EU's aid has previously been criticised by the eurosceptic think-tank Open Europe for being inefficient, mis-targeted and linked to economic objectives. Furthermore, some charities such as Action Aid have claimed European governments have inflated the amount they have spent on aid by incorrectly including money spent on debt relief, foreign students, and refugees.

Economy

The EU has established a single market across the territory of all its members. A monetary union, the eurozone, using a single currency comprises 17 member states. It is the largest exporter, the largest importer of goods and services, and the biggest trading partner to several large countries such as China, India, and the United States.

Of the top 500 largest corporations measured by revenue have their headquarters in the EU. In May 2007 unemployment in the EU stood at 7% while investment was at 21.4% of GDP, inflation at 2.2% and public deficit at -0.9% of GDP.

Monetary union

The European Central Bank in Frankfurt governs the monetary policy.

The creation of a European single currency became an official objective of the European Economic Community in 1969. However, it was only with the advent of the Maastricht Treaty in 1993 that member states were legally bound to start the monetary union no later than 1 January 1999. On this date the euro was duly launched by eleven of the then 15 member states of the EU. It remained an accounting currency until 1 January 2002, when euro notes and coins were issued and national currencies began to phase out in the eurozone, which by then consisted of 12 member states. The eurozone (constituted by the EU member states which have adopted the euro) has since grown to 17 countries, the most recent being Estonia which joined on 1 January 2011.

All other EU member states, except Denmark and the United Kingdom, are legally bound to join the euro when the convergence criteria are met, however only a few countries have set target dates for accession. Sweden has circumvented the requirement to join the euro by not meeting the membership criteria.

The euro is designed to help build a single market.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Find Russian equivalents to the English words from the text:

subsidiarity, implementation measures, convenes, executive arm, prominent, subsequently, vote, one single body, legislative functions, exercise functions, legal, amendments, supremacy, adjudicate, internal affairs, unified military, predecessors, devise, armed aggression, be backed by credible military forces, substantial security, contributor, think-tank, mis-targeted, charities, a single market, be legally bound to start, be duly launched, convergence criteria, circumvent.

Exercise 2. Make up 5 sentences using the words from ex.1.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. How does the EU operate? What groups can the laws be classified?
2. How many institutions does the EU have?
3. What is the function of the EC? How does it operate? Who is the Commission President chosen from? What body appoints him?
4. What bodies represent the legislative branch of government? Who elects the members of the EP? What functions does EP have?
5. What does the Council of the EU consist of? What functions does it perform?
6. What is the legal system of the EU based on? What does the principle of supremacy mean?
7. What does the judicial branch of the EU consist of? What does the Court of Justice primarily deal with?
8. Why does not the EU have a united military? What events made the EU take military actions? Name the most important events when the EU have to use military power?
9. What body finances humanitarian aid? Why does Open Europe criticize the humanitarian?
10. How many states are the members of the monetary union? What body governs the monetary policy of the EU? Why was it necessary to have a

single currency? When was the euro launched? Do all the states use the euro?

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

Генри Киссинджер играл большую роль в американской внешней политике с 1969 по 1977, до 1975 как советник Ричарда Никсона и Форда по внешней политике, а с началом его второго срока и как государственный секретарь. В 1974 после отставки Никсона он продолжил исполнение обязанностей и при Джеральде Форде.

Киссинджер был сторонником и одним из главных исполнителей политики разрядки международной напряжённости в отношении с СССР и КНР. Ему также принадлежит идея антисоветского блока с КНР, поддержки антикоммунистических режимов в Южной Америке, в частности переворота Пиночета в Чили в 1973.

В конце XX века, после рассекречивания материалов администраций Никсона и Форда, Киссинджер неоднократно обвинялся журналистами и правозащитниками (как в США, так и за рубежом) в причастности к преступлениям военных хунт в Чили и Аргентине. Испанский суд даже вызвал его в качестве свидетеля, но этот вызов был отклонён Государственным департаментом. Киссинджер также обвиняется греческими и американскими журналистами и политиками, в практической поддержке турецкого вторжения на Кипр в 1974 г. и последующей этнической чистке и оккупации севера острова турками.

В 1973 Киссинджер получил Нобелевскую премию мира за свою роль в достижении Парижского соглашения, которое, как предполагалось, должно было завершить войну во Вьетнаме.

В период своей политической деятельности Киссинджер был яркой медиа фигурой, участвовал в светской жизни, позировал репортёрам с известными актрисами того времени и т. п.

Его фигура вызывала критику как со стороны левых, либералов и пацифистов, так и со стороны «ястребов» холодной войны.

Киссинджер возглавлял Комиссию по расследованию терактов 11 сентября 2001 года.

В 2001 году ряд правозащитных организаций предъявили иски к Киссинджеру, обвинив его в причастности к проведению операции «Кондор» в Аргентине. Аргентинский судья, ведущий уголовное расследование, заявил, что Киссинджер является потенциальным подозреваемым и даже ответчиком. Киссинджер незамедлительно покинул Францию после вызова на допрос к следователю и отказался от поездки в Бразилию. США отказываются от участия в Международном уголовном трибунале.

25 сентября 2007 вместе с несколькими другими госсекретарями США в отставке подписал письмо, призывающее Конгресс США не принимать резолюцию 106 о геноциде армян.

Exercise 4. Read the text. Use the words in brackets in the necessary tenses.

Philip D. Zelikow (be) an American diplomat, academic and author. He (work) as the executive director of the 9/11 Commission, director of the Miller Center of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, and Counselor of the United States Department of State. Zelikow (receive) a B.A. in history and political science from the University of Redlands, a J.D. from the University of Houston Law Center (where he was an editor of the law review), and an M.A. and Ph.D. in international law and diplomacy from Tufts University.

After practicing law in the early 1980s, Zelikow (turn) toward the field of national security. He (be) adjunct professor of national security affairs at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California in 1984-1985. He (join) the United States Department of State as a career civil servant. As a Foreign Service Officer, he (serve) overseas at the U.S. Mission to the conventional arms control talks in Vienna. In 1989, in the George H. W. Bush administration, Zelikow (detail)ed to join the

National Security Council, where he (involve) as a senior White House staffer in the diplomacy surrounding the German reunification and the diplomatic settlements accompanying the end of the Cold War in Europe. During the first Gulf War he (aid) President Bush, National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft, and Secretary of State James Baker in diplomatic affairs related to the coalition. He (go) on to co-author, with Condoleezza Rice.

In 1991, Zelikow (leave) the NSC to go to Harvard University, where from 1991 to 1998 he (be) Associate Professor of Public Policy and co-director of Harvard's Intelligence and Policy Program, in Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. In 1998, Zelikow (move) to the University of Virginia, where he (direct) the nation's largest center on the American presidency, (serve) as director of the Miller Center of Public Affairs.

In late 2000 and early 2001, Zelikow (serve) on President Bush's transition team. After George W. Bush (take) office, Zelikow (name) to a position on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, and (work) on other task forces and commissions as well.

In 2002, Phil Zelikow (become) the executive director of the Markle Task Force on National Security in the Information Age. The Task Force (comprise) a diverse and bipartisan group of experienced policymakers, senior executives from the information technology industry etc., public interest advocates, and experts in privacy, intelligence, and national security.

Zelikow (appoint) executive director of the 9/11 Commission, whose work (include) examination of the conduct of Presidents Clinton and George W. Bush and their administrations. Many security positions (fill) in fact by people associated with the Project for a New American Century (advocate) a war with Iraq, and (lament) that goal (take) a long time, unless there (be) an event like "a new Pearl Harbor."

After (inform) of the Department of Defense's Able Danger project by U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Shaffer, he (fail)ed to have the 9/11 Commission investigate, despite the promise that the Commission (investigate) all 9/11 related topics.

Zelikow's role in the second Iraq war (discuss) at some length in Bob Woodward's *State of Denial*, which (present) him as an internal critic of the way the war was (conduct) in 2005 and 2006, and as an originator of the alternative approach termed "clear, hold, and build."

As Counsellor to Secretary of State Rice, Zelikow opposed the Bush administration Torture Memos.

Zelikow also (write) about terrorism and national security, including a set of Harvard case studies on "Policing Northern Ireland."

Exercise 5. Fill in the gaps in the texts with words given.

Office, confirmation, female, focus, diplomat, professor, elected, Advisor, authoritarian, reunification, admission, serve, nickname, race-based, account.

Condoleezza Rice is an American political scientist and... She served as the 66th United States Secretary of State, and was the second person to hold that... in the administration of President George W. Bush. Rice was the first ...African-American secretary of state, as well as the second African American (after Colin Powell), and the second woman (after Madeleine Albright). Rice was President Bush's National Security Advisor during his first term, making her the first woman to... in that position. Before joining the Bush administration, she was a ...of political science at Stanford University where she served as Provost from 1993 to 1999. Rice also served on the National Security Council as the Soviet and East European Affairs to President George H.W. Bush during the dissolution of the Soviet Union and German....

Following her... as Secretary of State, Rice pioneered the policy of Transformational Diplomacy, with a ...on democracy in the Greater Middle East. Her emphasis on supporting democratically ... governments faced challenges as Hamas captured a popular majority in Palestinian elections, and influential countries including Saudi Arabia and Egypt maintained ...systems with U.S. support. While

Secretary of State, she chaired the Millennium Challenge Corporation's board of directors.

In March 2009, Rice returned to Stanford University as a political science professor.

On December 17, 2000, Rice was named as National Security Advisor and stepped down from her position at Stanford. She was the first woman to occupy the post. Rice earned the ...of "Warrior Princess," reflecting strong nerve and delicate manners.

On January 18, 2003, the *Washington Post* reported that Rice was involved in crafting Bush's position on ...preferences. Rice has stated that "while race-neutral means are preferable," race can be taken into as "one factor among others" in university admissions policies.

Exercise 6. Compare the careers of the diplomats in ex-s 4-5.

Who is better known in Russia? Why/ who enjoyed a more consistent career? Name any contemporary Russian diplomats? What are their achievements? Make a summary of the careers of these American and Russian diplomats.

Exercise 7. Reproduce the text about the EU (continuation).

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