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THE WORLD OF AMBASSADORS
(TEXTS FOR READING AND TRANSLATION)

Ivano-Frankivsk

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Пропонований посібник “The World of Ambassador” призначений для самостійної роботи студентів спеціальності “міжнародні відносини”. Навчально-методичний посібник містить діапазон понять та реалії, що представляють безсумнівний інтерес для тих, хто цікавиться дипломатією.

Практична цінність посібника полягає в представленні оригінальних тематичних текстів, які супроводжує розроблений список слів і виразів, що відбивають специфіку спілкування дипломатів. Запропоновано лексичний мінімум, який був відібраний на основі спостережень над мовою міжнародних документів. Доданий словничок термінів не тільки розширить мовні запаси, але й сприятиме вмінню усвідомлено користуватися різними мовними стилями.

Укладачі:

Богачевська Л.О., кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов і перекладу; Семак О.І., кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов і перекладу.

Рецензенти:

Думчак І.М., кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри англійської філології Прикарпатського національного університету імені Василя Стефаника.

Петренко Л.Я., кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри англійської філології Прикарпатського національного університету імені Василя Стефаника.

*Друкується за ухвалою Вченої Ради Інституту історії і політології
Прикарпатського національного університету імені Василя Стефаника*

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TEXT 1 = Karl Gruber, Austrian Foreign Minister and Austrian Ambassador to the United States, Spain, Switzerland and West Germany
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Having been both foreign minister and ambassador, I have seen the problem of ambassadorial appointments from the point of view of both those who make the appointments and those who receive them. I have been in a position to judge when and how ambassadors fall flat on their face, and why some distinguish themselves. I believe there is one common denominator for the performance of superior ambassadors, and that is skill in communication. It is communication of a very special kind, which must be learned, but without the basic aptitude for communication an ambassador cannot be successful in his manifold tasks. Contrary to the traditional image of an ambassador as a highly polished individual who is so circumspect in what he says that it requires a special talent (allegedly found only in other diplomats) to figure out what he is communicating, I have found that plain speaking is an essential ingredient for a diplomat's success. He must of course be tactful and sometimes artful in the way he communicates, but the message must come through clearly and precisely. Articulateness in explaining, reporting, defending, and discussing information on his country's position and other matters is, to my mind, essential.


The finest among American ambassadors with whom I have had dealings were Robert Murphy, Charles E. Bohlen, G. Frederick Reinhardt, and Llewellyn E. Thompson. They all had a thorough knowledge of international affairs, they were cosmopolitan and had empathy for the concerns of other countries, and they were not too cautious in the way they explained what was going on and what their country was trying to accomplish. The worst among American diplomats whom I have met - and I would rather not give their names - were those who were exceedingly cautious (not merely circumspect) and who wanted to elicit information without giving anything in return.

For communication among diplomats is a two-way street: one cannot expect to obtain much information unless one is able and willing to convey information. The

ambassador with whom everyone wants to talk is the one who is interesting to talk with. This was especially true, I think, of the men whom the United States sent out to foreign countries in the earliest days of the republic, when they were statesmen who had been among the decision makers in their own capital and "men of the world" who moved easily among the decision makers of other countries. It will be seen from the above that I am not necessarily criticizing the custom of the United States to choose some people for ambassadorial positions who are not professional diplomats - but I believe such persons must have unusual stature in order to be successful, they must be well-read, well-spoken, they must have a thorough knowledge of international affairs, and they must be persons of cosmopolitan tastes and attitudes. Provincialism, ethnocentricity, inability to understand nuances in foreign countries, and the belief that one's own country is the best in everything-these are handicaps which, after a certain age, no amount of training or experience can overcome.

In my own country, which has a relatively small foreign service with only a limited intake of new officers every year, almost every diplomat can expect to become an ambassador. This has its advantages and disadvantages. Among the advantages is that our diplomats need not be afraid that their career will be in ruins if they make a mistake, and that they can consequently be innovative. Among the disadvantages is that there is too little selection of the best people and a consequent tendency on the part of some of our ambassadors to become bureaucratic. Yet excessive competitiveness can also be a liability, as I have seen in the case of diplomats who came from an environment where they had to claw their way to the top: they became competitive also with their peers, both within their service and with their diplomatic colleagues of other countries. Diplomacy requires effective habits of cooperation.

The best ambassadors I have known have been people who, in addition to a thorough knowledge of their own country and the country of their assignment, also have a well-rounded view of the world (Weltbild) into which what was happening could be fitted. Without such a world picture it is virtually impossible to reach a firm conclusion about the significance of developments. Nowadays politics permeates every field of state activity. Any small war anywhere has the potential of leading to a

world conflagration. The growing closeness and interdependence of nations and the interaction of their public opinions have had the result that the acid of ideological indoctrination seeps into every cleft of international and internal differences. No wonder that any cool assessment of the moving forces of our times requires increased knowledge, sound judgment, and the ability to attach the proper importance to what is happening in a large variety of  A good ambassador must understand the significance also of things that happen outside the area where he is accredited.

Communication, as I have used the term above, includes not only collecting and conveying information to and from one's government; it also means negotiating both in the sense of developing concrete agreements and in the sense of adjusting differences and lining up support outside of concrete agreements. While skillful reporting makes the reputation of the ambassador, negotiating is the real essence of his activity. Negotiating is not just sitting at a table where two or more countries more or less oppose one another. It begins a long time before a date is set for sitting down at the table. The process of softening up the other side is almost as important as the exchange of more or less brilliant arguments at the negotiating table.

The ambassador must convince the other government of the importance of the subject under negotiation, and of a compromise useful to his own country. But he must also convince his own government of the limits within which a compromise can be found (or even whether a compromise is necessary). People at home are often inclined to consider the limits recommended by an ambassador as due to excessive caution on his part, alienation from his own country, or plain muddleheadedness. The worst thing would be to recommend or predict an outcome of the negotiations which turns out to be too pessimistic, for instance if the foreign ministry then sends out someone "stronger" who finds that he could "easily" obtain more than the ambassador had thought possible. To find the right course between these conflicting assessments needs skill, experience, courage, and a cool head. The least desirable outcome from the effort to steer between the Scylla of failure and the Charybdis of overcautiousness would be to send meaningless communications to the home office "in order to protect

oneself." One may protect himself or herself for the immediate moment but may damage his further career in the process.

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A good diplomat must be precise. Experience teaches us that the higher the summit the flimsier the agreements. Top politicians are much too impatient to watch details, important as they may be, always in a hurry to shake hands to mark a "rapprochement" or other agreement. An American diplomat once said to me: On an icy summit there grows only what you have carried up there. So it is wise to send conscientious, publicity-shy individuals ahead to prepare the texts and give the top officials concise information about the points to be especially watched. For instance, the word "support" can mean anything from a timely smile to substantial military support. Specificity is therefore most important. Naturally there are exceptions when agreement for the sake of agreement, even at the cost of vagueness, is desirable or necessary - but such cases are very rare.

A good diplomat also needs a sense of humor. He should always have some remarks ready to ease tension once negotiations get near a breaking point. One example that comes to mind involves a negotiation in which everything went wrong. (It happened to involve agrarian exchanges in Central Europe, a subject that is always tough and intractable). One of the negotiators had a long beard, and his stolid demeanor did not augur well for a successful outcome. His counterpart finally said: Before we part, I have one more question. When you go to sleep at night, do you tuck your beard under the covers or do you leave it above them? There was laughter all around, and for the first time the patriarch allowed a smile to crease his lips. Eventually an agreement was concluded, actually a lot sooner than had been expected. I do not mean to imply that the jocular question was the reason for the successful outcome of the negotiation, but I believe the incident illustrates the importance of the ability to loosen up the atmosphere, of knowing when some levity will help smooth the way to easier discourse and thus to agreement.

A word about discretion. An ambassadorial position should never be given to anyone who is hungry for publicity. In my opinion it is best, even in official reports,

to use personal quotations only when absolutely necessary, unless the information conveyed is meaningful only when attributed to a certain high-ranking functionary who conveyed it with attribution in his mind. If ever a "friend" or mere acquaintance reads his name in a report of another government, even if everything in that report is favorable to him, he is much less likely to be candid and open at the next encounter. Any experienced diplomat knows that written reports nowadays can find their way to offices for which they were never intended. To give contacts confidence that their remarks will be held in confidence, I usually preferred to talk with them in informal surroundings rather than in their offices. I also found it prudent even to protect my handwritten notes.

Finally, like anyone who wishes to be successful in a competitive environment, an ambassador must have good judgment. This goes almost without saying, but good judgment today doesn't mean what good judgment meant at the time of sailing ships and horse-drawn carriages. When important things are happening, the ambassador's interpretation of them must be prompt if it is going to do any good because the press will be doing its own interpreting and so will other governments. Therefore reporting and analysis must sometimes be not only timely but almost instantaneous. Good judgment today must come faster than it did a generation ago. And if an ambassador has in his mind a concept of the interrelationship between events around the world, he is more likely to be listened to and his judgments will carry greater weight. This applies both to his written communications to his capital and his oral exchanges with officials of the country to which he is accredited.

NOTES

Denominator – визначення;	Allegedly – відповідно
Artitude – нахил	Circumspect – обачний
Manifold – різнобічні	Counterpart – особа, що доповнює
Circumspect – обачний	іншу
Elicit – витягти	stolid – млявий
Circumspect – підозрілі	permeates – проходить крізь
Empathy – розуміння	assignment – призначення
Articulateness – чіткість	claw – подряпувати
ВИСЛОВЛЮВАННЯ	liability – відповідальність

exceedingly – надзвичайно	rapprochement – відновлення
permeates – проходить крізь	дружніх стосунків
conflagration – велика пожежа	conscientious – сумлінний
indoctrination – навчання	vagueness – невизначеність
seeps – просочується	to imply – мати на думці
cleft – тріщина	jocular – дотепний
accredited – офіційно призначено	levity – легковажність
adjusting – регулювання	discretion – обачність
alienation – відчуження	attributed – приписана
muddleheadedness – безладдя,	candid – щирий
плутанина	prudent – розсудливий
steer – керувати	judgment – судження
flimsier – тонкий	



TEXT 2. Qualifications of an Ambassador Francis de Laboulaye, French Ambassador to Brazil, Japan, and the United States

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The first reaction [\(Upgrade to Professional to Remove the Watermark\)](#) of most professional diplomats, when they are asked about the criteria to be used in choosing ambassadors, is to describe their own qualifications. This is a very natural reaction, but what is useful is to come from such an inquiry it is necessary to step back and look at the essential elements of the position of chief of mission, i.e., of ambassador. One simple definition of diplomacy is that it is the oral aspect of international relations. There is an essential difference between what is written and what is spoken, not only because spoken words are essentially more ephemeral (*verba volant*), but because the spoken language has infinitely more nuances, being both richer and more subtle than written texts.

Consequently, in an oral exchange one can suggest more than one could in writing, and if one knows how to listen can also understand the other side better. It is in the oral domain that not only "interests" can be adjusted or comprehended, but also viewpoints, plans and intentions. But oral diplomatic communication can only be effective if the conversations are part of an ongoing process, if the talks stretch over a period of time and can be resumed each time when it is necessary. And such conversations will only be effective if the interlocutors, while of a level of responsibility, are not those who hold supreme responsibility. If the top people meet face to face, men or women whose every word risks being the last word, the word without further recourse, most of the time they will not say anything useful because the tension is simply too great. On the other hand, someone who is situated a little lower on the ladder of responsibility can orally explore things much further without compromising anyone but himself, and in this manner he may encounter opportunities which he may either seize or let slip by.

No telephones, certainly not a red or green one, can change the situation. They have their utility in certain cases but they do not do away with the necessity for permanent conversation which, in the strictest sense of that term, is diplomacy. This is how we look at the essential requirements of the position. Let us now look at how

and from where it may best be filled. It seems to us that even with the most rigorous selection a corps of the highest ranking diplomats will not consist only of superb performers. Let us be honest - nobody has to the same degree all the qualities necessary to be a perfect ambassador. The distribution among them is likely to be the same as elsewhere: ten percent will be very good and the rest less good, some of them still less so. It would be a great mistake to seek only one type of personality. Yet there are certain qualifications which strike us as essential.

One qualification is what a French colleague, who is now a well-reputed author, called "the specialty of the general." The ambassador must always have his eye on the most general aspects of what he does, namely on the overriding interests. These of course today cover fields which are more and more specialized: not only strategy and tactics, economics, technology, but also social relations, pure science and, finally philosophy, culture, and religion.

What, then, is to be done? One has to supply the ambassador with attaches or special advisors. What then will be his relationship with them? Either he has confidence in them and delegates his authority, in which case he may rapidly lose control of the operations, or else he will not rely on them but will not be able to tell what is to be done. It is, therefore, highly desirable that he should have his own judgment which comes from experience. What kind of experience? Experience that comes from success in previous operations. In other words, it is not a bad idea that the ambassador should have had in his private life occasion to come to grips with the "real world" and that he should know, in any case, the colossal inertia of social structures and of individuals. In this manner he should be able to judge the quality of his advisors and experts and draw profit from their advice. It is true that he must also have a certain amount of technical knowledge in order to properly appreciate the quality of that advice. We believe that frankness requires us to state that there is no neat solution to this dilemma. There is no perfect way out. And there is no perfect ambassador. If there were such a person he would be highly inconvenient and bothersome. In addition to the enlargement of the domains of science and culture which makes it difficult to discharge the functions of an ambassador during these

closing years of the century, there are other problems which have to do with the transformation of the very tissue of international relations.

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There was a time when it was enough to defend the national interest," which was defined as everything that contributed to the prosperity, autonomy and prestige of the society and the state which is represented by an ambassador. There was no problem; it was understood that the purpose was to maintain the equilibrium between the five or six leading powers and at the same time to obtain commercial advantages, obtain respect for the rights of one's nationals, for one's flag, etc. Everyone's horizon was limited to his own nation. "Wer von Europa spricht," said Bismarck, "hat unrecht" - whoever speaks of Europe goes beyond what is his business. Put in simple words, whoever used themes that spoke of Europe was doing so only for selfish national reasons. That was perhaps true in 1878; it certainly is not true in 1983.

Today the horizon of diplomacy has widened under the influence of the threat of universal destruction, the growing interconnection of economic interests, the vast movements of populations, the diffusion of technical knowledge, the influence of the media, etc. Today, therefore, one has to take account both of national and of collective interests, which means that an ambassador must be alert to the effects that the policies of his government may have on others. Unless he is able to encompass both the national and the collective dimension, he is not doing his job properly. In a sense he cannot intelligently defend his nation's interests, for these encounter the interests of others everywhere. There are of course ambassadors who maintain a narrow perspective, but they are not really effective and thus do not belong to the minority of good ones.

His position, being situated at a high level of responsibility without himself having the power to make political decisions, allows the ambassador to weigh the national interest against the universal interest and to throw his weight into the scales of the latter if that is necessary. Of course this entails the risk of making himself odious to his own government or to the host government or to an international organization to which he may be accredited - or to all three at the same time. Here, again, one must

not expect a perfect solution; there can never be a stable equilibrium. What is essential is that the two concerns, the national and the collective one, be clearly understood and recognized at all times. In this the character - the strength of character - of the chief of mission plays an important role. He must not be narrowly centered on his own country. He must always seek to understand the reasons that dictated policies of his own government as well as those of the government of the host country.



It happens occasionally that an ambassador is accused of representing the interests of his own country less effectively than he represents those of the country to which he is accredited. Of course an ambassador does not like to hear this. And yet, without indulging excessively in paradox, it might be said that the accusation constitutes, at least in part, also a tribute to the intellectual and moral qualities of the diplomat in question. It should go without saying that there are strict limits, dictated by common sense and the realities of the situation, to how far an ambassador can go in opposing a position of his own government. If a compromise is not possible and once the final decision has been made, he must of course loyally and scrupulously implement it even if it goes against what he had recommended. But until the final decision is made an ambassador owes his government the frankest and most unvarnished advice. In some cases, if he finds it incompatible with his conscience to implement what he believes to be a wrong decision he can of course resign - but such cases should be rare.

There remains the question where one should look for good ambassadors, whether they should be professionals or persons drawn into diplomacy from outside. It is difficult to be categorical: some professionals have turned in amateurish performances, and there are cases where amateurs rather quickly became good professionals. Yet one should not underrate the existence of a "diplomatic technique" which may seem esoteric to outsiders but really bases itself on long experience. There are real problems if one seeks to enrich the diplomatic establishment with talented outsiders from the world of business or finance or education; but those problems would be greatly diminished if the movement went in both directions - if there were a system of rotation whereby career diplomats go out periodically into that world to do

practical work at a high level of responsibility and thus to enrich their own experience and the diplomatic service - with a better knowledge of the problems of the nongovernmental world. In this manner there would be a greater likelihood of coming up with the desired type: not "specialist of the general" but specialist and generalist at the same time, which is simple.

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NOTES

Ephemeral – одноденний
Adjusted – відрегульований
Interlocutors – співрозмовник
Rigorous – суворий
Overriding – потоптаний
Grips – сутички
Diffusion – поширення
Alert – пильний
Odious – ненависний
Implement – здійснювати
Unvarnished – нелакований
Incompatible – несумісний
Underrate – недооцінювати
Esoteric – таємничий
Diminished – зменшений

TEXT 3. The Indispensable Catalyst  **Egidio Ortona, Italian Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Italian Ambassador to the United States**
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It has been observed that in the history of diplomacy the most prominent and effective early manifestations were the reports of the Venetian Ambassadors to the Republic at the threshold of the modern era. A recent thorough study of the state archives of the Republic of Venice show that already in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the accurate presentation of political situations was not the main purpose of those reports. The ambassadors used to inform the Doge not only about the political environment and events, but also about concrete and practical economic and social developments like the crop of cereals, the price of gold, the fiscal system, or pauperism in the South of Italy. If assessments in those fields were already the aim of diplomacy centuries ago, how much more is to be expected of diplomats in this day and age! Today the number of problems which have to be solved by international negotiations is of such magnitude that unavoidably they have to be entrusted to the work of eclectic individuals who must be acquainted more than in the past with finance, banking, trade, energy, armaments, computer technology, etc. The subjects to be dealt with under these headings, long before reaching the stage in which they are debated in negotiations, have to be the object of constant, thorough, exhaustive search and learning. The heads or members of government, in other words the individuals devoted to political activity in their own countries, can intervene only to give the final touch or the political consensus to what has been previously worked out through negotiations. In fact, the increase in commercial and cultural exchange throughout the world, and the ever more frequent meetings between chiefs of governments and other top government officials, do not outdate or diminish the role of a diplomat, but to the contrary, demand of him vaster, more articulate specializations, as well as a deeper application of public relations techniques.

With the multiplication of summit-level meetings (including minister-to-minister meetings), the work of diplomacy certainly has acquired new and augmented responsibilities. Meetings at those levels require meticulous preparation which can

be successfully achieved only through the work of technicians in foreign relations. Suffice it to say that a notable part of the work done before such meetings concentrates just on preparation of the "final communique," and the agreements and disagreements on that document determine to a great extent how the meeting itself will go. Although the diplomat can substitute for the political leaders, he often has to provide for them the knowledge of specific problems that they cannot easily acquire, pressed as they are by their internal political worries or influenced by the demands of press coverage. One hears the opinion from time to time that even if ambassadors were done away with, this would not affect the free and full development of political relations, trade and cultural exchanges, because these would be carried on by means of meetings of chiefs of government, of ministers of foreign affairs, of finance, of commerce, of governors of central banks, of representatives of the arts, all of whom could supply periodically the fabric of the necessary contacts. I hope that this can now be seen to be no more than a brilliant paradox. Even if it is true that the margins of action and power of a diplomat are reduced because of the facility with which instructions reach him through telephone or telex, he still has to act very often without instructions, or with incomplete or contradictory ones, and in any case must adapt his instructions to what will be effective with the local government.

Too often when instructions are written at home they are reflective of the domestic political temper and need to be "translated" into something that will yield useful results in the sometimes tricky foreign environment. And when his prime minister or minister of foreign affairs appears in person to deal with the foreign government, the ambassador has the difficult task of "piloting" the visitors in the foreign environment of which they do not have great knowledge or expertise. The most difficult work that a diplomat must perform is to induce the visitor to act both in line with the interests of his own country and, as far as possible, not in contrast with what the host country can accept. Too often even a well-travelled top politician is blinded by national affairs and motivated by party politics at home. The ambassador is there to check, channel, patch up, temporize, catalyze, buffer.

All of what has been said applies to both bilateral and multilateral diplomacy. In the international organizations a deep knowledge of procedural rules provides the means essential to successful activity in that context. According to my own experience, having been both Ambassador to the United States and to the United Nations, the fundamental endowment of the diplomat must be the same in both cases, except for the obvious need in the second case of greater consciousness of international interactions and of the growing needs and collective strength of Third World countries. In both cases an ambassador's task is to harmonize the positions, ideas, approaches of the experts in various sectors of activity, whether they operate in his own mission or come from departments of the central government: He must constantly avoid discrepancies between these various elements so as to produce effective common positions.

While the main elements, characteristics and problems of modern diplomacy are common to all diplomats, there are important differences in the levels of responsibilities, duties and risks between American diplomats and diplomats from other countries. All American diplomats abroad carry a higher degree of responsibility than others, simply because toward every country, friendly or adverse, they project the position of a superpower. A gesture by an American representative can possess more importance, either in encouraging friends or in deterring potential or actual enemies, than a similar move by a diplomat of another country.

At this critical time for the balance of power and alliance systems, an American ambassador should be knowledgeable and steeped in an understanding of past events in other areas in order to integrate a full understanding of the requirements of the present. A deep knowledge of the history, culture, and economy which motivate other countries whatever their size, must become the baggage of American diplomats. Such knowledge manifests itself in the form of respect and objective interest, rather than an attitude of potential interference, the misinterpretation of which is always a risk for a superpower. In other words the American diplomat should be conditioned to avoid any expression of "arrogance of power" and try on the contrary with a deep insight in other countries' complexities to penetrate into their needs and expectations. I would

add that the importance of such feelings and attitudes should also be conveyed by American diplomats abroad to the members of congressional committees which often visit foreign countries. In the rigid separation of powers prevailing under the American constitution, I consider essential that representatives of both the executive and legislative branches speak the same language and operate under the same assumptions and with the same approach in dealing with foreign representatives.

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NOTES

Indispensable Catalyst – Невід’ємний каталізатор

Threshold – поріг

Pauperism – злидні

Magnitude – величина

Meticulous – скурпульозний

augmented – розширені

Suffice – достатньо

patch up – залагодити

temporize – пристосовувати до часу і місця

buffer – амортизувати

Discrepancies – розбіжність, суперечка

adverse – ворожа


detering – відстрашувати

steeped – занурений

arrogance – зарозумілість

assumptions – припущення

TEXT 4. The Makings of a Good Ambassador  **Hideo Kitahara, Japanese Ambassador to Vietnam and France, and Representative to the United Nations agencies in Geneva**
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When I started my career as a diplomat before the second world war, it was under an ambassador who, to this day, PDF to me to typify the accomplished classical diplomat. In addition to Japanese,  knew Greek and Latin and spoke English, French and German. He used to say that in order to perform a diplomat's duties satisfactorily, one always had to be in a position to answer three questions: Who? When? What? The meaning of these three questions is that a diplomat facing any given political move must, under all circumstances, be able to tell his government who made a decision, on what date, and what it was about. This ambassador's threefold question is, I believe, a fair summary of an ambassador's task in the classical era, and of the qualities required to fulfil them. First and foremost, he had to inform his government about the political life in his country of residence so as to ensure proper handling of relations and negotiations between states. Within the framework of their governments' instructions, ambassadors enjoyed extensive representational and negotiating authority. As a rule, inter-state relations were governed by treaties and agreements. International life was conducted on the basis of respect for one's signature: *pacta sunt servanda*. Today international life and diplomatic relations are completely different. There are many more independent states, and the number of diplomatic missions has grown exponentially. Understandably enough, an ambassador will not do exactly the same work when posted to a superpower as when he is in a country with virtually no land, population or resources. In the days of the League of Nations, the international order was in the hands of a small number of independent states to which were appended (приєднуватися) the colonial complexes. But in the meantime other forms of interdependence have emerged and have given rise to international legal entities to which diplomats are accredited, as is the case in the European Community, the O.E.C.D., and the United Nations with its many specialized agencies.

An entirely new complex of issues has arisen, involving such issues as the environment, population, science and technology, economic and social development, narcotics, the law of the sea, or nuclear energy - issues of great importance which did not even exist a generation ago and with which a diplomat today must be conversant. Ambassadors accredited to international bodies no longer engage in state-to-state relations but deal with collective international organizations specializing in economics, international trade, culture, etc. So their competence should be both extensive and highly technical, as they are expected to handle issues involving such matters as non-tariff barriers or EC agricultural regulations.

I think it is obvious that this requires an entirely different type of diplomat than those who engaged only in the traditional forms of international relations. The rise of multilateral diplomacy has been accompanied by a rise in rapid and easy international communications. The number of international meetings of heads of states and governments and of ministers has multiplied since the second world war. This trend, sometimes called direct diplomacy, has also substantially changed the role of ambassadors - changed it but not lessened its utility and importance. Politicians and direct government envoys, and non-professional ambassadors appointed on the basis of political criteria, tend to focus on the short term, if not on spectacular action. Professional ambassadors, acting as advisers to them, are responsible for reminding them of the importance of continuity and stability in international relations and for shifting the emphasis to a longer-term view. Yet another noteworthy (варта уваги) feature of modern diplomacy is its organizational complexity. Major embassies house political, military, economic, scientific, agricultural, cultural and other departments. Thus an ambassador's role is also akin to that of a company manager, in charge of sometimes over a hundred staff members. Consequently, an ambassador must be a good administrator.

The qualifications of a modern ambassador are implicit in this brief description of his duties. First, he must have in-depth knowledge and understanding of major world problems. Superhuman capabilities would be necessary for one to be familiar with all the details of these global issues. So ambassadors should try to form a clear picture of

the international situation, to analyze it properly and to evolve their own judgment. They can no longer be content with understanding bilateral relations alone, in view of the interdependence of nations. There are far more factors in this judgmental process than there were in the days of classical diplomacy; consequently, the ability to synthesize should be developed even more than the ability to analyze.

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As communications were facilitated thus giving rise to "direct" diplomacy - ambassadors lost a large part of their role as governmental go-betweens (посередники). The days when ambassadors awaited instructions and solemnly (урочисто) conveyed messages are over. Modern ambassadors take it upon themselves to inform their governments about the situation in their country of residence, about trends in public opinion, about possible reactions to measures considered by their governments. Often, because of the very speedup of communications that is supposed to lessen their effectiveness, they can suggest to their foreign ministries how they should be instructed. And because the ambassador is on the spot and knows both the issues and what can reasonably be achieved, he (or she) can have more influence than an ambassador had in the days of slower communication.

Thanks to the information that embassies collect and synthesize, ambassadors, thus prepare the ground for and sometimes influence the initiatives of their governments, and are then in the best position to explain these moves in terms that the host country will best understand. This new role of ambassadors requires them to make many new kinds of contacts, not only in official circles but also in all social groups and more particularly in the media. In this way, ambassadors continue to "convey messages," but they convey them to millions of people.

As regards the human qualities an ambassador should have, it seems to me that the principal one is broadmindedness. Ambassadors should be open to cultural diversity and be able to understand it. They must certainly strive (намагатися) to promote their country's national interests, but should not follow narrowly nationalistic impulses to which people are subject who have not made international relations their career. A

good ambassador must be a patriot - that goes without saying; but he must always bear in mind that every country is part of an international system and that the future of the world depends on at least a tolerably good functioning of that system.

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NOTES



Threefold – трійне

Exponentially – показово

Multilateral – багатостороння

Substantially – значною мірою

Envoys – уповноважений, представник, консул)

Implicit – приховані

to evolve – розвивати

TEXT 5. A Short List of Key Qualities  Lord MacLehose of Beoch, British Ambassador to Vietnam and Denmark, and British Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Hong Kong
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"Don't let it occur again." This included my first contretemps with a British ambassador, on the morning after dinner in his residence in my capacity as his newest first secretary. "Continued. "I don't like being nudged towards the lavatory after dinner; it is a purely English custom; why didn't you know?" Clearly my upbringing had been neglected, but I tried to fight back. "But Sir, what about me?" "Well you mustn't and that's all there is to it." The reaction carried me continent through thirty years of diplomatic dinners. He was an excellent ambassador and did not confine himself to such trivia, but the anecdote illustrates one side of an ambassador's life: whether his embassy is large or small, he is the head of a family consisting of his staff, and he and its senior members must train, drill, direct, rebuke and encourage them so as to make the embassy a smooth-running machine that can be relied on to handle efficiently any situation, however important or however trivial. Consequently a good ambassador must have personality and be a leader, be someone whom it is natural for his staff to look up to, and someone also for whom looking down at his staff in friendship and in collaboration is natural.

In this essay describing some of the key qualities I have seen in successful ambassadors, the list is necessarily short. I have taken for granted the essential minima expected of someone who must work in close contact with national political and commercial leaders and national media, such as experience, grasp of affairs, and facility in the spoken and written word.

The best embassy I served in was in Paris under an ambassador who was a towering personality and natural leader as well as a master of diplomacy. Those of us in charge of sections met him at 9:30 a.m. every morning. We discussed the morning papers, and he told us anything of interest said to him the previous day. On any matter within our province we were expected to give an immediate explanation of what it was all about, or say whom we knew who could tell us, or whom we knew

who would not tell us but might tell him, the ambassador. Not to have the facts by 9:30 was bad; but not to have the contacts that would have them was a cardinal sin. Some ambassadors or their wives treat invitations to their staff like Royal Commands, and prior engagements have to go by the board. However, in that embassy a prior engagement to someone of the country was always an acceptable excuse. The ambassador knew that without those contacts his embassy could not function.

This brings out another aspect of a good ambassador. He must make his staff feel part of a team in which each knows what is expected of him; and to get the best out of the team, he must not only lead it but be part of it himself and not above and remote from it. There is great satisfaction in being part of such a team, knowing that is equipped to deal with anything that comes.

Apropos of an embassy team having to be ready to cover all issues of interest and to be clear about who covers what, when I was ambassador to Denmark the British press made a great to-do about the prevalence of sex shops and the degeneracy of youth. Visitors invariably asked about it. "Is something rotten in the State of Denmark?" the bigger bores would enquire. The whole thing struck me as ridiculous, but to keep the visitors at bay I suggested to a young second secretary that the subject should be his. Subsequently, an earnest and humourless mission from the U.K. came to observe this allegedly permissive society, which they were either for or against - I forget which. But at their final press conference they complimented the young second secretary by name on his help and expert knowledge. He took years to live down this kiss of death.

Of course it is ruinous to the work of the team and the effectiveness of the embassy if the ambassador cannot use its products. He is equipped with entree to the highest political, commercial and intellectual circles, with a house and servants and allowances to ensure he has easy relations with all who can influence his country's interests; so his staff have the right to expect he will use this paraphernalia, as well as his greater experience, to give point and substance to their work and to discuss with

them how this should be done. He must be prepared to go out front and do and say what is necessary whether to minister, tycoon or editor, and indeed to relish it. He must be robust. Diffidence never got an ambassador anywhere.

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And as he must be robust with the leaders of the country to which he is accredited, so also must he be with leaders of his own country. Ultimately it is his Minister who is master, but the ambassador has a duty to use to the full, his duty to warn, argue and protest in the light of his local knowledge, as well as to inform, advise and ultimately to act on instructions. But there is no more unpleasant task for an ambassador than to argue on his country's behalf a policy which he believes is unfair or misguided, and nothing is so destructive to an embassy's morale.

So in addition to officials in his Foreign Ministry, an ambassador must get to know the Ministers and the Members of Parliament and businessmen and journalists of his own country who are interested in the country to which he is accredited. To the leaders of that country he carries Letters of Credence asking that he be believed, but it is often just as important to his country's interests that he be believed at home. So it is helpful if in addition he cultivates his personal credibility and even something approaching a power base in interested circles in his own country. Once a Secretary of State went so far as strongly to encourage me to do such essentially domestic political work so as to take some of the pressure off him and his Ministers on a then unpopular cause. So here is another facet of an ambassador: he must be able to operate in the area where bureaucracy, public relations and politics all meet.

When accused of an undiplomatically blunt riposte to President de Gaulle, a British ambassador (and an outstanding one) is credited with replying "Do you want me to be man or mouse, politician or diplomat?" To be good in a hot embassy an ambassador must be prepared to act the politician and publicist at his own discretion and take the consequences. Of course to do this he must have the confidence of his own government and represent their policy accurately, but the method and timing must often be his own. If relations between countries can be dealt with in confidence

in quiet rooms, so much the better, but often they cannot be, and the ambassador must be ready to get movement by going public.

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In all these activities the ambassador must retain the confidence of the government to which he is accredited. When the policies and interests of the sending and receiving states diverge in important subjects, it is the ambassador's duty to warn against it and explain the consequences. This usually involves the speaking or writing of disagreeable truths. It is not enough, however, to be truthful - the ambassador must also be believable. He may have to be clear at the expense of being tactful, since he must above all make sure that each government doesn't misunderstand what the other's intentions are, and the ambassador must see that the dialogue is maintained in a way in which it can continue. This task can be appallingly difficult, but personal integrity can carry an ambassador through. Ellsworth Bunker's embassy in Vietnam, and Henry Kissinger's negotiations with both China and the Middle East states are examples of how this problem can be surmounted.

So we have a further facet of a good ambassador-integrity. One who attempts to persuade by overstating his case - or who seeks to please by understating problems will eventually lose all credibility, and how often has one seen this happen with the self-appointed unofficial intermediaries who too often muddy international relations!

In conclusion, what about the merits of political as opposed to career ambassadors? Though not intermediaries, political appointments are not in the British tradition, but with some notable exceptions they have usually been a great success. But as this essay suggests, to be an ambassador requires special disciplines and a knowledge of dos and don'ts most easily acquired by the long experience that goes with career. Moreover it is difficult for an outside appointee to perform the leadership-of-a-team function that gets the best out of an embassy - though some political appointees have done it with marked success simply because they were that sort of person. And this is the crux of the matter: appointments to important embassies should be made because appointees have the right characteristics to fill the job, either through career

experience or other qualifications, but not because they are either career diplomats or politicians.

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Nevertheless, a well-run diplomatic service ought to be able to field suitable career candidates for virtually all embassies, though there have been and always will be exceptions. Indeed some of the failures of post-war diplomacy have been political appointees - though so have some of the outstanding failures. However, if political appointments were to become the rule rather than the exception and fill the majority of embassies of importance, the career service would cease to attract or retain the right calibre of entrant, and the country would reap double trouble from inexperienced ambassadors supported by deteriorating staff.

NOTES

Contretemps – незручні ситуації

Nudged – підштовхувати

Confine – обмежувати

Trivia – дрібниця

Crucial – важке питання

Rebuke – отримувати догани

Grasp – сутичка

Cardinal – головний

Аpropos – доречно

Prevalence – поширення

Degeneracy – виродження

Invariably – завжди

Earnest – серйозний

Allegedly – відповідно

Permissive – терпиме, ліберальне

Paraphernalia – атрибути

Tussock – магнат

relish – смакувати

robust – міцний

Diffidence – невпевненість

Ultimately – зрештою

Credence – довіра

facet – грань

blunt riposte – тупий удар

discretion – обачність, обережність

appallingly – жахливо

surmounted – переможений

intermediaries – посередники

TEXT 6. Speech by Federal Foreign Minister Steinmeier on a pan-European security partnership

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Federal Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier at the Schwarzkopf Foundation – "Historic Speeches to Europe" 10 December 2008 in Berlin (abridged) 11.12.2008



Ladies and gentlemen,

A direct path leads from Willy Brandt's "Ostpolitik" to the fall of the Berlin Wall, to overcoming the division of Germany and Europe.

Those days, the days of the major changes of 1989, were filled with a sense of anticipation, with a special sense of hope that could be felt in Germany, in Europe and around the world.

With the end of the division of Europe came hope for a new world order and for the goal of a lasting and just order of peace that would stretch from Vancouver to Vladivostok – a peace order that would include the North American democracies, Europe and Russia.

This hope found its official expression in the 1990 Charter of Paris. The Charter spoke of a new era of democracy, peace and unity in Europe.

Much has been accomplished since then: there are no longer soldiers stationed along borders in the centre of Europe, no war games about deploying (роззброювати) tactical nuclear weapons in the Fulda Gap, and the "Schwarze Kanal" (The Black Channel) has also disappeared from television screens.

Those who carelessly speak of a new Cold War today seem to have forgotten what all of this, what a wall and barbed wire (колючий провід), what ideological opposition and massive atomic stockpiles really meant.

At the same time, it is true that we have not managed to banish war from Europe. Peace in our European neighbourhood has not yet been secured. The war in Georgia demonstrated that military force is still being used as a political tool in Europe. Mistrust and threat perceptions have re-emerged more strongly than we could have imagined.

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This return to an old way of thinking contradicts the lessons of Europe's painful history. And what's more, it prevents us from doing what is needed now; namely, shaping a common future for greater Europe.

The new challenges to our security do not differentiate between West and East. They require common action from the US and Canada, from the European Union and its eastern neighbours, including Russia.

Climate change, the financial crisis, combating terrorism – in light of the challenges we face in the 21st century, dialogue and interaction and the balancing of interests will be the strategic imperative of our time.

What this means for me in concrete terms is that we need a peace order that rests on an understanding of common interests, common values and common security.

This is about nothing less than a renewed security partnership for the 21st century, which will secure lasting peace. This will not be possible without the close transatlantic partnership with the US and Canada.

As early as 1969, Willy Brandt emphasized the necessity to seek understanding with the East in cooperation and coordination with western partners. That is why it is encouraging that in his Berlin speech, Barack Obama advocated moving beyond thinking in Cold War categories and building a partnership that encompasses the entire continent – meaning Russia as well.

Indeed, we will not succeed in making progress on any of the pressing issues – from energy security to arms control to the fight against terrorism – without, or by

challenging, Russia. For that reason I say quite openly: we need Russia – as difficult as that sometimes is – as a partner, not as an opponent when it comes to the common responsibility for security and stability in Europe.

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But the opposite also holds: Russia needs us. Russia will not be able to take on the enormous task of its modernization without Europe. That's why we should listen when Russian President Medvedev expresses interest – also here in Berlin – in a new attempt for pan-European security. No matter what form a security partnership takes in the end, we can agree on one thing today: such a partnership requires confidence, first and foremost. Confidence that has slipped away from us again over the past few years. Confidence that we now need to take concrete steps to rebuild.

That's why I am proposing a concrete agenda of confidence-building for Europe: Firstly, we need a fresh start in conventional arms control. We cannot allow the agreement on conventional arms control and its system of confidence building to continue to erode.

Rather, we need to adjust the treaty to meet the new realities of post-Cold War Europe. On this point, I will invite a number of high-ranking experts from the states concerned to take part in a meeting in Germany shortly.

Secondly, we need to make progress on nuclear disarmament and arms control. Europe's and the world's security in the 21st century will not be ensured by the weapons of the past century. On the contrary.

With the non-proliferation treaty, the nuclear powers committed themselves to further nuclear disarmament. They need to make good on this promise. And further concrete steps are required. Here the priorities are reaching understanding on a successor agreement to the START I treaty, which will expire in the coming year, and implementation of the nuclear test-ban treaty.

When the giants of American foreign and security policy, Henry Kissinger, Sam Nunn, George Shultz and William Perry, resolve to achieve the goal of a nuclear-free

world, we should support them with a European answer. And this has to consist of more than just renouncing possession of our own nuclear weapons, it must take up the question of how to eliminate the risks that come with the proliferation of the civilian use of nuclear energy.

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To this end, I have made a concrete proposal on internationalizing fuel cycles. It is intended to give states that want nuclear energy access to the technology, without permitting the development of the risk of proliferation, a threat to us all.

Thirdly, a fresh start is also urgently needed in NATO-Russia relations. That's why the NATO-Russia Council should meet again as soon as possible – especially now when we find ourselves in somewhat troubled waters. International diplomacy cannot afford "fair-weather institutions". We should utilize the possibilities that controversial discussion – even outright argument – holds, especially in times like these.

We should systematically examine the dialogue with Russia for potential areas of cooperation. I'm thinking, for instance, of containing drug-related crime in Afghanistan, or if Russia might, perhaps, have an interest in participating in efforts to combat piracy off the Horn of Africa.

And hasn't the time come to start working seriously on a common missile defence project?

The US, Europe and Russia also share an interest in countering the risks that arise from the proliferation of nuclear delivery systems. We should consider whether we could also develop a common defence against these risks. This potential threat should unite – rather than divide – us.

The NATO-Russia Council is exactly the right forum for discussing these issues.

Fourthly, there is an acute lack of confidence in the stability of the European order in Russia's immediate western neighbourhood.

The ominous history of the 20th century lives on in the hearts and minds of these people – and with it the image of an imperial Russia, formed in most cases over 70 years as part of the Soviet Union. Russia itself should have every interest in eliminating its neighbours' perceptions of threat. Here, substantial progress towards resolving the territorial conflicts in Abkhazia, Nagorny Karabakh and Georgia would be a practical contribution. None of these conflicts will be solved without Russia's constructive participation.

This applies particularly to Georgia. Only by initiating a political process that brings all sides to the table, will we be able to achieve freedom and stability there. The Geneva talks on Georgia provide the appropriate framework for doing this; that is why they must be continued – even beyond the end of this year. Therefore, it would be good if Russia refrained from acting on its stated intention to continue the talks only until the end of this year.

Fifthly, the EU can also contribute to building confidence by intensifying its neighbourhood policy towards the east. Last week, the European Commission presented concrete proposals that are a step in the right direction: an "eastern partnership" with Ukraine, Moldova, the countries of the southern Caucasus and also Belarus, if the current positive development there continues. We support the Czech EU Presidency in its goal to draft concrete decisions on this in the spring.

Yet, we shouldn't narrow our focus too much. We need a broad-based initiative for the stabilization of the Black Sea region and the southern Caucasus. This initiative should be open to involvement from Russia, Turkey, international financial organizations, and also interested Central Asian countries and the US. Here once again, the need to strengthen the EU's responsibility for security and stability in its eastern neighbourhood comes into play. The Georgia conflict showed what the EU is capable of contributing in this respect – and it also showed that the EU cannot shirk this responsibility by any means.

It would not have been possible to achieve a ceasefire in Georgia in just a few days and alleviate the suffering of the people there without the spirited intervention by the French Presidency.

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A fresh start in conventional and nuclear disarmament and arms control, reviving and realigning (перебудувати) the NATO-Russia Council, building confidence in our shared neighbourhood – these are the essentials of a confidence-building agenda in Europe. Resolutely taking on these issues is one of the key political tasks for 2009.

Only if we manage to gradually reverse the downward spiral of mistrust and lack of dialogue can we then take a second step to realize the greater vision of a security partnership for the 21st century.

The culmination of this process could be a binding document that expresses our common understanding of European security. Here I'm thinking of a new charter that would build on the Charter of Paris from 1990 with a renewed agenda. All countries from Vancouver to Vladivostok would have to be able to take part in developing it.

The Charter of Paris focused primarily on classic security risks. Since then, additional new threats have emerged: organized crime and illegal migration, terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, climate change and resource scarcity. A new charter would therefore have to be based on a broader, contemporary understanding of common security.

That doesn't mean that we should forget the principles and fundamentals of the CSCE and OSCE. Quite the opposite: respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law, observing territorial integrity, refraining from the threat and use of violence, equal and undivided security for all, the freedom to choose one's alliance – all of this remains indispensable for peaceful coexistence under our common European roof. The renewed charter would also have to build on the existing institutions. The EU, OSCE and NATO all remain essential for stability on our continent. But we should summon the courage to consider the next steps for the European security system and develop it accordingly – NATO as well.

In 1967 a document known as the Harmel report marked a paradigm shift in the Atlantic alliance's strategy. It identified a lasting and just peace order for all of Europe as the alliance's highest political goal. And it described a new strategy for reaching this goal: it advocated moving away from military deterrence towards a dual strategy of security through defense capabilities and detente. I say, today we need a similarly comprehensive, innovative concept for the future of the alliance in the 21st century – a type of new Harmel report. Such a concept would have to provide a convincing answer to the pressing issues concerning the alliance's future. This also includes the issue of how to shape a security partnership with Russia across the area stretching from Vancouver to Vladivostok and, if necessary, even beyond.

"Peace policy is a sober task," stated Willy Brandt in Oslo. There's no question about that. But it also holds the promise of great rewards! Peace is the necessary condition for overcoming the major issues facing humanity.


Willy Brandt was right, "peace is not everything, but without peace everything is nothing!" Pursuing peace policy against the background of global challenges – that meant the same thing in 1971 as it does today: promoting a policy that combines strategic goals with a sense of what is possible. Willy Brandt's thinking is no less relevant today. "Nothing comes from nothing and there is little that lasts," he said. This is also true of peace, even if it is something we have come to take for granted in the EU over the last 50 years. Let us rather understand it as a task, especially the younger generation!

NOTES

to banish – вигнати
perceptions – сприйняття
advocated – був прибічником
foremost – насамперед
conventional – обумовлений
to adjust – упорядкувати
successor – наступник
implementation – виконання
test-ban – заборона, випробування
to renounce – відмовлятися
to eliminate – виключити

proliferation – розмноження
utilize – використовувати
common missile – реактивний снаряд
proliferation – розмноження
acute – гострий
ominous – зловісна
eliminate – виключати
shirk – викрутитися, ухилитися від
alleviate – полегшувати
Resolutely – непохитно
downward – низхідний
sober – поміркований

TEXT 7. Executive Order Ordering the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces to Active Duty And Delegating Certain Authorities to the Secretary of Defence And the Secretary of Transportation; September 14, 2001
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By the authority vested in me as  President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in furtherance of the proclamation of September 14, 2001, Declaration of National Emergency by Reason of Certain Terrorist Attacks, which declared a national emergency by reason of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center, New York, New York, and the Pentagon, and the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on the United States, I hereby order as follows:

Section 1. To provide additional authority to the Department of Defence and the Department of Transportation to respond to the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on the United States, the authority under title 10, United States Code, to order any unit, and any member of the Ready Reserve not assigned to a unit organized to serve as a unit, in the Ready Reserve to active duty for not more than 24 consecutive months, is invoked and made available, according to its terms, to the Secretary concerned, subject in the case of the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, to the direction of the Secretary of Defense. The term "Secretary concerned" is defined in section 101(a)(9) of title 10, United States Code, to mean the Secretary of the Army with respect to the Army; the Secretary of the Navy with respect to the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard when it is operating as a service in the Navy; the Secretary of the Air Force with respect to the Air Force; and the Secretary of Transportation with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy.

Sec. 2. To allow for the orderly administration of personnel within the armed forces, the following authorities vested in the President are hereby invoked to the full extent provided by the terms thereof: section 527 of title 10, United States Code, to suspend

the operation of sections 523, 525, and 526 of that title, regarding officer and warrant officer strength and distribution; and sections 123, 123a, and 12006 of title 10, United States Code, to suspend certain laws relating to promotion, involuntary retirement, and separation of commissioned officers; end strength limitations; and Reserve component officer strength limitations.

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Sec. 3. To allow for the orderly acquisition of personnel within the armed forces, the authorities vested in the President by sections 331, 359, and 367 of title 14, United States Code, relating to the authority to order to active duty certain officers and enlisted members of the Coast Guard and to detain enlisted members, are invoked to the full extent provided by the terms thereof.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of Defense is hereby designated and empowered, without the approval, ratification, or other action by the President, to exercise the authority vested in the President by sections 123, 123a, 527, and 12006 of title 10, United States Code, as invoked by sections 2 and 3 of this order.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of Transportation is hereby designated and empowered, without the approval, ratification, or other action by the President, to exercise the authority vested in sections 331, 359, and 367 of title 14, United States Code, when the Coast Guard is not serving as part of the Navy, as invoked by section 2 of this order, to recall any regular officer or enlisted member on the retired list to active duty and to detain any enlisted member beyond the term of his or her enlistment.

Sec. 6. The authority delegated by this order to the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation may be redelegated and further subdelegated to civilian subordinates who are appointed to their offices by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 7. Based upon my determination under 10 U.S.C. 2201(c) that it is necessary to increase (subject to limits imposed by law) the number of members of the armed forces on active duty beyond the number for which funds are provided in appropriation Acts for the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense may

provide for the cost of such additional members as an excepted expense under section 11(a) of title 41, United States Code.

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Sec. 8. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch, and is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by any party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.



Sec. 9. This order is effective immediately and shall be promptly transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

GEORGE W. BUSH
THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 14, 2001.

NOTES

Consecutive – наступні
Invoke – закликати
orderly – вістовий
involuntary – мимовільний
to detain – затримати
hereby – отже
designated – призначений
empowered – уповноважений

TEXT 8. Pakistan's foreign ambassadors & diplomats ask gov to open NATO routes ASAP

ISLAMABAD: Pakistani diplomats serving in key world capitals have tried to calm down the government over its 'kneejerk' reaction to last month's Nato airstrikes that killed two dozen troops.

Over two dozen ambassadors and commissioners, who were called to the foreign ministry for urgent deliberations to review ties with the US, on Monday urged the government to immediately reopen supply routes for Nato forces, a participant told The Express Tribune.

The senior diplomats argued that the country's foreign policy should be based on strategy, not sentiment. "We need to have a long-term relationship with the US," said an official who asked not to be named. "The policy based on emotionalism is not the solution," he added.

A top foreign ministry official echoed this view. "There is a sense that Pakistan's foreign policy should be aligned to its long-term security and development needs," he said. "We want good relations with all countries and unless relations are based on mutual benefit and mutual trust these cannot be sustained."

The views expressed by the country's top diplomatic authorities were in stark contrast to the tough stance taken by the government as well as the military establishment in the aftermath of the Nato attacks.

It is unclear if the government will heed (звжати на) their call, as Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani on Sunday indicated that Nato supplies could remain suspended for weeks.

There was no official word on the opening day of the conference. When approached, foreign ministry spokesperson Abdul Basit refused to comment on the proceedings. The concluding session will be chaired by the prime minister, after which more concrete decisions are expected to take shape.

The ambassadors were summoned as part of the government announcement to rewrite the terms of engagement with the US, following the Nato raid that plunged the already fragile alliance between Islamabad and Washington into a deeper crisis.

In his briefing, Hafeez Sheikh warned that complete disassociation with the US would be a “blunder” and would certainly have a negative impact on the country’s fragile economy.

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“Though economic indicators are positive, that doesn’t mean we can afford a breakdown in our relationship with the US,” Sheikh was quoted as saying by the official.



General Pasha told the participants that the November 26 attacks on Pakistani check posts reflected “frustration on the part of the US over their lack of success in Afghanistan.” The ISI chief argues that the Americans “have yet to reconcile with the ground realities of the region.”

According to a source, Pasha informed the conference that the US would have to work with Pakistan if it wishes to achieve a sustainable peace in Afghanistan.

NOTES

kneejerk – колінний рефлекс

stark – цілковитий

stance – позиція

plunge – занурювати

blunder – промах

to reconcile with – примиритися

TEXT 9. The EU Treaty

BRUSSELS (Reuters) – The European Union failed to secure backing from all 27 countries to change the EU treaty at a summit on Friday, meaning any deal will now likely involve the 17 euro zone countries plus any others that want to join, three EU diplomats said.

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An agreement at 27 fell through British Prime Minister David Cameron demanded concessions that Germany and France were not willing to give, one of the officials said.

The decision means Britain could now be left outside the tent as up to 25 EU member states - not including Denmark which has an opt-out from the euro -push ahead with deeper integration, including much tighter debt and deficit rules among the euro zone countries, the diplomats said.

Germany and France want to change the EU treaty to enforce much stricter rules among the euro zone states and others due to join, with the aim of preventing a repeat of the debt crisis afflicting the single currency area for the past two years.

While Britain could still reverse its position, such a move could expose Cameron to criticism at home, with a strong eurosceptic stream in his Conservative party determined that Britain should take a tough line with Europe and win back powers that critics say have been surrendered to Brussels.

The danger for Cameron is that if up to 25 countries do push ahead with deeper integration, it could involve discussions over changes to the single market and financial regulation, both of which could have a profound impact on the British economy. "We've always said we would do it at 17 if it didn't work at 27. That's what happened," one senior EU diplomat said.

Another added that a new treaty would likely involve the 17 euro zone states plus the eight non-euro zone countries that are expected to join the single currency in the

future. "Cameron was clumsy in his manoeuvring," another senior EU diplomat said. British diplomats were not immediately available to comment.

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As well as discussing treaty change during more than 10 hours of talks on the first day of a two-day summit, EU leaders also debated steps to strengthen their financial resources to tackle the debt crisis.



One diplomat said the leaders had agreed that the euro zone's permanent bailout fund, the European Stability Mechanism, would have a capacity capped at 500 billion euros, rather than earlier expectations that it could top that figure.

It was also agreed that the ESM would not be granted a banking licence, as had originally been proposed by European Council President Herman Van Rompuy, the diplomat said.

The leaders also agreed to explore the idea of providing bilateral loans to the International Monetary Fund totalling 200 billion euros, with 150 billion of that coming from the euro zone, to bolster IMF resources to tackle Europe's debt crisis.

NOTES

Concession – поступка
to bolster – підпирати
to bolster – підпирати
opt-out – не входити
afflicting – болючий
eurosceptic – людина, що проти Євросоюзу
to tackle – знаходити інструменти
cap – закидати петлю
to bolster – підпирати
bailout – виведення з кризи)

TEXT 10. Iran Diplomats to Leave UK after Tehran Embassy Attack

Diplomats working in the British embassy in London must leave Britain by Friday afternoon. Foreign Secretary William Hague ordered their expulsion within 48 hours on Wednesday afternoon after the British embassy in Tehran was stormed. They are expected to fly out this afternoon. 20,000 people in the UK hail from Iran, as well as many students.

The Iranian Association's Kaveh Kalantari said most UK-based Iranians "do not like what is going on in Iran". He said they were "worried". The diplomats are expected to leave the UK on a charter flight out of London later this afternoon, according to BBC Persian TV. Tuesday's attack by hundreds of protesters followed Britain's decision to impose further sanctions on Iran over its nuclear programme.

Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg told the BBC's Sarah Rainsford the UK's relationship with Iran had "taken a very serious knock". He said: "Something really bad happened when the Iranian authorities allowed those people to overrun our embassy compounds, and it is quite right that we have been very clear in our response - as have many other European countries who have withdrawn their ambassadors for consultations.

'Stooges'

"It doesn't mean we're cutting off all diplomatic relations with Iran. It doesn't mean we are in any way lessening our determination to try to find a diplomatic solution to the nuclear question, which is immensely important to Europe and the whole world, and we will continue to work tirelessly to find a negotiated solution."

As I write these words, Iran's flag continues to fly from the balcony of the embassy building. A single police officer stands at the front door. A police van with six police officers inside is parked outside, its engine running (presumably to keep the officers warm). A few doors down I watched two men load several dozen cardboard boxes

into a removal van. One box appeared to contain a flatscreen TV. On another, the words London Council Affairs Visa Section were scribbled in Farsi.

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Nearby at Iran's Consulate a small number of visitors were allowed inside to collect visas and passports. But the staff  not accept any new applications. Mr Kalantari said of Tuesday's attack by protesters "I was really depressed when I heard that these stooges of the government had occupied the embassy."

He told the BBC he believed the embassy occupation was part of a "power struggle" between different factions in Tehran but he added: "Iranians here in Britain are worried about the bad press we are getting."

The sanctions led to Iran's parliament reducing diplomatic ties with the UK.

"If any country makes it impossible for us to operate on their soil, they cannot expect to have a functioning embassy here," Mr Hague told MPs. Foreign secretary said there had been "some degree of regime consent" in the attacks on the embassy and on another UK diplomatic compound in Tehran. He also said all UK diplomatic staff in Tehran had been evacuated and the embassy closed. Mr Hague said relations between the UK and Iran were now at their lowest level, but the UK was not severing relations with Tehran entirely. Iran's foreign ministry described the British move as "hasty" and said Iran would take "further appropriate action", Reuters news agency quoted state TV as saying.

The attacks on the UK compounds in Tehran has led to Iranian diplomats being expelled from the UK. Germany, France and the Netherlands announced on Wednesday that they were recalling their ambassadors to Tehran for consultation, and Norway said it was temporarily closing its embassy there as a precaution.

Hundreds of protesters - whom Iran described as "students" - massed outside the embassy compound on Tuesday afternoon before scaling the walls and the gates, burning British flags and a car. Another UK diplomatic compound in northern Tehran, known locally as Qolhak Garden, was also overrun and damaged.

Iran said it regretted the incident, which it described as "unacceptable behaviour by a small number of protesters". Mr Hague said the majority of those taking part had been members of a regime-backed Basij militia group.

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He said the private quarters of staff at the ambassador had been ransacked, the main embassy office set on fire and possessions belonging to UK diplomats stolen.



The US, EU and UN Security Council also condemned the attacks.

Last week, the US, Canada and the UK announced new sanctions against Iran, including measures to restrict the activities of the Iranian central bank. The UK said then it was severing all financial ties with Iran.

The move followed a report by the UN's nuclear watchdog that said Iran had carried out tests "relevant to the development of a nuclear device". Iran denies the accusations, saying its nuclear programme is solely for peaceful purposes.

On Sunday, Iran's parliament voted by a large majority to downgrade diplomatic relations with the UK in response to the recent action.

NOTES

Expulsion – вигнання

to impose – накласти

knock – удар

withdrawn – відсмикувати

stooges – маріонетки

immensely – надзвичайно

presumably – ймовірно

cardboard – картон

factions – фракція

soil – земля

regime consent – згода режиму

hasty – поспішний

precaution – міри безпеки

scaling – шкрябати

ransacked – обшукувати

condemned – засуджувати

watchdog – сторожовий пес

TEXT 11. OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, CONCERNING ACQUISITION (ЗДОБУТТЯ) OF NATIONALITY. DONE AT VIENNA, ON 18 APRIL 1961
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The States Parties to the present Protocol and to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention", adopted by the United Nations Conference held at Vienna from 2 March to 14 April 1961, Expressing their wish to establish rules between them concerning acquisition of nationality by the members of their diplomatic missions and of the families forming part of the household of those members, Have agreed as follows:

Article I For the purpose of the present Protocol, the expression "members of the mission" shall have the meaning assigned to it in Article 1, sub-paragraph (b), of the Convention, namely "the head of the mission and the members of the staff of the mission".

Article II Members of the mission not being nationals of the receiving State, and members of their families forming part of their household, shall not, solely by the operation of the law of the receiving State, acquire the nationality of that State.

Article III The present Protocol shall be open for signature by all States which may become Parties to the Convention, as follows: until 31 October 1961 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria and subsequently, until 31 March 1962, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Article IV The present Protocol is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article V The present Protocol shall remain open for accession by all States which may become Parties to the Convention. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article VI 1. The present Protocol shall enter into force on the same day as the Convention or on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the second instrument of ratification or accession to the Protocol with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, whichever date is the later.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the present Protocol after its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, the Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession. **Protected by PDF Anti-Copy Free**
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Article VII The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which may become Parties to the Convention:



- (a) of signatures to the present Protocol and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, in accordance with Articles III, IV and V;
- (b) of the date on which the present Protocol will enter into force, in accordance with Article VI.

Article VIII The original of the present Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States referred to in Article III. IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Protocol.

DONE at Vienna, this eighteenth day of April one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one.

NOTES

Hereinafter – надалі

acquisition – надбання

accession – поповнення

acceding – вступати в організацію

authentic – достовірні

TEXT 12. Diplomatic Status

Each host country maintains its own etiquette in the field of diplomatic courtesy, but every international diplomat worldwide enjoys the privileges and immunities in force in the international diplomatic community. As there are:

Official receipt by the international authorities (the red carpet)

You are largely exempt from paying taxes and levies.

Your cars have special number plates CC (consular corps) and CD (diplomatic corps). Your status is immediately visible and known to the authorities. Under no circumstances you can be detained or arrested.

The communication of an embassy in whatever form it takes - in writing, by radio, by telex or electronic - is inviolable. For example, the official post of an embassy or consulate can not be opened or reviewed.

Social and professional; you will enjoy the highest level of prestige and respect and have access to high-ranking officials, government leaders and heads of states.

Enjoying diplomatic immunity: The premises of the diplomatic mission and the residences of the diplomat, his family and his staff are inviolable. This means first of all that the host authorities, such as police, tax department, etc., etc., may not enter without your permission.

The host country has the obligation to protect you against damage or any disturbances what so ever.

The airports use of the diplomatic passage, you never have to wait, you have no customs inspection.

Priority booking and free upgrades for hotels, airline tickets, cruises.

You enjoy the high diplomatic discounts on purchase of (exclusive) cars.

NOTES

host country – країна-господар

diplomatic courtesy – дипломатична ввічливість

official receipt – офіційне отримання

inviolable – недоторканість

premises – майно

diplomatic mission – дипломатична місія

exempt from – позбавлений

levies – оподаткування

detained – затриманий

TEXT 13. Functions of a Diplomatic Mission

Basic functions of a diplomatic mission include:

- Represent the home country in the host country;
- Protect the interests of the home country and its citizens in the host country;
- Negotiate with the government of the host country;
- Monitor and report on conditions and developments in the commercial, economic, cultural, and scientific life of the host country;
- Promote friendly relations between the host country and the home country;
- Develop commercial, economic, cultural, and scientific relations between the host country and the home country;
- Issue passports, travel documents, and visas.

TEXT 14. Types of Diplomatic Missions

A country may have several different types of diplomatic missions in another country:

1. **Embassy.** A diplomatic mission located in the capital city of another country which generally offers a full range of services, including consular services.
2. **High Commission.** An embassy of a Commonwealth country located in another Commonwealth country.
3. **Permanent Mission.** A diplomatic mission to a major international organization.
4. **Consulate General.** A diplomatic mission located in a major city, other than the capital city, which provides a full range of services, including consular services.
5. **Consulate.** A diplomatic mission that is similar to a consulate general, but which does not provide a full range of services.
6. **Consulate Headed by Honorary Consul.** A diplomatic mission headed by an Honorary Consul which provides only a limited range of services.

TEXT 15. Addressing Others

Although guidelines exist, proper forms of address vary greatly from culture to culture. Be sure to check local customs, but a few general rules follow.

The spirit of formality among diplomatic representatives usually means not addressing others by their first names as quickly as is done in the United States. One should rely on courtesy titles until invited to do otherwise. Socially, one can refer to a

spouse by their first name or as "my husband or my wife" rather than as "Mr. /Mrs. Smith." When dealing with household employees however, you should still refer to your spouse as "Mr. /Mrs. Smith."

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Ambassadors are addressed as Mr. /Madam Ambassador or Ambassador Jones. Only by special invitation or long friendship should one address an ambassador by first name and then only when not in public eye. In indirect address, refer to the ambassador as "the ambassador", with his/her spouse as "the ambassador and Mr. /Mrs. Jones", or if the ambassador's spouse is a woman who kept her maiden name after marriage, "the ambassador and his wife, Ms. Smith." An ambassador of the United States may continue to be addressed as "Mr. /Madam Ambassador" after retirement or after returning from his/her duties abroad. In some French-speaking countries, the wife of the ambassador may be referred to as Madam Ambassador. Therefore, in those countries, refer to a female ambassador by her last name (Ambassador Jones) to avoid confusion and ensure that she receives her due respect. Those of rank below Ambassador are addressed as Mr., Ms. or Mrs., if marital status is known.

TEXT 16. Introductions

The purpose of making introductions is to exchange names between people so that a conversation can follow. For a formal occasion, the traditional "Mrs. Smith, may I present Mr. Jones?" is used internationally. For less formal occasions simply stating the two names, "Mrs. Smith, Mr. Jones," is acceptable. Making personal introductions (i.e., introducing oneself) is perfectly acceptable and encouraged. Adding context about yourself and your role is helpful. For example, "Hello, I'm Jane Smith, Vice Consul at the United States Embassy." In English, the accepted, formal response to any introduction is, "How do you do?" Informally, a smile, "Hello," or, "It's nice to meet you," are fine. Other languages have very particular phrases, so be sure to learn them upon arriving at post.

When making introductions, honour is recognized by the name spoken first. Courtesy gives honour to those who are older, higher in rank, titled, have a professional status, or are female. However, women are introduced to ambassadors, heads of state, royalty, and dignitaries of the church. To make the introductions more

pleasant, tell each individual a bit of information about the other. This encourages the conversation to continue.

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As they do when a woman enters the room, men should rise when being introduced to a woman. In some countries, a man kisses a married woman's hand. Men also rise when being introduced to another woman. Men should rise when being introduced to another woman for whom she will show great respect, such as the hostess, a very distinguished woman, or much older woman. In some countries, women rise when introduced to all others.

Throughout the world, greeting and leave-taking customs may include handshakes, salutatory gestures or other specific expressions. If there is such a tradition, use it with host country nationals, foreigners and fellow staff members. Failure to abide with tradition may be interpreted as rudeness or a lack of respect for colleagues.

The best and most courteous way to handle recognizing someone without recalling his or her name is to mention your name again. For example, "Good evening, I'm Jim Smith. We met recently at the ambassador's home. I'm pleased to see you again." More than likely, he/she will reintroduce himself/herself. Starting from the assumption that he/she may also not remember your name could save both of you potential embarrassment.

NOTES

to abide – дотримуватися

TEXT 17. Titles

Forms of address for foreign government officials and people holding professional, ecclesiastical, or traditional titles vary among countries. The correct local usage can be verified at post. Following are titles for US and some foreign officials that are widely used in both spoken and written address. It is appropriate to begin letters and refer to others directly and indirectly with the following titles.

Diplomatic Titles

Chiefs of Missions **Protected by PDF Anti-Copy Free**

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Mr./Madam Ambassador (this also applies to an ambassador with a military title), or Ambassador Reed.

Sir Richard - British ambassador who is a knight (Sir Richard's wife would be addressed as "Lady Smith".)

Lord Montgomery - British ambassador who is a baron

Mr./Mrs. Douglas or Ms. Williams - the ambassador's spouse

Chargé d. Affaires

Mr./Ms/Mrs./Madam Randal

Ministers and Others

Mr./Madam Taylor

Although the US does not use the term, "Excellency", some countries do when referring to ambassadors. Even if the host country uses the term "Excellency", American chiefs of mission in those countries are addressed as "Mr./Madam Ambassador" by US citizens. Foreign chiefs of mission who are accredited to the US are also referred to as ambassadors.

TEXT 18. Ambassadors

An ambassador serving abroad symbolizes the sovereignty of his/her home country and serves as the personal representative of its head of state. Ambassadorial duties include negotiating agreements, reporting on political, economic and social conditions, advising on policy options, protecting home country interests, and coordinating the activities of all home country agencies and personnel in the host country. By virtue of the position, ambassadors abroad rely on the support of and are afforded special courtesies by the entire mission staff. These courtesies apply to the ambassadors of other countries as well.

In direct conversation, address an ambassador as Mr. /Madam Ambassador or Ambassador Tolstoy. His/her spouse should be referred to as Mr. /Mrs. Tolstoy or Ms. Tolstoy, if the spouse is a woman who kept her maiden name after marriage. It is proper to rise when an ambassador and/or his/her spouse enters a room just as you would for the head of state. When making introductions to an ambassador, everyone but a head of state is presented to the ambassador. In other words, the ambassador's name and title is stated first, then the person being introduced. An ambassador and his/her spouse precede all others when entering or leaving a room. The official place for the ambassador in the car is the backseat, curbside. His/her car is allowed to pass before all others. At ceremonies that take place on ships, the ambassador is the first to step on deck and the first to step off, and at airport ceremonies, he/she is the last to board and the first to disembark. When you attend social functions that the ambassador and other high-ranking diplomatic officers are also attending, you should arrive approximately fifteen minutes early and make a special point to greet these officers. A personal greeting, however, is not necessary at a very large reception. Many of these courtesies are also extended to senior officers and visiting officials such as members of the Cabinet or members of parliament.

NOTES

Afforded – дозволяють собі
Courtesies – ввічливість
to disembark – сходити на берег

TEXT 19. Entertaining

Entertaining widens one's circle of friends among officials and private citizens of the host country and other Foreign Service officers and diplomats. It also facilitates the informal exchange of information. Just as being a guest at a host country event affords the American diplomat an opportunity to experience the host country's culture, guests of embassy officers will expect to experience American culture. When planning the event, one must carefully consider whom to invite and how formal or informal the event will be. Also, be aware of the local customs on reciprocity.

The ambassador fulfils the obligation for formal entertaining for the mission; however, many staff members often have entertaining responsibilities as well. The

type of entertaining depends on one's preferences, purpose, resources, and available facilities. For example, events can be hosted at one's home, a local restaurant, or club. Representational events need not be large, elaborate, or expensive. In many situations, a simple lunch or a backyard barbeque can be more effective (and enjoyable) than an elaborate dinner reception.

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Everyone in the diplomatic and consular community understands the need to make friends quickly. Therefore, it is perfectly acceptable to invite new acquaintances, as well as individuals one wishes to meet, even before receiving an invitation from them. When members of the host government are invited, the event becomes an official function of the US Mission and international protocol is in order. Well in advance of the invitations being sent, the protocol officer and/or senior officers at post should review the proposed guest list.

A common way to extend an invitation to a formal event and/or official function is through official stationary cards followed by a telephone call. Increasingly, however, the invitation is extended over the phone, and a card is sent as a reminder. Letterhead and calling cards are seldom used. Handwritten invitations on informals are a good way to extend invitations without the expense of having invitations printed. Some posts have blank stock, others do not. Check in advance to determine if this is an option at your post. As the RSVPs arrive, the protocol officer may be able to help design a proper seating arrangement.

The long-standing dilemma when entertaining abroad is the variation in responses to invitations. Invited guests may accept an invitation, but not attend. Others may not RSVP at all. Invited guests sometimes bring uninvited guests or arrive late.

Differences in the country's cultural norms and perceptions of socially acceptable behavior account for these variations. When it is crucial to have an accurate guest list, one might telephone the invitees to ask if they will attend. Differences in the concept of social time affect the role of the host as well as that of the guest. Find out whether the time on an invitation will be adhered to, or taken to mean two hours later. If

guests arrive late according to custom, they will probably also leave late. The only way to learn these intricacies is by asking at post.

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When making the guest list, do not assume that higher-ranking US officers are off-limits. They often consider it a pleasant change of pace to attend less formal social functions. To accommodate them, consult with the ambassador's or principal officer's secretary, and confirm the date to avoid scheduling conflicts.

Intricacies – плутанина

TEXT 21. Informal Entertaining

At most posts, informal entertaining is not only appropriate, but also the easiest and most representative of the way Americans entertain at home. Informal events encourage both the guests and the host(ess) to relax and circulate. Informal parties can take many forms, such as family-style meals, buffet lunches and suppers, barbecues, picnics and tea parties. The key to any event is to move the guests around so they can talk to different people. Accomplish this by serving in several rooms, planning interactive games or music and dancing.

Buffet style is an excellent way to serve informal meals. The host(ess) or waiter may serve guests from the buffet, or guests may serve themselves. Tableware may be part of the buffet service or the table may be set in advance. Tables of six or eight people are more conducive to conversation than tables of four. If you choose not to set up tables, at least clear coffee tables and end tables so the guests can put down their dishes. A few tables for guests who are not comfortable eating from plates on their laps is a thoughtful touch.

If using place cards, follow the rules of precedence to determine who will be placed in the seat of honour (for a man, the seat to the right of the hostess and for a woman, the seat to the right of the host). If there is no prepared seating plan, ranking guests should be invited to sit at the host's table. Unless there is a receiving line, the host(ess) and his/her spouse should stand near the entrance to greet guests as they arrive and also to say good-bye as they leave.

Conducive – сприятливі

TEXT 22. Formal Entertaining

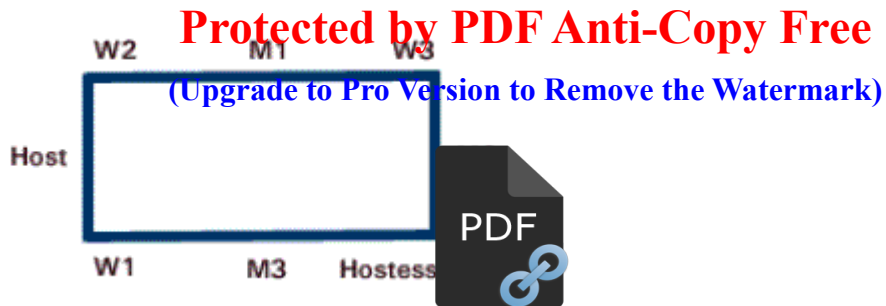
As the host(ess) of formal events, one may call on US mission colleagues to serve as "co-hosts." Representational entertaining is a shared responsibility among officers at post. Formal entertaining includes a variety of representational events, meetings, and activities, as well as "black tie" or "white tie" dinners and receptions. A formal printed invitation should be issued in advance, usually four to six weeks ahead. Invitations may also be extended by a phone call followed by a reminder card.

Prepare a guest list that shows the title or profession of each guest and make that list available in advance to the mission staff members who will be co-hosting with you. Occasionally, other guests or Ministry officials may request the list; it may be appropriate to provide it to them. It is appropriate to provide the list to the guest(s) of honour.

One may wish to consult the post's protocol officer for advice in creating a guest list and seating arrangement. The number of guests, their names and positions, the purpose of the party, and the shape and number of tables are but a few of the details which need to be addressed. Guidelines for seating and service follow, but keep in mind that they may be adapted to each event.

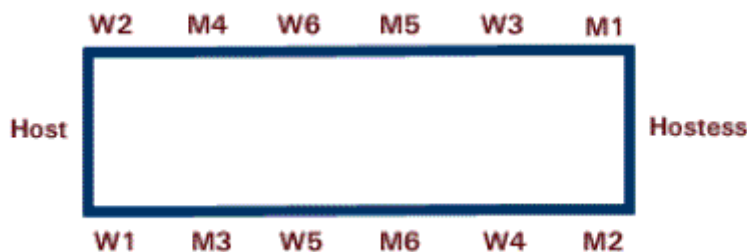
Both the guest of honour and other guests must know who has the place of honour. In the United States, the place of honour for a man is at the right of the hostess; for a woman, it is at the right of the host. However, in some countries, the place of honour is at the left of the host/hostess. The host and hostess can sit at opposite ends or across from one another at the same table. They may also be seated at separate tables. If so, each chooses a co-host or co-hostess, creating two more seats of honour. Co-hosts and co-hostesses are usually ranking guests or colleagues from the US Mission. After the guest of honour and the host(ess) or co-host(ess) are seated, the arrangement goes by rank, gender, and nationality. As a general rule, couples sit across the table from each other, not side-by-side. Several examples of possible seating arrangements are illustrated below. To seat 8, 12, 16, or 20 people without two men or two women sitting together, the hostess sits to the left of the seat that is properly hers. ("W" represents a female guest; "M" represents a male guest.)

TEXT 23. Sample Seating Arrangement for Eight



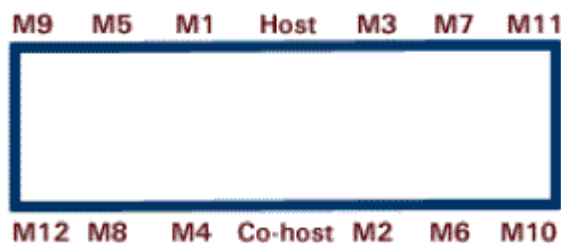
Sample Seating Arrangement for Fourteen

The most common arrangement places the host and hostess at the head and foot of the table. ("W" represents a female guest; "M" represents a male guest.)



Sample Seating Arrangement for a Men's/Women's Luncheon or Dinner

For same-sex events with only a host or hostess, a better balance of rank may be achieved by designating a co-host and having the host and co-host seated opposite of each other at the centre of the table.



As a general rule, an even number of men and women alternate seats at a table. In American homes, foreign guests take precedence over Americans of comparable rank

with the exception of the Ambassador of the United States. The Ambassador is seated as a host or hostess to avoid seating precedence conflicts. This courtesy also applies to the ambassador's spouse. If an unequal number of men and women (or individuals of more than one nationality) are in attendance, alternate both the sexes as well as the nationalities. One possibility is to seat the host(ess) and the guest of honour opposite each other in the middle of the long end of the dining table and then alternate from there. The husband of a high-ranking female official is seated commensurately; do not demote him. When many high-ranking officials are expected to attend the event, if possible, seat them in a manner such that many hold a seat of honour. An excellent way of doing this is to use round tables. Using round tables is also helpful in minimizing disruptions if place settings must be removed at the last minute.

Place a seating chart in the entrance hall so that each guest may find his/her place before entering the dining room. Although rarely practiced today, men might be given a "take-in card" which designates a particular woman to escort to the table. Place cards are used when there are more than eight guests. Place them above the plates with the names and titles visible to the guests seated at either side. For the benefit of the guests across the table, consider printing the names on the back of the cards as well. When there are many tables, a table chart is often used to assist guests in locating their table.

One waiter for every six to eight guests is generally sufficient. Guests may be served in sequence around the table or women may be served before men. If guests are served in sequence, the woman on the host's right is served first. The man to her right is served next, and service proceeds counter clockwise so that the host is served last. If women are served first, the woman on the host's right is served at the same time as the woman to his left. Two servers then proceed clockwise around the table to the women and then to the men. If there is only one server per table, the direction of service should be reversed after each course so that the same guests are not always served last. Local customs for serving should be observed.

As mentioned above, seek advice at post about the local customs on toasts and drinking in general. Usually, toasts are made with the dessert course. At the end of

the meal, the host or hostess makes the first move to leave the table. Guests then follow in order of precedence. Coffee may be served in another room.

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For suggestions on menus, table settings and decorations, consult an etiquette book or a cookbook designed for entertaining.

NOTES



Designating – визначати

Commensurately – пропорційно

Demote – понижувати

Disruptions – проколи

sequence – послідовно

clockwise – проти годинникової стрілки

TEXT 24. Receiving Lines

At formal receptions, a receiving line enables the host and hostess to greet each guest personally. Usually, the host stands first and the hostess stands second. However, the hostess may defer to guests of honour and stand after them in line. To stand in line and receive guests with a drink or cigarette in your hand is considered discourteous.

An official staff member may introduce each guest; guests may also introduce themselves. All US staff members should help the host(ess) attend to the guests by "taking them off the line": greeting them as they finish the receiving line, accompanying them to the refreshments, and integrating them into conversations.

At the end of the event, the host should be available near the exit to say good-bye to guests. At an event hosted by the Ambassador, Deputy Chief of Mission, Public Affairs Officer, or agency head, staff members should stay until all foreign guests have departed.

Defer – зважати на

TEXT 25. Being a Guest

Certain guest responsibilities hold true whether you are attending a formal international event or a local party. **Protected by PDF Anti-Copy Free**
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If you are a parent, you may be reluctant to leave your children behind when attending social functions. However, in most cases, children may not accompany their parents. Most social events for business or pleasure will not include children. If the event does include children, the invitation will make it very clear.

The tradition of toasting is practiced around the world. In most countries, a guest who is being toasted remains seated and does not drink to the toast. The honoured guest makes a reply by standing and offering a toast to the host and hostess.

Leave a party at a reasonable hour, no matter how much fun you are having. Leaving early is better than overstaying one's welcome. But be aware that in some countries, a reasonable hour may be very late by US standards. It is best not to leave prior to the departure of the senior official of any nationality. Do not leave before the guest of honour or the senior representative of your mission leaves, especially if you are helping to host a US event. Be sure to thank the hosts before you depart, keeping the farewells brief.

You should thank your hosts in writing or by phone the next day unless the event was a very informal event or a very large reception. Thank-you notes are handwritten and signed without courtesy titles (i.e., Mark Roberts, not Mr. Roberts). If you feel the situation merits a more elaborate thank-you, let local custom be your guide for an appropriate response.

TEXT 26. Dressing

Through tradition and usage, diplomats have come to wear certain kinds of clothes for certain occasions. Your "uniform" will depend on the function, be it casual or formal. This section gives a description of each kind of dress and the occasions for which they are appropriate. Keep in mind that local customs impose many

modifications, so be sure to check at post. Sometimes, wearing the country's ethnic or national dress in lieu of (замість) traditional dress is appropriate.

In various parts of the world, a specific nomenclature for dress has arisen. Contrary to the common meaning within US culture, in the diplomatic community, "informal dress" equates to business dress (see below). In some parts of the world, other terms for informal dress for men include "business suit", "national dress", "tenue de ville", "planters", "shirt and tie", "island casual" and "bush shirt". "Planters" refers to a long sleeved white shirt with a tie and dark trousers. "Bush shirt" is a long or short sleeved shirt with a finished bottom edge worn outside rather than tucked into the slacks, or a long or short sleeved embroidered man's shirt. "Island casual" means a Hawaiian shirt and casual (usually khaki) slacks.

Similarly, various terms apply to formal dress for men. "Tuxedo" and "smoking jacket" mean black tie, whereas a "Red Sea Rig" or "Gulf Rig" means a tuxedo minus the jacket. "Dinner jacket" may refer to either a dark-colored or white jacket. If you are unsure of the terminology used, it is always appropriate to clarify before the event.

For many posts, the overwhelming choice for day-to-day business is a suit and tie for men and a business suit or conservative dress for women. Men and women of all ranks of staff and spouses are expected to bring this type of clothing. Many posts stress that daily attire closely resembles that seen in Washington, DC. Although suitable dress clothing for men can often be purchased at post, it is often limited and expensive. The selection for women may be larger, but the clothing is often limited and expensive as well. Business attire for women is usually appropriate for official evening functions.

Occasionally, business attire will not be appropriate. Below are some dressing guidelines to help clarify the lines between formal and casual wear, day and evening wear. As always, exceptions to the rule exist, so be observant and inquire at post.

Formal "Black Tie" or "White Tie"

Formal wear may be worn at evening performances of the opera, the theatre, balls and for the most formal of dinners and evening affairs. Black tie is generally not worn in the daytime. White tie requires the additional formality of a cutaway ("tails") and white tie for men and a floor-length ball gown for women. Above all, let the

information on the invitation be your guide. If the invitation is unclear, ask when you respond to the invitation.

Male Attire **Protected by PDF Anti-Copy Free**

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Black, hip-length coat without tails and with silk or satin lapels (a white dinner coat may be worn in hot weather and the tropics); Low-cut black waistcoat or cummerbund may be worn with single-breasted coat; Black trousers; White starched or pleated shirt or a soft shirt with studs instead of buttons; Wing, turn-down, or attached collar and black bow tie; Black shoes and socks; Hats and gloves are optional but not worn or carried indoors

Female Attire

Knee-length cocktail dress; Floor-length ball gown; Long skirt with top; High-heeled shoes or dressy flats; Above-elbow gloves are optional with a sleeveless evening gown, and short gloves may be worn with a long-sleeved gown. If worn, gloves need not be removed for a receiving line or dancing, but are removed prior to eating or drinking.

Semi-Formal/Informal

Semi-formal/Informal wear may be worn for cocktail parties, dinners, some dances, the theatre, the opera and evening receptions.

Male Attire

Dark suit; Tie or bow tie; Dark shoes and socks

Female Attire

Short cocktail dress; Gloves may be worn if the event is outside; High-heeled shoes or dressy flats

Casual

Unlike the United States, most countries do not define casual as jeans and sneakers or sportswear. Shorts and jeans, for men and women, are considered inappropriate attire for social functions in many parts of the world. Instead, you will find that business attire is usually appropriate for an event specified as casual. Breakfast, lunch, daytime meetings, afternoon tea, and some receptions are generally considered casual, but the invitation should specify.

Male Attire

Business suit (light or dark) or; Sports jacket and pants; Tie or bow tie; Dress shoes or loafers

Female Attire

Business suit or daytime dress; Pumps or flats; Hats and gloves are optional - head coverings may be considered a requirement at some events. Hats may also provide welcome and necessary protection from the sun; check with the post.

Medals and Decorations

Foreign Service officers are prohibited from accepting decorations from foreign governments. If you wish to wear service decorations or civilian medals at formal day or evening events, check with the protocol officer. If appropriate, wear them on your left lapel or over the left breast pocket, US military medals above US civilian medals.

NOTES

Equates – рівняється

Starched – накрохмалений

Pleated – робити складки

Lapels – лацкан

Studs – запонки

TEXT 27. Social Tips

Invitations and Responses

Cultural differences abound in issuing and responding to invitations. In most cases, the invitation will come addressed to all the family members invited. If a spouse is not specifically named, he/she is probably not invited. It is inappropriate to bring a date to a working event. However, in some places, one invitation addressed to the family is meant to include everyone in the house, even guests and visitors. Responding is very important and should be done, generally by phone, within two days of receiving the invitation. Be sure to observe the request on the invitation. "Regrets only" means to call only if you will not attend, and "RSVP" means to respond whether you will or will not attend.

Greetings and Forms of Address

Although you should follow the guidelines about greeting, addressing and introducing someone in the formal international scene, you will need to learn about

the local informal customs as well. Try to learn a few polite greetings in the native language that will get you through the more casual social situations. You will also need to be aware of different greeting rituals such as kisses, handshakes or bows. In some countries, for example, it is not uncommon to see men show affection. Tremendous differences exist in how these people stand to socialize, how loudly they speak, and how much eye contact they maintain. The best advice is to be observant and ask questions of the foreign nationals and experienced officers at post. Show interest and concern in learning a different culture; most people will respond graciously.

Local concept of social time

In some countries, an invitation for 8:00 p.m. means you should arrive at precisely 8:00 p.m. In some other countries, it means you should arrive no earlier than 9:30 p.m. To avoid awkward and embarrassing situations, ask questions before attending social events. The foreign service nationals who work in the mission are a valuable resource, as are experienced officers at post.

Dress

Dress, too, varies according to country and event. Women should be particularly mindful of conservative dress rules, such as skirt length, low necklines, and having one's arms covered. Remember that "casual" in other countries almost never means jeans or shorts. It is always better to be too dressed up than too dressed down.

Conversation Topics

Be aware that there are cultural differences about what constitutes casual conversation. In some places, it is perfectly acceptable for someone to ask your age or income. Knowing what is appropriate and what to expect helps one avoid problems. Acceptable casual conversation topics vary from culture to culture. Discussing children or food is rude in some cultures. Because one circulates at social events in order to meet as many people as possible, conversations should be fairly brief.

Gifts

Even something as simple as bringing a gift to the host can be tricky. Many rituals and customs often surround the meaning of gifts. The type, colour and number of flowers you bring, for example, may have a hidden meaning. In Italy, mums are funeral flowers; think twice about bringing them to a dinner party. A guest may be expected to bring a small gift, or it may be better to bring nothing at all. Once again, asking colleagues and co-workers about local customs will be most helpful.

Eating and Drinking

To be polite, accept the food and drink that is offered. If unsure or a bit apprehensive, try a small portion. If you do not wish to drink alcohol, still take some to have in your glass for toasts. If you do drink, however, as a US representative, you should drink responsibly so as not to embarrass yourself or your country. If, for health or religious reasons, you absolutely cannot try even a small portion of a particular food or drink, it is acceptable to refuse with a short explanation. Consider new foods and drinks an opportunity to explore the new culture. Try them in good spirits and with an open mind.

Gender Issues

Gender roles vary from country to country, and sometimes even within regions of one country. For example, a husband may be expected to precede his wife in a receiving line, or men and women may go into separate rooms for dessert. Although men and women may drift away from each other and talk amongst themselves, the practice of actually separating men and women at any time during a dinner party is rare even in primarily gender-biased societies. Be aware that this may happen and when it does, it is best to go along with these traditions. Lacking a specific mission agenda, the diplomat's role is not to change host country customs. The country may not consider gender bias an issue that needs to be addressed.

Status

When everyone is treated respectfully, only a few status issues merit special note. As mentioned earlier, stand when an ambassador and his/her spouse enter the room,

and allow him/her to enter and exit a room first. When making introductions, introduce someone to the more distinguished or older person. In addition, reserve the far right-hand seat of a couch, as you sit, for the guest of honour.

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Thank You

Rituals often surround thanking someone. Without exception, thank your host before you leave. Tradition determines how you should thank the host the day after the event. What, how and when to send gifts may be different depending on the customs of your post. In most cases, a hand-written note is sufficient, but to be seen as an appreciative guest, look into the customs of your new country

Abound – різноманітні

gender-biased – упереджені

TEXT 28. A Brief History of Diplomacy

The ability to practice diplomacy is one of the defining elements of a state, and diplomacy has been practiced since the formation of the first city-states. Originally diplomats were sent only for specific negotiations, and would return immediately after their mission concluded. Diplomats were usually relatives of the ruling family or of very high rank in order to give them legitimacy when they sought to negotiate with the other state.

One notable exception involved the relationship between the Pope and the Byzantine Emperor. Papal agents, called apocrisarii, were permanently resident in Constantinople. After the 8th century, however, conflicts between the Pope and the Emperor (such as the Iconoclastic controversy) led to the breaking down of these close ties.

Modern diplomacy's origins are often traced to the states of Northern Italy in the early Renaissance, with the first embassies being established in the thirteenth century. Milan played a leading role, especially under Francesco Sforza who established

permanent embassies to the other cities states of Northern Italy. It was in Italy that many of the traditions of modern diplomacy began, such as the *presentation of an ambassador's credentials* to the head of state.

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The practice spread from Italy to the other European powers. Milan was the first to send a representative to the court of France in 1455. Milan however refused to host French representatives fearing *espionage* and possible *intervention in internal affairs*. As foreign powers such as France and Spain became increasingly involved in Italian politics the need to accept emissaries was recognized. Soon all *the major European powers were exchanging representatives*. Spain was the first to send a permanent representative when it appointed an ambassador to the Court of England in 1487. By the late 16th century, permanent missions became the standard.

Many of the conventions of modern diplomacy developed during this period. The top rank of representatives was an ambassador. An ambassador at this time was almost always a nobleman - the rank of the noble varied with the prestige of the country he was posted to. Defining standards emerged for ambassadors, requiring that they have large residences, host lavish parties, and play an important role in the court life of the host nation. In Rome, the most important post for Catholic ambassadors, the French and Spanish representatives sometimes maintained a retinue of up to a hundred people. Even in smaller posts, ambassadors could be very expensive. Smaller states would send and receive envoys who were one level below an ambassador.

Ambassadors from each state were ranked by complex codes of precedence that were much disputed. States were normally ranked by the title of the sovereign; for Catholic nations the emissary from the Vatican was paramount, then those from the kingdoms, then those from duchies and principalities. Representatives from republics were considered the lowest envoys.

Ambassadors at that time were nobles with little foreign or diplomatic experience and needed to be supported by a large embassy staff. These professionals were sent on longer assignments and were far more knowledgeable about the host country. Embassy staff consisted of a wide range of employees, including some dedicated to espionage. The need for skilled individuals to staff embassies was met by the

graduates of universities, and this led to an increase in the study of international law, modern languages, and history at universities throughout Europe.

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At the same time, permanent foreign ministries were established in almost all European states to coordinate embassies and their staffs. These ministries were still far from their modern form. Many had extraneous internal responsibilities. Britain had two departments with frequently overlapping powers until 1782. These early foreign ministries were also much smaller. France, which boasted the largest foreign affairs department, had only 70 full-time employees in the 1780s.

The elements of modern diplomacy slowly spread to Eastern Europe and arrived in Russia by the early eighteenth century. The entire system was greatly disrupted by the French Revolution and the subsequent years of warfare. The revolution would see commoners take over the diplomacy of the French state, and of those conquered by revolutionary armies. Ranks of precedence were abolished. Napoleon also refused to acknowledge diplomatic immunity, imprisoning several British diplomats accused of scheming against France. He had no patience for the often slow moving process of formal diplomacy.

After the fall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna of 1815 established an international system of diplomatic rank. Disputes on precedence among nations (and the appropriate diplomatic ranks used) persisted for over a century until after World War II, when the rank of ambassador became the norm.

NOTES

Emissaries – агенти
lavish parties – щедрі команди
receive envoys – повноважений представник
precedence – передування
duchy – герцогство
principality – князівство
assignments – посада, призначення
extraneous – зовнішній
overlap – накладатися
disrupt – розвиватися
warfare – війна
commoner – людина з народу

29. Diplomatic Glossary

1. Agrément. Diplomatic courtesy requires that before a state appoints a new chief of diplomatic mission to represent it in another state, it must be first ascertained whether the proposed appointee is acceptable to the receiving state. The acquiescence of the receiving state is signified by its giving its agrément to the appointment. It is unusual for an agrément to be refused, but it occasionally happens.

2. Ambassador. A diplomatic official of the highest rank, sent by one sovereign or state to another as its resident representative.

Ambassador-at-Large is the title for an Ambassador (diplomat of the highest career rank, not counting the rather political superiors in government) who is NOT posted (in residence) in a given embassy (accredited to one or exceptionally several, usually neighbouring, governments and/or seat of international organizations), but given a competence *ratione materiae*, i.e. pertaining to one thematic problem.

Ambassador-Designate. An official who has been named to be an ambassador, but who has not yet taken his oath of office.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

1. A diplomatic official of the highest rank sent by a government to represent it on a temporary mission
2. A diplomatic official serving as permanent head of a country's mission to the United Nations or some other international organisation
3. an authorised representative

3. The chief of a diplomatic mission. The ranking official diplomatic representative of his country to the country to which he is accredited, and the personal representative of his own head of state to the head of state of the host country. The term "extraordinary" has no real meaning. Years ago it was given only to non-resident ambassadors on temporary missions and was used to distinguish them from regular resident ambassadors.

"Plenipotentiary" also comes down through the years. Today it simply means possessed of full power to do an ambassador's normal job. Ambassador is capitalized when referring to a specific person (i.e. Ambassador Smith).

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4. Ambadress. A term often used to denote the wife of an ambassador, and misused to denote a woman chief of mission. The latter is an ambassador, not an ambadress.



5. Attaché. Civilian attachés are either junior officers in an embassy or, if more senior, officers who have a professional specialization such as "labor attaché", "commercial attaché", "cultural attaché", etc.

6. Chancery. The office where the chief of mission and his staff work. This office is often called the embassy but this is a misnomer. Technically, the embassy is where the ambassador lives, not where he works, although in earlier times when diplomatic missions were smaller, this was usually the same building. Today, for clarity's sake, many diplomats now distinguish between the two by using the terms "embassy residence" and "embassy office".

7. Chancery. Head of An important position in British embassies not found in American diplomatic establishments. An officer, usually head of the political section, charged with coordinating the substantive and administrative performance of the embassy. In an American embassy, the ambassador looks to the deputy chief of mission to do this.

8. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. Formerly, a chargé d'affaires was the title of a chief of mission, inferior in rank to an ambassador or a minister. Today with the a.i. (ad interim) added, it designates the senior officer taking charge for the interval when a chief of mission is absent from his post.

9. Chief of Mission. The ranking officer in an embassy, permanent mission, legation (дипломатична місія), consulate general or consulate (i.e. an ambassador always, and a minister, consul general, or consul when no more senior officer is assigned to the post). A "chief of mission" can also be the head of a special and temporary diplomatic mission, but the term is usually reserved for the earlier listed examples.

10. Consul. An official appointed by the government of one country to look after its commercial interests and the welfare of its citizens in another country.

Consul general. A consular officer of the highest rank, as a person who is stationed at a place of considerable commercial importance or supervises other consuls

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Consul, Honorary. A host-country national appointed by a foreign state to perform limited consular functions in a locality where the appointing state has no other consular representation.



11. Consular Agent. An official doing consular work for a nation in a locality where it does not maintain a regular consulate. This official is usually a national of his host state, and his work is usually part-time.

12. Consulate. A diplomatic mission that is similar to a consulate general, but which does not provide a full range of services. An office established by one state in an important city of another state for the purpose of supporting and protecting its citizens travelling or residing there. In addition, these offices are charged with performing other important administrative duties such as issuing visas (where this is required) to host country nationals wishing to travel to the country the consulate represents. All consulates, whether located in the capital city or in other communities, are administratively under the ambassador and the embassy. In addition to carrying out their consular duties, they often serve as branch offices for the embassy, supporting, for example, the latter's political and economic responsibilities. Consulates are expected to play a particularly significant role in connection with the promotion of their own country's exports and other commercial activities. Officers performing consular duties are known as consuls or, if more junior, vice consuls. The chief of the consulate is known as the consul.

13. Counselor of Embassy. A senior diplomatic title ranking just behind an ambassador and a minister. In many embassies there is no minister, and the counselor is the number two man, i.e., the deputy chief of mission. (In a very small embassy, the second may not have this rank). In a large embassy, the second ranking officer may be a minister, or minister-counselor, in which case the heads of the more important sections have counselor rank. Thus, for example, the embassy's political counselor, economic counselor, an administrative counselor are well-known and much-respected positions in diplomatic life.

14. Credentials. The name for letters given to an ambassador by his chief of state, and addressed to the chief of state of his host country. They are delivered to the latter

by ambassadors in a formal credentials ceremony, which generally takes place shortly after his arrival at a new post. Until this ceremony has taken place he is not formally recognized by the host country, and he cannot officially act as an ambassador. The letters are termed "letters of credence" because they request the receiving chief of state to give "full credence" to the ambassador will say of behalf of his government.

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15. D.C.M. Embassy shorthand for the deputy chief of mission.

16. Delegation. Again used in two senses in diplomacy. "Delegation" can be the term used to refer to the specific powers delegates by his government to a diplomat acting in certain specific circumstances. It also refers to an official party sent to an international conference or on some other special diplomatic mission.

17. Demarché. An approach, a making of representations. Still very common term used by diplomats to indicate the official raising of a matter with host country officials, often accompanied by a specific request for some type of action or decision in connection with it.

18. Diplomatic Corps. The body of foreign diplomats assembled at a nation's capital. In cities where consuls and consul general are resident, they are collectively known as the consular corps. The dean of both corps is usually that official who had been at his post the longest. There are exceptions to this later rule, however. For example, in some Catholic countries, the papal nuncio is always the dean. The dean represents the corps in collective dealings with host country officials on matters of a ceremonial or administrative character affecting the corps as a whole.

19. Diplomatic mission the collective term for a group of diplomats from a single country.

20. Diplomatic Immunity. Exemption of foreign diplomatic agents or representatives from local jurisdiction.

21. Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities. Historically accorded in recognition that the diplomat represents (and is responsible to) a different sovereignty; also in order that the legitimate pursuit of his official duties will not be impeded in any unnecessary way. They include inviolability of person and premises and exemption from taxation and the civil and criminal jurisdiction of local courts.

22. Diplomatic Ranks

Listed in order of precedence:

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Ministers Plenipotentiary

Ministers

Chargé d'Affaires ad hoc or pro tempore

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim

Minister-Counselors

Counselors (or Senior Secretaries in the absence of Counselors)

Army, Naval and Air Attachés

Civilian Attachés

First Secretaries

Second Secretaries

Assistant Army, Naval and Air Attachés Civilian Assistant Attachés

Third Secretaries and Assistant Attachés

Embassy



23. The residence of an ambassador. In recent years, also inaccurately used to denote the building which contains the offices of the ambassador and other key members of his staff. The proper term for the latter, as noted above, is the "chancery". As also noted above, confusion is nowadays avoided through the practice of using the two terms "embassy residence" and "embassy office".

24. A diplomatic mission headed by an ambassador, located in the capital city of another country which generally offer a full range of services, including consular services.

25. Envoy (повноважений представник). Nowadays used to refer to any senior diplomat. Earlier it had a specific hierarchical connotation, being used to designate diplomatic agents of less than the highest rank.

26. Exequatur. A document issued to a consul by the host country government authorizing him to carry out his consular duties. Head of the mission is the person charged by the sending State with the duty of acting in that capacity;

27. High Commission. An embassy of a Commonwealth country located in another Commonwealth country. For example, Canada has a High Commission in Canberra, Australia.

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28. High Commissioner. The chief of a high commission. Similar to what an ambassador is to an embassy.



29. Honorary. Honorary appointments concern medium level non-active positions: Honorary Consul, Cultural attache, Consular attache, Press attache, Diplomatic Counselor, Honorary Ambassador. Members of the administrative and technical staff are the members of the staff of the mission employed in the administrative and technical service of the mission the "members of the diplomatic staff" are the members of the staff of the mission having diplomatic rank the "members of the mission" are the head of the mission and the members of the staff of the mission; "members of the staff of the mission" are the members of the diplomatic staff, of the administrative and technical staff and of the service staff of the mission; the "members of the service staff" are the members of the staff of the mission in the domestic service of the mission.

30. Minister, Minister-Counselor. Apart from its cabinet-officer connotation (i.e. "foreign minister"), a minister has traditionally been a chief of diplomatic mission who headed a legation rather than an embassy. As so few legations are left, the title is now borrowed more and more to designate (визначати) the second-ranking officer of a large embassy. It has, therefore, come increasingly to mean the senior counselor under the ambassador. To avoid confusion with the old connotation, the United States and a number of governments designate these senior deputy chiefs of mission by the hyphenated title "minister-counselor".

31. Mission. A generic term for embassy. Mission also describes the entirety (суцільність) of official representation in a given foreign country which functions under the supervision of the Ambassador, including civilian and military personnel.

32. Passport. The official document issued to a person by his/her government certifying citizenship and requesting foreign governments to grant the individual safe passage, lawful aid and protection while under that government's jurisdiction.

33. Permanent Mission A diplomatic mission to a major international organization,

such as EU (European Union), NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation), OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) premises of the mission" are the buildings or parts of buildings and the land ancillary thereto (що належать сюди), irrespective (безвідносно) of ownership, used for the purposes of the mission including the residence of the head of the mission. "Private servant" is a person who is in the domestic service of a member of the mission and who is not an employee of the sending State.



- 34. P.C.** Used in written social correspondence, "pour condoler" (to express sympathy).
- 35. P.F.** Used in written social correspondence, "pour féliciter" (to extend congratulations).
- 36. P.M.** Used in written social correspondence, "pour memoire" (to remind).
- 37. P.P.** Used in written social correspondence, "pour présenter" (to introduce).
- 38. P.P.C.** Used in written social correspondence, "pour prendre congé" (to say goodbye).
- 39. P.R.** Used in written social correspondence, "pour remercier" (to express thanks).
- 40. Visa.** Written authority to enter a country for either temporary or permanent residence, depending on its wording.

NOTES

Ascertained – встановити	Exemption – звільнення
acquiescence – згода	accorded – погоджено
signified – визначається	legitimate – законний
accredited – уповноважений	impeded – перешкоджати
pertaining – належати	precedence – передування
misnomer – неправильне вживання назви	interim – тимчасовий
substantive – самостійний	connotation – додаткове значення
designates – визначений	designate – визначити
Credentials – Вірчі грамоти	exequatur – екзекватура
credence – довіра	Honorary – почесний
shorthand – стенографія	legation – дипломатична місія
	hyphenated – окремий

30. Quotation About Diplomacy

1. A diplomat is a person who can tell you to go to hell in such a way that you actually look forward to the trip.
Caskie Stinnett

2. When a diplomat says yes means perhaps; when he says perhaps he means no; when he says no he is no diplomat.
Unknown

3. A diplomat is a man who says you have an open mind, instead of telling you that you have a hole in the head.
Unknown

4. Diplomacy is the art of letting someone else have your way.
Daniele Vare

5. Diplomacy is to do and say the nastiest thing in the nicest way.
Bisaac Goldberg

6. An ambassador is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the commonwealth.
Henry Wotton

7. If you can't go around it, over it, or through it, you had better negotiate with it.
Ashleigh Brilliant

8. All war represents a failure of diplomacy.
Tony Benn

9. A diplomat tries to arouse the nation whereas a politician lulls it to sleep.
Unknown

10. Ambassadors are the eye and ear of States.
Guicciardini, 1495

11. Diplomacy is not one of the easiest professions. What it calls for above all things is patience.
Sir William Strang, 1951

12. The principle of give and take is the principle of diplomacy - give one and take one.
Mark Twain
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13. Diplomacy means the art of nearly deceiving all your friends, but not quite deceiving all your enemies.
Kofi Busia



14. A real diplomat is one who can cut his neighbor's throat without having his neighbor notice it.
Trygve Lie

15. To say nothing, especially when speaking, is half the art of diplomacy.
Will Durant

16. Be polite; write diplomatically; even in a declaration of war one observes the rules of politeness.
Otto von Bismarck

17. Diplomacy: The art of saying "nice doggie" until you can find a rock.
Wynn Catlin

18. Diplomacy - The art of letting other people achieve your ends
Unknown

19. Diplomats are just as essential to starting a war as soldiers are for finishing it... You take diplomacy out of war, and the thing would fall flat in a week.
Will Rogers

20. When we're trying to solve difficult national issues its sometimes necessary to talk to adversaries as well as friends. Historians have a word for this: diplomacy.
Albright, Madeleine

21. I have discovered the art of deceiving diplomats. I speak the truth, and they never believe me.

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22. He who walks in the middle of the road gets hit from both sides.

George P. Shultz



23. Diplomats were invented simply to waste time.

David Lloyd George

24. Diplomacy is thinking twice before saying nothing.

Source Unknown

25. Sincere diplomacy is no more possible than dry water or wooden iron.

Joseph Stalin

26. A diplomat's life is made up of three ingredients: protocol, Geritol and alcohol.”

Adlai E. Stevenson

27. The only summit meeting that can succeed is the one that does not take place.

Barry M. Goldwater

28. Let us never negotiate out of fear. But let us never fear to negotiate.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy

29. I never refuse. I contradict. I sometimes forget.

Benjamin Disraeli

30. A distinguished diplomat could hold his tongue in ten languages.

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