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# **MAINSTREAM MEDIA**

## Содержание

|                                     |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Предисловие .....                   | 3   |
| The World of Mass Media.....        | 4   |
| Headlines.....                      | 9   |
| Diplomacy and Negotiations.....     | 16  |
| International Organizations.....    | 24  |
| Terrorism.....                      | 36  |
| Wars and Conflicts.....             | 51  |
| Politics and Elections .....        | 66  |
| Crime and Justice.....              | 80  |
| Work, Unemployment and Welfare..... | 96  |
| Natural Disasters.....              | 107 |
| Библиография.....                   | 115 |

## Предисловие

Пособие предназначено для студентов факультета языковой подготовки, а также других факультетов высших учебных заведений, где английский язык изучается как основная специальность.

Пособие включает десять учебно-методических комплексов по политической, экономической и социальной проблематике СМИ:

1. The World of Mass Media.
2. Headlines.
3. Diplomacy and Negotiations.
4. International Organizations.
5. Terrorism.
6. Wars and Conflicts.
7. Politics and Elections.
8. Crime and Justice.
9. Work, Unemployment and Welfare.
10. Natural Disasters.

Каждый раздел включает основной текст по изучаемой тематике и систему послетекстовых упражнений, направленных на совершенствование навыков и развитие умений реферирования, аннотирования и перевода аутентичных текстов английской и американской прессы. Послетекстовые задания также позволяют развивать у студентов критическое отношение к прочитанному, что способствует формированию социокультурной компетенции в процессе обучения.

## UNIT 1. THE WORLD OF MASS MEDIA

Media (the plural of medium) is a truncation of the term *media of communication*, referring to those organized means of dissemination of fact, opinion, entertainment, and other information, such as *newspapers, magazines, cinema films, radio, television, the World Wide Web, billboards, books, CDs, DVDs, videocassettes, computer games* and other forms of publishing. An individual corporation within the mass media is referred to as a *Media Institution* run by *media tycoons or moguls*. "*Mainstream media*" includes outlets that are in harmony with the prevailing direction of influence in the culture at large.

Mass media can be used for advocacy, both for business and social concerns, which can include advertising, marketing, propaganda, public relations, and political communication; for enrichment and education, such as "infotainment" programmes as a *documentary* or *docudrama*; and for entertainment broadcasting performances of acting, music, and sports, along with *phone-in game-shows, God slots, sitcoms* and *soap operas*.



Newspaper vendor at a newsstand, London

A *newspaper* is a publication containing news and information and advertising, usually printed on low-cost paper called *newsprint*. However, recent developments on the Internet are posing major threats to its business model: *paid circulation* is declining in most countries, and *advertising revenue*, which makes up the bulk of a newspaper's income, is shifting from print to online sources.

*General-interest newspapers* are usually *journals* of current news. Those can include political events, crime, business, culture, sports, forecasts and opinions (either *editorials, columns, or political cartoons*). Newspapers may also include *comic strips* and other entertainment, such as *crosswords and horoscopes*.

A *daily newspaper* is issued every day, often with the exception national holidays. *Saturday editions* of daily newspapers tend to be larger, include more specialized sections, and cost more. *Weekly newspapers* are also common and tend to be smaller and less prestigious than daily papers.

Most nations have at least one newspaper that *circulates* throughout the whole country: a *national newspaper*, as contrasted with a *local newspaper* serving a city or region. In the United States and Canada, there are few truly national newspapers, with the notable exceptions USA Today in the US and The Globe and Mail and The National Post in Canada. Large metropolitan newspapers with expanded distribution networks such as The New York Times, The Washington Post, and The Toronto Star can fill the role of de facto national newspapers. In the United Kingdom, there are numerous

national newspapers, including The Times, The Daily Telegraph, The Guardian, The Observer, The Daily Mail, The Sun, The Daily Mirror and The Daily Express.

The owner of the newspaper is the *publisher*. The person responsible for content is the *editor*, *editor in chief*, or *executive editor*.

Most modern newspapers are in one of three sizes: large *broadsheets*, generally associated with more intellectual newspapers and with *quality journalism*, although a trend towards 'compact' newspapers is changing this; *tabloids*, *popular* or *gutter press* which are half the size of broadsheets and often perceived as sensationalist in contrast to broadsheets; and finally *Berliner* or *midi newspapers* used by European papers such as Le Monde in France, La Stampa in Italy or The Guardian in the UK.

The number of copies distributed is called the *newspaper's circulation*, and is one of the principal factors used to set advertising rates. *Readership figures* are higher than circulation figures because many copies are read by more than one person.

Most newspapers make nearly all their money from advertising. The income from the customer's payment at the *newsstand* is small in comparison. For that reason newspapers are not expensive to buy, and some (such as *AM New York*) are free.

There is no doubt, that newspapers have played an important role in the exercise of *freedom of expression*. *Whistle-blowers* often choose to inform newspapers before other media of communication, relying on the perceived willingness of newspaper editors to expose the secrets and lies of those who would rather cover them. However, many larger newspapers are now using more aggressive random fact-checking to improve the chances that false information will be found before it is printed. And there have been many circumstances of the political autonomy of newspapers being curtailed.

The origins of what would become today's *television system* are traced back as far as to 1873. While the first *television life broadcasts* were made in England in 1936. Television did not become commonplace in United States homes until the middle 1950s. While North American *over-the-air broadcasting* was originally free to the consumer and broadcasters were compensated primarily by receipt of advertising revenue. In the United Kingdom, on the other hand, the owner of each television must pay a licence fee annually which is used to support the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Paralleling television's growing primacy in family life and society, an increasingly vocal chorus of legislators, scientists and parents are raising objections to the uncritical acceptance of the medium. Fifty years of research on the impact of *offensive* and *indecent TV programmes*, on children's emotional and social development demonstrate that there are clear and lasting effects of viewing violence. It also suggests that compulsive television watching was no different from any other addiction.

**Exercise 1.** Complete the following tasks:

1.1 Suggest the Russian equivalents to the italicized expressions.

1. 2 Answer the following questions:

1. What does the notion of mass media imply? What are "media" word combinations known to you? Define them.

2. What purpose do the media serve? Could you put the purposes in the order of their importance? Explain your choice.
3. Single out the forms of electronic media and print media. What are the most powerful and penetrating media nowadays?
4. Dwell on the statement: “The advent of the World Wide Web marked the fall of print media”.
5. What are the common components of a newspaper? Compare the layout of a British and a Belarusian newspaper.
6. Draw the differences between a daily newspaper, a weekly newspaper, a national and a local newspaper.
7. What people are in charge of print media empires?
8. What readership do broadsheets and tabloids cater for?
9. Should the autonomy of a newspaper be curtailed? Should mass media enjoy an unlimited freedom of expression?
10. Can impartiality become a leading motto in mass media? Ground your opinion.
11. How is “telly” business organized in the UK, the USA and Belarus?
12. Find out more about the BBC, the largest broadcasting corporation in the world that produces programmes and information services, broadcasting them on television, radio and the Internet.
13. Do you believe that watching a lot of television impairs academic achievement? And why are children so vulnerable to television’s negative impact? Here is something to start: *juvenile delinquency, telly-addiction, neglectful parents, escalating violence, the child’s vulnerable spot, brainwashing, gory scenes, morbid imagination, wholesale slaughters in prime-time, susceptible to mayhem, sensitive minds.*
14. Draw up a list of positive influences of television on people.

**Exercise 2.** Match the given characteristics with a type of a newspaper.

#### TABLOIDS

#### BROADSHEETS

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shorter articles, more pictures, less 'in-depth' reporting</li> <li>2. Longer articles, more detailed</li> <li>3. Aimed at lower social groupings</li> <li>4. More focus on human interest stories, celebrity gossip</li> <li>5. Plainer layout (no colour on the front-page, smaller typeface suggests readers will make more effort to read it), and subtle, possibly smaller, pictures</li> <li>6. More focus on politics, international news</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Puns and jokes in headlines</li> <li>9. 'Popular' press</li> <li>10. Serious headlines</li> <li>11. Use of gimmicks such as bingo games, free travel tickets, phone-in surveys</li> <li>12. Bold layout (eg colour on the masthead, very bold typeface, easy to read), with large, dramatic pictures</li> <li>13. 'Quality' or 'serious' press</li> </ol> |
|---|---|

7. Aimed at higher social groupings

**Exercise 3. 1** Match the definitions with the given words.

# The Year 9 Inquirer

Masthead

**"All the News That's Fit To Print" The NY  
Times**  
Slogan

**Year 9 Student Awards**  
page 23

'Puffs' or 'blurbs'

## SCHOOL EXPLODES

Headlines

**Teachers suspected in 'fizz'-bomb attack**

Sub-heads

*A Hong Kong School was today rocked to its foundations by a number of minor explosions. Eye-witnesses said there were...*

Lead story

Clark Kent, Education Correspondent

By-line

Spending too long on the internet may ruin your eyes, medical researchers warned today. New evidence suggests that there is a definite link...

Secondary Lead

**Inside:**

**Sitcom 17-19**

**Letters 26**

**Basketball 30-33**

**TV Guide 39**

Menu

1. Colour bands which aim to attract readers to stories inside the newspaper or 'coming soon'

2. Journalist's name & details

3. The newspaper's name, often in traditional gothic lettering. It may not have changed for many years and is the easiest way to identify a newspaper

4. A 'catchphrase' for the newspaper

5. A story that has been chosen as being of most interest to the most readers

6. An important story, but less than the lead

7. The largest typeface on the page for the most important stories

8. Containing no images ad

9. A 'table of contents' showing what is in each section and where to go to find articles inside

**BUY COOKIES  
NOW!!**

Small ad



Display ad

10. The ad includes a picture

11. In smaller typeface, sometimes italicised, that explain more about the story

**Exercise 3. 2** Get a copy of a tabloid and a quality paper. Do a thorough study of the newspapers taking into account:

- the size of the newspaper
- the length of the articles published
- the amount of photos
- the amount of advertisements
- the length and complexity of headlines
- the fact of intruding into privacy
- the readership



## UNIT 2. HEADLINES

**Exercise 1.** Read the theoretical preliminaries on headline composing and be ready to analyse both English and Russian headlines.

### 1. 'Short words for long'

Monosyllabic verbs and nouns (maximum six letters) are used frequently as substitutes for longer, more colloquial expressions:

| NEWSPAPER WORD       | MEANING                                 | NEWSPAPER WORD       | MEANING                          |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| aid                  | help                                    | move                 | step towards a desired end       |
| axe                  | cut, remove, cancel, dismiss(al)        | ordeal               | painful experience               |
| back                 | support                                 | oust                 | push out                         |
| ban, bar             | exclude, forbid, prevent                | plea                 | request                          |
| bid                  | attempt                                 | pledge               | promise                          |
| blast                | explosion                               |                      |                                  |
| blaze                | fire                                    | ploy                 | clever activity                  |
| blow ( <i>noun</i> ) | setback, unexpected difficulty          | poll                 | election / public opinion survey |
| boost                | incentive, encourage, promote/promotion | probe                | investigation                    |
| boss, head           | manager, director                       | push                 | encourage, support               |
| clash                | dispute                                 | quit                 | leave, resign                    |
| curb                 | restraint, limit                        | quiz                 | question, interrogate            |
| cut                  | reduce, reduction                       | rap                  | reprimand                        |
| drama                | tense situation                         | riddle               | mystery                          |
| drive                | campaign, effort                        | seek (sought)        | look for, try to obtain          |
| face                 | have to undergo                         | slam ( <i>verb</i> ) | criticize                        |
| gems                 | jewels                                  | smash                | defeat                           |
| go-ahead             | approval                                | spark                | cause, initiate                  |
| grab                 | seize, win                              | strife               | conflict                         |
| hit                  | affect badly                            | talks                | discussions                      |
| irk                  | anger                                   | threat               | danger                           |
| key                  | essential, vital                        | urge                 | insist strongly, request         |
| link                 | connection                              | vow                  | promise                          |
|                      |   | wed                  | marry                            |

## 2. Deletions

Articles, personal pronouns, *this/that* are omitted where no severe ambiguity results.

|                          |                                  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| FAN KILLS WIFE           | A sports fan has killed his wife |
| QUEEN OPENS NEW HOSPITAL | The Queen opens a new hospital   |

## 3. Shortened verb forms

a) Past participle (form) = passive (meaning)

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| STEEL PAY CLAIM GRANTED | The steel industry's claim has been granted |
|-------------------------|---|

b) Infinitive (form) = future (meaning)

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| REPUBLICANS TO PUSH FARM HOUSING | The Republican Party is to support farm housing |
|----------------------------------|---|

c) Simple present (form) = past (meaning)

|                    |                                      |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| COFFEE PRICES SOAR | Coffee prices have increased greatly |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|

d) Continuous participle (form) = present (meaning)

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| REAGAN WINNING BATTLE OF NERVES | Mr. Reagan is winning a battle of nerves |
|---------------------------------|--|

## 4. Space-saving punctuation

Punctuation marks are often used to indicate quotations, questions, causal relations and connectives.

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| BREARLEY: 'I QUIT'           | Mr Brearley has announced his resignation     |
| TORNADO HITS JAMAICA – 6 DIE | A tornado has hit Jamaica and caused 6 deaths |

## 5. Frequent use of acronyms and abbreviations

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| LIB-LAB PACT RALLIES, SURVIVES | A pact (agreement) between the Liberal and the Labour Parties has rallied and survived |
|--------------------------------|--|

Newspaper headlines often use abbreviations, *e.g.* PM for Prime Minister, MP for Member of Parliament.

## 6. Premodified noun phrases

These are used where post-modification would use more space.

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| POISON GAS FEAR HAUNTS CITY | A fear of poison gas is haunting (worrying) the people in a certain city |
|-----------------------------|--|

## 7. Pun

Some newspapers also enjoy making jokes in their headlines. They do this by playing on words, punning.

TORRENTIAL RAIN IN MOST  
ARIAS [most areas]

A wet open air concert in London by the  
opera singer Luciano Pavarotti

## 8. Final guidelines

A good headline should be accurate, clear, grammatically correct, strong, active, fresh and immediate. It should catch the reader's attention.

The headline should *sell the article* to the reader.

Headlines should be accurate in *tone*: don't put a light headline on a serious story. Be careful not to put a first-day head on a second-day story.

*Don't repeat the lead* in a headline. Write a better headline than the lead. And don't give away the punch line of a feature story that has a surprise ending.

Be aware of any unintended *double meanings*: Real-life examples of some headlines that were published: Old man winter sticks icy finger into Virginia; Teens indicted for drowning in lake; FBI ordered to assist Atlanta in child slayings.

**Exercise 2.** Make an analysis of the following headlines and guess what stories they are to introduce.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 4 KILLED IN M-WAY CRASH  | Three people have been injured in a bomb attack   |
| US A-FUEL TO PAKISTAN<br>'IMMORAL', SAYS ARCHBISHOP  | Four people have been killed in a motorway crash  |
| 3 INJURED IN BOMB ATTACK   | A killer has escaped from a courtroom   |
| WOMAN FROM MARS TO BE<br>FIRST BRITON IN SPACE<br>(Note that the word 'Briton' is almost exclusively found in newspapers). | A health survey has revealed that New Yorkers are fitter and slimmer (than they were before)      |
| LABOUR TO DEBATE 5-DAY<br>WEEK   | Medical ties with South Africa have been cut  |
| KILLER ESCAPES FROM<br>COURTROOM   | The River Thames is approaching danger level  |
| THAMES APPROACHING DANGER<br>LEVEL   | 3 people are being detained (by the police) concerning a horrifying crash at a college            |
| HEALTH SURVEY: NEW YORKERS<br>FITTER, SLIMMER  | The New Zealand Premier slams the International Monetary-Fund plan                                |
| 3 HELD OVER COLLEGE HORROR<br>CRASH  | An announcement that a woman working at the Mars chocolate company had got an interesting new job |
| NZ PREMIER SLAMS IMF PLAN  | The Labour Party will debate the  |

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
|                                    | question of a 5-day working week  |
| MEDICAL TIES WITH SOUTH AFRICA CUT | The United States' supplying atomic power fuel to Pakistan is 'immoral', an archbishop has said |

**Exercise 3.** Using your dictionary find the meaning of the italicised words in these headlines:

1. EXPERT *PROBES* MOSQUE ATTACK
2. GET-TOUGH CUSTOMS MEN *SEIZE* RECORD HAUL
3. THORPE IN *BID* TO JOIN THE LORDS
4. MEAT BOYCOTTERS *VOW* TO PERSIST
5. POWER BILLS *SPARK* REVOLT
6. ROYALS *EYE* A TRONE
7. DINNER TO *BAR* SOME REPOERTRS
8. TOWN COUNCIL *AIRS* ITS OBJECTIONS
9. FLIMSY EXCUSES CAUSE BLOOD DONATION *LAG*
10. KENNEDY DRUG *RAP*

**Exercise 4.** Study the article and come up with a suitable headline.

### Story

The housing market in Lawrence is growing along with the city and it's growing to the south and the west.

However, developers are going to run into a wall that will prohibit any further development to the south of Lawrence. That wall is the flood plain, according to local real estate agents.

"We have pushed about as far to the east as we can," Philip Gill Harrison, of Gill Real Estate Agency, said.

He said that because of the flood plain, development would begin to move toward the west, southwest and northwest, once all of the land in the south was developed. Gill estimated that would be in the next five years.

1. Flood plain: no more development to S.

2. Next five years: development to W., SW and NW.

3. Housing and city growth: S. and W.

**Exercise 5.** Arrange these disorganized headlines into their proper order.

1. HOSTAGES FREE NIGERIANS RIOT
2. TEAR CLASSES CALIFORNIA TEACH CITIZENS GAS USE TO
3. ON RUMPUS THE ESTATE ROYAL

**Exercise 6.** Match the headlines with the paragraphs. Make a list of the full meanings of the abbreviations you find (e.g. BBC = British Broadcasting Corporation).

**B**

**IMF will have say**

**1**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has agreed not to conduct illegal surveillance of a left-wing research institute that was the target of bureau spying in the 1960's, according to court records.

**A**

**EEC Chief Sees no PLO Action**

**4**

*THE HAGUE – The European Economic Community does not consider formal recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as an urgent matter, EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn said Thursday.*

**8**

New York (AP) – Steel production fell to 2,595

**Q**

*F.B.I. Agrees to Cease Its Illegal Surveillance Of Research Institute*

**C**

VA Delays Action On Brandeis Move

**E**

*CB radio enthusiast fined \$50*

**18**

A team of do-it-yourself councillors will save about \$2,000 by clearing weeds from their town hall roof today.

**6**

Lincoln (AP) – The veterans Administration is waiting for Congress to finish its budget work before consolidating its regional offices, thus delaying a decision on whether the vacated Brandeis building here will be one of VA's three regional claims centres.

**3**

THE Social Democratic Party has appointed

**R**

**5% Cut Sought in SEC in '81**

**2**

WASHINGTON – The Securities and Exchange Commission said Thursday it has been informed by Reagan administration that the administration will recommend to Congress that the SEC cut its personnel 5 percent by Sept. 30, the end of this fiscal year.

**17**

Next month's Budget will be largely dictated by the International Monetary Fund, trade union leaders were told yesterday.

**5**

Mr. William Casey's troubles as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency have been compounded by Senator Barry Goldwater, chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, who told a press conference late on Thursday that if the director did not resign, he should be sacked by President Reagan.

**7**

The owner of a Citizens Band radio, who used an

million tons in the week ended April 11, a decrease of eight-tenths of 1 percent from the previous week, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported Monday.

company boss Bernard Dovie as its \$35,000-a-year chief executive.

illegal transmitter from the Needham Market home, was ordered to forfeit the set by Stowmarket magistrates on Wednesday.

**G**  
**Goldwater calls on CIA chief to quit**

**F**  
**SDP names chief**

**D**  
**Town hall men turn to D-I-Y**

**Exercise 7.** Make five headlines by choosing from a list of synonyms. Explain your choices.

|        |  |                 |                      |
|--------|--|-----------------|----------------------|
| Senate | turns down<br>nixes<br>no-no's<br>disapproves<br>kills | Vietnam<br>'Nam | bills<br>legislation |
|--------|--|-----------------|----------------------|

|  |                                     |           |   |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|---|
| Federal Agents<br>Feds<br>FBI<br>Feebs | arrest<br>apprehend<br>bust<br>flag | 4<br>four | candy men<br>drug dealers<br>bagmen<br>fixers |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|---|

|         |                                    |   |  |
|---------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Boyle's | mistake<br>error<br>boob<br>howler | ruins<br>discombobulates<br>KOs<br>knocks out | the Palace baseball team<br>Palace<br>his team |
|---------|------------------------------------|---|--|

|                               |  |       |  |
|-------------------------------|--|-------|--|
| 4. O.J. Simpson<br>O.J. Juice | is acquitted<br>walks<br>gets off the hook<br>is declared innocent | after | 12-month marathon<br>year-long trial<br>suspense-rich courtroom<br>show<br>endless court drama |
|-------------------------------|--|-------|--|

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 18-year-old<br>Computer<br>Whiz-kid<br>Young hacker | rapped for<br>accused of<br>charged with | breaking security systems of Aco Bank<br>ripping off bank<br>pinching millions from bank<br>wrecking bank's security |
|---|--|--|

**Exercise 8.** Make headlines for the following short articles.

**1.** Japan's financial authorities detailed rescue plans for Cosmo Shinyo Kumiai, Japan's fifth largest credit association, which last month faced a run by depositors because of fears of huge losses from bad loans.

**2.** Japanese foreign minister Yohei Kono pulled out of the race to become Liberal Democratic Party president, leaving Trade Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto poised to lead Japan's biggest political party.

**3.** An Indian government official spoke directly to American Donald Hutchings, one of four western hostages being held by Kashmiri militants. It was the first time authorities directly contacted any of the hostages during their eight-week captivity.

**4.** James Molyneux, leader of Northern Ireland's mainstream Ulster Unionist Party, is stepping down after 16 years. Mr. Molyneux, 75, said he was standing aside so the party could find a successor in time to fight the next British general election, which must be held by May 1997.

**5.** China is to return its Washington envoy to the US capital in another signal of improved relations between the two countries. Ambassador Li Daoyu was recalled in mid-June after Taiwan's president Lee Teng-hui was granted a visa to visit the US.

**6.** European Union's talks with Morocco on a new fishing accord collapsed at the fifth attempt. EU fisheries commissioner Emma Bonino said Morocco had rejected a final offer on a deal to let mainly Spanish boats return to Moroccan waters.

**7.** Rwandan Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu said he had resigned, but Emmanuel Gasana, director of president Pasteur Bizimungu's cabinet, insisted the premier had been dismissed.

**8.** Nepal's Supreme Court ruled that prime minister Man Mohan Adhikary acted unconstitutionally and illegally in June when he asked the king to dissolve parliament. The court ordered the House of Representatives to meet again.

**9.** Leaders of the six-Turkic-speaking states – Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan – held their third summit aimed at realigning allegiances in the post-Soviet era.

**10.** Canadian fisheries minister Brian Tobin went to Cornwall, southwest England, to thank English fishermen for supporting Canada in its fish dispute with Spain. His visit was disrupted by a demonstration against seal hunting and seven protesters were arrested.

**11.** Danish police searched nationwide for nine dangerous criminals who escaped from a Copenhagen jail when an accomplice drove a bulldozer through the perimeter wall. The jailbreak took place, as police were busy keeping order at a nearby football match.

## UNIT 3. DIPLOMACY AND NEGOTIATIONS

### Vocabulary

**Relations (ties):**

to establish/sever/sour/normalise/  
dog/strengthen/restore/break off ~;  
diplomatic/bilateral/  
good-neighbourly/tense/frosty ~;  
to be at loggerheads; brinkmanship;  
to teeter on the brink of war; thaw

**Visit:**

to arrive on a brief/goodwill/  
return/working visit  
to cancel/pay a ~

**Conference:**

to attend/fix a date for/summon/  
preside at/ torpedo a summit ~;  
All European Conference on Security &  
Cooperation

**Talks:**

hold/attend/convene/  
resume/conclude/suspend/  
break off/walk out of talks;  
round of talks, discussions,  
forthcoming negotiations;  
talks about talks; talking shop  
negotiations collapsed/were deadlocked/  
reached stalemate; breakthrough in ~;  
~are scheduled to start;  
a positive outcome of ~;  
to exchange views during ~  
to be of the view; unanimity of views;  
cordial atmosphere

**Agenda:**

to adopt the ~, the subject topping the ~  
to include an item in the ~,

**Stance:**

to take a tough/aggressive~  
deep differences (narrowing/ widening)

**Agreement:** accord/deal;

a draft/interim/long-term ~,  
to come to/reach/annul an ~,  
come out for/come out against ~  
to present a mutual interest;  
to make concessions to ~  
to be at/resolve topical issue;  
stumbling block/impasse; compromise

**Treaty:**

to conclude/observe/ratify/  
renounce/ violate ~;  
provisions of ~, draft~;  
communiqué/declaration;  
Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty  
(SALT)

**Resolution:**

a draft/joint ~  
to amend/move/ pass a resolution

**Confidence:**

to build ~,  
confidence building measures

**Commitment /obligations**

to undertake/assume/meet/  
fulfil/renounce/abide by /~

**Cooperation:**

to establish/ promote all round/  
bilateral/businesslike/  
mutually beneficial/advantageous ~

**Counterpart/ opposite number:**

to head/lead/receive a ~  
a distinguished guest & his party;  
in honour of; at (on) the invitation of;  
to convey/accept an invitation on behalf  
of smb.; parties at issue; sherpa

**Sanctions:** embargo

to impose/lift ~;  
diplomatically isolated



## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DIPLOMACY

The history of IR is often traced back to the Peace of Westphalia of 1648 where the modern states system was developed. Before the *Westphalia settlement*, there was no recognizable diplomatic profession. After Westphalia, *diplomats* and *warriors* began to share a kind of regulatory synergy and sought less "victory," and more the achievement of a favourable peace. Negotiators tried to *reach agreement through compromise by making concessions*. War came to be a "stronger form of diplomacy," and the battlefield — an extension of the conference chamber.

The ability to practice diplomacy is one of the defining elements of a state, and diplomacy has been practiced since the first city-states were formed millennia ago. For the majority of human history diplomats were sent to have a *round of talks* aiming at a *breakthrough in negotiations*, and would return immediately after their mission concluded. Sometimes preparation was needed, for example to decide on the meeting place and the participants, they would first hold *talks about talks*. Diplomats were usually relatives of the ruling family or of very high rank.

Modern diplomacy's origins are often traced to the states of Northern Italy in the early Renaissance, with the first embassies being established in the thirteenth century. Milan played a leading role, especially under Francesco Sforza who established permanent embassies to the other cities states of Northern Italy. It was in Italy that many of the traditions of modern diplomacy began, such as the presentation of *ambassadors' credentials* to the head of state.

*Diplomacy* is the art and practice of *conducting negotiations* between representatives of groups or nations. It usually refers to international diplomacy, the conduct of international relations with regard to issues of *peace-making*, culture, economics, trade and war.

The collective term for a group of diplomats from a single country is *a diplomatic mission or corps*. An *ambassador* is the most senior diplomatic rank. When the representative of a country has the same job or rank as the representative of the other country, they are *counterparts* or *opposite numbers*. There is also the unrecognised, but often-used rank of *Diplobrat* or *Dipkids* for the children of Diplomats.

Two countries beginning *diplomatic relations* establish them. If they had diplomatic relations previously but *broke them off*, they *restore* them, *normalising strained, tense* or *frosty relations* between them. Relations are said to be *soured* by something that negatively affects them.

When bad relations between countries improve, commentators talk about a *thaw* between the countries.

The sanctity of diplomats has long been observed. This sanctity has come to be known as *diplomatic immunity*. While there have been a number of cases where diplomats have been killed, this is normally viewed as a great *breach of honour*. Diplomatic communications are also viewed as sacrosanct, and diplomats have long been allowed to carry documents across borders without being searched. The mechanism for this is the so-called "*diplomatic bag*".

In times of *hostility*, representatives of a state are often withdrawn for reasons of personal safety, and in some cases when the host country is friendly but there is a

perceived threat from *internal dissidents*. Ambassadors are also sometimes recalled as a way to express displeasure with the host country. In both cases, lower-level employees remain to actually do the IR business.

The talks often assisted by diplomats between heads of government are *summits*, and the officials who prepare for them may be referred to as *sherpas*. The final statement made to journalists and others at the end of talks is a *communiqué* or *declaration*. Communiqués may talk of a *frank exchange of views* and *broad agreement on a number of issues*. Where there is still disagreement, the two sides take a *tough or aggressive stance* and are *at loggerheads*; the communiqués may talk of *deep differences* that should be *addressed* or of *narrowing* (getting smaller) and *widening* (getting bigger) *differences*. An obstacle to agreement is often described as a *stumbling block*. Talks in this state are *deadlocked*. If the differences between two sides increase, there is *escalating tension* or a *standoff* that may or may not lead to violence. If a war is prevented, perhaps by talks, it is *averted*.

The *Middle East* has had a very different IR tradition. In the Ottoman Empire, the diplomats of Persia and other states were seen as a guarantee of good behaviour. If a nation *broke a treaty* or *torpedoed* or *scuppered* talks and accused of *brinkmanship* or if their nationals misbehaved the diplomats would be punished. Diplomats were thus used as an enforcement mechanism on treaties and international law. In imitation of previous practices supporters of the Iranian Revolution attempted to punish the United States for its alleged misdeeds by holding their diplomats hostage.

Diplomacy is closely linked to *espionage*. For instance, the job of *military attachés* includes learning as much as possible about the military of the nation to which they are assigned. There are also *deep-cover spies* operating in many embassies. These individuals are given fake positions at the embassy, but their main task is to illegally *gather intelligence*, usually by coordinating *spy-rings of locals*. The information gathered by spies plays an increasingly important role in diplomacy. *Arms-control treaties* would be impossible without the power of *reconnaissance satellites* and agents to *monitor compliance*.

International Relations do not exist in an abstract vacuum. Should a state step out of line with the norms put forth in international law or *violate the terms of a treaty* there are a few recourses the offended state can turn to.

Official methods: *Summit meeting* which are high level meetings usually between heads of state; diplomacy, either *bilateral* or *multilateral*; multilateral treaties often being called *conventions* and *concordats*; trade policy usually affecting tariffs and quotas; *Visa policy* which deals in legal migration and immigration. More severe reactions could involve *embargos* or the use of a *blockade*. The ultimate mechanisms are armed conflict and war.

Covert methods: *Coups*, *espionage*, *subterfuge*, *sabotage*, international terrorism, border raids, classic Surveillance, electronic surveillance, state sponsored computer hacking.

**Exercise 1.** Complete the following tasks:

1. Paraphrase or explain the italicized phrases and word combinations. Find the Russian equivalents to them.
2. Answer the questions:
  1. What set the IR history?
  2. How did the world community change after Westphalia?
  3. Dwell on the first data on diplomatic missions. How different were they from modern diplomacy?
  4. Define the notion of diplomacy.
  5. Draw the differences between a diplomat, an ambassador, a counterpart, an opposite number and a diplobrat.
  6. How can multilateral relations develop with the course of time?
  7. What is diplomatic immunity?
  8. Do IR-makers stay in the host-country disregarding the country political country?
  9. Who prepares the material for the talks?
  10. How can a communiqué describe a successful/unsuccessful outcome of talks?
  11. How can you describe the persistent disagreement to an issue? What can it lead to?
  12. What tradition was observed in the Middle East?
  13. Why do espionage and diplomacy are two coherent notions?
  14. What measures can the world community resort to should a state violate international law?

**Exercise 2.** Translate the following sentences into Russian paying special attention to rendering multi-member attributive groups.

1. EU entry talks and UN mediation effort concentrate Cypriot minds.
2. Michel Camdessus, IMF managing director, said at the weekend he hoped a broad outline for regional co-operation measures could be agreed by next month's meeting of finance ministers from the Association of South East Asian Nations. He said general accord had been reached on the need for mutual economic surveillance and for measures to be consistent with IMF packages.
3. In denouncing the Irish bomb, Clinton did not appear in person because he was closeted with lawyers before his crucial grand jury testimony today in the Lewinsky case. His Irish trip is intended to underscore American support for the Good Friday agreement and its goal of power sharing among contending groups.
4. In 1961, just after the building of the Berlin Wall, this was the scene of a tense standoff between Soviet and American tanks: the world teetered on the brink of war.
5. Jordan's foreign minister will attend the meeting only if Israel adheres to his commitment under the 1994 Jordan — Israel peace treaty.
6. There's been no narrowing of differences on one of the main stumbling blocks, aircraft industry. The conference is still deadlocked over the Americans' refusal to agree to provide extra money for it.

7. Both sides acknowledge that several factors — the EU applications and high-level mediation efforts by the US, UN and UK will make 1999 a make-or-break year for settling the 25 year old division of the island (Cyprus).

8. Japanese diplomats described today's meeting as talks about talks.

9. The main outcome of the two-day visit includes promises to expand confidence-building measures deemed necessary since the two countries' nuclear tests last May.

10. America's decision to re-establish a dialogue with Vietnam might in the long run help resolve the issue, but meanwhile ASEAN and the United States remain at loggerheads with no compromise in sight.

11. He also accused NATO and particularly the US of playing Mickey-Mouse games over the question of a peacekeeping force, an issue which he said Washington was using to distract attention from Albanian objections to the political autonomy deal being negotiated at Rambouillet.

12. President Mubarak of Egypt, in a trip to Italy, and Germany this week, is expected to urge Europe to assume a greater role in Middle East peace efforts.

13. That move has led left-wing legislators to say Shamir does not intend to negotiate but rather torpedo the talks.

Exercise 3. Give English equivalents to the following word-combinations.

Генеральный секретарь ООН, генеральный секретарь НАТО, госсекретарь США, директор-распорядитель МВФ, министр иностранных дел Великобритании, заместитель премьер-министра (вице-премьер), председатель ЕС, командующий силами НАТО в Европе, страны Семерки, Совет Безопасности, Совет Европы, заместитель министра иностранных дел.

**Exercise 4.** Read the theoretical preliminaries on different types of stories recurrent in mass media and be ready to analyse articles according to the given table.

|          | NEWS/ACTION STORY   | FEATURE/OPINION/EDITORIAL; HUMAN INTEREST/ GLAMOUR STORY   |
|----------|---|--|
| Aim      | to inform   | to present editor's opinion, to narrate, to describe   |
| Headline | informational <sup>1</sup><br>(cute <sup>2</sup> in tabloids) | cute, teasing <sup>3</sup> , practically no informative  |
| Lead     | summarizes info:<br>what? when? who?<br>theme and major facts | establishes the framework of mood<br><br>theme and central idea                                  |
| Body     | elaborates on the lead, presents subordinate facts            | narrates/describes in a chronological way;<br>presents arguments both for and against an opinion |
| End      | how? why?   | concludes defining pluses and minuses  |

<sup>1</sup> The outcome is known to the reader; the vocabulary is mostly neutral.

<sup>2</sup> Stylistic devices are used to draw the readers' attention.

<sup>3</sup> The headline is to entice the person into reading.

**Exercise 5.1** Read the rules of summary-writing for an opinion story and study the article provided by The UN Information Service.

An opinion article usually treats one event or topic, for example, ways to bring peace to a war-torn country. Therefore, to make a resume of an opinion story we must go through the following movements:

- identify the subject(s);
- identify the opinions for and against and their holders;
- identify arguments for and against each of the two opinions;
- draw the conclusion

### **UNITED STATES EXPRESSES FRUSTRATION THAT CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT REMAINS DEADLOCKED**

GENEVA, 17 February (The UN Information Service) -- The Representative of the United States this morning expressed great frustration that the *Conference on Disarmament remained deadlocked* in its efforts to agree on its work programme, adding that the first priority of his country remained the *negotiation of a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty*.

Ambassador Robert Grey of the United States said there was *broad understanding* that nuclear arms reduction and outer space were not ripe for treaty negotiations in the Conference. The United States was prepared to discuss, in a suitable context, outer space issues and questions related to the long-term goal of nuclear disarmament. However, proposals for CD negotiations now in these fields were clearly not a basis for consensus.

Ambassador Grey also rejected accusations made by the Representative of China in a previous meeting that the *North Atlantic Treaty Organization* was little more than a tool of the United States, available on demand for enforcing hegemonism, intervening in countries' internal affairs, and practicing the unauthorized use of force. He said the United States was looking for peace and security in *partnership with like-minded nations*. It did not seek domination and it did not seek hegemony.

In conclusion, Ambassador Grey said the United States had already shown considerable flexibility on important elements of the programme of work of the Conference. It was time for other CD members to *show similar flexibility*.

The President of the Conference on Disarmament said the Conference continued to find itself in a situation of delicate deadlock. In order to resolve the *ongoing impasse*, there was a clear need for political will on the part of all members of the Conference. She hoped a solution would be forthcoming and that a spirit of cooperation would come to prevail in the Conference. The presidency rotates among Member States for four-week periods according to the English alphabet.

**Exercise 5.2** Suggest the Russian equivalents to the italicised expressions.

5.3 Reproduce the article and write a summary.

**Exercise 6.** Translate the following sentences into English using the active vocabulary.

1. Мирная конференция по Косово во французском Рамбуйе зашла в тупик. По прибытии во Францию, где он намерен подключиться к сербско-албанским переговорам, глава МИД РФ четко обозначил различия между позициями Москвы и Вашингтона. "Югославия является суверенным государством, поэтому международная миссия возможна при согласии Белграда."
2. Контакты на уровне секретарей Совета Безопасности (СБ) и их заместители будут носить регулярный и доверительный характер.
3. Нынешний визит в Россию премьер-министра Пакистана дает прекрасную возможность к установлению более прочных и всеобъемлющих связей, что отвечало бы интересам обеих стран.
4. 28 мая в Кремле состоялись переговоры между Президентом России и вице-президентом Сирийской Арабской Республики. В ходе переговоров состоялся обстоятельный обмен мнениями о положении на Ближнем Востоке.
5. Несмотря на то, что соглашение о мирном урегулировании не было подписано, никто не говорит о срыве, а тем более провале переговоров.
6. Два дня провела в Минске делегация деловых кругов Ирака, возглавляемая министром транспорта и связи. На переговорах речь шла о развитии взаимовыгодных экономических отношений между партнерами, связь между которыми оборвалась в 1991 г. после войны в Персидском заливе.
7. Накануне визита британского министра в Белград ряд высокопоставленных сербских политиков категорически отверг возможность проведения международной конференции по Косово за пределами югославской территории.
8. Основой для переговоров, которые должны стартовать 6 февраля в замке Рамбуйе под Парижем и обязательно завершиться положительным результатом через две недели после их начала, планируется сделать проект мирного плана, разработанный американским посредником в урегулировании сербско-албанского конфликта Кристофером Хиллом.
9. В качестве "крестных отцов" будущего соглашения выступают три посредника от международного сообщества: это российский посол по особым поручениям Борис Майорский, американец Кристофер Хилл и австриец Вольфганг Петрич — от Европейского союза. Сторонам передан 40-страничный план урегулирования косовской проблемы, который был разработан Международной контактной группой. Для того чтобы договориться хотя бы по основополагающим вопросам у конфликтующих сторон есть всего лишь две недели. Причем, по истечении первой будет собрана Контактная группа для оценки достигнутого прогресса. Если же этого не произойдет, то снова встанет силовой вариант.
10. Белоруссия не торопится приглашать Югославию в "союз двух". 28 апреля в Москве запланирована встреча президентов России и Белоруссии. На ней будут обсуждаться проблемы развития Союза с Югославией и возможность

присоединения последней к российско-белорусскому сообществу. Во время недавней поездки по \*\*\* области Александр Лукашенко заявил, что хотел бы откровенно поговорить с Борисом Ельциным о перспективах двустороннего союза, и в частности о том, почему Россия зачастую "тормозит" интеграционные процессы.

11. В Москве побывал министр информации и культуры палестинской национальной администрации Ясир АбдРаббо. На пресс-конференции он, в частности сказал: "Мы строим собственную государственность и весьма заинтересованы в российском опыте в области информации и культуры. Подписаны договоры с Министерством культуры РФ. У нас давние исторические и культурные связи".

12. Москва настаивает на пересмотре параметров, зафиксированных в Договоре об ограничении вооруженных сил и вооружения в Европе. После расширения НАТО за счет Польши, Венгрии и Чехии Россия оказывается перед лицом совершенно новой расстановки вооруженных сил в Европе.

13. Видимо, состав будущих миротворческих сил станет главным вопросом на переговорах министра иностранных дел Игоря Иванова с коллегами из Греции и Канады, а также с генсеком ООН В четверг они должны и провести 4-сторонние консультации. Благоприятный для Запада исход этих переговоров позволил бы провести в Бонне встречу в рамках "восьмерки", чтобы согласовать детали основной резолюции.

**Exercise 7.** Render the following article into English.

### **ПЕРЕГОВОРЫ В КАИРЕ ОТЛОЖЕНЫ**

Переговоры о прекращении огня с участием представителей всех палестинских организаций, которые намечалось провести в Каире в начале марта, откладываются в связи с терактом, произошедшим в минувшую пятницу в Тель-Авиве.

Министр пропаганды ПА Набиль Шаат сказал сегодня, что переговоры откладываются по «техническим причинам». Однако другие палестинские источники отмечают, что перенос встречи в Каире на более поздний срок – прямое следствие недавнего теракта. Источники сообщают: руководство ПА хочет выяснить у лидеров «Исламского джихада», способны ли они выполнить обязательство соблюдать перемирие, или на их обещания в будущем полагаться не стоит.

Высокопоставленные чиновники ПА сейчас находятся в Каире. Они намерены провести здесь консультации с египетским руководством о ситуации в автономии. Планируются также переговоры с министром иностранных дел Сирии Фаруком а-Шарой, тоже прибывшим в Каир.

## UNIT 4. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### Vocabulary

**Armaments:**

~ drive/race;  
to regulate ~

**Assistance:**

to assist sb in smth  
to render ~  
financial/humanitarian ~

**Attainment:**

to attain common ends

**Charter:**

under the ~;  
to draw up the UN ~

**Convention:**

to sign a ~ (on sth)

**Decision:**

to reach a ~ by a simple majority/  
by plurality/by a two thirds majority

**Resolution:**

a draft/joint ~  
to amend/move/ pass a resolution

**Disarmament:**

to disarm;  
to govern ~

**Dispute:**

to settle/resolve/investigate a ~

**Force:**

UN emergency ~  
to authorize/monitor the establishment of a peacekeeping ~  
blue helmets  
to exercise control (over)  
to provide protection  
to reduce tension

**Headquarters:**

at the UN ~  
permanent/(non)-permanent member  
to promote respect for human rights and  
fundamental freedoms  
annual session / regular session /special session  
/emergency session  
to be in session / to hold a session

**Veto:**

to have the right of veto  
to put (set/cast) a veto on sth  
to exercise the veto  
veto privilege  
to veto sth

**Mediation:**

to mediate (between) /mediator



## UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

The United Nations, or UN, is an *international organization* established in 1945. The UN describes itself as a "global association of governments facilitating cooperation in *international law, international security, economic development, and social equity*." It was founded by 51 states and as of 2005 it consists of 191 *member states*, including virtually all internationally-recognized independent nations, with the exception of Vatican City (the Holy See), which has declined membership, and the Republic of China, whose membership was superseded by the People's Republic of China in 1971. From its headquarters in New York City, the member countries of the UN and its specialized agencies give guidance and make decisions on substantive and administrative issues in regular meetings held throughout each year.



The organization is structurally divided into administrative bodies, including *the UN General Assembly, UN Security Council, UN Economic and Social Council, UN Trusteeship Council, UN Secretariat*, and the *International Court of Justice*, as well as counterpart bodies dealing with the governance of all other UN system agencies, for example, the *WHO* and *UNICEF*. The organization's most visible public figure is the *Secretary-General*.

The term "United Nations" was coined by Franklin D. Roosevelt during World War II, to refer to the *Allies*. The UN came into existence on October 24, 1945, after the Charter had been *ratified* by the five permanent members of the Security Council — Republic of China, France, the Soviet Union, United Kingdom, and the United States — and by a majority of the other 46 signatories.

Initially, the body was known as the United Nations Organization, or UNO. But by the 1950s, English speakers were referring to it as the United Nations, or UN.

The United Nations is based on six principal organs, part of what is collectively called the United Nations System.

The United Nations General Assembly (GA) is one of the UN organs. It is made up of all *United Nations member states* and meets in *regular yearly sessions* under a president elected from among the representatives.

As the only UN organ in which all members are represented, the Assembly serves as a forum for members to *launch initiatives on international questions of peace, economic progress, and human rights*. It can initiate studies; make recommendations; develop and codify international law; promote human rights; and further international economic, social, cultural, and educational programmes.

Voting in the General Assembly on important questions — recommendations on peace and security; election of members to organs; admission, suspension, and expulsion of members; budgetary matters — is by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. Other questions are decided by majority vote. Each member country has one vote. Apart from approval of budgetary matters, including adoption of a scale of assessment, Assembly resolutions are not binding on the members. The

Assembly may make recommendations on any matters within the scope of the UN, except matters of peace and security under Security Council consideration. The one state, one vote power structure would theoretically allow states comprising 8% of the world population to pass a resolution by a two-thirds vote.

Special sessions can be convened at the request of the UN Security Council, of a majority of UN members, or, if the majority concurs, of a single member.

The Assembly may take action on maintaining international peace if the UN Security Council is unable, usually due to disagreement among the permanent members, to exercise its primary responsibility.

The United Nations Security Council is the most powerful organ of the United Nations. It is charged with maintaining peace and security between nations. While other organs of the UN only make recommendations to member governments, the Security Council has the power to make decisions which member governments must carry out under the United Nations Charter. The decisions of the Council are known as *UN Security Council Resolutions*. Presidency of the Security Council is rotated and lasts for one month.

A Security Council member must always be present at UN headquarters in New York so that the Security Council can meet at any time. In the role of president of the Security Council, it involves setting the agenda, presiding at its meetings and overseeing any crisis. It alternates in alphabetical order of the members' names in English.

There are two categories of membership in the UN Security Council: Permanent Members and Elected Members. The Council has five permanent members: the USA... (*Continue the list*).

Currently the five members are the only nations permitted to possess nuclear weapons under the *Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty*, which lacks universal validity, as not all nuclear nations have signed the treaty.

Each permanent member state has *veto powers*, which can be used to void any resolution. A single blocking veto outweighs any majority.

Ten other members are elected by the General Assembly for 2-year terms starting on January 1, with five replaced each year. The members are chosen by regional groups and confirmed by the United Nations General Assembly.

There has been discussion of an increase in the number of permanent members. The countries who have made the strongest demands for permanent seats are Japan, Germany and India. Indeed, Japan and Germany are the UN's second and third largest funders, respectively, while Germany and India are among some of the largest contributors of troops to UN-mandated peace-keeping missions.

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations assists the General Assembly in promoting international economic and social cooperation and development. ECOSOC has 54 members, all of whom are elected by the General Assembly for a three-year term. Even though all UN members are eligible for election, members representing "First World" countries have been consistently favored over the years.

The United Nations Trusteeship Council, one of the principal organs of the United Nations, was established to help ensure that non-self-governing territories

were administered in the best interests of the inhabitants and of international peace and security. The trust territories - most of them former mandates of the League of Nations or territories taken from nations defeated at the end of World War II - have all now attained self-government or independence, either as separate nations or by joining neighboring independent countries.

Its mission fulfilled, the Trusteeship Council suspended its operation but the formal elimination of the Trusteeship Council would require the revision of the UN Charter.

The United Nations Secretariat is one of the principal organs of the United Nations and it is headed by the United Nations Secretary General, assisted by a staff of international civil servants worldwide. It provides studies, information, and facilities needed by United Nations bodies for their meetings.

The Secretary General's duties include helping resolve international disputes, administering peacekeeping operations, organizing international conferences, gathering information on the implementation of Security Council decisions, and consulting with member governments regarding various initiatives. Key Secretariat offices in this area include the Office of the Coordinator of Humanitarian Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The Secretary General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that, in his or her opinion, may threaten international peace and security.

The International Court of Justice (known colloquially as the World Court or ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. Its seat is in the Peace Palace at The Hague, Netherlands. Established in 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations, the Court began work in 1946 as the successor to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Statute of the International Court of Justice, similar to that of its predecessor, is the main constitutional document constituting and regulating the Court. The ICJ shouldn't be confused with the International Criminal Court or the War Crimes Law (Belgium), both of which also potentially have "global" jurisdiction.

**Exercise 1.** Complete the following tasks:

1.2 Give English equivalents.

- |                                    |                                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Организация Объединенных наций; | 5. Совет Безопасности;               |
| 2. Генеральная Ассамблея ООН;      | 6. Секретариат;                      |
| 3. Генеральный секретарь;          | 7. Экономический и Социальный Совет; |
| 4. Совет по опеке;                 | 8. Международный суд;                |
|                                    | 9. Устав ООН.                        |

**Exercise 1.3** Translate the following word combinations.

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Under the UN Charter                     | 5. to restore international peace |
| 2. within the framework of the UN Charter   | 6. UN Member States               |
| 3. in accordance with the Charter           | 7. a primary objective            |
| 4. to accept the obligations of the Charter | 8. to give advisory opinions      |

9. a UN representative
10. a UN regular session

11. economic advancement
12. to raise standards of living

**Exercise 1.4** Answer the following questions.

1. When was the United Nations founded?
2. What obligations do the Member States have under the Charter?
3. What are the six main organs of the United Nations?
4. What are the main functions of the General Assembly?
5. How is the work of the General Assembly organized?
6. Which organ of the UN is primarily responsible for maintaining peace and security?
7. Speak on the work of the Security Council. How is the voting carried out in the Security Council?
8. What is the Economic and Social Council entrusted with?
9. What are the issues with which the Council concerns itself?
10. What are the main objectives of the UN trusteeship?
11. What is the function of International Court of Justice?

**Exercise 1.5** Which statement goes with which UN organ? Which UN organ is left out?

1. It is a kind of parliament of nations, which meets to consider the world's most pressing problems.
2. It is primarily responsible for maintaining international peace and security.
3. It also consults with non-governmental organizations, thereby maintaining a vital link between the United Nations and civil society.
4. Consisting of 15 judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, it decides disputes between countries.
5. It carries out the substantive and administrative work of the United Nations.

**Exercise 1.6** Points for discussion.

1. Which UN organ gets most coverage in the media? Why?
2. Could you give examples illustrating the work of various bodies acting within the framework of the United Nations Organization?
3. Could you put the UN principal organs in the order of their importance? Explain your choice.

**Exercise 2.** Paraphrase the following sentences using words and expressions from the vocabulary.

1. The International Court of Justice *has helped* countries solve important legal disputes, and has issued advisory opinions on UN activities.
2. *According to the Charter* which was worked out by 50 states equality of states is one of the principles of international life.

3. At government request, the UN *controlled* elections in Nicaragua.
4. In order to take a decision on an important problem it is necessary that *two thirds of those present should support it*.
5. The council may require members of the UN *to forbid trade dealings* with any state found guilty of threatening the peace.
6. Each of the five great powers, members of the Security Council, has *the right to oppose any decision adopted* by the Security Council.
7. Several delegations from West-European countries *did not take part in the voting*.
8. The central organs of the UNO *are situated* in New York.

**Exercise 3.** Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions.

1. The UN would impose economic sanctions ... the offending nations.
2. To help restore peace, the UN imposed in 1991 an embargo, which the Secretary General and his envoy assisted ... seeking a solution ... the crisis.
3. It established a special Convention ... the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.
4. The General Assembly exercises control ... the activity of UN organs in the economic and social fields and deals ... non-governing territories.
5. A veto by a permanent member ... any non-procedural matter means a rejection of the proposal, even if it receives nine affirmative votes.
6. On substantive matters, including the investigation ... a dispute and the application of sanctions, a majority vote plus one (including those of all permanent members) is required, but a permanent member may abstain ... voting without impairing the validity of the decision.

**Exercise 4.** Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. UN membership is open to all peace-loving states that accept the obligations of the UN Charter and, in the judgement of the organization, are able and willing to fulfill these obligations.
2. The countries of the UN and its specialized agencies — the "stakeholders" of the system — give guidance and make decisions on substantive and administrative issues in regular meetings held throughout each year.
3. Governing bodies made up of member states include not only the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, and the Security Council, but also counterpart bodies dealing with the governance of all other UN system agencies.
4. When an issue is considered particularly important, the General Assembly may convene an international conference to focus global attention and build a consensus for consolidated action.
5. The 1945 UN Charter envisaged a system of regulation that would ensure "the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources".
6. UN peacekeepers are sent to various regions where armed conflict has recently ceased, in order to enforce the terms of peace agreements and to discourage the combatants from resuming hostilities.

7. These forces are provided by member states of the UN; the UN does not maintain any independent military. All UN peacekeeping operations must be approved by the Security Council.

8. An early objective was creating a legal framework for considering and acting on complaints about human rights violations.

9. The UN Charter obliges all member nations to promote "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights" and to take "joint and separate action" to that end.

10. In conjunction with other organizations, such as the Red Cross, the UN provides food, drinking water, shelter and other humanitarian services to populaces suffering from famine, displaced by war, or afflicted by some other disaster.

11. The UN promotes human development through various agencies and departments: World Health Organization eliminated smallpox in 1977 and is close to eliminating polio, World Bank / IMF , UNEP , UNDP , UNESCO , UNICEF, UNHCR .

12. In 2004 and 2005, allegations of mismanagement and corruption regarding the Oil-for-Food Programme for Iraq under Saddam Hussein led to renewed calls for reform.

13. In 2003, controversy surrounded the United States-led invasion of Iraq conducted in the face of strong disapproval by a majority of members and by Israel's decade-long defiance of resolutions calling for the dismantling of settlements in the West Bank and Gaza.

**Exercise 5.** Translate the following sentences into English using the active vocabulary.

1. ООН — международная организация, созданная для поддержания и укрепления международного мира и безопасности и развития сотрудничества между государствами.

2. Основы деятельности и структура разрабатывались в годы Второй мировой войны ведущими участниками антигитлеровской коалиции.

3. В Уставе ООН закреплены демократические принципы международного сотрудничества: суверенное равенство всех членов ООН; разрешение международных споров исключительно мирными средствами и др.

4. В соответствии с Уставом ООН Совет Безопасности в случаях угрозы миру, нарушений мира или актов агрессии, когда другие меры могут оказаться или уже оказались недостаточными, имеет право использовать для поддержания или восстановления международного мира и безопасности вооружённые силы государств — членов ООН, предоставленные в его распоряжение.

5. Совету Безопасности принадлежит исключительная компетенция в решении всех вопросов, связанных с созданием и функционированием вооружённых сил ООН.

6. В состав Совета входят 15 членов - 5 постоянных и 10 непостоянных членов, избираемых Генеральной Ассамблеей на двухлетний срок.

7. Председатели Совета сменяются ежемесячно согласно списку его государств-членов, расположенных в английском алфавитном порядке.

8. Мировая продовольственная программа ООН (МПП) просит доноров помочь накормить нуждающихся чеченцев. Еще два месяца назад отсутствие средств заставило ООН прекратить продовольственную помощь 150 тысячам жителей Чечни.

9. Заявление о необходимости реформирования Совета безопасности ООН генеральный секретарь ООН Кофи Аннан сделал 15 сентября 2004. Это привело к настоящей битве за статус постоянных членов Совбеза.

**Exercise 6.** Read the extract from the Official Yearbook of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and complete the exercises that follow.

### **European Union**

The UK is a member of the EU, which promotes social and economic progress among its members, a common foreign and security policy; European citizenship and police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters. The other (*How many?*) EU Member States are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden... (*Continue the list*)

### **The Commonwealth**

There are 54 members of the Commonwealth, including the UK. It is a voluntary association of independent states, nearly all of which were once British territories, and includes almost one in three people in the world. The Queen is head of the Commonwealth and is head of state in the UK and 15 other member countries. The Commonwealth Secretariat, based in London, is the main agency for multilateral communication between member governments on matters relevant to the Commonwealth as a whole. The Secretariat promotes consultation and cooperation, disseminates information, and helps host governments to organize Heads of Government Meetings (normally held biennially), ministerial meetings and other conferences. It administers assistance programs agreed at these meetings, including the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation, which provides advisory services and training to Commonwealth developing countries.

### **North Atlantic Treaty Organisation**

Membership of NATO is central to UK defence policy. NATO's stated functions are to provide security and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area; provide a transatlantic forum for Member States to consult on issues of common concern; deter and defend against any threat to the territory of any NATO member state; contribute to crisis management and conflict prevention on a case-by-case basis; and promote partnership, cooperation and dialogue with other countries in the Euro-Atlantic area. Each of the (*How many?*) Member States—Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg ... and the United States—has a permanent representative at NATO headquarters in Brussels. The main decision-taking body is the North Atlantic Council. It meets at least twice a year at foreign minister level, and weekly at the level of permanent representatives. Defence ministers also meet at least twice a year.

### **Group of Eight**

The UK is one of the Group of Eight (G8) leading industrialized countries. The other members are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia (included as a full member from 1998, although the other countries continue to function as the G7 for some discussions) and the United States. The G8 is an informal group with no secretariat. Its Presidency rotates each year among the members, the key meeting being an annual summit of heads of government. Originally formed in 1975 (as the G7) to discuss economic issues, the G8 agenda now includes a wide range of foreign affairs and international issues such as terrorism, nuclear safety, the environment, UN reform and development assistance. Heads of state or government agree a communiqué issued at the end of summits.

### **Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe**

The UK is a member of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), a regional security organization whose 55 participating states are from Europe, Central Asia and North America. All decisions are taken by consensus. The OSCE is based in Vienna, where the UK has a permanent delegation. The main areas of work are: early warnings and prevention of potential conflicts through field missions and diplomacy and the work of the OSCE. High Commissioner on National Minorities; observing elections and providing advice on human rights, democracy and law, and media; post-conflict rehabilitation, including civil society development; and promoting security through arms control and military confidence-building.

### **Council of Europe**

The UK is a founding member of the Council of Europe, which is open to any European state accepting parliamentary democracy, the rule of the law and fundamental human rights. There are 43 full Member States. One of the Council's main achievements is the European Convention on Human Rights in 1950.

### **Other International Bodies**

The UK belongs to many other international bodies, including: the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which regulates the international financial system and provides credit for member countries facing balance-of-payments difficulties; the World Bank, which provides loans to finance economic and social projects in developing countries; the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which promotes economic growth, support for less developed countries and worldwide trade expansion; the World Trade Organization and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

**Exercise 6.1** Give English equivalents to the following word-combinations.

Европейский союз; Содружество наций; Организация Североатлантического договора, Большая восьмерка; Организация по безопасности и сотрудничеству в Европе; Совет Европы; Международный валютный фонд; Всемирная торговая организация, Европейский банк реконструкции и развития.

**Exercise 6.2** Make the following statements more factually correct.



1. The EU helps developing countries to achieve high levels of social and economic progress.
2. The Commonwealth is an economic association of independent states, all of which were once British or American dependencies, and includes almost one in four people in the world.
3. One of NATO's stated functions is maintain international peace and security through promoting partnership, cooperation and dialogue among the nations of the world.
4. The Group of Eight meets annually to discuss economic and social issues.
5. The main areas of work of the OSCE are prevention of conflicts, observing elections and providing advice on human rights.
6. There are four major requirements for a country willing to join the Council of Europe.

**Exercise 7.** Below you will find excerpts from the mission statements of prominent international organizations. Suggest what these organizations are.

**Europe:**

European Union  
 Council of Europe  
 European Free Trade Association

**Asia:**

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

**Eurasia:**

Commonwealth of Independent States  
 Eurasian Economic Community  
 Central Asian Cooperation Organization

**Africa:**

African Union

**Western Hemisphere:**

Organization of American States  
 Caribbean Community  
 NAFTA

**Trans-atlantic:**

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

**Pacific:**

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

**Organizations formed on miscellaneous membership criteria**

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)  
 Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC)  
 Commonwealth of Nations  
 La Francophonie  
 Unión Latina  
 Arab League

**Financial international organizations**

Bank for International Settlements  
 International Monetary Fund (IMF)  
 World Bank Group

1. Its original mission was to finance the reconstruction of nations devastated by WWII. Now, its mission has expanded to fight poverty by means of financing states. Its operation is maintained through payments as regulated by member states.
2. Its aims are to encourage smooth and free trade by promoting lower trade barriers and providing a platform for the negotiation of trade and to resolve disputes between

member nations, when they arise. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business.

3. It is a free trade agreement among Canada, the United States, and Mexico called for immediately eliminating duties on half of all U.S. goods shipped to Mexico and gradually phasing out other tariffs over a period of about 14 years. Restrictions were to be removed from many categories, including motor vehicles and automotive parts, computers, textiles, and agriculture.

4. It is a group of Pacific countries who meet with the purpose of improving economic and political ties. It holds annual meetings in each of the member countries and has standing committees on a wide range of issues, from communications to fisheries.

5. It is an organization of Arab states. It resembles the Organization of American States, the Council of Europe, or the former Organisation for African Unity, in that it has primarily political aims; however, its membership is based on culture rather than geographical location.

6. It is made up of Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela; since 1965 its international headquarters are in Vienna, Austria. The principal aim of the Organization is the coordination and unification of the petroleum policies and prices of its member countries and the determination of the best means for safeguarding their interests.

7. Although the Organization has few supranational powers, it is more than a purely symbolic one, possessing coordinating powers in the realm of trade, finance, lawmaking, and security. The most significant issue is the establishment of a full-fledged free trade zone / economic union between the member states launched in 2005. From a historical point of view, it could be viewed a successor entity to the Soviet Union.

8. This voluntarily funded agency provides long-term humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing countries. It relies on contributions from governments and private donors. Its programmes emphasise developing community-level services to promote the health and well-being of children.

**Exercise 8.** Render the following articles into English.

### **ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛИ США ВЫСТУПАЮТ В ЕВРОПАРЛАМЕНТЕ ПО ПОВОДУ СЕКРЕТНЫХ ТЮРЕМ ЦРУ**

Временная комиссия Европарламента по проверке достоверности сообщений о наличии в Европе секретных тюрем ЦРУ намерена заслушать на этот счет высокопоставленных представителей администрации США.

Как сообщили в пресс-службе Европарламента, члены комиссии поддержали это предложение в ходе организационного заседания накануне в Брюсселе.

"Комиссия имеет полномочия рассчитывать на сотрудничество стран-членов Евросоюза, а также всех других государств, в проведении

расследования", - сообщил ранее представитель Европарламента Ричард Фридман.

Создание комиссии по проверке достоверности сообщений СМИ о наличии в Европе секретных тюрем ЦРУ европарламентарии одобрили на минувшей неделе в Страсбурге. Ранее за это высказались лидеры политических фракций Европарламента.

В декабре 2005 года депутаты высшего законодательного органа Евросоюза высказались за проведение расследования в связи с сообщениями западных СМИ о том, что секретные тюрьмы, в которых ЦРУ содержало подозреваемых в причастности к терроризму, могли находиться, в частности, в Румынии и Польше.

### **ЭКСПЕРТЫ СНГ ОБСУДЯТ ПРОЕКТ СОГЛАШЕНИЯ О ЧЛЕНСТВЕ ТУРКМЕНИИ В СНГ В КАЧЕСТВЕ АССОЦИИРОВАННОГО ЧЛЕНА**

На саммите СНГ в Казани в августе 2005 года Совет глав государств принял решение об основных принципах участия Туркменистана в СНГ. Решение было принято в связи с представлением главам государств СНГ туркменской стороной заявления.

"Концептуальные положения участия Туркменистана в Содружестве независимых государств основаны на фундаментальных принципах внешнеполитического курса Туркменистана как государства, обладающего статусом постоянного нейтралитета, признанного и поддержанного в резолюции Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН, - отмечается в документе.

"С учетом своего нейтрального статуса Туркменистан в составе СНГ не может принимать участия в военных и правоохранных объединениях, а также в органах и структурах с надгосударственными полномочиями", - указывается в заявлении. Вместе с тем, Туркменистан на двусторонней основе будет и далее развивать свои отношения с государствами СНГ по вопросам, представляющим взаимный интерес. "Мы также можем участвовать и в многосторонних связях в рамках СНГ кроме деятельности в военных и силовых структурах Содружества", - говорится в документе.

### **ГЕНСЕК ООН ПРИБЫЛ В БАГДАД С НЕЗАПЛАНИРОВАННЫМ ВИЗИТОМ**

Генеральный секретарь ООН Кофи Аннан в субботу прибыл в Багдад, сообщает Reuters. По словам представителя ООН, в программе незапланированного визита - встреча с премьер-министром Ирака Ибрагимом аль-Джаафари.

Ожидается, что в субботу генсек ООН и премьер-министр Ирака проведут совместную пресс-конференцию.

день приезда Аннана на рынке в юго-восточной части Багдада произошел очередной взрыв автомобиля, начиненного взрывчаткой. В результате взрыва погибли, по меньшей мере, три человека и еще 12 были ранены.

## UNIT 5. TERRORISM

### Vocabulary

Types of War:

conventional war, guerrilla warfare  
war of attrition, war of nerves

Attack:

hostile attack, stab in the back,  
onslaught, bloodbath, violence, atrocity,  
vandalism; shoot-out

**Defender-Attacker:**

terrorist, attacker, assailant, mugger;  
sharp-shooter, sniper; guerrilla; invader,  
raider; assassin, murderer; hitman,  
gangster, contract killer, gunman;  
suicide bomber; accomplice, aide;  
military personnel, civilian,  
(underground) resistance group,  
(military) junta, insurgency movement;  
paramilitary units

**Desperado:**

madcap, hothead, hotspur, fire-eater;  
good-for-nothing; one who sticks at  
nothing

**Attack:**

strike at, go berserk, run amuck, fight  
hand to hand; to wage war on/against; to  
topple the government, to crush an  
uprising; to unleash (war)/escalation, to  
escalate

**Attack:**

fire at, shoot at, fire upon; fire a shot at,  
to open fire on, take aim, pull the trigger

**Threat:**

threaten, menace, use threats, hold out  
threats; demand with menaces,  
blackmail; hijack; frighten, intimidate,  
wave the big stick

hold at gunpoint; mean no good, promise  
trouble, spell danger

Fear:

shocking, alarming; hazardous, revolting,  
horrifying, appalling, mind-boggling,  
mind-blowing; hair-raising, flesh-

creeping, bloodcurdling; weird, eerie,  
creepy, scary, nightmarish, saber-rattling

**Arms: firearm** small arms, handgun;  
rifle, magazine rifle, Winchester;  
semiautomatic rifle, M-1, automatic rifle,  
M-16, sawed-off shot-gun, machine gun,  
submachine gun, Thompson submachine  
gun/Tommy gun; flamethrower;  
logistical (ties/support), munitions

**Arms: pistol** six-shooter, Colt, revolver,  
zip gun, rod = gat

**Arms: explosive** device, grenade,  
dynamite, nitro-glycerine; hand grenade,  
pineapple, Molotov cocktail, time bomb

**Restraint:**

arrest, make an arrest, put under arrest,  
apprehend, put the handcuffs on, snap  
the bracelets on;

make a prisoner, capture, take captive;  
kidnap, seize; take hostage, hold sb.  
hostage; demand a ransom, hold sb. to  
ransom

**Conditions:** to stall for time, making  
terms, bargaining; make a trade-off, to  
claim responsibility, unconditional  
(release, surrender), to withdraw troops;  
stronghold, enclave

**Jurisdiction:**

forces of law and order, police force, the  
fuzz = the cops, the boys in blue, FBI  
(Federal Bureau of Investigation); law  
enforcement units, police officer, arm of  
the law, bobby (Brit) flatfoot, pig,  
Smokey Bear; Intelligence

**Ingress:**

burst in, rush in, charge in, crash in,  
smash in. break in, force one's way,  
storm in, invade, raid, take by storm,  
siege, blockade

**Exercise 1.** Make a guess at the issue the article by Professor Adam Roberts included in his book *Documents on the Laws of War* is most likely to address. Read the text and complete the exercises that follow.

## THE CHANGING FACES OF TERRORISM

The oft-repeated statement 'One man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter' reflects genuine doubts about what constitutes 'terrorism'. Sir Adam Roberts surveys the ever-changing definition of terrorist activity, including mass murder of civilians exemplified by the events of September 11.

### Origins

The attacks on the World Trade Centre and the Pentagon on September 11 confirmed that terrorism had acquired a new face. Terrorists were now engaged in a campaign of suicide and mass murder on a huge scale. Previously it had been possible to believe that there were limits beyond which even terrorists would not go. After the thousands of deaths on September 11, it was evident that at least one group would stop at nothing.

Terrorism was not always like this. Its history is as much European as Middle Eastern, and as much secular as religious. Far from being wilfully indiscriminate, it was often pointedly discriminate. Yet there are some common threads that can be traced through the history of terrorism. What happened on September 11 was a sinister new twist in an old story of fascination with political violence.

According to the United States Department of Defence, terrorism is: "the calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological."

*Guerrilla warfare* is sometimes confused with terrorism, in that a relatively small force attempts to achieve large goals by using organized acts of directed violence against a larger force. But in contrast to terrorism, these acts are almost always against military targets, and civilian targets are minimized in an attempt to increase public support.

Theories on the causes of terrorism include: *sociological* explanations, which focus on the position of the perpetrators in society; *conflict theory* which examines their relationship to those in power; *ideological* explanations, which focus on the differences in ideology, and the different goals of the ideologies; *media theory* explanations, which treat terrorist acts as a form of communication.

The word 'terrorism' which is based on the Latin language verbs *terrere* (to frighten) and *detertere* (to frighten from), entered into European languages in the wake of the French revolution of 1789. In the early revolutionary years, it was largely by violence that governments in Paris tried to impose their radical new order on a reluctant citizenry. As a result, the first meaning of the word 'terrorism', as recorded by the Académie Française in 1798, was 'system or rule of terror'. This serves as a healthy reminder that terror is often at its bloodiest when used by dictatorial governments against their own citizens.

During the 19th century terrorism underwent a fateful transformation, coming to be associated, as it still is today, with non-governmental groups. One such group - the small band of Russian revolutionaries of 'Narodnaya Volya' (the people's will) in 1878-81 - used the word 'terrorist' proudly. They developed certain ideas that were to become the hallmark of subsequent terrorism in many countries. They believed in the targeted killing of the 'leaders of oppression'; they were convinced that the developing technologies of the age - symbolized by bombs and bullets - enabled them to strike directly and discriminately. They propagated what has remained the common terrorist delusion that violent acts would spark off revolution. Their efforts led to the assassination of Tsar Alexander II on 13 March 1881 - but that event failed completely to have the revolutionary effects of which the terrorists had dreamed.

Terrorism continued for many decades to be associated primarily with the assassination of political leaders and heads of state.

In the half-century after the World War Two, terrorism broadened well beyond assassination of political leaders and heads of state. In certain European colonies, terrorist movements developed, often with two distinct purposes. The first was obvious: to put pressure on the colonial powers and to hasten their withdrawal. The second was subtle: to intimidate the indigenous population into supporting a particular group's claims to leadership of the emerging post-colonial state.

During much of the 20th century, the term terrorism was primarily applied to nationalist movements of various types. Most of them were *separatist* movements, seeking to create a new independent nation-state on the territory of a larger, existing state. Irish republican groups consistently targeted England, and the Basque ETA often targeted Madrid and other non-Basque parts of Spain.

### **Civilians as targets**

Terrorism did not end after the winding-up of the main European overseas empires in the 1950s and 1960s. It continued in many regions in response to many circumstances. In South-East Asia, the Middle East and Latin America there were killings of policemen and local officials, hostage-takings, hijackings of aircraft, and bombings of buildings. In many actions, civilians became targets. In some cases governments became involved in supporting terrorism, almost invariably at arm's length so as to be deniable. The causes espoused by terrorists encompassed not just revolutionary socialism and nationalism, but also in a few cases religious doctrines.

How did certain terrorist movements come to be associated with indiscriminate killings? When in September 1970 Palestinian terrorists hijacked several large aircraft and blew them up on the ground in Jordan but let the passengers free, these acts were viewed by many with as much fascination as horror. Then in September 1972 11 Israelis were murdered in a Palestinian attack on Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games at Munich. This event showed a determination to kill: the revulsion felt in many countries was stronger than two years earlier.

A justification offered by the perpetrators of these and many subsequent terrorist actions in the Middle East was that the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza (which had begun in 1967) was an exercise of violence against which counter-violence was legitimate. The same was said in connection with the suicide bombings by which Palestinians attacked Israel in 2001-2. In some of the suicide

bombings there was a new element, which had not been evident in the Palestinian terrorism of 2 or 3 decades earlier: Islamic religious extremism.

In the 1990s, a new face of terrorism emerged. Osama Bin Laden, son of a successful construction engineer, became leader of a small fanatical Islamic movement called Al-Qaida. Its public statements were an odd mixture of religious extremism, contempt for existing Arab regimes, hostility to US dominance, and insensitivity to the effects of terrorist actions. Here was a new kind of terrorist movement that had a cause, and a network, that was not confined to any one state, and whose adherents were willing to commit suicide if they could thereby inflict carnage and destruction on their adversaries, as they did on September 11. Since their aims were vague and apocalyptic, there was little scope for any kind of compromise or negotiation.

Can the huge variety of forms of action be categorized under the single label of 'terrorist'? The term is contentious: very few people apart from the Russian Tsar-killers have actually called themselves terrorists. Yet there are some common factors that can be detected behind the many changing faces of terrorism. First, it usually has an unofficial character, claiming to be the result of an upsurge of public feeling. Second, terrorism is based on a naïve belief that a few acts of violence, often against symbolic targets representing the power of the adversary, will transform the political landscape in a beneficial way. Third, terrorism has become increasingly involved in attacking innocent civilians - often with the purpose of demonstrating that the state is incapable of protecting its own people. Fourth, terrorists generally underestimate the strong revulsion of ordinary people to acts of political violence.

### **Defining terrorism**

Since there are common factors, it ought to be possible to define terrorism. In the 1960s the UN General Assembly embarked on an attempt to do this. Initially little progress was made, partly because many states were reluctant to go far along the road of outlawing terrorism unless at the same time the 'causes of terrorism' were addressed. Other states saw this approach as implying that terrorism was a response to real grievances, and thereby insinuating that it was justified.

Thus the main emphasis at the UN was on limited practical measures. In a series of 12 international conventions drawn up between 1963 and 1999, particular terrorist actions, such as aircraft hijacking and diplomatic hostage-taking, were prohibited. As the 1990s progressed, and concern about terrorism increased, the UN General Assembly embarked on discussions about defining and outlawing terrorism generally. Its Legal Committee issued a rough draft of a convention, which:

Reiterates that criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstances unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other nature that may be used to justify them.

The direction of European responses to terrorism is indicated by new policies:

- deportation and exclusion on grounds of fostering hatred, advocating violence to further a person's beliefs or justifying or validating such violence;
- a criminal offence of condoning or glorifying terrorism;



- refusal of asylum to anyone with a connection to terrorism;
- new pre-trial procedures and extending detention pre-charge of terrorist suspects;
- extended use of control orders for those who are British nationals and who cannot be deported, with imprisonment for any breach of the order;
- new power to order closure of a place of worship which is used as a "centre for fomenting extremism".

Some countries see pre-emptive attacks as a legitimate strategy. This includes capturing, killing, or disabling suspected terrorists before they can mount an attack. Israel, the United States, and Russia have taken this approach, while western European states are generally more cautious. Thus, in July 2005, Brazilian Jean Charles de Menezes was shot dead by police in London, apparently because he was misidentified as a suspected suicide bomber, and police feared he had a bomb ready for detonation. The shooting led to public concern and diplomatic protest.

Most counter-terrorism strategies involve an increase in standard police and domestic intelligence. The central activities are traditional: interception of communications, and the tracing of persons. New technology has, however, expanded the range of such operations.

Finally, terrorism has often been used to justify military intervention in countries where terrorists are said to be based. That was the main stated justification for the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan and one reason for the 2003 invasion of Iraq. It was also a stated justification for the second Russian invasion of Chechnya.

There are still disagreements between states on the general principle of outlawing terrorism and its application to particular facts. The labelling of individuals and movements as 'terrorist' will remain complicated and highly political. Two key questions arise: (1) Is it reliance on terror that truly distinguishes a movement from its political opponents? (2) Even if parts of a movement have employed terrorist methods, is 'terrorist' an accurate description of the movement as a whole, made up of many different wings, and employing many different modes of action?

**Exercise 1. 2** Answer the following questions:

1. What is the definition of terrorism?
2. What are the causes of terrorism?
3. How does guerrilla warfare differentiate from terrorism? Are they equal notions?
4. Was terrorism much different in the old times? Supply the answer with the evidence from the text.
5. What is separatism?
6. How did the terrorist tactics change after the WW2?
7. What are the common justifications provided by terrorist for implementing terror acts?
8. What are the features of modern terrorism? Is there any possibility of concession making?

9. What violent actions could be defined as “terrorism”?
10. Did the UN confront any obstacles in outlawing terrorism?
11. Read the extract from the UN convention. Try to render it in Russian.
12. What are the new policies combating terrorism undertaken by the EU? New tactics and counter-terrorism strategies?
13. Are there any unsolved questions in differentiating a movement from a terrorist one?

## **INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND EXTREMISM**

The following remarks were made by Sergei Yastrzhembsky to the 2001 annual meeting of the Trilateral commission in London. Sergei Yastrzhembsky is Special Advisor to the President of the Russian federation.

I have been dealing of late with issues associated with the counter-terrorist operation in the Northern Caucasus. As practical experience has shown, Chechnya has become a sort of testing ground for international terrorists and Islamic extremists. In Chechnya, techniques were fine-tuned not merely to further dismember Russia, but also to carry out worldwide plans drawn up by such figures as Osama bin Laden. It is no accident that Chechnya has seen massive concentrations forces and resources of international terrorists.

In the past, we underestimated the danger of Chechen separatism. Now, after having been faced not only with the danger of separatism, but also with the intimate ties between local, and international terrorists, it is particularly painful that the world community lacks in-depth understanding of the threats posed to it by international terrorism and religious extremism. Therefore, my presentation will analyse some of the lessons we have learned from countering terrorism.

To begin with, in 1996 Russia granted de facto full state independence to Chechnya, withdrawing militia units and troops and dismantling all federal structures. However, those steps failed to bring real independence to Chechnya because the power vacuum was immediately drilled by political extremists, "soldiers of fortune", and fanatics from Afghanistan, the Middle East, and other regions. Ethnic cleansing was unleashed. According to the last census held in 1989, the Republic's population stood at 1,270,000 people, including 336,000 ethnic Russians. But by the time the counter-terrorist operation was undertaken in the fall 1999, there were only 20,000 Russians left in Chechnya, while the Chechen population did not exceed 500,000 people out of a total of one million Chechens living in Russia

With the rise of the Dudayev-Maskhadov regime, executions at town squares, decapitations, and attempts to restore law and order on the basis of shariah perturbed both the population of the neighbouring republics and the Chechen people themselves. There is evidence that, in almost eight years of Dudayev-Maskhadov rule, more than 21,000 Russian civilians were murdered and over 46,000 people were forced into slave labour. In 1995-99, as many as 2000 hostages were deported to Chechnya from other Russian regions.

One can ask, where was Europe? Where were all those who are so concerned today with human rights in Chechnya? Confident of their impunity, Ichkeria's leaders did not limit themselves to separatist objectives. They fell under the influence of such personalities as the Jordanian-born guerrilla commander Khattab and set themselves the goal of further dismembering Russia. The bandits became impudent to the point that they invaded the neighbouring Republic of Dagestan four times, which is - and I wish to emphasize this fact - a Muslim-populated region.

Then came the bombing of apartment houses in a number of Russian cities, including Moscow that took the lives of over a thousand peaceful citizens. Extremists declared Openly that their goal was to extend their influence over the territories between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. At that stage, it then occurred to us at last than, if the terrorist bases on Chechnya's soil were not demolished, the escalation of violence could attain unpredictable proportions and we took the necessary measures. But when terrorists are beaten they immediately invoke their human rights, demand protection for themselves, and appeal to international organizations to come to their rescue.

### **Terrorism Beyond Chechnya**

The situation is very grave. Khattab, Maskhadov, Basaev, and their followers are not merely bandits. They are international terrorists dreaming to impose their will on the whole world, dreams which they openly stated in 1999 before the aggression against Dagestan. First comes the northern Caucasus, followed by the Transcaucas, and then Central Asia, they plan to establish advanced strongholds to back their offensives throughout the world- from the Philippines to Bosnia - and Chechnya was to play a key role, so Chechen terrorism is not only Russia's headache.

For unknown reasons, unmasked xenophobia and anti-Semitism displayed by gang leaders of Ichkeria have been ignored by many people in the West. One of them, Arbi Baraev, who is still fighting in Chechnya and known for his order to decapitate three Britons and a New Zealander in 1998 was stated publicly: "Jews must be killed, no matter where they are, since the prophet Mohammed left the behest that Jews must be killed".

### **Islam and Extremism in Chechnya**

It is necessary to use the term "religious extremism" with utmost care when it concerns Islam as a world religion. Otherwise there is a tendency to equate the categories of fundamentalism - religious colouring -and extremism - political colouring. The Council of Muftis of Russia has discerned two main features distinguishing extremists from true believers: the negation of fundamental Islamic traditions; and the mentality of exclusion to the point of assuming the right to infringe on the rights of others. These characteristics have become dominant in the public life of Chechnya during the Dudayev-Maskhadov rule.

In reality, Russia is not waging a war with religious fundamentalists. Khattab, Basaev, and their followers do not have any real relation to "fundamental" Islam in its true meaning. Have you ever seen a true Muslim believer commit massive violations of shariah, such as swearing on the Koran is the name of Allah, entering a mosque with arms, or killing muftis? The Ichkeria leaders are no religious

"fundamentalists". They are marginals waving the banner of Islam. the present mufti of Chechnya, Shamaev, testifies that the following motto was very popular among Maskhadov's entourage: "Oil for the upper class, Islam for the lower class".

### **Confronting Terrorism in Chechnya and Beyond**

Of course, the Chechen problem exists, and a lot of time and effort will be needed for its solution. We understand very well that it can only be resolved through political and economic measures. Such measures are the focus of the latest decisions by the President of Russia to reduce the number of troops in Chechnya, form a republican government, and increase financing for the restoration of the republic, to simply abandon everything there and withdraw would create another vacuum and provide a new foothold for aggression against Russia. We cannot allow this. The threat coming from this terrorist enclave has taught our citizens a great deal, which is why the number of Russian people in favour of keeping Chechnya as a part of Russia has grown.

Chechnya is first a problem for Russia. But in a wider context, the danger of terrorism and religious extremism, the formation of such enclaves, constitute our common problem and our common risk. On more than one occasion, we have drawn attention to the existence of information centres and organizations collecting financial resources that support Chechen separatism, banditry, and terrorism, we count very much on London to pay heed our arguments and broaden the list of organizations to include those that have been helping the Chechen terrorists in material terms.

**Exercise 2.** Complete the following tasks:

- 2.1 Describe the situation in Chechnya following the chronology of the happening events.
- 2.2 Why is the terrorism in Chechnya not considered the problem of Russia only?
- 2.3 What measures were and are taken to resolve the conflict in Chechnya?
- 2.4 Spell out the words that are typical of the current topic.

**Exercise 3. 1** Read the rules of summary-writing for a news story and study the following extracts from the "Wall Street Journal" dealing with terrorist events.

- 3.2 Identify the actors, actions, and circumstances.
- 3.3 Mention the historical data and statistics.
- 3.4 Try to establish the reasons for the attacks.
- 3.5 Translate the following sentences into Russian.

Each event has inherent logic, and various stages of such an event can be identified and presented in the form of a scenario.

In order to work out a scenario you have to identify three important factors:

- actors
- actions
- circumstances

Actors are normally people or organizations causing the event to happen, each of them performs specific actions that are fairly predictable being conventional. Finally, the actors perform on the stage (venue) on certain day at a certain hour (time) in a certain order (sequence). Venue, time and sequence are the circumstances of an event. Very often news contains historical data on the phenomenon, statistics and reasoning as to "WHY" the event took place. The elements of the scenario sequence follow the natural course of time, but stripped of their philosophical mystique boil down to the trite *beginning*, *development*, *end* and *consequences*. The actions of each actor at any given stage may be very different. The following table describing a failed bomb attack on a Bank Office in Tokyo illustrates that:

| <b>Actors</b>                                      | <b>Beginning</b>                                  | <b>Development</b>                               | <b>End</b>                                       | <b>Consequence</b>  |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| Japanese religious sect members, fanatics, etc.    | Plant a bomb, make an anonymous phone call        | Claim responsibility, make a political statement | Make a final call to promise an encore           |   |
| Bank officials, a.k.a. bomb targets, victims, etc. | Evacuate the building, notify the police          |  | Return to their ordinary duties                  |   |
| Bomb squad   | Arrive at the scene, begin searching for the bomb |  | Find the explosive device and render it harmless |   |
| Police, a.k.a. law enforcement units, etc.         | Cordon off the area, help evacuate the tenants    | Maintain order, begin the investigation          |  | Make a statement to the press about the leads they have and possible suspects |

1. A suicide bomb attack in Algiers killed seven people and injured 100. A bomb-laden car with an unknown number of passengers blew up in front of Algeria's main police headquarters. There was no immediate claim of responsibilities, but suspicion cantered on Islamic extremists trying to topple the military-backed government.
2. A bomb in the capital of India's Punjab state killed 13 people, including Chief Minister Beant Singh, and wounded 16. Singh had crushed an uprising by Sikh separatists. No one immediately claimed responsibility for the blast, but authorities said Sikh militants were suspected.
3. An aide to a Georgian paramilitary leader was arrested in connection with a bombing that slightly injured the country's leader, Eduard Shevardnadze, on Monday. The aide, Alexander Ochoshvili, and the leader of Mkhedrioni paramilitary group, Dzhaba Ioseliani, denied involvement. Weapons were found in Ochoshvili's office, near the site of the blast.

4. A Corsica nationalist was killed and his wife wounded in an apparent vendetta shooting. Two men opened fire in Coite on Noel Sargentini and his wife, Dominique, members of the Cuncolta movement, which is one of several factions advocating autonomy for the French Mediterranean Island. The death brought to 10 the number of nationalist militants killed this year.

5. French police arrested 20 suspected Islamic militants in dawn raids in Paris and Lyon, seizing weapons and documents. The sweep was ordered by Paris anti-terrorist Judge Laurence Le Vert following two deadly bomb attacks in Paris this summer and a failed bomb attack on the Lyon-Paris high-speed train line last weekend. Nearly 200 suspected of ties with Algerian fundamentalists have been arrested in the past two years and 20 expelled.

### **EXPLOSION IN HOUSE KILLS 28 IN BAGHDAD**

Mystery over blast that left 10 investigating police officers dead

At least 28 people - including 10 policemen - died in Baghdad yesterday in a huge explosion at a suspected *militant safe-house* that may have been *booby-trapped*.

The *blast* was one of the largest to hit the capital since the US bombing raids during the war to *remove* Saddam Hussein. US army experts estimated that 1,700lb to 1,800lb of *explosives* had been *detonated*.

Residents accounted for the majority of the fatalities and US soldiers and Iraqi troops worked through the night to pull potential survivors from the rubble.

There were conflicting accounts of the cause of the blast. A spokesman at police headquarters in Baghdad said a *police unit* had been lured to a booby-trapped house in the Ghazaliya district after a bogus tip-off purporting to come from a neighbour.

"It seems to have been a trap," the spokesman said. "When the police arrived and entered, the house blew up." The explosives were probably detonated by remote control, he said, and appeared to represent a disturbing new tactic by *insurgents*.

It was another reminder of the destructive power in the hands of insurgents in their increasingly ferocious battle to derail Iraq's first post-Saddam elections in a month's time.

An Iraqi official said last night that the rebels appeared to have recovered sufficiently from the *US onslaught* on their activities in Falluja in November to be "still able to conduct well-planned and large-scale operations".

In Mosul meanwhile, *US troops backed by warplanes* killed 25 *guerrillas* after facing a coordinated assault involving two *suicide bombs* and dozens of insurgents, the military said. "*Close air support* was called in. The initial *death toll* is 25 enemy killed".

#### **Exercise 4.**

4.1 Suggest the Russian equivalents to the italicised expressions.

4.2 Identify three factors: actors, actions (beginning, development, end) and circumstances).

4.3 Write a summary of the article.

4.4 Translate the following word-combinations into English. Reproduce the situation in which they are used:

Укрытие боевиков, взрыв заминированного здания, террорист-смертник, свергнуть правительство диктатуры, бомбардировка объекта, главное управление полиции, взрывчатое вещество, мятежники, поддержка с воздуха, сорвать атаку, провести крупномасштабную операцию.

**Exercise 5.** Complete the following tasks:

1. Read the special report on the terror in London.
2. Identify three factors: actors, actions (beginning, development, end) and circumstances).
3. Find the links with other terrorist attacks worldwide.
4. Using your active vocabulary list several names for all the actors, actions and circumstances.
5. Write a summary of the article.

## **RUSH HOUR TERROR**

**AS GEORGE PSARADAKIS, 49**, drove a No. 30 double-decker red bus through the streets of London last Thursday, there were signs that something was wrong. The city's traffic—never easy—was in a state of chaos. Thousands of commuters had left Underground train stations and were milling about the streets looking for alternative ways to get to work. Few of them had any idea of the scale of the devastation below: moments before, three *bombs* had *gone off* in the space of a minute on London's Underground railway. When a TIME reporter arrived on the scene about 25 minutes later, he could see smears of blood all over the façade of the British Medical Association headquarters in the square and survivors comforting each other.

The blast in Tavistock Square was the culmination of the worst attack on London since World War II. Two days after the bombings, the *official toll* was 49 dead—a figure expected to rise—and some 700 injured. About 100 were still in hospitals around the capital, 22 *listed as "severely injured."* While the *initial casualty figures* were lower than in some previous attacks, such as the train bombings in Madrid in March 2004, the shock of the London bombings reverberated. While rescuers struggled to recover bodies deep in the tunnels, the police became enmeshed in the painstaking work that accompanies a scene of mass murder—checking out claims that a passenger on the bus had been seen fiddling with a bag, examining the chemical fingerprints of the explosives used, looking at tiny, bloodstained body parts for telltale clues.

Initial *responsibility* was *claimed* by a little-known group that said it spoke for al-Qaeda, declaring the *attacks retaliation* for British support of the U.S.-led wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. But late last week a British official told TIME that the investigation is gravitating toward the possibility that as in Madrid, the attacks involved al-Qaeda-linked Moroccans coupled with outside guidance and bombmaking help. "There's a lot of concern that the group is still here," the official says. "It may not presage any imminent attack. Maybe the greater danger is that they *go dormant* for months. It's a very considerable worry."

**Exercise 6.** Translate the following sentences into English using the active vocabulary.

1. Терроризм - идеология насилия и практика воздействия на принятие решения органами государственной власти, органами местного самоуправления или международными организациями, связанные с устрашением населения и (или) иными формами противоправных насильственных действий.

2. Террористическая деятельность - деятельность, включающая в себя: организацию незаконного вооруженного формирования; вербовку, вооружение, обучение и использование террористов; пропаганду идей терроризма, распространение материалов или информации, призывающих к осуществлению террористической деятельности либо оправдывающих необходимость осуществления такой деятельности;

3. Террористический акт - совершение взрыва, поджога или иных действий, связанных с устрашением населения и создающих опасность гибели человека, причинения значительного имущественного ущерба либо наступления экологической катастрофы или иных особо тяжких последствий, в целях противоправного воздействия на принятие решения органами государственной власти, органами местного самоуправления или международными организациями.

4. Контртеррористическая операция - комплекс специальных, оперативно-боевых, войсковых мероприятий с применением боевой техники, оружия и специальных средств по пресечению террористического акта, обезвреживанию террористов, обеспечению безопасности физических лиц, организаций и учреждений, а также по минимизации последствий террористического акта.

5. Цели терроризма многообразны. Это и попытки изменения политического строя, свержения руководства страны, навязывание в качестве официальной идеологии сектантских, националистических, фундаменталистских и иных воззрений. Это и требования освобождения от ареста участников террористических актов, предоставления материальных и иных выгод и т.п.

6. Арсенал используемых средств также широк: убийства политических лидеров, захват заложников, вербовка, финансирование, обучение наёмников, их использование в военных и террористических актах, угон самолетов, захват телерадиоцентров, незаконное радиовещание и многое другое.



7. К началу 90-х годов в мире действовало около 500 террористических организаций и групп различной экстремистской направленности.

8. Только за десять лет своей деятельности они совершили 6500 актов международного терроризма, от которых погибло 5 тыс. человек, пострадало более 11 тыс. человек. От рук террористов погибли такие известные государственные и политические деятели, как Альдо Моро, Индира и Раджив Ганди, Мартин Лютер Кинг. Жертвами террора оказались многие тысячи простых людей в разных странах мира.

9. В промзоне на севере сектора Газа у пропускного пункта "Эрец" палестинский террорист-самоубийца взорвал себя, ранив четверых израильтян. Ответственность за взрыв взяли на себя одновременно организация ХАМАС и группировка "Бригады мучеников аль-Аксы".

**Exercise 7.** Render the following articles into English.

### **ИЗРАИЛЬТЯНЕ ПОЙМАЛИ ТЕРРОРИСТА-СМЕРТНИКА**

Оперативники израильской Службы внутренней безопасности (ШАБАК) в воскресенье арестовали двух палестинцев, планировавших совершение террористических актов, пишет газета Jerusalem Post.

Задержания были произведены на контрольно-пропускном пункте "Эрец".

Самих Хадад, член группировки "Исламский Джихад" из сектора Газа планировал подорвать себя в людном месте. Второй палестинец, Ихаб Тисис, направлялся через Израиль на Западный берег Иордана для участия в создании там террористической инфраструктуры.

В ШАБАК считают, что Тисис намеревался создать банду, которая занималась бы похищениями израильтян для их последующего обмена на палестинских заключенных.

Также израильские пограничники задержали двух палестинских подростков, у которых было изъято самодельное взрывное устройство.

В израильской армии и правоохранительных органах усилен режим несения службы. Это связано с тем, что в преддверии назначенных на вторник выборов ожидается повышенная активность террористов.

### **ВООРУЖЕННЫЙ МУЖЧИНА, ЗАХВАТИВШИЙ ТЕЛЕЦЕНТР В ЕКАТЕРИНБУРГЕ, ЗАДЕРЖАН**

Сотрудники правоохранительных органов задержали вооруженного мужчину, ворвавшегося в здание телецентра в Екатеринбурге. Об этом РИА "Новости" сообщил по телефону корреспондент телекомпании ЕС-ТВ Александр Романенков, находящийся на месте происшествия.

По предварительным данным, пострадавших нет. Проведен допрос задержанного и бывших заложников, сообщил Романенков.

"Все заложники освобождены. Захватчик задержан", - подтвердил позже журналисткам начальник Ленинского РОВД Екатеринбурга Сергей Романов.

В здание крупнейшей телекомпании Екатеринбурга "Четвертый канал" около 22:00 местного времени ворвался мужчина с обрезом, сообщили агентству "Интерфакс-Урал" журналисты из здания. По их словам, в здании находились, как минимум, пять человек. Мужчина открыл огонь по окнам, в результате чего вылетели стекла.

## **ИНОПРЕССА: В РОССИИ ВОТ-ВОТ ВСПЫХНЕТ ТРЕТЬЯ КАВКАЗСКАЯ ВОЙНА**

В первой половине дня в четверг несколько сотен хорошо вооруженных людей атаковали стратегически важные объекты столицы Кабардино-Балкарии: отделения милиции, министерство внутренних дел, ФСБ и даже аэропорт. В четверг Нальчик превратился в театр военных действий. В центре 280-тысячного города поднялись столбы дыма, на его улицах звучали автоматные очереди и раздавались разрывы артиллерийских снарядов.

В одно мгновение самый опасный кризисный очаг Европы – Северный Кавказ с его неповторимой смесью языков, с его бесчисленными нерешенными политическими, экономическими и социальными проблемами – снова оказался в поле зрения международной общественности. Вирус, поразивший уже весь Северный Кавказ, для которого у Москвы до сих пор не нашлось противоядия, называется исламским экстремизмом.

При этом считается, что силовое сопротивление на Северном Кавказе прекратится только тогда, когда иссякнет поддержка мятежников со стороны населения, когда в их ряды перестанут вливаться сотни молодых безработных людей.

**Exercise 8.** Read the article *Why That's Ridiculous* by Charles Krauthammer and consider the following topics for discussion:

1. Some people maintain that we are entering into the age of terrorism where nations like America are extremely vulnerable to terrorist attacks. Do you agree with that?
2. As long as many terrorist acts are perpetrated by Islamist fundamentalists, there is a very strong anti-Muslim sentiment in the West. Is this justifiable?
3. By definition terrorism wants publicity. The mass media provide extensive coverage of every major or minor terrorist attack. Do they not play into the hands of the terrorists by doing so?
4. Is it possible to stop terrorism, and if yes, which of the ways is more preferable: prevention or retaliation (vengeance)?

### **... WHY THAT'S RIDICULOUS**

For the next decade, whenever there is a terrorist attack anywhere in the world, there will be those blaming it on America: if only America had not been distracted from the war on terrorism by the war in Iraq, if only America had not stirred Muslim resentment and increased al-Qaeda recruitment by invading Iraq.

Nonsense. The "distraction" argument is the most obvious nonsense. What exactly is the U.S. not doing in the war on terrorism that it would be doing if it weren't in Iraq? We are supporting a fiercely antiterrorist democratic government in Afghanistan, hunting al-Qaeda in the impossible terrain on the Pakistani frontier, coordinating with just about every secret service in the world to disrupt terrorist communications, movement and funding. What is it about Iraq that "distracts"?

In fact, the 1990s was the decade of Muslim rescue: the U.S. intervened militarily, and decisively, to save three Muslim peoples—the Bosnians, the Kosovars and the Kuwaitis—from conquest and catastrophe. Yet it was precisely during that era of good feeling that al-Qaeda not only recruited for but also conceived, planned and set in motion the worst massacre of Americans in history. So much for the connection between American perfidy and anti-American terrorism.

Al-Qaeda always invents some excuse, some historical injury to justify its barbarism. Today Iraq, yesterday Palestine and, when all else fails, Andalusia, a bin Laden staple that refers to the Muslim loss of Spain to Ferdinand and Isabella (in 1492!). Various *casus belli* are served up as conditions change. Only the gullible and the appeasers buy them. Now we're told that the Iraq invasion has increased al-Qaeda recruiting.

The first thing to be said is that no one knows. Unlike the Bolsheviks, al-Qaeda does not hand out numbered party-registration cards. But let's assume, for the sake of argument, that there are Muslims energized by Iraq. They were living contentedly, tending their shoe shop in Riyadh, and all of a sudden they discovered the joys of jihad and the lure of heavenly posthumous sex awaiting them at the other end of a suicide bombing.

The fact is that the war on terrorism is a very long war. It is not decided by a battle here or there. It would not have been won by stopping in Afghanistan and spending the rest of our lives going cave to cave looking for bin Laden and his henchmen. Kill him and shut the cave, yet jihadism would continue.

It would continue because it is a sickness incubated within Arab/Islamic culture, a toxic combination of repression, corruption, intolerance and fanaticism, fed by tyrannical regimes eager to deflect popular anger from themselves onto the American infidel. Until that political culture changes fundamentally, jihadism will thrive.

On 9/11, the U.S. was rudely injected into a Muslim civil war—the jihadists are intent on conquering the entire region and re-establishing an ancient caliphate—except that only the jihadist side was really fighting. By taking the fight to the Arab/Islamic heartland, the U.S. has forced Muslims to commit.

It is those allies who are critical in ultimately winning the war on terrorism. The terrorists may have recruited their new Atta, now splattered on the walls of the Baghdad mosque he has suicide-bombed. We have recruited tens of millions of Afghan and Iraqi Muslims—with Lebanese and others to follow—opposing that Atta as they attempt to build decent, moderate, tolerant societies.

## UNIT 6. WARS AND CONFLICTS

### Vocabulary

#### **Prewar actions:**

to sign a peace accord  
an upsurge (of nationalism, violence)  
to give an impetus to  
to plunge a country into (civil war)  
to impose sanctions on  
to teeter on the brink of war  
ethnic cleansing/genocide  
to violate non-proliferation treaty

#### **Actions of war:**

**War:** warfare, armed conflict; hostilities, to avert / to wage war

**To escalate** (tension): mushroom, intensify

**Enemy:** a belligerent/combatant/warring party, warring factions, rebels, ally, alliance, a party to a conflict/agreement, enemy/adversary/foe

**To attack:** to put on full combat alert, act on/ go into the offensive, (on the) defensive, to give the onset, to strike at, to make an / to lie in ambush, make a charge/ surprise incursion, to besiege, to launch an attack

**To shell:** to torpedo, to pound, to suspend (bombings); to turn weapons on, to flex one's muscles; an air-raid

**Bomb:** (to fire) a surface-to-air/ long-range/ cruise/ nuclear missile, weapons of annihilation, of extermination, of mass destruction, shell, tomahawk missile, torpedo; to explode, blow up, go off, burst forth

#### **Aircraft, vehicles and naval ships:**

aircraft carrier, APC (armoured personnel carrier), destroyer, IFV (infantry fighting vehicle), jet fighter, stealth bomber,

#### **Consequences of war:**

to inflict heavy losses/ unintended civilian casualties; a victim of friendly fire; collateral damage; war-torn state, war-weary civilians/ indigenous (population)  
a relief organization, peace-keeping forces  
to flee, to seek/grant/deny (refuge, shelter, asylum)

**Reconnaissance** (to conduct, carry out): to patrol, to step up (spy patrols, security), to intercept, (information, a plane), reconnoiter  
**Inspector:** weapons inspector, monitor, observer, human rights advocates/champions

transport aircraft

**Army:** armed/military force(s), troops, forces military, soldiers; land/ground force, air force, navy; infantry, paratroops, reinforcements; to deploy/send in troops

**Cease-fire:** a lull in fighting, to hold/break a ceasefire/ truce, armistice, moratorium, a standoff

**Fight:** battle/ action/ combat, engagement/ shoot-out/ exchange of fire, a/ to skirmish in a hotspot, encounter/ clash

**Conflict:** to break out (atrocities/ hostilities, sporadic/ heavy fighting), to flare up, to burst out

**Rebellion:** revolt, revolution, insurrection, insurgence, insurgency, uprising, rising, mutiny, riot, civil disobedience, resistance, coup d'etat

**To defeat:** to conquer, to win a victory over, to overcome, to overpower, to crush, to quash, to quell, to suppress, to subdue, to repulse

**withdraw:** pull out, retreat

## THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is by no means a *two-sided* conflict with the main unresolved issues which are:

- The status and future of the West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem which comprise the areas for the proposed State of Palestine.
- Israeli security from attacks against *Israeli targets*.
- Palestinian security from Israeli *military attacks*.
- The nature of a future Palestinian state.
- The fate of the Palestinian refugees.

People who sympathize with Palestinians tend to view the conflict as an *illegitimate military occupation* of Palestine, supported with military and diplomatic assistance from the U.S. Many tend to view the *armed Palestinian resistance* within the West Bank and Gaza Strip as a right granted by the Geneva conventions and the United Nations Charter, and some extend this view *to justify attacks*, frequently against civilians.

Those sympathetic to Israel tend to view the conflict as a campaign of terrorism perpetrated by Palestinian groups such as Hamas, Islamic Jihad, Fatah and others, and *supported* by other states in the region and the majority of the Palestinians. Many tend to believe that the control of part or all of the territory is necessary for the security of Israel. This sharp contrast of views on the nature of the conflict has been a *key obstacle to resolution*.



A peace movement poster: Israeli and Palestinian flags and the words Salaam in Arabic and Shalom in Hebrew.

One current peace proposal is the Road map for peace presented by the Quartet of the European Union, Russia, the United Nations and the United States on September 17, 2002. Israel has also accepted the road map but with 14 "reservations". Israel is currently *implementing a controversial disengagement plan* proposed by Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. According to plans submitted to the United States, Israel has stated that it will remove its entire "permanent ... civilian and military presence" in the Gaza Strip, (namely 21 Jewish settlements there, and 4 in the West Bank), but will "*supervise and guard the external envelope on land, will maintain exclusive control in the air space of Gaza, and will continue to conduct military activities in the sea space of the Gaza Strip.*" The Israeli government argues that "as a result, there will be no basis for the claim that the Gaza Strip is occupied territory".

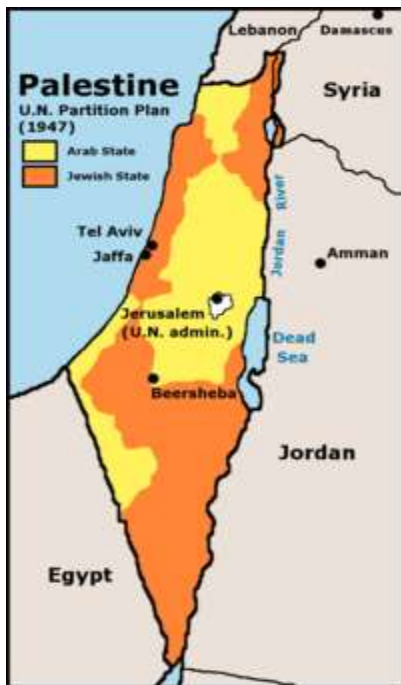
With the unilateral disengagement plan, the Israeli government's stated intent is to allow Palestinians to create a homeland with minimal Israeli interference while extricating Israel from a situation it believes to be too costly and strategically *unsound to maintain over the long run*. Many Israelis, including a significant portion of Sharon's own Likud Party are worried that the lack of Israeli military presence in the

Gaza Strip will lead to an *increase in suicide attacks* on Israel. A specific concern is that Palestinian militant groups such as Hamas, Islamic Jihad may emerge from the power vacuum of a post-disengagement Gaza as the political powers in the Gaza Strip.

The *civilian settlements* were evacuated and the residential buildings demolished after 15 August, and the *pullout* was completed from the Gaza Strip on September 12 2005, when the last Israeli soldier left the strip.

## THE 1947 PARTITION PLAN

The United Nations, the successor of the League of Nations, trying to solve the dispute between Israeli and Palestinians urged for the creation of independent Arab and Jewish states in Palestine, with Jerusalem and its surroundings to be *placed under international supervision*. The partition plan was rejected by the Palestinians.



The UN partition plan (1947)

## THE WAR FOR PALESTINE

Following November 29, 1947, the Yishuv was attacked by Arab irregulars. This "battle of roads" consisted mainly of *ambushes against logistical convoys* and traveling Jews. Jewish underground groups *carried out some raids in retaliation* (including some apparently deliberate attacks on civilians), but full scale war erupted only after the British had left and Israel declared herself an independent Jewish state.

Palestine's five Arab neighbour states then attacked Israel.

The *1949 Armistice Agreements* that Israel signed with its neighbours left 78% of Palestine in its hands. The remaining territories, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank were occupied by Egypt and annexed by Jordan, respectively.

Additionally, the war created about 750,000 Palestinian refugees who had lived inside Israel's borders. It also brought about the arrival of hundreds of thousands of Jews from Arab lands to Israel.

In 1949, Israel offered to allow families that had been separated during the war to return, to release refugee accounts frozen in Israeli banks, to pay compensation for abandoned lands, and to repatriate 100,000 refugees. The Arabs rejected this compromise, at least in part, because they were unwilling to take any action that might be viewed as recognition of Israel.

Most of them, and their offspring, still live in *refugee camps*. The question of how their situation should be resolved remains one of the main issues of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

About 900,000 Jews either were expelled from or voluntarily left their Arab homelands in the Middle East and North Africa. Roughly two thirds of these came to Israel.

In 1964, the *Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO)* was founded. It was the first Palestinian organization that worked for the right of Palestinian refugees to return, and, initially, for the destruction of Israel. From the start, the organization used armed struggle in the conflict with Israel. From 1969 to 2004 the PLO was led by Yasser Arafat.

At the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich, the Palestinian Black September group, a *militant faction* of the PLO, carried out the *Munich massacre*, resulting in the deaths of eleven Israeli Olympic athletes. It was among the first Palestinian attacks to become world news.

During the Six-Day War (June 5-June 11, 1967), Israel conquered the West Bank from Jordan, the Gaza Strip and the Sinai from Egypt, and the Golan Heights from Syria. Sinai has since been returned to Egypt in a phased withdrawal in 1979–82 and in August-September 2005, Israel withdrew from the Gaza Strip. The war also created a new wave of 200,000 to 300,000 Palestinian refugees.

#### 1982 ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

After the PLO was ousted from Jordan, its previous base, in 1970 it relocated to southern Lebanon. From there it carried out attacks into Israel. Ending these attacks was one of the reasons given for the 1982 Lebanon War as a result of which the PLO was forced to relocate to Tunisia. For its involvement in the Lebanese war, Israel was heavily criticized.

#### THE FIRST INTIFADA

The First Intifada began in 1987. It was a partially *spontaneous uprising* among Palestinians in the Occupied Territories against

Daily, the *riots escalated* throughout the territories and were especially severe in the Gaza Strip. The intifada soon became an international concern. On December 22 that year the UN Security Council passed United Nations Security Council Resolution 605 which condemned Israel's handling of the first Intifada.

In 1993 and later in 1995, after decades of violent conflict leaders from each side agreed to the signing of an *historic peace accord*, expanding limited Palestinian self-rule to almost all Palestinian towns and refugee camps in the West Bank.

Throughout the decades the gradual peace process has been *marked by scattered violence*.

On August 18, 2005 Kofi Annan, UN Secretary-General, commended "Gaza Pull-Out plan," a.k.a. "Gaza Expulsion plan" proposed by the acting Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, he expressed the hope that "both Palestinians and Israelis will exercise restraint in this challenging period", and "believes that a successful disengagement should be the first step towards a resumption of the peace process".

**Exercise 1.** Complete the following tasks:

1. Paraphrase or explain the italicized phrases and word combinations. Find the Russian equivalents to them.
2. Translate the following word-combinations into English. Reproduce the situation in which they are used:

Генеральный Секретарь ООН, возобновление процесса мирного урегулирования, занимающий пост премьер-министра Израиля, историческое мирное соглашение, расширить самоуправление Палестины, израильско-палестинский конфликт, ливанский, вывести войска из Сектора Газа, Ближний Восток, новая волна Палестинских беженцев, вооруженное сопротивление подпольных группировок, одобрить резолюцию ООН, разрешить двусторонний конфликт, атака террористов-смертников, односторонний план, Устав ООН, призвать к созданию независимого государства, военная и дипломатическая помощь.

3. Answer the questions:

1. What are the major unresolved issues in the two-sided conflict?
2. What are the common justifications provided by the warring parties?
3. What is the unilateral disengagement plan? What would it produce?
4. Describe the Israeli-Palestinian conflict following the chronology of the happening events.

4. Consider the following topics for discussion:

1. In what ways has war changed through the ages?
2. What is the importance of military drill?
3. Can you think of any reasons why civilized people are able to act violently in a battle?
4. What are the most common causes of war? Make your list of causes for which you'd fight in a war.
5. Do you believe that aggression is innate in a man?

**Exercise 2.** Make a guess at the issue the following article is most likely to address.

## MILITARY INTERVENTION

The interference may be financial, military, overt (out in the open) or covert (under-cover, secret).

The military interventions are often accompanied by

- offshore shows of naval strength
- reinforcements of embassy personnel
- military exercises, training and advisory programs not involving direct combat
- the permanent stationing of armed forces
- the piloting of foreign warplanes
- foreign disaster assistance
- civic action programs and many other military activities.

Whenever the event, there are two reasons to be considered.

**Reason 1:** like Communism, Terrorism, Human Rights, Freedom, Liberation, Weapons of Mass Destruction, etc.



**Reason 2:** The actual reason. This is usually hidden from the general public and has to be looked for in quotes by under-reported officials or subsequent events on the ground. Real reasons are many but usually include Business Interests, Access to Resources, Markets, Military Bases, Strategic Value, or Political Support.

Exercise 3. Look at the table below and point out the reasons that you would justify for foreign interventions.

| Year | Country     | Action                                       | Reason Given        | Actual Reason   |
|------|-------------|--|---------------------|---|
| 1998 | Afghanistan | Bombing                                      | Terrorism           | To destroy terror camps built by the USA to fight the USSR and now suspected of being used against the USA.   |
| 1998 | Iraq        | Sanctions;<br>Bombing                        | UN<br>Violations    | To replace the government with one that is more pro-West. To destabilise independent Arab regime.   |
| 1998 | Turkey      | Military Aid                                 | None                | Support for pro-USA NATO country.   |
| 1998 | South Korea | Food Aid                                     | Humanitarian        | To make the country dependent on West produced food.  |
| 1999 | Yugoslavia  | Bombing                                      | Humanitarian        | European business interests.  |
|      |             |  |                     | <b>Actions:</b> Heavy NATO air strikes after Serbia declines to withdraw from Kosovo. NATO occupation of Kosovo.  |
| 2001 | Colombia    | Military Aid                                 | Drug<br>Trafficking | To protect USA oil companies from dissidents.   |
| 2001 | China       | Provocation                                  | Communism           | To obtain secrets and intimidate independent country.   |
| 2001 | Afghanistan | Troops,<br>bombing,<br>missiles;<br>Invasion | Terrorism           | To replace the government with one that is more pro-West. To gain influence and control over oil rich Central Asia.   |
|      |             |  |                     | <b>Actions:</b> Massive U.S. mobilization to overthrow Taliban, hunt Al Qaeda fighters, install Karzai regime. Forces also engaged in neighboring Pakistan. |

|      |      |   |                   |  |
|------|------|---|-------------------|--|
| 2003 | Iraq | Troops,<br>naval,bombing,<br>missiles<br>Invasion | Banned<br>Weapons | <p>To gain control of oil rich country and impose a government friendly to the USA and European allies.</p> <p><b>Actions:</b> Second Gulf War launched for "regime change" in Baghdad. US, joined by UK and Australia, attacks from Kuwait, other Gulf states, and European and US bases.</p> |
|------|------|---|-------------------|--|

**Exercise 4.** What is a “double-standard media language”? “Policy”? Consult a dictionary.

### DOUBLE-STANDARD MEDIA LANGUAGE

Likewise, when covering the events in Iraq the USA and UK media chose their language of war carefully:

- **Pre-emptive Strike:** an unprovoked invasion.
- **Coalition:** The USA with its close ally, the UK. The rest of the world sees this conflict as a mainly USA invasion of Iraq.
- **Friendly Fire:** UK military personnel killed accidentally by USA forces.
- **Collateral Damage:** Iraqi civilians killed or injured during the conflict. Little shown on USA or UK television but widely shown in Arab countries.
- **Pockets of Resistance or Unexpected Resistance:** Iraqis who refuse to give up and continue defending their country.
- **Service Personnel:** UK and USA fighters. **Militiamen:** Iraqi fighters.
- **Conventional Warfare:** USA and UK tactics of using high technology. **Guerrilla Warfare:** Iraqi tactics of fighting in urban areas and disappearing.
- **Shock and Awe:** The USA demonstrating its power to anyone watching.
- **Decapitation:** Assassination of the leadership of Iraq.
- **Unreasonable:** Any person or country disagreeing with the USA and UK stand in invading Iraq.
- **Resolute:** UK and USA fighting spirit; **Stubborn:** Iraqi fighting spirit.
- **Special Forces:** UK and USA troops who blend with the civilian population. **Irregular Forces:** Iraqi troops who blend with the civilian population.
- **Nationalism:** the feeling that makes Iraqis fight for their country. **Patriotism:** the same feeling in the USA.
- **Degrade, Take Out:** kill.

**Exercise 5.** Read the article by a BBC journalist, John Simpson who was part of a USA-Kurdish convoy that was bombed in a friendly fire incident. Using the double-

standard media language write an article on the humanitarian intervention in \*\*\* country.

*"I've counted 10 or 12 bodies around us. It was a plane that dropped the bomb right beside us. I saw it land about 12ft [4m] away I think. All the vehicles on fire. I got shrapnel. Our producer had a piece of shrapnel an inch long [2.5cm] taken out of his foot. But apart from that and ruptured eardrums which is painful but not serious, and a few punctures from shrapnel, the rest of us were all right. "*

**Exercise 6.** Translate officer ranks into Russian and answer the following questions.

| <i>NATO</i> | <i>BRITISH ARMY</i> | <i>abbreviation</i> | <i>US ARMY</i>      |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| OF-10       | Field Marshal       | FM/GOA              | General of the Army |
| OF-9        | General             | Gen                 | General             |
| OF-8        | Lieutenant General  | Lt Gen              | Lieutenant General  |
| OF-7        | Major General       | Maj Gen             | Major General       |
| OF-6        | Brigadier           | Brig                | Brigadier General   |
| OF-5        | Colonel             | Col                 | Colonel             |
| OF-4        | Lieutenant Colonel  | Lt Col              | Lieutenant Colonel  |
| OF-3        | Major               | Maj                 | Major               |
| OF-2        | Captain             | Capt                | Captain             |
| OF-1        | Lieutenant          | (Lt) 1Lt            | First Lieutenant    |
| OF-1        | Second Lieutenant   | (2/Lt) 2Lt          | Second Lieutenant   |

1. What is the British equivalent of the general of the US Army?
2. What is the American equivalent of a brigadier in the British Army?
3. What is the NATO grade of a major?
4. What is the abbreviation for a lieutenant colonel?

**Exercise 7. 1** Translate army units into Russian.

corps (n) /ko:/ *A corps has between 40,000 and 60,000 men.*

division (n) *A division has between 10,000 and 20,000 men.*

brigade (n) *A brigade has between 5,000 and 7,000 men.*

regiment (n) *A regiment has between 2000 and 6000 men.*

battalion (n) *A battalion has between 500 and 1,000 men.*

company (n) *An infantry company has between 100 and 200 men.*

platoon (n) *An infantry platoon has between 30 and 40 soldiers.*

squad (n) *An American infantry squad has between 8 and 12 soldiers.*

section (n) *A British infantry section has between 8 and 10 soldiers.*

**Exercise 7. 2** Put in order in an ascending sequence.

- 1 platoon, section, company

- 2 division, corps, brigade
- 3 battalion, regiment, brigade

**Exercise 8. 1** Match the NATO ranks with the British Army ranks.

- |             |                              |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| <b>NATO</b> | <b>British Army</b>          |
| 1. OR-9     | a. Corporal                  |
| 2. OR-8     | b. Staff Sergeant            |
| 3. OR-7     | c. Lance Corporal            |
| 4. OR-6     | d. Regimental Sergeant Major |
| 5. OR-4     | e. Sergeant                  |
| 6. OR-3     | f. Private                   |
| 7. OR-1     | g. Company Sergeant Major    |

**Exercise 8. 2** Complete the following sentences with suitable ranks.

Lieutenant, Lieutenant Colonel, Captain, Sergeant, Lance Corporal

- 1. A *lieutenant* commands a platoon. He's the *platoon commander*.
- 2. A.....is second-in-command (2IC) of a platoon.
- 3. A.....commands a company. He's 2IC of a battalion.
- 4. A.....is 2IC of a company.
- 5. A.....commands a battalion.

**Exercise 8. 3** Complete the puzzle and find the key word.

|      |      |  |      |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|------|------|--|------|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|      |      |  |      | 1. S | E | C | T | I | O | N |
|      |      |  | 2. S |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 3. L |      |  |      |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|      | 4. P |  |      |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 5. S |      |  |      |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 6. B |      |  |      |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|      |      |  | 7. T |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 8. C |      |  |      |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |

- 1. An infantry unit of 8 to 10 men.
- 2. The American equivalent of a section of the British army.
- 3. The officer in command of a platoon.
- 4. An infantry unit of 30 to 40 officers and men.
- 5. 2IC =.....in command.
- 6. An artillery unit equivalent to an infantry company.
- 7. The name for armour, artillery and engineer units.
- 8. An infantry unit with three rifle platoons.

**Exercise 8. 4** Match the words with their definition.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. An intelligence officer is responsible | a. for a battalion.                         |
| 2. A quartermaster manages                | b. of a company.                            |
| 3. An adjutant assists                    | c. combat support.                          |
| 4. An officer commanding is in charge     | d. the logistics of the battalion.          |
| 5. A commanding officer is responsible    | e. for information about the enemy.         |
| 6. The headquarters company organises     | f. with administration in the battalion HQ. |

**Exercise 8. 5** Circle the correct address word.

1. Sergeant to female captain: (*Ma'am*)/ *Miss*, could I have a minute?
2. Sergeant major to private: A Private Hayes!  
B. Yes, sir / *Lieutenant*.
3. Lieutenant colonel to general:  
Excuse me, *General* / *sir*, Captain Bryant is here to see you.
4. Lieutenant to corporal:  
A. Corporal Sayek reporting for duty, sir. B Good morning, *Corporal* / *sir*. At ease.
5. NCO to private:  
Close the door, *Thomson* / *Private Thomson*.

**Exercise 9.** Read the account of the US humanitarian intervention in Iraq and be ready to describe the chronology of events.

### OPENING ATTACK

On March 20, 2003 at approximately 02:30 *UTC* (Universal Coordinated Time) or about 90 minutes after the lapse of the 48-hour deadline, at 05:30 local time, *explosions* were heard in Baghdad; coinciding with Australian Special Air Service Regiment *personnel* crossing the border into southern Iraq. At 10:15 pm *EST* (Eastern Standard Time), U.S. President George W. Bush announced that he had ordered the coalition to *launch an "attack of opportunity"* against targets in Iraq.

Before the invasion, many *observers* had expected a lengthy campaign of *aerial bombing* in advance of any ground action, taking as examples the *Persian Gulf War* or the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan. In practice, U.S. plans envisioned simultaneous air and *ground assaults* to decapitate the Iraqi forces as fast as possible, attempting to *bypass Iraqi military units* and cities in most cases.

The invasion was swift, with the *collapse of the Iraq government* and the *military of Iraq* in about three weeks. The oil infrastructure of Iraq was rapidly secured with limited damage in that time. In the first Persian Gulf War, while *retreating from Kuwait*, the Iraqi army had set many oil wells on fire, in an attempt to *disguise troop movements* and to distract Coalition forces. Presumably, oil infrastructure was secured for financial reasons as well as strategic. The British Royal Marines 3 Commando Brigade launched an air and *amphibious assault* on the Al-Faw peninsula during the closing hours of 20 March to secure the oil fields there; the amphibious assault was

supported by *frigates* of the Royal Navy and Royal Australian Navy. The 15th Marine Expeditionary Unit, attached to 3 Commando Brigade, attacked the port of Umm Qasr. The British 16 Air Assault Brigade also secured the oilfields in southern Iraq.

In the first two days over 320 *missiles are fired* at Baghdad. This is more than during the entire 1991 conflict.

The first *civilian victim* is Ahmed Rahal, a taxi driver in his 20s. He is making a phone call in a police station when a *missile hits* - he is blown to bits. In the first few days all *UK military casualties* are as a result of accidents or fire from their own forces.

Iran complains to the United Nations that its *airspace has been violated* by USA and UK forces. One of its oil refineries is *bombed*.

USA Defence Secretary, Donald Rumsfeld, states that television pictures showing captured USA soldiers violate the Geneva Convention. Very little comment is made about the denial of Prisoner of War status to fighters captured in Afghanistan whom the USA refers to as "*battlefield detainees*".

### **FALL OF BAGHDAD (APRIL 2003)**

Three weeks into the invasion, U.S. forces moved into Baghdad. Initial plans were for *armor units* to surround the city and a street-to-street battle to commence using Airborne units. However, within days a "Thunder Run" of US tanks was launched to test Iraqi defenses. They met heavy *resistance*, including many *suicide attacks*. Within hours of the palace seizure, Iraqi resistance crumbled around the city. Iraqi government officials had either disappeared or had *conceded defeat*.

The coalition forces managed *to topple the government* and *capture* the key cities of a large nation in only 28 days, *taking minimal losses* while also trying to avoid large *civilian deaths* and even high numbers of dead Iraqi military forces.

The Saddam-built army had no weapons that could stand up to Coalition forces, and managed only *to stage a few ambushes* that gained a great deal of media attention but in reality did nothing to slow the Coalition advance. The Iraqi tanks were both outdated and ill-maintained, and were destroyed quickly, thanks in part due to the Coalition's control of the air. The *U.S. Air Force* and British Royal Air Force operated with impunity throughout the country, pinpointing heavily defended enemy targets and *destroying* them before *ground troops* arrived.

The Iraqi Army suffered from poor morale, and entire units simply melted away into the crowds upon the approach of Coalition troops. Other Iraqi Army officers were bribed by the *CIA* or coerced into surrendering to *coalition forces*.

*Looting* took place in the days following. It was reported that the National Museum of Iraq was among the looted sites. The assertion that *US forces* did not guard the museum because they were guarding the Ministry of Oil and Ministry of Interior is apparently true.

**Exercise 9. 1** Paraphrase or explain the italicized phrases and word combinations. Find the Russian equivalents to them.

**Exercise 9. 2** Answer the following questions:

1. How do you account for U.S. President's sound-bite "attack of opportunity" against targets in Iraq?"
2. Did the events in Iraq develop in the expected way according to many observers?
3. What was the primary objection of securing?
4. Enumerate the members of the US coalition and the allies' actions?
5. Find the names of allies' troops and translate them.
6. What facts you find the most shocking and horrifying about the war in Iraq?
7. Why did the coalition forces manage to capture the key cities in only 28 days according to the article?
8. Are there any cases of looting?

**Exercise 10.** Match the words with their definition and answer the following questions.

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. barracks                     | a. Soldiers practise field exercises here..               |
| 2. cookhouse                    | b. Accommodation for single soldiers                      |
| 3. guardroom                    | c. Soldiers sleep in this building.                       |
| 4. headquarters                 | d. Troops assemble here for inspection and training       |
| 5. main gate                    | e. Officers have their meals in this building             |
| 6. married quarters             | f. The commanding officer and his assistants work here.   |
| 7. Officers' Mess               | g. You enter the base from the street at this point.      |
| 8. parade ground/square         | h. Accommodation for married soldiers and their families. |
| 9. quarters for single soldiers | i. A room for soldiers on guard.                          |
| 10. training area               | j. The army cooks prepare the soldiers' food here.        |

1. Where do you enter a military base?
2. Where do the officers have their meals?
3. Where do the soldiers practise drill?

**Exercise 11.** Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions.

1. She works... Geneva... Switzerland.
2. Dr Mornay works... the World Health Organisation.
3. I work...the NATO headquarters,... Brussels.
4. I think they are...the intelligence department.
5. The Regiment is based ... Shropshire.
6. Soldiers go...operations overseas once or twice a year.
7. The unit is currently...exercise in Germany, and is assigned...a mechanized brigade.

8. It is equipped...IFVs.
9. The HQ platoon consists...a medical section and an intelligence section.
10. It is currently attached...UN forces and stationed...Europe.

**Exercise 12.** Read the following article and discuss with your partner the following questions:

1. What do humanitarian interventions aim at?
2. Should all ethnic conflicts be intervened into?
3. Do you support Michael E. O'Hanlon's position on the US role in humanitarian interventions?
4. Enumerate the cases of humanitarian interventions known to you? Would you approve of them?

«Given the many conflicts in the world today, how can one possibly decide which ones to try to resolve by force? The answer is to focus on those where the scale of death and suffering is greatest, where intervention is unlikely to create great-power conflicts, and where a mission can be designed that promises many lives saved at low cost to intervening soldiers.

But aren't civil and ethnic conflicts spinning out of control to the point that the problem is intractable? The short answer is no. Of the many civil wars around the world, most are not especially violent. Their per capita death rates, for example, are not notably worse than murder rates in U.S. cities. That is not to say we should ignore these conflicts only that the blunt, dangerous, and expensive instrument of forcible military intervention should not be applied in most instances. As Steve Solarz and I have argued, the United States and like-minded countries cannot be expected to try to make the rest of the world safer than U.S. society». *“The Future of Humanitarian Intervention” by Michael E. O'Hanlon*

**Exercise 13.** Translate the following sentences.

1. Интервенция носит характер открытой вооружённой или скрытой, замаскированной (навязывание чуждой политической и иной системы, организация заговоров, переворотов и гражданской войны; засылка шпионов, террористов и диверсантов; оказание помощи подрывным группам; дипломатическое давление, использование средств СМИ для ведения враждебной пропаганды и т. д.).

2. 1998 год. Инспекторы ООН заявляют, что иракская сторона чинит им препятствия, не позволяющие проводить проверки. Президент Клинтон предупредил Ирак, что США могут применить военную силу, если Саддам Хуссейн не откажется от проведения подобной политики. Тем не менее, Ирак полностью отказался сотрудничать с ООН в области инспекций по созданию им оружия массового уничтожения. Все инспектора покинули Ирак. Их возвращение остается "камнем преткновения" в отношениях Ирака и ООН.



3. 1999 - 2000 год. ПВО Ирака обстреливают американские и британские самолеты, те наносят ответные удары по военным целям. Ирак обвиняет США в агрессии, гибели мирных жителей. Ирак проводит испытания баллистической ракеты малого радиуса действия short-range (не запрещены резолюцией ООН) и отказывается допустить в страну не только инспекторов ООН, которых он обвиняет в шпионаже и подтасовке фактов, но и любых независимых наблюдателей.

4. В иерархии организационных единиц вооружённых сил армии являются одними из самых крупных соединений: фронт, армия, корпус, дивизия, полк, батальон, дивизион, рота, батарея, эскадрилья, взвод, группа, отделение солдат.

5. Военно-политическое противостояние предусматривает: стремление сторон в создании более эффективных средств вооруженной борьбы (прежде всего ракетно-ядерного оружия); ведение активной разведки; политическая и военная изоляция стороны; создание условий для упреждающего развертывания вооруженных сил и своевременного (а для агрессора – внезапного) ввода их в действие.

**Exercise 14.** Render the following articles into English.

### **ИТАЛИЯ ВЫВЕДЕТ ИЗ ИРАКА ПЕРВУЮ ГРУППУ ИЗ 300 СВОИХ ВОЕННЫХ В СЕНТЯБРЕ, ЗАЯВИЛ БЕРЛУСКОНИ**

Италия выведет первую группу из 300 своих военных из Ирака в сентябре. Об этом заявил глава итальянского правительства Сильвио Берлускони в шотландском городке Глениглс по окончании саммита "большой восьмерки".

Наряду с войсками США и Великобритании, с 2003 года в Ираке размещены около 3 тысяч итальянских военных, не принимающих непосредственного участия в активных боевых действиях.

Сразу после этих терактов неизвестная ранее ячейка террористической организации "Аль-Каида", называющая себя "Тайная группировка джихада "Аль-Каиды" в Европе" (Secret Group of al Qaeda's Jihad in Europe), взяла на себя ответственность за взрывы.

В Риме введены дополнительные меры безопасности в международном аэропорту "Фьюмичино", в метро и на вокзалах. Сотрудники спецслужб усилили контроль за всеми американскими и британскими объектами, которые, по их мнению, могут привлечь внимание террористов. Специальные подразделения саперов проводят превентивные мероприятия в различных районах Рима.

### **ПРИ ВЗРЫВЕ В ЭЛЬ-ФАЛЛУДЖЕ ПОГИБЛИ 10 АМЕРИКАНСКИХ МОРПЕХОВ**

10 американских морских пехотинцев погибли и 11 получили ранения при взрыве устройства, заложенного у дороги неподалеку от иракского города Эль-Фаллуджа. В распространенном Пентагоном заявлении говорится, что военные

из 2-й дивизии корпуса морской пехоты в этот момент осуществляли пешее патрулирование. Семеро раненых солдат вернулись к исполнению своих обязанностей.

Их подразделение принимало участие в операции против повстанцев в провинции Анбар к западу от Багдада.

Этот взрыв стал одним из самых серьезных нападений на американских солдат в Ираке с августа нынешнего года. Тогда 14 морских пехотинцев были убиты при взрыве в городе Хадита. "Патруль был атакован посредством самодельного взрывного устройства, собранного из нескольких крупнокалиберных снарядов", - говорится в заявлении армии, сообщает ВВС.

## UNIT 7. POLITICS AND ELECTIONS

### Vocabulary

**Elections:**

They elected him President to a four year term of office; President elect; to elect unanimously/by a relative/overwhelming majority; re-election; general/run-off ~; run-up to the ~; to hold/to rig~; to beat smb in an electoral campaign; parliamentary/presidential ~; observer (monitor); election official; electoral code/district fund-raising campaign; election procedures; primary election; electorate

**Vote:**

to ~ for (pro)/against (con) a candidate  
to ~ Democrat/Socialist/Republican  
to be eligible to ~; suffrage; voting; vote by ballot/by a show of hands  
vote for a list of candidates;  
to be selected by popular ~;  
an affirmative/ negative/casting ~;  
to get/win ...% of ~ ;  
to receive a ~ of confidence;  
to pass a ~ of non-confidence;  
floating voter; to ~ down/through

**To run:**

to ~for parliament  
to ~ for a seat in the parliament /in the lower (upper) chamber  
to ~for presidency/election/re-election;  
to run/campaign for a public office

**Ballot:**

~paper, voting paper/slip  
on the ~; to cast ~s; to count ~s;

balloting; the first/second round of balloting; ballot-box

**Candidate:**

~for the presidency/for parliament  
~for political office

**Polls:**

to go to the polls; at the polls  
to poll: the candidate polled...votes;  
a light/heavy poll, turn-out;  
polling day; polling office  
polling booth; polling official

**Nomination:**

to seek the Republican/Democratic~;  
contested ~;  
nominee: to support (to second) a~  
to withdraw one's candidature

**Constituency:**

single member~

**Representation:**

a proportional representation system  
underrepresentation

**Public Office:**

to be in/ hold office; to resign from ~;  
to give up (renounce) the ~ of;  
to offer/accept one's resignation  
to commence/take over the duties of incumbent president;  
seat; a safe seat; caucus;  
impeachment

## POLITICAL LIFE

An election is a *decision making* process whereby people vote for preferred political *candidates* (country's rulers, leaders and law-makers) or parties to act as representatives in government. This is the usual mechanism by which a democracy fills offices in the *legislature*, and sometimes in the *executive* and *judiciary*, and in regional and local government.

When elections are called with candidates *running or standing for election*, all politicians and their supporters attempt to influence policy by competing directly for the *votes of constituents* in what are called campaigns or *campaign trail* – the series of advertisements, television appearances, meetings with *glad-hands people* and speeches made *standing on a soapbox* which is designed to get support for a candidate. If needed, *electioneering* may turn into a very fast campaigning trip or a *whistle-stop tour* which usually consists of *rallies* (large, often open-air, political events with speeches and entertainment) and *walkabouts* (the candidate walks about in a crowd and shakes hands). Occasionally *hecklers* shout out their disagreement when a politician *on the stump (on the hustings)* makes a speech on controversial issues.

Candidates are very careful not to *make gaffes* - slips of the tongue or offensive remarks that may damage their image and often hire *spin controllers (spin doctors)* to improve the way they are presented in the media.

During the *run-up to an election* or the campaign a political party outlines in its *manifesto* the policies a.k.a. *the planks of the party's platform* that it promises to put into effect if elected. An attempt to become president is sometimes referred to as a *bid for the presidency (a presidential bid)*.

### The US elections

In the United States, a party's presidential candidate may be selected in a series of *primary elections* or *primaries*. Whereas in primaries people simply indicate at the *ballot box* which delegates they support, *caucuses* are more complex and work by selecting delegates through a number of stages.

The final choice of presidential candidate selection is made by delegates representing each state at the *party conventions*, famous for late-night bargaining, supposedly in *smoke-filled rooms*, between supporters of each candidate. The expression smoke-filled room is used to refer to meetings where intense, secret negotiations take place, usually between members of the same group or party, to the exclusion of outsiders. The party conventions are one of the great set pieces of American politics. The candidate who *seeks nomination* as the party's presidential candidate with the most delegates wins - and normally secures the support of *party rivals*. The winning candidate also names a *vice-presidential running mate*; they both make *the dream ticket*. The expression is also applied to other attractive political partnerships in the US and elsewhere. It is even sometimes used to describe a single candidate with attractive qualities.

Sometimes opposite numbers and the media *dig for dirt* or *muckraking for sleaze* - damaging information about a politician's personal life, or business or secret political activities. Victims of muckraking accuse the media of *mudslinging* and say

that their opponents are guilty of conducting a “*smear campaign*”, or more formally, a *campaign of vilification against* them. If charges against someone cannot be proved, or “*made to stick*”, that person is said to have a “*Teflon coating*”.

Politicians may accuse their opponents of *disinformation and “dirty tricks”* using unfair or even criminal methods against them, such as paying people to make false accusations, stealing documents, bugging phone conversations. The most famous dirty tricks campaign of all was in 1972, when President Nixon ordered the Democratic party's offices in the *Watergate* building in Washington to be burgled. Watergate may now be mentioned and the suffix *-gate* used when referring to any case of political or business corruption and its associated *cover-up*.

Politicians sometimes fail electorally because of *allegations of extra-marital affairs*. Women involved in affairs such as these are often referred to as *bimbos*, implying that they are sexually attractive but intellectually limited, even if evidence of their intellectual qualities, or lack of them, is rarely discussed.

During election campaigns, opinion polls or surveys are conducted by special polling organisations to measure public opinion, forecast election results and to find *approval (popularity) ratings*. An *exit poll* is carried out just after people have voted as they are leaving the *polling station*. In the run-up to an election, pollsters and journalists interview (poll) a number of people, a sample typical in its mix of ages, social classes and professions of the population as a whole and define the *front runner who rides high*. Their lead is often given in percentage points over the others. Sometimes two parties or candidates *run neck and neck* having about the same amount of support. If the results of the parties *trailing behind* improve, they *gain ground*.

On the very Election Day, voters go to the polls. Millions turn out at the ballot box *to cast their votes*. The proportion of people actually voting is the *turnout* and the total number of votes cast is the *total vote*.

A crucial issue in elections is the question of *suffrage*—who is allowed to vote—whether the electorate comprises the entire citizenry or some subset of it. There are still many restrictions in place. Many countries do not allow those judged mentally incapable to vote, and some deny the vote to serving prisoners as well. In some cases, such as some U.S. states, convicted felons are also barred from voting upon release. Children are not permitted to vote in any country; however, the minimum voting age varies. In some countries, voting is compulsory. If an eligible voter *abstains from voting* and does not attend a *polling place*, they may be subject to punitive measures such as a small fine.

The first step to eventual election returns is to tally the votes, for which various different vote counting systems and ballot types are used. Voting systems then determine the result on the basis of the tally. Most systems can be categorized as *party-list proportional representation* (or PR, where winning candidates are elected from a list in proportion to the number of votes cast for each candidate) and *First Past the Post (FPP)* (relative majority) where the candidate with the most votes in the constituency wins, even if he or she has fewer votes than the other candidates combined. Some countries use a combination of both electoral systems. In some countries - France is one - there are two rounds of voting, usually a week apart. If no

one candidate in the *first round of voting* gets more than 50 per cent of the vote, the top two candidates go on to a second round in a *run-off*, with each trying to attract the first round supporters of the other candidates, so called the *swing from Party X to Party Y* which is the percentage of voters who previously supported X and now support Y.

While openness and accountability are usually considered cornerstones of a democratic system, the act of casting a vote and the content of a voter's ballot are usually an important exception. The *secret ballot* is a relatively modern development, but it is now considered crucial in most *free and fair elections*, as it limits the effectiveness of intimidation.

*Outside observers* may accuse the organizers of the election of *electoral fraud*, saying that the elections have not been free and fair. *Massive or widespread vote-rigging* occurs, for example, when ballot boxes are filled with fictitious ballot papers or when votes are not counted properly.

Another form of *irregularity - gerrymandering* may take place before the election, when boundaries between *constituencies* are drawn.

When it becomes apparent which parties or politicians have won an election, the winners claim victory and the losers admit defeat. If a party or a candidate wins an election *by a large amount or margin*, commentators talk about a *landslide*.

If *incumbent politicians* (that is in power or in office) get re-elected, they receive a *fresh mandate* from the electorate for a *new term of office*. If they don't, they are thrown out of office.

Often party obtains more seats than all the others combined, it has an absolute majority and is able to form a government on its own. If no one party has *an overall majority*, a *coalition government* is formed, often after much *inter-party bargaining and negotiation* or "*horse-trading*".

Parties opposed to the government form the opposition and may work together in an opposition coalition. A *rainbow coalition* is one containing many different interests; the expression is sometimes used to indicate approval of unity between different groupings, and sometimes to indicate disapproval of the fact that the groups have so little in common that they should not get together.

When a government is elected, there is often a *honeymoon period* when people are not too critical of it mainly because they are waiting to see what it will do in the longer term. There also may be a period before elections when *an interim or caretaker government* takes care of the everyday running of the country, but makes no important decisions.

After a while, normality sets in: ministers may be given new posts, or lose their posts, in a *cabinet reshuffle*; they may *leave the cabinet, or resign*, stand down or quit because of incompetence or wrongdoing; there may be crises, when confidence in the government is so low that people wonder if it can continue and think it may collapse. Governments or politicians that have lost all credibility and authority are described as *lame ducks in the political wilderness*.

A government's *grassroots* support (the support of ordinary voters) during its term of office may become apparent during a *by-election* held in a constituency when the person representing it resigns or dies.

If a government wants to establish that it has a majority, or if it *loses its majority*, or if *confidence in the government* is low for other reasons, it may ask for *a vote of confidence in parliament*. If it loses this vote, the government may *call fresh elections*, or, in British English only, *go to the country*. An opposition party may call for a vote of no confidence in the government, perhaps with the intention of bringing about new elections.

While modern democracies hold regular elections, the converse is not true—not all elections are held by true democracies. Some governments employ other 'behind-the-scenes' means of candidate selection but organise the 'single candidate' type of show-election that appears to be a genuine electoral contest, in order to present the facade of popular consent and support.

Undemocratic forms of rule, *or regimes, are authoritarian or autocratic. Hard-line regimes* refuse to allow any change in the political system. A country may be ruled by: a *totalitarian regime* controlling all aspects of life and not allowing any opposition; *one-party rule*, allowing only the political party in power to operate; a *military junta*: a group of army officers; *dictatorship*: rule by a small group of people, or by one person alone, a *strongman*.

Where opposition to a regime is widespread, there may be periods of *civil or social unrest* with protests or demonstrations: groups of protesters and demonstrators marching through the streets perhaps silently, or perhaps *chanting, or rhythmically shouting, slogans*. The military may also seize power in a *coup d'etat, putsch or military takeover* toppling the previous government and impose *martial law, or military control*, on the country. They may promise a *handover to civilian rule*, or rule by non-military politicians, after a time.

**Exercise 1.** Complete the following tasks:

1.1 Suggest the Russian equivalents to the italicized expressions.

1.2 Supply with synonyms.

|                       |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| country's ruler       | popularity ratings    | caretaker government |
| standing for election | poll                  | go to the country    |
| on the stump          | to cast their votes   | strongman            |
| spin doctors          | election result       | social unrest        |
| opposite number       | incumbent politicians | military control     |
| dig for dirt          | resign                |                      |
| a "smear campaign"    | grassroots            |                      |

1.3 Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions.

1. The usual mechanism ... which a democracy fills ...offices ... the legislature, and sometimes ... the executive and judiciary, and ... regional and local government.
2. The military may promise a handover ... civilian rule, or rule ... non-military politicians.
3. Politicians may accuse their opponents ... disinformation.

4. When elections are called candidates start running ... election.
5. The candidate who seeks ...nomination as the party's presidential candidate ... the most delegates wins.
6. Out of a sudden he pushed out the way ... the politician stood ... a soapbox and made an rabble-rousing oratory.
7. A government's grassroots support ... its term ... office may become apparent ... a ...-election held ... a constituency when the person representing it resigns or dies.
8. James Buddy conducted a campaign ...vilification ...his party rival.
9. Politicians sometimes fail electorally because ...allegations ... extra-marital affairs.
- 10.An attempt to become president is sometimes referred ... as a bid ... the presidency.
- 11.People simply have to indicate ... the ballot box which delegates they support.
- 12.An opposition party may call ... a vote ...no confidence ... the government, perhaps ... the intention ... bringing ... new elections..
- 13.Sometimes two parties run neck ... neck having ... the same amount ... support. If the results of the parties trailing ... improve, they gain ...ground.
- 14.During the run-up ... an election or the campaign the party applied such dirty trick measures as disinformation and sleaze
- 15.Politicians receive a fresh mandate ... the electorate ... a new term ...office. If they don't, they are thrown ... office.

1. 4 Find combinations in the table that correspond to the definitions.

|   |
|---|
| Electioneering: clichés, promise, thuggery, tours, assault, tactics, rhetoric, budget |
|---|

1. Trips that candidates go on
2. Things that candidates say to get elected but that they don't really mean
3. Something that a candidate says they will do if elected
4. Unoriginal things that candidates say and do
5. An attack made by a candidate on others
6. Methods, honest and dishonest, that are used by candidates to gain electoral advantage
7. A government's financial plan that is designed to win votes
8. Violence that is encouraged by candidates

- 1.5 Use the combinations to complete the extracts.

- a ...shaven-headed youths who combine football violence with electioneering
- b He did everything in the book of electioneering\_\_\_\_short of kissing babies.
- c He followed this up with an electioneering\_\_\_\_\_on Labour, claiming businessmen had no enthusiasm for a Labour government.
- d He has already been round the country three times on thinly veiled electioneering



e Mr Reagan's great achievement of his second term — tax reform - was first aired as an electioneering\_\_\_\_\_in his State of the Union speech in 1984.

f The prospect of an electioneering\_\_\_\_\_and a cut in interest rates as an additional sweetener gave shares a welcome boost yesterday.

g Voters complain about electioneering\_\_\_\_\_that verge on the dishonest.

h What the Soviets at first took to be electioneering\_\_\_\_\_they discovered to be theological conviction. 'Evil empire' meant what it said.

1.6 Make combinations from the table and use them to fill the gaps in the extracts below.

|   |
|---|
| level, opinion, support, followers, feeling, revolt, campaign |
|---|

1 Mr Heseltine has travelled the country, addressing hundreds of local party groups in an effort to build up grassroots\_\_\_\_\_.

2 Mr Ruhe sees himself as a future chancellor who has a good feel for grassroots

3 Mrs Thatcher fell when her cabinets minister and influential groups of MPs decided they had had enough of her: the strong support of her grassroots \_\_\_\_\_did not count at all.

4 The ANC will not want to underestimate grassroots\_\_\_\_\_that too may radical political principles are being compromised.

5 Throughout its history, the Soviet Communist Party worked at grassroots \_\_\_\_\_through its network of cells in factories, offices and army units.

6 Webb, the underdog in this race, launched an aggressive grassroots \_\_\_\_\_, walking more that 300 miles in Denver neighborhoods and sleeping overnight in the homes of residents.

7 Without economic improvements, his country could face a grassroots\_\_\_\_\_.

1.7 Join the words to make the word combinations. Use articles and prepositions where necessary.

|                     |               |                     |              |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|
| <i>fills</i>        | rooms         | <i>smoke-filled</i> | controllers  |
| <i>running</i>      | bid           | <i>standing</i>     | tour         |
| <i>votes</i>        | ducks         | <i>exclusion</i>    | voting       |
| <i>whistlestop</i>  | hustings      | <i>dream</i>        | polls        |
| <i>standing</i>     | image         | <i>honeymoon</i>    | constituents |
| <i>make</i>         | offices       | <i>exit</i>         | period       |
| <i>lame</i>         | poll          | <i>go</i>           | election     |
| <i>cabinet</i>      | gaffes        | <i>receive</i>      |              |
| <i>be</i>           | soapbox       |                     |              |
| <i>abstains</i>     | fresh mandate |                     |              |
| <i>damage</i>       | outsiders     |                     |              |
| <i>spin</i>         | reshuffle     |                     |              |
| <i>presidential</i> | ticket        |                     |              |

1.8 Answer the following questions:

2. Define the notion “election”.
3. What do candidates organize in attempt to gain an electorate support?
4. How do grassroots learn about the party’s policies?
5. Describe the usual procedure of the US elections.
6. What tricks do politicians employ to damage their contestant’s reputation?
7. How do polls affect the election results?
8. What is suffrage? Why does it remain the topical issue surround the world?
9. What are two electoral systems known to you?
10. What is considered crucial in most free and fair elections?
11. Describe the subsequent procedure when incumbent politicians get re-elected.
12. What may the party opposing to the government or regime carry out to bring about new elections?
13. Are all elections held by true democracies? Enumerate undemocratic forms of rule?

**Exercise 2.** Complete the gaps with the words listed (a is used four times, b and c twice each, and the other words once each.) Write a summary of the article.

- a polls c pollsters e accuracy g campaign  
b polling d poll f inaccuracy h election

### **POLL LATE AND POLL OFTEN**

Opinion \_\_\_\_\_(1) have been with us, in their present form, since the 1930s; originally crude and liable to substantial error, they have been repeatedly refined (I am speaking of the recognized \_\_\_\_\_(2) organizations) and now regularly demonstrate very remarkable \_\_\_\_\_(3). At first, some voters found them irritating, but that feeling has long disappeared, and it is clear that the electorate as a whole enjoy the political swings and roundabouts.

But one thing must be emphasised: there is no evidence that voters’ intentions are changed by the \_\_\_\_\_(4) results, though I must add that if they were it would be perfectly acceptable, for the voters are entitled to be swayed by anything they wish, even, for instance, the promises of the politicians.

France, for no discernibly logical reason, bans the publication, though not of course the taking, of \_\_\_\_\_(5) figures, during the final week of the \_\_\_\_\_(6) \_\_\_\_\_(7) ; in all other democratic lands the \_\_\_\_\_(8) can take their soundings up to the last minute, and so it should be.

Of course, the parties which are trailing in the \_\_\_\_\_(9) regularly denounce them as instruments of Satan, or at least instruments of shocking \_\_\_\_\_(10), but as soon as the \_\_\_\_\_(11) reveal that the party

order has been reversed they hasten to proclaim that the \_\_\_\_\_ (12) are the finest fellows alive; neither attitude has any sense in it, for the reason I have given: there is no evidence that the \_\_\_\_\_ (13) themselves do, or can, affect the outcome, though of course the voters may use the findings for their own electoral purposes.

**Exercise 3.** Legislatures are often divided into upper and lower houses or chambers. Match these legislative chambers to their countries.

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 House of Commons | a Germany        |
| 2 Sejm             | b United Kingdom |
| 3 Bundestag        | c Ireland        |
| 4 Riksdag          | d Mongolia       |
| 5 Great Hural      | e Poland         |
| 6 Cortes           | f Sweden         |
| 7 Dail             | g Spain          |
| 8 Lok Sabha        | h India          |
| 9 Knesset          | i Denmark        |
| 10 Folketing       | j Israel         |

**Exercise 4.** Read this report from *The Times* about the use of witch doctors to prevent, or check, electoral fraud. Fill the gaps using six of the words listed. Two words are not used.

- a booths    c voting    e gerrymandering    g constituency  
 b electoral    d poll    f vote-rigging    h irregularities

### THAIS CAST SPELLS TO CHECK POLL FRAUD

As the election campaign that has seen the most strenuous efforts ever in Thailand to stop vote-buying and other \_\_\_\_\_ came to an end, the government-appointed \_\_\_\_\_ watch committee hired witch doctors to invoke benign spirits to stop \_\_\_\_\_ fraud.

The committee said: 'Superstition is needed to fight satanic influences.' The witch-doctors had their biggest ceremony in the \_\_\_\_\_ of General Chatichai Choonavan, a former prime minister, who with other ministers was accused of corruption while in office. The army cited their corruption as justification for the coup last year.

Reciting magic words, the witch doctors cast spells on pieces of animal hide and iron nails that were later scattered around the houses of suspects. The committee said the items would creep into the bodies of corrupt politicians. More than 60,000 volunteers have been on the lookout for attempts to manipulate the election. Tomorrow they will man polling \_\_\_\_\_ to stop fraudulent \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 5.** Complete the commentary with the key words.

hung parliament, fringe party, minority party, breakaway party, splinter party, splinter faction

If, in a system usually dominated by two parties (usually the British one), neither party gets an overall majority, commentators talk about a \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_ party is a party holding a relatively small number of seats, and a \_\_\_\_\_ party is one with extreme views and very little support.

A party may be made up of rival groups or \_\_\_\_\_. A \_\_\_\_\_ faction may break away to form a separate party, known as a \_\_\_\_\_ party or a \_\_\_\_\_ party.

**Exercise 6.** Read the BBC broadcast; complete the gaps with the expressions listed (one of them is used four times, one three times and the rest once each), and write a summary of the extract.

- |          |             |              |               |
|----------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| a booth  | c elections | e seats      | g martial law |
| b voting | d electoral | f exit polls | h coup        |

### **BURMESE ELECTIONS PASS OFF PEACEFULLY**

In one of the most closely watched \_\_\_\_\_ processes in recent years, Burmese people have gone to the polls in the first multi-party \_\_\_\_\_ for 30 years. Although there was a great deal of intimidation and arrest of opposition figures by the military government in the run-up to today's \_\_\_\_\_, the polling is reported to have passed off smoothly and peacefully.

The \_\_\_\_\_ had been promised by the military junta shortly after it seized power in the bloody \_\_\_\_\_ of 1988, and the Burmese military leader, General Saw Maung, said at a voting \_\_\_\_\_ in Rangoon today, 'I have kept my promise.'

Although the general kept his word to hold \_\_\_\_\_, the military government resorted to all sorts of repressive and restrictive methods in order to curb opposition campaigning and activities. Today's \_\_\_\_\_ trend, however, suggests that those measures have failed to prevent the Burmese from exercising their right and expressing their view. According to reports from Rangoon, the turnout in today's \_\_\_\_\_ was heavy, and there were no visible signs of military presence on the streets.

**Exercise 7.** Compare the government structure, the electoral system and the rainbow of political life of the Republic of Belarus, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Find more information about each country.

#### **Description of government structure:**

- Chief of State: President
- Head of Government: Prime Minister

- Parliament: Belarus has a bicameral Parliament (Natsionalnoye Sobranie) consisting of the Council of the Republic with 64 seats and the Chamber of Representatives with 110 seats.

**Description of electoral system:**

- The president is elected by popular vote for a five-year term.
- In the Council of the Republic, 56 members are indirectly elected by the deputies of local councils and the remaining eight members are appointed by the president. All members serve four-year terms.
- In the Chamber of Representatives, all 110 members are elected by absolute majority vote to a four-year term.

**Description of government structure:**

- Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II
- Head of Government: Prime Minister
- Assembly: Great Britain has a bicameral Parliament with 693 members in the House of Lords and 659 seats in the House of Commons.

**Description of electoral system:**

- The monarch is hereditary.
- Members of the House of Lords are hereditary or appointed by the monarch. Members of the House of Commons are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms.
- Major country's party: Labor, Conservative, Liberal Democrats

**Of interest:**

- Tony Blair is the only Labor leader to have won three elections in a row. The only other post-war prime minister to have won three successive general elections was Margaret Thatcher (1979-1990) from the Conservative Party.
- 

**Description of government structure:**

- Chief of State & Head of Government: President
- Legislature: The United States has a bicameral Congress consisting of the Senate with 100 seats and the House of Representatives with 435 seats.

**Description of electoral structure:**

- The president is popularly through a system involving the Electoral College. Each state receives a number of Electoral College votes equal to its two Senators plus its number of seats it has in the House of Representatives, which is based on its population. Washington DC receives three electoral votes. A candidate must receive a majority of electoral votes (at least 270) to be elected president. The president serves a four-year term, for a maximum of two terms.
- Members of the House of Representatives are elected by simple majority vote for a two-year term.

- Members of the Senate are elected by simple majority vote for a six-year term. One-third of Senate seats are up for elections every two years.
- Major country's parties: The Republican Party (REP), The Democratic Party (DEM); Reform Party (RP), Green Party, Constitution Party, Lib Party

**Exercise 8.** Translate the following sentences into English using the active vocabulary.

1. В полночь пятницы заканчивается предвыборная агитация. Партии и кандидаты используют последние возможности. Так, в 14:00 на Пушкинской площади состоится митинг, организованный партией "Яблоко".

2. Последний опрос общественного мнения показывает, что партия Шарона продолжает лидировать и сохраняет хорошие шансы победить на досрочных парламентских выборах.

3. "Председательствующая в ЕС страна отмечает, что ряд российских официальных лиц признал, что выборы не были идеальными, некоторые наблюдатели также выразили озабоченность. Мы призываем российские власти расследовать все сообщения о нарушениях", - отмечается в заявлении представитель Великобритании.

4. Председатель ЦИК РФ Александр Вешняков полагает, что как только удаляется один из серьезных кандидатов, это сразу влияет либо на высокий показатель голосования "против всех", либо снижает явку. Вешняков сказал, что на каждом избирательном участке смогут находиться до 20 наблюдателей, и исключил возможность фальсификаций.

5. Глава ПА приостановил выборы "Фатх" в парламент из-за нападений на избирательные участки в секторе Газа. В ходе нападений были похищены урны с бюллетенями. "Весь процесс проведения первичных внутрипартийных выборов сейчас по сути заморожен", - заявил источник в палестинской администрации. По их итогам правящая партия "Фатх" предполагает сформировать список претендентов на места в палестинском парламенте.

6. Таким образом, в Египте по итогам двух прошедших раундов голосования "Братья-мусульмане" уже получили 76 депутатских мандатов (мест в парламенте), правящая Национал-демократическая партия - 197, представители других партий и движений - 28.

7. На досрочных губернаторских выборах в Калифорнии уверенную победу одерживает кандидат от Республиканской партии 56-летний Арнольд Шварценеггер. Об этом свидетельствуют экспресс-опросы проголосовавших на выходе с участков.(exit polls). Досрочные выборы в Калифорнии были назначены в связи с петицией, подписанной миллионом с лишним граждан, которые потребовали отзыва со своего поста Грэя Дэвиса, развалившего, по их мнению, экономику богатейшего края. На территории штата для голосования были открыты 12,5 тыс. избирательных участков, на которых работают 50 тыс. человек. Бюллетень для голосования, который заполняли избиратели, состоял из двух частей.

8. Проигравший Бушу кандидат в президенты намерен и дальше противодействовать Бушу и, возможно, примет участие в выборах 2008 года. В прошлом сенатор, он вновь планирует принять участие в заседании сената, которое состоится на следующей неделе. Он сообщил, что его поражение на президентских выборах в США объясняется тем, что в штате Огайо он не набрал бы необходимого числа голосов.

9. Демократы и республиканцы как никогда активно занимаются учетом и привлечением на свою сторону американских избирателей, находящихся за границей, полагая, что их голоса могут стать решающими на предстоящих выборах.

10. В США прошел второй тур предвыборных дебатов кандидатов на пост президента. Он был посвящен внешней политике США. Мнения кандидатов резко разошлись по поводу роли США в мире как сверхдержавы и использования военной силы.

11. В Либерии во вторник стартуют всеобщие выборы, которые воспринимаются как новый этап. Джордж Веа, известный в прошлом футболист, считается главным претендентом на пост президента страны.

12. Христианские демократы и социал-демократы договорились о создании "большой коалиции". Кандидатом на пост канцлера Германии стала лидер ХДС Ангела Меркель. Теперь руководители ХДС и СДПГ должны проинформировать коллег, получить их одобрение и начать официальные переговоры о формировании правительства.

13. Назарбаев стал первым официально зарегистрированным кандидатом в президенты Казахстана. Выборы пройдут 4 декабря. До 24 октября в республике идет кампания по регистрации кандидатов на президентский пост.

14. ПАСЕ изберет нового комиссара по правам человека. На голосование будут выдвинуты три кандидатуры: Марк Вервилген (Бельгия), Тумас Хальмарберг (Швеция) и Марек Новицкий (Польша). Выборы проводятся в связи с тем, что истекли полномочия занимающего до настоящего времени пост Комиссара Совета Европы по правам человека Альваро Хиль-Роблеса.

15. ОБСЕ раскритиковала прошедшие в Казахстане выборы в парламент. Миссия наблюдателей ОБСЕ считает, что выборы в мажилис не соответствовали стандартам этой организации. По мнению руководителя миссии, было очевидным отсутствие прозрачности в принятии решений в отношении проведения выборов посредством системы электронного голосования. Министр информации Казахстана также считает результаты выборов сфальсифицированными и подал прошение об отставке.

**Exercise 9.** Render the following articles into English.

### **ОППОЗИЦИЯ НЕПАЛА ПРИЗВАЛА ПРЕКРАТИТЬ ЗАБАСТОВКУ, ПАРАЛИЗОВАВШУЮ СТРАНУ**

Оппозиция Непала призвали своих сторонников прекратить забастовку, как король исполнил одно из их ключевых требований - объявил о созыве многопартийного парламента, распущенного в 2002 году.

Лидеры семи партий, заключивших политическое соглашение с маоистами, заявили, что будут следовать своим обязательствам, предусматривающим вовлечение их в конституционное поле.

Оппозиционные силы Непала выдвинули на пост премьер-министра страны кандидатуру председателя партии Непальский демократический конгресс Койралу. В прошлом он трижды занимал пост главы правительства.

"После восстановления Палаты представителей будет сформировано многопартийное правительство для ведения диалога с повстанцами и вовлечения их в мирный политический процесс, а также мы начнем выборы в Конституционную Ассамблею (учредительное собрание, которое займется конституционным ограничением полномочий короля)", - сказал генеральный секретарь партии Непальский демократический конгресс Пракаш Ман Сингх.

На улицах Катманду гуляют ликующие толпы сторонников демократических преобразований, мгновенно открылись лавочки и магазины.

## **В ИТАЛИИ СУД ОКОНЧАТЕЛЬНО ПОДТВЕРДИЛ ПОБЕДУ ПРОДИ НА ВЫБОРАХ В ПАРЛАМЕНТ**

Верховный апелляционный суд Италии сегодня окончательно подтвердил победу левоцентристской коалиции во главе с Романо Проди на парламентских выборах, состоявшихся 9-10 апреля. Сегодня он признал ее победу при голосовании в верхнюю палату парламента - сенат. Ранее, 19 апреля, тот же суд подтвердил победу блока Проди на выборах в палату депутатов, сообщает ИТАР-ТАСС.

Центральная избирательная комиссия при верховном апелляционном суде, обобщив данные о проверке спорных бюллетеней, подтвердила победу Проди, о которой объявил 11 апреля организатор выборов - МВД Италии.

По закону, блок Проди, взявший верх на выборах в палату депутатов с преимуществом всего в 25 тыс. голосов, автоматически получит 55 процентов мест в нижней палате. В сенате коалиция Проди будет иметь 158 мест, блок Сильвио Берлускони - 156 мест, при одном независимом сенаторе.

На выборах в сенат в округах на территории Италии блок Берлускони получил 155 мест против 154 у коалиции Проди. Однако решающими стали голоса итальянцев за границей: из шести мест в зарубежных округах четыре достались левому центру, одно - правому центру, один сенатор объявил себя независимым.

Несмотря на официальное подтверждение победы Романо Проди, действующий премьер Сильвио Берлускони не признает ее, ссылаясь, по его мнению, на имевшие место нарушения.



## UNIT 8. CRIME AND JUSTICE

### Vocabulary

**Crime:** offence, criminal/civil ~, public/private wrong, tort of (trespass), felony, misdemeanor, treason, sedition, rebellion, espionage, premeditated/first-degree murder, manslaughter, homicide, negligent homicide euthanasia, mercy killing, assault and battery, statutory rape, molestation, mayhem, kidnapping, carjacking, slander, libel, perjury, personal injury, medical malpractice, speeding, trespass, arson, tax evasion/cheating, receiving stolen property, theft, larceny, shoplifting, pickpocketing, robbery, burglary, looting, white-collar crime, embezzlement, money laundering, bribery, blackmail, bigamy, forgery, counterfeiting, mugging, smuggling, gambling, bookmaking, loansharking, racketeering, extortion  
**Law:** criminal/civil ~, amendment to smth, to violate/break/breach ~, to obey/abide ~, legal/civil/criminal code  
**Criminal:** offender, accomplice, accessory

before/after the fact, law breaker, culprit, wrongdoer, juvenile delinquent, convict, housebreaker, defrauder, swindler, embezzler, forger  
**To Commit:** to perpetrate, to swindle/defraud smb out of smth, embezzle  
**To investigate:** to seize smth, fingerprint, cross-examination, to cross-examine, to issue a subpoena n/v; to incriminate/grass on smb  
**To question:** to interrogate  
**Judge:** presiding ~, magistrate, Justice of the Peace,  
**Lawyer:** attorney, defense lawyer, district/prosecuting attorney, prosecutor, public prosecutor/defender, solicitor, barrister, counsel for the defense/prosecution,  
**Jury:** grand jury, on a jury, (begin) deliberations, juror  
**To arrest:** to seize smb, put/take into custody, apprehend, detain  
**Warrant:** issue an arrest/search ~, serve a warrant on smb  
**Accusation:** indictment, arraignment  
**To go to law:** to start/file/bring a suit/case/action, to sue for, to take one to court, to accuse of, to indict for, to arraign on charges of, to

bring charges against smb, to charge with, to summon, to prosecute, to stand trial (on charges of), to put on trial, opening statement, closing arguments  
**To bail:** to set bail at \$..., to release on bail, to grant/reject/jump ~, to bail smb. out  
**Case:** civil/criminal ~, (law) suit  
**Trial:** hearing, pretrial hearing, litigation, mitigating/aggravating/e xtenuating circumstances; in the dock, swear an oath, witness box; deterrence/deterrent, deter smb from smth  
**Party:** party to a suit, side in the case, defendant, accused, guilty, the prosecution, the defense, litigant, plaintiff, suspect, witness  
**Court:** criminal/civil ~, Circuit/District/State/Fe deral ~, magistrates'/Crown/the Supreme ~, the House of Lords, the Court of Appeals, juvenile court  
**Evidence:** sufficient/insufficient ~, testimony, falsify evidence

**To testify:** give testimony/evidence  
**Verdict:** conviction, to uphold/reverse/overturn the verdict, to acquit, to clear  
**To find guilty (of):** to plead guilty/not guilty, to take the stand, to convict of, to reach a guilty/non-guilty verdict, to rule, to condemn (to death)  
**Punishment:** penalty, lenient/light sentence, suspended sentence, probation, life/2-year/imprisonment, confinement, capital

punishment, death sentence/penalty, to put/ be on death row, prison term, to serve a term/ do time, fine, community service, execution, shooting, electrocution, gassing, lethal injection, beheading, stoning, inmates/convicts  
**Damages:** to suffer damages, to sue/hold liable for damages, to claim/award damages, to inflict damage on  
**To punish:** to penalize, to sentence to, to pass sentence (on smb), to give (community service), to ban

form driving, to endorse one's driving license, to put on probation(for 3 years), to release on parole, to execute  
**To appeal:** to file/hear/reject/uphold an ~, to uphold/reverse a sentence,  
**To pardon:** to show/grant ~, to reduce a sentence from X to Y, to commute/lessen a sentence, to grant a pardon, clemency, to remand in custody

## LAW AND ORDER

A *crime* is an act that violates a political or moral rule. Laws are designed to regulate human behaviour and the state provides remedies and sanctions to protect its citizens if the laws are broken.

### Pretrial Stage

In the *investigatory phase* the police play a primary role in the *pretrial stage*. *Empowered by a warrant*, they are responsible for the arrest of suspects, the searching and investigating suspects' and victims' premises for evidence, the *questioning of witnesses*, and the *carrying out seizures*.

Once a suspect is in custody, *charges are brought* against him by a *prosecuting attorney* or by a *grand jury*. The suspect is normally granted a *pretrial hearing* before a judge, at which time the judge determines whether there is *sufficient evidence* to justify further action.

All *defendants* have a right to legal representation from the time of their arrest.

A *lawyer* is someone qualified to advise or act in legal cases. *Legal eagle* is a slightly humorous expression meaning a lawyer, especially a clever one. Courts are presided over by judges or, in lower English courts, by *magistrates*. In the English system, *solicitors* represent people and prepare their cases before they reach court; *barristers* present and argue the cases in court. Solicitors do not represent people in court except in magistrate's courts. In the American system, *attorneys* (familiar from a thousand TV and real-life courtroom dramas), represent people, *do the litigation* (prepare cases) and *do the advocacy* (present and argue them in court).

### Trial Procedures

There are two primary systems for conducting a trial.

*Adversarial:* In the *common law* systems, an accusatory approach is used to adjudicate *guilt or innocence*. The assumption is that the truth is more likely to emerge from the open contest between *the prosecution and the defence* in opposing legal arguments with a *judge* acting as a neutral referee of the law. In more serious cases, there is the *jury* to determine the facts. The intention is that through a process of *counter-argument, examination-in-chief and cross-examination*, each side will test the *truthfulness and sufficiency* of the opponent's *testimonies*. To maintain fairness, there is a *presumption of innocence*, and the *burden of proof* lies on the prosecution. This is the basis of the often heard "A person is innocent until proven guilty." In a criminal trial, the *insanity defences* are possible defences by excuse, via which defendants argue that they should not be held criminally liable for breaking the law, as they were mentally ill at the time of their allegedly "criminal" actions. Critics of the system argue that the desire to win is more important than the search for truth. Further, those *defendants* with resources can afford to hire the best *attorneys*, whereas those who are poor are more easily victimised because, even when the state operates a system of financial support for defendants, the quality of legal representation is often inferior to the lawyers acting for the state.

*Inquisitorial:* In the *civil law* systems, the responsibility for supervising the investigation by the police into whether a crime has been committed falls on an *examining magistrate* who then conducts the trial. The examining magistrate or judge acts as an inquisitor who directs the fact-gathering process by questioning witnesses, interrogating the suspect, and collecting other evidence. The trial only takes place after all the evidence has been collected and the investigation is completed. Thus, most of the factual uncertainties will already be resolved, and the judge will already have resolved that there is *prima facie* of guilt. Critics argue that the examining magistrate or judge has too much power in that he or she will both investigate and adjudicate on the merits of the case. Although *lay assessors* do sit as a form of jury to offer advice to the magistrate at the conclusion of the trial, their role is subordinate. Further, because a professional has been in charge of all aspects of the case to the conclusion of the trial, there are fewer opportunities to *appeal the conviction* alleging some procedural error: the evidence was insufficient to support the verdict; that the court was mistaken in its ruling on admission of evidence, or that new evidence has come to light. Yet upon appeal the original verdict may *be upheld*, the verdict may be *set aside* and a new trial ordered, or the verdict may *be reversed* and the defendant *released*.

### **Crime Classification**

Crimes can be distinguished depending on the related punishment with *sentencing tariffs* prescribed in line with the perceived seriousness of the offence with *fines* and *noncustodial sentences* for the least serious, and in some states, *capital punishment* for the most serious.

Antisocial behaviour can be criminalised as *offences* against the public and an individual that justifies punishment by the government.

Crimes are also grouped by severity, some common categorical terms being: *felonies, indictable offences, misdemeanours, and summary offences*. For convenience,

*infractions (torts)* are also usually included in such lists although, they may not be the subject of the criminal law, but rather of the civil law.

A *tort* is a type of civil, or *private, wrong defined* as harm to a person through the unlawful or dangerous activity of others. Thus, the purpose of the law of torts is to protect the interests of individuals by granting payment for damages they may have suffered. If for example, someone eats spoiled food in a restaurant and becomes ill, he may sue the restaurant owner for payment to cover medical expenses. He may also sue for *punitive, or additional, damages*. Such matters as *traffic accidents, slander, libel, personal injury, medical malpractice, and trespass* are dealt with by *tort law*.

Until recently, among the *felonies* recognized under common law, were *homicide, arson, rape, robbery, burglary, and larceny*. In the modern period the number of felonies has been significantly enlarged by legislation to include such offences as *kidnapping, tax evasion, terrorism and drug dealing*.

*Misdemeanour* is a term applied in Anglo-American law to *petty offence* including *disorderly conduct, public drunkenness, and automobile driving violations*. Some sex offences are misdemeanours, while others are classified as felonies. Some misdemeanours are, like felonies, indictable offences, or those subject to action by a grand jury. Some types of *assault, perjury, minor sex offences, selling liquor to minors, and operating an illegal gambling establishment* are among the more common misdemeanours of this type. Misdemeanours are punishable by fines or by imprisonment in a local jail, while felonies are punishable by terms in a state or federal prison.

### **Crimes against the state**

There are three criminal activities that are directed against the existence of the state itself: *treason, sedition, and rebellion*. Treason is the crime of betraying a nation by acts considered dangerous to its security. Selling military secrets to a foreign power is one example; giving aid to the enemy in time of war is another. *Sedition* refers generally to the offence of organizing or encouraging opposition to the government, especially in speeches or writings that falls short of treason. *Rebellion* is the attempted overthrow of a government: if it succeeds it is a coup d'état.

### **Violent and Property crimes**

Violations of laws can also be categorised as *violent crimes* including *murder and criminal homicide (voluntary manslaughter), forcible rape, aggravated assault, robbery*; and *property crimes* including *arson, theft, embezzlement, fraud* etc.

*Homicide* is the general term for killing an individual. It may refer to a killing that is not criminal, such as killing in self-defence or to prevent the commission of a serious felony.

Criminal homicide is classified according to the nature of the crime. *Premeditated murder* is the most serious offence. *Manslaughter* includes killings that are the result of recklessness or violent emotional outburst. Death through negligence, or carelessness, is often called *negligent homicide*.

The terms *assault and battery* are normally combined in such a way as to seem a single offence. In some jurisdictions, *assault* is used to refer to the actual violence, while in the United States, England and Wales, assault refers only to the threat of

violence, while the actual violence likely to cause bodily harm is battery. *Aggravated battery* or *mayhem* is regarded as a serious offence of felony grade, involving the loss of the victim's limb or some other type of permanent *disfigurement* or *maiming* of the victim.

*Rape* is the most serious of sexual offences and is punished by death in some countries. Now, in most countries, it normally results in imprisonment. The term *statutory rape* refers to an individual having sexual relations with a child, even with the child's consent.

The crimes against property involve stealing in one form or another, but distinctions are made between them to indicate the seriousness of the offence. *Theft* is the general term covering *larceny*, *robbery*, and *burglary*. *Larceny* is the taking away of personal goods without the owner's consent. *Robbery* is a form of larceny involving violence or the threat of violence against the victim. *Burglary* is defined as the breaking and entering of a building with the intent to commit a theft or some other felony. The common street crime called *mugging* combines robbery with assault and battery.

Words for a spectacular robbery include *heist* and *raid*. A *smash-and-grab raid* involves breaking a shop window or a showcase to steal things and running or driving away with them very fast. A *ram-raid* involves breaking through the front of a building by driving into it with a car, and then stealing things in the building.

Receiving stolen property is a crime because one becomes what is called an "*accessory after the fact*." This is a degree of participation in crime by agreeing to it and cooperating with the criminal. The person who does the selling is called *a fence* because he acts as a barrier between the criminal and the sale of stolen property.

A *counterfeit* is an imitation that is made with the intent to deceptively represent its content. The word *counterfeit* most frequently describes *forged money* or documents, but can also describe any product protected by trademarks and patents.

*Fraud* or "theft by deception" is the crime or offence of deliberately deceiving another in order to obtain property or services unjustly. Fraud can be accomplished through the aid of *forged objects* – money, documents (the crime of *forgery*). Acts which may constitute criminal fraud include: "bait and switch"; forgery of documents or signatures; health fraud, selling quack medicines; creation of false companies or "long firms"; false insurance claims; securities frauds such as "pump and dump".

*Arson* is the unlawful burning of property. If the fire causes death, the arsonist is considered guilty of murder even if there was no intent to kill. Many persons have been convicted of burning their own property in order to collect insurance money.

*Trespass* is the unauthorized entry upon land. Neither knowledge of what one is doing nor malice is necessary for a trespass to be committed. Once a trespass is proved, the trespasser is usually held accountable for any resulting damages.

### **White-Collar Crime**

The designation white-collar crime refers to violations of law by persons who use their jobs to engage in illegal activities. *Embezzlement* is a typical white-collar crime. Bank employees, for example, have been found guilty of embezzling the bank's funds.

Such white-collar violations usually involve *fraud, swindle, tax cheating*, and other duplicity in financial dealings.

### **Organized crime**

It is crime carried out systematically by formal criminal organizations. Criminal organizations keep illicit actions secret, and members communicate by word of mouth or telephone. Many organized crime operations have substantial legitimate businesses, such as licensed *gambling*, building construction, trash hauling, or dock loading enterprises, which operate in parallel with and provide cover for *drug trafficking, money laundering, prostitution, extortion, hijacking, loan-sharking, protection schemes, labor racketeering*, trafficking in human beings and *insider trading*, among many other possible criminal activities.

In order for a criminal organization to prosper, it is often necessary to corrupt some of its respected members, most commonly achieved through *bribery, blackmail*. The newest growth sectors for organized crime are *identity theft* and online *extortion*. These activities are troubling because they discourage consumers from using the Internet for e-commerce.

**Exercise 1.** Complete the following tasks:

1.1 Suggest the Russian equivalents to the italicized expressions.

1.2 Answer the following questions:

1. Define the notion of crime.
2. What is the objective of the common/ the civil law?
3. What body plays a primary role in the pretrial stage?
4. What procedure is carried out after the suspect's arrest?
5. What is an inherent right granted to all culprits?
6. Find the differences in the duties of lawyers, Legal eagles, magistrates, solicitors, barristers and attorneys.
7. What is the essence of an accusatory approach?
8. Provide the Russian equivalents to "A person is innocent until proven guilty," a "presumption of innocence" and the "burden of proof".
9. What excuse could a defendant come out with not to be held criminally liable for the alleged crime?
10. Do you consider the adversarial system objective and appropriate in all cases?
11. What procedure should a defendant undergo under the inquisitorial system?
12. Enumerate the categories according to which crimes can be distinguished?
13. Draw the differences between felonies, indictable offences, misdemeanours, summary offences and infractions (torts). What is the most punitive?
14. Make a list of violent crimes. Are they dealt with differently under various legal systems?
15. What offences are generally defined theft?
16. What acts can constitute the crime of fraud?
17. Why is the act of unlawful property burning considered a crime?
18. Are cases of an alleged trespass recurrent in Belarus?

19. What are white-collar crimes?

20. What illicit activities is a criminal organization involved in?

**Exercise 2.** Pick out the words that express events, actors and actions of a criminal procedure out of the text and continue the logical chain. Make up a criminal story.

**A. Classes of crimes/offences**

Treason, \_\_\_\_\_, misdemeanor, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, manslaughter, \_\_\_\_\_...

**B. Types of crimes/offences**

Robbery, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ ...

**C. Being arrested**

Suspect, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, to charge smb with, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, to book smb...

**D. Awaiting trial**

Bail, to set bail at \$ \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_...

**E. Charges and court procedure**

To tr \_\_\_\_\_, to face \_\_\_\_\_, to ad \_\_\_\_\_ t/de \_\_\_\_\_ charges, to present a case in \_\_\_\_\_, hea \_\_\_\_\_, to present ev \_\_\_\_\_, w \_\_\_\_\_, te \_\_\_\_\_, d \_\_\_\_\_ /pr \_\_\_\_\_ attorney, to \_\_\_\_\_ a plea, de \_\_\_\_\_ (by the jury), to co \_\_\_\_\_ t, to reach a v \_\_\_\_\_, to ac \_\_\_\_\_ t, to c \_\_\_\_\_ t, dete \_\_\_\_\_ t, to plead \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

**F. Punishments**

To sentence smb. to pass a s \_\_\_\_\_, to rule, to serve a \_\_\_\_\_, suspended sentence, f \_\_\_\_\_, community \_\_\_\_\_, imp \_\_\_\_\_, to give p \_\_\_\_\_, to release on p \_\_\_\_\_, c \_\_\_\_\_ punishment/ \_\_\_\_\_ sentence

**Exercise 3.** Match the headlines to the first lines of the stories that follow.

1. SURVEY PINPOINTS BURGLARY BLACKSPOTS
2. PC CLINGS FOR HIS LIFE TO JOYRIDER CAR
3. CITY MUGGER
4. HIT AND RUN ROBBERY
5. PICKPOCKETS CLEANING UP
6. RAM-RAID ON HOME
7. JCB RAIDERS PULL OFF HOLE IN THE WALL HEIST
8. 9 COP'S SON RAIDED SHOPS
9. FRENCH GANG ROBS BRITONS ON TRAIN

- a) Pickpockets 'accidentally' smear visitors with ice cream or ketchup, then insist on wiping them down.
- b) A joyrider sped off with a policeman desperately clinging to his windscreen, a court heard yesterday.
- c) A gang used a bulldozer to steal a hole-in-the-wall cash dispenser yesterday.

- d) A pedestrian was left badly bruised after he was run over by a car and robbed.
- e) A schoolboy was robbed at gunpoint by a 9-year old bandit.
- f) Burglars smashed their way into a family home by driving through the patio windows.
- g) Fourteen British tourists have been robbed of cash and jewellery worth thousands pounds by a gang of French train thieves who sprayed them with a powerful sleeping gas.
- h) London's financial centre, the City, has issued an alert to banks and financial institutions around the world after a robbery in which nearly £300 million pounds of financial documents, or bonds, were stolen.
- i) The son of a top Scotland Yard commander took part in smash-and-grab raids, which netted a £20,000 haul.
- j) You are six times more likely to return from holiday to find your home has been broken into if you live in a top-storey flat in Glasgow than a five-bedroomed detached house in Aberdeen.

**Exercise 4.** 'Flee empty-handed' is used in contrast with 'make a getaway', where the thieves are usually successful. Use an appropriate version of one of the expressions to complete these extracts logically.

- 1 The woman was left unharmed in Essex after the gang had picked up the money and\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 The good people of Eltham made a stand against crime yesterday. One have-a-go hero was shot in the back by armed robbers and a man who used his car to ram their getaway vehicle was facing a costly repair bill. But the brave folk from the south-east London suburb won in the end, and the raiders\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 A brave police chief foiled an armed robbery on a jewellers by grabbing the raiders' shotgun. As Chief Superintendent Chris Standen, 54, wrestled with the gunman, a shot blasted into the ceiling of the shop in Bath. Despite being hit over the head, he clung to the gun and the raiders\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 A sub-postmaster has been shot dead during an attempted robbery of a post-office in Clapton in North London. Police say three armed men were waiting in the post office when the postmaster and his wife arrived to open up. When he refused to hand over any money he was shot. The gunmen\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Mr Culling was forced to drive to his bank and hand over the cash. His younger brother Philip was tied up and locked in the boot of a car for three hours while the gang\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 5.** Make meaningful definitions by combining items from the columns in the table. (The nouns at the end of each sentence in the exercise are related to the verbs in the examples in this section.)

Someone...

- 1) forbidden by the authorities from leaving their home      arbitrary      allegation



or going anywhere is under

- |   |            |           |
|---|------------|-----------|
| 2) accused of killing someone faces a                             | damaging   | arrest    |
| 3) who commits a lot of crimes and goes on committing them is a   | fair       | charge    |
| 4) in prison for political reasons is a                           | house      | detainee  |
| 5) held in prison without being charged or tried is in            | murder     | detention |
| 6) who is accused of doing something seriously wrong faces a      | persistent | trial     |
| 7) whose case has been discussed a lot in the media may not get a | political  | offender  |

**Exercise 6.** Work in pairs or group of three. You are going to be judges. Read through the list of crimes below and then decide the type of sentence you think the person ought to get. Before starting, here is a list of possible sentences. You can choose from them or decide on your own.

***The death penalty***

You could sentence the person to death (by hanging, the death chamber, electric chair, guillotine, etc.) Note: the death penalty has been abolished in the U.K.

***Life imprisonment***

***Imprisonment***

You could imprison the person for a set period (decide how many months or years).

***Fines***

You could fine the person (decide the amount).

***Put on probation***

You could put the person on probation, e.g. for 3 years. (This means you don't go to prison. Instead you have to keep out of trouble and report to a probation officer every week during the period of the sentence).

***Suspended sentence***

You could give the person a suspended sentence, e.g. 2 years suspended sentence. (This means the person is given a two-year prison sentence but only has to serve it if he or she commits another crime during that period).

***Acquit/let off***

You could let the person off with a caution.

***Do community service***

You could give the person community service. (He or she has to do socially useful work, e.g. helping handicapped children or old people instead of going to prison).

***Driving ban/endorsement***

If a driving offence, you could ban the person from driving (decide how long) or endorse his or her license, which means that you mark in it that the person has broken the law.

1. A person who robbed a shop and wounded the owner with a knife.
2. A person who set fire to his or her flat for the insurance money.

3. A person in the government who has been spying for a foreign power.
4. A person who look a bar of chocolate from a shop without paying for it.
5. A person who bought a camera with a false cheque.
6. A person who murdered a policeman in cold blood.
7. A person who kidnapped a small child and held him to ransom. (The child was unhurt).
8. A person who hijacked a plane. In the rescue attempt one passenger died of a heart attack.
9. A person caught selling cocaine and heroin.
10. A person who saw a woman being attacked, went to her aid and accidentally killed her attacker.
11. A person who refuses to do military service.
12. A person who stole a car, then crashed into another one, seriously injuring the driver.
13. A football supporter who threw a brick at a referee during a football match. (The brick struck the referee on the leg).
14. A person who drove through a traffic light when it was showing red.
15. A person who got married when he already had a wife.

*What would happen in your country if you:*

- were caught speeding?
- accidentally killed someone?
- were caught smoking marijuana?
- attacked and injured someone?
- were caught writing graffiti on a public building?
- were caught shoplifting?
- murdered someone?

**Exercise 7.** These words have been left out of the BBC report below. Say where they go. Each word is used once. Not all the numbered gaps in the report indicate a missing word.

- |             |               |           |              |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| a acquittal | c allegations | e charges | g not guilty |
| b acquitted | d charges     | f found   | h trial      |

### **IMELDA MARCOS ACQUITTED**

A court in New York has \_\_\_\_\_(1) Mrs Imelda Marcos – the widow of former President Marcos of the Philippines - \_\_\_\_\_(2) of fraud and racketeering. The \_\_\_\_\_(3) related \_\_\_\_\_ (4) to \_\_\_\_\_(s) that Mrs Marcos stole more than \$200 million from the Philippines treasury and \_\_\_\_\_(6) used some of it to buy four buildings in New York, as well as jewellery and works of art. The Saudi arms dealer and businessman, Mr Adnan Khashoggi, was \_\_\_\_\_(7) on \_\_\_\_\_(8) of helping her by

obstructing justice. In Manila, President Aquino expressed disappointment \_\_\_\_\_(9) at the \_\_\_\_\_(10) of Mrs Marcos, and said the ban on her return to the country would remain in effect. However, she added that \_\_\_\_\_(11) at the appropriate time, Mrs Marcos would have to stand \_\_\_\_\_(12) Philippines court.

**Exercise 8.** There are 10 statements by defendants. Read the statements and say what crime has each one been accused of.

1 "I arrived home late and found that I'd forgotten my keys. I didn't want to wake my wife up, and I saw there was a ladder in the garden of the house next door. I got the ladder and climbed in. We've just moved house and I didn't realize I was in the wrong street..."

2 "I was walking my dog when I saw the gun lying on the ground. I picked it up - it was still warm - and at that moment I saw the body lying in the long grass. I went across to look and it was my business partner. That's when the police arrived..."

3 "I opened the bank account in a false name as a way to help my employer pay less tax- It's perfectly legal. I kept meaning to tell him, but somehow I just forgot. I bought the villa in France with my own money. It was an inheritance..."

4 "OK, so there are a hundred and twenty-three copies of Four Weddings and a Funeral. That's perfectly true, but I had no intention of selling them. I'm a collector."

5 "Well this obviously isn't my suitcase. I've never seen these things before in my life. The monogram? Well, they are my initials, but that must be a coincidence. That's probably how the two cases got mixed up. After all, JA aren't very unusual initials. A photograph with me in it? My word, that's incredible! It must be someone who knows me."

6 "I didn't know she was still alive, I thought she'd died in a car accident. I couldn't believe it when I saw her walk into the room. Surely you don't think I did this just to get your money...?"

7 "You misunderstand me. When I offered him the money I meant it as a gift. I know that life can be difficult for a young man on a police salary, especially if he has a family, young children etcetera. It isn't easy and I know that. I just wanted to help. I didn't expect him to do anything in return..."

8 "After leaving the office I realized I'd forgotten my umbrella. I went back in to get it. When I went in I noticed that the photocopier was still turned on. It had been working very badly all day, and I decided to quickly see what was wrong with it before going home. I made a few test copies of documents that were in the office. I didn't even look at what I was copying. The machine seemed to be working much better. I put the copies in my briefcase - intending to use the other side as notepaper. I don't believe in wasting paper. At that moment Mr Sanders came out of his office..."

9 "I painted them for pleasure. I had no intention of deceiving people. I never said they were by other people. Yes, I didn't include the signatures of other artists but that's because I wanted them to be perfect copies..."

10 "Mr Wills sent me the money to help me in my business venture - I'm trying to start a design agency. He sent me cheques every month for \$1200. A couple of times he sent extra when I had special expenses. It was always understood that he would participate in the profits of the business when it was running. We didn't write anything down, it was an oral agreement. The photographs I have of him with his secretary have no connection with these payments."

**Exercise 9.** Fill in the missing words in the passage below. Choose from the following and note that two of the words are used twice.

|                    |                             |                    |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>accused</b>     | <b>guilty</b>               | <b>sentence</b>    |
| <b>acquitted</b>   | <b>imprisonment</b>         | <b>testimony</b>   |
| <b>barristers</b>  | <b>judge</b>                | <b>trial</b>       |
| <b>Crown Court</b> | <b>jury</b>                 | <b>verdict</b>     |
| <b>defence</b>     | <b>Justice of the Peace</b> | <b>witness box</b> |
| <b>dock</b>        | <b>Magistrates Court</b>    | <b>witnesses</b>   |
| <b>evidence</b>    | <b>oath</b>                 |                    |
| <b>fine</b>        | <b>prosecution</b>          |                    |
|                    | <b>put on probation</b>     |                    |

There are two main courts of law in Britain - the (1)\_\_\_\_\_ for minor offences, such as speeding, shoplifting, etc. and the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ for more serious offence's such as fraud and murder. The magistrate or (3)\_\_\_\_\_ who tries cases in the lower court does not have special education or training in law and does not get a salary. (The job is voluntary and part-time.) At a (4)\_\_\_\_\_ at a Crown Court, the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ or defendant stands in the (6)\_\_\_\_\_ while lawyers question (7)\_\_\_\_\_ who have to say what they have seen or know and who stand in the (8)\_\_\_\_\_. They have to swear an (9)\_\_\_\_\_ to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. What they say is known as their (10)\_\_\_\_\_. There are usually two lawyers or (11) \_\_\_\_\_ in the courtroom. One is known as Counsel for the (12)\_\_\_\_\_, who speaks for the defendant, and the other as Counsel for the (13)\_\_\_\_\_. This person has to try to prove that the person accused of the crime really committed it.

The (14)\_\_\_\_\_ sits in a large seat facing the defendant and wears a special gown and wig. He or she does not decide whether an accused person is guilty or not. This is left to the (15) \_\_\_\_\_, made up of twelve members of the public, to decide. During the trial they sit in silence, listening carefully to all the (16)\_\_\_\_\_. Then, they are locked away until they can decide whether the person is (17)\_\_\_\_\_ or not (18)\_\_\_\_\_. This decision is called the (19)\_\_\_\_\_. The (20)\_\_\_\_\_ now decides the punishment or (21)\_\_\_\_\_ as it is called. If the person is innocent, he or she is (22) \_\_\_\_\_, which means that he or she is released immediately and is free to go home. If the person is guilty and the crime is serious, he or she could be given several years (23)\_\_\_\_\_. However, if it is a first offence, the person might be given a (24) \_\_\_\_\_ instead, for example £1,000, or (25)\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 10.** The headlines below have been scrambled. Rearrange the words to make them coherent and grammatical.

1. **FOUR UNFIT PROSECUTION FACE OVER WATER COMPANIES**
2. **PLOT DEFENDANT ALLEGES MANDELA MURDER**
3. **MEN ON SEXUALITY TRIAL NATURAL AND THEIR**
4. **OFFICERS EX-COUNCIL FRAUD FACE CHARGES**
5. **FACE BERLIN GUARDS TRIAL FOR KILLINGS WALL**
6. **CLOSED FOR LEADERS OF PROTESTERS TRIAL CHINESE**

**Exercise 11.** This report about a vote in the British House of Commons on restoring or reintroducing the death penalty (in Britain traditionally by hanging) comes from the BBC. Give your pros and cons arguments.

### HANGING VOTE

The last judicial hanging in Britain was back in 1964. But every two years or so, supporters of capital punishment make an attempt to persuade the Commons to bring back the death penalty. The latest, on Monday, saw the most emphatic rejection yet of the arguments for bringing back the hangman. The Commons voted by a ratio of two to one that courts should not be able to sentence convicted murderers to death. Such a decisive vote will settle the matter for some years.

For while MPs have turned their backs on the biblical doctrine of 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth', among the general public there's strong support for the death penalty. This was one of the main arguments used by supporters of the death penalty during the Commons debate. Not only would the return of the rope reflect public opinion, it was argued, it would also act as a deterrent to criminals and cut down on the number of murders.

The anti-hanging lobby argues on practical grounds - that there's no evidence that the death penalty functions as a deterrent - and on moral grounds, that the state has no right to deprive its citizens of the right to live.

The arguments have been well rehearsed over the years. But the most compelling argument, and the one which most contributed to the enormous majority against hanging in Monday's vote, is the possibility of a miscarriage of justice. The 'Guildford Four' - jailed in the mid-seventies for IRA bombings it later transpired they did not commit - might well have been hanged if the death penalty had still been in force.

**Exercise 12.** Translate in Russian paying attention to the italicized expressions.

1. The police recommend drivers not to stop at red lights; such is the risk of an *armed hold-up*.
2. The driver of the taxi has been robbed *at both gunpoint and knifepoint*.
3. She can earn more from *mugging, shoplifting and petty theft* than she ever would from a job.

4. A detective's wife was snatched by a bank robber after her *off-duty husband* tried to stop their *getaway*. The police were stunned at the size of their *loot*. One hour later, the empty *getaway car* was found abandoned.
5. He rewarded four *'have-a-go heroes'* as they became known, who *foiled a gang of robbers*. They had grabbed a robber and his £7,000 haul, forcing his three accomplices totally *empty-handed*.
6. Not that any old *Saturday Night Special* will do. *Packing* the right *piece* matters as much as wearing the right athletic shoes. Semi-automatics are the guns of choice now.
7. Eight shots were fired from an automatic pistol in a *drive-by attack* in Birmingham.
8. Last night a man was being *held in custody* charged with *attempted murder, drugs offences* and *burglary*.
9. The latest controversy concerns the attempt by military courts to *try* a total of 18 journalists for *alleged offences* against the armed forces.
10. A police enquiry was launched yesterday after a man facing *allegations* of drink-driving and other *motoring offences* was found dead in his cell.
11. Mr Mitchell was *remanded on bail* until August and ordered to surrender his passport. Dr Christopher Cowley, a scientist from Bristol, appeared separately on a *similar charge*.
12. George Creung *incriminated* six former gang bosses. The *supergrass* said he was instructed to commit crimes, which included *extortion, protection racketeering, criminal damage* and violence.
13. Boxing champion Terry Marsh has been found *not guilty* of attempting to murder his former manager, Frank Warren. A jury at the Old Bailey in London *reached their verdict* after nearly five hours of deliberation. When the *verdict* was *delivered*, after more than eight hours of deliberation, three of the jurors were in tears.
14. The mob was angry over the *acquittal* of six police officers charged in the beating to death of an *alleged Puerto Rican drug dealer*.
15. The government has also proposed tighter controls *on parole*, following a number of incidents where *parolees* have committed serious crimes.

**Exercise 13.** Render the following articles into English.

### **В ГОЛЛАНДИИ НАЧАТО НОВОЕ СЛЕДСТВИЕ ПО ДЕЛУ ОБ УБИЙСТВЕ ТЕО ВАН ГОГА**

Голландское правосудие возобновило следствие по делу об убийстве режиссера Тео Ван Гога, передает в пятницу голландское агентство ANP.

Процесс над активистами "Хофстад" начался в декабре 2005 года, когда один из свидетелей на очередном слушании сообщил обвинению, что некоторые активисты группы причастны к убийству режиссера.

Буйери же проходил по делу "Хофстад" как один из подозреваемых. Он утверждал, что организовал убийство единолично.

Известный голландский режиссер Тео Ван Гог, потомок художника Винсента Ван Гога, был убит в Амстердаме 2 ноября 2004 года Мохаммедом Буйери.

Тео Ван Гог получил угрозы о расправе над ним после выхода на экраны короткометражной ленты "Смирение", в которой рассказывается о жутком положении женщин в современном мусульманском обществе.

Буйери выстрелил в Ван Гога из пистолета, а затем несколько раз ударил ножом. К телу убитого он прикрепил письмо с угрозами.

Недалеко от места преступления Буйери был задержан. В конце июля 2005 года убийца был приговорен судом Амстердама к пожизненному тюремному заключению. Убийство режиссера было признано судом террористическим убийством, совершенным во имя радикального ислама

### **ДВУМ ЖИТЕЛЯМ ВОРОНЕЖА, ИЗБИВШИМ ИНОСТРАНЦЕВ, ПРЕДЪЯВЛЕНО ОБВИНЕНИЕ В ХУЛИГАНСТВЕ**

Двум жителям Воронежа, которые в понедельник избили в Железнодорожном районе Воронежа двух граждан Судана, предъявлено обвинение по статье 213 части 2 УК РФ (хулиганство). По этой статье предусмотрено наказание до пяти лет лишения свободы.

Как стало известно "Интерфаксу", у прокуратуры нет оснований полагать, что преступление было совершено по мотивам расовой неприязни или нетерпимости.

Как сообщалось ранее, в среду 11 января двое молодых людей, 20-ти и 22-х лет, подравшихся с иностранцами, были помещены под стражу по решению Железнодорожного суда. Иностранцы признаны потерпевшими в потасовке.

### **ПО ДАННЫМ ФСИН, В РОССИЙСКИХ КОЛОНИЯХ СОДЕРЖАТСЯ 116 ТЫСЯЧ УБИЙЦ**

По данным Федеральной службы исполнения наказаний, в настоящее время в исправительных колониях России содержится 116 тысяч осужденных за убийства - это примерно 20% от общей численности. Более 90 тысяч заключенных осуждены за умышленное причинение тяжкого вреда здоровью.

Как сообщил директор ФСИН России Юрий Калинин, две трети российских осужденных, отбывающих наказание в местах лишения свободы, совершили тяжкие, либо особо тяжкие преступления, передает "Интерфакс".

Огромное количество убийц и людей, которые осуждены за умышленное причинение тяжкого вреда здоровью, неизбежно влияет на криминогенную ситуацию в исправительных учреждениях, отметил директор ФСИН.

Россия на пятом месте среди стран, лидирующих по количеству убийств.

## **СУД ПОВТОРНО ПРИЗНАЛ ТАМАРУ РОХЛИНУ ВИНОВНОЙ В УБИЙСТВЕ МУЖА И ДАЛ 4 ГОДА УСЛОВНО**

Наро-Фоминский суд Подмосковья во вторник признал Тамару Рохлину виновной в убийстве своего мужа - депутата Госдумы, генерала Льва Рохлина. Суд приговорил обвиняемую к четырем годам лишения свободы условно. "Суд считает, что вина нашла свое подтверждение в судебном заседании", - сказала судья, оглашая приговор.

Как передает "Интерфакс", в зале суда обвиняемой стало плохо, поэтому в заседании был объявлен пятиминутный перерыв.

Гособвинитель, выступивший ранее в прениях, попросил признать Рохлину виновной в убийстве мужа и приговорить ее к четырем годам лишения свободы в колонии общего режима.

Защита подсудимой Тамары Рохлиной, обвиняемой в убийстве мужа - депутата Госдумы, генерала Льва Рохлина, надеялась на оправдательный приговор. Адвокат Рохлиной Анатолий Кучерена просил суд полностью оправдать свою подзащитную "в связи с отсутствием в материалах дела доказательств ее вины". "Суд должен учесть все доказательства и должен вынести оправдательный приговор. Нет ни одного свидетеля, который показал бы, что Тамара Павловна совершила это преступление", - заявил журналистам до начала оглашения приговора Кучерена. "Если будет вынесен обвинительный приговор, мы будем вынуждены обжаловать его, вплоть до Страсбурга", - подчеркнул Кучерена.

Рохлина 7 апреля 2005 года выиграла дело против России в Европейском суде по правам человека. В иске вдова жаловалась на чрезмерный срок предварительного заключения, а также чрезмерно затянутый срок судебного процесса в России. Европейский суд признал, что были "нарушены права Рохлиной на справедливый суд в разумные сроки" и обязал российские власти выплатить ей компенсацию за причиненный моральный ущерб.



## UNIT 9. WORK, UNEMPLOYMENT AND WELFARE

### Vocabulary

**Employment:** labour, manual labour, white-collar jobs; job-sharing, part-time work; nine-to-five job; flexitime (Br), flexible working hours, flexitime (Am);  
**To commute:** commuter, telecommuting, teleworker, telecommuter, telecottage;  
**To work (for):** to be on the payroll, ~ on the staff, ~ with smb  
**To be self-employed:** freelance, to run your own business  
**Payroll:** workforce,/manpower/ personnel  
**To be overstaffed:** overmanning; to be short-staffed, ~ understaffed, ~ short-handed  
**Worker:** skilled/unskilled ~, manual ~; co-worker, member of the staff  
**To make smb redundant:** to sack, to give smb the sack, to lay off, to make cuts in the payroll, to cut (to axe) jobs, to downsize, to rightsize; compulsory (voluntary) redundancies, natural wastage  
**To dismiss:** (smb from their position), unfair dismissal; to suspend, to shed, to give smb their notice, to relieve smb of their duties/post; to expel; to discharge  
**To be fired:** to get the sack, to be made redundant, to get the axe (Br)/ax (Am); massive (mass) layoffs, sackings; job losses; heads will roll (inf)  
**Redundancy pay:** payoffs, pay-out; severance payment  
**To leave/ quit one's job:** to resign, to retire, to hand in your notice; to pack, to jack (inf, Br) it in; leaving party; farewell speech  
**Industrial action:** general strike, work stoppage, walk-out, sympathy ~, economic ~, political ~, sit-down ~, unfair labour practice ~, strike ballot, total suspension of work, picket line, lockout  
**Strike-breaker:** blackleg, scab

**Cripple:** halt; total standstill, to paralyze;  
**To engage in a strike:** to undertake a~, to conduct a ~, to go on a~, to come out on a~, to call a ~, to escalate a ~, to step up a ~;  
to be on ~; to down tools (inf)  
to enforce demands, to protest unfair labour practice, to compel an employer to do smth.  
**To avert:** to call off a strike, to climb down; to accede to the conditions/demands  
**Unemployment:** ~rate; underemployment;  
**Unemployment insurance:** compensation payment, jobless benefit; dole, to be on the~, to join the ~queue; job-seeker's allowance  
**Steps to alleviate unemployment:** comprehensive social-insurance system, to maintain high employment levels, retraining programs, to place smb into apprenticeship, to update skills  
**Wages:** wage, pay, fee, remuneration; overtime, bonus, to be on commission, tip, premium, retainer  
**Non-financial reward:** fringe benefits, benefits package, perks; pension entitlement, private medical care, health insurance.  
**To discriminate:** sexual/racial~; ageism, to harass, sexual harassment  
**Welfare:** ~state; to live/ be on ~; ~ check (Am), giro (Br); ~recipients, categorical targets; to be eligible for benefits;  
direct cash assistance, public housing, subsidized rents, vouchers, in-kind benefits, tax discount (Earned Income Credit - EIC);

to cut back on scroungers  
**Labour relations:** trade union, collective bargaining, grievance, golden muzzle, to

arbitrate, to appeal to arbitration, mediator, to compel the other party to arbitrate, to foster cooperative ~.

## EMPLOYMENT AND WELFARE

Employment is a contract between two parties, one being the *employer* and the other being the *employee*. In a commercial setting, the employer conceives of a productive activity, generally with the intention of creating profits, and the employee contributes labour to the enterprise, usually in return for payment of *wages*. Employment also exists in the *public, nonprofit* and *household* sectors.

In the USA the "standard" employment contract is considered to be *at-will* meaning that the employer and employee are both free to terminate the employment at any time and for any cause, or for no cause at all.

Labourers often talk of "getting a job", or "having a job". This conceptual metaphor of a "job" as a possession has led to its use in slogans such as "money for jobs, not bombs". The Etymology Dictionary explains that the origin of "job" is from the obsolete phrase "jobbe of work" in the sense of "piece of work".

The relationship between a corporation and its employees is usually handled through the *human resources department*, which handles the *incorporation of new hires*, and the *disbursement of any benefits* which the employee may *be entitled*, or any *grievances* that employee may have.

There are differing classifications of workers within a company. Some are *full-time* and *permanent* and receive a *guaranteed salary*, while others are hired for short term contracts or work as *temps* or *consultants*. These latter differ from permanent employees in that the company where they work is not their employer, but they may work through a *temp-agency* or *consulting firm*. In this respect, it is important to distinguish *independent contractors* and employee's who are treated differently both in law and in most taxation systems.

Some companies feel that a happier work force is a better one and thus offer extra *benefits* or *perks* to improve team spirit and performance. However, other employers try to increase profits by giving low wages and few benefits. To resist this, employees can organize into *labor unions* (Am), or *trade unions* (Br), who represent most of the available work force and must therefore be listened to by the management. This can lead to considerable ill-will and sometimes even violence between the two sides, but it can also lead to a peaceful and prosperous society, especially in countries in which the government plays an active *mediator* role in *collective bargaining*.

If an agreement could not be reached, workers could *strike*, or refuse to work until certain demands were met. Generally, such actions are rare: according to the News Media Guild, 98% of union contracts in the United States are settled each year without a strike. Occasionally, workers decide to strike without the sanction of a labor union, either because the union refuses to endorse such a tactic, or because the workers concerned are not unionized. Such strikes are often described as *unofficial* and are also known as *wildcat strikes*.

A strike may consist of workers *picketing* outside the workplace so as to prevent or dissuade other people from conducting business with their employer. Less frequently workers are engaged in a *sit-down strike* and may occupy the workplace, but refuse to do their jobs. Another unconventional tactic is *work-to-rule*, in which workers perform their tasks exactly as they are required to but no better. For example, workers might follow all safety regulations in such a way that it impedes their productivity or they might refuse to work any overtime. Such strikes may in some cases be a form of "*partial strike*" or "*slowdown*", which is "unprotected" in some circumstances under United States labor law, meaning that while the tactic itself is not unlawful, the employer may fire the employees who engage in it.

The term "*scab*" is a highly derogatory and used to refer to people who continue to work when *trade unionists go on strike action*. This nearly invariably breaks solidarity with the *workforce* and often results in their *shunning*. The terms *strike-breaker*, *blackleg*, and *scab labour* are also used. Some say that the word comes from the idea that the "scabs" are covering a wound. However, "scab" was an old-fashioned English insult.

The history of unemployment is the history of industrialization. Lacking a job often means lack of self-esteem, and of course, the ability to pay bills and to purchase both necessities and luxuries. This last is especially serious for those with family obligations, debts, or medical costs, where the availability of health insurance is often linked to holding a job. The research has shown that increasing unemployment raises the crime rate, the suicide rate, and encourages bad health.

There are several types of unemployment. When there is not enough aggregate demand for the labour, it is *cyclical (demand deficient unemployment) unemployment*. Moving from one job to another, experiencing temporarily unemployment is regarded *frictional unemployment*. *Structural unemployment* is experienced when the structure of an industry or skill demands changes in mainly: switching from a declining industry to a rapidly growing one; changes in the tastes of people. *Technological unemployment* is caused by the replacement of workers by machines or other advanced technology. *Classical (Real-wage) unemployment* occurs when real wage for a job are set above the market-clearing level, commonly government (as with the minimum wage) or unions, although some suggest that even social taboos can prevent wages from falling to the market clearing level. *Marxian unemployment* is needed to motivate workers to work hard and to keep wages down, to preserve profitability. *Seasonal unemployment occurs* when an industry only is in demand certain times, for example, ski slopes, Shopping Mall Santas.

*Welfare* embraces various programs aimed at helping people unable to support themselves fully or earn a living. *Welfare recipients* include elderly people, people with mental or physical disabilities, and those needing help to support *dependent children*. People in the USA use the term *welfare* to refer to government-funded programs that provide economic support to unemployed people. Professionals in the field of public policy use the term *social welfare* to describe a broader range of programs, both privately and publicly funded. Social welfare programs are structured to help a broad range of people — not only the unemployed — to function more fully in society.

Welfare is provided in a number of basic ways. Some programs distribute *direct cash assistance* that recipients may spend as they choose. Other programs provide specific goods, such as *public housing*; or the means to obtain them, such as *subsidized rents*, *vouchers* to offset private housing costs, or *coupons* to purchase food. *Welfare services* include *health care*, *childcare*, and help coping with drug or alcohol dependency. Goods and services, as opposed to direct cash assistance, are known as *in-kind benefits*. Other welfare programs create or *subsidize jobs* for the unemployed. In addition, the U.S. government also provides a *tax discount* to the poor, known as an Earned Income Credit (EIC), which some people consider a welfare program. If calculated as an expenditure — although it is actually money the government does not collect — EIC is one of the more costly U.S. welfare programs.

**Exercise 1.** Complete the following tasks:

1.1 Paraphrase or explain the italicized phrases and word combinations. Find the Russian equivalents to them.

1.2 Answer the following questions.

1. Make a list of different types of employment mentioned in the text. Can you add any other forms of employment to this list?
2. Name all participants of labor relations and say what their functions are.
3. Name all types of industrial actions employees may resort to. In what cases are strikes conducted?
4. Give the definition of unemployment. Give the basic causes of unemployment and name the ways to reduce it.
5. What kind of people are welfare recipients? How is welfare provided?

1.3 Consider the following topics for discussion:

1. The basic patterns of employment are constantly changing. Can you name any changes that employment has undergone in recent years? How will employment change in future?
2. Nowadays we often talk about "the second industrial revolution", that is the move from manufacturing to service industries. What are the reasons that explain the decline of the manufacturing industries?
3. Telecommuting becomes more and more popular. Think of the ways working at home can offer advantages and problems. What may people like or dislike about teleworking?
4. Trade unions have always played a very important role in many countries. But nowadays their role is diminishing steadily? How can you explain this fact?
5. Unemployment does not only mean the loss of income. It is a great psychological blow to a person's self-esteem. What are the psychological consequences of unemployment?
6. No doubt any civilized society can't do without welfare as it is the only means of existence for certain categories of people. But the problem of welfare arises a lot of

public debate as many people prefer living on the dole to earning their living themselves. Can you suggest any means of coping with this problem?

7. Equality in employment: does it really exist?

**Exercise 2.** Translate in Russian paying attention to the underlined words.

1. *Flexitime, job-sharing* and working from home would be encouraged.
2. One of the major difficulties for *teleworkers* has been the psychological effect of moving from a sociable to an unsociable environment.
3. The motoring *perk* is only one of the special privileges that can provide an MP with a total pay and *benefits package* worth more than £100,000 this year.
4. Some small businesses have sought expert advice in establishing *sexual harassment* policies.
5. 'First I shall be consulting the League Managers' Association and *suing* the club for *unjust dismissal*. It will make great listening at an industrial tribunal.
6. Another 29,100 people have joined the *dole queue*, stretching it to 2,753,400.
7. Power workers gave notice of their own *strike ballot* after employers refused to increase the salary.
8. In Germany more than 15,000 teachers and school employees took part in a warning strike in the eastern part of the country. The teachers staged a one-day work *stoppage* demanding higher pay and job protection. But the teachers' *walkout* was just one part of growing problems for eastern Germany.
9. In Bangladesh a 24-hour anti-government general strike which began from this morning *crippled* the entire country.
10. A strike by about 10,000 shipping workers has *paralysed* traffic along the Romanian section of the River Danube.
11. A strike called by Sikh separatists in the northern Indian state of Punjab has brought the area to a *virtual standstill*.
12. If you can't call someone who goes into work past a *picket line* a *blackleg*, what on earth can you call them? Is it acceptable to call a *strike breaker* or a *scab*?
13. Only members of the Machinists Union were walking *the picket line*. Pilots and flight attendants had *called off that strike*.
14. They vote for higher taxes for larger *welfare checks /giros* for people who won't work.
15. The coalition partners want to trim the welfare state's excesses, not to *dismantle* it.
16. A crackdown on dole *scroungers* was announced yesterday by Social Security Minister Peter Lilley.

**Exercise 3.** Look at this article from Today and put words from below in the spaces. Not all the words are used.

a benefit   c handshake   e headhunting   g package   i salary  
b duty   d headhunted   f opportunities   h perks   j tax

## £200,000 TO FLY SMOKELESS SULTAN

An oil-rich Sultan is searching for a non-smoking airline to become the highest paid chauffeur in the world. The pilot, who will fly the £40 million pound Boeing 747 used by Sultan of Oman can expect a \_\_\_\_\_ (1) worth more than £200,000.

The health-conscious Sultan, who is offering a \_\_\_\_\_ (2) – free \_\_\_\_\_ (3) of at least £60,000, hates cigarettes, and prefers to surround himself with non-smokers.

Exact figures are secret, but \_\_\_\_\_ (4) include an expenses-paid luxury home, medical bills for consultants anywhere in the world, private schools for the children back home, free air tickets and two month leave a year. There would also be a handsome golden \_\_\_\_\_ (5) at the end of the two-year minimum contract.

Though applications are flooding into an exclusive London headhunting agency from all over the world, the Sultan is known to prefer a British pilot.

**Exercise 4.** Complete the definitions below, using the correct key words.

|  |
|--|
| grievance, hearing, arbitrate, settlement, golden muzzle |
|--|

Complaints about discrimination and other injustices at work are called \_\_\_\_\_. An employee may take or bring their grievance to a tribunal, which during its \_\_\_\_\_ (sessions), \_\_\_\_\_ in the case (listens to the arguments of both sides) and proposes a \_\_\_\_\_: an agreement that both employer and employee accept. Sometimes the settlement, especially in the US, includes a condition called a \_\_\_\_\_ that prevents both sides from commenting on it. (A muzzle is usually something you put on a dog to prevent it from barking or biting.) Compare this expression with 'golden handshake'.

**Exercise 5.** Use appropriate forms of key words below to complete this extract from National Public Radio. One of the words is used three times, one of the words is used twice, two of the words are used once each and two of the words are not used at all.

- |   |          |   |           |   |              |
|---|----------|---|-----------|---|--------------|
| a | downsize | c | workforce | e | mass         |
| b | layoff   | d | sack      | f | overstaffing |

## GETTING THE AX

{1} used 10 mean making a smaller version of a product. But these days when companies talk about \_\_\_\_\_ (2), employees know it's the \_\_\_\_\_ (3) that's about to shrink. 20,000 jobs are being phased out at IBM. 10,000 have been cut at Digital. The recession is forcing companies to make payroll cuts they should have started years ago. A lot of the companies that are \_\_\_\_\_ (4) right now may have been \_\_\_\_\_ (5) during the whole decade of the 80s and only come about to reduce their \_\_\_\_\_ (6) now. During the 1981 recession most \_\_\_\_\_ (7) hurt factory or technical staff are getting the ax.

**Exercise 6.** Put each type of strike below under one of these four headings.

- 1.the proportion   2.the services   3.the duration of   4.the unexpectedness of the strike
- |              |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| a general    | e nationwide | i dock       |
| b wildcat    | f one-day    | j airline    |
| c 24 -hour   | g tube       | k full-blown |
| d indefinite | h all-out    | l lightning  |

**Exercise 7.** The word 'welfare' is often used before the numbered words to make two-word combinations. Match the two.

|                |              |  |
|----------------|--------------|--|
| <b>welfare</b> | 1 state      | a child day care centres   |
|                | 2 payments   | b expenditure on hospitals   |
|                | 3 reform     | c people claiming unemployment benefit   |
|                | 4 services   | d checks or giros  |
|                | 5 mothers    | e reducing benefits  |
|                | 6 dependency | f Sweden in the 1970s  |
|                | 7 spending   | g not looking for a job because you get enough money on the dole and becoming used to this situation |

**Exercise 8.** These words have been left out of this extract from Today. Indicate where the words should go.

- |              |            |               |              |
|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| a colleagues | c claimant | e taxes       | g jobless    |
| b benefits   | d payments | f politicians | h scroungers |

### CUTTING THE DOLE

...Mr. Major's \_\_\_\_\_ (1) cabinet \_\_\_\_\_ (2) apparently favour cutting \_\_\_\_\_ (3) the period of eligibility for unemployment \_\_\_\_\_ (4) from 12 to six months. With every \_\_\_\_\_ (5) costing the government £9,000 \_\_\_\_\_ (6) a year in \_\_\_\_\_ (7) and lost \_\_\_\_\_ (8) the financial attraction \_\_\_\_\_ (9) of such a move is clear. The idea of making unemployment as \_\_\_\_\_ (10) uncomfortable as possible also appeals to some \_\_\_\_\_ (11), who think that most \_\_\_\_\_ (12) people are lazy and need prodding back into work. But already the British benefits \_\_\_\_\_ (13) system is one of the most tight-fisted in the Western world. Many other developed countries treat \_\_\_\_\_ (14) the unemployed not as \_\_\_\_\_ (15) but as people whose fall into hard times needs to be softened.

**Exercise 9.** Complete the definitions below, using the correct key words.

give in to demands, back down, backdown, climb down, climbdown, escalate a strike, step up a strike

If governments and organisations say they will not give in to strikers' demands, they say they will not agree to them. The strikers may respond by intensifying their industrial action: they \_\_\_\_\_ it or step it up. If, in a dispute, one side reduces its demands and gives in to some or all of the demands of the other side, commentators talk about a \_\_\_\_\_. In this situation, one side climbs down or \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 10.** Look through the articles and think of the suitable headings for them (don't forget about the features of newspaper headlines). Translate the following news stories into Russian.

1. Union members at Wandsworth council in south London, a flagship Conservative authority, will stage a one-day strike on November 24 after voting 4-1 to take action over plans to make staff pay for taking excessive sick leave. Thousands of staff would have to work extra hours, lose annual leave or have pay deducted if they exceeded a council threshold on sick days. John Ferry, TUG co-ordinator in Wandsworth, said: "Wandsworth council workers have the lowest sick absence record in Greater London." Sickness absence is estimated to cost £5m a year, said the council.

2. Up to a million civil servants are poised to stage what could be the biggest strike in South African history today after wage talks with the government collapsed earlier this week. The action represents the first major challenge to President Thabo Mbeki's six-week-old government.

3. Samantha Kay, 18, a hairdresser; was awarded £500 in compensation in what is thought to be the first successful claim for unfair dismissal over the minimum wage. An employment tribunal ruled she was unfairly dismissed after complaining when her hours were cut by almost half, when the salon in Warrington was forced to give her a £1.48 an hour rise to bring her up to £3 an hour.

4. More than 100 lorry drivers boarded a ferry to France in protest at a Government rise in fuel duty. They claim it is cheaper for them to pay a £35 ferry fare to France and fill up with diesel there than it is to buy the diesel in Britain. The Road Haulage Association has warned that the policy threatens 53,000 jobs.

**Exercise 11.** Translate the following sentences using your active vocabulary.

1. Топ-менеджеры британской корпорации ВВС попали под огонь критики после того, как стало известно о многотысячных бонусах, которые полагаются им по итогам прошлого года. Профсоюзы напомнили руководству о предстоящих реформах, в результате которых без работы должны остаться четыре тысячи сотрудников, и назвали поведение управленцев "возмутительным" и "циничным", сообщает Guardian.
2. Чтобы не дать штрейхбрекерам выехать, молодежь и рабочие перегородили выезд с базы.



3. Компания BUSINESS START имеет вакансии на полную/частичную занятость на должности Интернет медиа- и маркетинговых менеджеров.
4. Среди безработных России женщины составляют 65%, при этом большинство безработных очень нуждаются в социальной защите.
5. Глава комитета Госдумы отметила, что "наиболее сложно трудоустроиться женщинам из числа особо нуждающихся в социальной защите" - одиноким и многодетным матерям, воспитывающим несовершеннолетних детей, а также освобожденным из колоний женщинам.
6. В большинстве юридических фирм установлен четкий график работы. Что касается «плавающего» рабочего графика, когда сотруднику разрешено быть на рабочем месте 8 часов в день в любое приемлемое для него время суток, то, как отметил Александр Кифак, директор ЮФ «АНК», такой практики в его фирме пока еще не было.
7. Атырау в скором будущем может испытывать не нехватку, а избыток рабочей силы. Такое мнение высказал председатель Атырауского обкома профсоюза работников строительства Казым Батырханов.
8. Условия: полный рабочий день в офисе в Зеленограде, плавающий рабочий график (возможность совмещения работы с учебой), соцпакет.
9. Особенностью рынка труда в России является также высокий уровень образования женщин.
10. Число безработных в мире достигло в 2003 году 186,9 млн. человек, что составляет 6,2% трудоспособного населения.
11. Выступления безработных в Ираке в последнее время приобрели массовый характер.
12. На днях более четырех тысяч работников екатеринбургского парфюмерно-косметического концерна "Калина" получили уведомления об увольнении.
13. Руководство завода проявило знание тонкостей законодательства: в штатном расписании концерна большинство инвалидов не значилось, они работали по срочным договорам. Это и позволило избавиться от них в один момент, не нарушая закон.
14. В ходе акции протеста, голодовки, работники аэропортов намерены добиваться погашения задолженности по заработной плате и отпускным, которая в общей сложности превышает 14 млн. рублей, сообщил председатель профкома центрального филиала предприятия "Аэронавигация северо-востока Сибири" Олег Лухтай. Профсоюзы авиадиспетчеров вынуждены прибегнуть к такой форме акции протеста, так как по закону лишены права проводить забастовки.
15. Общенациональная забастовка рабочих горнорудной отрасли ЮАР, которая может быть начата в ближайшие дни, способна не только полностью парализовать эту отрасль экономики страны, но и оказать существенное влияние на мировой рынок металлов, полагают аналитики.
16. Для предотвращения забастовки, начавшейся шестого января этого года на одном из заводов компании Toyota в Индии в городе Бангалор (столица южного штата Карнатака), администрация решила закрыть этот завод до

девятого января. По сообщению индийского информационного агентства РТИ, служащие этого предприятия утверждают, что трёх сотрудников уволили без какой-либо причины. По их мнению, это является полным беззаконием.

17. "Мы не требуем для себя ничего лишнего, нам и нашим семьям нужна лишь стабильная зарплата", - сказал тогда председатель правления Объединения профсоюзов Хейно Рюйтель. – "Мы надеемся договориться о повышении почасовой оплаты своего труда в пределах 38-45 крон". Кроме того, машинисты, по его словам, просили у своего работодателя повышения зарплаты на 15% с 1 марта до 31 декабря этого года включительно при сохранении существующей системы заработной платы и оплаты сверхурочных.
18. То есть учитываются ночные часы, тариф в сверхурочное время, установленный почасовой тариф и бонусы для каждой категории работников компании. Исходя из определенных показателей, которые постоянно меняются, работодатель начисляет к зарплате остальные денежные надбавки.

**Exercise 12.** Render the following articles into English.

### **ГОССЛУЖБА ЗАНЯТОСТИ ПРИЗЫВАЕТ ТЮМЕНСКИХ РАБОТОДАТЕЛЕЙ К СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВУ**

Ситуация на рынке труда Тюменской области остается неоднозначной. Несмотря на принимаемые меры, количество официально зарегистрированных безработных граждан растет. При этом многие предприятия и организации испытывают острый дефицит в кадрах. Одновременно, в сельской местности имеется избыток рабочей силы.

В связи с этим управление федеральной государственной службы занятости населения по Тюменской области призывает тюменских работодателей к решению проблемы путем совместных действий.

На сегодня в службе занятости имеется банк вакансий — при необходимости подбора специалистов центры занятости области готовы оказать содействие, как в подборе кадров, так и в размещении информации о вакансиях. Все услуги государственная служба занятости оказывает бесплатно.

Кроме того, управлением службы занятости населения создается банк невостребованной рабочей силы. Это делается для того, чтобы руководители могли знать, откуда можно привлечь кадры. Центры занятости готовы проводить профессиональное обучение и переобучение кадров по востребованным профессиям.

### **МИНТРУДА НЕ ХОЧЕТ ПЛАТИТЬ ПОСОБИЯ ПО БЕЗРАБОТИЦЕ**

Пособия по безработице должны получать только те граждане, которые активно ищут работу, считает министр труда и социального развития РФ Александр Починок. Об этом он заявил, выступая на семинаре "Российский рынок труда: путь от кризиса к восстановлению".

По словам министра, "уже сейчас в России есть территории, где пособия по безработице получать выгоднее, чем работать, и эту ситуацию надо исправлять".

Кроме того, Починок также высказался за то, чтобы переводить часть средств, которые направляются на выплаты пособий по безработице, на развитие программ активного переобучения и активной занятости.

## **КТО «В ЗАПАСЕ» АРМИИ БЕЗРАБОТНЫХ?**

Аналитики предрекают, что в ближайшее время на многих предприятиях пройдут сокращения рабочих и служащих.

Рынок труда Беларуси постепенно меняется: все меньше рабочих рук требуется на производстве и все больше — в сфере обслуживания. В столице, например, по-прежнему не хватает водителей, продавцов и дворников.

Из вакансий, которые могут предложить службы занятости — рабочие профессии, 10% делят между собой служащие и руководители. Что касается того, как минчане становятся безработными, то почти треть из них уволилась со старого места работы по собственному желанию. Однако в этом году больше стало сокращенных или уволенных в связи с ликвидацией предприятия. Белорусская безработица молодая: 17% безработных выпускники школ. Наверное, это и есть следствие "бэби-бума". В последнее время коммерческие фирмы стали проявлять интерес к "кадрам" рабочих специальностей: пекарям, кондитерам. Постоянно растет спрос на неквалифицированных разнорабочих.

60% безработных Минска - женщины. Часто — с детьми или предпенсионного возраста, или обладательницы технической специальности, которую, по явному недоразумению, принято считать "мужской". То, что работодателя крайне смущает «инженер в юбке» и он предпочтет специалиста в брюках, факт досадный, но привычный. В последние годы все меньше становится безработных с высшим образованием.

Пособие по безработице сейчас - мизер. Возможно, что через какое-то время будет принят новый закон, по которому пособие будет зависеть не от "минималки", а от прожиточного минимума.

Если безработных сейчас в Минске 13541 человек, то вакансий 15224. Но это вовсе не означает вселенскую трудовую благодать. Предложение не совпадает со спросом по таким параметрам, как профессия, пол и возраст. И если переквалифицироваться можно всегда, то пол или возраст изменить трудновато. Поэтому вакансии будут. И безработные тоже.

## UNIT 10. NATURAL DISASTERS

### Vocabulary

#### **Natural Disaster:**

heatwave  
blizzard  
drought  
tornado  
climate disruption  
Typhoon (X hit the island ...)  
earthquake (temblor)  
earthquake tremors (shake)  
underwater quake  
epicentre  
deluge (flood)  
depression, a tropical depression  
weather front  
downpour  
avalanche  
an avalanche of mud (mud flows)  
landslide / mudslide  
fault (rupture)  
to study a fault line  
gale-force winds  
low tide, high tide  
tidal-wave (tsunami)  
tornadoes ('twisters')

#### **Rescue actions and actors:**

to evacuate  
evacuee  
rescuers  
rescue workers (relief workers)  
rescue teams  
to lead the rescue effort  
looters  
emergency  
a state of emergency  
to declare a state of emergency

curfew  
to impose a curfew  
to declare a curfew  
to call for foreign aid  
debris  
to clear the debris  
rubble  
to rescue from rubble  
to strike ( to hit)  
earthquake registering 6.5 on the Richter scale  
to topple (down, over)  
gale warning  
to shore up sea defences  
body-detecting dog

#### **Consequences of a disaster:**

death toll  
an official death toll (casualties)  
to record (confirm) deaths  
to be recorded /reported dead  
to dump rain on  
to be waterlogged  
to burst banks  
to claim lives  
to devastate (to ravage)  
to be devastated by grief  
to be left homeless  
a (full) scale of the disaster  
washed-out bridges, roads  
to rip roofs off houses  
to tempt fate  
leave a trail of destruction  
aftermath of the earthquake  
in living memory

## NATURAL DISASTERS

**Natural disasters take many different forms and can happen without warning.**

The earthquake of 26th December 2004 resulted in one of the worst natural disasters in living memory. It was a massive *underwater quake* and occurred in the Indian Ocean. This caused a huge *tidal-wave (a tsunami)* to cross the Indian Ocean. It destroyed *coastlines, communities* and brought death and destruction to many people. Thousands of people were killed as the wave travelled miles across the ocean to distant beaches. Whole families were *swept out to sea* or drowned as the sea invaded the land. The survivors need fresh water, food and *shelter* as well as medical help. People from all over the world are giving lots of money so that towns and villages can be rebuilt.

**Why do earthquakes happen?**

The surface of the earth has not always looked as it does today; it is moving continuously (although very slowly) and has done so for billions of years. This is one cause of earthquakes, when one section the earth (*tectonic plate*) collides with another. Scientists can predict where (but not when) this might happen and the area between plates is called a *fault line*. On one fault line in Kobe, Japan in 1923 over 200,000 people were killed. However, earthquakes do not always happen on fault lines, which is why they are so dangerous and unpredictable.

**Where do volcanoes happen?**

Volcanoes happen where the *earth's crust* is thin - lava, dust and gases *burst out (erupt)* from beneath the earth. They can rise into a *massive cone shape* - like a mountain and erupt, or they can be so violent that they just explode directly from the earth with no warning. There are 1511 'active' volcanoes in the world. This means that they may still be dangerous. In 1985 the massive Colombian volcano Nevado del Ruiz erupted. The lava melted a glacier and sent tones of mud down the town of Armero below. Twenty thousand people died.

**Can we predict earthquakes and volcanoes?**

Natural disasters like volcanoes are often unpredictable. We regularly do not know when they might happen, or even where they will happen. In the future, scientists may be able to watch and predict events before they happen. This could save many lives. In South America, scientists predicted the *eruption of Popocatépetl*. Tens of thousands of people were safely moved just before the biggest eruption of the volcano for a thousand years. No one was hurt.

**What is the difference between a Hurricane and a Tornado?**

Hurricanes are extremely strong storms and often happen in the Caribbean. They cause high winds, huge waves, and heavy flooding and *can be hundreds of miles across*. In 1998, Hurricane Gilbert produced 160 mile an hour winds. It killed 318 people, and destroyed much of Jamaica. *Tornadoes or 'twisters'* are very strong spinning winds. They can move objects as big as a car and can blow buildings down. These are very common in West Africa and certain areas of the USA.

**Can too much rain cause problems?**

*Floods* happen in many countries after very *heavy rainfall*. When *rain pours* for weeks at a time, rivers *overflow* and people and property can be trapped or simply

washed away. Since 1998, more than 30 people have drowned in floods in Britain. Flooding in Bangladesh caused 1300 deaths in 1989, another natural disaster.

**.....and too little?**

Another kind of natural disaster is a *drought*. This happens when there is no water, when it doesn't rain for a long time and rivers dry up. Plants, animals and even humans die as a result of drought, for we all need water to live. Many countries today suffer from drought. This causes crops to fail, animals to die and sadly, people to starve.

**Which is the most dangerous natural disaster?**

All the disasters mentioned above are very dangerous and continue to kill thousands of people each year, but they are nowhere near the most dangerous disaster to ever happen on earth. One type of event in earth's history has regularly killed millions of beings; *asteroid impacts*. About once every million years the earth is hit by a piece of rock and ice from space large enough to cause massive destruction (including earthquakes, volcanoes and ice ages) and sometimes to kill entire species. 65 million years ago more than half the earth's species were killed by such an *impact* (including all the dinosaurs).

Disasters on the earth may seem dangerous, but the biggest threat to humans is likely to come from space.

**Exercise 1.** Complete the following tasks:

1.1 Paraphrase or explain the italicized phrases and word combinations. Find the Russian equivalents to them.

1.2 Answer the text questions.

**Exercise 2.** Match the definitions with the given words.

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. drought              | a. sections of the earth surface                            |
| 2. to extinguish        | b. hot liquid that erupts from volcanoes                    |
| 3. to consume           | c. a very fast spinning wind                                |
| 4. looter               | d. when it doesn't rain for a very long time                |
| 5. asteroid impact      | e. place on the earth when the earthquakes are more common  |
| 6. seismic              | f. one type of shape for a volcano                          |
| 7. lava                 | g. when there is too much water in the river                |
| 8. precipitation        | h. when a comet hits the earth with great force             |
| 9. fault line           | i. when a volcano still has the possibility to erupt        |
| 10. ominous             | j. a large piece of rock floating in space                  |
| 11. flood plain         | k. to put out   |
| 12. cone                | l. causing to burn, setting on fire                         |
| 13. weather forecasting | m. to destroy   |
| 14. tornado             | n. threatening or foreshadowing evil or tragic developments |
| 15. precipitation       | o. predicting what the weather will be a violent            |
| 16. blizzard            |   |



10. Typhoon York *left a trail of destruction* as it *scored a direct hit* on Hong Kong yesterday, killing at least one person and injuring 406 others.

11. British *search and rescue teams* working in the aftermath of the *devastating earthquake* in the western Turkey pulled two survivors from the *rubble*.

12. The poor were *hit hardest* by Mexico's deluge.

**Exercise 4.** Translate the following sentences.

1. Лавина грязи накрыла школу, которая использовалась в качестве аварийного укрытия. По официальным данным, число погибших составляет более 2 тысяч человек.
2. Многие районы выглядели так, будто они подверглись бомбардировке оползни разрушили скоростные дороги, реки вышли из берегов. Более сотни человек остались без крова. Полиция города объявила комендантской час с 7 вечера до 7 утра.
3. Спасательные работы продолжались всю ночь. На побережье были установлены знаки, предупреждающие о надвигающемся шторме.
4. Ветер ураганной силы сорвал крыши домов и обрушил на побережье больше воды, чем предыдущие штормы, которые нее еще живы в памяти людей.
5. В Мексике вторую неделю продолжают проливные дожди. Согласно распространенным 10 октября официальным данным, число погибших в результате разгула стихии составляет 277 человек (при этом официальная статистика учитывает лишь обнаруженные трупы). Это самое страшное бедствие, обрушившееся на Мексику за последнее десятилетие.
6. На основании сведений из наиболее пострадавших штатов Веракрус. Пуэбла, Оахака, Идальго и Табаско можно утверждать, что только в этих штатах в результате стихийного бедствия погибло от 400 до 500 человек. В эту цифру включены данные о засыпанных оползнями и обвалами, а также о пропавших без вести.
7. Мексиканские синоптики предсказывают, что в ближайшие сутки в ряде штатов страны сохранится крайне неблагоприятная метеорологическая обстановка.
8. Спасательная бригада, работающая в эпицентре землетрясения, вытщила из-под обломков 40-летнего мужчину.

**Exercise 5.** Read the articles and complete the following tasks:

5.1 Suggest the Russian equivalents to the italicized expressions.

5.2 Write a summary of the article leaving out the insignificant details. Compare with the summary of your group-mate. What are the differences? Why?



5.3 Render the Russian article into English making use of your active vocabulary and the original text.

## TEXAS, LA. BEGIN CLEANING UP AFTER RITA

BEAUMONT, Texas -- *Rattled by Hurricane Rita*, residents along the Texas and Louisiana coasts accompanied by *body-detecting dogs* began *clearing away debris* as power crews worked to restore electricity to more than 1 million customers in four states.

They also breathed a sigh of relief that the devastation caused by the once-dreaded storm was less severe than that caused by Hurricane Katrina. Texas Gov. Rick Perry *leading the rescue effort* said Saturday he saw plenty of damage during a helicopter tour over the Beaumont-Port Arthur area, but added: "There's none of that just-down-to-the-foundation devastation that we saw out of Mississippi" after Katrina. "The evacuations worked," said R. David Paulison, *acting director* of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

By contrast to Katrina, with its *death toll* of more than 1,000, only one death had been confirmed by Saturday night. One person was killed in Mississippi when a tornado spawned by the hurricane overturned a mobile home. *Unofficial counts by local newspapers* - based on *unconfirmed accounts* from local officials and witnesses - *ran as high as 5*.

*The full scale of the disaster* is only slowly becoming apparent. A series of *weather fronts*, capped by the *tropical depression* in the Gulf of Mexico, *dumped heavy rain* on much of eastern, southern and central regions.

*Washed-out bridges* and roads isolated hundreds of communities. *Landslides (avalanche)* destroyed or damaged houses in dozens of towns and villages. People were carried away by floodwaters.

Large cities, such as Galveston and *ill-starred New Orleans*, were so gravely flooded that streets became canals for boats ferrying furniture from *inundated houses*. In Jasper County, within the Piney Woods of East Texas, trees lying over the roads were making it difficult for sheriff's deputies to *check on people*.

Search and rescue teams working with the Federal Emergency Management Agency arrived late Saturday in Lake Charles, La., in a convoy of about a dozen vehicles *loaded with water, ready-to-eat meals, medical supplies and fuel*. The crews planned to get some rest before getting to work not long after dawn Sunday.

Authorities evacuated 3 million residents and brought in a fleet of dump trucks and sand sacks to pile gravel and rock mixed with lime in front of the dam.

Rita *roared ashore* at 3:30 a.m. EDT close to the Texas-Louisiana border as a *Category 3 hurricane* with top winds of 120 mph and warnings of up to 25 inches of rain. By evening, it was *downgraded to a tropical depression* with top sustained winds of 35 mph as it moved slowly through east Texas toward Shreveport, La.

New Orleans, devastated by Katrina barely three weeks ago, endured a second straight day of new flooding that could seriously *disrupt recovery plans*. The Army Corps of Engineers said it would need at least two weeks *to pump water* from the most heavily flooded neighborhoods after *crews plug a series of levee breaches*.

## ЮГ США ПРИХОДИТ В СЕБЯ ОТ УДАРА "РИТЫ"

Спасательные службы пытаются оценить размеры ущерба от ураганного ветра и обильных осадков.

Федеральное агентство США по чрезвычайным ситуациям (ФЕМА) заявляет о том, что "Рита" нанесла значительный ущерб, но что он оказался менее серьезным, чем ожидалось. Сотрудники ФЕМА говорят, что массовая эвакуация людей принесла свои плоды. Сообщений о жертвах урагана "Рита" не поступало.

Метеорологи уже снизили категорию "Риты" до первой, однако пожары на электростанциях привели к тому, что около двух миллионов жителей Техаса и Луизианы остались без света.

Всего около двух миллионов человек уехали или были эвакуированы из опасной зоны, однако сейчас тысячи из них возвращаются обратно.

"Хотя ветер постепенно ослабел, до сих пор продолжаются сильные дожди. Могут возникнуть наводнения - вплоть до Арканзаса", - сказал он.

По информации Национального центра по наблюдению за ураганами США, самые сильные ветры, обычно окружающие более спокойный центр урагана, достигли побережья около шести часов утра субботы по Гринвичу (час ночи по местному времени). В некоторых местах порывы ветра достигали скорости 193 километров в час.

"Рита" обрушилась на южное побережье США в низинах вдоль границы между штатами Техас и Луизиана. Города Сабин Пасс в Техасе и Кэмерон в Луизиане приняли на себя первый удар. Сообщается о том, что ураган нанес серьезный ущерб одному из НПЗ в Порт Артуре к востоку от Хьюстона.

По предварительным данным, в целом ущерб инфраструктуре нефтедобычи и нефтепереработки в районе побережья Мексиканского залива оказался меньшим, чем ожидалось.

В Новом Орлеане множество домов, пострадавшие от урагана Катрина, вновь оказались под водой. Потоки воды шириной девять метров переливались через дамбу, защищающую город от наводнения, что привело к повторному затоплению значительной части города.

Инженеры продолжают ремонт дамб, который, как ожидается, полностью завершится лишь в июне будущего года.

Сильные дожди прошли в районе озера Чарльз, в штате Луизиана. По сообщениям, порывы шквального ветра нанесли значительный структурный ущерб недвижимости. Микки Берtrand из бомонтской службы спасения рассказал, что работе по тушению пожаров мешал сильный ветер и наводнения.

Сотрудник одной из гостиниц в Бомонте рассказал, что в результате порывов ветра были выбиты стекла и сорвана часть крыши.

Однако власти говорят, что сейчас уже начинают оценивать масштабы разрушений. Мэр Хьюстона Билл Уайт заявил, что город выдержал удар стихии, однако отметил, что на будущее нужно извлечь немало уроков.

**Exercise 6.** Render the following articles into English.

### **СТИХИЙНОЕ БЕДСТВИЕ В ТАДЖИКИСТАНЕ**

По меньшей мере 25 человек погибли и более 70 домов разрушены в результате схода селевого потока, обрушившегося на горную деревню в отдаленном районе на востоке Таджикистана.

Правительственные чиновники сообщили, что сегодня ранним утром внезапное наводнение привело к прорыву плотины и накрыло стремительным потоком камней деревню Дашт в Горном Бадахшане.

Порядка 500 человек остались без крова. Обрушились линии электропередач, разрушены также два моста и участок дороги.

Власти призвали к международной помощи в обеспечении пострадавших временным жильем, пищей и медикаментами. Спасательные команды выясняют, пострадали ли соседние деревни.

По словам корреспондента Би-би-си в регионе, селевые лавины часто случаются в Таджикистане, однако у местных властей недостаточно средств и оборудования для борьбы со стихийными бедствиями.

### **ЦУНАМИ В ЮГО-ВОСТОЧНОЙ АЗИИ СЧИТАЮТ ОДНОЙ ИЗ САМЫХ СТРАШНЫХ КАТАСТРОФ В ИСТОРИИ**

Вызвавшее его землетрясение силой в 9 баллов по шкале Рихтера было самым мощным за последние 40 лет. Число жертв продолжает расти, и не исключено, что трагедия минувшего воскресенья станет в один ряд с самыми страшными катастрофами в истории человечества.

В 1970 году не менее 500 тысяч человек стали жертвами циклона, обрушившегося на Бангладеш. В пострадавших районах не осталось почти ни одного неповрежденного здания

В 1815 году жертвами извержения вулкана Тамбора в Индонезии стали 90 тысяч человек. Выжившие остались без средств к существованию и без возможности собрать хотя бы какой-то урожай. Нынешнее же цунами доказало: трагедии такого рода не знают границ.

### **ЕВРОПА: БОЛЬШАЯ ВОДА И БОЛЬШОЕ ГОРЕ**

Вышедшая из берегов Эльба обрушилась на Дрезден: здесь в четверг вода поднималась со скоростью 20 сантиметров в час; многие мосты города стали непроездными.

В находящемся к северо-западу от Дрездена Магдебурге чрезвычайное положение будет введено в предстоящие выходные, когда, по прогнозам, большая вода дойдет до этого города. Жителям трех районов Магдебурга указали на необходимость к субботе оставить свои дома. Школы уже переоборудуются под временные убежища.

В Праге, а также в Баварии и Австрии тем временем ситуация в последние часы несколько улучшилась: вода начинает уходить.

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