

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ПРИКАРПАТСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ ВАСИЛЯ СТЕФАНИКА
КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ

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для студентів III курсу*

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Посібник складено відповідно до програмових вимог.

Мета посібника – забезпечити цілеспрямоване засвоєння лексичного матеріалу, пов'язаного із засобами масової інформації та висвітленням ними подій в Україні та за кордоном.

Посібник включає дванадцять розділів, лексика яких об'єднана спільною тематикою, що створює можливості для її успішної активізації. Закріплення лексики здійснюється через запропоновані вправи, а включені в посібник тексти для обговорення дають студентам змогу активно використовувати засвоєну лексику, а також оволодіти стилем викладу засобів масової інформації.

Матеріал запропонованого посібника можна широко використовувати у вищих навчальних закладах, на факультетах підвищення кваліфікації вчителів, а також для проведення факультативних занять у школах із поглибленим вивченням англійської мови.

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UNIT I.

- 1) article (economic, political, leading, editorial)
- 2) national newspaper
- 3) local newspaper
- 4) daily (weekly, monthly, periodical), evening (morning) newspaper
- 5) magazine
- 6) to subscribe to smth.
- 7) copy
- 8) issue
- 9) back (current) issue
- 10) editor-in-chief
- 11) report on
- 12) to report on
- 13) to inform the reader of
- 14) to give full attention to
- 15) to deal with
- 16) headline
- 17) screaming headlines
- 18) to hit the headlines
- 19) to keep up with current events
- 20) annual (confidential, daily, detailed, exhaustive, firsthand, objective, restricted, (top) secret) report
- 21) to interview smb.
- 22) to conduct an interview
- 23) to give (grant) an interview
- 24) to make (issue) a statement
- 25) to retract (withdraw) a statement
- 26) to deny (refute) a statement
- 27) to state
- 28) message
- 29) coded message
- 30) to comment on
- 31) commentary on
- 32) review
- 33) to review
- 34) media coverage
- 35) the whole mankind, all mankind
- 36) the greatest scientific triumph in the history of mankind
- 37) the world public
- 38) the ruling circles
- 39) academic (artistic, business, intimate, diplomatic, exclusive, financial, (well) informed, literary, political, professional, wide) circle
- 40) to make an appeal to the public for donations
- 41) to expose = to reveal
- 42) to publish an expose of smth.

TASK 1. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

1. Did you read that article ... the Middle Eastern peace process? 2. Hillary Clinton is featured ... the cover ... this week's Time magazine. 3. Remember to take the phone ... the hook while you are conducting the interview. 4. There's a message from Karen ... the answer-phone. 5. The whole progress of mankind ought to have consisted ... this: the elimination ... unnecessary work. 6. The case attracted newspaper reporters ... all ... the world. 7. So if you subscribe to magazines or are ... the mailing lists of other catalogs, your name will get circulated. 8. Find ..., who the personnel are and, ... particular, who deals ... conservation matters or listed building applications. 9. According ... its financial statement, the company made a profit ... \$15 million last year. 10. We're keeping this policy ... review. 11. All the organizations involved have sent urgent appeals ... the government, asking ... extra funding. 12. According ... recent news reports, two ... the victims are Americans.

TASK 2. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Повідомленнями про цю доленосну для України подію рясніли заголовки усіх загальнонаціональних газет. Наші ж місцеві газети навіть не завдали собі клопоту передрукувати інтерв'ю хоча б одного високопосадовця, причетного до довгоочікуваних перетворень. 2. Я не виписую цього журналу, тому що його головний редактор не дотримується професійної етики, а його поведінка заслуговує додаткового коментарю. 3. Незважаючи на тиск владних структур, газета продовжує інформувати читачів про наслідки цього інциденту. 4. Отримана виключно з компетентних джерел інформація дасть Вам змогу бути в курсі подій й адекватно оцінити політичну ситуацію в державі. 5. Вчений заявив, що його винахід є найбільшим науковим успіхом в історії людства. 6. Попри всі намагання, журналістові не вдалося опублікувати викривальний матеріал про спосіб життя окремих представників правлячих кіл країни. 7. Засоби масової інформації оприлюднили коментар міністра оборони стосовно перехопленого спецслужбами кодованого повідомлення. 8. Світову спільноту вразили викривальні статті у авторитетних друкованих ЗМІ про злочинну діяльність окремих міжнародних добродійних організацій, які збагачувалися завдяки численним закликам до громадськості робити пожертви нібито на підтримку сирітських притулків. 8. У вчорашньому випуску цієї газети йдеться про подію 20-річної давності, відлуння якої здатне змінити сьогоднішнє. 9. На жаль, прем'єр-міністр не зміг завітати до нашої студії і дав інтерв'ю по телефону. 10. Голова правління банку спростував офіційну заяву міністра фінансів про незаконність здійснених валютних операцій. 11. У мистецьких колах поширеною є думка про доцільність зміни пріоритетів у сфері прекрасного. 12. Щорічний звіт урядовців про виконання бюджету завжди супроводжується бурхливими суперечками у політичних колах.

TASK 3. Read and translate the following articles. Discuss them using the suggested vocabulary.

--- A ---

**UKRAINIAN GOVERNMENT PLEDGES \$4 MILLION FOR EVENTS,
AID TO MARK CHERNOBYL'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY**

The money would be spent on awards for those involved in combating the consequences of the explosion.

(AP) Ukraine's Prime Minister Yuriy Yekhanurov on Wednesday pledged 20 million hryvnia (\$4 million) to mark the 20th anniversary of the deadly explosion at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, the world's worst ever nuclear accident.

The money would be spent on awards for those involved in combating the consequences of the explosion, buying 1,000 cars for Chernobyl invalids, to build two health centers and to increase pensions for those who helped respond to the disaster, government spokesman Valery Olefir said.

The money will also be used to fund requiems on the anniversary of the explosion, print commemorative coins, publish books, organize exhibitions and upgrade the Chernobyl museum in the capital, Kiev.

On April 26, Ukraine will mark 20 years after the deadly explosion in Reactor No. 4, which released a radioactive cloud. About 600,000 people were mobilized to fight the effects of the explosion, and more than 116,000 evacuated from their homes.

The ex-Soviet republics of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia are still coping with the aftermath of the accident today, from skyrocketing rates of thyroid cancer to a marked increase in health concerns among the 5 million people whose land was dusted with radioactive particles.

Also Wednesday, Ukrainian artists performed a concert to honor Chernobyl victims in the village of Illintsi in the so-called exclusion zone, a high-contaminated area surrounding the plant. Pripyat, a town of 47,000 and home to the Chernobyl workers, was evacuated three days after the explosion, and followed by dozens of villages later.

Residents of some of the villages, like Illintsi, returned soon, ignoring official warnings not to return. Chernobyl's last operating reactor was closed forever in 2000.

--- B ---

KENYANS MOURN AIR CRASH VICTIMS

Kenya has begun three days of national mourning after a plane carrying several prominent politicians crashed in the north, killing at least 14 people.

Among those who died are two assistant ministers and four other members of the Kenyan parliament. Several survivors are being treated in hospital.

The plane struck a hill while landing near Marsabit during heavy rain.

Investigators are working at the site, and the victims' bodies are to be taken to Nairobi for examination.

President Mwai Kibaki said on Monday that three days of mourning would start on Tuesday, and ordered flags to be flown at half-mast.

National Assembly sittings have been suspended until funerals arrangements are complete.

Assistant ministers Mirugi Kariuki and Titus Ngoyoni are among the dead.

Bonaya Godana, the deputy leader of Kenya's main opposition party, Kanu, and two other members of parliament also died in the crash near Marsabit, 450 km (280 miles) north-east of Nairobi.

Mission

The politicians were travelling to the region to mediate in a bloody feud between rival communities near the border with Ethiopia.

"It is unfortunate that this tragedy has occurred when the peace delegation was on its way for a crucial meeting of bringing peace and harmony among the communities living in the region," President Kibaki said in a national address.

The speaker of the Kenyan parliament, Francis Ole Kaparo, described the accident as the worst tragedy to hit the national assembly.

He paid tribute to his colleagues and said that parliament would be suspended until the funerals had taken place.

Three years ago, a plane carrying four ministers and several MPs crashed, killing one minister.

A commission of inquiry into that incident recommended that government officials should not travel together in one plane, he says.

The three survivors – the Eastern Province's provincial commissioner and two Kenyan Air Force crew members – are reported to be stable in hospital.

A fourth survivor died in hospital on Monday.

UNIT II.

1) affairs (home, national, domestic, internal / foreign, international, world, external)

2) the latest events

3) the current events

4) the international situation

5) event of great interest

6) the latest developments

7) the developments in Asia

8) Home Office

9) Foreign Office

10) movement

11) to launch (support, oppose, suppress) a movement

12) civil-rights (feminist, labour, peace, political, radical, revolutionary, social) movement

13) to contribute to = to make a contribution to

14) to tour the country

15) to make a tour over (of)

16) city (concert, goodwill, organized, sightseeing, student, study) tour

17) under a handicap

- 18) to overcome a handicap
- 19) expired visa
- 20) to receive (renew) a license
- 21) to annul (suspend) a license
- 22) mediocre
- 23) deadline
- 24) to break away
- 25) to claim for
- 26) claimant
- 27) to be subordinated to
- 28) petroleum
- 29) pipeline
- 30) underground parking lots
- 31) housing facilities
- 32) communication facilities
- 33) to be obtained from
- 34) ration card
- 35) approximately
- 36) infringement on inviolability
- 37) to deprive smb. of smth.
- 38) to enlist as a volunteer to
- 39) to apply for retirement
- 40) retirement age
- 41) be engaged in

TASK 1. *Fill in prepositions where necessary:*

1. Police are attempting to reconstruct the sequence of events ... the night of the killing. 2. The aim of the civil rights movement was to eliminate racial discrimination ... all its forms. 3. Transportation ... pipeline and handling are simple, and local storage is not required. 4. Most of the relief work was done ... volunteers. 5. Delegates had set a November deadline ... completing the negotiations in Geneva, which began ... January 1995. 6. Did you see Bruce Springsteen on his last tour? 7. The school sees its job as preparing students to make a contribution ... society. 8. After the fire we made a claim ... our insurance company. 9. Will you be able to support yourself ... retirement? 10. Do you have a licence ... that gun? 11. The team is hoping to start winning again ... last year's mediocre performance. 12. Local oil companies want a 10 percent tariff ... refined petroleum products and 3 percent duty ... imported crude oil.

TASK 2. *Translate the following sentences into English:*

1. Останні події в Європі свідчать про успішне подолання найбільшої перепони на шляху остаточного об'єднання країн-членів Євросоюзу. 2. Через прострочену візу я втратив близько 85500 доларів. 3. Досягнувши пенсійного віку, мій тесть одразу пішов на пенсію. 4. Для мене велика честь отримати пропозицію писати статті для вашого журналу. 5. Організація

висунула свої претензії на засоби зв'язку, які виявилися далеко не посередніми, як вказано у попередньому звіті. 6. Речник МЗС назвав висунуті російськими колегами звинувачення безпідставними й запевнив громадськість у тому, що українським дипломатам не властиво займатися інтригами. 7. Його цинічно позбавили права на працю, тому він має всі підстави вимагати відшкодування збитків. 8. Посягання "власть імущих" на права та свободи громадян спричинилися до появи надзвичайно активного революційного руху в країні. 9. Наразі залишається невідомою мета тимчасового анулювання ліцензій підприємств на виробництво та реалізацію спиртних напоїв. 10. Узгодивши остаточний термін виконання запланованих робіт, сторони таки підписали контракт на побудову нового газопроводу. 11. Хоча ця частина країни ще кілька століть тому відділилася й утворила нову державу, їй досі висуваються територіальні претензії. 12. Штучно створений ажіотаж на ринку нафтопродуктів спричинив підвищення світових цін на нафту.

TASK 3. Read and translate the following articles. Discuss them using the suggested vocabulary.

--- A ---

IRAN MAINTAINS ENERGY PROGRAM IS PEACEFUL

Iran's hard-line president said Tuesday that the country "has joined the club of nuclear countries" by successfully enriching uranium for the first time – a key process in what Iran maintains is a peaceful energy program.

The announcement from President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad was certain to heighten international tensions surrounding Iran's nuclear program. The U.N. Security Council has demanded that Iran stop all enrichment by April 28 because of suspicions the program is designed to make nuclear weapons.

Ahmadinejad warned the West that trying to force it to abandon uranium enrichment would "cause an everlasting hatred in the hearts of Iranians."

The head of the U.N. nuclear watchdog agency, Mohamed ElBaradei, was heading to Iran on Wednesday for talks aimed at resolving the standoff. The timing of the announcement suggested Iran wanted to present him with a fait accompli and argue that it cannot be expected to entirely give up a program showing progress.

Former president Hashemi Rafsanjani, a powerful member of Iran's ruling clerical regime, said the breakthrough means ElBaradei "faces new circumstances."

The White House, which is pressing for U.N. sanctions against Iran, said the enrichment claims "show that Iran is moving in the wrong direction."

"Defiant statements and actions only further isolate the regime from the rest of the world," said White House spokesman Scott McClellan.

Britain's Foreign Office issued a statement reiterating the U.N. call for a halt to enrichment work and warned that "if Iran does not comply, the Security Council will revisit the issue."

The Iranian enrichment announcement "is not particularly helpful," it said.

Uranium enrichment can produce either fuel for a nuclear energy reactor – as Iran says it seeks – or the material needed for an atomic warhead.

Tuesday's announcement does not mean Iran is immediately capable of doing either. So far it has succeeded only in getting a series of 164 centrifuges to work in the enrichment process. Thousands of centrifuges are needed for a workable program.

But successfully carrying out the highly complicated and delicate process even on a small scale would be a breakthrough, and Iran's nuclear chief said the program would be expanded to 3,000 centrifuges by the end of the year.

Ahmadinejad announced it at a nationally televised ceremony clearly aimed at drumming up popular Iranian support for the nuclear program. He addressed an audience that included top military commanders and clerics in an ornate hall in one of Iran's holiest cities, Mashhad. Before he spoke, screens on the stage showed footage of nuclear facilities and scientists at work.

"At this historic moment, with the blessings of God Almighty and the efforts made by our scientists, I declare here that the laboratory-scale nuclear fuel cycle has been completed and young scientists produced enriched uranium needed to the degree for nuclear power plants Sunday," Ahmadinejad said.

"I formally declare that Iran has joined the club of nuclear countries," he said. The crowd broke into cheers of "Allahu akbar," or "God is great."

As part of the ceremony, costumed dancers performed on the stage, holding aloft vials of raw uranium and also chanting "Allahu akbar."

Ahmadinejad said the West "has to respect Iran's right for nuclear energy."

He said Iran wanted to operate its nuclear program under supervision by the International Atomic Energy Agency and within its rights and the regulations of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

According to the IAEA, a total of 31 countries have nuclear power plants either in operation or under construction.

In Vienna, officials of the IAEA, whose inspectors are now in Iran, declined to comment on Ahmadinejad's announcement.

But a diplomat familiar with Tehran's enrichment program said it appeared to be accurate. He demanded anonymity because he was not authorized to discuss information restricted to the agency.

Speaking before the president, Iran's nuclear chief – Vice President Gholamreza Aghazadeh – told the audience that Iran has produced 110 tons of uranium gas, the feedstock that is pumped into centrifuges for enrichment.

The amount is nearly twice the 60 tons that Iran said last year that it had produced – an amount that former U.N. nuclear inspector David Albright said would be enough to produce up to 20 nuclear bombs if Iran developed the capacity.

Aghazadeh also said a heavy water nuclear reactor, under construction near Arak in central Iran, will be completed by early 2009. The U.S. fears that the spent fuel from a heavy-water reactor can be reprocessed to extract plutonium for use in a bomb.

The IAEA is due to report to the U.N. Security Council on April 28 whether Iran has met its demand for a full halt to uranium enrichment. If Tehran fails to comply, the U.S. and Europe are pressing for sanctions against Iran, a step Russia and China have opposed.

Under the non-proliferation pact, nations without nuclear weapons pledge not to pursue them in exchange for a commitment by five nuclear-weapons states – the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China – to negotiate nuclear disarmament. The treaty guarantees countries that renounce nuclear weapons access to nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

North Korea withdrew from the treaty in 2003. Three countries have refused to join – India and Pakistan, which conducted rival nuclear tests in 1998, and Israel, which is widely believed to possess weapons.

--- B ---

KAZAKHSTAN'S LEADER PLEDGES TO MORE THAN DOUBLE CAPACITY OF OIL PIPELINE TO RUSSIA

April 04, 2006

MOSCOW (AP) – Kazakhstan's president pledged Tuesday to more than double the capacity of a pipeline transporting crude from his oil-rich country to Russia after talks with his Russian counterpart at which they agreed to step up energy cooperation.

"Practically we agreed to widen the capacity of CPC (Caspian Pipeline Consortium) to 67 million metric tons, which will mean that in the next eight years oil production in Kazakhstan is provided for," Nursultan Nazarbayev said.

The 1,510-kilometer (940 mile) pipeline, which connects oil fields in western Kazakhstan with the Russian Black Sea port of Novorossiysk, currently transports 28 million metric tons a year.

The Central Asian nation is expected to become one of the world's top oil exporters. Kazakhstan is aiming to more than double its production from 1.3 million barrels to 3 million barrels a day by 2015.

However, it is actively seeking other transport routes for its oil and its shipments through Novorossiysk are unlikely to increase as much as planned.

In December, Kazakhstan inaugurated a pipeline to energy-hungry China, the former Soviet country's first pipeline bypassing Russia, designed to carry 140 million barrels of oil a year.

The United States meanwhile is urging Kazakhstan to speed up talks on joining a U.S.-backed oil pipeline that starts in Azerbaijan.

The Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline, which opened last May, allows the West to tap oil from the rich Caspian Sea fields, estimated to hold the world's third-largest reserves, bypassing Russia and Iran. Kazakhstan has said it could ship up to 30 million metric tons of oil yearly through the 1,770-kilometer (1,100-mile) pipeline that runs from the Azerbaijani port capital of Baku, via Georgia to the Turkish Mediterranean port of Ceyhan, but no deal has been signed yet.

Russian President Vladimir Putin said that in addition to the oil industry, the two countries would also work together in the nuclear power field.

“Energy is one of the most fundamental areas of our cooperation, but it is not limited to hydrocarbons, but also electricity and atomic energy. We are natural partners in the area of atomic energy and there are very big perspectives here,” he said.

--- C ---

ARMENIA AGREES TO GIVE RUSSIA’S GAZPROM CONTROL OF PART OF PIPELINE, ELECTRICITY UNIT

The 25-year agreement also obliges Yerevan to give Gazprom’s Armenian joint venture ownership rights to the yet-to-be-constructed, 197-kilometer (122-mile) stretch of the pipeline to Iran

MOSCOW (AP) – Armenia has agreed to give Russia’s Gazprom control of part of an Armenian-Iranian pipeline and a power generating unit at an electric plant, the natural gas giant said Thursday.

The 25-year agreement also obliges Yerevan to give Gazprom’s Armenian joint venture ownership rights to the yet-to-be-constructed, 197-kilometer (122-mile) stretch of the pipeline to Iran, as well as the right to export electricity produced at the Razdan-5 power plant.

The agreement sets a price for Armenia of US\$110 (-90) per thousand cubic meters of gas up to Jan. 1, 2009, according to a Gazprom statement.

The deal was certain to draw fire from Armenia’s opposition, which has expressed concern over Russia’s already heavy control over the small country’s energy infrastructure.

Armenian Foreign Minister Vardan Oskanian, asked whether Armenia had essentially swapped more control of energy infrastructure in exchange for Russia easing its increase of gas prices, said: "The goal is to soften the impact of the price increases on the population, to make it happen gradually."

On a visit to Moscow, he also told The Associated Press that the Russian-Armenian joint venture involved in the project was 40 percent controlled by Armenia – a fact he asserted would allow Yerevan to keep some influence over its energy sector.

Gazprom has sharply raised prices recently for Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova, arguing that it is merely ending subsidies to ex-Soviet republics and bringing the rates closer to market prices but drawing fire from critics who say the Kremlin is using Russia’s energy wealth as a political weapon.

Armenia is Russia’s chief ally in the strategic Caucasus Mountain region, partly thanks to its acceptance of a Russian military base on its territory. Russia already largely controls the Razdan-5 plant, the country’s main electricity producer, and Armenia is wholly dependent on Moscow for gas supplies.

UNIT III.

- 1) to adhere to (follow, pursue) a policy
- 2) cautious (clear / clear-cut, conciliatory, deliberate, economic, home, foreign, firm, flexible, foolish, long-range / long-term, short-range / short-term,

military, monetary, national, official, open-door, prudent / wise / sound, rigid / tough) policy

- 3) policy of non-alignment
- 4) to adopt another course of action
- 5) to announce
- 6) to issue (make) an announcement
- 7) formal (official, public) announcement
- 8) to start diplomatic relations on the level of embassies
- 9) to exchange the diplomatic representations
- 10) diplomatic body
- 11) diplomatic service
- 12) diplomatic immunity = diplomatic inviolability
- 13) Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador
- 14) the North-Atlantic Treaty Organization
- 15) joint communiqué
- 16) to declare
- 17) to issue (make) a declaration
- 18) solemn declaration
- 19) to work out a plan
- 20) to broaden (extend) cooperation
- 21) on the basis of mutual benefit
- 22) fruitful cooperation
- 23) relaxation of international tension
- 24) to hold (conduct) negotiations / talks on
- 25) top level (summit) talks
- 26) to draft a resolution on
- 27) to adopt a resolution
- 28) to reach (an) agreement
- 29) to sign an agreement
- 30) to result in
- 31) to conclude a treaty on
- 32) ties, links (economic, cultural)
- 33) to render (give, offer, provide) assistance
- 34) considerable /great (economic / financial, legal, material, public, technical) assistance
- 35) economic assistance to underdeveloped countries
- 36) on the occasion of
- 37) to mark (celebrate) an anniversary
- 38) to quit one's post
- 39) frontier guard
- 40) to secede

TASK 1. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

1. The company has adopted ... a strict no-smoking policy. 2. The courts were asked to adopt ... a more flexible approach ... young offenders. 3. We were

shocked ... the announcement that the mayor was resigning. 4. Moreover, this growth ... diplomatic contacts was a two-way process. 5. The final G7 communiqué referred ... the conditions ... which global interest rates would be cut, not raised. 6. Helsinki was full ... pious declarations about the inviolability of borders and non-interference ... internal affairs. 7. Julia's been busy making plans ... her wedding. 8. Burglar alarm companies claim they work ... close co-operation... the police. 9. Tension ... the region has grown due ... recent bombings. 10. I thought we had an agreement that you would keep me informed ... any changes ... the programme. 11. But the policy emphasis was always ... job creation stimulated ... economic development rather than ... direct assistance ... the unemployed. 12. Others even offer to send e-mail reminders ... upcoming birthdays, anniversaries and holidays.

TASK 2. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Головним завданням українського уряду є розширення співпраці з Китаєм на взаємовигідній основі. 2. Обидві країни зав'язали дипломатичні стосунки на рівні посольств і розробили план виходу із затяжної економічної кризи. 3. Обмінявшись дипломатичними місіями, держави заявили про готовність до забезпечення плідної співпраці. 4. Незважаючи на послаблення міжнародної напруги, досі не досягнуто згоди стосовно розподілу природних ресурсів проблемного регіону. 5. Всупереч очікуванням, переговори на вищому рівні і цього разу не мали своїм результатом підписання двосторонньої угоди про ненапад. 6. У комюніке йдеться про доцільність зміцнення економічних та культурних зв'язків між обома країнами, а також задекларовано готовність сторін надати економічну допомогу відсталим країнам. 7. Покидаючи свій пост, спікер парламенту пообіцяв надати підтримку своєму наступникові. 8. Ця країна дотримується політики неприєднання, а тому вступ до НАТО є для неї неперспективним. 9. Соромно дізнаватися про випадки, коли обрані представники народу послугуються дипломатичною недоторканістю як своєрідним щитом для здійснення незаконних обгородок. 10. Успішний лідер нації повинен проводити гнучку політику, укладати вигідні угоди з дружніми народами та не допускати жодних посягань на кордони підвладної йому країни. 11. Агресивний зовнішньополітичний курс та гучні заяви президента про відновлення робіт по створенню атомної бомби поставили під загрозу збереження миру у регіоні. 12. Якщо б у нього була нагода виправити свої помилки, він би відсвяткував річницю цієї події у сімейному колі.

TASK 3. Read and translate the following articles. Discuss them using the suggested vocabulary.

U.N. CHANGES POLICY WITH PALESTINIANS

The United Nations said Tuesday it has ended its policy of unrestricted political contacts with the Palestinians and will now assess every request for political talks with the new Hamas-run government.

The new U.N. policy follows bans on contacts with Hamas by Israel, the United States and the European Union, which consider the militant Islamic group a terrorist organization. Hamas' refusal to renounce its violent, anti-Israel ideology after its victory in Palestinian parliamentary elections in January has also led Israel and the West to withhold hundreds of millions of dollars from the new government, which is now bankrupt.

U.N. spokesman Stephane Dujarric said "working contacts" between the U.N. and the new Palestinian government will ensure that there is no disruption in the delivery of U.N. humanitarian aid and services to the Palestinian people.

"The issue of political contacts, above and beyond the humanitarian assistance, will be dealt with as they arise ... on a case by case basis," he said.

While Secretary-General Kofi Annan has called for the results of the Palestinian election to be respected, Dujarric said he has also joined the United States, the EU and Russia in demanding that Hamas recognize Israel, accept past Israeli-Palestinian peace agreements and renounce violence.

So far, Hamas has refused to accept the demands by the so-called Quartet, which wants to get the Palestinians and Israelis back on the roadmap they drafted which culminates in two states living side by side in peace.

The U.N. spokesman refused to call the new U.N. policy "a downgrading of U.N. political relations" and denied that the U.N. was trying to punish the Palestinians.

Dujarric said the U.N.'s top Mideast envoy, Alvaro de Soto, "is free to meet with whomever the secretary-general asks him to meet, or gives him permission to meet."

He said the new policy would also cover political contacts with Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas, a moderate whose Fatah Party lost to Hamas in the recent legislative elections.

--- B ---

OIL HITS NEW PEAKS ON IRAN FEARS

Crude oil prices have climbed to a record high in the UK, amid reports that the US is considering military options in the nuclear row with Iran.

UK benchmark Brent crude settled \$1.57 higher at \$68.86, after hitting a peak of \$68.93, while US sweet light crude rose \$1.36 to close at \$68.75.

Washington has rejected a media report that it is preparing for a military strike on Iranian nuclear facilities.

Geopolitical tensions concerning Iran have kept oil prices high recently.

Price triggers

Prices have risen 11% so far in 2006 and are not far below the historic high of \$70.85 reached last August as Hurricane Katrina battered oil facilities on the US Gulf coast.

In the UK, prices have now breached previous record peaks of \$68.89 dollars hit during 2005's storms.

Experts said almost all of Monday's gains were down to fears surrounding the oil-rich nation, which could disrupt crude supplies.

"We might go up and test \$70," said ABN Amro broker Lee Fader said, but he did add that significant supply disruption would be needed to push prices higher than the key \$70 level.

Rising tension

EU foreign ministers discussed possible measures against Iran, including sanctions, on Monday, amid signs of a further rise in tension over Iran's nuclear intentions.

Iran, the world's fourth largest oil producer, says it needs nuclear power to generate electricity, but the US and EU are concerned it wants to develop an atomic bomb.

Although the US reiterated on Monday that it was seeking a diplomatic solution to the row, some investors fear Washington may be running out of patience with Tehran.

"The market had become a bit too comfortable, expecting a diplomatic solution in Iran," Tobin Gorey, a commodities strategist at the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, said of Monday's rise.

Continuing instability in oil-producing regions of Nigeria has also helped to bolster prices.

Production totalling 500,000 barrels a day has been lost since February after attacks on oil facilities by rebel groups.

UNIT IV.

- 1) inviting climate for foreign investors
- 2) monetary unit
- 3) transitional period
- 4) outlay on / for scientific research
- 5) to make outlays for
- 6) capital (huge, large / modest, small) outlay
- 7) economic turmoil
- 8) bare (hand-to-mouth) subsistence
- 9) means of subsistence
- 10) subsistence level
- 11) to pay in cash
- 12) benefit
- 13) to give smb. the benefit of one's experience (knowledge, etc.)
- 14) to derive (get) (a) benefit from
- 15) to benefit (by, from)
- 16) living stage
- 17) advertisement
- 18) advertisement hoarding (billboard)

- 19) to advertise
- 20) bankruptcy
- 21) insolvency
- 22) advance payment
- 23) money laundry
- 24) constant sway
- 25) social tension
- 26) eruption of discontent
- 27) to lead to panic
- 28) undernourishment
- 29) to call for an inquiry into financial affairs
- 30) commodity in short supply
- 31) to start emission
- 32) currency
- 33) currency snake
- 34) to ransom currency
- 35) the current taxation legislation
- 36) to evade income tax
- 37) depreciation of the monetary unit
- 38) great depreciation of the standard of morals among the people
- 39) barter
- 40) wild cat money
- 41) uncovered paper money
- 42) velocity of money

TASK 1. *Fill in prepositions where necessary:*

1. Foreign investors have shown considerable interest ... the venture.
2. Will we display more of the statesmanship, selflessness, and disregard ... monetary advantage associated ... public service and professional responsibility?
3. The outcome of this transitional period is unknown, but the forces pushing and pulling ... various possibilities can be discerned.
4. When we built the factory the outlay ... machinery was heavy but we were able to buy all the latest equipment.
5. Many of the families are forced to live ... the subsistence level.
6. She earns extra cash ... working as a waitress.
7. My proposition, I assure you, would be ... our mutual benefit.
8. The Sunday papers are full ... advertisements ... cars.
9. In 1999 it was revealed that he was close ... bankruptcy.
10. Local banks give better rates ... converting your traveler's checks ... foreign currency.
11. He's working ... a finance company now, and making loads ... money.
12. Bert not being that clever with figures opts ... straight-line depreciation ... all the fixed assets.

TASK 2. *Translate the following sentences into English:*

1. На думку прем'єр-міністра, передусім в Україні потрібно створити привабливий клімат для іноземних інвесторів.
2. Випуск незабезпечених паперових грошей може призвести до розвалу всієї національної економіки.
3. Президент висловив занепокоєння з приводу колосального падіння

моралі в суспільстві і закликав громадські організації консолідувати власні зусилля у порятунку нації. 4. Фінансисти заспокоюють, що це лише перехідний період у розвитку національної економіки, а тому подолання економічного безладдя в країні можливе. 5. Знецінення грошової одиниці призвело до паніки серед населення та банкрутства низки малих підприємств. 6. Національний банк забезпечив зміни валютного курсу у встановлених межах, що забезпечило послаблення соціальної напруги. 7. Мінімальний прожитковий мінімум вже роками є предметом обговорення і причиною розбрату у парламенті. 8. Люди, які не мають засобів до існування, часто страждають від недоїдання і потребують підтримки держави. 9. Ми не проти того, щоб поділитися з колегами досвідом встановлення реklamних щитів та здійснення витрат на рекламу пропонованих послуг. 10. Ми можемо розраховатися за отримані товари готівкою чи бартером. 11. Чинне податкове законодавство не дає змоги отримати користь із власного бізнесу. 12. Уникаючи сплати податку з доходів, ви ризикуєте познайомитися з податковим інспектором.

TASK 3. Read and translate the following articles. Discuss them using the suggested vocabulary.

--- A ---

INVESTMENT BOOM

Aug 31 2005, 23:32

August is looking all right for Ukraine, at least as far as foreign investment goes. Another major international hotel chain, Hilton, is moving in, and at the same time Radisson SAS says they are finally going to open the doors of their Kyiv location on Sept. 1. Two new large investment funds – the Colliers-Concorde collaboration and a new 200-million-euro fund run by SigmaBleyzer – have announced plans to invest in Ukraine.

It's difficult to say how much credit Yushchenko and company should get for all this. On the one hand, President Viktor Yushchenko has been relentless in his courting of foreign investors, at times even seeming to beg. His team managed to force some WTO bills through parliament before summer recess, and the cabinet is slowly ridding Ukraine's books of unneeded and cumbersome laws governing and restricting business.

On the other hand there are many, including the IMF, that remain disappointed in the government. Ukraine had a chance to pass laws necessary to join the WTO, but Yushchenko's team couldn't get everything through parliament. The government also earlier passed much-criticized tax reforms, which it later retracted.

Then there are those who consider the government's actions nearly incidental to the actual inflow of investment. This thesis presupposes that as long as the political situation is stable, and the laws unchanging, investment will come. By this logic, the real flood of money will come next spring, when power structures become clearer after the parliamentary elections.

Each of these hypotheses has its merits, but even if the one that puts Yushchenko in the best light is true, no one should be patting the president on the back quite yet. There's no doubt he's done some good, but it would have been hard not to after the Orange Revolution, and he could have done a lot more.

In September he'll have one last chance to prove himself. In the upcoming parliamentary sessions – the last before the spring elections – Yushchenko and his team need to show that they can effect serious, meaningful change in the economy – change that will cement Ukraine's standing as a burgeoning free market and as a magnet for foreign investment. If he doesn't, Ukraine can probably forget joining the World Trade Organization this year, or any other such body in the near future.

--- B ---

JAPAN LEAVES RATES CLOSE TO ZERO

The Bank of Japan has left its interest rates at close to zero, as it tries to keep the economic recovery on course.

Analysts said they now expect a quarter of a percentage point rate rise in July or August, as inflation returns to the world's second-largest economy.

As Japan's economy has become more robust, the central bank has been removing the excess cash it pumped into the economy to get it moving again.

On Tuesday, it reiterated its view that the economy was still improving.

Getting back to normal

"The level of economic activity has risen, as evidenced by the fact that various excesses have virtually been eliminated and firms are more aware of the shortage of labour," it said.

According to recent figures, the economy expanded by 5.4% during the final three months of 2005.

Jun Yamamoto of Mizuho Research said he expected the process of turning a "very abnormal state into a normal one for the economy" to continue steadily, with a first interest rate rise due during the summer.

Japan's stock market has been flagging the rising sense of optimism for some months now, with its benchmark indexes touching five-year highs.

At the same time, corporate profits have picked up, consumers have been spending more and the jobs market has improved.

Though the outlook is better, analysts warn that Japan's recovery is still fragile.

Earlier this year, the government called on the central bank not to act too quickly and to work with it to ensure that Japan emerged fully from a long period of deflation and repeated recessions.

--- C ---

BANGLADESH TARGETS MILITANT CASH

Bangladesh's central bank has fined the country's biggest Sharia-based commercial lender on charges of violating anti-money laundering laws.

An investigation by the Bangladesh Bank found the Islami Bank guilty of carrying out suspicious transactions.

It was fined 100,000 taka, (\$1400; £800), the highest fine under Bangladesh's anti-money laundering act.

The central bank discovered that Islami Bank branches were used to telegraph funds to suspected Islamist militants.

Corruption

The chief executive officer of the Islami Bank, Abdur Rakib, denied that it was involved in terror financing.

But he admitted that some of his bank officials had failed to follow the provisions of the anti-money laundering act.

Mr Rakib told the BBC that the Islami Bank had already initiated action against the officials who had violated the law and said it would abide by the central bank order.

The Bangladesh government has been trying to crack down on Islamic extremism in the country by eliminating the sources of funding used by militants.

Many of them have been fighting for the introduction of Sharia law in Bangladesh.

A series of bomb attacks in recent months have killed at least 30 people and wounded 150.

Last year anti-corruption watchdog Transparency International ranked Bangladesh as the most corrupt country on earth.

UNIT V.

- 1) to arrive in Kyiv on the official visit
- 2) to schedule a visit to
- 3) to cancel a visit
- 4) to make a visit to, pay a visit to
- 5) courtesy (flying, formal, official, friendly, return, state, unscheduled) visit
- 6) on the arrival
- 7) to extend (issue, send) an invitation
- 8) formal (informal) invitation
- 9) to accept an invitation
- 10) to decline (spurn) an invitation
- 11) to be on a mission of good will
- 12) people of good will
- 13) to exchange delegations (visits, speeches, views)
- 14) to receive a delegation
- 15) statesman
- 16) stay
- 17) to express the complete readiness to do smth.
- 18) the reason for smth.
- 19) physically (mentally) handicapped
- 20) to aim at
- 21) to diverge

- 22) sovereignty
- 23) equality
- 24) to prevent
- 25) to prevent the spread of smth.
- 26) to predict
- 27) incompatible
- 28) centre of strain
- 29) aggravation
- 30) irreconcilable
- 31) to deport
- 32) to expel
- 33) to establish feedback
- 34) premature
- 35) official statistics
- 36) competitive capacity
- 37) embassy
- 38) hiding place
- 39) preliminary estimate
- 40) with respect to
- 41) politics of taxation

TASK 1. *Fill in prepositions where necessary:*

1. I'm only here ... the weekend – just a flying visit this time. 2. Only the timely arrival of the police prevented the situation ... becoming worse. 3. When pressure was put ... them for more radical appointments, invitations were mostly too late to make any significant impact. 4. His main mission ... life is to earn as much money as possible. 5. He can see ... the window that the delegation members have gathered ... two round tables. 6. Will he be remembered as a statesman ... his final days, or just another bought-and-paid-for hunk of political meat? 7. ... short, they have done everything ... their power to ensure a comfortable corporate stay in the city. 8. As he kicks, he changes his hand-guard position ... readiness ... a counter-attack. 9. The tower is closed ... reasons ... safety. 10. In his own day the two kinds of profession were ... no means incompatible. 11. More successful, indeed, than even contemporaries realized because of inaccuracies ... the official statistics which were available. 12. They looked empty and forlorn as if they had not yet adjusted themselves ... their premature change of life.

TASK 2. *Translate the following sentences into English:*

1. Джордж Буш прибув до Києва з офіційним візитом і висловив абсолютну готовність обговорити зі своїм українським колегою усі стратегічно важливі питання. 2. Запланувавши візит до Ізраїлю на 22 травня, президент США зробив необдуманий крок. Вчасно зрозумівши поспішність своїх дій, він скасував цей візит і дав доручення провести додаткові консультації на рівні посольств. 3. По прибутті в аеропорт, де на

делегацію вже чекали чимало державних діячів, люди доброї волі дали прес-конференцію про мету свого візиту. 4. За попередніми оцінками авторитетних служб, прогнози яких вже неодноразово підтверджувалися, податкова політика нового уряду може значно послабити конкурентноздатність малого та середнього бізнесу в Україні. 5. Оскільки погляди лідерів білоруської опозиції несумісні з обраним президентом Лукашенком курсом, влада у будь-який момент може вислати “неугодних” їм громадян чи запроторити їх до в’язниці. 6. Як непримиренний ворог демократії наш шановний опонент не визнає рівності всіх людей перед законом і закликає до повалення існуючого режиму. 7. Що стосується вчорашньої акції, то вона мала на меті встановлення зворотного зв’язку із владою, яка вже забула задекларовані нею принципи чесного та прозорого керування суспільно-політичними процесами у країні. 8. Ідея державного суверенітету України, як свідчить офіційна статистика, має прибічників і на сході. 9. Актуальною наразі видається потреба попередити подальше поширення хвороби серед населення й спрогнозувати її можливі наслідки для наступних поколінь. 10. Відхиливши запрошення посла, цей високопосадовець звів нанівець усі попередні спроби досягти порозуміння між конфліктуєчими державами. 11. Триденне перебування прем’єра у Гватемалі не принесло очікуваного результату. 12. Оскільки наші погляди розходяться, наврод чи ми дійдемо згоди.

TASK 3. Read and translate the following articles. Discuss them using the suggested vocabulary.

--- A ---

BERLUSCONI DISPUTES PRODI VICTORY

Italy’s centre-left opposition leader Romano Prodi has been declared official winner of the parliamentary election after an extremely close race.

But his rival, centre-right PM Silvio Berlusconi, refused to admit defeat, saying there had been irregularities.

Official results showed Mr Prodi had won just enough seats to control the Senate (upper house) after having already won a lower house majority.

He rejected Mr Berlusconi’s suggestion of forming a grand coalition.

The count gave Mr Prodi 158 Senate seats, against 156 for Mr Berlusconi.

The final results came after a nail-biting night of conflicting forecasts, based on exit polls and partial counts, which variously put the coalitions of Mr Prodi and his rival ahead.

Mr Berlusconi, who won two previous elections, suggested forming a grand coalition spanning both camps, like that in Germany.

"Anyone with good sense should consider a government... which contains the representatives of all the Italians," he told reporters.

A spokesman for Mr Prodi said the centre-left planned to govern with the coalition it had put to the voters and rejected the idea of a grand coalition "absolutely".

‘Murky’

Mr Berlusconi, a billionaire media magnate, also said it was too early for anyone to claim outright victory.

He insisted the voting figures showed "many, many, many murky aspects" and needed to be checked – especially the votes cast by expatriate Italians, which determined the balance in the Senate.

The leader of the observation team from the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Peter Eicher, said there appeared to be irregularities including "a very large number of blank, invalid or contested ballots".

He did not accuse either side, but said he also had misgivings about the late adoption of new electoral laws and unbalanced coverage by parts of the Italian media.

The coalition led by Mr Prodi – a former prime minister and former president of the European Commission – is thought to have won the vote in the lower house by just 25,000 votes.

But changes to the electoral system meant whoever won the lower house would automatically get a working majority there, even if the margin was small.

Fears of paralysis

Italians awoke on Tuesday to newspaper headlines declaring that the election had split the country in two.

Mr Prodi said he would have the authority to lead the country for five years despite the apparent narrow margin of victory, vowing to "wake up Italy".

"We want peace, we want unity, we want economic recovery and harmony," he told a news conference.

Despite Mr Prodi's majority in both houses of parliament, his razor-thin majority in the Senate will make it difficult to govern the country, correspondents say.

Milan's stock exchange opened 1% down on Tuesday as financial markets seem braced for a period of political paralysis.

A fragile incoming centre-left government with the narrowest of majorities and potentially deep splits between coalition partners may be unwilling or unable to tackle Italy's urgent economic problems with painful reforms, BBC business reporter Mark Gregory says.

--- B ---

VENEZUELA AND CUBA AGREE OIL LINK

Venezuela and Cuba have formed a joint venture to revamp a Cuban oil refinery, tightening ties between the countries.

The two sides will pump an initial \$800m to \$1bn (£460m-£570m) into the scheme which aims to completely reactivate the Cienfuegos refinery.

Under the agreement Venezuela's state oil firm PDVSA will hold a 49% share in the plant and Cuba the rest.

Venezuela has also agreed to supply 70,000 barrels per day of unrefined oil to the factory in south central Cuba.

The deal marks the latest loosening of ties between the US and Venezuela, which have been strained under President Hugo Chavez.

Weaker US links

By boosting ties with communist Cuba – also a long time opponent of the US – Venezuela is hoping to reduce its traditional dependence on the US.

The Cienfuegos refinery was built with aid from the former Soviet regime – but work on the almost completed site halted in 1991 when the Soviet Union collapsed.

Meanwhile, Venezuela – currently the world's number five crude exporter – has been trying to tighten its grip on its oil industry in recent years to raise additional funds to fight poverty in the country.

Earlier this month, the country took over control of two oil fields operated by French firm Total and Italy's Eni after the pair failed to agree a deal that would have given the government a majority stake in new ventures.

As well as demanding firms give up majority control of their Venezuelan oil ventures, the government is also demanding firms pay more taxes.

Last month, BP was slapped with a back tax bill of \$61.4m (£35m) covering 2001 to 2004.

UNIT VI.

- 1) to convene (hold) a conference
- 2) summit (peace, press, staff) conference
- 3) to arrange (hold, organize) a meeting
- 4) to chair (conduct, preside) over a meeting
- 5) to call off (cancel) a meeting
- 6) to bring up (raise) a question
- 7) on the agenda
- 8) agenda item
- 9) key question
- 10) controversial (crucial, explosive, open, vexed) question
- 11) to bring a question to a vote
- 12) to discuss a question
- 13) to approve a proposal
- 14) to reject a proposal
- 15) to come (arrive) at a conclusion (decision)
- 16) to reach a deadlock
- 17) to break a deadlock
- 18) tentative agreement
- 19) preliminary
- 20) as a preliminary
- 21) preliminary finding
- 22) to confirm
- 23) attempt
- 24) successful attempt
- 25) abortive (fruitless, futile, vain) attempt
- 26) last-ditch (bold, daring, rude) attempt
- 27) feeble (halfhearted, weak) attempt

- 28) deliberate attempt
- 29) councilor
- 30) tycoon
- 31) labour dispute
- 32) manual (physical) labour
- 33) hard (sweated, sweatshop) labour
- 34) forced labour
- 35) to incur a debt
- 36) to pay off one's debts
- 37) repudiate a debt
- 38) unsettled debt
- 39) to be in smb.'s debt
- 40) to wipe out a debt
- 41) to reinforce
- 42) side-process

TASK 1. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

1. Baxter was ... Boston attending a conference ... the environment.
2. Peter's ... London ... a business meeting.
3. The survey included questions ... age and smoking habits.
4. The new leaders have been very aggressive ... promoting their conservative agenda.
5. ... his original proposal, much of the savings would have gone ... the wealthy.
6. There are perhaps two main conclusions to be drawn ... the above discussion.
7. We finally came ... a firm decision ... the matter.
8. Vineyards like Napa Ridge like the idea ... using low impact, natural pest control and are pleased ... the preliminary results.
9. ... an attempt to diffuse the tension I suggested that we break ... for lunch.
10. Jane, who won the best actress award ... her role in *Coming Home*, recently married media tycoon Ted Turner.
11. The band will be ... debt ... the record company for years.
12. Their first trial ended ... deadlock when the jury could not reach an agreement.

TASK 2. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. При посольстві було проведено конференцію з питань охорони природних ресурсів. На засіданні головавав мій заступник.
2. На порядку денному було всього три питання, два з яких піднімалися представниками саме нашої фракції.
3. Ключове питання, яке обговорювалося на засіданні уряду, стосувалося євроінтеграційного поступу України.
4. Головуючий на засіданні поставив на голосування дуже спірне питання, а тому згоди по ньому не було досягнуто.
5. Обговоривши це життєво важливе питання, члени комісії однотайно схвалили висунуту пропозицію.
6. Зайшовши у тупик, комісія дійшла висновку, що необхідно прийняти хоча б попередню домовленість по обговорюваному питанню.
7. Попереднє обговорення цієї проблеми у колі фахівців значно покращить ваші можливості у підтвердженні своїх тез фактами.
8. Підсудний здійснив невдалу спробу заплутати слідство, надавши неправдиві свідчення, а тому підтвердив свою

причетність до цього злочину. 9. Бос італійської мафії відхилив пропозицію у співпраці свого американського конкурента, мотивуючи свою відмову тим, що “янкі” ще не сплатили старих боргів. 10. Мітингувальники виступили проти примусової праці як явища і висунули вимогу притягти до кримінальної відповідальності усіх порушників трудового законодавства. 11. Неприємним є те, що компанія залізла у величезні борги і не здатна сама вийти зі скрутного становища. 12. Важка фізична праця виснажила в’язня і стала причиною його передчасної смерті.

TASK 3. Read and translate the following articles. Discuss them using the suggested vocabulary.

--- A ---

UKRAINE’S ONE-TIME ORANGE ALLIES SEEK TO PIN DOWN NEW COALITION

Representatives of Our Ukraine, Yulia Tymoshenko bloc and Socialists consider draft coalition agreement between their parties and plan to finalize it by Wednesday.

(AP) Ukraine’s former Orange Revolution allies held a new round of talks Monday on forming a coalition government, pledging to swiftly work out an agreement to reunite their estranged parties. The March 26 parliamentary vote – whose final results were announced Monday – failed to give any party a majority and forced the country’s top lawmakers into uneasy talks to put together a parliamentary majority.

According to the final results, released on the election commission’s 15-day deadline, the pro-Russian Party of the Regions will have the biggest parliamentary faction after winning 32.14 percent of the vote, followed by the now-divided Orange Revolution team.

The party of former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, who had a bitter falling out with President Viktor Yushchenko last autumn, came in second with 22.29 percent, and Yushchenko’s Our Ukraine finished third with 13.95 percent. The Socialists, who also supported the 2004 Orange Revolution mass protests, and the Communists also won enough votes to enter parliament.

Yaroslav Davydovych, head of the Central Election Commission, said the commission had considered more than 300 claims against the election – mostly from minor parties who failed to make it over the 3 percent barrier to enter parliament – and found them groundless.

Representatives of Our Ukraine, the Yulia Tymoshenko bloc and the Socialists on Monday considered a draft coalition agreement between their parties and decided to finalize the document in two days, Our Ukraine said on its website. Tymoshenko said on her Web site that she was "absolutely satisfied" with Monday’s talks.

But Prime Minister Yuriy Yekhanurov, a senior member of Our Ukraine, has said that the party is also in talks with Party of Regions in the hope of forming a so-called grand coalition that would also include Tymoshenko’s bloc

and the Socialists. Other Our Ukraine leaders have ruled out any coalition with Party of Regions.

A reunited Orange Team would keep Ukraine on its pro-Western course, but it could further alienate the country's Russian-speaking east and south. That part of the country gave its support overwhelmingly to the Party of the Regions, which calls for improved ties with Moscow. A reunited Orange team also would make Yushchenko's party a weak partner to the ambitious Tymoshenko.

In Monday's talks, the parties avoided discussing the most contentious topic – the prime minister's job, which Tymoshenko desperately wants back. Bezsmertniy said it was too early to talk about specific appointments and it was first necessary to adopt a joint program and rules for the alliance.

In a sign that Our Ukraine is still hedging its bets, senior party official Roman Bezsmertniy said the Party of Regions, which is led by Orange Revolution foe Viktor Yanukovich, could be given several high profile jobs in the government such as the head of the Audit Chamber, and may get to chair some parliament committees.

But another senior Our Ukraine official argued Monday that his party should only side with its former Orange Revolution partners. In an interview with the Russian daily Vremya Novostei published Monday, Petro Poroshenko – a tycoon and Yushchenko's close aide – said an Orange alliance "is the only right decision, because it opens the way for large scale reforms."

"A coalition of Our Ukraine and the Party of the Regions is impossible, because it would be a betrayal of the ideas of the revolution," Poroshenko was quoted as saying.

Lawmakers have one month to convene parliament, then 30 days to form a parliamentary majority and another 30 days to form a government. If they fail to form a parliamentary majority in time, Yushchenko, whose job is not at stake, can dissolve the legislature and call new elections.

--- B ---

PLANNING THE US 'LONG WAR' ON TERROR

It sounds eerily like the Cold War – and that is no mistake.

The "Long War" is the name Washington is using to rebrand the new world conflict, this time against terrorism.

Now the US military is revealing details of how it is planning to fight this very different type of war.

It is also preparing the public for a global conflict which it believes will dominate the next 20 years.

The nerve centre of this war against terror is the huge MacDill airbase in Tampa, Florida.

Surrounded by white sand beaches, palm trees and two golf courses it looks more like a holiday camp than a military camp.

But inside US Central Command (Centcom) generals are planning what they call "fourth-generational warfare".

Centcom is already responsible for operations in the Middle East, South Asia and Africa – as well as the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan – and now it is planning a campaign that will eventually span the globe.

Aiming at al-Qaeda

The man behind what the US military calls its "principles of the Long War" is Brig Gen Mark Kimmitt.

Gen Kimmitt, Centcom's deputy director of plans and strategy, told BBC News: "Even if Iraq stabilised tomorrow the Long War would continue."

So as Centcom tries to control events in Iraq, he is also planning a strategy for "nothing less than the defeat of al-Qaeda across the world and its associated movements strung together by extremist ideology".

To achieve victory the US military will have to change dramatically, he says.

Like the terrorists it will have to build international networks, Gen Kimmitt says, making better use of "soft power" – diplomacy, finance, trade and technology.

"I'm an artillery officer, and I can't fire cannons at the internet," he says, referring to what he sees as one of the key weapons of the modern age.

Instead, he argues that the US military must try to break down "old mind-sets and bureaucracies" and build new relationships with other agencies – like the FBI, the police and the state department – through what in military jargon are called "joint inter-agency task forces".

Improved posture

The theory is that the military cannot fight alone against such a nimble and deadly foe as al-Qaeda, and must build a new kind of worldwide network as flexible and smart as its enemy.

As a result Gen Kimmitt predicts a much lower profile for traditional US forces.

He believes that will help win hearts and minds, by ending the impression that the US is occupying the Middle East.

"Our future posture is still being worked out," he says.

"But I would like to see the number of troops in the Middle East cut to a fraction of the current 300,000, by at least a half."

The US military is planning a big increase in the role of special forces, the smaller, specially-trained teams able to speak local languages – including Arabic – deploy rapidly and work with the armies of other nations.

Trailer park diplomacy

Outside Centcom sits a symbol of the new approach and its complexity – a large trailer park with fluttering flags atop each trailer representing each of the 63 nations represented at Centcom, from Denmark to El Salvador.

Inside each trailer, a small team of military liaison officers shares information with their American colleagues and co-ordinates action in Iraq, Afghanistan and throughout the region.

According to an American general working with the coalition, the aim is to maintain this loose-knit arrangement to fight the global war on terror.

"We want to make it a lasting organisation," he said.

"We don't want it to dissolve like it did after Desert Shield and Desert Storm."

However, America's difficult relationship with some allies after 11 September 2001 suggests that this will be a challenge.

France and Germany, for example, opposed the war in Iraq. Rear Adm Jacques Mazars, the French representative at Centcom, says French and American forces co-operate more successfully on the ground than their politicians.

But, he said, running a coalition for a sustained period would be hard.

"On the conceptual level we can agree," he said. "There will be a long war to be won. But on the practical level it will be harder."

One regular cause of tension among the allies is the sharing of sensitive intelligence.

"There are some things you wouldn't share with a neighbour and even an ally," one senior US officer said.

There are signs that despite the difficulties, the new coalition against terror is here to stay.

The Pentagon admits its vision is not yet fully realised, but it has already started work on a new building in the MacDill complex, providing a bricks-and-mortar home for the international occupants of the trailer park.

"I can't see there ever being a completely homogenous coalition dealing with worldwide terror," said Col Mark Bibbey, the chief of staff of the British mission at Centcom. "The 63 nations are not signed up to the same view on everything."

But he added: "You've got to start somewhere. You have to plan ahead. You have to be driving in a particular direction. If we don't start driving now or soon, we'll be behind the curve."

UNIT VII.

- 1) trade
- 2) to build up (develop, drum up, promote) trade
- 3) to carry on (conduct) trade with many countries
- 4) brisk (domestic, export, fair trade, foreign, free, illicit, retail, wholesale) trade
- 5) trade partner
- 6) the Common Market
- 7) the world market
- 8) bond (commodities, housing, labor) market
- 9) trade fair
- 10) International Trading Centre
- 11) voucher
- 12) securities
- 13) bonds

- 14) share
- 15) share and share alike
- 16) (to) (mis-) trust
- 17) to enjoy (have, gain, win) smb.'s confidence
- 18) to inspire (instill) confidence in smb.
- 19) a contract for the delivery of some goods to
- 20) to remit money through the bank
- 21) remittance
- 22) cargo
- 23) contraband cargo
- 24) to seize contraband
- 25) air-freighter = freight carrier
- 26) cockpit
- 27) freight
- 28) containerized freight
- 29) fragile freight
- 30) unclaimed freight
- 31) goods
- 32) forwarder of goods (consignor)
- 33) air freight forwarder
- 34) recipient of goods (consignee)
- 35) freight charges
- 36) wreckage
- 37) examination (professional findings)
- 38) technical overhaul
- 39) complete (major, thorough) overhaul
- 40) overhaul base
- 41) scrutiny
- 42) to come under police scrutiny
- 43) seeker

TASK 1. *Fill in prepositions where necessary:*

1. This insight ... the ethics of international trade comes from the Geneva-based World Economic Forum, a research organization. 2. September looked set to be a dead month for mortgages, prompting fears ... a further collapse ... the market. 3. Two months ago 1,450 firms from 30 countries laid out their wares ... a trade fair. 4. Careful scrutiny ... the company's accounts revealed a whole series ... errors. 5. ... closer examination the vases were found to be cracked ... several places. 6. We'll send your personal belongings ... air freight and your furniture ... sea freight. 7. The sea waybill also allows the consignor to vary his delivery instructions ... the carrier ... any time during the carriage. 8. The two pilots sat side-...-side ... an enclosed cockpit, with a gangway between the seats and full dual control provided. 9. A yacht or fishing vessel would find it quite easy to evade our controls and could carry large amounts ... contraband. 10. We will forward the goods ... remittance ... £10. 11. These would require a proper

balance between market and state controls, backed ... political reforms to restore confidence ... central direction. 12. She showed a great mistrust ... doctors.

TASK 2. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Україна веде жваву торгівлю з багатьма країнами і має від цього неабиякий зиск. 2. Торговими партнерами цієї компанії є великі європейські концерни, які мають велику частку на світовому ринку. 3. Наша компанія на рівних правах бере участь у перевезенні контейнерних вантажів. 4. Торгівля цінними паперами є прибутковою справою. Але і тут не менше махінацій, ніж на ринку збуту контрабандних товарів. 5. Наша компанія має довіру понад мільйона користувачів послуг мобільного зв'язку, а тому сумніватися у нашій щирості немає жодного сенсу. 6. Україна підписала договір про поставку низки товарів за доволі низькими цінами. Ця подія вселяє довіру до наших урядовців, які, записуючи цей здобуток до свого активу, пообіцяли їй надалі надавати підтримку президентові у реалізації його передвиборної програми. 7. Якщо б я хотів, аби ти переказав гроші через банк, я б не просив надіслати їх поштовим переказом. 8. Скільки контрабандних вантажів ввезло це угруповання на територію України, на превеликий жаль, не може сказати ніхто. 9. У цій компанії, яка віднедавна надає послуги з транспортного перевезення вантажів, дуже часто виникали серйозні конфлікти між відправником та отримувачем вантажу, що пов'язано із недобросовісністю її працівників. 10. Після капітального ремонту на нашій ремонтній базі ще жоден літак не зазнав катастрофи. 11. Цей корабель знаходиться під постійним наглядом поліції у зв'язку з кількома тривожними сигналами про незаконні обладнання, що повертаються на його борту. 12. Проходячи техогляд автомобіля, водій зайвий раз перестраховується і готується до безпечного водіння.

TASK 3. Read and translate the following articles. Discuss them using the suggested vocabulary.

--- A ---

BELGIAN FIRM CALLS IT QUILTS IN UKRAINE

April 06, 2006

More than a decade after entering the Ukrainian market and less than a year after going into legal battle with a Kharkiv-based state pharmaceutical company, two Belgian investors are calling it quits.

“We want out of here!” said Lee Fockenier, the commercial director and co-owner of Magic, a Ukrainian subsidiary of Belgian-registered Propharex, which sets up and sells pharmaceutical plants in Third World countries.

Fockenier said he is “worn out and exhausted,” and that his legal adversary, Zdorovya Narodu (People’s Health) intended things to work out that way.

People’s Health, which manufactures anesthetics in Kharkiv and distributes them throughout the country, had worked with Magic before deciding to buy it in 2003 for nearly \$600,000.

Propharex had invested nearly \$1.5 million into the 40-employee Magic plant, with plans to manufacture 15 generic medicines, including anti-depressants, cough remedies and anti-inflammatory drugs, which were not yet available in Ukraine.

“They can sue us as long as they want – three, five, 10 years... until we just give up and give the company to them!” Fockenier said.

In total, there have been seven lawsuits between the two companies since March of 2005. Three of the lawsuits are still in progress. After Fockenier and Magic’s other owner, Jean-Francois Capart, appealed to the Ukrainian government in November of 2005, People’s Health had all of Capart’s shares in the company frozen on Feb. 2, as part of a lawsuit for moral damages, which the Belgians said they were never notified about.

Fockenier told the Post on Apr. 4 that he has already been warned by People’s Health that yet another lawsuit against him was on its way.

From cooperation to confrontation

The Belgians signed a 2003 deal with People’s Health to sell one of Magic’s buildings, manufacturing equipment and supplies for \$600,000. By another agreement, People’s Health was to rent another two buildings, with a total area of 1,300 sq. m., which Magic retained as its property, at approximately \$6,000 per month.

Fockenier says People’s Health is still occupying the premises that it rented out from Magic, even though they last paid the rent in May of 2004.

He said that, prior to that, both companies had worked together on joint distribution. Magic considered People’s Health a reliable partner, and therefore agreed to a one-year delay in payment. As of October 2004, the company has received \$300,000 in total, after which new management installed at People’s Health declared the sales contract invalid and refused to further honor it.

A September 2005 lawsuit by People’s Health requesting the cancellation of the purchase contract was upheld by the Kharkiv Regional Economic Court. The contract had been signed in September 2003, when Kharkiv had the status of a free-economic zone, but this status was cancelled in March 2005.

The court ruled that because free economic zone status had made manufacturing of pharmaceuticals unprofitable, People’s Health lost Hr 1.88 million.

Fockenier said he was "astounded" by the court’s decision, explaining that according to the contract the last payment by People’s Health should have been made in October of 2004, long before the free economic status was cancelled.

Volodymyr Novykov, the deputy director of People’s Health, has refused to comment on the situation “until a final ruling is made by all the courts.”

In May of 2005, the director of People’s Health, Valeriy Cherednichenko, told the Post that after reviewing the contracts signed by his predecessors he found that the prices were inflated. He said that some of the machines sold to them by Magic were made back in the 70’s and unsuitable for producing any types of modern pharmaceuticals.

“It was all sold to them at cost, and I can prove it!” said Fockenier in response.

Volodymyr Mykhaylov, who was People’s Health director up to Oct. 2004, told the Post on Apr. 11 that all the figures in the contract were approved by Ukrmedprom, the state company that People’s Health belongs to. Mykhaylov did not elaborate as to whether his resignation had any connection to the contract that he had signed with Magic.

On Apr. 4, Fockenier said that Magic had recently won its appeal to uphold the rental and purchase contracts at the Higher Economic Court in Kyiv, which sent the cases back to the Kharkiv Regional Economic Court for a new hearing.

“We still have a long way to go,” said Oleksandr Koval, Magic’s attorney.

Exit plans

Magic was Propharex’s first attempt to manufacture drugs on their own anywhere. By 2000, local Ukrainian companies had grown stronger, and maintaining a [competitive] market share required considerable marketing expenses – similar medicines were now abundant at the local market at lower prices.

Following years of consecutive losses, the company decided that the best option for them was to leave the country.

--- B ---

BUSH CALLS ON CHINA TO ADDRESS CURRENCY

The Bush administration wants China to crack down on rampant piracy of American movies and computer software, open up its vast market to American products and provide greater access for U.S. express delivery.

Those were among the issues being discussed Tuesday at the annual high-level meeting of trade officials from both governments. The U.S. delegation is headed by Commerce Secretary Carlos Gutierrez and U.S. Trade Representative Rob Portman (news, bio, voting record), while the Chinese side is led by Vice Premier Wu Yi.

The discussions at the annual meeting of the U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade set the stage for discussions between President Bush and Chinese President Hu Jintao next week in Washington.

The meetings come at a time when the administration is under pressure to show progress in dealing with a trade deficit with China. The deficit soared to a record \$202 billion last year.

The administration has taken a new get-tough approach with China in an effort to stem growing protectionist sentiment in Congress. Lawmakers are pushing a variety of bills that would impose punitive trade sanctions on China unless the deficit starts to improve.

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Charles Grassley said in a letter to the Chinese delegation on Monday that without breakthroughs on long-simmering trade issues "the growing imbalance in our trade relations will become neither politically nor economically sustainable."

Bush said that his agenda for next week’s summit meeting with Hu would include "fairness in trade as well as human rights and freedom of religion."

Bush told students during a question and answer session at Johns Hopkins' Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies that he planned to raise the currency issue and copyright piracy.

"He's coming into a country where there's over a \$200 billion trade deficit and a lot of Americans are wondering where's the equity in trade," Bush said. "I think he could help the Americans understand the importance of a free-trading world if he were to maybe make a statement on his currency, for example."

The administration has been pressuring China for more than two years to allow its currency to rise in value against the U.S. dollar. American manufacturers contend China unfairly depresses the value of its currency to make Chinese goods cheaper in America and U.S. products more expensive in China.

U.S. trade officials who briefed reporters Monday said they expected Tuesday's discussions would cover the areas of copyright piracy, where American companies claim they are losing billions of dollars in lost sales; regulatory barriers to the export of various American products and services to China, and China's ban on U.S. beef imports.

The currency question is being dealt with in talks between the U.S. Treasury Department and China's Finance Ministry with Treasury officials saying Monday that a report on whether China is manipulating its currency will be sent to Congress after Hu's visit is concluded.

The Chinese trade delegation began a 13-state buy-America tour last Thursday in Los Angeles with reports that the Chinese may spend as much as \$15 billion in purchasing U.S. products.

Chinese officials were scheduled to sign deals Tuesday at the Commerce Department involving Motorola and a multibillion-dollar aircraft deal with Boeing Co.

But some analysts said that China's attempt to use the buying trip to counter rising anger in this country may not work.

"We get the strong sense that the degree of frustration with China is accelerating very sharply and is not likely to be assuaged by a few orders that likely would have been placed anyway," said C. Fred Bergsten, head of the Institute for International Economics.

His think tank and the Center for Strategic and International Studies have just published "China: the Balance Sheet," a new book reviewing relations between the two countries.

--- C ---

OIL TOPS \$69 AMID IRAN TENSIONS

Crude prices have broken through the \$69 a barrel level amid rising fears of a conflict between the US and Iran.

In the UK, Brent crude hit new records of \$69.37. US light sweet crude peaked at \$69.45 before settling at \$68.98.

Analysts have warned that prices could climb higher as geopolitical tensions increase worries that oil supplies will not be able to keep up with demand.

Prices are nearing US records of \$70.85 hit in the US in August 2005 as traders weighed the impact of Hurricane

Katrina.

"It is pretty clear that we can break \$70 without too much problem," Deborah White, analyst at SG CIB in Paris, said.

Supply fears

Oil prices have surged 13% so far this year, driven mainly by concerns about supplies from Opec members Iran, Nigeria and Iraq.

The current round of price surges has been sparked by speculation that the US may attack Iran over its plans to develop nuclear capabilities.

Both the US and key ally the UK have denied the claims, though that has done little to calm fears.

However, the European Union is considering what measures to take against Iran, including sanctions, should Iran continue with its nuclear policy.

Iran, the world's fourth largest oil producer, says it needs nuclear power to generate electricity, but the US and EU are concerned it wants to develop atomic weapons.

Although the US reiterated on Monday that it was seeking a diplomatic solution to the row, some investors fear Washington may be running out of patience with Tehran.

"Concern about Iran never ceases to push prices," said Gerard Burg of National Australia Bank. "The mere mention of it sends prices higher."

Meanwhile, continued attacks on Nigerian oil supplies by rebels in the country and continuing conflict in Iraq have also helped to drive prices higher.

UNIT VIII.

- 1) election(s)
- 2) free (general, local, primary) election
- 3) pre-term election
- 4) to hold an election
- 5) electoral system
- 6) electoral law
- 7) to vote
- 8) civic duty
- 9) election board
- 10) election campaign
- 11) the result of the ballot
- 12) to win (swing) an election
- 13) to lose (concede) an election
- 14) to fix (rig) an election
- 15) to nominate smb. for election
- 16) nominee
- 17) open (secret) ballot
- 18) void ballot

- 19) elected by a great majority of the ballots
- 20) heavy(light) poll
- 21) public opinion poll
- 22) polling station
- 23) to campaign = to have a drive
- 24) barnstorming tour
- 25) ally
- 26) ally of moment
- 27) in alliance with
- 28) to enter into (form) an alliance
- 29) to dissolve an alliance
- 30) defense (military, political, unholy) alliance
- 31) under (relentless) pressure
- 32) to bring pressure on
- 33) to face inexorable pressure from the media
- 34) national minorities
- 35) right-wing
- 36) to gain a weighty argument
- 37) collaboration
- 38) collaboration with the German conquerors
- 39) bitter (deep, great, keen, profound) disappointment
- 40) in triumph = triumphantly = with signal success
- 41) (to) doubt

TASK 1. *Fill in prepositions where necessary:*

1. The Labour Party won the 2001 election ... a huge majority. 2. The people of Ulster had finally been given a chance to vote ... the issue. 3. Supreme Court nominees – a cozy practice that helped shield legislators ... judicial scrutiny. 4. The President would be elected ... the basis ... universal, equal and direct suffrage ... secret ballot ... a five-year term. 5. In many counties people only found ... they were ... the felons list when they arrived ... the polling station. 6. She knew she had found an ally ... Ted. 7. Any such majority was now thought likely to depend ... formal or informal alliances, which might emerge ... the current intense negotiations. 8. There are other very strong arguments ... the importance ... reading ... pupils under the age of 16. 9. The company is building the centre ... collaboration ... the Institute ... Offshore Engineering. 10. This was a bitter disappointment ... Oliver, but his new friends were still as kind ... him as ever. 11. The dam represents man's triumph ... nature. 12. But ... speech, these words are specifically pointed ... so that the listener can be ... no doubt.

TASK 2. *Translate the following sentences into English:*

1. Саморозпуск парламенту призвів до потреби провести дострокові вибори. Виборчий закон це дозволяє і передбачає усі нюанси передвиборчої боротьби. 2. Комітет виборців України закликав українців виконати свій громадянський обов'язок і проголосувати за своє майбутнє. 3. Надмірні

витрати на виборчу кампанію будь-якої партії чи блоку є невиправданими і злочинними за умови животіння простого народу. 4. Результати голосування показують, що на виборах з величезним відривом від найближчих конкурентів перемогла пропрезидентська коаліція. 5. Програвши президентські вибори, прибічники старої влади наступного року намагатимуться взяти реванш на виборах до парламенту. 6. Вибори були визнані недійсними, бо під час таємного голосування ніхто не має права впливати на симпатії виборця. 7. Чинний мер Одеси є обраний більшістю голосів, тому ніхто не має права ставити під сумнів правомочність його перебування на посаді. 8. Агітаційні тури підчас передвиборчої кампанії не принесли жодної користі зацікавленим політичним силам, а лише морально виснажили українського виборця. 9. Безлад, який панував на виборчих дільницях, є вигадкою політичних партій, котрі зазнали на виборах нищівної поразки. 10. Тимчасовим союзником правих сил у парламенті при вирішенні цього нагального питання стали соціалісти, які погодилися на співпрацю за сприятливих для їх партії умов. 11. Ця ініціатива уряду знала шаленого тиску з боку засобів масової інформації, які висловили гірке розчарування затвердженою медійною політикою. 12. Свідок надав вагомні аргументи на підтвердження вини підсудного у співпраці з німецькими загарбниками.

TASK 3. Read and translate the following articles. Discuss them using the suggested vocabulary.

--- A ---

EU CALLS UKRAINE'S ELECTIONS A DEMOCRATIC 'MILESTONE'

March 29, 2006

VIENNA, Austria (AP) – The European Union on Wednesday hailed Ukraine's parliamentary elections as a "milestone" in the former Soviet republic's move toward democracy.

In a statement issued by Austria's EU presidency, the 25-nation bloc said it "welcomes these elections, which stand as testimony to Ukraine's commitment to a truly democratic process."

"The Ukrainian people have assumed ownership of their democracy. This is a milestone in the democratic election process which began with the political events around the 2004 Ukrainian presidential elections," the EU said, adding that it "looks forward to continued work on deepening its partnership with Ukraine."

With nearly 85 percent of the vote counted, pro-Russian opposition leader Viktor Yanukovich's Party of the Regions won about 31 percent of last weekend's vote. Former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's party had about 22 percent, followed by President Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine party with about 15 percent.

--- B ---

PARLIAMENT REJECTS BILL DEMANDING RECOUNT OF VOTE

April 04, 2006

Ukrainian lawmakers on Tuesday rejected demands for a total recount of the March 26 parliamentary vote, a victory for beleaguered President Viktor Yushchenko, who had declared the vote this ex-Soviet republic's most democratic ever.

The measure, supported by a number of smaller parties that failed to make it over the 3 percent barrier to enter parliament, received only 198 votes in favor, falling below the 226 it needed to pass.

The election's four top vote-getting parties refused to back it, saying they would support recounts only in individual precincts, based on court orders.

Parliament's decision would not have been binding, but a parliamentary call for a revote would have carried significant political weight and been an embarrassment for Yushchenko, who has focused on the election's democratic achievements rather than on his own party's poor third place showing. International observers also praised the vote as free and fair, noting that there were some irregularities but they did not appear to be systematic and did not influence the result.

"A (total) recount would lead to nowhere," said Vasyl Horbal of the Party of the Regions, which won the most votes in the March 26 race, taking 32 percent of the total. "It could ruin the election."

Bogdan Hubskiy, an ally of former Orange Revolution heroine Yulia Tymoshenko, accused the parties calling for the vote of "trying to hold onto their seats for a couple more months." Tymoshenko's party had a surprisingly strong showing in the election, winning 22 percent, far above the pro-Yushchenko Our Ukraine's 14 percent.

The parliamentary decision came as hundreds of demonstrators gathered outside the parliament building, waving flags of the minor parties, which now must depend on recounts in individual precincts for the hoped-for extra votes they need to enter parliament. The parties have complained that the lengthy vote count raised concerns of fraud.

The Central Election Commission has dismissed the allegations, blaming the four-day delay in releasing final preliminary results on technical problems and incompetence in some regional commissions.

Nestor Shufrych, whose party's defeat cost him his seat, said his party supported a recount, but that he personally opposed it. "We need to finish with this election," he said.

Lawmakers began the session with a 296-5 vote to strip local lawmakers of immunity from prosecution.

CHALLENGER EARNS NARROW VICTORY IN ITALY

Challenger Romano Prodi's center-left coalition won a narrow victory in the Italian parliamentary election, official results showed Tuesday, but Conservative Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi refused to concede defeat.

The Interior Ministry assigned Prodi's coalition – an unwieldy alliance ranging from Catholics to communists – four Senate seats chosen by Italians voting abroad, giving him the margin he needs to win both houses of Italy's parliament.

That did not persuade Berlusconi. "Nobody now can say they have won," he said.

He said the overseas vote that decided the final Senate seats was far from decided, and there were "many irregularities and it's possible that we won't be able to confirm that it has been a valid vote."

"We won't hesitate to recognize the political victory for our adversaries – but only once the necessary legal verification procedures have been completed," he said. His camp called for a recount in the lower house, the Chamber of Deputies, which Prodi's forces won with a 25,000-vote margin out of 38 million ballots cast.

The Interior Ministry said the overall results must still be confirmed by Italy's highest court, and that parliament's election committees would have to rule on any challenges.

Berlusconi suggested Italy could follow Germany's lead and create a "grand coalition" of left and right if final results show neither side in control of both houses of parliament.

"I think that we maybe need to take the example of another European country, perhaps like Germany, to see if there's not a case to unify our forces to govern in agreement," he said.

Prodi dismissed Berlusconi's suggestion for a "grand coalition" and said the prime minister's complaints were "out of line."

"We went before voters with a precise coalition," the Apcom news agency quoted Prodi as saying. "We will govern" with the coalition majority, he said.

Prodi claimed victory well before the Senate figures were in, later saying he was not concerned about the call for a recount.

A former European Commission president, Prodi said his government would put Europe at the center of its policies.

"This is a profoundly European result, and as I said, Europe will be the center of the policy of my government," he said, also promising "constructive relations with the United States."

Prodi was strongly opposed to the U.S.-led war in Iraq, while Berlusconi supported Washington and sent 3,000 troops after the ouster of Saddam Hussein.

But Italians were mainly preoccupied with finances, not Iraq, when they cast their ballots Sunday and Monday.

Berlusconi, 69, a billionaire whose business empire includes TV networks, failed to revitalize a flat economy but promised to abolish a homeowner's

property tax. Prodi, 66, said he would revive an inheritance tax abolished by Berlusconi, but only for the richest; he also promised to cut payroll taxes.

On Tuesday, Prodi said he would not install a new government until parliament names a new president in early May. In Italy, the president gives the winner the mandate to form a new government. President Carlo Azeglio Ciampi's term expires next month.

Prodi said his government would be for all Italians, "even those who didn't vote for us."

"Today we turn a page," he said. "We leave behind the sourness of long and difficult electoral campaign. We need to start immediately to repair the tears that were produced in the country."

Final returns Tuesday for the Chamber of Deputies showed Prodi winning by one-tenth of a percentage point: 49.8 to 49.7 percent. Under Italian electoral law, 55 percent of seats are awarded to the overall winner, regardless of the scale of victory, giving Prodi's forces at least 340 seats in the 630-member lower house.

But Sandro Bondi, coordinator for Berlusconi's Forza Italia party, contested 43,000 of the votes cast. He did not elaborate.

"Let's wait for the final, definitive results," Bondi said.

In the Senate, the Interior Ministry assigned Prodi's coalition four of six seats chosen by Italians voting abroad. The tally gave Prodi a total of 158 seats to 156 for Berlusconi, leaving Prodi the minimum necessary to claim majority the house. The ministry assigned the seats on its Web site, even though full returns from overseas polling stations weren't completely tabulated.

For hours after polls closed Monday afternoon, projections and returns swung dramatically back and forth between the two coalitions, and without the vote from Italians living abroad, the election's outcome remained unclear. Voter turnout was about 84 percent.

"These results mean the country is divided in two. There needs to be a provisional government for a few months, then new elections," Marco Piva, a 49-year-old banker from Padua, said on his way to work. "This is the worst result that we could have had."

UNIT IX.

- 1) law (currently) in force
- 2) labour (remedial, health, environmental) legislation
- 3) session
- 4) joint (special, working, plenary, briefing) session
- 5) to elect a chairman
- 6) to participate in = to take part in
- 7) to vote a measure (a bill, etc.) through
- 8) committee
- 9) to advance / to put forward a proposal (plan, programme)
- 10) to submit a resolution (agreement, treaty) for consideration

- 11) to be under consideration
- 12) proposed legislation
- 13) to adopt (enact, pass) legislation
- 14) to abrogate (repeal) legislation
- 15) to vote down legislation
- 16) to veto legislation
- 17) to impose (put, set) a veto on
- 18) to override a veto
- 19) able-bodied
- 20) military obligation
- 21) military service
- 22) military secret
- 23) military rank
- 24) military bearing
- 25) according to the law
- 26) to administer (apply, enforce) a law
- 27) to annul (repeal, revoke) a law
- 28) to break (flout, violate) a law
- 29) to cite a law
- 30) to interpret a law
- 31) to be in trouble with the law
- 32) to obey (observe) a law
- 33) fair (just, stringent, unfair) law
- 34) unwritten law
- 35) to promulgate a law
- 36) to put in force = to implement (a law)
- 37) to come / enter into force
- 38) to remain in force
- 39) administrative (business, canon, civil, commercial, constitutional, copyright, corporate, criminal, family, feudal, international, Islamic, labour, maritime, marriage, military, natural, patent, private, public, Roman, substantive, conflict-of-interest, antitrust, lynch, Mosaic) law
- 40) the law of income of enterprises
- 41) the law of surplus value
- 42) Murthy's Law = Sod's Law

TASK 1. *Fill in prepositions where necessary:*

1. ... current legislation the school will have increased control of its resources, even if the latter do not increase. 2. Board members met ... closed session. 3. The panel's report, which has been submitted to a parliamentary committee, set ... two lines of argument. 4. Many individuals also attend training and educational programs sponsored ... industry associations, often ... collaboration with postsecondary institutions. 5. However, the effect of requiring unanimity means ... practice that any one constituent body has a right ... veto. 6. Armed forces: No standing army since 1868; citizens under 60 liable ...

military service ... emergency. 7. ... law, seatbelts must be worn ... all passengers. 8. He died ... forty, leaving me with two children; my son got ... trouble ... the law. 9. ... an unwritten rule, they avoided controversy ... the sake ... good fellowship. 10. I think a lot of readers will recognise your Murphy's Law, Jean, and may even have another name ... it. 11. When the police or the system fail to implement those laws, it can lead ... catastrophic repercussions. 12. Most of those words are cynical, humorous and often subversive ... the established order.

TASK 2. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Чинне законодавство цієї країни часто вступає в суперечність із неписаними законами моралі. 2. У трудоному законодавстві не передбачена виплата заробітної платні “у конвертах”. За законом, перед яким усі рівні, оплата праці найманих робітників повинна проводитися відкрито, а також із забезпеченням усіх відрахувань до держбюджету. 3. Вчора Верховній Раді вдалося одноставним голосуванням провести закон, який вже три місяці знаходився на розгляді у профільному комітеті. 4. Позафракційні депутати подали на розгляд законопроект, який вимагає негайного схвалення і прийняття парламентом. 5. Незважаючи на підтримку голови, решта членів комітету провалили пропозицію, як це завжди буває за законом підлості. 6. Опозиційні партії закликали однотимців до єднання, аби разом мати змогу подолати вето президента, накладене на запропонований законопроект. 7. Придатні до строкової служби громадяни не мають права уникати “школи бійців”, адже держава покладає на них захист своїх кордонів. “Військова повинність”, “військова таємниця”, “військова виправка”, “військове звання” – ось головні цілі юнаків призовного віку. 8. Чиновникам забороняється тлумачити закон на свій лад, вони можуть лише цитувати його. 9. Чому б і не дотримуватися наших законів, якщо вони є найсправедливішими й найгуманнішими в світі?! 10. Закон вступить в силу (набуде чинності) лише через місяць з моменту його опублікування. 11. Кожен працівник повинен дотримуватися правил службової етики, оскільки за цим пильно стежить наявний у компанії наглядовий комітет. 12. Саме час застосувати цей закон на практиці і показати, хто керує на ринку чорних металів.

TASK 3. Read and translate the following articles. Discuss them using the suggested vocabulary.

--- A ---

THOUSANDS RALLY FOR IMMIGRANT RIGHTS

Florentino Cruz, an illegal worker from Mexico, joined hundreds of thousands of immigrant rights supporters in rallies across the nation, holding a sign with a simple message: "The USA is made of immigrants like me."

The protests Monday were the culmination of more than two weeks of mounting pressure for federal lawmakers to overhaul America's immigration policies.

"Before the marches, they only saw us as criminals. Now they are changing, but still not enough," said Renato Cuchillo, 50, an undocumented Mexican factory worker in Los Angeles.

Leading demonstrators in a prayer, Los Angeles Cardinal Roger Mahony – who has emerged as a spiritual leader of the movement – called on Congress to hear their pleas.

"We are America, a nation of immigrants seeking a better life," said Mahony, the leader of the nation's largest Roman Catholic archdiocese.

Rallies were held from New York and Boston to Houston and Phoenix, to Seattle and San Francisco, and dozens of other communities. There was even a small, but spunky, group in Alaska.

The protests seek to help an estimated 11 million immigrants who are illegally in the United States by influencing decision-making in Washington, D.C.

A bill passed by the House would crack down on illegal immigrants and strengthen the U.S. border with Mexico. A broader overhaul of immigration law stalled in the Senate last week and lawmakers went on a two-week break. Marchers in Washington walked past the White House, angry that the House bill would make illegal immigrants felons.

More than 80,000 took to the streets in Florida, with an estimated 75,000 people marching in Fort Myers. Many held signs with messages such as: "It is not about politics. It is about human beings. Stop being selfish."

"It gives you motivation to keep fighting," said Veronica Ramirez, 19, a native of Mexico City, who has worked in tomato fields since she came to the United States two years ago.

A rally in Tucson, Ariz., was marred when counter-demonstrators burned two Mexican flags and police took six people into custody. Some pro-immigrant groups had urged supporters to roll up flags from any country other than the U.S.

At a rally in Seattle, citizens of all colors, ages and backgrounds marched. Signs ranged from the earnest, "We love America and we work very hard" to the teasing, "Who's going to mow your lawn, John?" Mayor Greg Nickels estimated the crowd at 25,000.

There were teenagers with dogs, moms with strollers, classmates marching arm in arm, white-haired retirees in wire-framed spectacles. A sign in Arabic urged "Mobilization for Immigration Justice."

"It's the most beautiful day I have ever seen in the United States," said Gerardo Martinez, a construction worker who came from Mexico to Everett, Wash., five years ago.

"To work is not to break the law," said Javier Cisneros of Seattle, who came from Mexico eight years ago. He and his wife and daughter were among the onlookers lining the sidewalks, many with cell-phone cameras.

In North Carolina and Dallas, immigrant groups called for an economic boycott to show their financial impact. In Pittsburgh and other cities, protesters gathered outside lawmakers' offices.

At the Mississippi Capitol, they sang "We Shall Overcome" in Spanish. In Albertville, Ala., they carried American flags and signs including "Sweet Home Alabama."

In Houston, a crowd of 50,000 people marched, rallied and waved mainly U.S. flags. Nine-year-old Murphy Alvarez used a bullhorn to help lead the crowd as it chanted "Si se puede" or "Yes we can."

"I came here to be part of history and support the immigrants," said the fourth-grader, who was born in the U.S. but whose parents are from Guatemala. "America was founded by immigrants and really the Americans are immigrants."

Pedro Cruz brought his 5-year-old daughter to Monday's protest in New York City because he said it was more important than his job at a fish market.

"I wanted to show the Congress I'm not a criminal," said Cruz, a native of Mexico who has lived in the U.S. for 17 years. "I'm just trying to work here, trying to survive."

During the march in Manhattan, Korean-Americans kept the marchers company by beating drums. One of the drummers, Grace Nam, 35, who is an American citizen, said she came to lend her support.

"We just need to make our voices heard," Nam said.

Damien Halpern, 45, an Irish carpenter who has been in the U.S. illegally for 13 years, said the protesting "is going to change the country."

"Things have to change," Halpern said in New York.

The protests were even heard in Anchorage, Alaska, where a tiny contingent of protesters waved American flags at passing motorists outside the federal building. Ludi Zamudio, who works at the Alaska Immigration Justice Project, said it was important to show solidarity.

"Even though we're far away, we can still support them."

--- B ---

FRANCE TO REPLACE YOUTH JOB LAW

French President Jacques Chirac has announced that the new youth employment law that sparked weeks of sometimes violent protests will be scrapped.

He said it would be replaced by other measures to tackle youth unemployment.

Millions of students and union members have taken to the streets over the last month in protest against the law, which made it easier to fire young workers.

Union and student leaders said it was a "great victory" but it is not clear if protests set for Tuesday are still on.

The law introduced a new work contract, known as the First Employment Contract or CPE for under-26s.

It was to allow a two-year trial period, during which employers could end a contract without explanation.

The plan to replace the CPE was announced after a meeting between the president, Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin and other senior ministers on Monday.

The new package of measures includes offering state support for employers hiring young people who face the most difficulties in gaining access to the labour market.

It was being submitted to parliament on Monday and is expected to be voted on in the next few days.

‘Dramatic situation’

Speaking in a live television address, Mr de Villepin said the president had accepted his proposed changes.

The prime minister said he was convinced that the only way of addressing joblessness in France was a better balance between flexibility for employers and security for employees.

"For some time the action of the government had been guided by one objective, to provide thousands of young people from our society with opportunities for jobs," he said.

"I wanted to act very quickly because the dramatic situation and the despair of a number of young people warranted it.

"This was not understood by everyone, I'm sorry to say," said Mr de Villepin, who saw his poll ratings decline during the two-month crisis.

The BBC's Alasdair Sandford in Paris says it is a significant climb-down for the French government and is particularly humiliating for Mr de Villepin who had staked much of his personal credibility on the measure.

Demands

Union leaders had given the government until Easter weekend to withdraw the law or face a repeat of the recent general strikes.

Student leader Julie Coudry called for protesters to lift blockades at dozens of universities so students could prepare for their end-of-year exams.

"The CPE is dead, the CPE is well and truly finished," she said.

But some students appeared unwilling to abandon their protest.

Many had wanted the entire law to be revoked, not just the article introducing the employment contract.

"Our demands have not really been met," Lise Prunier, a student at the University of Paris-Jussieu told the Associated Press.

UNIT X.

- 1) clash of opinions
- 2) unemployment
- 3) high (low) unemployment
- 4) to eliminate (reduce) unemployment
- 5) the prices on food are going up
- 6) to impose (levy) a tax (on)
- 7) to lower (reduce) tax rates
- 8) taxes are up
- 9) free of tax = tax-free
- 10) infringement of safety arrangements

- 11) to call (to declare, to stage) a strike
- 12) to be (go) on strike
- 13) to avert a strike
- 14) to break a strike
- 15) to settle a strike
- 16) strike action
- 17) to raise a claim
- 18) lay claim to smth. = put smth. in a claim
- 19) annual collective labour contract
- 20) standard of living = living standard
- 21) to come out for (against)
- 22) to oppose smth.
- 23) to arouse (stir up) opposition
- 24) to offer (put up) opposition
- 25) to come across (meet, run up against) opposition
- 26) to crush (overcome) opposition
- 27) determined (fierce, stiff, strong, unbending, unyielding) opposition
- 28) defence
- 29) to speak out in defence of justice
- 30) support
- 31) ardent (complete, firm, solid, unwavering, wholehearted, active, loyal, government, public) support
- 32) to lend (give, offer, provide) support to = to support
- 33) mutual understanding
- 34) to reach an understanding to keep a dispute out of the newspapers
- 35) on the understanding that
- 36) to resist pressure from extremist groups
- 37) wave of protest
- 38) to put up resistance
- 39) to consolidate
- 40) to issue an edict (an order)
- 41) under an agreement with
- 42) to trample on (one's foe)

TASK 1. *Fill in prepositions where necessary:*

1. A rising real national income with a fairly constant capital stock will generally be associated ... a fall ... unemployment. 2. People ordinarily do buy more of a given product ... a low price than they do ... a high price. 3. Individuals would not pay taxes ... interest or investment income, and businesses could not deduct the cost ... fringe benefits. 4. One judge began a hunger strike ... protest. 5. It is opposed ... religious people who believe that one can and should pray ... home or ... a place ... worship. 6. But the girlfriend of deputy manager John Onanuga leapt ... his defence. 7. When a baby is newborn, friends, family, and even strangers deluge us ... moral support and advice. 8. The programme of the same name will promote growth ... mutual understanding and

cross community awareness ... Protestant and Catholic communities. 9. 5000 employees came out ... strike ... protest ... the poor working conditions. 10. It's surprising how little resistance there's been ... the new budget plan. 11. Several people were nearly trampled ... death ... the rush to get out. 12. Parties committed electoral suicide ... nominating extremist candidates like George McGovern and Barry Goldwater.

TASK 2. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Високий рівень безробіття зумовив низку страйків, які значно поглибили політичну кризу в країні. На захист безробітних став малий та середній бізнес, представники якого закликали державу підтримати своїх громадян. 2. Страйкарі висунули вимогу припинити перегляд правил укладання щорічного колективного трудового договору та впродовж місяця знизити рівень безробіття в державі. 3. Якби ціни на харчі не зростали, страйки не були б такими численними, а страйкарі не мали б такої широкої суспільної підтримки. 4. Громадськість виступила за зниження податкових ставок та підвищення життєвого рівня пересічного українця. 5. Якби цей товар не підлягав оподаткуванню, механізм його реалізації був би значно спрощеним. 6. За умови наявності порушень правил безпеки власник підприємства та контролюючі органи ніколи не досягнуть взаєморозуміння. 7. Ініціативи уряду зустріли шалений опір з боку профспілок, представники котрих позавчора висловилися на захист справедливості. 8. Хоча деяка інформація про згадане непорозуміння і виринула у вузьких бізнесових колах, прийняте рішення приховати конфлікт від газетярів зіграло свою роль. 9. За мовчазною згодою президента в країні рішуче подолано спротив екстремістських угруповань і запроваджено тотальний контроль над діяльністю радикально-настроєних організацій. 10. Масштабні хвилі протесту прокотилися столицею після ганебних спроб силових структур припинити студентські страйки. 11. Розбіжність у поглядах президент назвав головною причиною неможливості досягнення компромісу між владою та бізнесом. 12. Нам ще треба навчитися обкладати товари податком без ущемлення інтересів громадян. Розумна податкова політика є запорукою фінансової стабільності у державі.

TASK 3. Read and translate the following articles. Discuss them using the suggested vocabulary.

--- A ---

BELARUSIAN OPPOSITION LEADER CALLS FOR "FREEDOM VOLUNTEERS" TO EDUCATE COMPATRIOTS

MINSK, Belarus (AP) – Opposition leader Alexander Milinkevich called Wednesday for tens of thousands of Belarusian volunteers to educate their compatriots about freedom, and said free elections, free speech and free education would be the main planks in the opposition program.

President Alexander Lukashenko has faced international condemnation of the March 19 election, which he won with 83 percent of the vote according to

official results. Milinkevich, who received only around 6 percent, has alleged widespread fraud.

Thousands of people demonstrated in central Minsk after the election to protest the result, and hundreds of opposition protesters remain in jail after the breakup of a protest tent camp in a central square and a violent clash between demonstrators and riot police.

In an address to the Belarusian people that was posted on his Web site Wednesday, Milinkevic said the opposition was transforming "a wonderful, romantic impulse of a courageous minority" into a mass movement in the authoritarian former Soviet state.

The movement will collect signatures for a petition to demand changes in the election code and call for parliamentary and local council deputies to be recalled.

Independent television and radio stations for Belarusians had been established abroad, he said. Milinkevich promised "maximum support" for print media, saying it was essential to break authorities' monopoly on the media, which he said had been created "for the stupefaction, intimidation and insult of their own people."

According to the Web posting, Milinkevich's movement, which still has no formal name, will create universities in Belarus and will help transfer expelled students to European universities.

Milinkevich predicted his opposition movement would be victorious if hundreds of thousands of people demonstrated in the capital, Minsk.

"We will not retreat but are moving toward a siege of the regime," Milinkevich said. "We don't have the right to hover in the clouds of romantic dreaming about the fast and immediate arrival of freedom."

He said the aim of the movement would be the "peaceful uprooting of dictatorship" in Belarus and said protests were just part of the strategy.

He said Lukashenko's election victory was achieved "with the aid of violence and lies." The president's influence in society is "inexorably declining," he said.

The European Union and the United States, who criticized the election as having been marred by irregularities and intimidation, have said they would impose sanctions on Lukashenko, including a visa ban and a freeze on his overseas assets.

Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov called on the European Union on Wednesday to start a dialogue with Belarus.

"I am convinced that if the European Union has some questions about government activities in this or that country, it is necessary to regulate them through dialogue

and not through an attempt to isolate the country in European affairs," the RIA-Novosti news agency quoted Lavrov as saying in the Slovak capital Bratislava.

--- B ---

CHAD REBELS ATTACK REFUGEE CAMP

Rebels have attacked a refugee camp in Chad, home to some 17,000 people from neighbouring Sudan, UN officials say.

One security officer was killed in the attack near the border village of Koukou, the UN refugee agency said.

Earlier, the government said it had beaten off Sunday's rebel attack on a military garrison in southern Chad.

The BBC's Stephanie Hancock in N'Djamena says security in the country is deteriorating ahead of presidential elections scheduled for next month.

Rebels claimed responsibility for the garrison attack and our correspondent says it is believed the United Front for Democratic Change (FUCD) rebels are behind this attack too.

A large number of army officers have deserted to join the FUCD, a coalition of rebel groups led by Mahamat Nour from bases in Darfur on Sudan's border with Chad.

But Chad's government is refusing to call the attackers rebels and blames Sudan for the incident at the camp.

Chad says the assailants were mercenaries supported by Khartoum.

In December, Chad declared a state of war with Sudan following a deadly attack launched from Darfur by Chadian rebels.

Sudan has repeatedly denied allegations made by Chad that it was backing the rebels and sending Arab militias in support.

In February, Chad and Sudan signed an accord to resolve their differences over fighting along the border.

The FUCD is seeking to overthrow President Idriss Deby, who seized power in 1990 after launching a rebellion from bases in Darfur.

The president is standing for re-election in May, but the main opposition parties say they are boycotting the vote.

--- C ---

ACTIVIST: POLICE FIRE ON NEPAL PROTESTERS

Police fired on pro-democracy protesters Tuesday in Katmandu, injuring at least 12 people, a human rights activist said. It was not clear if the police fired rubber bullets or live ammunition.

Details were scarce, but the clash came in the Gangabu neighborhood on the edge of Katmandu when protesters marched toward a line of police from an area not covered by the city's strict curfew rules.

When the protesters didn't retreat, the police opened fire, said Poshraj Adhikari, of the rights group INSEC-Nepal.

Jagat Basnet, a local resident reached by telephone, said police had fired several rounds at the protesters.

"I saw one running man get hit and collapse," Basnet said.

Adhikari said the army was beginning to move into the neighborhood to take control of the situation.

UNIT XI.

- 1) arch (avowed, implacable, mortal, sworn) enemy
 - 2) to conquer (overcome, rout) an enemy
 - 3) powerful (common, formidable, powerful, insidious, natural) enemy
 - 4) conflict of interests
 - 5) to come into conflict with
 - 6) to provoke a conflict
 - 7) protracted conflict
 - 8) armed conflict
 - 9) to demand independence
 - 10) to make territorial claims on the successors
 - 11) to take a turn for the worse (for the better)
 - 12) the state of emergency
 - 13) to impose a curfew
 - 14) curfew order
 - 15) to arouse (generate, stir up) discord
 - 16) to spread discord
 - 17) to raid
 - 18) conventional armaments
 - 19) nuclear armaments
 - 20) armaments race = rush of armament
 - 21) warhead
 - 22) to detonate (explode, set off) a bomb
 - 23) to drop a bomb
 - 24) to plant a bomb
 - 25) to deactivate (defuse) a bomb
 - 26) atomic (fission, fusion, hydrogen, nuclear, napalm, neutron) bomb
 - 27) troops
 - 28) to open fire on the enemy
 - 29) fierce
 - 42) to perish = to be lost
 - 30) cessation of hostilities
 - 31) the right to
 - 32) to abridge (curtail) freedom
 - 33) to grant freedom
 - 34) to gain (secure, win) freedom
 - 35) to disguise
 - 36) to win a victory
 - 37) bloodless (cheap, clear, decisive, glorious, hard-won, Pyrrhic)
- victory
- 38) hireling
 - 39) to stabilize the situation
 - 40) stabilization efforts
 - 41) refugee

- 42) political refugee
- 43) to be granted civic rights = to get rights of citizenship
- 43) inviolability of frontiers

TASK 1. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

1. One minute they were sworn enemies, the next they were clinging together ... fierce mutual desire. 2. UN troops intervened to avert a threat ... violent conflict. 3. While Nelson expressed affectionate thoughts about his parents, he was also clearly ... conflict with them. 4. Algeria won independence ... France more than thirty years ago. 5. The President was stunned ... the sudden turn ... events. 6. They responded ... arresting politicians ... wartime emergency rules. 7. Another 20 people were shot in Karachi where at least three Muhajir districts were placed ... curfew. 8. The submarine tragedy reminds us that armaments and related technologies remain the main sump that diverts funds ... essential human priorities. 9. ... comparison, the atomic bomb explosions that devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki were about 20 kilotons each. 10. Castro shows no signs of allowing any market policies to lead to the creation of opposition political parties or freedom ... expression. 11. At last the moment to silence all the doubters ... a decisive victory arrived. 12. The rebels blamed the massacre ... the government troops and the government blamed it ... the rebels.

TASK 2. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Непорушність кордонів нашої держави є головним пріоритетом обраного зовнішньополітичного курсу. Жоден конфлікт інтересів не повинен дестабілізувати наявну ситуацію та призвести до втрати вибореної незалежності. 2. Необдумані кроки новоствореного уряду спровокували збройний конфлікт, у якому ніхто не здобуде перемогу. 3. Затяжний конфлікт між двома сторонами почався з того, що у свій час хтось висловив територіальні претензії правонаступникам у надто різкій формі. 4. Ситуація в країні змінилася в кращу сторону виключно у зв'язку з припиненням бойових дій. 5. В умовах надзвичайного стану у країні вводиться комендантська година. 6. Сорок біженців було вбито, загинуло дванадцятьоро солдатів. Стабілізаційні заходи влади виявилися непродуктивними. 7. Добре вишколені та озброєні до зубів найманці є сильним і достойним ворогом. 8. Наші країни були втягнуті у гонку озброєнь, накопичуючи все більше і більше зброї. 9. На озброєнні армії США є найрізноманітніші бомби: атомна, напалмова, нейтронна та ін. 10. Американські війська не використовували в Іраку боеголовок із атомними зарядами. Ця дезінформація справді викликала гарячі дискусії у суспільстві, але не підірвала авторитету США як “головного борця за демократію” у всьому світі. 11. Взвод отримав наказ відкривати вогонь по ворогу без попередження. Тільки так можна було зламати опір повстанців. 12. Здобута урядовими військами піррова перемога не була справжньою перемогою, оскільки вона не виправдала кількості принесених в жертву життів.

TASK 3. Read and translate the following articles. Discuss them using the suggested vocabulary.

--- A ---

U.S. REPORTS 5 MORE TROOPS KILLED IN IRAQ

Bitter rivalry between two powerful clans for leadership of Iraq's Shiite Muslims snarled efforts Tuesday to agree on the next prime minister, the key issue that is blocking a national unity government. Meanwhile, the U.S. military reported the deaths of five more soldiers, including three killed Tuesday in a roadside bombing north of the capital.

On Wednesday, gunmen in Baghdad hunted down three different government employees and shot them dead on their way to work, police said.

An internal affairs officer at the Interior Ministry was killed by men in two cars while leaving his house in Amil in western Baghdad. A Housing Ministry employee was killed as he drove to work in the same neighborhood, police said.

In northern Baghdad, gunmen shot down an Oil Ministry worker at a bus stop, police said.

The motives of the attacks were not known, police said.

The latest casualties raised the U.S. death toll so far this month to at least 31 – the same for all of March, according to an Associated Press count.

Neither side showed any sign of compromise over Prime Minister Ibrahim al-Jaafari, leaving negotiations deadlocked four months after elections for a new parliament that the Bush administration hopes can improve stability and lessen the need for U.S. troops.

Violence took at least 23 lives Tuesday. A car bombing killed five people, and three others died when a bomb exploded on a minibus, both attacks in Shiite areas of the capital, police said.

Police also found the bodies of 24 people – apparent victims of sectarian death squads. Most of the bodies were found in Baghdad but it was unclear when they died, police said.

Sunni Arabs and Kurds, whom the Shiites need as coalition partners in parliament, blame al-Jaafari, a Shiite, for the rise in sectarian violence bloodying Iraq. They are demanding that he be replaced before they agree to join a new government.

Al-Jaafari has repeatedly refused to step aside. And his Dawa party and his key backer, radical anti-American cleric Muqtada al-Sadr, remained firm in their support for him during a meeting of the seven factions in the Shiite alliance Tuesday.

Behind the scenes, al-Jaafari's bid to remain prime minister is opposed by the biggest Shiite party, which is led by a member of a family that has competed for decades with al-Sadr's clan to lead Shiites.

Shiite negotiators planned to meet again Wednesday, but officials said there was no hint an agreement was near.

Al-Jaafari barely won nomination during a vote in February among Shiite lawmakers, who are the largest bloc in parliament.

Shiite officials said his supporters fear removing him would bolster the position of the biggest Shiite party, the Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq, or SCIRI.

SCIRI is led by Abdul Aziz al-Hakim, whose family has long been a rival of al-Sadr's clan for leadership of the Shiite community, which is an estimated 60 percent of Iraq's 27 million people.

Al-Sadr was credited with engineering al-Jaafari's nomination victory in February, which he won by a single vote over al-Hakim's candidate, Vice President Adil Abdul-Mahdi.

Al-Jaafari's supporters want assurances that if the prime minister steps aside, he will not be replaced by Abdul-Mahdi or someone else from al-Hakim's party, Shiite officials said.

"There are long-running tensions between SCIRI and the Sadrists," said Khalid al-Attiyah, an independent Shiite politician. "There have been problems between them before. This generates a state of mutual mistrust."

The rivalry between al-Hakim's family and the al-Sadr clan goes back decades, when they began competing for power in Najaf, the seat of the Shiite religious leadership. Both families claim descent from the Prophet Muhammad and have produced distinguished figures.

Imam Musa al-Sadr was the most important Shiite figure in Lebanon until he disappeared on a trip to Libya in 1978. Muqtada al-Sadr's father, aunt and uncle were killed by Saddam Hussein's agents. Al-Hakim lost more than 70 family members during the former regime.

Al-Hakim's older brother, Ayatollah Mohammed Baqir al-Hakim, fled to Iran and led the Iraqi Shiite opposition to Saddam from there. He returned to Iraq after Saddam's fall but was killed in a huge truck bombing in Najaf in August.

Since then, militias linked to the two families have competed for leadership in the cities and towns of the Shiite heartland south of Baghdad.

Last summer, a fist fight in Najaf between followers and opponents of al-Sadr triggered battles throughout southern Iraq between the cleric's supporters and followers of al-Hakim's party. Four Cabinet members and 20 parliament members linked to al-Sadr walked off the job until al-Jaafari intervened.

In reporting the bombing that killed three U.S. soldiers Tuesday, the U.S. military also announced the deaths of two other Americans in combat Sunday. One suffered fatal wounds in Anbar province west of Baghdad and the other was killed by a roadside bomb near Balad, the military said.

At least 2,359 U.S. military personnel have died since the war began in 2003, according to an Associated Press count. The figure includes seven civilians employed by the U.S. military.

--- B ---

SUICIDE BOMBING KILLS AT LEAST 57

Two suicide attackers detonated a bomb during an outdoor Sunni Muslim prayer service Tuesday, killing at least 55 people and wounding dozens. In the mayhem that followed, angry mobs torched cars and hurled rocks at police, who fired warning shots in the air.

The explosion occurred near leaders of the Sunni Tehrik religious group, which helped organize the prayer service at a downtown Karachi park, police chief Niaz Siddiqui said.

The religious leaders were sitting near a stage erected in front of the thousands of Sunni Muslims marking the birth of Islam's Prophet Muhammad. Several leaders were killed.

"The bomber used about 5 kilograms (11 pounds) of explosives obtained locally, and we have collected his body parts," Siddiqui told The Associated Press on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, a spokesman for the government of southern Sindh province of which Karachi is the capital, said 57 people – including two bombers – died in the bombing and about 100 were injured.

The spokesman, Salahuddin Haider, said two headless bodies were found in the aftermath, indicating a pair of attackers.

President Gen. Pervez Musharraf condemned the attack and ordered increased security at religious sites, adding that the culprits "will not go unpunished," according to a statement issued on Pakistan's state-run news agency.

It was not immediately clear who was responsible for the bombing, one of the deadliest ever in Pakistan, a key U.S. ally in the war on terrorism. Attacks in the past have been linked to simmering Shiite-Sunni Muslim tensions, and most have been blamed on outlawed extremist groups.

Mayhem erupted after the explosion. Scores of men wearing white, blood-splattered robes clambered onto the stage to assist victims, some apparently dead and others wounded and waving their arms for help.

"I saw body parts everywhere," Mohammed Asif said. "I saw people collecting body parts and putting them into ambulances."

Crowds of people ran frantically in different directions, many aiding and carrying the wounded to dozens of ambulances. Some waved green flags bearing Quranic scripture. Others wept openly. A thick cloud of white smoke from the blast hung above the park.

Police officers fired into the air to disperse crowds that massed at the scene.

Soon after the bombing, violence erupted in nearby areas as groups of youths burned a gas station, buses and several cars. Another mob pelted security forces with stones after the blast.

Television footage inside several Karachi hospitals showed scores of victims being treated in crowded wards. A screaming woman wailed over a person killed in the blast, the body covered by a white sheet on a hospital bed.

A young boy with burns on his face said he was praying in the park when the massive blast went off.

"I saw fire and smoke after the big explosion," the unidentified boy told Geo television.

Two prominent Sunni Muslim clerics were among the dead: Akram Qadri, a senior leader of the Sunni Tehrik group that organized the service, and Karachi Sheik Hanif Billu, government and hospital officials said.

"Whoever did this was not a Muslim," said another Tehrik leader, Tanveer Shafi.

Karachi has been the scene of several bombings and other attacks since Pakistan became a key U.S. ally after the Sept. 11 attacks.

Tuesday's explosion was Pakistan's deadliest since March 19, 2005, when a bomb killed 43 people at a Shiite shrine in the southwestern Baluchistan provincial town of Naseerabad.

On March 2, a suicide bomber who was blocked from driving into the U.S. Consulate instead slammed into an American diplomat's car, killing the envoy and three others just days before President Bush visited.

--- C ---

TWO SPECIAL FORCES POLICE, ONE MILITANT KILLED IN SHOOTOUT IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA

MAKHACHKALA, Russia (AP) – A fierce gun battle between special forces police and suspected militants in the troubled southern Russian province of Dagestan on Monday killed two officers and one gunman, officials said.

A second alleged militant was detained, as well as the wife of the dead gunman, said Sergei Solodovnikov, deputy head of the southern regional office of the Russian Interior Ministry.

The firefight, which lasted around three hours, broke out before dawn when police surrounded a suspected rebel hideout in the regional capital, Makhachkala, said Anzhela Martirosova, a spokeswoman for the province's Interior Ministry.

The gunman was killed when he tried to break out of the police lines surrounding the house, throwing grenades, Solodovnikov said.

A third policeman was also wounded, Martirosova said.

Televised pictures showed a bloodied body on the street, apparently that of the dead militant.

He was identified as Makhach Rasulov, who had been known as Yasin. Solodovnikov said he had been the main ideologue of radical Muslims in Makhachkala. Regional Interior Minister Adilgeri Magomedtagirov said that Rasulov had been planning terrorist attacks for the period of May 1-9, when Russians celebrate the May Day labor holiday and the anniversary of the Allied victory in Europe in World War II.

Two automatic rifles, a pistol, six explosives and 14 grenades were found in the house where the militants had holed up, Solodovnikov said.

The neighboring province of Chechnya has been devastated by two wars pitting Russian forces against separatist rebels in the past 12 years, and violence often linked to the Chechen conflict has also plagued other regions in the North Caucasus, an impoverished area populated largely by mostly Muslim ethnic minorities.

--- D ---

FIVE CHARGED OVER CANADA KILLINGS

Five people in Canada have been charged with murder following the discovery of bodies in a farm field near Toronto.

The eight victims were shot dead and found in abandoned vehicles. Six of them were members of a biker gang known as the "Bandidos", police said.

Official sources described the killings as an "internal cleansing" by fellow members of the gang, a rival to the US Hells Angels.

Four men and one woman were arrested at a farmhouse near the site.

At least one arrested man was a full member of the Bandidos, police said.

"The victims of this crime have been positively identified and are associated (with), or belong to, the Bandidos motorcycle gang," Ontario police chief Ross Bingley told reporters.

"This is an isolated incident with ties to the Bandidos."

The US Hells Angels said on their website: "The Hells Angels Motorcycle Club, or any of its members, are not involved in this crime in any way shape or form."

Russell Steele and his wife Mary, who own the nearby fields, told reporters that the cars were not parked there when they drove past late on Friday.

They called the police on Saturday when they saw the cars. They were unable to see inside, because a blanket was covering the window.

"We didn't see anybody in them, so we just phoned the cops with the licence plate numbers," Mr Steele said.

UNIT XII.

- 1) to (transgress, violate, break) the law
- 2) to observe the law = to keep within the law
- 3) in the name of the law
- 4) to commit a crime
- 5) to prevent crime
- 6) assault
- 7) assault-homicide case
- 8) attempt on smb.'s life
- 9) to seize (take) smb. hostage
- 10) to hold smb. (as a) hostage
- 11) to commit arson
- 12) to exceed one's authority
- 13) to hold back the payment
- 14) to withhold information from the police
- 15) with that end in view
- 16) unlawful enrichment
- 17) games of chance
- 18) forged documents
- 19) interception
- 20) to investigate (inquire into)

- 21) to launch an investigation into charges of corruption
- 22) painstaking (thorough, impartial) investigation
- 23) to sell into bondage
- 24) to deliver from bondage
- 25) to capture
- 26) to detain
- 27) detention
- 28) in detention
- 29) preventive detention
- 30) house of detention
- 31) to sentence to
- 32) death sentence
- 33) to commute (reduce) a sentence
- 34) to get off with a light sentence
- 35) to pass a sentence upon smb. = to impose (pronounce) a sentence
- 36) to serve one's sentence = to do time
- 37) to suspend a sentence
- 38) under sentence
- 39) to carry out (execute) a sentence
- 40) to vacate a sentence
- 41) death penalty = capital punishment
- 42) life sentence
- 43) suspended sentence
- 44) condemned cell
- 45) fylfot
- 46) to appeal for pardon

TASK 1. *Fill in prepositions where necessary:*

1. He was sentenced ... 25 years ... prison ... rape and other sexual crimes against women. 2. The victim was charged ... obstruction, and the passenger traveling with him was charged ... assault. 3. Williams had received the George Medal ... saving three young children who were taken hostage during a bank robbery. 4. I was also fairly sure we would find ample evidence ... their connections to the increased arson and bombing attacks ... clinics. 5. One can only assume that the Roman officials exceeded their authority and treated the royal family ... disrespect. 6. This money helped to fuel the widespread corruption that has been so glaring ... the Yeltsin regime. 7. Later generations were frequently reminded that they were once members of a slave community whom the Lord had mercifully redeemed ... bondage. 8. Detained numbers ... refugees seeking asylum in the United Kingdom are held ... detention for long periods following their arrival. 9. That I feel that the death penalty is not an answer ... the problems ... hand. 10. The cell where he was held was, like a prison cell ... a spaghetti western, built ... mud. 11. Juan is freed when a letter is discovered granting him pardon ... his crime. 12. The truth is that aircraft

accident investigation should be carried a completely impartial and objective manner.

TASK 2. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Інколи вчиняти злочин нас змушує сама влада. Незаконне збагачення окремих її представників, недотримання ними закону та повна відсутність контролю з боку правоохоронних органів не залишає іншого вибору. 2. Засуджений до страти бос мафії подав президентові прохання про помилування, стверджуючи, що знайдені у його помешканні трупи, наркотики та підроблені документи були підкинуті йому членами ворогуючого клану. 3. Ваш син звинувачується у вчиненні замаху на життя голови правління Національного Банку, кількох розбійних нападах на перехожих та здійсненні низки підпалів у нічних клубах столиці. 4. Підсудний неодноразового перевищував свої повноваження, захоплювався азартними іграми та приховував від поліції важливу інформацію. 5. Міліція часто вдається до прослуховування телефонних розмов, щоб попередити вчинення злочину. 6. По завершенні ретельного розслідування правоохоронні органи ознайомили громадськість із подробицями жахливого вбивства. 7. Співробітники Інтерполу затримали осіб, причетних до викрадення та продажу в рабство громадян України. Кожному “світить” великий термін ув’язнення, але остаточний вирок за судом. 8. Смертна кара є найлегшим покаранням для цього виродка, який захопив у заручники та вбив 37 дітей. 9. Тимчасово відклавши виконання вироку, суд зажадав остаточної перевірки обставин злочину. 10. Належність підсудного до злочинного угруповання видавала свастика на правому плечі. Цей факт пришвидшив виконання вироку. 11. Пом’якшуючою обставиною було добровільне зізнання у скоєному злочині, що сприяло заміні смертної кари на довічне ув’язнення. 12. Провівши ніч у камері попереднього затримання, молодик усвідомив помилковість своїх вчинків, які могли мати ще більш фатальні наслідки.

TASK 3. Read and translate the following articles. Discuss them using the suggested vocabulary.

--- A ---

MORE ANTI-SEMITISM

Aug 31 2005, 23:35

Aug. 28, 2005: Another sad day for Ukraine. That’s when latent, often ignored and frequently tolerated anti-Semitism in Ukraine appeared to have shown its repugnant face. A local Jewish student was beaten and left for dead in the center of the city.

On Sunday evening two Jewish students went out to buy some food and, on their way back to their synagogue, were accosted by some drunken hooligans. The young thugs began by throwing empty beer bottles, but then used the bottles to beat and stab one of the students as the other ran for help. Now 32-year-old Mordecai Molozhanov, bludgeoned, lacerated, and lying in a coma, clings to life

in a Kyiv hospital. It's not clear whether he'll regain consciousness or even survive.

Police are saying there's no evidence the assault was inspired by anti-Semitism, but Transportation and Communications Minister Yevhen Chervonenko, who is also a Jewish leader, said in a televised interview on Channel 5 late on Aug. 31 that, according to his sources, the thugs were yelling, "Beat the Jews!" during the assault.

This isn't all that surprising. Vandals in Ukraine attack gravestones and synagogues, and anti-Semitic materials are readily available here courtesy of various organizations and media outlets. Jewish leaders routinely cite these institutions as the cause of anti-Semitism in Ukraine.

The Jewish community has for years attempted to raise public awareness of the specter of anti-Semitism, calling on government officials, including President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, to disassociate themselves from colleagues who condone anti-Semitism or are affiliated with the aforementioned organizations.

Meanwhile, the government seems content to repeat the same old rhetoric. On Aug. 30, Yushchenko, reacting to this latest barbarity, reiterated the standard response – that Ukrainians should promote respect for people of all cultures, nationalities and religious beliefs.

"We condemn racism and xenophobia. Such incidents are inadmissible for Kyiv and Ukraine and I will persistently ask all authorities to prevent shameful disgraceful occurrences," he said.

Good. Now it's time to translate those words into action. Historically, as Jewish leaders again point out, the nation's judicial system has seemed less than willing to punish violent bigots. Yushchenko himself hasn't proven that he's any better at making sure cases are solved, "matter of honor" or not.

This time, though, things have started off well: Three men have already been arrested in connection with the beating. Let's hope all the perpetrators are arrested and served justice after a fair and speedy trial.

--- B ---

TWO UKRAINIANS FACING UP TO 15 YEARS IN PRISON FOR SMUGGLING ILLEGAL MIGRANTS IN SLOVAKIA

March 27, 2006

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia (AP) – Two men from Ukraine have been arrested in Slovakia after they helped to smuggle a group of 25 illegal migrants – believed to be Egyptians – over the Slovak border, an official said Monday.

Spokesman for the prosecutor's office in the eastern Slovak town of Kosice, Milan Filocko, said the two were arrested late Friday, along with sixteen of the immigrants, near the eastern Slovak village of Podhorod, close to the border with Ukraine.

Filocko said that one of the immigrants, a 19-year-old Egyptian, died of exhaustion and hypothermia shortly after the group crossed the border. The whereabouts of the remaining immigrants, all of them believed to be Egyptian citizens, were not known, he said.

The two Ukrainians, who were placed in police custody, face up to 15 years in prison if convicted.

--- C ---

MEXICO ARMY FINDS TONS OF COCAINE ON PLANE

Mexican soldiers seized 5 1/2 tons of cocaine worth more than \$100 million from a commercial plane arriving from Venezuela, Mexico's Defense Department announced Tuesday.

The army was waiting for the plane on Monday at the airport of Ciudad de Carmen, 550 miles east of Mexico City, after receiving information from Venezuelan and U.S. authorities, Gen. Carlos Gaytan told a news conference.

The cocaine was stacked in 128 black suitcases marked private.

Soldiers arrested Colombian Miguel Vazquez, 47, who was the plane's co-pilot, but the pilot escaped, Gaytan said. There were no passengers.

The soldiers also arrested two Mexicans who were waiting at the airport with another plane.

Gaytan said airport officials initially stopped soldiers from approaching the plane, claiming there was an oil leak and that it might explode. The officials are being investigated to see if they were in league with the traffickers, said Mexico's top drug prosecutor, Jose Luis Santiago Vasconcelos.

U.S. and Mexican officials say that cocaine and heroin is increasingly passing from Colombia through Venezuela to Mexico where it is smuggled into the United States. While drug traffickers used planes to smuggle large quantities of drugs in the 1990s, most Mexican traffickers now use land and sea routes.

A U.S. State Department report released in March said that Venezuela has become a key transit point for drugs because of "rampant corruption at the highest levels of law enforcement and a weak judicial system."

Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez suspended cooperation with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration in August, accusing its agents of spying.

--- D ---

'TOP MAFIA BOSS' CAUGHT IN ITALY

The man considered to be the head of the Sicilian Mafia, Bernardo Provenzano, has been arrested after more than four decades on the run.

Italian police said 73-year-old Provenzano, deemed the country's most wanted man, was arrested near his home town of Corleone in Sicily.

He was sentenced in his absence to life in prison for a string of murders.

Police believe he took over command of the Mafia after the 1993 arrest of ex-boss Salvatore "Toto" Riina.

Provenzano's capture is an important victory for law and order in Sicily, where the police still fight Mafia crime on a daily basis, says the BBC's David Willey in Rome.

Crimes he has been convicted of include the killings in 1992 of top anti-Mafia judges Giovanni Falcone and Paolo Borsellino.

Italian President Carlo Azeglio Ciampi expressed his delight over the arrest to Interior Minister Giuseppe Pisanu, a statement from the presidential palace said.

"His capture is an exceptionally important success because it makes it possible to hand over to justice the present head of Cosa Nostra [the Sicilian Mafia] and put an end to a flight that has lasted too long," Sicilian judges said in a joint statement.

Legendary figure

Provenzano, nicknamed U Tratturi (The Tractor), has been on the run for more than half his life. Police say he was arrested at a farmhouse near Corleone, where he was born and where his wife and children live.

Corleone was made famous in the Hollywood film about the Mafia, The Godfather, and gave its name to the fictional family in the trilogy.

Mafia informers said Provenzano moved between farmhouses in the region every two or three nights to evade capture.

Italy's anti-mafia prosecutor Piero Grasso said police tracked him down by following a package of clean laundry delivered to his hideout.

Detectives found tracing him difficult, as the last photo they had was nearly 50 years old.

But they had a breakthrough when they discovered he had received treatment for prostate problems under an assumed name at a clinic in southern France.

'Assassin'

Mr Grasso, who has recently led the hunt for the fugitive, said Provenzano had a network of businessmen, technical experts, and politicians whom he could call on for help.

Police said Provenzano was wearing a blue jacket and jeans and put up no resistance when he was arrested.

He was also silent during his capture, speaking only to confirm his identity, authorities said.

Onlookers shouted "Assassin" and "Bastard" when he was later brought to police headquarters in the Sicilian capital, Palermo.

Provenzano's disguises and daring are legendary, our correspondent says.

He devised a personal protection system to escape arrest and never communicated with his friends except by written notes carried by trusted lieutenants, our correspondent says.

Many times, police announced they were on the point of tracking him down, but he always appeared to escape at the last moment.

--- E ---

COUNCIL OF EUROPE URGES RUSSIA TO ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

April 05, 2006

MOSCOW (AP) – The Council of Europe's envoys on Wednesday urged Russia to fulfill its pledge to abolish the death penalty as it prepares to take over the rotating presidency in the continent's top human rights body.

Belgian Senate member Luc Van den Brande and Theodoros Pangalos of Greece, who monitor Russia's compliance with its commitments to the council, said Russia's failure to abolish capital punishment was a concern.

“It’s of first importance ... there are principles where it’s not possible to make a compromise,” Van den Brande said at a news conference.

Russia has maintained a moratorium on the death penalty since 1996 when it joined the Council of Europe, but the Kremlin has remained reluctant to outlaw it altogether because of widespread public support for capital punishment.

“Politicians ... should find courage to stand up to pressure,” Pangalos said.

He said Russia’s chairmanship of the Council’s Committee of Ministers from May to November isn’t conditional on Moscow banning the death penalty, but that “Russia being the president should give an example.”

But Konstantin Kosachev, the Kremlin-connected head of the Russian lower house of parliament’s foreign affairs committee, indicated that there is no chance for a quick progress on the issue.

“It’s hardly possible, because there is no stable majority in parliament in favor of abolishing capital punishment,” Kosachev said. “We can’t take a risk of failure of the ratification vote, because that would mean putting the issue aside for the next generation of politicians.”

Pangalos also said Russia needs to take strong steps to end police torture and brutal hazing of young military conscripts by older soldiers. He said he and Van den Brande urged Russian government to fire heads of ministries and government agencies who fail to stop the abuses.

The monitors said they also looked at the war in Chechnya, hate crimes against ethnic minorities, concerns about increasing powers of security structures and the need to protect media freedoms and ensure independent judiciary – the issues that have clouded Russia’s relations with the Council over the past years.

Moscow has bristled at the Council’s frequent criticism of its human rights practices, and some nationalist politicians even have called for Russia to quit the body entirely.