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## **НАШ МНОГООБРАЗНЫЙ МИР**

### **ЧАСТЬ 2**

**УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ II КУРСА**  
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# **OUR DIVERSE WORLD**

## **Module I**

### **United We Stand**



## **Unit 1**

### **Major International Organizations**

#### **Evocation**

#### **Did you know?**

An International Organization is an institution drawing membership from at least three states, having activities in several states, and whose members are held together by a formal agreement. Only a few existed before 1850; several thousand were active in the early 21st century. Some are intergovernmental (e.g., the United Nations), and some are nongovernmental (e.g., Amnesty International). Some have multiple worldwide or regional purposes (e.g., the European Union), and some have single purposes (e.g., the World Intellectual Property Organization). One effect of their proliferation is a stronger sense of interdependence among states, which in turn has stimulated recognition of the need for cooperation to address international and global problems.

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1. Discuss with your partner, what might be the mission of an international organization.

You may need the words: cooperation in economics, etc.; trade; development; coordination;  
foreign policy; to promote, to integrate, defense policy; the economic and social welfare.

2. In a small group make up a cluster "Major International Organizations".

3. From the information on major International Organizations given below choose one organization that you know MOST about and one that you know LEAST about.

### **Realization of Meaning**

Read about the organizations you have chosen. Pay attention to their members and their mission.

### **Major International Organizations**

**Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group (APEC)** was founded in 1989 as a forum to further cooperation on trade and investment between nations of the region and the rest of the world. It is a forum for 21 Pacific Rim countries (formally Member Economies) that seeks to promote free trade and economic cooperation throughout the Asia-Pacific region. However, the criterion for membership is that the member is a separate economy, rather than a state. As a result, APEC uses the term member economies rather than member countries to refer to its members. One result of this criterion is that membership of the forum includes Republic of China (participating under the name "Chinese Taipei") alongside People's Republic of China (see Cross-Strait relations), as well as Hong Kong, which entered APEC as a British colony but it is now a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. Full list of members includes: Aus-

tralia, Brunei, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, United States, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong, People's Republic of China, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Chile, Peru, Russia, Vietnam.

Established in 1989 in response to the growing interdependence of Asia-Pacific economies and the advent of regional economic blocs (such as the European Union) in other parts of the world, APEC works to raise living standards and education levels through sustainable economic growth and to foster a sense of community and an appreciation of shared interests among Asia-Pacific countries. Members account for approximately 40% of the world's population, approximately 54% of the world's gross domestic product and about 44% of world trade.

An annual APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting is attended by the heads of government of all APEC members except the Republic of China (Taiwan), which is represented under the name Chinese Taipei by a ministerial-level official. The location of the meeting rotates annually among the member economies, and until 2011, a famous tradition involved the attending leaders dressing in a national costume of the host member.

APEC has been criticized for failing to clearly define itself or serve a useful purpose. According to the organization, it is "the premier forum for facilitating economic growth, cooperation, trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific region" established to "further enhance economic growth and prosperity for the region and to strengthen the Asia-Pacific community." However, whether it has accomplished anything constructive remains debatable, especially from the viewpoints of European countries that can not take part in the activities of APEC.

**Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)** is a geo-political and economic organization of ten countries located in Southeast Asia, which was formed in 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.[9] Since then, membership has expanded to include Brunei, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. Its aims include accelerating economic growth, social progress, and cultural development among its members, protection of regional peace and stability, and opportunities for member countries to discuss differences peacefully. At the turn of the 21st century, issues shifted to involve a more environmental perspective. The organization started to discuss environmental agreements.

ASEAN covers a land area of 4.46 million km<sup>2</sup>, which is 3% of the total land area of Earth, and has a population of approximately 600 million people, which is 8.8% of the world's population. The sea area of ASEAN is about three times larger than its land counterpart. In 2010, its combined nominal GDP had grown to US\$1.8 trillion. If ASEAN were a single entity, it would rank as the ninth largest economy in the world, behind the United States, China, Japan, Germany, France, Brazil, the United Kingdom, and Italy.

Non-ASEAN countries have criticized ASEAN for being too soft in its approach to promoting human rights and democracy in the junta-led Burma. Despite global outrage at the military crack-down on peaceful protesters in Yangon, ASEAN has refused to suspend Burma as a member and also rejects proposals for economic sanctions. This has caused concern as the European Union, a potential trade partner, has refused to conduct free trade negotiations at a regional level for these political reasons. International observers view it as a "talk shop", which implies that the organization is "big on words but small on action". However, leaders such as the Philippines' Foreign Affairs Secretary, Alberto Romulo, said it is a workshop not a talk shop. Others have also expressed similar sentiment.

Head of the International Institute of Strategic Studies – Asia, Tim Huxley cites the diverse political systems present in the grouping, including many young states, as a barrier to far-reaching cooperation outside the economic sphere. He also asserts that in the absence of an external threat to rally against with the end of the Cold War, ASEAN has begun to be less successful at restraining its members and resolving border disputes such as those between Burma and Thailand and Indonesia and Malaysia.

**Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)**, Russian Sodruzhestvo Nezavisimykh Gosudarstv, is a free association of sovereign states formed in 1991 by Russia and 11 other republics that were formerly part of the Soviet Union. The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) had its origins on Dec. 8, 1991, when the elected leaders of Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus (Belorussia) signed an agreement forming a new association to replace the crumbling Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.). The three Slavic republics were subsequently joined by the Central Asian republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, by the Transcaucasian republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia, and by Moldova. (The remaining former Soviet republics – Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia – declined to join the new organization.) The CIS formally came into being on Dec. 21, 1991, and began operations the following month, with the city of Minsk in Belarus designated as its administrative centre. In August 2008, following an escalation of hostilities between Georgia and Russia over the separatist region of South Ossetia, Georgia announced its intention to withdraw from the CIS. The withdrawal was finalized in August 2009.

The CIS's functions are to coordinate its members' policies regarding their economies, foreign relations, defense, immigration policies, environmental protection, and law enforcement. Its top governmental body is a council composed of the member republics' heads of state (i.e., presidents) and of government

(prime ministers), who are assisted by committees of republic cabinet ministers in key areas such as economics and defense.

*("Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)." Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2012. Web. 17 Apr. 2012. <<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/128945/Commonwealth-of-Independent-States>>.)*

**The Commonwealth**, normally referred to as the Commonwealth and formerly known as the British Commonwealth of Nations is a free association of sovereign states comprising the United Kingdom and a number of its former dependencies who have chosen to maintain ties of friendship and practical cooperation and who acknowledge the British monarch as symbolic head of their association. In 1965 the Commonwealth Secretariat was established in London to organize and coordinate Commonwealth activities. It is an intergovernmental organization of fifty-four independent member states. All but two of these countries (Mozambique and Rwanda) were formerly part of the British Empire, out of which the Commonwealth developed.

The member states cooperate within a framework of common values and goals, as outlined in the Singapore Declaration. These include the promotion of democracy, human rights, good governance, the rule of law, individual liberty, egalitarianism, free trade, multilateralism and world peace. The Commonwealth is not a political union, but an intergovernmental organization in which countries with diverse social, political and economic backgrounds are regarded as equal in status.

Activities of the Commonwealth are carried out through the permanent Commonwealth Secretariat, headed by the Secretary-General, and biennial meetings between Commonwealth Heads of Government. The symbol of their free association is the Head of the Commonwealth, which is a ceremonial position currently held by Queen Elizabeth II. Elizabeth II is also monarch, separately and



independently, of sixteen Commonwealth members, which are known as the "Commonwealth realms".

The Commonwealth is a forum for a number of non-governmental organizations, collectively known as the Commonwealth Family, which are fostered through the intergovernmental Commonwealth Foundation. The Commonwealth Games, the Commonwealth's most visible activity, are a product of one of these organizations. These organizations strengthen the shared culture of the Commonwealth, which extends through common sports, literary heritage, and political and legal practices. Due to this, Commonwealth countries are not considered to be "foreign" to one another. Reflecting this, diplomatic missions between Commonwealth countries are designated as High Commissions rather than embassies.

**European Free Trade Association (EFTA)**, group of four countries – Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland – organized to remove barriers to trade in industrial goods among themselves, but with each nation maintaining its own commercial policy toward countries outside the group. Headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland. It was created in 1960, to promote expansion of free trade. By Dec. 31, 1966, tariffs and quotas between member nations had been eliminated. Members entered into the trade agreements with the EU in 1972 and 1973. In 1992 the EFTA and EU agreed to create a single market – with free flow of goods, services, capital, and labor – among nations of the 2 organizations. Many former EFTA members are now EU members. Headquarters: Geneva.

*("European Free Trade Association (EFTA)." Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2012. Web. 17 Apr. 2012. <<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/196231/European-Free-Trade-Association>>.)*

**European Union (EU)**—known as the European Community (EC) until 1994—is the collective designation of 3 organizations with common membership: the European Economic Community (Common Market), the European Coal and Steel Community, and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). It is an international organization comprising 27 European countries and governing common economic, social, and security policies. Originally confined to Western Europe, the EU has expanded to include several central and eastern European countries. The EU's members are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The EU was created by the Maastricht Treaty, which entered into force on November 1, 1993. The treaty was designed to enhance European political and economic integration by creating a single currency (the euro), a unified foreign and security policy, common citizenship rights, and by advancing cooperation in the areas of immigration, asylum, and judicial affairs.

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

*("European Union (EU)." Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2012. Web. 17 Apr. 2012. <<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/196399/European-Union>>.)*

**What changes have taken place in the EU in the 21-st century?**

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**Group of Eight (G-8)**, formerly Group of 7 (G7), intergovernmental organization that originated in 1975 through informal summit meetings of the leaders of the world's leading industrialized countries (the United States, the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada, and Japan). Canada did not attend the initial meeting in 1975, and the president of the European Commission joined the discussions in 1977. Beginning in 1994, Russia joined the discussions, and the group became known as the Group of 8 (G8), or the "Political Eight"; Russia officially became the eighth member in 1997. The Group of 7 (G7) still functions when the agenda is limited to economic and financial issues.

With no formal charter, a limited bureaucratic structure, and no permanent secretariat, leaders of the G7 discuss major economic issues in an informal setting. The agenda has changed depending on international circumstances – e.g., the oil crises in the 1970s, global environmental issues in the 1980s, economic transition in the formerly communist countries and debt and financial instability in the 1990s, and the special problems facing Africa in the early 21st century. When noneconomic issues such as terrorism, drug trafficking, human rights, regional security, and arms control dominate the discussions, the G8 is convened.

Prior to the annual summits, the leaders' personal representatives (known as "sherpas" – ambassadors, secretaries in foreign offices, or other diplomatic advisers) provide the groundwork for discussions, and follow-up ministerial meetings give specificity to the decisions taken and offer substantive guidance on pertinent issues to the United Nations General Assembly sessions and to International Monetary Fund and World Bank meetings. The G8 meetings, the sites of which are rotated among member states, permit valuable personal relationships to develop. Leaders are better able to establish priorities, give guidance to international organizations, and reach collective decisions. Since the late 1990s the

annual meetings have attracted intense international media attention and anti-globalization demonstrations.

*("Group of Eight (G8)." Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2012. Web. 17 Apr. 2012.*

*<<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/1014329/Group-of-Eight>>.)*

**International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)**, created in 1956, is an intergovernmental organization that facilitates cooperation between the criminal police forces of more than 180 countries. Interpol aims to promote the widest-possible mutual assistance between criminal police forces and to establish and develop institutions likely to contribute to the prevention and suppression of international crime. Headquartered in Lyon, France, it is the only police organization that spans the entire globe.

*("Interpol." Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2012. Web. 17 Apr. 2012.*

*<<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/291580/Interpol>>.)*

**League of Arab States (Arab League)** is a regional organization of Arab states in the Middle East, formed in Cairo in 1945. The founding member states were Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Transjordan (now Jordan), Saudi Arabia, and Yemen. Other members are Libya (1953); Sudan (1956); Tunisia and Morocco (1958); Kuwait (1961); Algeria (1962); Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates (1971); Mauritania (1973); Somalia (1974); the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO; 1976); Djibouti (1977); and the Comoros (1993). (When Yemen was a divided country, from 1967 to 1990, the two regimes were separately represented.) Each member has one vote on the League Council, decisions being binding only on those states that have voted for them.

The aims of the league in 1945 were to strengthen and coordinate the political, cultural, economic, and social programs of its members and to mediate disputes among them or between them and third parties. The signing on April 13, 1950, of an agreement on joint defense and economic cooperation also committed the signatories to coordination of military defense measures.

In its early years, the Arab League concentrated mainly on economic, cultural, and social programs. In 1959 it held the first Arab petroleum congress and in 1964 established the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO). Also in 1964, despite objections by Jordan, the league admitted the PLO as the representative of all Palestinians. Under the leadership of Mahmoud Riad, the third secretary-general (1972–79), political activity increased. The league, however, was weakened by internal dissension on political issues, especially those concerning Israel and the Palestinians. After Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel on March 26, 1979, the other members of the Arab League voted to suspend Egypt's membership and to transfer the league's headquarters from Cairo to Tunis. Egypt was reinstated as a member of the Arab League in 1989, and the league's headquarters returned to Cairo in 1990.

The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990 and the later involvement, at the request of Saudi Arabia, of Western countries—mainly the United States—in ridding Kuwait of Iraqi presence caused a deep rift in the league. Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Morocco, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Lebanon, Djibouti, and Somalia endorsed the presence of foreign troops in Saudi Arabia, and all but the last three had some degree (however slight) of military involvement in the war.

The Arab League was forced to adapt to sudden changes in the Arab world when popular protests known as the Arab Spring broke out in several countries in the

Middle East and North Africa in late 2010 and early 2011. In March 2011 the Arab League voted to support the imposition of a no-fly zone over Libya to protect opponents of the regime of Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi from air attacks by loyalist forces. The no-fly zone evolved into a wider international military intervention that contributed to Qaddafi's overthrow in August.

In early November 2011 the Arab League announced that it had reached an agreement with the Syrian government to end its bloody ten-month campaign against peaceful protesters in Syria. Less than two weeks later, amid reports that the Syrian forces had continued to kill protesters in spite of the agreement, the Arab League voted to suspend Syria's membership. Headquarters: Cairo.

*("Arab League." Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2012. Web. 17 Apr. 2012.*

*<<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/31483/Arab-League>>)*

**Organization of American States (OAS)** was formed Bogotá, Colombia, in 1948. It was formed to promote economic, military, and cultural cooperation among its members, which include almost all of the independent states of the Western Hemisphere. The OAS's main goals are to prevent any outside state's intervention in the Western Hemisphere and to maintain peace between the various states within the hemisphere. Headquarters: Washington, DC.

*("Organization of American States (OAS)." Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2012. Web. 17 Apr. 2012.*

*<<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/20243/Organization-of-American-States>>.)*

**Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)** is an international organization founded in 1961 to stimulate economic progress and

world trade. Current members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Member countries produce two-thirds of the world's goods and services.

One of the fundamental purposes of the OECD is to achieve the highest possible economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in member countries; at the same time it emphasizes maintaining financial stability. The organization has attempted to reach this goal by liberalizing international trade and the movement of capital between countries. A further major goal is the coordination of economic aid to developing countries.

Lacking the power to enforce its decisions, the OECD is essentially a consultative assembly that pursues its program through moral suasion, conferences, seminars, and numerous publications. Although the rule of unanimity inhibits its impact on member countries, the OECD is considered to have a significant influence as an advisory body. By maintaining contact with many governmental and international agencies, such as the International Monetary Fund, the organization has become a clearinghouse for a vast amount of economic data. It publishes hundreds of titles annually on a variety of subjects that include agriculture, scientific research, capital markets, tax structures, energy resources, lumber, air pollution, educational development, and development assistance. Its bi-monthly magazine, *The OECD Observer*, constitutes a useful source of information on economic and related social matters. Annual evaluations of individual member countries' economies are also issued. Headquarters: Paris.

*("Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)." Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2012. Web. 17 Apr. 2012.*

*<<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/178340/Organisation-for-Economic-Co-operation-and-Development>>.*)

**Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)** is a multinational organization that was established to coordinate the petroleum policies of its members and to provide member states with technical and economic aid. OPEC was established in 1960, and was formally constituted in January 1961 by five countries: Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, and Venezuela. Members admitted afterward include Qatar (1961), Indonesia and Libya (1962), Abū Ḥabī (1967), Algeria (1969), Nigeria (1971), Ecuador (1973), and Angola (2007). The United Arab Emirates—which includes Abū Ḥabī (the largest of the emirates), and some others —assumed Abū Ḥabī's membership in the 1970s. Gabon, which had joined in 1975, withdrew in January 1995, but it had relatively insignificant oil reserves. Ecuador suspended its membership from OPEC from December 1992 until October 2007, while Indonesia suspended its membership beginning in January 2009.

OPEC's headquarters, first located in Geneva, moved to Vienna in 1965. OPEC members coordinate policies on oil prices, production, and related matters at semiannual and special meetings of the OPEC Conference.

OPEC members collectively own about two-thirds of the world's proven petroleum reserves and account for two-fifths of world oil production. Members differ in a variety of ways, including the size of oil reserves, geography, religion, and economic and political interests. Four members—Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates—have very large per capita oil reserves; they



also are relatively strong financially and thus have considerable flexibility in adjusting their production. Saudi Arabia, which has the largest reserves and a relatively small (but fast-growing) population, has traditionally played a dominant role in determining overall production and prices.

Because OPEC has been beset by numerous conflicts throughout its history, some experts have concluded that it is not a cartel—or at least not an effective one—and that it has little, if any, influence over the amount of oil produced or its price. Other experts believe that OPEC is an effective cartel, though it has not been equally effective at all times. The debate largely centers on semantics and the definition of what constitutes a cartel. Those who argue that OPEC is not a cartel emphasize the sovereignty of each member country, the inherent problems of coordinating price and production policies, and the tendency of countries to renege on prior agreements at ministerial meetings. Those who claim that OPEC is a cartel argue that production costs in the Persian Gulf are generally less than 10 percent of the price charged and that prices would decline toward those costs in the absence of coordination by OPEC.

The influence of individual OPEC members on the organization and on the oil market usually depends on their levels of reserves and production. Saudi Arabia, which controls about one-third of OPEC's total oil reserves, plays a leading role in the organization. Other important members are Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates, whose combined reserves are significantly greater than those of Saudi Arabia. Kuwait, which has a very small population, has shown a willingness to cut production relative to the size of its reserves, whereas Iran and Iraq, both with large and growing populations, have generally produced at high levels relative to reserves. Revolutions and wars have impaired the ability of some OPEC members to maintain high levels of production. Headquarters: Vienna.

*("OPEC." Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2012. Web. 17 Apr. 2012.*

*<<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/454413/OPEC>>.*)

**Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)**, formerly (1972–94) Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, is an organization of representatives of virtually all the states of Europe, as well as the United States and Canada, committed to formalizing decisions on important questions affecting the security and stability of the European continent as a whole. Its headquarters is in Vienna.

The organization was established in 1972, and its first conference (1973–75) was attended by all 33 countries of Europe (with the exception of Albania) and by the United States and Canada. The conference culminated in the signing on August 1, 1975, of the Helsinki Accords, in which the American- and Soviet-led alliances (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact, respectively) recognized the inviolability of the post-World War II frontiers in Europe and committed themselves to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms. Follow-up conferences were held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia (now in Serbia), in 1977–78; Madrid, Spain, in 1980–83; and Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, in 1985. Heads of state or government meet every two to three years.

After communist governments collapsed across Eastern Europe in 1989 and the reunification of Germany became inevitable in 1990, a second major summit meeting was held in November in Paris to formally end the long-standing confrontation between the Western and Soviet blocs in Europe. The number of members was reduced from 35 to 34 by the reunification of Germany that October. The Paris summit was marked by the adoption of a Charter of Paris for a New Europe, which expanded the organization's role and established permanent institutions. In 1991 Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania became members, and Rus-

sia assumed the seat held by the former Soviet Union. In 1992 the other republics formerly of the Soviet Union also became members, as did Albania. Headquarters: Vienna.

*("Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)." Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2012. Web. 17 Apr. 2012.*

*<<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/532063/Organization-for-Security-and-Cooperation-in-Europe>>.)*

**UNESCO**, acronym for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that was outlined in a constitution signed November 16, 1945. The constitution, which entered into force in 1946, called for the promotion of international collaboration in education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law, and human rights along with fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the UN Charter. The agency's permanent headquarters is in Paris, France.

UNESCO's initial emphasis was on rebuilding schools, libraries, and museums that had been destroyed in Europe during World War II. Since then its activities have been mainly facilitative, aimed at assisting, supporting, and complementing the national efforts of member states to eliminate illiteracy and to extend free education. UNESCO also seeks to encourage the free exchange of ideas and knowledge by organizing conferences and providing clearinghouse and exchange services.

As many less-developed countries joined the UN beginning in the 1950s, UNESCO began to devote more resources to their problems, which included poverty, high rates of illiteracy, and underdevelopment. During the 1980s

UNESCO was criticized by the United States and other countries for its alleged anti-Western approach to cultural issues and for the sustained expansion of its budget. These issues prompted the United States to withdraw from the organization in 1984, and the United Kingdom and Singapore withdrew a year later. After the election victory of the Labor Party in 1997, the United Kingdom rejoined UNESCO, and the United States and Singapore followed suit in 2003 and 2007, respectively. In 2011 UNESCO approved full membership for Palestine. Following the vote, the United States announced that it would no longer contribute funds to the organization, because of congressional legislation that prohibits the financing of any UN agency that admits Palestine as a full member.

Besides its support of educational and science programs, UNESCO is also involved in efforts to protect the natural environment and humanity's common cultural heritage. For example, in the 1960s UNESCO helped sponsor efforts to save ancient Egyptian monuments from the waters of the Aswan High Dam, and in 1972 it sponsored an international agreement to establish a World Heritage List of cultural sites and natural areas that would enjoy government protection. In the 1980s a controversial study by UNESCO's International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems, headed by the Irish statesman and Nobel Peace laureate Seán MacBride, proposed a New World Information and Communication Order that would treat communication and freedom of information as basic human rights and seek to eliminate the gap in communications capabilities between developing and developed countries.

Each member state has one vote in UNESCO's General Conference, which meets every two years to set the agency's budget, its program of activities, and the scale of contributions made by member states to the agency. The 58-member Executive Board, which is elected by the General Conference, generally meets twice each year to give advice and direction to the agency's work. The Secretar-

iat is the agency's backbone and is headed by a director general appointed by the General Conference for a six-year term.

Today UNESCO has 196 Member States and eight Associate Members. Most of the field offices are "cluster" offices covering three or more countries; there are also national and regional offices. UNESCO pursues its objectives through five major programs: education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture, and communication and information. Projects sponsored by UNESCO include literacy, technical, and teacher-training programs; international science programs; the promotion of independent media and freedom of the press; regional and cultural history projects; the promotion of cultural diversity; international cooperation agreements to secure the world cultural and natural heritage (World Heritage Sites) and to preserve human rights, and attempts to bridge the worldwide digital divide. It is also a member of the United Nations Development Group.

("UNESCO." *Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2012. Web. 17 Apr. 2012.*

<<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/616410/UNESCO>>.)

## **Reflection**

1. *Make a vocabulary cluster that will help you describe an international organization professionally.*

### ***A Helpful Hint!***

The authentic reading materials of the unit give you a lucky chance to start developing your own professional vocabulary. The list below may be a springboard for your future professional discussions. Don't get discouraged by the length of the list. The more you read for your major in English, the more familiar the sophisticated words will become. It just takes time to learn. Play with

new words: group them according to different principles; memorize their translation, definition and synonyms; see how they are used in context; compile a glossary under several subtitles. The possibilities are endless!

2. Give their definitions and Russian equivalents. Add them to your professional glossary. You may add your own words and phrases to the following list:

forum	
to further (= to advance, to promote)	
cooperation on (trade, investment, etc.)	
between/among nations/states	
headquarters	
to facilitate (= assist, help)	
to foster	
to accelerate	
issue	
to shift	
to involve	
entity	
to suspend (from membership)	
to reject	
barrier	
an external threat	
rally	
sovereign	

to decline	
escalation	
to acknowledge	
framework	
egalitarianism	
multilateralism	
diverse	
permanent	
heritage	
to eliminate	
to comprise	
to be confined	
to expand	
to enhance	
asylum	
summit	
agenda	
charter	
bureaucratic	
to convene	
sherpa	
substantive	
pertinent	
mutual	
suppression	
to vote	
to coordinate	

to sign an agreement /treaty	
to commit	
invasion	
involvement	
to endorse	
to adapt to	
to stimulate	
to emphasize	
to pursue	
impact	
to assume	
to withdraw	
per capita	
dominant	
to determine	
cartel	
to claim	
to decline	
to impair	
long-standing	
confrontation	
to proclaim	
collaboration	
to encourage	
illiteracy	
to prohibit	
to enjoy (government protection, etc.)	




3. Make a short presentation. Speak about the two organizations of your choice you have read about. Using other sources add the latest information to the facts given in the manual.
4. While listening to your groupmates feel free to ask questions that you may have.
5. Go back to your pre-reading cluster and make the necessary additions.
6. Develop your own project and make a presentation on an organization that you think **should** exist. Cover the following points:
  - ✓ The name of the organization
  - ✓ The goals of the organization
  - ✓ The members of the organization
  - ✓ The arguments in favor of the necessity of the organization.
5. Enjoy the creativity of each presentation and comment on the author's idea.

## Unit 2

### We are the Peoples...

#### Evocation 1



1. Look at the picture above. What information about the UN does it give?



2. Look at the picture above and think when it might have been taken. Explain why you think so.

3. Read about the following facts. Are they new to you? What do they help us understand?

### **Did You Know?**

Originally English and French were established as working languages at the UN. Later, Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Spanish were added as working languages in the General Assembly and in the Economic and Social Council. Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish are the working languages of the Security Council.

### **Did You Know?**

Since 1945, the UN has assisted in negotiating more than 170 peace settlements that have ended regional conflicts.

Each of you heard about the UN. But what exactly do you know about it?

4. Brainstorm in small groups choosing one of the categories:

- a) UN history;
- b) UN Headquarters;
- c) UN purposes;
- d) UN members;
- e) UN organization.

5. Present your information to the class.

### **Realization of Meaning**

1. Explore the Roster of the United Nations on the website:

- ✓ How many countries were first Member States of the UN?
- ✓ How has the UN grown from 1945 up to 2011? (You may also refer to p.p. 69-72)

- ✓ Go to <http://www.un.org/en/members/growth.shtml> to find out how the countries marked by + changed their names:
- ✓ What are the UN's newest Member States?
  - 2006                      ?
  - 2011                      ?
- ✓ How many countries are Member States of the UN today?
- ✓ Learn how to pronounce the names of these countries.
- ✓ Enjoy the challenge of finding them on the map.

## Reflection

1. In what category of information about the UN your expertise has changed and how has it changed?
2. The list of countries (p.p. 76-82) is in alphabetic order. Compile your roster of the UN members according to your own principle.

## Evocation 2

1. What other categories of information about the UN you would like to enrich?
2. Analyze the following key words. Give their definitions and Russian equivalents. Add them to your professional glossary.

to establish	
maintenance of world peace	
the charter	
permanent members	
the Security Council	
majority	

to achieve international cooperation	
human rights and fundamental freedoms	

*3. Read the following facts. Are they new to you? How are these facts connected with each other?*

### **Did You Know?**

Turkmenistan occupied the first seat in the General Assembly Hall at the 66th session – the delegation of Turkmenistan sat at the first desk at the right of the President – and the other countries followed in the English alphabetical order.

### **Did You Know?**

At the beginning of each regular session, the UNGA holds a general debate, usually addressed by heads of state and government, in which Member States express their views on the most pressing international issues.

### **Did You Know?**

For the first time in the 66-year history of the United Nations, a woman spoke first in the general debate - President Dilma Rousseff, of Brazil.

## **Realization of Meaning**

*Read the given selections. Find additional information to give answers to the questions in bold type.*

### **Selection A**

#### **United Nations**

UN headquarters is in New York, NY, between First Ave. and Roosevelt Drive and E.42<sup>d</sup> St. and E.48<sup>th</sup> St. The General Assembly Bldg., Secretariat, Conference and Library bldgs. are interconnected.

Some 52,200 people work in the UN system, which includes the Secretariat and 30 other organizations.

The UN has its own post office originating its own stamps.

The UN was founded after World War II to replace the League of Nations.

### **What do you know about the League of Nations?**

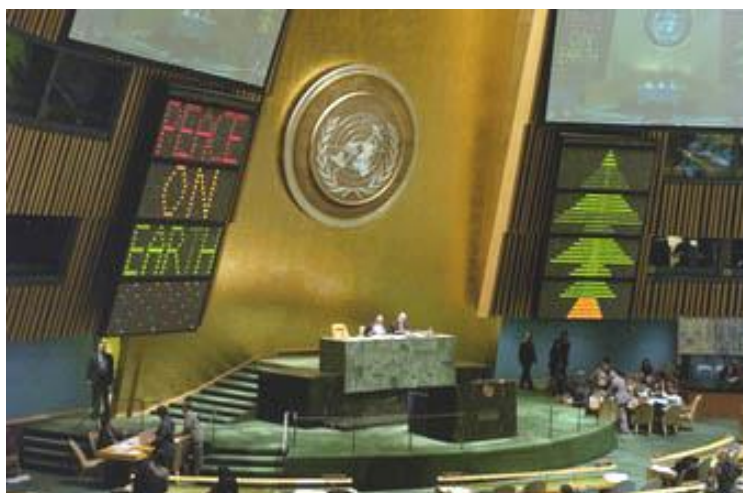
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Proposal to establish an organization of nations for maintenance of world peace led to convening of the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, Apr.25-June 26, 1945, where the charter of the United Nations was drawn up.

The charter was signed June 26 by 50 nations, and by Poland, one of the original 51 members of the United Nations, on Oct.15, 1945. The charter came into effect Oct.24, 1945, upon ratification by the permanent members of the Security Council and a majority of other signatories.



The purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to achieve international cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems

and in promoting for human rights and fundamental freedoms; to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

Visitors to the UN: Headquarters is open to the public every day except Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day. Guided tours are given approximately every half hour from 9:15A.M. daily, except on weekends in January and February.

## **Selection B**

### **Organization of the United Nations**

There are 193 member states, including every internationally recognized sovereign state in the world but Vatican City. From its offices around the world, the UN and its specialized agencies decide on substantive and administrative issues in regular meetings held throughout the year. The organization has six principal organs: *the General Assembly* (the main deliberative assembly); *the Security Council* (for deciding certain resolutions for peace and security); *the Economic and Social Council* (for assisting in promoting international economic and social cooperation and development); *the Secretariat* (for providing studies, information, and facilities needed by the UN); *the International Court of Justice* (the primary judicial organ); and *the United Nations Trusteeship Council* (which is currently inactive). Other prominent UN System agencies include the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Food Program (WFP) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The UN's most prominent position is Secretary-General. The Secretary General reports to the General assembly and may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that threatens international peace.

**Who is the Secretary General today and what country is he from?**

---

The United Nations Headquarters resides in international territory in New York City, with further main offices at Geneva, Nairobi, and Vienna. The organization is financed from assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states, and has six official languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.

### **Why are these languages the official UN languages?**

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**General Assembly.** The General Assembly is composed of representatives of all the member nations. Each nation is entitled to one vote.

The General Assembly meets in regular annual sessions and in special sessions when necessary. Special sessions are convoked by the secretary general at the request of the Security Council or of the majority of the members of the UN.

The UNGA's regular session begins each year on a Tuesday, on the third week of September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day.

The UNGA meets each year in regular session, intensively from September to December, and resumes in January until all issues on the agenda are addressed – which often is just before the next session starts. The 65-th regular session of United Nations General Assembly is dated in archives 2010-2011.

### **What do you know about the last regular session of the UN General Assembly?**

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On important questions a two-thirds majority of members present and voting is required; on other questions a simple majority is sufficient.

The General assembly must approve the UN budget and apportion expenses among members. A member in arrears can lose its vote if the amount of arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due for the preceding 2 full years.

**Security Council.** The Security Council consists of 15 members, 5 with permanent seats. The remaining 10 are elected for 2-year terms by the General assembly. They are not eligible for immediate reelection. Permanent members of the Council are: China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, and the United States.

**Which countries are non permanent members today  
and when do their terms expire?**

#	Country	Date

The Security Council has the primary responsibility within the UN for maintaining international peace and security. The Council may investigate any dispute that threatens international peace and security.

Any member of the UN at the UN headquarters may, if invited by the Council, participate in its discussions and a nation not a member of the UN may appear if it is a party to a dispute.

Decisions on procedural questions are made by an affirmative vote of 9 members on all other matters. The affirmative vote of 9 members must include the concurring votes of all permanent members; it is this clause which gives rise to the so-called veto power of permanent members. A party to a dispute must refrain from voting.

The Security Council directs the various peacekeeping forces deployed through the world.

**Economic and Social Council.** The Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected by the General Assembly for 3-year terms. The council is responsible for carrying out UN functions with regard to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters. It meets once a year.

**Trusteeship Council** - one of the principal organs of the United Nations—was established to help ensure that trust territories were administered in the best interests of their 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. The last was Palau, formerly part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which became a member state of the United Nations in December 1994.

Its mission fulfilled, the Trusteeship Council suspended its operation on 1 November 1994, and although under the United Nations Charter it continues to exist on paper, its future role and even existence remains uncertain.

The Council amended its rules of procedure to drop the obligation to meet annually and agreed to meet as the occasion required. It now meets by its own decision, the decision of its President, at a request from a majority of its members, or at a request from the General Assembly or Security Council.

**Secretariat.** The Secretary General is the Chief administrative Officer of the UN.

**International Court of Justice (World Court).** The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the UN.

The Court has jurisdiction over cases which parties submit to it and matters especially provided for in the charter or in treaties. The Court gives advisory opinions and renders judgments. If any party to a case fails to heed a judgment, the other party may recourse to the Security Council.

The 15 judges are elected for 9-year terms by the General assembly and the Security Council. The Court remains permanently in session, except during vacations. All questions are decided by majority. The International Court of Justice sits in the Hague, Netherlands.

## Reflection

1. Give the definitions and Russian equivalents to the following vocabulary items. Add them to your professional glossary.

to convene (= to gather, to convene) a conference/session	
to draw up	

upon ratification by smb	
signatory	
to harmonize	
to attain	
The General As- sembly	
to be entitled to vote	
at the request of	
sufficient	
to require a simple majority	
to be eligible for (reelection)	
primary (= fun- damental, main, essential)	
a party to a dis- pute	
to make decisions by an affirmative vote of ... mem- bers	
concurring votes	
veto power	
to refrain from (voting)	
with regard to	

to have jurisdiction over (cases which parties submit to it / court)	
to give advisory opinions	
to render judgments	
to be decided by majority	

2. Make up a vocabulary cluster on the topic.
3. Exchange it with your partner.
4. In your small group make a cluster for the information category you chose before reading the materials of the unit. Present it to the class.
5. Make up discussion questions about the current issues UN members are concerned about.
6. Discuss the issues.
7. Discuss what changes you think are necessary to make the UN activities more effective.

## Module II

### Ensnared in World-Wide Web



## Unit 1

### Communication across the Globe



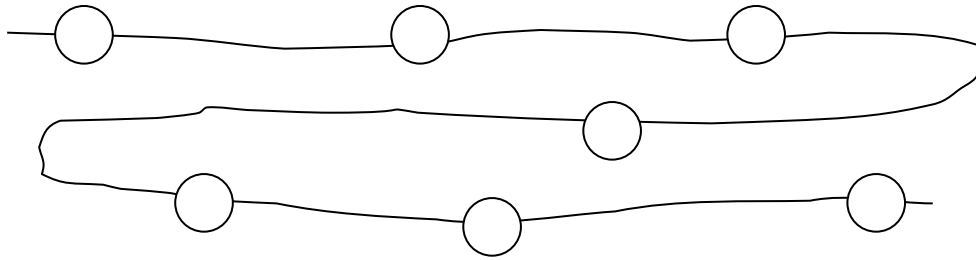
### Evocation

Across the globe instant communication is available with faxes, computers, e-mail and Internet.

1. Brainstorm to answer the following questions:

- ✓ What do you think about these advances in communication?
- ✓ How could they help you in your chosen profession?
- ✓ Overall, do you think instant communication is a positive or a negative thing?

2. Work in groups of three. Before reading the information given below try to fill in the gaps in the timeline using your background knowledge:



3. Make the changes in your timeline using the information given below.

## **From Cold War Communication to the Internet: a Timeline**

### **1960s**

The Internet begins during the Cold War. The American government is concerned that a nuclear attack by the Soviet Union would destroy all the communication systems. Scientists and military strategists create a system that would survive a nuclear attack.

### **1969**

The system begins operating as ARPANET. It has four computers. Scientists send messages to each other. This is the beginning of e-mail.

### **1970s**

The Internet is a network of computers that send messages from one location (called a server) to another. Messages bounce around from location to location until they end up at the right place. Other networks start linking to ARPANET.

### **1990**

The World Wide Web begins. Two computer scientists in Switzerland develop a system in which any kind of computer in the world can read information sent over the Internet. Anyone with a computer, a modem and a telephone line connected to an Internet-linked machine can have access to the Web.

## **1995**

Private citizens, scientists, academics and organizations now have Web sites on almost every topic. Business people advertise their products and services in "virtual stores" on the Web.

"Search engines" organize Web sites so that information can be found quickly. Using a search engine is like telling a reference librarian you'd like to read about cats, and having her point out 1,000 books on the subject. Of course, if you ask for a narrower topic, Siamese cats, for example, the search engine/librarian will show you where to find only 200 sites/books.

## **1997**

15% of American adults use the Internet for work or pleasure.

PC Magazine reports that 51% of Web users surf ten hours or more per week. The average is about 13 hours a week.

The American Psychological Association reports that Internet addiction is a mental health problem on the rise. 10 million Web surfers (half of the Americans online) have become hooked on chat rooms, online fantasy games and surfing for information to the point where it is wrecking their lives.

## **2005**

203,824,428 Internet users in the USA.

## **What about 2012?**

---

## **What about your native country?**

---



## Realization of Meaning

Read the text and be ready to do multiple choice reading comprehension test.

From the information above you know that the Internet, **a global computer network** which embraces millions of users all over the world began in the United States in 1969 as a military experiment. (It was designed to survive a nuclear war). Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest path available from one computer to another. Because of this, any two computers on the Internet will be able to stay in touch with each other as long as there is a single route between them. This technology is called Packet switching. Owing to this technology, if some computers on the network are knocked out (by a nuclear explosion, for example), information will just route around them. One such packet switching network already survived a war. It was the Iraqi computer network which was not knocked out during the Gulf War.

Most of the Internet host computers (more than 50%) are in the United States, while the rest are located in more than 100 countries. Although the number of host computers can be counted fairly accurately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet, there are millions, and their number is growing by thousands each month worldwide.

The most popular Internet service is **e-mail**. Most of the people who **have access to the Internet** use the network only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. In many developing countries the Internet may **provide** businessmen **with a reliable alternative to** the expensive and unreliable telecommunication systems of these countries. Commercial users can communicate over the Internet with the rest of the world and can do it very cheaply. When they send e-mail messages, they only have to pay for phone calls to their local service providers, not for calls across their countries or around the world. But who actually pays

for sending e-mail messages over the Internet long-distances, around the world? The answer is very simple: a user pays his/her service provider a monthly or an hourly fee. Part of this fee goes towards its costs to connect to a larger service provider. And part of the fee, got by the larger provider goes to cover its cost of running a worldwide network of wires and wireless stations.

But saving money is only the first step. If people see that they can make money from the Internet, commercial use of this network will drastically increase. For example, some western architecture companies already transmit their basic designs and concepts over the Internet into China, where they are reworked and refined by skilled - but inexpensive - Chinese computer-aided-design specialists.

However, some problems remain. The most important is security. When you send an e-mail message to somebody, this message can travel through many different networks and computers. The data are constantly being directed towards its destination by special computers called routers. Because of this, it is possible to get into any of the computers along the route, **intercept** and even change the data being sent over the Internet. In spite of the fact that there are many encoding programs available, nearly all the information is transmitted without any form of **encoding**. But when it becomes necessary to send important information over the network, these encoding programs may be useful. Some American banks and companies even **conduct transactions over the Internet**. However, there are still both commercial and technical problems which will take time to be resolved.

### ***A Helpful Hint!***

***Reading Comprehension test*** usually has the following formats:

- ✓ True / false statements
- ✓ Multiple choice (complete the sentences / choose the best answer to the questions).

The assignments usually focus on several aspects:

- ✓ Main idea (of the text or paragraph)
- ✓ Specific details
- ✓ Facts and figures
- ✓ Wording (synonyms, opposites, meaning)
- ✓ Back reference

If the assignment is given alongside with the text, study the tasks thoroughly BEFORE reading. To save time do the easiest tasks first.

Choose the best ending to the following sentences:

A. The Internet was designed for...

- 1) scientific purposes.
- 2) business success.
- 3) academic achievements.
- 4) an Army project.

B. Packet switching assumes...

- 1) multiple routes between the computers.
- 2) a single route.
- 3) the shortest route.
- 4) that any two computers can stay in touch all the time.

C. Packet switching technology...

- 1) hasn't been checked in practice.
- 2) has been tested in a real situation.
- 3) has proved useless.
- 4) is under testing.

D. Nobody knows how many.....

- 1) host computers exist.
- 2) computer users work in the Internet.

- 3) countries use this network.
- 4) host computers there are in the USA.

E. E-mail is...

- 1) expensive.
- 2) cheap.
- 3) complicated.
- 4) developing.

F. When you send e-mail you pay...

- 1) for the service to a local provider.
- 2) for long-distance phone calls.
- 3) for phone calls across the country.
- 4) nothing.

G. The Internet is not used for...

- 1) getting information.
- 2) bank operations.
- 3) correspondence.
- 4) resource exploration.

H. Western companies use the Internet to...

- 1) get the best specialists.
- 2) get the cheapest professionals.
- 3) reduce their workforce.
- 4) invest money.

I. Routers are...

- 1) paths along which information goes.
- 2) computer users.
- 3) computers which direct information.
- 4) e-mail messages.

J. The most actual problem with the Internet now is...

- 1) protection of information.
- 2) commercial links.
- 3) maintenance of the world—wide network.
- 4) saving money.

### **Reflection**

1. Give the summary of the text.
2. Make up discussion questions.
3. Discuss the issues in class.

### **Unit 2**



### **Evocation**

1. Brainstorm to answer the following questions:
  - ✓ Are teenagers the perfect audience for the Internet? Why or why not?
  - ✓ How long have you been using the Internet? What for?

## Did you know?

According to the statistics young people spend only 15 per cent of their “Internet” life on studies. How can you comment on the fact?

## Realization of Meaning

While reading the text find the answers to the following comprehension questions:

- ✓ Why are marketers having difficulty selling to teens on the Web?
- ✓ Why do teens use the Web?
- ✓ What sites do they like and why?
- ✓ What do teens dislike about Web sites?

## Where the boys and girls are: Teens and the Web

Teenagers, after all, handle technology with an ease the rest of us can only envy.

They grew up with personal computers. Increasingly, they are **on-line** both at home and at school. And, as marketers well know, they love to spend money on clothes, music, gadgets and food. All of that should make teens among the most sought-after—and potentially **lucrative**—**surfers** in **cyberspace**.

But they can be as **elusive** as they are desirable. Teens are **zappers**, trained by years of television viewing to flip channels without hesitation. On the Web, that translates into restless **roaming from site to site**. Drawing in adolescents long enough for a marketer to show them ads and maybe even sell them something is a formidable challenge.

So what appeals to this **coveted audience**? To find out, we sat down with a group of teens to talk about their Internet travels—at least, the ones they're willing to admit to. The young men and women, students at Danbury High

School in Danbury, Conn., ranged from **Net dilettantes** to four-hour-a-day **addicts**. And while it's hard to capture their Web habits simply, some broad themes did emerge — as well as some of their specific likes and dislikes.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about teenagers on the Web is that they don't play favorites. Most of the teens on our panel tend **to hop from one site to the next** instead of **hanging out at an electronic home base**. "I don't have any Web sites that I really **frequent**," says Karl Schmitz, age 16, who spends about a half-hour each day on line. With so many sites and so little time, Mr. Schmitz says, it is easy **to get sidetracked by the Web's endlessly interlocking links**. "There's so much stuff out there," he says. "If I go to one site, it'll lead to four or five others."

When sites do manage to earn repeat visits, they often **cater to** fairly narrow interests—not to a broader slice of the teen demographic. That appeared especially true in the realm of music. The Web hosts a number of broad sites devoted to re-viewing the latest developments in rock, alternative and hip-hop music. Yet the music sites mentioned by the teens on our panel were narrower productions dedicated to individual bands.

Other sites that successfully attract teens have no age focus whatsoever. **Search engines** and **directories** like Excite and Yahoo were among the examples cited by our panel. Nick DeChellis, 16, has become a frequent visitor to Quote.com, a financial-information site catering to investors. Mr. DeChellis recently took up investing as a hobby, putting money into a stock to learn more about the market. Now he calls up Quote.com "every day...when my modem works."

Already, some teens are growing **jaded** about the supposed entertainment to be found on the Web. Says Lauren Isaac, 17: "The majority of the time I use the Internet, it's really for schoolwork, research and that sort of thing." For example, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's site proved invaluable for a physics class project about the Mir space station. Beyond such nuts-

and-bolts uses, Ms. Isaac says, she simply doesn't find that much that interests her. "I don't go on it just to go on it," she says. "I just don't have the patience."

Teen surfers also find their patience taxed by the same Web **flaws** that plague the rest of us, especially the slow crawl at which many pages beam onto screens. Those **excruciating** waits are even more annoying, they say, when the culprit slowing the **download** is a splashy advertisement, not the requested information. "As soon as ads come on, I just click cancel," says Matthew Kallinikos, 17.

Most of our group also **bemoaned the junk messages** flooding their **electronic mailboxes**. And several mentioned an irritation familiar to any frequent user: links to Web pages that, when a user attempts to call them up, turn out to be out of date.



Here's a closer look at a few specific sites that grabbed the attention of some teens in our group:

Peter Robertine, 17, likes the Official Aerosmith World Wide Web Site (<http://www.aerosmith.com>). "It's my favorite band," he says. Mr. Robertine learned about the site from the booklet that accompanied Aerosmith's latest compact disk, "Nine Lives." At the elaborate site, visitors can keep tabs on the rock band's concert tour, vote on their favorite songs or gab with other fans in an electronic chat room. One section, the Aero Dome, offers biographies of Steven Tyler, Joe Perry and other band members. In the Aerosmithsonian Lounge, visitors can download audio and video clips of interviews and songs, including some studio outtakes and unreleased versions.

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Randy Dillard, 16, also singles out the site of a band, the Hip-hop group Wu-Tang Clan (<http://www.wutang.com>). Here, too, are musician biographies, photographs, lyrics (including some licentious rhymes that earned parental advisories on the group's albums) and interviews. But Wu-Tang Clan's official site goes a step further by presenting an on-line catalog of merchandise dubbed Wu-Wear. Items for sale include: "crop top" T-shirts for women at \$24 each; embroidered sweat-shirts for \$75; and velour posters with the group's logo for \$15. Visitors can select items, type in a credit-card number and complete an order over the Web—something Mr. Dillard did earlier this year, when he ordered a shirt.

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Amy Pan, 15, favors the site of clothing retailer Gap Inc. (<http://www.gap.com>). Among other options, the site allows visitors to locate the nearest Gap store, enter contests to win Gap merchandise and **browse** different colors of nail polish. The site also includes press releases and other corporate information, but the emphasis is clearly on fashion.

Ms. Pan, who has already constructed her own web page, was most impressed with a feature called Get Dressed Interactive. A sketch of a man or woman clad only in underwear appears on the screen—the high-tech equivalent of a paper doll. Next to the figure, drawings depict shirts, jeans, jackets and accessories. By dragging articles of clothing, a visitor can dress the doll to his or her taste, clicking items to change their color and comparing the appearance of various ensembles. It was difficult to get the feature (which requires special software called Shockwave) to work right the first time, Ms. Pan says. But, she adds, "I like it."

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After our panel members showed us sites they like, we asked them to evaluate a few other that hope **to tap teens as an audience**. Here's what they said:

At React (<http://www.react.com>), a site that proclaims itself "the Webzine where teens make news," our group was far from wowed. "It looks like it's for

little kids," says Mr. Dillard, who was especially turned off by a screen background that depicted rows of cartoonish faces. Among the menu options: School lunch: This poll bites" and "Reviled bands quiz." The teens on our group say they generally don't find on-line polls or quizzes interesting.

React, produced by Advance Magazine Publications Inc., is the Web complement to a print magazine by the same name. Mr. DeChellis says he usually doesn't enjoy reading magazine-style material on-line. Unlike a print magazine, he says, "You can't flip through the whole thing at your own pace. You have to go through one screen at a time."

Sony Corp.'s The Station site (<http://station.sony.com>), an on-line bazaar of games, music and soap-opera information **aimed at** teens and college students, wasn't singled out by any of our group as a favored site. But Ms. Pan, the heaviest Web user in the group and **a devotee of** electronic chat rooms, says she had visited it before for its Station Chat function.

When the other members of our group try **to explore the chat room**, they are immediately confronted with a screen with a registration form asking their name, address, birth date, gender and ZIP code. Most members in the group say they are comfortable providing that information.

"I just don't like giving out my phone number," Mr. DeChellis says. "But I'll give out my address." He's also more willing to fill out such forms when they're at the sites of well-known companies. "I don't want to give just anybody my phone number," he says.

No one in the group has ever visited the Web site of athletic-apparel maker Nike Inc. But its bold graphic design combined with simple **navigation options** wins praise from most of the group. Nike's front page (<http://www.nike.com>) lists just six options: Soccer, Basketball, Play Like a Girl, Running, Training and Locker Room. Those choices are displayed against a striking black-and-white photograph of a young woman basketball player.

"You can see your choices there," says Mr. Kallinikos. A track runner, he was immediately enticed to click on the Running option, where different screens combined information about Nike shoes with profiles of athletes. "This," he says, "is something I'm interested in."

## Reflection

1. Working with the vocabulary of the text group the words and phrases in bold into two parts. Give definitions, Russian equivalents and transcription.

General Vocabulary	Internet vocabulary

2. Discuss the following:

- ✓ Are Russian teenagers computer-friendly?
- ✓ What purposes do they use the Internet for?

- ✓ Do you agree with the author that a four-hour-a-day user is an addict?  
When does the obsession start, in your opinion?
- ✓ Should there be restrictions for using computer for different age groups or not?
- ✓ In what cases one can't do without a computer today?

3. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Be argumentative while defending your point of view.

- ✓ Manners and how you behave in certain situations are important in today's world.
- ✓ Manners and etiquette are not important. People should accept you as you are.
- ✓ Social skills in the electronic world are just as important as social skills in the face-to-face world.

Internet users have developed their own etiquette over the last decade, called "netiquette."

4. Answer these questions to test your knowledge of social grace in cyberspace as well as some general e-mail terms.

1. What is an email list?
2. What is a chat room?
3. What is snail mail?
4. What is "posting"?
5. What is "lurking"?
6. What is "shouting"?
7. What is "flaming"?
8. What does this sign mean? : - (
9. What does this sign mean? ; - )

5. What's in an acronym? If you saw these acronyms in your e-mail, would you know what they stood for?

1. IMHO
2. BTW
3. FYI
4. NBD
5. F2F
6. BFN
7. ROTFL
8. LOL
9. ASAP

6. Working in a group of three make up your list of multimedia manners that are a “must” for the Internet users. Exchange your ideas with the rest of the class.

7. Give your own example of a formal e-mail letter of application/ complaint/ request for information. In what way will it be different from a letter sent by regular mail?

### Unit 3

#### With Just One Click



#### Evocation

1. How can you comment on the picture?

## 2. Share with the group:

Has the Internet changed your life in any way?

### **Realization of meaning**

Read the conversations between two university students.

### **The Internet: for or against?**



### **Conversation 1**

- Hello, can I speak to Helen?
- Hi Al, it's me. Nice to hear you!
- Hi, Helen. Have you got my message? The one I sent you yesterday night?
- Not yet. Frankly speaking I haven't checked my mailbox. Did you send me a new message?
- I thought you'll find it interesting. You know, I was roaming from site to site all night long and found some interesting things on one music site.
- You always hop from one site to another instead of hanging out at one.
- You are right. If I go to one site, it'll lead to four or five others. But what should I do? There is so much stuff out there and it's easy to get sidetracked by the Web's endlessly interlocking links.

- I see no advantage of doing that sort of thing. You seem to be wasting too much time surfing on-line.
- But it's so exciting! For example, yesterday I visited one of my favorite sites. You know it, "All Music Guide". It always grabs my attention.
- I wonder why you are so crazy about it. I doubt that it may contain any useful information.
- You don't say! I am certain it's worth paying attention. It's a very elaborate site, and you can keep tabs on popular rock band's concert tour, vote on your favorite songs, or gab with other fans in an electronic chat room.
- That's just the point. I don't have time to spend it on chatting about nothing.
- Then you can download audio and video clips of interviews and songs of your favorite group, including some studio outtakes and unreleased versions. You know, I'd better visit a live concert of my favorite singer than spend time on getting on-line info about his biography, lyrics, or looking at his photographs.
- But what sites do you usually visit? On-line Shopping? Get Dressed Interactive? Or maybe On-line Bazaar of games, or soap-opera information?
- You're kidding! I don't think highly of such sort of things. The majority of the time I use the Internet for my study research and that sort of thing.
- Really? Do you think that using the Internet for educational purposes is easy enough?
- Very easy. I think it to be the best tool for searching required information. Compared with using library resources it is less time-consuming and takes no physical effort. You can get all the info you need without leaving home. And how about distant learning? It is very popular today.
- I know distant learning is a hit, though it's too expensive and not very effective. It creates an illusion of knowledge. But you'll have to work in real world.
- I don't think so. If such a thing is so popular, it must be effective. Why do you think so many people use it? I think it does provide you with boundless opportunities of education.

- But it requires special skills. Otherwise you won't be able to single out the information you need, as there's too much of it on the Web.
- You're right, but it's not a minus, it's a plus. In my opinion, it's fun, especially when alongside with your main purpose you can find out a lot of new interesting facts. I personally find using the Internet both exciting and instructive.
- Yea, maybe you are right, but it leads to another problem. It can be time-consuming and nerve-wrecking if your PC isn't of the latest model. Besides, communication can let you down at the most unexpected moment. I just hate it, because I feel dependent on many factors.
- And I can't imagine my life without my computer. It makes me part of modern world, as there are no borders with the Internet.
- Can't but agree that the Internet helps me in my studies, but it's so bad for health, especially the eyesight. And what's more, some people may develop a mania, an obsession. It's a problem, especially among kids and teens for whom the computer may turn into the best friend. There is no cure for it yet, except giving up the PC at all.
- Why go into extremes? I have never suffered from such a disease. On the contrary, the Internet helps me find new friends all over the world.
- But can you really call them friends? It's just an illusion! Such net-friends become a substitute for true human relationships. People start living in a virtual cyber world.
- Maybe. I've never thought about it. But you should agree that our everyday life is already impossible without computers and cyberspace.
- No objection. It's our modern reality.

## **Conversation 2**

**A:** Hi, guys! I'm glad to see you! How are you?

**B:** We're fine!



**C:** Yes! Everything is OK! And you?

**A:** I'm great! Thanks. But to be honest I quarreled with my parents yesterday!

**B:** Really? That's bad! What happened? What was the stumbling stone?

**A:** They deprived me of my laptop because I spend all my free time on the Internet.

**C:** I think they are right! You are hooked into chat rooms and waste your free time roaming from site to site. You should stop being a devotee of the Web.

**B:** Yes! In my point of view the Internet has more disadvantages than advantages.

**A:** Oh, you are wrong! The global computer network is very useful. It has practically no minuses!

**C:** But here is one. For example, it's bad for health, especially the eyesight.

**B:** Yes, and your back, because sitting for a long time gets your spine and the muscles of the back worn-out.

**A:** But it's not a problem caused by the Net! It's a problem of lazy people. They want to do nothing. And if you are not a lazy bones surfing the Internet won't keep you from going in for sports.

**C:** OK! But the Internet gets on your nerves. I mean this constant spam in your mailbox and annoying splashy ads.

**B:** Plus you always get sidetracked by the Web's interlocking links. You go to one site and it leads to 4 or 5 others.

**A:** Again it's only your problem because you may not hop from site to site all day long but just visit elaborate sites giving useful information.

**C:** Right! But the Net is not kept under control. It can give you dirty information! For instance, kids can see things that don't have parental advisory.

**A:** Yeah but it has nothing to do with the Internet. If a kid wants to find some information he will find it anyway. Not only by browsing the Web.

**B:** OK. But this absence of control also lets criminals make deals and terrorists cooperate. Governments can no longer control illegal trade, drug sale, arms traffic because it's all sold through the Internet.

**A:** No! The Web is not as uncontrolled as you think. Information sent over the Internet goes through special routers. And it's checked there. So, on the contrary, the Web prevents illegal practice.

**C:** But then it turns out that the communication in the cyberspace is not confidential. I see no use in such communication because every time you send an email you experience an invasion of privacy.

**A:** Well, here I have to agree but actually you can have no privacy handling any modern technologies. The same, for example, with cell phones. They are tapped.

**B:** I think that the Web communication is the fastest and the most convenient one now. I can't imagine using snail mail when I can just send messages online!

**C:** Yes, despite lack of privacy the Internet communication is wonderful. In the network you can find any information needed using search engines.

**A:** You're right! Let alone entertainment. You can download diverse video, audio files, or even anything you want.

**B:** Yeah! Or, for example, you can keep tabs on your favorite rock band's concert tour and gab with other fans in an electronic chat room.

**C:** But on the other hand, thus people start living in a virtual cyber world. They already prefer virtual net-friends to true-human relationships, cyber unconcern to the reality.

**A:** Why go into extremes? The Internet is more material than you consider it to be. It can help you find real friends or even get real high education or a well-paid job. The pluses are indisputable.

**B:** I don't know. But it's true that you cannot be a part of modern world without an access to the Internet.

**C:** Yes! In the XXI century it's the most valuable thing. The world longs for shortening all the stuff to make everything quicker.

**A:** Yeah, and the Internet is the realization of this life in the fast lane. Everyone uses acronym FYI there.

**B:** What's that?

**A:** For your information.

**C:** Cool! That fantastically can save your time!

**A:** Sure! And there are such acronyms practically for any situation.

**B:** Even to express your feelings?

**A:** Yes! Like LOL – laughing out loud.

**B:** Wow! That's interesting! We can communicate this way even real life!

**A:** I'm all for it!

**B:** Me too! I'm even ready to change my opinion about the Internet because of this.

**C:** So do I! Thank you for telling us about the network acronyms!

**A:** NBD. No big deal! So, let's go to an Internet café to practice the new language!

**B, C:** Let's go!

### **Conversation 3**

- Hello, Irene! Yesterday, the whole evening, I was trying to call you, but could not get through. Whom were you talking to so long?
- I wasn't. Ahh... I understand. I was surfing the Net.
- What were you searching for? I know! You were browsing among reports on Philosophy!
- You've got the point! I found such a good site, full of really useful materials.
- You found it using a retrieval system?

- Now, I was getting sidetracked by the Web's endlessly interlocking links. And finally I ran across it.
- Congratulations! Fortunately, maybe unfortunately, I am not an internet addict. I prefer to go to the library, if I need to find something.
- Are you going to say that you don't use the Internet at all?
- Not that I never use it, but I try not to become dependent on it. And furthermore it's dangerous for health.
- Why? If you mean that spending much time at the computer can ruin your eyesight, I can say the same thing about reading too many books.
- Don't compare these too different things. A book is not full of different hyperlinks that make you hop from one site to the next.
- But I think it's a disadvantage. While doing it, sometimes you can find many sites that are of great value!
- You said it! Sometimes! But in general it makes you spend too much time on unnecessary roaming from site to site.
- You are too critical. I don't believe that you don't like to use the Internet. You have an access to it, I know.
- No, don't get me wrong! I have not said that I don't like using the Internet. I'm just against hanging out too much time there. However, it's very convenient to send and receive e-mail messages.
- I understand, but I think the majority of young people are devotees of the Internet. It is not enough for them just to check their mailboxes.
- Of course. I sometimes allow myself to visit a chat room.
- Ahh...
- But it's very seldom. And I do it not for entertainment, but for practicing my Italian.
- So, we can talk about advantages or disadvantages of a global computer network. But anyway, people start living in a virtual cyber world.
- Ye, it is a modern reality.

## Reflection

Following are the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet named by your peers.

1. Group them according to **your** priority. Add the ones you think necessary to mention from the dialog/ in your opinion:

+	-
Any kind of information can be found	Internet addiction is a mental health problem on the rise: 10mln. surfers have become hooked on chat rooms.
Many people have an access to the information	Security is a problem: your computer can be easily attacked by hackers, catch a virus, etc.
E-mail is the most popular service today	51 percent of Web users surf 10 or more hours a week – they live in the virtual world
Indispensable for business	Game addiction of children is growing
Cheap and quick	Tough commercials: pop-out adds, etc.
A nice project for connecting people (far away friends, interest groups, etc.)	
An excellent educational resource	
A way to find a good job	


2. Share your priority lists with the class.

3. Working with a partner make up your own dialog about the role of computer and the Internet in your life.

There is an opinion that like its preceding technologies the Internet is passing through stages: *it's useful; it's exciting; it's accepted, it's forgotten*. Do you agree with this opinion, or do you think that the Internet is a driving force for change?

4. Discuss your point of view with the class.

5. Write a short essay on your view of the role of the Internet in modern world.

### ***A Helpful Hint!***

Contrast can be expressed with phrases that introduce adverbial clauses of contrast or transition between two independent sentences.

Here are some phrases that help you introduce:

Clauses of contrast: although, even though, whereas, while, despite the fact that, in spite of, in contrast.

Transition between sentences: however, in contrast, nevertheless, nonetheless, on the other hand.

## **Reflection**

### **Modules I-II**

This time we are going to sum up the facts and ideas of the manual using a strategy for writing RAFT.

You are going to present a piece of writing using the following guidelines:

- ROLE - choose in whose name you will address the audience
- AUDIENCE - choose the target audience you are writing for
- FORMAT - choose the format of your written piece (article/essay/chart/letter, etc.)
- TOPIC - choose the topic that is connected with the problems discussed in the manual.

Exchange your written pieces in class using “Author’s chair”. Read your text in front of the class. Answer the questions and listen to the comments.

## **Appendix 1**

### **Лексический минимум по теме “Our Diverse World” (part II)**

#### **Module I**

##### **United we stand**

###### **Unit 1**

Forum, to further (= to advance, to promote, etc.), cooperation on (trade, investment, etc.), between/among nations/ states, headquarters, to facilitate ( assist, help), to foster, to accelerate, issue, to shift, to involve, entity, to suspend (from membership), to reject, barrier, an external threat, rally, sovereign, to decline, escalation, to acknowledge, framework, egalitarianism, multilateralism, diverse, permanent, heritage, to eliminate, to comprise, to be confined, to expand, to enhance, asylum, summit, agenda, charter, bureaucratic, to convene, sherpa, substantive, pertinent, mutual, suppression, to vote, to coordinate, to sign an agreement /treaty, to commit, invasion, involvement, to endorse, to adapt to, to stimulate, to emphasize, to pursue, impact, to assume, to withdraw, per capita, dominant, cartel, to claim, to decline, to impair, long-standing, confrontation, to proclaim, collaboration, to encourage, illiteracy, to prohibit, to enjoy (government protection, etc.).

###### **Unit 2**

To establish, maintenance of world peace, the charter, permanent members, the Security Council, majority, to achieve international cooperation, human rights and fundamental freedoms, to convene ( to gather, to convoke) a conference/session, to draw up, upon ratification by smb, signatory, to harmonize , to attain , The General Assembly, to be entitled to vote, at the request of, sufficient. to require a simple majority, to be eligible for (reelection), primary (= fundamental, main, essential), a party to a dispute, to make decisions by an affirma-



tive vote of ... members, concurring votes, veto power, to refrain from (voting), with regard to, to have jurisdiction over (cases which parties submit to it /court), to give advisory opinions, to render judgments, to be decided by majority.

## **Module II**

### **Ensnared in World-Wide Web**

#### **Unit 1**

a global computer network, e-mail, to have access to the Internet, to provide smb. with a reliable alternative (to), intercept, encoding, to conduct transactions over the Internet.

#### **Unit 2**

on-line, lucrative, surfers in cyberspace, elusive, zapper, to roam from site to site, coveted audience, Net dilettante, addict, to hop from one site to the next, to hang out at an electronic home base, to get sidetracked by the Web's endlessly interlocking links, cater to, search engines and directories, jaded, flaw, excruciating, to bemoan, junk messages, electronic mailbox, to tap teens as an audience, to be aimed at, a devotee of, to explore the chat room, navigation options.

## **Appendix 2**

### **UN EMBLEM AND FLAG**

#### **EMBLEM**



OFFICIAL EMBLEM AND COLOURS

#### Description:

The current United Nations emblem was approved on 7 December 1946. The design is "a map of the world representing an azimuthal equidistant projection centred on the North Pole, inscribed in a wreath consisting of crossed conventionalized branches of the olive tree, in gold on a field of smoke-blue with all water areas in white. The projection of the map extends to 60 degrees south latitude, and includes five concentric circles".

#### Symbolism:

Olive branches symbolize peace. The world map depicts the area of concern to the United Nations in achieving its main purpose, peace and security.

#### Use:

The use of the emblem is restricted, based on General Assembly resolution 92(I), 1946.

### **FLAG**



#### Date:

20 October 1947

#### Description:

The official emblem of the United Nations in white, centered on a light blue ground.(PMS 279)

#### Proportions:

Hoist (width): Fly (length) 2:3 or 3:5 or the same proportions as the national flag of any country in which the UN flag is flown; the emblem is one half of the hoist and is entirely centered.

Use:

The use of the flag is regulated by the United Nations flag code.

### **Appendix 3**

## **THE UNITED NATIONS: ORGANIZATION DATA**

In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization to draw up the United Nations Charter. The Organization officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and a majority of other signatories. United Nations Day is celebrated on 24 October.

### **Charter**

The Charter is the constituting instrument of the United Nations, setting out the rights and obligations of Member States, and establishing the Organization's organs and procedures.

### **Purposes**

The purposes of the United Nations, as set forth in the Charter, are to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these ends.

## Structure

The six principal organs of the United Nations are the: General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice and Secretariat. The United Nations family, however, is much larger, encompassing 15 agencies and several programs and bodies.

### **The United Nations family**

The United Nations family of organizations is made up of the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations programs and funds - such as the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Development Program (UNDP) - and the specialized agencies. The programs, funds and agencies have their own governing bodies and budgets, and set their own standards and guidelines. Together, they provide technical assistance and other forms of practical help in virtually all areas of economic and social endeavor.

## Appendix 4

### **THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY**

#### **The United Nations Today**

The central role of the United Nations in the promotion of peace and security, development and human rights around the world was recognized on 10 December 2001, when the UN and its Secretary-General were awarded the centennial Nobel Peace Prize. Today, every nation in the world participates in the activities of this international body dedicated to the service of humanity.

In September 2000, some 150 presidents, prime ministers and other world leaders met at UN headquarters to lay out a vision for the future. The resulting “Mil-

**lennium Declaration”** applies the purposes and principles of the UN Charter to a new world. To realize that vision, Member States have agreed on specific, obtainable targets aimed at overcoming hunger and poverty, ending conflict, meeting the needs of Africa, promoting democracy and the rule of law and protecting our environment – and to meet those goals within a specified time-frame.

### **Secretary-General of the United Nations**



Ban Ki-moon is the eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations. His priorities have been to mobilize world leaders around a set of new global challenges, from climate change and economic upheaval to pandemics and increasing pressures involving food, energy and water. He has sought to be a bridge-builder, to give voice to the world's poorest and most vulnerable people, and to strengthen the Organization itself.

"I grew up in war", the Secretary-General has said, "and saw the United Nations help my country to recover and rebuild. That experience was a big part of what led me to pursue a career in public service. As Secretary-General, I am determined to see this Organization deliver tangible, meaningful results that advance peace, development and human rights."

Mr. Ban took office on 1 January 2007. On 21 June 2011, he was unanimously re-elected by the General Assembly and will continue to serve until 31 December 2016. Highlights of his tenure include:

*Promoting sustainable development*

One of the Secretary-General's first major initiatives was the 2007 Climate Change Summit, followed by extensive diplomatic efforts that have helped put the issue at the forefront of the global agenda. Subsequent efforts to focus on the world's main anti-poverty targets, the Millennium Development Goals, have generated more than \$60 billion in pledges, with a special emphasis on Africa and the new Global Strategy on Women's and Children's Health. At the height of the food, energy and economic crises in 2008, the Secretary-General successfully appealed to the G20 for a \$1 trillion financing package for developing countries and took other steps to guide the international response and protect the vulnerable and poor.

*Empowering women*

The Secretary-General pressed successfully for the creation of UN Women, a major new agency that consolidates the UN's work in this area. His advocacy for women's rights and gender equality has also included the "Unite to End Violence against Women" campaign, the "Stop Rape Now" initiative, the creation of a "Network of Men Leaders" and the establishment of a new Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict. Within the UN itself, the Secretary-General has increased the number of women in senior management positions by more than 40 per cent, reaching the highest level in the Organization's history.

*Supporting countries facing crisis or instability*

The Secretary-General has sought to strengthen UN peace efforts, including through the New Horizons peacekeeping initiative, the Global Field Support Strategy and the Civilian Capacity Review, a package of steps to improve the impact of the 120,000 United Nations "blue helmets" operating in the world's conflict zones. A mediation support unit, along with new capacity to carry out

the Secretary-General's good offices, have been set up to help prevent, manage and resolve tensions, conflicts and crises. Accountability for violations of human rights has received high-level attention through inquiries related to Gaza, Guinea, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, legal processes in Lebanon and Cambodia, and advocacy for the "responsibility to protect," the new United Nations norm aimed at prevent and halt genocide and other grave crimes. He has also sought to strengthen humanitarian response in the aftermath of mega-disasters in Myanmar (2008), Haiti (2010) and Pakistan (2010), and mobilized UN support for the democratic transitions in North Africa and the Middle East.

*Generating new momentum on disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation*

The Secretary-General has sought to rejuvenate the disarmament agenda through a five-point plan, efforts to break the deadlock at the Conference on Disarmament and renewed attention to nuclear safety and security in the aftermath of the tragedy at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant.

*Strengthening the UN*

The Secretary-General has introduced new measures aimed at making the United Nations more transparent, effective and efficient. These include heightened financial disclosure requirements, compacts with senior managers, harmonization of business practices and conditions of service, the adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards, and continued investments in information technology and staff development.

*Personal*

The Secretary-General was born in the Republic of Korea on 13 June 1944. He received a bachelor's degree in international relations from Seoul National University in 1970. In 1985, he earned a master's degree in public administration from the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

At the time of his election as Secretary-General, Mr. Ban was his country's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade. His 37 years of service with the Ministry included postings in New Delhi, Washington D.C. and Vienna, and responsibility

for a variety of portfolios, including Foreign Policy Adviser to the President, Chief National Security Adviser to the President, Deputy Minister for Policy Planning and Director-General of American Affairs.

Mr. Ban's ties to the United Nations date back to 1975, when he worked for the Foreign Ministry's United Nations Division. That work expanded over the years, with assignments that included service as Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization and Chef de Cabinet during the Republic of Korea's 2001-2002 presidency of the UN General Assembly. Mr. Ban has also been actively involved in issues relating to inter-Korean relations.

The Secretary-General speaks English, French and Korean. He and his wife, Madam Yoo (Ban) Soon-taek, whom he met in high school in 1962, have one son, two daughters and three grandchildren. Since 2007, Mrs. Ban has devoted her attention to women's and children's health, including autism, the elimination of violence against women, and the campaign to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS. President of the sixtieth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

(Source: <http://www.un.org/sg/biography.shtml>)

## Appendix 5

### **UNITED NATIONS member states**

#### GROWTH IN UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP, 1990-2005

1990	159	Liechtenstein, Namibia
1991	166	Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, Federated States of Micronesia, Latvia, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, Republic of Korea



1992	179	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, San Marino, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
1993	184	Andorra, Czech Republic, Eritrea, Monaco, Slovak Republic, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
1994	185	Palau
1999	188	Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga
2000	189	Tuvalu, Serbia and Montenegro
2002	191	Switzerland, Timor-Leste

\* Switzerland and East Timor joined the UN in 2002. The people of Switzerland, which enjoyed observer status at the UN since it was founded in 1945, voted on 3 March 2002 to join the world body as a full member. After achieving independence in May 2002, East Timor also joined the world body.

<http://www.un.org/aboutun/basicfacts/unorg.htm>

<http://www.un.org/en/members/growth.shtml>

<http://www.un.org/depts/dhl/unms/>

### **Growth in United Nations membership, 1945-2011**

1945-1950	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000-2011
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1945

Original 51 Members

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia[+], Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic[+], Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia[+] , Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt[+], El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran[+], Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Republic[+], Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria[+], Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic[+], Union of South Africa[+], Union of Soviet Socialist Republics[+], United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia[+]

1946  
55 Members  
Afghanistan, Iceland, Siam[+], Sweden

1947  
57 Members  
Pakistan, Yemen[+]

1948  
58 Members  
Burma[+]

1949  
59 Members  
Israel

1950  
60 Members  
Indonesia[+]

1955  
76 Members  
Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Ceylon[+], Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Laos[+], Libya[+], Nepal, Portugal, Romania, Spain

1956  
80 Members  
Japan, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia

1957  
82 Members  
Ghana, Federation of Malaya [ + ]

1958  
83 Members  
Guinea

1960  
99 Members  
Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville)[+], Congo (Leopoldville)[+], Cyprus, Dahomey[+], Gabon, Ivory Coast[+], Malagasy Republic[+], Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Upper Volta[+]

1961

104 Members

Mauritania, Mongolia, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika[+]

1962

110 Members

Algeria, Burundi, Jamaica, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda

1963

113 Members

Kenya, Kuwait, Zanzibar[+]

1964

115 Members

Malawi, Malta, Zambia

1965

117 Members

The Gambia, Maldives, Singapore[+]

1966

122 Members

Barbados, Botswana, Guyana, Lesotho

1967

123 Members

Yemen[+]

1968

126 Members

Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius, Swaziland

1970

127 Members

Fiji

1971

132 Members

Bahrain, Bhutan, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates

1973

135 Members

Bahamas, Federal Republic of Germany[+], German Democratic Republic[+]

1974  
138 Members  
Bangladesh, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau

1975  
144 Members  
Cape Verde, Comoros, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Suriname

1976  
147 Members  
Angola, Samoa, Seychelles

1977  
149 Members  
Djibouti, Viet Nam

1978  
151 Members  
Dominica, Solomon Islands

1979  
152 Members  
Saint Lucia

1980  
154 Members  
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Zimbabwe

1981  
157 Members  
Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Vanuatu

1983  
158 Members  
Saint Christopher and Nevis[+]

1984  
159 Members  
Brunei Darussalam

1990  
159 Members  
Liechtenstein, Namibia

1991

166 Members

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Korea

1992

179 Members

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina[+], Croatia[+], Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Slovenia[+], Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

1993

184 Members

Andorra, Czech Republic[+], Eritrea, Monaco, Slovakia[+], The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[+]

1994

185 Members

Palau

1999

188 Members

Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga

2000

189 Members

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia[+], Tuvalu

2002

191 Members

Switzerland, Timor-Leste

2006

192 Members

Montenegro[+]

2011

193 Members

South Sudan[+]

(Source: <http://www.un.org/depts/dhl/unms/>)

**Following is the list of the 191 Member States of the United Nations with dates on which they joined the Organization.**

<b>Member -- (Date of Admission)</b>	Australia -- (1 Nov. 1945)
Afghanistan -- (19 Nov. 1946)	Austria -- (14 Dec. 1955)
Albania -- (14 Dec. 1955)	Azerbaijan -- (2 Mar. 1992)
Algeria -- (8 Oct. 1962)	Bahamas -- (18 Sep. 1973)
Andorra -- (28 July 1993)	Bahrain -- (21 Sep. 1971)
Angola -- (1 Dec. 1976)	Bangladesh -- (17 Sep. 1974)
Antigua and Barbuda -- (11 Nov. 1981)	Barbados -- (9 Dec. 1966)
Argentina -- (24 Oct. 1945)	Belarus -- (24 Oct. 1945)
Armenia -- (2 Mar. 1992)	

On 19 September 1991, Byelorussia informed the United Nations that it had changed its name to Belarus.

Belgium -- (27 Dec. 1945)	Bhutan -- (21 Sep. 1971)
Belize -- (25 Sep. 1981)	Bolivia -- (14 Nov. 1945)
Benin -- (20 Sep. 1960)	Bosnia and Herzegovina -- (22 May 1992)

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original Member of the United Nations, the Charter having been signed on its behalf on 26 June 1945 and ratified 19 October 1945, until its dissolution following the establishment and subsequent admission as new members of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was admitted as a Member of the United Nations by General Assembly resolution A/RES/46/237 of 22 May 1992.

Botswana -- (17 Oct. 1966)	Cape Verde -- (16 Sep. 1975)
Brazil -- (24 Oct. 1945)	Central African Republic -- (20 Sep. 1960)
Brunei Darussalam -- (21 Sep. 1984)	Chad -- (20 Sep. 1960)
Bulgaria -- (14 Dec. 1955)	Chile -- (24 Oct. 1945)
Burkina Faso -- (20 Sep. 1960)	China -- (24 Oct. 1945)
Burundi -- (18 Sep. 1962)	Colombia -- (5 Nov. 1945)
Cambodia -- (14 Dec. 1955)	Comoros -- (12 Nov. 1975)
Cameroon -- (20 Sep. 1960)	Congo (Republic of the) -- (20 Sep. 1960)
Canada -- (9 Nov. 1945)	Costa Rica -- (2 Nov. 1945)
Cote d'Ivoire -- (20 Sep. 1960)	Croatia -- (22 May 1992)

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original Member of the United Nations, the Charter having been signed on its behalf on 26 June 1945

and ratified 19 October 1945, until its dissolution following the establishment and subsequent admission as new members of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Republic of Croatia was admitted as a Member of the United Nations by General Assembly resolution A/RES/46/238 of 22 May 1992.

Cuba -- (24 Oct. 1945)

Cyprus -- (20 Sep. 1960)

Czech Republic -- (19 Jan. 1993)

Czechoslovakia was an original Member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. In a letter dated 10 December 1992, its Permanent Representative informed the Secretary-General that the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic would cease to exist on 31 December 1992 and that the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, as successor States, would apply for membership in the United Nations. Following the receipt of its application, the Security Council, on 8 January 1993, recommended to the General Assembly that the Czech Republic be admitted to United Nations membership. The Czech Republic was thus admitted on 19 January of that year as a Member State.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea -- (17 Sep. 1991)

Democratic Republic of the Congo -- (20 Sep. 1960)

Zaire joined the United Nations on 20 September 1960. On 17 May 1997, its name was changed to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Denmark -- (24 Oct. 1945)

Djibouti -- (20 Sep. 1977)

Dominica -- (18 Dec. 1978)

Dominican Republic -- (24 Oct. 1945)

Ecuador -- (21 Dec. 1945)

Egypt -- (24 Oct. 1945)

Egypt and Syria were original Members of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. Following a plebiscite on 21 February 1958, the United Arab Republic was established by a union of Egypt and Syria and continued as a single Member. On 13 October 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent State, resumed its separate membership in the United Nations. On 2 September 1971, the United Arab Republic changed its name to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

El Salvador -- (24 Oct. 1945)

Equatorial Guinea -- (12 Nov. 1968)

Eritrea -- (28 May 1993)

Estonia -- (17 Sep. 1991)

Fiji -- (13 Oct. 1970)

Finland -- (14 Dec. 1955)

France-- (24 Oct. 1945)

Gabon -- (20 Sep. 1960)

Ethiopia -- (13 Nov. 1945)  
Georgia -- (31 July 1992)

Gambia -- (21 Sep. 1965)  
Germany -- (18 Sep. 1973)

The Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic were admitted to membership in the United Nations on 18 September 1973. Through the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany, effective from 3 October 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State.

Ghana -- (8 Mar. 1957)  
Greece -- (25 Oct. 1945)  
Grenada -- (17 Sep. 1974)  
Guatemala -- (21 Nov. 1945)  
Guinea -- (12 Dec. 1958)  
Guinea-Bissau -- (17 Sep. 1974)  
Guyana -- (20 Sep. 1966)

Haiti -- (24 Oct. 1945)  
Honduras -- (17 Dec. 1945)  
Hungary -- (14 Dec. 1955)  
Iceland -- (19 Nov. 1946)  
India -- (30 Oct. 1945)  
Indonesia -- (28 Sep. 1950)

By letter of 20 January 1965, Indonesia announced its decision to withdraw from the United Nations "at this stage and under the present circumstances". By telegram of 19 September 1966, it announced its decision "to resume full cooperation with the United Nations and to resume participation in its activities". On 28 September 1966, the General Assembly took note of this decision and the President invited representatives of Indonesia to take seats in the Assembly.

Iran (Islamic Republic of) -- (24 Oct. 1945)  
Iraq -- (21 Dec. 1945)  
Ireland -- (14 Dec. 1955)  
Israel -- (11 May 1949)  
Italy -- (14 Dec. 1955)  
Jamaica -- (18 Sep. 1962)  
Japan -- (18 Dec. 1956)  
Jordan -- (14 Dec. 1955)  
Kazakhstan -- (2 Mar. 1992)  
Kenya -- (16 Dec. 1963)  
Kiribati -- (14 Sept. 1999)  
Kuwait -- (14 May 1963)  
Kyrgyzstan -- (2 Mar. 1992)

Lao People's Democratic Republic -- (14 Dec. 1955)  
Latvia -- (17 Sep. 1991)  
Lebanon -- (24 Oct. 1945)  
Lesotho -- (17 Oct. 1966)  
Liberia -- (2 Nov. 1945)  
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya -- (14 Dec. 1955)  
Liechtenstein -- (18 Sep. 1990)  
Lithuania -- (17 Sep. 1991)  
Luxembourg -- (24 Oct. 1945)  
Madagascar -- (20 Sep. 1960)  
Malawi -- (1 Dec. 1964)  
Malaysia -- (17 Sep. 1957)

The Federation of Malaya joined the United Nations on 17 September 1957. On 16 September 1963, its name was changed to Malaysia, following the admission to the new federation of Singapore, Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak. Singa-



pore became an independent State on 9 August 1965 and a Member of the United Nations on 21 September 1965.

Maldives-- (21 Sep. 1965)	Mongolia -- (27 Oct. 1961)
Mali -- (28 Sep. 1960)	Morocco -- (12 Nov. 1956)
Malta -- (1 Dec. 1964)	Mozambique -- (16 Sep. 1975)
Marshall Islands -- (17 Sep. 1991)	Myanmar -- (19 Apr. 1948)
Mauritania -- (27 Oct. 1961)	Namibia -- (23 Apr. 1990)
Mauritius -- (24 Apr. 1968)	Nauru -- (14 Sept. 1999)
Mexico -- (7 Nov. 1945)	Nepal -- (14 Dec. 1955)
Micronesia (Federated States of) -- (17 Sep. 1991)	Netherlands -- (10 Dec. 1945)
Monaco -- (28 May 1993)	New Zealand -- (24 Oct. 1945)
Niger -- (20 Sep. 1960)	Nicaragua -- (24 Oct. 1945)
Nigeria -- (7 Oct. 1960)	Peru -- (31 Oct. 1945)
Norway -- (27 Nov. 1945)	Philippines -- (24 Oct. 1945)
Oman -- (7 Oct. 1971)	Poland -- (24 Oct. 1945)
Pakistan -- (30 Sep. 1947)	Portugal -- (14 Dec. 1955)
Palau -- (15 Dec. 1994)	Qatar -- (21 Sep. 1971)
Panama -- (13 Nov. 1945)	Republic of Korea -- (17 Sep. 1991)
Papua New Guinea -- (10 Oct. 1975)	Republic of Moldova -- (2 Mar. 1992)
Paraguay -- (24 Oct. 1945)	Romania -- (14 Dec. 1955)
	Russian Federation -- (24 Oct. 1945)

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was an original Member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. In a letter dated 24 December 1991, Boris Yeltsin, the President of the Russian Federation, informed the Secretary-General that the membership of the Soviet Union in the Security Council and all other United Nations organs was being continued by the Russian Federation with the support of the 11 member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Rwanda -- (18 Sep. 1962)	San Marino -- (2 Mar. 1992)
Saint Kitts and Nevis -- (23 Sep. 1983)	Sao Tome and Principe -- (16 Sep. 1975)
Saint Lucia -- (18 Sep. 1979)	Saudi Arabia -- (24 Oct. 1945)
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines -- (16 Sep. 1980)	Senegal -- (28 Sep. 1960)
Samoa -- (15 Dec. 1976)	Serbia and Montenegro -- (1 Nov. 2000)

On 4 February 2003, following the adoption and promulgation of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro by the Assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the official name of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro.

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original Member of the United Nations, the Charter having been signed on its behalf on 26 June 1945 and ratified 19 October 1945, until its dissolution following the establishment and subsequent admission as new Members of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was admitted as a Member of the United Nations by General Assembly resolution A/RES/55/12 of 1 November 2000.

Seychelles -- (21 Sep. 1976)

Sierra Leone -- (27 Sep. 1961)

Singapore -- (21 Sep. 1965)

Slovakia -- (19 Jan. 1993)

Czechoslovakia was an original Member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. In a letter dated 10 December 1992, its Permanent Representative informed the Secretary-General that the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic would cease to exist on 31 December 1992 and that the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, as successor States, would apply for membership in the United Nations. Following the receipt of its application, the Security Council, on 8 January 1993, recommended to the General Assembly that the Slovak Republic be admitted to United Nations membership. The Slovak Republic was thus admitted on 19 January of that year as a Member State.

Slovenia -- (22 May 1992)

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original Member of the United Nations, the Charter having been signed on its behalf on 26 June 1945 and ratified 19 October 1945, until its dissolution following the establishment and subsequent admission as new members of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Republic of Slovenia was admitted as a Member of the United Nations by General Assembly resolution A/RES/46/236 of 22 May 1992.

Solomon Islands -- (19 Sep. 1978)

Somalia -- (20 Sep. 1960)

South Africa -- (7 Nov. 1945)

Spain -- (14 Dec. 1955)

Sri Lanka -- (14 Dec. 1955)

Sudan -- (12 Nov. 1956)

Suriname -- (4 Dec. 1975)

Swaziland -- (24 Sep. 1968)

Sweden -- (19 Nov. 1946)

Switzerland -- (10 Sep. 2002)

Syrian Arab Republic -- (24 Oct. 1945)

Egypt and Syria were original Members of the United Nations from 24 October

1945. Following a plebiscite on 21 February 1958, the United Arab Republic was established by a union of Egypt and Syria and continued as a single Member. On 13 October 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent State, resumed its separate membership in the United Nations.

Tajikistan -- (2 Mar. 1992)

Thailand -- (16 Dec. 1946)

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia -- (8 Apr. 1993)

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original Member of the United Nations, the Charter having been signed on its behalf on 26 June 1945 and ratified 19 October 1945, until its dissolution following the establishment and subsequent admission as new members of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

By resolution A/RES/47/225 of 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided to admit as a Member of the United Nations the State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" pending settlement of the difference that had arisen over its name.

Timor-Leste -- (27 Sep. 2002)

Togo -- (20 Sep. 1960)

Tonga -- (14 Sep. 1999)

Trinidad and Tobago -- (18 Sep. 1962)

Tunisia -- (12 Nov. 1956)

Turkey -- (24 Oct. 1945)

Turkmenistan -- (2 Mar. 1992)

Tuvalu -- (5 Sept. 2000)

Uganda -- (25 Oct. 1962)

Ukraine-- (24 Oct. 1945)

United Arab Emirates -- (9 Dec. 1971)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Northern Ireland-- (24 Oct. 1945)

United Republic of Tanzania -- (14  
Dec. 1961)

Tanganyika was a Member of the United Nations from 14 December 1961 and Zanzibar was a Member from 16 December 1963. Following the ratification on 26 April 1964 of Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single Member, changing its name to the United Republic of Tanzania on 1 November 1964.

United States of America -- (24 Oct. 1945)

Uruguay -- (18 Dec. 1945)

Uzbekistan -- (2 Mar. 1992)

Vanuatu -- (15 Sep. 1981)

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)  
-- (15 Nov. 1945)

Viet Nam -- (20 Sep. 1977)

Yemen -- (30 Sep. 1947)

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) -- (15 Nov. 1945)

Viet Nam -- (20 Sep. 1977)

Yemen -- (30 Sep. 1947)

*Людмила Михайловна Левина*

## **НАШ МНОГООБРАЗНЫЙ МИР**

### **ЧАСТЬ 2**

**УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ II КУРСА  
(СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЬ «МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ»)**

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