



SPEECH PRACTICE

TOPIC

“WAR OR PEACE?”

МІТЛУ КІМ. ШАМЯКІНА

МОЗЫРЬ

2010

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь
Учреждение образования
«Мозырский государственный педагогический университет
имени И. П. Шамякина»

Кафедра английского языка и МПИЯ

Практика устной речи
Тема
«ВОЙНА ИЛИ МИР?»

Speech Practice
Topic
«WAR OR PEACE?»

Пособие
для студентов 5 курса факультета иностранных языков

**Мозырь
2010**

УДК 811.111(076.5)
ББК 81.2Англ-923
П69

Авторы-составители:
**Е. В. Архипова, И. Н. Гуцко,
И. О. Ковалевич, В. В. Мишота, Е. Е. Скуденкова**

Рецензенты:
доктор филологических наук, профессор,
профессор кафедры лексикологии английского языка УО «МГЛУ»
А. П. Клименко;
кандидат филологических наук, доцент,
заведующий кафедрой лексикологии английского языка УО «МГЛУ»
О. А. Зинина.

Печатается по решению редакционно-издательского совета
Учреждения образования
«Мозырский государственный педагогический университет
имени И. П. Шамякина»

Практика устной речи. Тема «Война или Мир?» =
П69 Speech Practice. Topic «War or Peace?»: пособие для студентов
5 курса фак. иностран. яз. / авт.-сост.: Е. В. Архипова [и др.]. –
Мозырь : УО «МГПУ имени И. П. Шамякина», 2010. – 144 с.
ISBN 978-985-477-345-2.

Данное пособие содержит текстовые и вокабулярные задания,
направленные на развитие коммуникативных навыков.

Пособие адресовано студентам и преподавателям языковых факультетов
вузов, а также всем тем, кто изучает английский язык самостоятельно.

**УДК 811.111(076.6)
ББК 81.2Англ-923**

© Авт.-сост.: Архипова Е. В., Гуцко И. Н.,
Ковалевич И. О., Мишота В. В.,
Скуденкова Е. Е., 2010

ISBN 978-985-477-345-2

© УО «МГПУ имени И. П. Шамякина», 2010

Учебное издание

*Архипова Елена Владимировна
Гуцко Ирина Николаевна
Ковалевич Ирина Олеговна
Мишота Виктория Владимировна
Скуденкова Елена Евгеньевна*

Практика устной речи
Тема
«ВОЙНА ИЛИ МИР?»

Speech Practice
Topic
«WAR OR PEACE?»

Ответственный за выпуск С. С. Борисова
Технический редактор Е. В. Лис
Оригинал-макет Е. Л. Щека

Подписано в печать 15.02.2010. Формат 60x90 1/16. Бумага Хероx.
Гарнитура Times New Roman, Book Antiqua, Bookman Old Style.
Ризография. Усл. печ. л. 9.
Тираж 166 экз. Заказ 12.

Издатель и полиграфическое исполнение
Учреждение образования
«Мозырский государственный педагогический университет
имени И. П. Шамякина»
ЛИ № 02330/0549479 от 14 мая 2009 г.
247760, Мозырь, Гомельская обл., ул. Студенческая, 28
Тел. (02351) 2-46-29

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

<i>Предисловие</i>	4
<i>Vocabulary</i>	5
<i>Unit 1. Roots of War</i>	10
<i>Unit 2. The First World War</i>	20
<i>Unit 3. World War II</i>	37
<i>Unit 4. War Heroes</i>	65
<i>Unit 5. Holocaust</i>	76
<i>Unit 6. Atomic Warfare</i>	98
<i>Unit 7. War on Terror</i>	110
<i>Unit 8. Peace on the Earth</i>	131
<i>Список использованной и рекомендуемой литературы</i>	143

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное пособие предназначено для студентов пятого курса факультетов иностранных языков, изучающих английский язык в качестве основной специальности. Целью пособия является дальнейшее совершенствование навыков и умений устной речи во взаимосвязи с чтением и письмом в речевых ситуациях в рамках представленной темы.

В пособии представлены для изучения и обсуждения такие темы как «Истоки и причины возникновения войн», «Первая мировая война», «Вторая мировая война», «Атомная угроза человечеству».

Отобранный материал дает возможность преумножить знания студентов в вопросах военной тематики и овладеть необходимой лексикой для описания различного рода понятий и реалий предложенной темы.

При создании пособия акцент делался на лексике, которая позволит студентам вести свободную беседу на предлагаемую тему. Упражнения, сопровождающие тексты для чтения направлены на расширение языкового материала, а также дают возможность его употребления в ситуациях по предложенной проблематике. Большое внимание уделяется речевым упражнениям, призванным мотивировать выражение собственного мнения студентов при обсуждении изучаемого материала.

Тексты для пособия отобраны с целью вызвать у студентов желание выразить свою точку зрения на поставленную проблему. В соответствии с коммуникативной направленностью обучения иностранным языкам в пособии содержится ряд проблемных ситуаций и проектов, призванных развивать творческую активность обучаемых.

Данное пособие может выборочно использоваться в качестве пособия по второму языку, а также по подготовке студентов неязыковых факультетов гуманитарного профиля и самого широкого круга читателей, желающих совершенствовать навыки устной речи.



VOCABULARY

War and threats of war

escalating tension war avert a war teeter on the brink of war standoff hostilities hostilities begin hostilities break out hot spot	<p>If the differences between two sides increase, there is escalating tension between them. A standoff is a period of extreme tension that may or may not lead to violence. If two sides are very close to war, they are (teetering) on the brink of war.</p> <p>If a war is prevented, perhaps by talks, it is averted. If not, hostilities begin or break out.</p> <p>A hot spot is a place where tension is high and fighting may break out at any moment.</p>
---	--

Types of war

1. Find the following types of war in the box. Then use the expressions to complete the extracts.

A war ...

- 1) that isolated clashes might degenerate into
- 2) between East and West that lasted from 1945 to 1989
- 3) where nuclear arms are used
- 4) where nuclear arms are not used
- 5) between factions of the same nationality
- 6) causing an enormous number of deaths and amount of damage
- 7) fought by irregular forces, perhaps avoiding direct confrontation with the other side.

		civil		
	guerilla	war	Cold	
full-scale				conventional
	nuclear		devastating	

a) The Cold War is over. The world is learning to live without the imminent threat of _____ war that had conditioned our lives for 40 years.

b) A grim reminder of the _____. War – the border crossing point between East and West Berlin known as Checkpoint Charlie – is to go the way of the rest of the Berlin Wall and be dismantled.

c) As the _____ war in Liberia enters its tenth month, thousands of people continue to stream across the borders into neighbouring countries.

d) Because of the intensity of the fighting – what analysts call 'low-intensity _____ war' – neither side appears strong enough to defeat the other.

e) The President himself said he is against withdrawing all NATO nuclear weapons from Europe and thus making it safe for _____ war.

f) The question is whether anything else but a neutral outside force would be strong enough to persuade them to leave the scene before the current clashes degenerate into _____ war.

g) The two men stressed the importance of averting the catastrophe of a _____ war and the need to achieve a common Arab stand.

Warring parties

belligerent combatant warring party wage war warring faction rebels ally alliance enemy adversary foe	<p>Before or during a war, one side may accuse the other of belligerent statements, remarks or actions: things that make war more likely, or prolong or intensify a war that has already started.</p> <p>Belligerents, combatants or warring parties are countries or factions participating in a war, or waging war against each other. Combatants are also people physically doing the fighting.</p>
---	---

2. Study the meaning of the following words and word-combinations and use them in the correct form to fill in the gaps below:

warring faction rebels ally
 alliance enemy adversary
 foe

The different sides in a civil war are _____. Factions opposing a central government are _____. Countries or factions with the same interests _____ themselves with each other and are _____ forming an _____. Opposing sides are _____, _____ or _____.

Fighting

fighting break out erupt flare flare up sporadic fighting heavy fighting lull in fighting skirmish	<p>When fighting starts it breaks out or erupts. If fighting flares or flares up, it starts, or starts again after a lull, a period when it has stopped or been less intense.</p> <p>Fighting may be sporadic, perhaps taking the form of brief, unplanned encounters or skirmishes with only small numbers involved. Or it may be heavy, with large numbers of troops and other forces involved.</p>
--	--

Casualties

casualties losses heavy casualties heavy losses inflict casualties inflict losses civilian casualties wounded friendly fire collateral damage	<p>Casualties are people killed and hurt, or wounded, especially those severely wounded. They may include civilian casualties, those not in the military. Military casualties may be referred to as losses. Where there are many casualties or losses, they are described as heavy.</p> <p>Casualties and losses are inflicted by one side on the other.</p> <p>Military casualties killed or wounded by members of their own side are victims of friendly fire.</p> <p>Unintended civilian casualties and damage to non-military targets may be referred to by the military, euphemistically, as collateral damage.</p>
--	--

Victims of war

escalate war-torn atrocities ethnic cleansing genocide evacuee refugee relief relief aid relief organization	<p>If a war intensifies, it escalates. A country devastated by war is, in media terms, war-torn.</p> <p>One side may accuse the other of atrocities: for example forcing civilians to leave an area for reasons of ethnic origin: ethnic cleansing. Or they may accuse them of the mass killing of civilians for racial or political reasons: genocide.</p> <p>People fleeing war-zones are refugees or evacuees, and the help provided to them by organizations is relief or relief aid. Organizations such as the Red Cross are relief organizations.</p>
---	---

Ending the bloodshed

<p>bloodshed end the bloodshed war-weary peace-keeping force peace-keepers ceasefire truce hold break</p>	<p>During wars, there are calls to end the bloodshed, or violence. Military and civilians tired of a war are war-weary.</p> <p>Outside governments may try to end a civil war by sending a peace-keeping force, or peace-keepers, who try to stop the fighting, or prevent it from starting again.</p> <p>If the sides say they will stop fighting, at least temporarily, they agree to a ceasefire or a truce. If a ceasefire or truce continues as agreed, it holds. If not, it is broken, usually with one side accusing the other of having broken it.</p>
---	--

The peace process

<p>arbitrator arbitrate mediator mediate reconciliation envoy shuttle diplomacy peace conference peace process peace settlement peace talks convention</p>	<p>A mediator or arbitrator is someone from a third party who helps opposing parties settle their differences and reach an agreement by mediating or arbitrating in the dispute. This process is reconciliation.</p> <p>An envoy is a representative sent by one of the parties, or a mediator sent by a third party, who travels specially in order to take part in negotiations.</p> <p>Shuttle diplomacy involves a mediator visiting and re-visiting a number of places in a short period to mediate between the parties involved.</p> <p>Where negotiations are in many stages, and progress is at times very slow, commentators talk about the peace process.</p> <p>Discussions between parties trying to reach a peace settlement are referred to as peace talks or a peace conference.</p> <p>A conference involving many parties may be referred to as a convention, and so may the agreement reached at such a conference.</p>
--	---

Peace partners

3. Find the following expressions in the table and use them to complete the extracts.

- 1) efforts to reach peace (two expressions)
- 2) someone who tries to mediate a peace agreement
- 3) economic benefit of having reached a peace agreement
- 4) popular protest against a war
- 5) peace agreement
- 6) recognition of peace efforts

		broker		dividend
	movement		treaty	
move				
	prize		initiatives	

a. A spokesman for the Nobel committee said Suu Kyi, 47, is one of the foremost examples of civilian courage in Asia. Today's news found the peace _____ winner in exactly the same place she has been for the past two years: under house arrest in Burma's capital, Rangoon.

b. Afghan guerrilla groups based in Pakistan and Iran have rejected the president's latest peace _____. They want nothing short of his removal from power.

c. Camp David in 1978 was the high point of Mr. Carter's presidency. He badgered and cajoled Menachem Begin of Israel and Anwar Sadat of Egypt into a peace _____. Twelve years on, he feels he has unfinished business in the region. Now he's a freelance peace _____.

d. German doubts about the fighter plane project make its whole future uncertain. In many countries now there's talk of a 'peace _____' – money to be saved on defence being diverted to other uses.

e. The battle zone, which borders Iraq and Turkey, is populated mostly by Moslem Armenians and is claimed by Armenia. Previous peace _____ have failed and ceasefire declarations have been ignored as each side accuses the other of genocide, massacres and atrocities.

f. Word of the demonstration has been spreading for weeks, and the result could be one of the largest anti-war rallies since Vietnam. While the peace _____ mobilized, those who support military action are also taking their message to the streets.





UNIT 1 ROOTS OF WAR

DISCUSSION

Work in groups of three. Look at the list of quotations on the subject of war and decide if they come from ancient or modern history. Match the quotation with one of the sources listed opposite.

<p>1. 'I came, I saw, I conquered.'</p> <p>2. 'People say, well, I could never kill a man. That's bullshit. They can. Anybody can kill. It takes more to make one man kill than it does the next. The training helps a lot. But combat - you know, once they start shooting at you, if you don't shoot back, you're a damned fool.'</p> <p>3. 'What did you do in the Great War, daddy?'</p> <p>4. '... we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender.'</p> <p>5. 'You shall show no mercy: life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth.'</p> <p>6. 'Happiness lies in conquering one's enemies, in driving them front of oneself, in taking their property, in savouring their despair, in outraging their wives and daughters.'</p> <p>7. 'We knew the world would not be the same. A few people laughed. A few people were silent. I remember the line from Hindu scripture, «Now I am become Death, the destroyer of worlds.» I suppose we all felt that, one way or another.'</p> <p>8. 'You know, I turn back to your ancient prophets in the Old Testament and the signs foretelling Armageddon, and I find myself wondering if - if we're the generation that's going to see that come about ... There have been times in the past when we thought the world was coming to an end, but never anything like this.'</p> <p>9. 'Resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.'</p>	<p>a. the Old Testament</p> <p>b. the New Testament</p> <p>c. Julius Caesar</p> <p>d. Genghis Khan</p> <p>e. a recruiting poster for World War I, 1914-1918</p> <p>f. Winston Churchill</p> <p>g. Robert Oppenheimer, inventor of the atomic bomb</p> <p>h. Ronald Reagan</p> <p>i. US veteran of Vietnam</p>
--	---

What were the clues that helped you match a quotation and its source?

READING

You will read an article from World Book. It has some information about war in general and describes different kinds of war.

WAR IS ...

War is any struggle in which two large groups try to destroy or conquer each other. Since the dawn of history, there have been many kinds of wars. Families have fought against families, tribes against tribes, followers of one region against followers of another. In modern times, wars have been fought between nations or groups of nations. Armies and navies once were almost the only factors in deciding the outcome of wars. Today, civilians must join in the war effort if it is to succeed.

Wars have always caused great suffering and hardship. Most people hate war, yet for hundreds of years war has been going on somewhere in the world nearly all the time. Earthquakes and floods happen to people, but people make war themselves. To understand why wars continue to go on when nearly everyone wants to have peace, we must look into the nature of war.

Causes of war. In modern times, no nation or group chooses war if it can get what it wants peacefully. The fighting starts when a nation wants something so badly that it is willing to go to war to get it. Sometimes war results from a disagreement between two nations, and sometimes from a desire for conquest. Some of the basic causes of war maybe a desire for more land, more wealth, more power, or security.

War for land to live on. In ancient times, people often fought so that they could get enough to eat. When the pasture lands in Central Asia dried up, hungry tribes would make war on their neighbours in order to get new lands. The neighbours fought back or tried to seize the lands of a still weaker tribe.

Much of the fighting that went on between early American pioneers and American Indians from the early 1600's through the 1800's was this kind of war. The Indians wanted to roam freely over the land, hunting, trapping, or fishing. The pioneers wanted to clear the land and plant it in crops. Indian fighting was dangerous, and no one who already had a good farm was likely to go out and fight the Indians for another. But landless people from abroad preferred the dangers of war to the horrors of poverty.

This type of war has not entirely disappeared, but it is no longer common or important. The early war for land to live on usually had these two important characteristics: those who did the fighting made the decision to fight, and the fighters wanted something for themselves.

War for wealth. The peoples of ancient empires fought many wars for wealth. The decision to fight was made by the ruler of the empire and his or her advisers. The fighting was often done by hired armies. A ruler who sought to conquer new lands did not intend to drive the people out of the lands. Generally, he or she just wanted to collect taxes from them.

When Alexander the Great led his armies against the Persian Empire in 334 B. C., the common people of the invaded lands paid little attention, except to hope their own property would not be destroyed. It usually made little difference to them which ruler collected taxes. Wars were fought solely by rulers and their armies.

From the A. D. 400's to the 1500's, people fought numerous wars for wealth. Frequently, one nobleman would try to seize the property of another. He would use his own soldiers and perhaps hire other leaders and their soldiers to help him. Sometimes the conqueror of a city would take a large money payment in return for leaving the city in peace.

Wars for power. The great European nations fought wars throughout the world to gain or increase their power. These wars united the people and strengthened the Governments. Wars of conquest based on the ideas of a super-race or of a superior economic system are often wars to extend the power of a government.

War for security. Most countries fear the possibility of attack, and maintain armed forces to defend themselves. Sometimes this fear may be directed toward a particular country. In that case a nation may decide to choose its own time and strike the first blow. Or it may decide to conquer some weaker neighbour, and thus increase its own resources as a defense against attack.

Differences between causes and reasons. When a nation makes war, its government always states the *reasons* for the war. This is necessary if the people are to be united in the war effort. But the reasons given for a war need not be the same as its *causes*. For example, the government of the United States pointed to the British interference with American shipping and the impressments of American seamen as reasons for the War of 1812. A cause which was not stated was the desire on the part of some Americans to extend the United States into lands held by the British and their Spanish allies in North America. This was one of the important *causes* of the war, but it was not stated as a *reason*. The causes of war may be selfish, base, or even wicked, but the reasons stated are usually lofty and noble. Both sides in a war may show reasons that they consider to be valid.

War means absence of law. War is not the only kind of struggle in which there may be some right on both sides. Almost every case that comes to trial before a court has this same quality. In a suit over property, both sides can usually show a claim of some sort. The court has to decide which is the *better* claim. If there were no court, both people claiming the property might feel justified in fighting for it.

In frontier days, many Westerners carried guns and settled their disputes by fighting. Until courts and police forces were established, they had no other way to settle quarrels in which both sides were partly right. People often joined forces, against horse thieves and other outlaws, but they could not handle quarrels between honest people who disagreed about their rights.

Today a similar problem exists among nations. The people in any country are likely to see their own interests more clearly than those of people in another country. People's own desires seem so reasonable and so important that the desires of people in another country are likely to look selfish and unreasonable. Laws and courts can settle such disputes *within* a country, but there has as yet been no effective law *between* countries. That is why the use of force to settle a dispute is a *crime* within a country and a *war* between countries. War can exist only where there is no effective law and a government to enforce it.

Most wars have several «causes». In modern times, a nation usually does not make war for a single simple reason. There may be dozens or hundreds of causes for war. In every country there are groups of people with different aims and different hopes. When nearly all these groups are willing, each for its own reasons, to run the risk of war, war will almost certainly result.

For example, some groups in the United States wanted to enter World War I (1914–1918) because they were angry at the Germans for invading Belgium. Some groups wanted to make sure that Great Britain and France would win the war, because of America's close economic and cultural ties with these countries. Some people feared that the German submarine campaign might halt trade relations between the United States and the Allied countries, and cause a depression. Some were indignant at the sinking of the *Lusitania* because hundreds of innocent civilians were killed. Others simply believed that the Germans were wrong and the Allies were right, and wanted to help the right side. A few people saw that it would not be safe for the United States to allow Germany to dominate Europe.

Depression and war. Some economists and historians think there is a close connection between war and economic depression. They argue that in a worldwide depression every country tries to protect itself at the expense of other countries. Each nation wants to cut down unemployment at home, and tries to make sure that little is bought from abroad that could be made by its own workers. This can easily be done by raising tariffs. It is sometimes called a way of «exporting unemployment» to other countries.

The chief concern of any government during a depression is to get people back to work. One way to do this is by building armaments. If anger can be stirred up against another country, or if people can be made to feel that they are in danger of attack, funds for military preparation are readily voted. Besides, the armed forces themselves give employment to many.

A modern democracy, such as the United States, would never risk war to end a depression or put people to work. But war may provide more employment and give many people a larger share of food, clothing, and other good things than they can have in depression. For this reason, a long depression makes war seem less dreadful to those who have lost all hope and may drive them to follow such leaders as the German dictator Adolf Hitler.

War aims and peace aims. War seldom accomplishes the complete results any side has hoped for. Many people with different purposes may unite to make war, but they often start quarreling among themselves when the war is over. In order to hold a warring people or group of countries together, peace aims are usually stated in vague, general terms, so that everyone concerned can see in them a promise of what he wants. When the victory is won, general terms become specific and usually do not satisfy all the winners.

Methods of warfare. Changes in the ways of waging war have had a great effect on the way people live.

Some historians think that the idea of human equality came to be widely accepted because guns took the place of spears, swords, and arrows as the chief weapons of war. They point out that an armored knight in feudal days was more than a match for dozens of men who had no armor. But, these historians point out, the minutemen of Lexington and Concord, with guns in their hands, were equal or nearly equal to the same number of British soldiers at the start of the Revolutionary War in America in 1775. The historians go on to point out that when one soldier became the equal of another, some people decided that voting was an easy way to tell how a fight over an issue would come out. The idea of human equality gained strength when people accepted each individual's right to cast a vote that was just as important as any other individual's vote.

Modern warfare has moved away from the days when soldiers with rifles were the most important part of an army. War has been so mechanized that it has become largely a contest in producing machinery. In Thomas Jefferson's day, it made sense to protect «the right to keep and bear arms,» so that people could overthrow a tyrannical government. Today, the private citizen cannot keep the kinds of weapons that would serve this purpose.

The atomic bomb, used by the United States against Japan in 1945 during World War II, brought another great change into warfare. After the invention of the bomb, it seemed probable that future wars would be short and terribly destructive. Great cities could be destroyed and millions of people killed within a few hours. The only question was whether the nations of the world could change their habits fast enough to keep war from breaking out. So far, the fear of what a nuclear war would mean has helped prevent another world war.

Total war is one in which a nation uses all its people, resources, and weapons. In such wars, civilians as well as military people take part in the war effort. For example, World Wars I and II were total wars in which entire populations took part. Civilians worked on such activities as civil defense and weapons manufacture, and many civilians were killed by bombs.

Limited war is one in which the warring nations limit the weapons they use, the targets they attack, or the areas involved. Since the invention of the atomic bomb, *limited war* has come to mean a war in which neither side uses nuclear weapons. The Korean War (1950–1953) was a limited war in this sense. Only North and South Korea fought a total war. Neither the Soviet Union nor the United States used their nuclear weapons.

After World War II, several international disputes grew into wars. But fear of nuclear destruction prevented any of the wars from becoming total. These limited wars included the Vietnam War (1957–1975), several Arab-Israeli wars of the mid-1900's, and the Persian Gulf War (1991).

Is war «normal»? Democratic countries take it for granted that peace is normal, and that war means something has gone wrong. But it is hard to say just where peace ends and war begins. Nations may be on unfriendly terms for years, building up armies and navies, seeking allies, and trying to win control of each other's markets, without any actual clash of armed forces. These countries might be considered to be merely observing a rest period between wars. Many historians consider the years between World Wars I and II as a breathing spell in a single great war.

Wars involving the United States

Wars	Dates	U. S. military deaths	U. S. war costs
Revolutionary War	1775–1783	25,324	\$ 101,100,000
War of 1812	1812–1815	2,260	\$ 90,000,000
Mexican War	1846–1848	13,283	\$ 71,400,000
Civil War	1861–1865	360,222	\$ 3,183,000,000
Union Forces		260,000	\$ 2,000,000,000
Confederate Forces			
Spanish-American War	1898	2,446	\$ 283,200,000
World War I	1914–1918	116,516	\$ 18,676,000,000
World War II	1939–1945	405,399	\$ 263,259,000,000
Korean War	1950–1953	54,246	\$ 67,386,000,000
Vietnam War	1957–1975	58,000	\$ 150,000,000,000
Persian Gulf War	1991	305	\$ 61,000,000,000

VOCABULARY

Here are a number of words connected with defense.

1. Use your dictionary to check those you are not sure of, and put them (where possible) into chronological order:

fortress	shield	moat
gas mask	trench	helmet
sandbag	minefield	barbed wire
air-raid shelter	bullet-proof vest	drawbridge
armour	parapet	fall-out shelter

2. Give an example of a context in which each of the words could be used. Who might be defended, and against what?

Example:

Noun	Defending who?	Against what?
bullet-proof vest	the president of a country	an assassination attempt

READING

You will read an extract from a book called *War* by Gwynne Dyer. Dyer used to be Senior Lecturer in War Studies at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. The extract is from Chapter 1, 'The roots of war'.

Pre-reading task

Work in pairs to discuss the following questions.

1. When do you think the first war in history took place, and why?
2. In what ways has war changed through the ages?
3. In what ways hasn't it changed?

When you have finished, compare your ideas as a group.

Reading for information

Now read the text and find the answers to these questions.

1. What are the differences between primitive warfare and the battles described in the text?
2. What is the importance of military drill?
3. What happened on the battlefield as a result of drilling and formations?
4. What reasons are given in the text to explain why ordinary men can take part in such battles?

What do you think?

1. Can you think of any *other* reasons why ordinary civilized men are able to act so uncharacteristically violently in battle?
2. What do you think are the most common causes of war? Give specific examples from wars past or present.
3. Make a personal list of causes for which you feel you would fight in a war. Compare your answers with others in the group.
4. Do you believe that aggression is innate in man, that it is his genes?

THE ROOTS OF WAR

It can never be proved, but it is a safe assumption that the first time five thousand male human beings were ever gathered together in one place, they belonged to an army. That event probably occurred around 7000 B. C. – give or take a thousand years – and it is an equally safe bet that the first truly large-scale slaughter of people in human history happened very soon afterward.

The first army almost certainly carried weapons no different from those that hunters had been using on animals and on each other for thousands of years previously – spears, knives, axes, perhaps bows and arrows. Its strength did not lie in mere numbers; what made it an army was discipline and its organization.



This multitude of men obeyed a single commander and killed his enemies to achieve his goals. It was the most awesome concentration of power the human world had ever seen, and nothing except another army could hope to resist it.

The battle that occurred when two such armies fought has little in common with the clashes of primitive warfare. Thousands of men were crowded together in tight formations that moved on command and marched in step. Drill, practised over many days and months until it became automatic, is what transformed these men from a mob of individual fighters into an army. (The basic forms of military drill are among the most so pervasive and unchanging elements of human civilization. The Twelfth Dynasty Egyptian armies of 1900 B. C. stepped off 'by the left', and so has every army down to the present day.)



And when the packed formations of well-drilled men collided on the forgotten battlefields of the earliest kingdoms, what happened was quite impersonal, though every man died his own death. It was not the traditional combat between individual warriors.

The soldiers were pressed forward by the ranks behind them against the anonymous strangers in that part of the enemy line facing them, and though in the end it was pairs of individuals who thrust at each other with spears for a few moments before one went down, there was nothing personal in the exchange. 'Their shields locked, they pushed, fought, killed and died. There was no shouting, and yet not silence either, but rather such a noise as might be made by the angry clash of armed men.'

The result of such a merciless struggle in a confined space is killing on an unprecedented scale. Hundreds or thousands of men would die in half an hour, in an area no bigger than a couple of football fields. 'The battle over, one could see on the site of the struggle the ground covered with blood, friend and foe lying dead on one another, shields broken, spears shattered and unsheathed swords, some on the ground, some fixed in corpses, some still held in the hands of the dead. It was now getting late, so they dragged the enemy corpses inside their lines, had a meal and went to rest.' (*Written by Xenophon, the Greek general and historian, about the Battle of Coronea in 394 B. C.*)



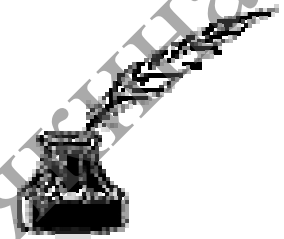
And the question we rarely ask, because our history is replete with such scenes is, How could men do this? After all, in the tribal cultures from which we all come originally, they could not have done it. Being a warrior and taking part in a ritual 'battle' with a small but invigorating element of risk is one thing; the mechanistic and anonymous mass slaughter of civilized warfare is quite another, and any traditional warrior would do the sensible thing and leave instantly.

Yet civilized men, from 5000 B. C. or from today, will stay at such scenes of horror even in the knowledge that they will probably die within the next few minutes. The invention of armies required more than just working out ways of drilling large numbers of people to act together, although that was certainly part of the formula. A formation of drilled men has a different psychology – a controlled form of mob psychology – that tends so to overpower the personal identity and fears of the individuals who make it up.

We assume that people will kill if they find themselves in a situation where their own survival is threatened, and nobody needs lessons to learn how to die. What is less obvious is that practically anybody can be persuaded and manipulated in such a way that he will more or less voluntarily enter a situation wherein he must kill and perhaps die. Yet if that were not true, battles would be impossible, and civilization would have taken a very different course (if indeed it arose at all).

SUMMARY WRITING

There are seven paragraphs in the text. Look at each and try to summarize the main point, or points, in one, or possibly two, sentences. Now try to join these sentences with appropriate linking words or phrases to produce a more coherent, flowing summary.



DISCUSSION

Think of a definition of war: 'War is ...'. There is the depressing piece of graffiti 'Peace is the period of time between wars'. Do you agree? Read the text and give your definition of peace.

Peace is the state of being calm, quiet, and free of disturbance. From a military and political point of view, peace means freedom from such violent disturbances as wars and riots. It does not mean total harmony among people. Even in peace time, people take part in such forms of conflict as debates, lawsuits, sports contests, and election campaigns.

Throughout history, most people have wanted lasting peace. Religions and philosophers have called for the peaceful settlement of disagreements. The Bible declares, 'Thou shalt not kill' and 'Blessed are the peacemakers.' Philosophers in ancient Greece and Rome taught brotherhood and nonviolence.

Yet since earliest times, the world has seldom had a long period of unbroken peace. Through the centuries people have probably spent at least as much time at wars as at peace.

WRITING

Make a report on one of the wars of the Ancient times or the Middle Ages. What weapons and strategies were used in the battle? What were the causes and reasons for the war?





UNIT 2

THE FIRST WORLD WAR

1. Read the poem. Which war do you think this poem refers to? Why?

THEY

The Bishop tells us: 'When the boys come back
They will not be the same; for they'll have fought
In a just cause; they lead the last attack
On Anti-Christ; their comrades' blood has bought
New right to breed an honourable race.
They have challenged Death and dared him face to face.'

'We're none of us the same!' the boys reply.
'For George lost both his legs; and Bill's stone blind;
Poor Jim's shot through the lungs and like to die;
And Bert's gone syphilitic: you'll not find
A chap who's served that hasn't found *some* change.'
And the Bishop said: 'The ways of God are strange!'

Siegfried Sassoon

- 1) What is the basic message of this poem?
- 2) Both the Bishop and the boys agree that the war will change men. How do their views of the change differ?
- 3) How would you describe the Bishop's attitude to the war and the soldiers who fought in it?
- 4) Ordinary soldiers are sometimes described as 'cannon fodder'. What is the implication of this? How do governments get the support of the people for wars?
- 5) What do you think is Siegfried Sassoon's attitude to:
 - ✓ religion?
 - ✓ the establishment?
 - ✓ the ordinary soldier?
 - ✓ war?

(Bear in mind he fought in the 1914–1918 war.)

The First World War Data File

When was it?

1914–1918

What started it?

The immediate cause lay in a conflict of interests between Russia and Austria-Hungary in the Balkans. On 28 June 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, was assassinated in Sarajevo in Bosnia by a Serbian nationalist and on 28 July Austria-Hungary, with German support, declared war on Serbia. Russia then entered the war in support of Serbia. From there it spread through Europe and beyond.

Which countries were involved?

On one side the Allied Powers including the UK with countries of the British Empire, Russia, France, Belgium, Serbia, Italy, Japan, Portugal, the USA and Greece (both from 1917). On the other side the Central Powers including Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria.

What characterized the war?

It was the first *world* war; whole nations not just armies were involved. There was a huge loss of life on both sides, about 9 million altogether. About 30 million men were in arms. It was the first war where more scientific ways of fighting were introduced – aeroplanes, poison gas, tanks. There was a great deal of filthy, futile trench warfare. Because of the huge loss of life and the nature of the war it was believed by many at the time that it would be the first and last world war. In fact there were just 20 years between the first and second world wars.

It has been called the last popular war – what do you understand by this?

It was the last time people generally gloried in war, either going off to it willingly themselves or sending off sons, brothers, husbands, to gain a glorious victory. It was a turning point in the attitudes of many people to war.



LIFE IN THE TRENCHES

Life in the trenches during the First World War took many forms, and varied widely from sector to sector and from front to front. Undoubtedly, it was entirely unexpected for those eager thousands who signed for war in August 1914.

Read the text and prove that during the First World War there was a great deal of filthy, futile trench warfare.

A War of Movement?

Indeed, the Great War – a phrase coined even before it had begun – was expected to be a relatively short affair and, as with most wars, one of great movement. The First World War was typified however by its lack of movement, the years of stalemate exemplified on the Western Front from autumn 1914 until spring 1918.

Not that there was not movement at all on the Western Front during 1914–18; the war began dramatically with sweeping advances by the Germans through Belgium and France en route for Paris. However stalemate – and trench warfare soon set in – and the expected war of movement wasn't restored until towards the close of the war, although the line rippled as successes were achieved at a local level.

So what was life actually like for the men serving tours of duty in the line, be they front line, support or reserve trenches?

Daily Death in the Trenches



Death was a constant companion to those serving in the line, even when no raid or attack was launched or defended against. In busy sectors the constant shellfire directed by the enemy brought random death, whether their victims were lounging in a trench or lying in a dugout (many men were buried as a consequence of such large shell-bursts).

Similarly, novices were cautioned against their natural inclination to peer over the parapet of the trench into No Man's Land. Many men died on their first day in the trenches as a consequence of a precisely aimed sniper's bullet.

It has been estimated that up to one third of Allied casualties on the Western Front were actually sustained in the trenches. Aside from enemy injuries, disease wrought a heavy toll.

Rat Infestation

Rats in their millions infested trenches. There were two main types, the brown and the black rat. Both were despised but the brown rat was especially feared. Gorging themselves on human remains (grotesquely disfiguring them by eating their eyes and liver) they could grow to the size of a cat.

Men, exasperated and afraid of these rats (which would even scamper across their faces in the dark), would attempt to rid the trenches of them by various methods: gunfire, with the bayonet, and even by clubbing them to death. It was futile however: a single rat couple could produce up to 900 offspring in a year, spreading infection and contaminating food. The rat problem remained for the duration of the war (although many veteran soldiers swore that rats sensed impending heavy enemy shellfire and consequently disappeared from view).

Frogs, Lice and Worse

Rats were by no means the only source of infection and nuisance. Lice were a never-ending problem, breeding in the seams of filthy clothing and causing men to itch unceasingly. Even when clothing was periodically washed and deloused, lice eggs invariably remained hidden in the seams; within a few hours of the clothes being re-worn the body heat generated would cause the eggs to hatch.

Lice caused Trench Fever, a particularly painful disease that began suddenly with severe pain followed by high fever. Recovery – away from the trenches – took up twelve weeks. Lice were not actually identified as the culprit of Trench Fever until 1918.

Frogs by the score were found in shell holes covered in water; they were also found in the base of trenches. Slugs and horned beetles crowded the sides of the trench.

Many men chose to shave their heads entirely to avoid another prevalent scourge: nits.

Trench Foot was another medical condition peculiar to trench life. It was a fungal infection of the feet caused by cold, wet and unsanitary trench conditions. It could turn gangrenous and result in amputation. Trench Foot was more of a problem at the start of trench warfare; as conditions improved in 1915 it rapidly faded, although a trickle of cases continued throughout the war.

The Trench Cycle

Typically, a battalion would be expected to serve a spell in the front line. This would be followed by a stint spent in support, and then in reserve lines. A period of rest would follow – generally short in duration – before the whole cycle of trench duty would start afresh. In reality, the cycle was determined by

the necessities of the situation. Even while at rest men might find themselves tasked with duties that placed them in the line of fire.



Others would spend far longer in the front line than usual, usually in the more 'busy' sectors. As an example – and the numbers varied widely – a man might expect in a year to spend some 70 days in the front line, with another 30 in nearby support trenches. A further 120 might be spent in reserve. Only 70 days might be spent at rest. The amount of leave

varied, with perhaps two weeks being granted during the year.

Stand to and the Morning Hate

The daily routine of life in the trenches began with the morning 'stand to'. An hour before dawn everyone was roused from slumber by the company orderly officer and sergeant and ordered to climb up on the fire step to guard against a dawn raid by the enemy, bayonets fixed.

This policy of stand to was adopted by both sides, and despite the knowledge that each side prepared itself for raids or attacks timed at dawn; many were actually carried out at this time. Accompanying stand to, as the light grew, was the daily ritual often termed the 'morning hate'. Both sides would often relieve the tension of the early hours with the machine gun fire, shelling and small arms fire, directed into the mist to their front: this made doubly sure of safety at dawn.

Rum, Rifles and the Breakfast Truce

With stand to over, in some areas rum might then be issued to the men. They would then attend to the cleaning of their rifle equipment, which was followed by its inspection by officers.

Breakfast would next be served. In essentially every area of the line at some time or other side would adopt an unofficial truce while breakfast was served and eaten. This truce often extended to the wagons which delivered such sustenance. Truces such as these seldom lasted long; invariably a senior officer would hear of its existence and quickly stamp it out. Nevertheless it persisted throughout the war, and was more prevalent in quieter sectors of the line.

Inspection and Chores

With breakfast over the men would be inspected by either the company or platoon commander. Once this had been completed NCOs would assign daily chores to each man (except those who had been excused duty for a variety of reasons).

Example – and necessary – daily chores included the refilling of sandbags, the repair of the duckboards on the floor of the trench and the draining of the trenches. Particularly following heavy rainfall, trenches could quickly accumulate muddy water, making life ever more miserable for its occupants as the walls of the trench rapidly became misshapen and were prone to collapse. Pumping equipment was available for the draining of trenches; men would also be assigned to the repair of the trench itself. Still others would be assigned to the preparation of latrines.



Daily boredom

Given that each side's front line was constantly under watch by snipers and lookouts during daylight, movement was logically restricted until night fell. Thus, once men had concluded their assigned tasks they were free to attend to more personal matters, such as the reading and writing of letters home. Meals were also prepared. Sleep was snatched wherever possible – although it was seldom that men were allowed sufficient time to grab more than a few minutes rest before they were detailed to another task.

Dusk: Stand To, Supply and Maintenance

With the onset of dusk the morning ritual of stand to was repeated, again to guard against a surprise attack launched as light fell. This over, the trenches became a hive of activity. Supply and maintenance activities could be undertaken, although danger invariably accompanied these as the enemy would be alert for such movement. Men would be sent to the rear lines to fetch rations and water. Other men would be assigned sentry duty on the fire step. Generally men would be expected to provide sentry duty for up to two hours. Any longer and there was a real risk of men falling asleep on duty – for which the penalty was death by firing squad.

Patrolling No Man's Land

Patrols would often be sent out into No Man's Land. Some men would be tasked with repairing or adding barbed wire to the front line. Others however would go out to assigned listening posts, hoping to pick up valuable information from the enemy lines.

Sometimes enemy patrols would meet in No Man's Land. They were then faced with the option of hurrying on their separate ways or else engaging in hand to hand fighting. They couldn't afford to use their handguns while patrolling in No Man's Land, for fire of the machine gun fire it would inevitably attract, deadly to all members of the patrol.

Relieving Men at the Front

Men were relieved front-line duty at night-time too. Relieving units would wind their weary way through numerous lines of communication trenches, weighed down with equipment and trench stores (such as shovels, picks, corrugated iron, duckboards, etc.). The process of relieving a line could take several frustrating hours.

...And the Smell

Finally, no overview of trench life can avoid the aspect that instantly struck visitors to the lines: the appalling reek given off by numerous conflicting sources. Rotting carcasses lay around in their thousands. For example, approximately 200,000 men were killed on the Somme battlefields, many of which lay in shallow graves.

Overflowing latrines would similarly give off a most offensive stench. Men who had not been afforded the luxury of a bath in weeks or months would offer the pervading odour of dried sweat. The feet were generally accepted to give off the worst odour.

Trenches would also smell of creosol or chloride of lime, used to stave off the constant threat of disease and infection. Add to this the smell of cordite, the lingering odour of poison gas, rotting sandbags, stagnant mud, cigarette smoke and cooking food... yet men grew used to it, while it thoroughly overcame first-time visitors to the front.

Vocabulary Work

1. *From the text above write out all the words that:*
 - ✓ *help to create a dark and miserable atmosphere when describing the life in the trenches.*
 - ✓ *show the lack of movement*
 - ✓ *deal with military actions*
 - ✓ *animals and insects that made the life in the trenches unbearable*

2. Match a word from the text with its definition:

1. stalemate	a. a trench that is dug and roofed over as a shelter for troops
2. the trenches	b. a forward movement
3. shellfire	c. a person who shoots at someone from a hiding place, especially accurately and at long range
4. a dugout	d. keep guard or control access to a place
5. a bayonet	e. the number of deaths or casualties arising from a natural disaster, conflict, accident, etc.
6. advance	f. a situation in which further action or progress by opposing or competing parties seems impossible
7. a culprit	g. a gun, especially one fired from shoulder level, having a long spirally grooved barrel intended to make a bullet
8. toll	h. an expedition to keep watch over an area by walking or driving around at regular intervals
9. sustenance	i. the battlefields of northern France and Belgium in the First World War
10. a sniper	j. a toilet, especially a communal one in a camp or barracks
11. a rifle	k. bombardment by shells (explosive artillery projectiles or bombs)
12. a platoon	m. a sword-like stabbing blade which may be fixed to the muzzle of a rifle for use in hand-to-hand fighting
13. a latrine	n. food and drink regarded as a source of strength
14. to stand sentry	p. the cause of a problem or defect
15. a patrol	q. a subdivision of a company of soldiers, usually forming a tactical unit that is commanded by a subaltern or lieutenant and divided into three sections

WRITING

Imagine you are a war correspondent who is writing an article on the life in the trenches. What would you write about? Think what headline your article would have.

LISTENING
A Christmas story
Part 1

1.1. You will hear a short extract from a musical play (later made into a film) called 'Oh What a Lovely War!' Listen and answer the questions.

1. Which war is it?
2. What happens?
3. What nicknames do the Germans and the British have for each other?
4. The scene portrays the beginning of the so-called Christmas Truce. Do you know what this was, or can you guess what it might have been?

1.2. Now listen to an interview about the truce.

Part 2

1. How similar is Graham Williams's account of the first contact with the Germans to the scene from the play?
2. What is 'no-man's land'?
3. Which nicknames are mentioned in this part?
4. Why does the interviewer think that they might have felt frightened and suspicious?
5. List the surprising things that happened.
6. How is it possible that Harold Startin say: 'We were the best of pals, although we were to kill one another, there were no two ways about that at all'?

Part 3

1. How long did the truce last?
2. What was the significance of the three rifle shots?
3. Who is Otto from Stuttgart?

Part 4

1. Why does Malcolm Brown, the writer of a book about the Christmas Truce, think it is an event which should not be forgotten?
2. In what ways was the truce a 'first'?

**WRITING:
WHAT DO YOU THINK?**

✓ *Such events as these do not normally appear in the history books. Why do you think this could be? What kind of event does appear in history books?*

✓ *How old will the men who were interviewed be now? In what ways might the memory of this event have been important to them during the rest of their lives?*

✓ *Could such a wartime incident happen nowadays? If so, where? If not, why not?*

TRENCH WARFARE IN 1914–1918

These are extracts from letters written by Robert Graves from the trenches near Béthune in 1915. As a young officer taking responsibility in the front line for the first time, he was posted to a battalion of the Welsh Regiment.

May 28th. *In trenches among the Cuinchy brick-stacks. Not my idea of trenches. There has been a lot of fighting hereabouts. The trenches have made themselves rather than been made, and run inconsequently in and out of the big thirty-foot high stacks of bricks; it is most confusing. The parapet of a trench which we don't occupy is built up with ammunition boxes and corpses. Everything here is wet and smelly. The Germans are very close: they have half the brick-stacks, we have the other half. Each side snipes down from the top of its brick-stacks into the other's trenches. This is also a great place for German rifle-grenades and trench-mortars. We can't reply properly; we have only a meager supply of rifle-grenades and nothing to equal the German sausage mortar-bomb ...*



«Sausages» are easy to see and dodge, but they make a terrible noise when they drop. We have had about ten casualties in our company today from them. I find that my reactions to danger are extraordinarily quick; but everyone gets like that. We can sort out all the different explosions and disregard whichever don't concern us – such as the artillery duel, machine-gun fire at the next company to us, desultory rifle-fire. But we pick out at once the faint plop! of the mortar that sends off a sausage, or the muffled noise when a grenade is fired. ...

Last night a lot of German stuff was flying about, including shrapnel. I heard one shell whish-whishing towards me and dropped flat. It burst just over the trench where «Petticoat Lane» runs into «Lowndes Square». My ears sang as though there were gnats in them, and a bright scarlet light shone over everything. My shoulder got twisted in falling and I thought I had been hit, but I hadn't been. The vibration made my chest sing, too, in a curious way and I lost my sense of equilibrium. I was ashamed when the sergeant-major came along the trench and found me on all fours still unable to stand up straight.

A corpse is living on the fire-step waiting to be taken down to the grave-yard tonight: a sanitary-man, killed last night in the open while burying lavatory stuff between our front and support lines. His arm was stretched out stiff when they carried him in and laid him on the fire-step: it stretched right across the trench. His comrades joke as they push it out of the way to get by. «Out of the light, you bastard! Do you own this bloody trench?» Or else they shake hands with him familiarly. «Push it there, Billy Boy.» Of course, they're miners, and accustomed to death. They have a very limited morality, but they keep to it. It's moral for instance, to rob anyone of anything, except a man in their own platoon. They treat every stranger as an enemy until he proves himself their friend, and then there's nothing they won't do for him.

June 9th. I am beginning to realize how lucky I was in my gentle introduction to the Cambrin trenches. We are now in a nasty, salient, a little to the south of the brick-stacks, where casualties are always heavy. The company had seventeen casualties yesterday from bombs and grenades. The front trench averages thirty yards from the Germans. Today, at one part, which is only twenty yards away from an occupied German sap, I went along whistling «The Farmer's Boy», to keep up my spirits, when suddenly I saw a group bending over a man lying at the bottom of the trench. He was making a snoring noise mixed with animal groans. At my feet lay the cap he had worn, splashed with his brains. I had never seen human brains before; I somehow regarded them as a poetical figment. One can joke with a badly-wounded man and congratulate him on being out of it. One can disregard a dead man. But even a miner can't make a joke that sounds like a joke over a man who takes three hours to die, after the top part of his head has been taken off by a bullet fired at twenty yards' range.

Beaumont, of whom I told you in my last letter, also got killed – the last unwounded survivor of the original battalion, except for transport men. He had his legs blown against his back. Everyone was swearing angrily, but an R. E. officer came up and told me that he had a tunnel driven under the German front line, and that if my chaps wanted to do a bit of bombing, now was the time. So he sent the mine up – it was not a big one, he said, but it made a tremendous noise and

covered us with dirt – and we waited for a few seconds for the other Germans to rush up to help the wounded away, and then chucked all the bombs we had.

Beaumont had been telling how he had won about five pound's worth of francs in the sweepstake after the Rue du Bois show: a sweepstake of the sort that leaves no bitterness behind it. Before a show, the platoon pools all its available cash and the survivors divide it up afterwards. Those who are killed can't complain, the wounded would have given far more than that to escape as they have, and the unwounded regard the money as a consolation prize for still being here.

(from *Goodbye to All That* by Robert Graves)

DISCUSSION

1. Why didn't the author like the Cuinchy trenches? What was even worse about the trenches to the south, where he was in June?
2. What indications are there here that the British were less well supplied with arms and ammunition than the Germans at this time?
3. What do the following terms mean?

each side snipes down	my sense of equilibrium	an R. E. officer
desultory rifle-fire	a salient	a show
shrapnel	a poetical figment	a consolation prize

4. What is the connection suggested between the death of Beaumont and the attack on the Germans when they «chucked all the bombs we had»? Was this attack especially vicious or heartless in any way?

5. Much of this passage illustrates the way in which men adapted themselves to the inhuman and extremely dangerous conditions of trench warfare.

d) What evidence is there here that men had only very slight chances of surviving alive and unwounded?

e) How did men react when «accustomed to death»?

f) In what ways did men develop a discriminating sense of danger?

g) What, apparently, was the usual attitude towards the wounded, or to the idea of being wounded?

h) What disturbed even the most hardened men?



Where Have all the Flowers Gone?

Where have all the flowers gone?
Long time passing.
Where have all the flowers gone?
Long time ago.
Where have all the flowers gone?
Young girls picked them every one.
When will they ever learn?
When will they ever learn?
Where have all the young girls gone?
Long time passing.
Where have all the young girls gone?
Long time ago.
Where have all the young girls gone?
Gone to young men every one.
When will they ever learn?
When will they ever learn?
 Where have all the young men gone?
 Long time passing.
 Where have all the young men gone?
 Long time ago.
 Where have all the young men gone?
 Gone for soldiers every one.
 When will they ever learn?
 When will they ever learn?
 Where have all the soldiers gone?
 Long time passing.
 Where have all the soldiers gone?
 Long time ago.
 Where have all the soldiers gone?
 Gone to graveyards every one.
 When will they ever learn?
 When will they ever learn?
 Where have all the graveyards gone?
 Long time passing.
 Where have all the graveyards gone?
 Long time ago.
 Where have all the graveyards gone?
 Gone to flowers every one.
 When will they ever learn?
 When will they ever learn?

Pete Seeger

DISCUSSION

1. What aspects of this poem suggest that it is indeed the words of a folk-song, and perhaps more effectively sung than read?
2. How is the repetition used (a) to reinforce and emphasize a common theme; and (b) to link each verse with the next. (c) What verse is the last verse linked with; i. e., what would you choose as a sixth verse?
3. What have «they» got to learn?
4. Is this a lesson for us all?

WRITING

Make a short poem dedicated to the horrors of the trench war.

DEATH FOR YOUR COUNTRY

Is it glorious to die for your country? This question has been **posed to** many young people about **to embark on war** although the answer has usually been «yes» in response to their country due mainly to the fact that the government instils it in the people of the country to support one's country and one way is to send young **able-bodied men** into the army. If you were one individual that was not in favour of fighting for your country you would surely become **an outcast** by the people of your country. To avoid ridicule and becoming outcasted by the people living around you, you would join the army just in the thought that you were **obligated to** for the sole sake of your country.

Such thoughts were **reinforced** by the government **promotion of propaganda**. Glorifying death is not needed to be taught and should be up to the sole individual. School systems should teach **an unbiased point of view** of war to enable the child to make their own decision to fight for one's country.

Within the education system it was instructed to the teachers to teach the children at a young age **during the brink of war** to instill that the life of the country and for them to defend their country against the enemy. Teachers showed being in an army was representing honour and the pride of the country. Guilt was laid on the students who showed **rebellion** by the teacher. Many times the teacher would try to show a soldier that looks happy and content trying to represent being a soldier makes you happy and content.

Many young inexperienced soldiers were sent to training camps near the battlefields that they would soon be sent to fight, for their country and their life. The training camps were situated on similar environments that resembled the battlefields of where the fighting would take place. Reinforced discipline to the young and ignorant men.

Trench warfare is when many soldiers of opposing countries fight against each other across a vast desolate, dirt covered land, and the only sense of cover was to crouch in a usually water logged trench. The sense of death **engulfed** your very soul, the constant **bombardment of shells** echo in your mind long after it had ceased.

On the Western front conditions were horrible to say the least, **stench of death** remained constantly in the air, bodies **riddled with bullet wounds** lay across the bottoms of the trenches, **dismembered bodies** scattered across the landscape and the sounds of **agonizing and dying men** echo across the battle grounds. Very limited rations offering very little in flavour was the only food available to the soldiers. Often raining, it caused muddy, damp conditions. The men staying in a trench filled with water and muddy conditions often caused such diseases as trench foot and trench mouth. **Contagious diseases** were spread quickly. Lack of cleanliness, lice and rats would run through the trenches feeding on the garbage and human wastes.

Thousands of soldiers could line up under the cover of their trenches for a stretch of miles and wait for the leading officer to give the signal for the charge. When the signal was given the thousands of soldiers would all try to run across the no-man's land to attempt the breach of the enemy's trench. This charge would be under constant machine gun fire and mortar shelling by the enemy.

These kinds of attacks usually failed mainly due to the fact the **odds** were already **stacked against** the attacking party. The distances the charging men had to run to get to the enemies trench was far enough for the enemy to use it's constant shelling and it's machine gun fire **to dwindle the attacking army** significant enough for the attacking army **to retreat**.

Counter attacks were quickly attempted after the attacks. The counter attacks were similar to the actual attacks except the difference was that the counter attack involved the killing of the retreating of the enemy instead of attacking someone under the cover of the trench.

During the war all soldiers were affected either physically or physiologically. Shell shock was an ongoing sickness affecting many soldiers in the trenches. The constant bombardment of mortar shelling became so defeating and monotonous that the sounds of shelling remained with the soldier even when there was no shelling. Such cases became so severe for some that the soldier would go **in fits of** rage and fear at the very same instance. Virtually all soldiers felt homesick at one time or another. The soldiers being out on the battle fronts for a long time soon forgot the propaganda beliefs the country had instilled in them. Instead the soldiers just wanted to survive their tour of duty however long it would be. Death had been experienced and seen by the soldiers on the front for a long time and the themes had become relative to their daily life on the front. Coming back to their homes the soldiers had received and learned of a new perspective on war. It was then when face to face with death the political beliefs were **irrelevant** when trying to survive in the war.

Glorification of death is ridiculous unless you were being attacked and threat of death was present. To die for something many miles away is something that the individual must take into consideration when making his or her decision. I personally would not risk death unless my friends and family **were at risk**. Since our country has become less militarised since WWII the need for military personnel has not been as necessary. But as mentioned before if the country I lived in was under a threat of a takeover I believe I would **take up arms** to defend against the people who would try to attack. Other than that the psychological and physical damages soldiers endure would **deter me from** joining any army.

1. Match the following expressions with their definitions:

1. to instil	a. the edge, margin, or border
2. glorious	b. free from prejudice; unprejudiced; impartial
3. to pose	c. to question with a view to puzzling; to embarrass by questioning or scrutiny; to bring to a stand
4. able-bodied	d. to pour in drop by drop; hence, to impart gradually; to infuse slowly; to cause to be imbibed
5. outcast	e. to suffer agony; to be subjected to extreme pain
6. propaganda	f. one who is cast out or expelled; one driven from home, society, or country
7. unbiased	g. difference in favour of one and against another; excess of one of two things or numbers over the other; inequality; advantage; superiority
8. brink	h. to prevent by fear; to hinder or prevent from action by fear of consequences, or difficulty, risk
9. to engulf	i. to tear limb from limb
10. to dismember	j. any organization or plan for spreading a particular doctrine or a system of principles
11. to agonize	k. to retire from any position or place
12. odds	l. to absorb or swallow up as in a gulf
13. to retreat	m. exhibiting attributes, qualities, or acts that are worthy of; receive glory, admiration
14. to deter	n. having a sound, strong body; physically competent; robust

2. *Fill in the blanks with the expressions from task 1.*

- 1) At last we forced the enemy to _____ from the town.
- 2) My purpose here is not to _____ over a sorry past.
- 3) The continuing increase in population numbers _____ some awkward questions for the government.
- 4) He died as _____ of each church and state.
- 5) Will atomic weapons _____ powerful nations from war?
- 6) The _____ are in our favour.
- 7) She looked around her dark office and was _____ by a feeling of emptiness.
- 8) They won the great and _____ victory.
- 9) The tortured was _____ of nose and ears.
- 10) Parents try to _____ their children the best of moral principles.
- 11) He was arrested for being engaged in _____.
- 12) All _____ laborers were in full employment.
- 13) A jury comes to a (an) _____.

3. *Discuss the following questions:*

- 1) Would you join the army or let your relative do this knowing that he or she will have to die for the country?
- 2) «Death for your country». Can you specify what you are really dying for?

WRITING

Read the quotation below and express your point of view on it.

Older men declare war. But it's youth who must fight and die. And it's youth who must inherit tribulation, the sorrow, and the triumphs that are the aftermath of war.

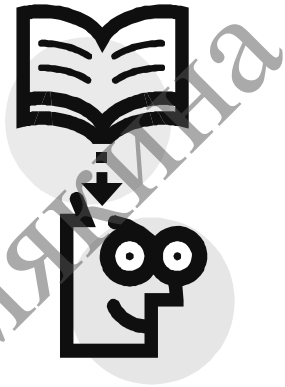
Herbert Hoover



UNIT 3 WORLD WAR II

World War II Quiz

- When did Adolf Hitler come to power?
 - in 1923*
 - in 1933*
 - in 1938*
- When did the Second World War start?
 - in 1938*
 - in 1939*
 - 1940*
- What two countries were Germany's allies?
 - Italy and Japan*
 - Spain and Italy*
 - Japan and China*
- Who was head of Germany's Luftwaffe?
 - Herman Goering*
 - Heinrich Himmler*
 - Martin Borman*
- What does *Gestapo* stand for?
 - the Ministry of Information*
 - the Intelligence Service*
 - the Secret State Police*
- What two countries declared war on Germany after the Nazi troops invaded Poland?
 - Great Britain and the USA?*
 - Norway and Denmark*
 - France and Great Britain*
- What was the only WWII battle that was fought solely in the air?
 - the Battle of Britain*
 - the Battle of Stalingrad*
 - the Battle of Berlin*
- What does the word *Blitzkrieg* mean?
 - a 'lightning war'*
 - a gas attack*
 - an air raid*
- Who was Britain's Prime Minister during the war?
 - Harold Winston*
 - Winston Churchill*
 - Margaret Thatcher*



- 10.** Which of the following death camps was the largest?
- a) *Dachau*
 - b) *Auschwitz*
 - c) *Buchenwald*
- 11.** How many people lost their lives during the Second World War?
- a) *30 million*
 - b) *40 million*
 - c) *More than 60 million*
- 12.** When did the Japanese attack the American naval base at Pearl Harbour?
- a) *In 1939*
 - b) *In 1941*
 - c) *In 1943*
- 13.** Who said: «We shall fight on the beaches. We shall fight on the landing grounds. We shall fight in the fields, and in the streets, we shall fight in the hill. We shall never surrender!»
- a) *Winston Churchill*
 - b) *Josef Stalin*
 - c) *Franklin D. Roosevelt*
- 14.** What was the German code name for the summer attack on the Soviet Union in 1941?
- a) *Operation Barbarossa*
 - b) *Operation Dragon*
 - c) *Operation Bismark*
- 15.** The German invasion of the Soviet Union began on the 22nd of June, 1941. Who announced the news?
- a) *Josef Stalin*
 - b) *Lavrentiy Beria*
 - c) *Vyacheslav Molotov*
- 16.** How long did the Siege of Leningrad last?
- a) *90 days*
 - b) *300 days*
 - c) *900 days*
- 17.** Who wrote the famous Leningrad symphony?
- a) *Dmitri Shostackovich*
 - b) *Sergei Prokofiev*
 - c) *Alexander Alexandrov*
- 18.** How old was Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya when she was captured, tortured and hanged by the Nazis?
- a) *30*
 - b) *25*
 - c) *18*

19. Who was the highest-scoring fighter pilot in the Soviet Union?
- a) *Ivan Kozhedub*
 - b) *Alexander Pokryshkin*
 - c) *Nikolai Gulayev*
20. Which of the following was *not* a German fighter?
- a) *Messerschmidt*
 - b) *Spitfire*
 - c) *Fokker*
21. What tank was considered to be the best tank in WWII?
- a) *T-62*
 - b) *T-72*
 - c) *T-34*
22. What river does Stalingrad stand on?
- a) *the Ural*
 - b) *the Volga*
 - c) *the Don*
23. Which German officer was promoted to field marshal the day before he surrendered to the Red Army at Stalingrad?
- a) *Friedrich Paulus*
 - b) *Wilhelm von Leeb*
 - c) *Franz Halder*
24. The famous Russian rocket launcher, 'Katyusha', had another name. What was it?
- a) *Stalin's Organ*
 - b) *Ivan the Terrible*
 - c) *Thunderstorm*
25. What was the biggest tank battle of the Second World War?
- a) *The Battle of Leningrad*
 - b) *The Battle of Kursk*
 - c) *The Battle of Stalingrad*
26. What Nazi party member saved 1,100 Jewish people by giving them work in his factory?
- a) *Rudolf Hess*
 - b) *Oskar Schindler*
 - c) *Josef Heinz*
27. In 1943, Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill met at a conference. Where did it take place?
- a) *In Cairo*
 - b) *In Teheran*
 - c) *In Yalta*

28. Who was the Supreme commander of the Allied Forces at the end of the war?
- a) *Winston Churchill*
 - b) *Joseph Stalin*
 - c) *Dwight Eisenhower*
29. Whose armed forces fought and won the Battle of Berlin?
- a) *Great Britain's*
 - b) *The USA's*
 - c) *The Soviet Union's*
30. Which of the following countries was the last to surrender?
- a) *Germany*
 - b) *Japan*
 - c) *Italy*
31. What happened to Adolf Hitler?
- a) *He committed suicide.*
 - b) *He fled to Argentina.*
 - c) *He was killed during an air raid.*
32. What happened to Benito Mussolini, the notorious Italian dictator?
- a) *He was captured by the American troops and tried as a war criminal.*
 - b) *He was captured and hanged by Italian partisans.*
 - c) *He mysteriously disappeared.*
33. Which of these Nazi leaders was shot by an SS guard at his own request?
- a) *Goebbels*
 - b) *Himmler*
 - c) *Kesselring*
34. How many atomic bombs were dropped on Japan?
- a) *1*
 - b) *2*
 - c) *3*
35. Where were the war trials held after the war?
- a) *in Berlin*
 - b) *in Nuremberg*
 - c) *in London*
36. How many years did the Second World War last?
- a) *5 years*
 - b) *6 years*
 - c) *7 years*

Wait for me and I'll come back

This poem is probably one of the most famous war poems ever written. Konstantin Simonov wrote it at the worst period of the war. The German army was just 30 kilometres from Moscow, Leningrad was under siege, three million soldiers had been taken prisoner. The situation looked hopeless ...

to Valentina Serova

Wait for me, and I'll come back!
Wait with all you've got!
Wait, when dreary yellow rains
Tell you, you should not.
Wait when snow is falling fast,
Wait when summer's hot,
Wait when yesterdays are past,
Others are forgot.
Wait, when from that far-off place,
Letters don't arrive.
Wait, when those with whom you wait
Doubt if I'm alive.

Wait for me, and I'll come back!
Wait in patience yet
When they tell you off by heart
That you should forget.
Even when my dearest ones
Say that I am lost,
Even when my friends give up,
Sit and count the cost,
Drink a glass of bitter wine
To the fallen friend –
Wait! And do not drink with them!
Wait until the end!

Wait for me and I'll come back,
Dodging every fate!
«What a bit of luck» they'll say,
Those that did not wait.
They will never understand
How amidst the strife,
By your waiting for me, dear,
You had saved my life.
How I made it, we shall know, only you
and I.
You alone knew how to wait –
We alone know why!

1941

Translated by Mike Munford

Жди меня, и я вернусь.
Только очень жди,
Жди, когда наводят грусть
Желтые дожди,
Жди, когда снега метут,
Жди, когда жара,
Жди, когда других не ждут,
Позабыв вчера.
Жди, когда из дальних мест
Писем не придет,
Жди, когда уж надоест
Всем, кто вместе ждет.

Жди меня, и я вернусь,
Не желай добра
Всем, кто знает наизусть,
Что забыть пора.
Пусть поверят сын и мать
В то, что нет меня,
Пусть друзья устанут ждать,
Сядут у огня,
Выпьют горькое вино
На помин души ...
Жди. И с ними заодно
Выпить не спеши.

Жди меня, и я вернусь,
Всем смертям назло.
Кто не ждал меня, тот пусть
Скажет: – Повезло.
Не понять, не ждавшим им,
Как среди огня
Ожиданием своим
Ты спасла меня.
Как я выжил, будем знать
Только мы с тобой, –
Просто ты умела ждать,
Как никто другой.

1941

WORLD WAR II

Read the following text and speak about the main causes of the Second World War.

World War II (1939–1945) killed more people, destroyed more property, disrupted more lives, and probably had more far-reaching consequences than any other war in history. It brought about the downfall of Western Europe as the center of world power and led to the rise of the Soviet Union. The development of the atomic bomb during the war opened the nuclear age.

The exact number of people killed because of World War II will never be known. Military deaths probably totaled about 17 million. Civilian deaths were even greater as a result of starvation, bombing raids, massacres, epidemics, and other war-related causes. The battle-grounds spread to nearly every part of the world. Troops fought in the steaming jungles of Southeast Asia, in the deserts of northern Africa, and on islands in the Pacific Ocean. Battles were waged on frozen fields in the Soviet Union, below the surface of the Atlantic Ocean, and in the streets of many European cities.

World War II began on Sept. 1, 1939, when Germany invaded Poland. Germany's dictator, Adolf Hitler, had built Germany into a powerful war machine. That machine rapidly crushed Poland, Denmark, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, and France. By June 1940, Great Britain stood alone against Hitler. That same month, Italy joined the war on Germany's side. The fighting soon spread to Greece and northern Africa. In June 1941, Germany invaded the Soviet Union. Japan attacked United States military bases at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii on Dec. 7, 1941, bringing the United States into the war. By mid-1942, Japanese forces had conquered much of Southeast Asia and had swept across many islands in the Pacific.

Germany, Italy, and Japan formed an alliance known as the Axis. Six other nations eventually joined the Axis. The United States, Great Britain, China, and the Soviet Union were the major powers fighting the Axis. They were called the Allies. The Allies totaled 50 nations by the end of the war.

During 1942, the Allies stopped the Axis advance in northern Africa, the Soviet Union, and the Pacific. Allied forces landed in Italy in 1943 and in France in 1944. In 1945, the Allies drove into Germany from the east and the west. A series of bloody battles in the Pacific brought the Allies to Japan's doorstep by the summer of 1945. Germany surrendered on May 7, 1945, and Japan on Sept. 2, 1945.

An uneasy peace took effect as a war-weary world began to rebuild after World War II. Much of Europe and parts of Asia lay in ruins. Millions of people were starving and homeless. Europe's leadership in world affairs had ended. The United States and the Soviet Union had become the world's most powerful nations. But their wartime alliance broke down soon after the war. New threats to peace arose as the Soviet Union sought to spread Communism in Europe and Asia.

Causes of the war

Many historians trace the causes of World War II to problems left unsolved by World War I (1914–1918). World War I and the treaties that ended it also created new political and economic problems. Forceful leaders in several countries took advantage of those problems to seize power. The desire of dictators in Germany, Italy, and Japan to conquer additional territory brought them into conflict with democratic nations.

The Peace of Paris. After World War I ended, representatives of the victorious nations met in Paris in 1919 to draw up peace treaties for the defeated countries.

The treaties, known together as the Peace of Paris, followed a long and bitter war. They were worked out in haste by countries with opposing goals and failed to satisfy even the victors. Of all the countries on the winning side, Italy and Japan left the peace conference most dissatisfied. Italy gained less territory than it felt it deserved and vowed to take action on its own. Japan gained control of German territories in the Pacific and thereby launched a program of expansion. But Japan was angered by the peacemakers' failure to endorse the principle of the equality of all races.

The countries that lost World War I – Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey – were especially dissatisfied with the Peace of Paris. They were stripped of territory and arms and were required to make *reparations* (payments for war damages).

The Treaty of Versailles, which was signed with Germany, punished Germany severely. The German government agreed to sign the treaty only after the victorious powers threatened to invade. Many Germans particularly resented a clause that forced Germany to accept responsibility for causing World War I.

Economic problems

World War I seriously damaged the economies of European countries. Both the winners and the losers came out of the war deeply in debt. The defeated powers had difficulty paying reparations to the victors had difficulty repaying loans from the United States. The shift from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy caused further problems. Many soldiers could not find jobs after the war.

Italy and Japan suffered from too many people and too few resources after World War I they eventually tried to solve their problems by territorial expansion. In Germany, runaway inflation destroyed the value of money and wiped out the savings of millions of people. In 1923, the German economy neared collapse. Loans from the United States helped Germany's government restored order. By the late 1920's, Europe appeared to be entering a period of economic stability.

A worldwide business slump known as the Great Depression began in the United States in 1929. By the early 1930's, it had halted Europe's economic recovery. The Great Depression caused mass unemployment and spread poverty and despair. It weakened democratic governments and strengthened extreme political movements that promised to end the economic problems. Two movements in particular gained strength. The forces of Communism, known as the Left, called for revolution by the workers. The forces of fascism, called the Right, favoured strong national government. Throughout Europe, the forces of the Left clashed with the forces of the Right. The political extremes gained the most support in countries with the greatest economic problems and the deepest resentment of the Peace of Paris.

Nationalism

Nationalism was an extreme form of patriotism that swept across Europe during the 1800's. Supporters of nationalism placed loyalty to the aims of their nation above any other public loyalty. Many nationalists viewed foreigners and members of minority groups as inferior. Such beliefs helped nations justify their conquest of other lands and the poor treatment of minorities within their borders. Nationalism was a chief cause of World War I, and it grew even stronger after that war.

Nationalism went hand in hand with feelings of national discontent. The more people felt deprived of national honor, the more they wished to see their country powerful and able to insist on its rights. Many Germans felt humiliated by their country's defeat in World War I and its harsh treatment under the treaty of Versailles. During the 1930's, they enthusiastically supported a violently nationalistic organization called the Nazi Party. The Nazi Party declared that Germany had a right to become strong again. Nationalism also gained strength in Italy and Japan.

The Peace of Paris established an international organization called the League of Nations to maintain peace. But nationalism prevented the League from working effectively. Each country backed its own interests at the expense of other countries. Only weak countries agreed to submit their disagreements to the League of Nations for settlement. Strong nations reserved the right to settle their disputes by threats or, if tough talk failed, by force.

The rise of dictatorships

The political unrest and poor economic conditions that developed after World War I enabled dictatorships to arise in several countries, especially in those countries that lacked a tradition of democratic government. During the 1920's and 1930's, dictatorships came to power in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Japan. They held total power and ruled without regard to law. The dictatorships used terror and secret police to crush opposition to their rule. People who objected risked imprisonment or execution.

In the Soviet Union, the Communists, led by V. I. Lenin, had seized power in 1917. Lenin set up a dictatorship that firmly controlled the country by the time he died in 1924. After Lenin's death, Joseph Stalin and other leading Communists struggled for power. Stalin eliminated his rivals one by one and became the Soviet dictator in 1929.

In Italy, economic distress after World War I led to strikes and riots. As a result of the violence, a strongly nationalistic group called Fascist Party gained many supporters. Benito Mussolini, leader of the Fascists, promised to bring order and prosperity to Italy. He vowed to restore to Italy the glory it had known in the days of the ancient Roman Empire. By 1922, the Fascists had become powerful enough to force the king of Italy to appoint Mussolini premier. Mussolini, who took the title *il Duce* (the Leader), soon began to establish a dictatorship.

In Germany, the Nazi Party made spectacular gains as the Great Depression deepened during the early 1930's. Many Germans blamed all their country's economic woes on the hated Treaty of Versailles, which forced Germany to give up territory and resources and pay large reparations. In 1933, Adolf Hitler, the leader of the Nazis, was appointed chancellor of Germany. Hitler, who was called *der Führer* (the Leader), soon made Germany a dictatorship. He vowed to ignore the Treaty and to avenge Germany's defeat in World War I. Hitler preached that Germans were a «superior race» and that such peoples as Jews and Slavs were inferior. He began a campaign of hatred against Jews and Communists and promised to rid the country of them. Hitler's extreme nationalism appealed to many Germans.

In Japan, military officers began to hold political office during the 1930's. By 1936, they had strong control of the government. Japan's military government glorified war and the training of warriors. In 1941, General Hideki Tojo became premier of Japan.

Aggression of the march

Japan, Italy, and Germany followed a policy of aggressive territorial expansion during the 1930's. They invaded weak lands that could be taken over easily. The dictatorships knew what they wanted, and they grabbed it. The democratic countries responded with timidity and indecision to the aggression of the dictatorships.

Japan was the first dictatorship to begin a program of conquest. In 1931, Japanese forces seized control of Manchuria, a region of China rich in natural resources. Some historians consider Japan's conquest of Manchuria as the real start of World War II. Japan made Manchuria a puppet state called Manchukuo. In 1937, Japan launched a major attack against China. It occupied most of eastern China by the end of 1938, though the two countries had not officially declared war. Japan's military leaders began to speak about bringing all of eastern Asia under Japanese control.

Italy looked to Africa to fulfill its ambitions for an empire. In 1935, Italian troops invaded Ethiopia, one of the few independent countries in Africa. The Italians used machine guns, tanks, and airplanes to overpower Ethiopia's poorly equipped army. They had conquered the country by May 1936.

Soon after Hitler took power, he began to build up Germany's armed forces in violation of the Treaty of Versailles. In 1936, Hitler sent troops into the Rhineland, a region of Germany along the banks of the Rhine River. Under the treaty, the Rhineland was to remain free of troops. In March 1938, German soldiers marched into Austria and united it with Germany. Many people in Germany and Austria welcomed that move.

The acts of aggression were easy victories for the dictatorships. The League of Nations proved incapable of stopping them. It lacked an army and the power to enforce international law. The United States had refused to join the League or become involved in European disputes. Great Britain and France were unwilling to risk another war so soon after World War I. The two powers knew they would bear the burden of any fighting.

The aggressors soon formed an alliance. In 1936, Germany and Italy agreed to support one another's foreign policy. The alliance was known as the Rome-Berlin Axis. Japan joined the alliance in 1940, and it became the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.

The Spanish Civil War

A civil war tore Spain apart from 1936 to 1939. In 1936, many of Spain's army officers revolted against the government. The army rebels chose General Francisco Franco as their leader. Franco's forces were known as Nationalists or Rebels. The forces that supported Spain's elected government were called Loyalists or Republicans. The Spanish Civil War drew worldwide attention. During the war, the dictatorships again displayed their might while the democracies remained helpless.

Hitler and Mussolini sent troops, weapons, aircraft, and advisers to aid the Nationalists. The Soviet Union was the only power to help the Loyalists. France, Britain, and the United States decided not to become involved. However, Loyalist sympathizers from many countries joined the international Brigades that the Communists formed to fight in Spain.

The last Loyalist forces surrendered on April 1, 1939, and Franco set up a dictatorship in Spain. The Spanish Civil War served as a military ground for World War II because Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union used it to test weapons and tactics. The war in Spain was also a rehearsal for World War II in that it split the world into forces that either supported or opposed Nazism and Fascism.

The failure of appeasement

Hitler prepared to strike again soon after Germany absorbed Austria in March 1938. German territory then bordered Czechoslovakia on three sides. Czechoslovakia had become an independent nation after World War I its population consisted of many nationalities, including more than 3 million people of German descent. Hitler sought control of the Sudetenland, a region of western Czechoslovakia where most of the Germans lived. Urged on by Hitler, the Sudeten Germans began to clamor for union with Germany.

Czechoslovakia was determined to defend its territory. France and the Soviet Union had pledged their support. As tension mounted, Britain's Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain tried to restore calm. Chamberlain wished to preserve peace at all cost. He believed that war could be prevented by meeting Hitler's demands. That policy became known as *appeasement*.

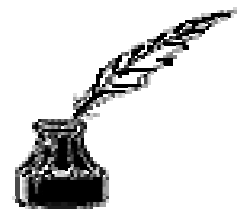
Chamberlain had several meetings with Hitler during September 1938 as Europe teetered on the edge of war. Hitler raised his demands at each meeting. On September 29, Chamberlain and French Premier Edouard Daladier met with Hitler and Mussolini in Munich, Germany. Chamberlain and Daladier agreed to turn over the Sudetenland to Germany, and they forced Czechoslovakia to accept the agreement. Hitler promised that he had no more territorial demand.

The Munich Agreement marked the height of the policy of appeasement. Chamberlain and Daladier hoped that the agreement would satisfy Hitler and prevent war – or that it would at least prolong the peace until Britain and France were ready for war. The two leaders were mistaken on both counts.

The failure of appeasement soon became clear. Hitler broke the Munich Agreement in March 1939 and seized the rest of Czechoslovakia. He thereby added Czechoslovakia's armed forces and industries to Germany's military might. In the months before World War II began, Germany's preparations for war moved ahead faster than did the military build-up of Britain and France.

SUMMARY WRITING

Look at each part of the text and try to summarize the main point, or points, in one, or possibly two, sentences. Now try to join these sentences with appropriate linking words or phrases to produce a more coherent, flowing summary.



The warring nations

<p><i>The Allies</i> Argentina (March 27, 1945) Australia (Sept. 3, 1939) Belgium (May 10, 1940) Bolivia (April 7, 1943) Brazil (Aug. 22, 1942) Canada (Sept. 10, 1939) Chile (Feb. 14, 1945) China (Dec. 9, 1941) Colombia (Nov. 26, 1943) Costa Rica (Dec. 8, 1941) Cuba (Dec. 9, 1941) Czechoslovakia (Dec. 16, 1941) Denmark (April 9, 1940) Dominican Republic (Dec. 8, 1941) Ecuador (Feb. 2, 1945) Egypt (Feb. 24, 1945) El Salvador (Dec. 8, 1941) Ethiopia (Dec. 1, 1942) France (Sept. 3, 1939) Great Britain (Sept. 3, 1939) Greece (Oct. 28, 1940) Guatemala (Dec. 9, 1941) Haiti (Dec. 8, 1941) Honduras (Dec. 8, 1941) India (Sept. 3, 1939) Iran (Sept. 9, 1943) Iraq (Jan. 16, 1943) Lebanon (Feb. 27, 1945) Liberia (Jan. 26, 1944) Luxembourg (May 10, 1940)</p>	<p>Mexico (May 22, 1942) Mongolian People's Republic (Aug. 9, 1945) Netherlands (May 10, 1940) New Zealand (Sept. 3, 1939) Nicaragua (Dec. 8, 1941) Norway (April 9, 1940) Panama (Dec. 7, 1941) Paraguay (Feb. 8, 1945) Peru (Feb. 11, 1945) Poland (Sept. 1, 1939) San Marino (Sept 24, 1944) Saudi Arabia (March 1, 1945) South Africa (Sept. 6, 1939) Soviet Union (June 22, 1941) Syria (Feb. 26, 1945) Turkey (Feb. 23, 1945) United States (Dec. 8, 1941) Uruguay (Feb. 22, 1945) Venezuela (Feb. 16, 1945) Yugoslavia (April 6, 1941)</p> <p><i>The Axis</i> Albania (June 15, 1940) Bulgaria (April 6, 1941) Finland (June 25, 1941) Germany (Sept. 1, 1939) Hungary (April 10, 1941) Italy (June 10, 1940) Japan (Dec. 7, 1941) Romania (June 22, 1941) Thailand (Jan. 25, 1942)</p>
---	--

STALIN IN JUNE 1941

Pre-reading task

Work in groups and discuss the following questions:

1. What do you know about the beginning of the Great Patriotic War?
2. The war started on June 22, 1941. What events preceded this date?

Reading

1. Work in pairs. Read the text and discuss these questions:

- ✓ What was Stalin's reaction to the reports of Soviet intelligence?
- ✓ When did the bombardment of Soviet positions begin?
- ✓ Why didn't Stalin want to believe that the German government had declared war?
- ✓ What was his new directive about? Was it carried out?
- ✓ When was the Supreme High Command formed? Who did it include?
- ✓ When did Stalin finally order a mobilization? Did a war footing follow?

2. What do the following numbers refer to?

June 19, 1941	1,000	July 3, 1941
June 21, 1941	15 to 20	

Language Work

3. Try to guess the meaning of the following words from the text:

camouflage	defector	provocateur	counterattack	flank
terrain	offensive	retaliatory	directive	frontage

4. Find a word in the text that has the same or similar meaning to the following:

- ✓ to give a start
- ✓ to tear, to cut
- ✓ wild with worry
- ✓ miserable
- ✓ nervous
- ✓ very sad

The nearer June 22, the more disturbing Soviet intelligence reports are getting. But Stalin is convinced that Germany will not fight on two fronts: he had assurances to that effect from Hitler himself. It was not until June 19, 1941 that the armed forces were ordered to camouflage airfields, «adapting to the colour of terrain». At the same time, when the commander of Baltic military district troops ordered antiaircraft systems to be put on full alert, he got rapped on the knuckles, for such actions «harm industry, provoke speculation, and agitate the public».

By the evening of June 21, a Nazi defector crossed the southern part of the Soviet border to say that the Nazis would launch an offensive in the early morning of June 22. This was instantly reported to Stalin; an hour later, Zhukov, Timoshenko, and Vatutin, Soviet top military leaders, were entering Stalin's Kremlin office. Stalin was concerned but not alarmed: the defector could have been a provocateur. Still, Stalin asked Vyacheslav Molotov to invite Germany's Ambassador Count von Schulenburg for an explanation. The conversation was brief: Schulenburg said coldly that he would convey the Kremlin's concern to Berlin. Meanwhile, German embassy staffers were busy shredding all classified papers.

The conference at the Kremlin ended at 10 p. m. The people's commissar for defense issued an order, warning the troops about the possibility of a surprise attack by the Nazis, on June 22–23, at the same time instructing them «not to respond to any provocation, which could cause serious complications».

On that night, Stalin summoned first Lev Mekhlis, chief of the Red Army Political Directorate, and then Lavrentiy Beria, people's commissar for internal affairs. After a conversation with them, Stalin left for his dacha in Kuntsevo, and went to bed.

At 3:30 a. m., the Nazis began artillery bombardment of Soviet positions and the bombing of Ukrainian, Belarusian, and Baltic cities. Reports to that effect were coming to the General Staff from all western military districts. Later on, Zhukov recalled: «The people's commissar ordered me to phone Stalin. So I did. No one answered the phone for a while. At long last, I heard the sleepy voice of Gen. Vlasik, chief of the security service directorate: 'Who's that?' 'Zhukov, chief of the General Staff. I request to be put through to Comrade Stalin immediately.' 'What? Now?' the security chief was bewildered. 'Comrade Stalin is resting.' 'Wake him up at once: the Nazis are bombing our cities; a war has begun.' At length a muffled voice said: 'Hang on.' About three minutes later, Stalin picked up the receiver. I briefed him on the situation. Stalin was silent. I could only hear his heavy breathing. 'Will there be any instructions?' I insisted. At last, as though coming to himself, Stalin asked: 'Where is the people's commissar?' 'He is on the phone talking to the Kiev district.' 'Come to the Kremlin with Timoshenko. Tell Poskrebyshev to call in all Politburo members.'»

The Politburo session began at about 4:40 a. m. and lasted for more than four hours. According to Zhukov, Stalin looked pale and sat at the table holding an unfilled pipe in his hands. Zhukov and Timoshenko reported the situation.

Stalin asked unexpectedly: «Is this not a provocation by Nazi generals?» «The Nazis are bombing our cities in Ukraine, Byelorussia, and the Baltic region,» Timoshenko said. «If they have to organize a provocation, Nazi generals will bomb even their own cities,» Stalin said and, after a pause, went on: «Hitler can't know about this. We must call the German embassy at once.»

In response to the Kremlin call, embassy officials said that Count von Schulenburg himself was asking for a meeting to make an urgent statement. Molotov was assigned to receive the ambassador. Meanwhile, Nazi ground forces had crossed the border and were pushing their advance. Zhukov and Timoshenko asked Stalin to order troops to take retaliatory action immediately. «Let us wait until Molotov returns,» Stalin said.

When he returned to Stalin's office, Molotov said: «The German government has declared war on us.» According to Zhukov, Stalin sank into his chair and became lost in thought. Everyone was silent. Zhukov broke the oppressive silence, proposing a massive counterattack. Stalin issued a new directive for the troops, forbidding them, however, to cross the German border. He still hoped to find a way of stopping the invasion.

The directive said: «By using the firepower of bomber and ground attack aviation, to destroy aircraft on enemy airfields and bomb out the main groupings of enemy ground forces. Bomb out Königsberg and Memel.» But the directive did not arrive at units that had come under the aggressor's attack until after 10 a. m. Who could possibly carry it out? By that time Nazi aviation had gained air superiority with more than 1,000 Soviet aircraft destroyed at their airfields. When he received the directive, Gen. Kopets, commander of the Western Military District air force, not knowing what to do, shot himself.

In the morning of June 22, Stalin, as chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, signed a number of resolutions. The Supreme High Command was formed, headed by Semyon Timoshenko. Originally, it included Zhukov, Voroshilov, Nikolai Kuznetsov, Budyonny, and Molotov. Although Stalin was named a member of the Supreme High Command, it was clear to everyone that he was in fact its chief. Timoshenko could not make any important decision without Stalin's approval.

The situation on the Southwestern Front was getting bad but still not as on the Western Front, where it was near catastrophic. Western Front Commander Dmitry Pavlov lost control of troops within minutes of the attack.

Around 5 p. m., Stalin left for Kuntsevo. During the time he spent at his dacha, even the most pressing problems had to wait until Stalin returned to his Kremlin office. In the evening of June 22, Stalin was not there. He did not come until 3 a. m., on June 23, immediately summoning Molotov, Voroshilov, Timoshenko,



Vatutin, and Kuznetsov. The reports were extremely bad. By the end of June 22, Nazi troops in the Baltic region had advanced 10 to 15 km into Soviet territory although they failed to seize the city of Liepaja (Libava); on the Southwestern Front, in the Lvov sector, the enemy had advanced 15 to 20 km. In the Minsk sector things were even worse: Nazi tank and motorized units had advanced 50 to 60 km into Soviet territory, and were moving on regardless of the situation on the flanks. A meeting in the Kremlin lasted for about three hours. That time around, Stalin did not propose any new directives nor issue any new orders. At 6:25 a. m., he went to Kuntsevo and was out of reach for nearly 12 hours. He did not return to the Kremlin until after 6 p. m., on June 23, again calling in Timoshenko and Molotov. For the first time in those days, Nikolai Voznesensky, chairman of the State Planning Agency (Gosplan), appeared in the Kremlin, spending five hours in Stalin's office. Stalin was irritable and distraught. At midnight, he summoned Beria, and after a long conversation with him left for Kuntsevo. Judging by the logbook, on June 24, Stalin returned to the Kremlin after 4 p. m., immediately calling a meeting of top economic leaders. At 10 p. m., Stalin left for Kuntsevo again, but unexpectedly returned to the Kremlin at 1 a. m., holding yet another Politburo meeting, which lasted for over four hours.

That work style was counterproductive. Top Soviet officials had to worry not only about the dismal situation on the fronts, but also about the foul mood that Stalin was in. Zhukov wrote: «Stalin interfered in the course of events and in the work of the commander in chief every hour, summoning C-in-C Timoshenko and myself to the Kremlin several times a day, was jittery, and swore a lot, further disrupting the already poorly organized operation of the High Command.»

The Western Front was breached on a wide frontage. Zhukov took over as chief of the Supreme High Command. Semyon Timoshenko was appointed commander of the Western Front. A new defense line began to be organized to the east of Minsk with a new reserve front being formed. Despite all that, Nazi troops achieved major breakthroughs on the Southwestern Front and in the Baltic region. It was not until July 3 that Stalin finally went on the radio, ordering a mobilization and a switch-over to a war footing. Nearly four years of harrowing ordeals lay ahead.

DISCUSSION

Work in groups of three. Discuss the following questions:

1. The Great Patriotic War with Germany began on June 22, 1941. Why was not it until July 3, 1941 that Stalin went on the radio, ordering a mobilization and a switch-over to a war footing?
2. Do you think the situation would have been different if Stalin had paid attention to Soviet intelligence reports?

Read the following radio address by J. Stalin and give your comments

**Radio Address of 3 July 1941, by Joseph Stalin, Chairman
of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR**

Comrades! Citizens! Brothers and sisters!
Men of our army and navy! I am addressing you,
my friends!

The perfidious military attack on our
Fatherland, begun on June 22nd by Hitler
Germany, is continuing.

In spite of the heroic resistance of the Red
Army, and although the enemy's finest divisions
and finest airforce units have already been
smashed and have met their doom on the field of battle, the enemy
continues to push forward, hurling fresh forces into the attack.

Hitler's troops have succeeded in capturing Lithuania,
a considerable part of Latvia, the western part of Byelo-Russia, part
of Western Ukraine. The fascist airforce is extending the range of
operations of its bombers, and is bombing Murmansk, Orsha, Mogilev,
Smolensk, Kiev, Odessa and Sevastopol.

A grave danger hangs over our country. How could it have
happened that our glorious Red Army surrendered a number of our
cities and districts to fascist armies? Is it really true that German fascist
troops are invincible, as is ceaselessly trumpeted by the boastful fascist
propagandists? Of course not!

History shows that there are no invincible armies and never have
been. Napoleon's army was considered invincible but it was beaten
successively by Russian, English and German armies. Kaiser Wilhelm's
German Army in the period of the first imperialist war was also considered
invincible, but it was beaten several times by the Russian and Anglo-
French forces and was finally smashed by the Anglo-French forces.

The same must be said of Hitler's German fascist army today. This
army had not yet met with serious resistance on the continent of Europe.
Only on our territory has it met serious resistance. And if, as a result of this
resistance, the finest divisions of Hitler's German fascist army have been
defeated by our Red Army, it means that this army too can be smashed
and will be smashed as were the armies of Napoleon and Wilhelm.

As to part of our territory having nevertheless been seized
by Germany fascist troops, this is chiefly due to the fact that the war



of fascist Germany on the USSR began under conditions favorable for the German forces and unfavorable for Soviet forces. The fact of the matter is that the troops of Germany, as a country at war, were already fully mobilized, and the 170 divisions hurled by Germany against the USSR and brought up to the Soviet frontiers, were in a state of complete readiness, only awaiting the signal to move into action, whereas Soviet troops had still to effect mobilization and move up to the frontier.

Of no little importance in this respect is the fact that fascist Germany suddenly and treacherously violated the Non-Aggression Pact she concluded in 1939 with the USSR, disregarding the fact that she would be regarded as the aggressor by the whole world.

Naturally, our peace-loving country, not wishing to take the initiative of breaking the pact, could not resort to perfidy. It may be asked how could the Soviet Government have consented to conclude a Non-Aggression Pact with such treacherous fiends as Hitler and Ribbentrop? Was this not an error on the part of the Soviet Government? Of course not. Non-Aggression Pacts are pacts of peace between states. It was such a pact that Germany proposed to us in 1939.

Could the Soviet Government have declined such a proposal? I think that not a single peace-loving state could decline a peace treaty with a neighboring state, even though the latter was headed by such fiends and cannibals as Hitler and Ribbentrop. Of course only on one indispensable condition, namely, that this peace treaty does not infringe either directly or indirectly on the territorial integrity, independence and honor of the peace-loving state. As is well known, the Non-Aggression Pact between Germany and the USSR is precisely such a pact.

What did we gain by concluding the Non-Aggression Pact with Germany? We secured our country peace for a year and a half, and the opportunity of preparing its forces to repulse fascist Germany should she risk an attack on our country despite the Pact. This was a definite advantage for us and a disadvantage for fascist Germany.

What has fascist Germany gained and what has she lost by treacherously tearing up the pact and attacking the USSR?

She has gained a certain advantageous position for her troops for a short period, but she has lost politically by exposing herself in the eyes of the entire world as a blood-thirsty aggressor.

There can be no doubt that this short-lived military gain for Germany is only an episode, while the tremendous political gain of the USSR is a serious lasting factor that is bound to form the basis for development of decisive military successes of the Red Army in the war with fascist Germany.

That is why our whole valiant Red Army, our whole valiant Navy, all our falcons of the air, all the peoples of our country, all the finest men and women of Europe, America and Asia, finally all the finest men and women of Germany – condemn the treacherous acts of German fascists and sympathize with the Soviet Government, approve the conduct of the Soviet Government, and see that ours is a just cause, that the enemy will be defeated, that we are bound to win.

By virtue of this war which has been forced upon us, our country has come to death-grips with its most malicious and most perfidious enemy-German fascism. Our troops are fighting heroically against an enemy armed to the teeth with tanks and aircraft.

Overcoming innumerable difficulties, the Red Army and Red Navy are self-sacrificingly disputing every inch of Soviet soil. The main forces of the Red Army are coming into action armed with thousands of tanks and airplanes. The men of the Red Army are displaying unexampled valor. Our resistance to the enemy is growing in strength and power.

Side by side with the Red Army, the entire Soviet people are rising in defense of our native land.

What is required to put an end to the danger hovering over our country, and what measures must be taken to smash the enemy?

Above all, it is essential that our people, the Soviet people, should understand the full immensity of the danger that threatens our country and should abandon all complacency, all heedlessness, all those moods of peaceful constructive work which were so natural before the war, but which are fatal today when war has fundamentally changed everything.

The enemy is cruel and implacable. He is out to seize our lands, watered with our sweat, to seize our grain and oil secured by our labor. He is out to restore the rule of landlords, to restore Tsarism, to destroy national culture and the national state existence of the Russians, Ukrainians, Byelo-Russians, Lithuanians, Letts, Esthonians, Uzbeks, Tatars, Moldavians, Georgians, Armenians, Azerbaidzhanians and the other free people of the Soviet Union, to Germanize them, to convert them into the slaves of German princes and barons. Thus the issue is one of life or death for the Soviet State, for the peoples of the USSR; the issue is whether the peoples of the Soviet Union shall remain free or fall into slavery.

The Soviet people must realize this and abandon all heedlessness, they must mobilize themselves and reorganize all their work on new, wartime bases, when there can be no mercy to the enemy.

Further, there must be no room in our ranks for whimperers and cowards, for panic-mongers and deserters. Our people must know no

fear in fight and must selflessly join our patriotic war of liberation, our war against the fascist enslavers.

Lenin, the great founder of our State, used to say that the chief virtue of the Bolshevik must be courage, valor, fearlessness in struggle, readiness to fight, together with the people, against the enemies of our country.

This splendid virtue of the Bolshevik must become the virtue of the millions of the Red Army, of the Red Navy, of all peoples of the Soviet Union.

All our work must be immediately reconstructed on a war footing, everything must be subordinated to the interests of the front and the task of organizing the demolition of the enemy.

The people of the Soviet Union now see that there is no taming of German fascism in its savage fury and hatred of our country which has ensured all working people labor in freedom and prosperity.

The peoples of the Soviet Union must rise against the enemy and defend their rights and their land. The Red Army, Red Navy and all citizens of the Soviet Union must defend every inch of Soviet soil, must fight to the last drop of blood for our towns and villages, must display the daring initiative and intelligence that are inherent in our people.

We must organize all-round assistance for the Red Army, ensure powerful reinforcements for its ranks and the supply of everything it requires, we must organize the rapid transport of troops and military freight and extensive aid to the wounded.

We must strengthen the Red Army's rear, subordinating all our work to this cause. All our industries must be got to work with greater intensity to produce more rifles, machine-guns, artillery, bullets, shells, airplanes; we must organize the guarding of factories, power-stations, telephonic and telegraphic communications and arrange effective air raid precautions in all localities.

We must wage a ruthless fight against all disorganizers of the rear, deserters, panic-mongers, rumor-mongers; we must exterminate spies, diversionists and enemy parachutists, rendering rapid aid in all this to our destroyer battalions.

We must bear in mind that the enemy is crafty, unscrupulous, experienced in deception and the dissemination of false rumors. We must reckon with all this and not fall victim to provocation.

All who by their panic-mongering and cowardice hinder the work of defence, no matter who they are, must be immediately haled before the military tribunal. In case of forced retreat of Red Army units, all rolling stock must be evacuated, the enemy must not be left a single engine, a single railway car, not a single pound of grain or a gallon of fuel.

The collective farmers must drive off all their cattle, and turn over their grain to the safe-keeping of State authorities for transportation to the rear. All valuable property, including non-ferrous metals, grain and fuel which cannot be withdrawn, must without fail be destroyed.

In areas occupied by the enemy, guerrilla units, mounted and on foot, must be formed, diversionist groups must be organized to combat the enemy troops, to foment guerrilla warfare everywhere, to blow up bridges and roads, damage telephone and telegraph lines, set fire to forests, stores, transports.

In the occupied regions conditions must be made unbearable for the enemy and all his accomplices. They must be hounded and annihilated at every step, and all their measures frustrated.

This war with fascist Germany cannot be considered an ordinary war. It is not only a war between two armies; it is also a great war of the entire Soviet people against the German fascist forces.

The aim of this national war in defense of our country against the fascist oppressors is not only elimination of the danger hanging over our country, but also aid to all European peoples groaning under the yoke of German fascism.

In this war of liberation we shall not be alone. In this great war we shall have loyal allies in the peoples of Europe and America, including the German people who are enslaved by the Hitlerite despots.

Our war for the freedom of our country will merge with the struggle of the peoples of Europe and America for their independence, for democratic liberties.

It will be a united front of peoples standing for freedom and against enslavement and threats of enslavement by Hitler's fascist armies.

In this connection the historic utterance of the British Prime Minister Churchill regarding aid to the Soviet Union and the declaration of the United States Government signifying its readiness to render aid to our country, which can only evoke a feeling of gratitude in the hearts of the peoples of the Soviet Union, are fully comprehensible and symptomatic.

Comrades, our forces are numberless. The overweening enemy will soon learn this to his cost. Side by side with the Red Army many thousands of workers, collective farmers, intellectuals are rising to fight the enemy aggressor. The masses of our people will rise up in their millions.

The working people of Moscow and Leningrad have already commenced to form vast popular levies in support of the Red Army. Such popular levies must be raised in every city which is in danger

of enemy invasion, all working people must be roused to defend our freedom, our honor, our country-in our patriotic war against German Fascism.

In order to ensure the rapid mobilization of all forces of the peoples of the U. S. S. R. and to repulse the enemy who treacherously attacked our country, a State Committee of Defense has been formed in whose hands the entire power of the State has been vested.

The State Committee of Defense has entered upon its functions and calls upon all people to rally around the Party of Lenin-Stalin and around the Soviet Government, so as to self-denyingly support the Red Army and Navy, demolish the enemy and secure victory.

All our forces for support of our heroic Red Army and our glorious Red Navy! All forces of the people - for the demolition of the enemy! **Forward, to our victory!**

STALINGRAD REMEMBERED

Few battles on the Eastern front in World War Two are remembered by people in the West. Ask anyone about the battles around Kharkov, or the perfect breakthrough of Operation Bagration, and you're unlikely to get an answer. But mention Stalingrad, and most people will know that a titanic battle happened there, even if they couldn't tell you where it is.

Stalingrad is probably best remembered as the place where the Nazi expansion into Europe came up against Russian heroic defence. For Russian people, it is one of their proudest episodes, one of their best military operations of the War.

By the winter of 1941, the Germans had been victorious in every theatre of war. They had taken Poland, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Holland and France in a series of quick campaigns that stunned the world. Britain was next, but it was only bombed from the air. Next, the Nazis turned east, taking Yugoslavia and Greece, and parts of North Africa.

Hitler's main aim had always been to take Russia. The Germans began their war on Russia in June 1941. Initially, the invasion of Russia went well for the Germans. Tanks drove deep into Russian defences, encircling great pockets of Russian units. These were then «squeezed» to destruction.

But the German plan stalled at the gates of Moscow and Leningrad as winter began. Russian counter-attacks during the winter tested the Germans to their limits.

The German plan for 1942 was to continue the push south-east to the rich oilfields of the Caucasus. The plan failed because of ideology. North-east of the Caucasus was the city of Stalingrad (now Volgograd). Militarily it was useful to take.

It could be used to start attacks into the Siberian industrial heartland. But its main prize was that it had the name of Hitler's enemy: Josef Stalin, the leader of the Soviets.

The open plains of Russia were good country for the mobile German tanks supported by air-attacks: Blitzkrieg, literally, «lightning war». However, the block-by-block, house-by-house and room-by-room fighting that happened in the city of Stalingrad didn't suit the German method of war. Heroic Russian defence made the Germans pay for every yard of ground, and the Germans were shocked by the ferocity of Russian defence.

Summer turned to autumn, and the battle became a matter of survival. Losses on both sides were huge.

By the middle of September, Hitler had a whole army (about 250,000 men) in Stalingrad.

Soviet High Command – under Marshal Georgi Zhukov – had realised the opportunity. With Stalingrad as the bait, they planned to tempt a large German force into this giant trap.

On either side of the German forces in Stalingrad were Germany's allies: the Rumanians and Italians. Militarily weaker, these units had been left to defend hundreds of miles of «quieter» parts of the massive front.

Zhukov built up a big reserve facing these weaker units on the «flanks» of Stalingrad. He was waiting for the winter snow that would slow German tank movement, and leave German aircraft grounded, all to Russian advantage.

Finally, on the 21st of September the Russian counter-attack started. The Rumanian and Italian lines collapsed. Now it was the Germans' turn to learn what it was like to be encircled.

Within days Stalingrad was isolated from the rest of the German Army. Like an expert boxer, Zhukov had timed his blows to perfection.

A breakout was still possible for the Germans trapped in Stalingrad, but Hitler's pride would not allow it.

Russian troops now began to «squeeze» the German pocket, chasing the Nazis deeper into the city, and into a smaller area.

In the city, German ammunition, food and medicine were in short supply. Hitler ordered the Sixth Army to fight on, indifferent to the suffering of his men. On 31 January 1943 the German Sixth Army surrendered to the Russians. Almost 65,000 Germans were prisoners.

It was the first serious defeat the Germans had suffered in the war, and it was the start of Russian military ability to assert itself. They had outfought, outsmarted and defeated the German «super-man», Stalingrad was a ruin, but now people in the west understood the bravery and military power of Russia.



In 1943, the Germans were only able to make small attacks, not the big advances of 1940–1941. Meanwhile, the Russians were continuing to develop their arms, and in 1944–45 would crush the Germans. By April 1945, the Russians were in Berlin, knocking on the door of Hitler's bunker, and raising the flag of the hammer and sickle, where the swastika had been.

Mark Concannon

1. Form a different part of speech using the given one:

Verb	Noun	Adjective
tempt		
	expansion	
destroy		
	endurance	
		determinate
		perfect
ruin		

2. Find words or phrases in the text that match these dictionary definitions:

- a) the act of an army entering another country by force in order to take control of it _____.
- b) the place in which a war or fighting takes place _____.
- c) the length of time that smth is likely to live, continue to function _____.
- d) a series of attacks and battles that are intended to achieve a particular military aim during a war _____.
- e) the act of destroying smth; the process of being destroyed _____.
- f) a large and determined military attack _____.
- g) violence; fierce or aggressive behaviour _____.
- h) the left or the right side of an army during a battle _____.
- i) a country that has agreed to help and support another country, esp. in case of a war _____.
- j) a clever plan designed to trick smb, either by capturing them or by making them do smth that they did not want to do _____.
- k) having won a victory _____.

3. Insert prepositions:

- 1) Few battles ___ the Eastern front in World War Two are remembered ___ people ___ the West.
- 2) Stalingrad is probably best remembered as the place where the Nazi expansion ___ Europe came ___ against Russian heroic defence.

- 3) Britain was next, but it was only bombed ___ the air.
- 4) The Germans began their war ___ Russia in June 1941.
- 5) Heroic Russian defence made the Germans pay ___ every yard of ground, and the Germans were shocked ___ the ferocity of Russian defence.
- 6) Losses ___ both sides were huge.
- 7) Zhukov built ___ a big reserve facing these units ___ the 'flanks' of Stalingrad.
- 8) He was waiting for the winter snow ... all ___ Russian advantage.
- 9) In the city, German ammunition, food and medicine were ___ short supply.
- 10) Hitler ordered the Sixth Army to fight ___, indifferent ___ the suffering of his men.

4. Explain the meaning of the italicized parts of the sentences by paraphrasing them:

1. By the winter of 1941, the Germans *had been victorious in every theatre of war.*
2. These were then *«squeezed» to destruction.*
3. However, *the block-by-block, house-by-house and room-by-room fighting* that happened in the city of Stalingrad didn't suit the German method of war.
4. With Stalingrad as the bait, they *planned to tempt a large German force into this giant trap.*
5. They *had outfought, outsmarted and defeated* the German «superman».

DISCUSSION

1. What event is Stalingrad associated with? Why?
2. How is this city called nowadays? Try to explain its present day name.
3. Why did Hitler aim at invading Stalingrad?
4. What was the beginning of the battle for Russian soldiers? What indications are mentioned in the text?
5. How did Zhukov manage to use the unfavorable situation? What was his plan?
6. Was Germany able to recover from the defeat at the battle of Stalingrad?
7. If you were a guide of a historical museum what information about Stalingrad and its heroes would you present to your visitors?



PRE-TEXT DISCUSSION

1. *What effects did the Second World War have for Belarus?*
2. *Which places in the Republic still remind us of those terrible events?*
3. *Have you ever been to any of these places?*
4. *What do you know about Khatyn?*

The tragedy of Khatyn

You will not find this small Belorussian village on any of the most detailed geographic map today. It was destroyed by German fascists in spring in 1943.

The massacre occurred on March 22, 1943. Brutal fascists rushed into the village and encircled it. The inhabitants of the village did not know anything about the fact that in the morning a fascist motor convoy was attacked by fire on a motorway just 6 km away from Khatyn. As a result a German officer was killed. The inhabitants of Khatyn were innocent, however their death sentence had already been pronounced. All of them – young and old, women and kids – were driven from their houses out into the shed. The fascists roused the sick



from their beds with rifle butts. They had mercy neither for the old nor for women with infants in their arms. The family of Joseph and Anna Baranovsky with their 9 children was among them. So were Alex and Alexandra Novitsky with their 7 children. Similarly, there were 7 kids in the family of Kazimir and Elena Iotko, the youngest boy was only 1 year old. Vera Yaskevich was also driven into the shed with her 7-week-old son Tolik. Little Lena Yaskevich first tried to hide in the farmstead, but then decided to take safe shelter in the wood. Fascists' bullets were not able to catch up with the running girl, therefore one of the fascists rushed to her and having overtaken killed the girl before the very eyes of her father who was distraught with grief. Among the perished there were also two people from other

villages who by chance found themselves in Khatyn at the time. These were Anton Kunkevich from the village of Yurkovichi and Kristina Slonskaja from the village of Kameno.

None of the adults managed to escape. Only three kids – Volodia Yaskevich, his sister Sonia and another boy Sasha Zhelobkovich by name – were able to hide from the fascists. When all people were finally in the shed, the door was locked and the Nazis covered the shed with straw, spilt benzine over and set fire to it. In a moment the wooden shed was ablaze. The children were crying and suffocating in the smoke. The adults were trying to rescue them. The doors of the shed could not bear the force and the pressure of the dozens of people and so they crashed down. Horror-stricken people in their burning clothes took to heels. But the fascists with their machine guns dispassionately killed those who tried to escape from the flames of fire. 149 people, including 75 children under age were burned alive. The youngest baby was only 7 weeks old. The village was then looted and burned to the ground.

The girls from two different families – Maria Fedorovich and Yulia Klimovich – were saved by miracle. They managed to leave the shed and crawl to the nearby wood. Half dead or half alive, all burned they were found by the inhabitants of the village of Khvorosteny of the Kameno village council. Unfortunately, this village was later also burned to the ground and the two girls were killed.

In the village of Khatyn only two children survived. They are a 7-year-old Viktor Zhelobkovich and a 12-year-old Anton Baranovsky. A young woman Anna Zhelobkovich by name was also in the shed. Together with some other horror-stricken people in their burning clothes she tried to leave the shed, which was ablaze. She was firmly holding her son Vitya's hand. A moment later she was fatally wounded and as she was falling down on the ground she covered the son with her body. The child was wounded in his arm. He lay on the ground under his mother's corpse till the Nazis finally left the village. Anton Baranovsky was also wounded in his leg by an explosive bullet. And so the fascists mistook him for a dead boy.

Inhabitants of neighbouring villages picked up all those injured and severely burnt children and brought them to an orphanage in a small town of Pleshinitsy where they were raised after the war.

The only adult witness to the Khatyn massacre, a 56-year-old village smith Joseph Kaminsky, also wounded and burnt, recovered consciousness late at night when the fascists were already gone. He had to suffer a hard blow, though. He found his injured son among the corpses of the fellow – villagers. The boy was fatally wounded in the abdomen and totally burnt. He died later in the arms of his father.

And so the only sculpture of the Khatyn memorial complex «The Unconquered Man» was based on this tragic story in the life of Joseph Kaminsky.

The tragedy of Khatyn is not just an occasional episode of this war. It is one of the thousand facts, which testify to the existence of the targeted genocide policy regarding the population of Belarus. And the Nazis were pursuing this policy during all those years of German occupation. Hundreds of similar disasters occurred within the three years (1941–1944) of the occupation of the Belorussian land.

(2005 SMC «Khatyn»,
<http://www.khatyn.by/>)

Role-Play

You are a guide at the Khatyn memorial complex. Take your group-mates on an excursion round the complex. What interesting facts can you tell about the place?

PROJECT

Make a brochure or a poster dealing with the places of war glory in our republic.





UNIT 4 WAR HEROES

THE HEROES WITH NO LEGS

What do Briton Douglas Bader and Russian Aleksei Maresyev have in common? The answer is simple: both were Second World War heroes who fought... without legs.

Douglas Bader

Douglas Bader is one of the best known war heroes in Britain. Douglas was born in England in 1910. His father was a major in the British Army in the First World War. In 1922, when Douglas was only 12, his father died. Traditionally, British Army officers were from the upper middle class families and educated their children in public schools. However, public schools are expensive and with the loss of his father's income, private education became impossible for Douglas. He 'saved' the day by winning a sports scholarship to St. Edward's School in Oxford. When Douglas was 18, he won a cadetship to Cranwell Air Force Academy. The young man fell in love with flying almost immediately and started flying solo after only six and a half hours of training. He quickly became one of the best young pilots in the Academy.



By 1931, Bader's career as a pilot was going extremely well. Then the tragedy struck. Douglas crashed while performing a complex aerobatic display. Although he was lucky to survive, he lost both legs. It seemed that his flying career was over. But Douglas insisted: 'They'll have to call me up.'

Douglas was right. When Britain declared war on Germany in 1939, the country quickly became short of fighter pilots (the lifespan of a pilot in the Second World War was very short). Bader was given a second chance. He learnt to fly with prosthetic legs. By 1941, he had shot down 23 German planes – the fifth highest hit record in the Royal Air Force at the time.

But fate tried Bader once again. In 1941, he was shot down and captured by the Nazis. He was sent from prison to prison before ending up in the Colditz prison in Germany. Douglas made several attempts to escape and in the end the Nazis had to take his tin legs away to stop him from escaping. So Bader had to wait until the end of the war to return to Britain.

After the war, Douglas dedicated his life to helping charities for the disabled. In 1976, he was knighted for his heroism and outstanding charity work.

Douglas Bader died in 1982, a British national hero. But his story lives on. As well as Bader's own autobiography, a number of books and a film have been produced in his honour.

Aleksei Maresyev



Aleksei Petrovich Maresyev was born in Russia in 1916. Although his three elder brothers were strong healthy boys, Aleksei's own health was not so good. He particularly suffered from pain in his joints. The nearest school was four kilometres away and sometimes Aleksei's brothers almost had to carry him back. Aleksei always wanted to become a pilot but with health problems like these, there was no chance.

Aleksei became an active Komsomol member and after finishing school he was sent to the Far East to build Komsomolsk-upon-Amur. Although Aleksei didn't particularly want to go so far away, he didn't have very much choice.

However, it all turned out for the best. Much to Aleksei's own surprise, after a few months of being in the Far East his health started to improve. Eventually, Maresyev joined an air club. After serving in the army in the Russian Air Force, Maresyev went on to study at a professional college for military pilots. He finished the college just in time to put his newly learnt skills into practice.

When the Nazis invaded Russia in 1941, Maresyev was sent to the front to serve as a fighter pilot. By April 1942, Maresyev had shot down 4 German planes. However, on the 4th of April Maresyev's luck ran out. He was shot down and had to make an emergency landing. He tried to land on a frozen lake but lost control of the plane and crashed over a forest. Badly injured, he crawled on his hands for eighteen days and nights to reach the Russian frontlines. By that time, his legs had become badly frostbitten and had to be amputated.

But Maresyev refused to give up. After a long and painful struggle he learnt how to fly with prosthetic legs. In 1943, he became a squadron leader. During one mission Maresyev shot down 3 enemy planes.

In August 1943, Aleksei Maresyev was awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union medal, the highest military award in the Soviet Union. When 'The Story of a Real Man' by Boris Polevoy came out after the war, Maresyev became a national hero. After the book, there was a film and an opera. For many years to come every generation of Soviet school children read Aleksei Maresyev's epic story.

But Maresyev didn't like the title of a living legend. «I'm a man, not a legend,» he said. «There is nothing special in what I did.»

Aleksei Petrovich died in 2001, just 2 days before his 85th birthday. In one of his last interviews he said: «I think young people can learn a lesson or two from what I went through in my life. First of all, never be scared, go for it and hold out whatever happens.»

M. Garibyan, 'Speak Out'

Language Work

1. Give words and expressions close in the meaning to the following:

to be born	to die	expensive	to fall in love with
extremely	to crash	to be over	to call up
to shoot down	to capture	to escape	as well as
a number of	to turn out	to improve	eventually
to go on	to invade	to crawl	

2. Paraphrase the italicized parts of the sentences. Translate them into Russian.

- 1 He *'saved' the day* by winning a sport scholarship ...
- 2 ... and *started flying solo* after only six and a half hours of training.
- 3 Then *the tragedy struck*.
- 4 Douglas crashed *while performing a complex aerobatic display*.
- 5 ... «They will have *to call me up*.»
- 6 ... *the lifespan of a pilot* in the Second World War II was very short.
- 7 ..., Douglas *dedicated his life to* helping charities for the disabled.
- 8 In 1976, *he was knighted for* his heroism and outstanding charity work.
- 9 But *his story lives on*.
- 10 He finished the college just in time to *put his newly learnt skills into practice*.
- 11 ..., on the 4th of April *Maresyev's luck ran out*.
- 12 But Maresyev *refused to give up*.
- 13 ... young people can learn a lesson or two *from what I went through in my life*.
- 14 First of all, never be scared, *go for it and hold out whatever happens*.

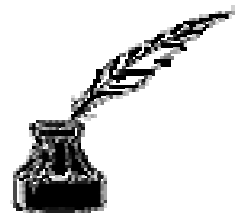
3. Compare the two fates by answering the following questions.

1. How did both men come to a decision to become pilots?
2. How did they get injuries that led to amputation?
3. What heroic deeds did Douglas and Aleksei perform during the war time?
4. What awards did the heroes get for their courage and fortitude?

WRITING

Write an essay on one of the given topics:

- 1) The sources of heroism.
- 2) The life of the disabled after the war and nowadays.
- 3) Books about heroes help to survive in difficult situations.



BRITISH WOMEN AT WAR

What are women to do when their men go off to war? Historically the answer was: 'stay at home and look after the house, land, and children', although in ancient Britain women often followed their folk-men to the field of battle, and sometimes even took part in the fighting (pre-Christian Britain even had a very successful military leader, Queen Boudicca, who almost succeeded in driving the Romans out of Britain).

THE CRIMEAN WAR



Florence Nightingale

In modern times women had much less involvement in the work of war. A turning point was the Crimean War in the 1850s between Britain, France, and Russia. Wealthy women decided to travel to the Crimea to help with the care of the wounded soldiers. They decided to do this because, for the first time in modern history, accurate and up-to-date information about the terrible conditions of war and the incompetence of military leaders was reported in newspapers back in England. Things were so bad that some English soldiers had not even been taught how to fire a rifle before they were sent into combat at Sevastopol. Even though the conflict took place in the cold winter of Southern Russia, the British troops were given no warm clothing.

Noble women read about these events in newspapers and decided to act. Medical aid for soldiers in the nineteenth century barely existed and most of the deaths in the Crimean war were due to cold, disease, and wounds. The most famous woman who travelled to Russia was Florence Nightingale. She set up a field hospital in Balaclava. She is the 'grandmother' of nursing in the military, known as the 'lady with the lamp' to the dying British soldiers.

Nightingale was not the only woman to serve her country: Mary Seacole, of mixed Jamaican and British parents, travelled from the Caribbean to Britain to offer her nursing skills. Because of her ethnic origins she was refused an interview by Nightingale's team. Seacole decided to travel independently to the Crimea where she worked just as hard as anyone else for the welfare of the soldiers.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR

The First World War was the first conflict for centuries in which Britain fought for its very survival as a nation. More British soldiers died between 1914–1918 than in the Second World War of 1939–1945. A whole generation of young men were killed. Most families in Britain know of a relative who died in WWI, which is not usually true of WWII. For these reasons British people still call WWI The Great War, and the end of hostilities (November 11, 1918) is remembered by everyone, young and old, in special ceremonies every November.

In the Great War, as men went off to fight, women replaced them in the workforce. For the first time many women had the opportunity to do better-paid jobs that only men had been allowed to do before in Britain. Many became bus-conductors and office-workers, a few even became doctors and police officers. A quarter of a million women worked on the land. The biggest change was in war industries. Over 700,000 women worked in factories making weapons and bombs. This was very dangerous work. There was also a particular demand for women to do heavy work such as unloading coal and building ships.

Partly due to their efforts during the war British women finally were allowed to vote in elections after 1918. they had helped defeat Germany and saved Britain.

Did you know?

✓ *The only country in the First World War to use women troops in combat was Russia. Maria Bochkareva joined a regular army unit and later formed a Women's Death Battalion of 2000 troops. She was wounded twice and won three medals for her bravery.*

✓ *Women were the only soldiers left to defend the Provisional Government in the Winter Palace in October 1917.*

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

In 1939 Britain declared war on Fascist Germany after Hitler had invaded Poland. Soon Britain stood alone in Europe against the Nazis. Women once again were needed to save Britain. As in the First World War women were called upon to work in all areas of the so-called «Home Front». Because Britain was an island surrounded by German troops and ships there was a real risk of blockade and starvation. Many women worked hard as 'Land Girls' doing heavy physical work in agriculture.

One new area of female activity in war was in espionage. The Special Operations Executive used many women as secret agents. One of these women was Vera Atkins. Her job was to create 'cover-stories' for the spies sent into occupied Europe. She sent **39 woman spies to the enemy territory** and also spent a year interrogating German officers after the war.

Many women special agents worked as radio operators in France, decoding messages sent by the British to help the French Resistance movement. This was very dangerous work indeed as the chances of being caught were very high. They parachuted into the country at night, quickly moving from place to place to avoid detection. They transported messages around the country and helped supply the Resistance with weapons and ammunition, which was being dropped by the Royal Air Force.

One woman, Nancy Wake, from New Zealand, even led a raid on the German Secret Police. One of her male comrades said: «She is the most feminine woman I know, until the fighting starts. Then she is like five men.»

Another woman spy, Christine Granville, who was born in Poland, collected information on troop movements and helped Churchill correctly predict the invasion of the Soviet Union by Germany.



Nancy Wake

Noor Inayat Khan



Noor Inayat Khan was born in Moscow in 1915. During the war she worked as a British spy in France, staying in the country even when she knew that the Germans would eventually arrest her. When she was arrested she gave no information to the Germans. However they were able to break the code in the book she was carrying. After this they could understand the messages London was sending to France and more British spies were caught. Like many women spies, the Germans murdered her. In 1945 she was posthumously awarded the George Cross for bravery.

Women made many other contributions to the British war effort, in fire fighting, journalism, and operating anti-air-craft guns. They also led the way in criticizing the way the war was being fought: some women journalists argued that the mass destruction of German cities by bombers was morally wrong.

WOMEN IN THE ARMED SERVICES SINCE THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Recently women have been able to join the army, navy and the air force. Unlike in America though, they are still not allowed to fight alongside men. A government report in 2002 said that if women were allowed to fight then 'combat effectiveness' of the army would be less.

No one really understands what this means. Some people think that if women fought alongside men, then the men would worry too much about the women, and so put themselves in danger. The report gave lots of reasons why women should not fight. Many of the reasons were about physical and psychological differences between men and women.

What is interesting is that women in America have fought for years next to men on the front line. In Iraq and Panama they showed everyone that they were very brave and often better at fighting than the men.

However, the British army is different from the American army in an important way. British soldiers are still trained to kill the enemy with hand-to-hand weapons. This means face-to-face, with 'cold steel'. Many people still believe that this kind of fighting would very difficult for women.

Jeremy Moor, 'Speak Out'

Language Work

1. Form word combinations by matching the columns:

1) better-paid	a) force
2) secret	b) soldiers
3) face-to-face	c) skills
4) military	d) jobs
5) regular	e) destruction
6) mass	f) leader
7) nursing	g) clothing
8) air	h) fighting
9) wounded	i) army
10) ethnic	j) agents
11) warm	k) origins

2. Give Russian equivalents of the following words and expressions. Use these words and expressions in your own sentences:

to go off to war

combat effectiveness of the army

to set up a field hospital
to be called upon smth
the most feminine woman
to be posthumously awarded
to kill the enemy with hand-to-hand weapons
to move from place to place to avoid detection
to have less involvement in the work of war

to replace smb in the workforce
to create «cover-stories»
to break the code

3. *Fill in the gaps choosing the right preposition if necessary:*

1. Wealthy women decided to travel ___ the Crimea to help ___ the care of the wounded soldiers.

2. Things were so bad that some English soldiers had not even been taught how to fire ___ a rifle before they were sent ___ combat ___ Sevastopol.

3. Most ___ the deaths ___ the Crimean war were due ___ cold, disease, and wounds.

4. Because ___ her ethnic origins she was refused ___ an interview ___ Nightingale's team.

5. ___ the Great War, as men went ___ fight, women replaced them ___ the workforce.

6. One new area ___ female activity ___ war was ___ espionage.

7. They transported messages ___ the country and helped supply the Resistance ___ weapons and ammunition, which was being dropped ___ the Royal Air Force.

8. In 1945 she was posthumously awarded ___ the George Cross for bravery.

9. What is interesting is that women ___ America have fought ___ years ___ men ___ the front line.

WRITING AND DISCUSSION

Discuss and write an essay on one of the topics below:

- ✓ *The contributions of women to the war efforts.*
- ✓ *Women of all social classes fought side by side in order to achieve the only goal.*
- ✓ *Despite vivid examples of female bravery women are treated with bias.*



THE 'NIGHT WITCHES': Soviet women pilots

The Second World War was the largest military conflict in history. The rise of Hitler and Nazi Germany in the late 1930s brought unimaginable suffering to millions of people. Hitler was defeated in 1945 but, without doubt, Russia and the whole of the Soviet Union paid the highest price for the victory. Developments in military technology, like the world-famous Katyusha rocket launcher and Shturmovik bomber, were important. But without the extraordinary courage, determination and endurance of Soviet people, the victory would hardly have been possible.

The Soviet Union was the only country in the world where women not only took care of fields and factories but also fought shoulder to shoulder with men as front line soldiers. It was also the only country where women could become fighter pilots. In 1941, when Germany invaded the Soviet Union, Major Marina Raskova, a famous Soviet pilot, went to Stalin to convince him to set up three women's fighter and bomber regiments. Stalin agreed and a special training centre for women was set up in Engels, a small town not far from Stalingrad.

All the girls were volunteers and most of them were about 20 years old. Some of them, like Marina Raskova, had been pilots before the war, but many had to learn from scratch. However, in a few months, the women were taught what it takes most men four years to learn.

The girls often flew old Po-2 planes known as 'kukuruzniks' and men pilots often laughed at them.



Marina Raskova

«Our planes were the slowest in the air force. They often came back riddled with bullets, but they kept flying,» recalled one of the girls.

The girls' regiments fought at Stalingrad in the winter of 1942–43 and in every battle including the Battle for Berlin in 1945.

Being a fighter pilot was a tough job. Ground temperatures ranged from 40° C in summer and –50° C in winter. Some parts of the aircraft were so cold that they ripped the skin off if you touched them. All the women were excellent *skiers* and many learnt to take off and land their aircraft on ice and snow.

As the women pilots became more experienced, their missions became more complicated. It was the women's regiments that learnt to fly at night with their engines switched off and attack the enemy unexpectedly. The Germans feared them and called them the 'night witches'. Maria Smirnova, one of the 'night witches' of the 588th Bomber Regiment, flew 3,260 missions – that is about two missions for every day of the war! One day in 1944, her squadron, led by 19-year-old Nadya Popova, flew 18 missions. But the girls didn't think of themselves as heroes or as something special, they were just doing what they felt was needed to bring victory a bit closer.

Years after the war, Nadya Popova said, «At night sometimes, I look up into the dark sky, close my eyes and picture myself as a girl at the controls of my bomber and I think, 'Nadya, how on earth did you do it?」

However, the death rate for pilots was very high. Serafima Tamsova-Teranenko, a former fighter pilot, recollected:

«To fly a combat mission is not a trip under the moon. Every attack, every bombing is a dance with death.»

The regiments' highest-scoring ace, Lilya Litvak was awarded a Gold Star of a Hero of the Soviet Union and nicknamed the White Rose of Stalingrad for her courage and skills as a fighter pilot. She once shot down an experienced



Knight's Cross German ace (20 kills). When the German pilot realised that he had been hit by what he thought was a 'schoolgirl', he tore off his decorations and threw them out of the cockpit. Lilya was only 21 but she had already shot down 10 enemy planes. She was so short that she couldn't reach the pedals in her plane when she first started flying. Her mechanic, also a woman, had to adjust them for her. Nobody knows exactly how she died but, according to witnesses, Lilya was last seen being chased by eight (!) enemy aircraft.

Lilya Litvak

After the war, the three women's regiments were broken up. Some of the former 'night witches' carried on flying civilian aircraft for airlines such as Aeroflot, while others went back to more ordinary professions. Every year there are fewer and fewer of them left to tell their story. People say that without the past, there can't be any future, so it is important to remember and appreciate what those amazing women did for us.

'Speak Out'

1. Form necessary parts of speech using the given one.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
	imagination	
		convincing
	courage	
appreciate		
		important
fight		
		complicated
	profession	

2. Give words and expressions close in meaning to the following:

the rise of	a dance with death	to invade
world-famous	to adjust smth for smb	a tough job
to learn from scratch	riddled with bullets	
to bring victory a bit closer	to picture oneself	
the death rate for smb	to fight shoulder to shoulder	

3. Use the following phrases in your own sentences:

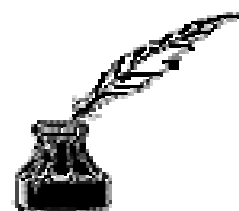
unimaginable suffering to;
to be defeated;
to pay the highest price for;
extraordinary courage;
a special training centre;
to range from;
to attack smb unexpectedly;
to fear smb;
a trip under the moon;
to be nicknamed;
to tear off smth;
according to witnesses;
to chase (to be chased).

DISCUSSION AND WRITING

Soviet women did a lot to bring victory closer.

They were called «night witches».

Being a fighter pilot is a tough job and it's doubly difficult if you are a woman.



PROJECT

Find more information about Belarusian women that fought bravely during the war.





UNIT 5 HOLOCAUST

HOLOCAUST

HOLOCAUST, *HAHL uh kawst*, was the mass murder of European Jews by the Nazis during World War II. The Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler planned to wipe out the entire Jewish population as part of his plan to conquer the world. By the end of the war in 1945, the Nazis had killed about 6 million Jewish men, women, and children – over two-thirds of the Jews in Europe. They also killed many members of other ethnic groups, especially Gypsies, Poles, and Slavs. No one knows the exact number of civilians murdered by the Nazis, but historians estimate that at least 11 million people were killed, including the Jews. The word *holocaust* means *widespread destruction*.

The Nazi persecution of the Jews began after Hitler came to power in 1933. As Germany prepared for war, the government imposed many laws and restrictions that deprived Jews of their rights and possessions. For example, the Nazis prohibited Jews from attending universities and seized their property and businesses.

Some historians trace the start of the Holocaust to the night of Nov. 9, 1938. Beginning that night and continuing for about 48 hours, Nazi Party members killed dozens of Jews and sent between 20,000 and 30,000 others to *concentration camps* (camps for political prisoners). The Nazis also burned or demolished more than 200 synagogues and destroyed about 7,500 Jewish-owned businesses throughout Germany. The night has become known as *Kristallnacht* (Crystal Night), and in English is called the Night of the Broken Glass.

In 1939, the Germans invaded Poland and gained control over that country's approximately 3 million Jews. The next year, the Nazis conquered Belgium, Denmark, France, Norway, and the Netherlands, and hundreds of thousands more Jews fell into their hands, Jews were forced to live in special areas called *ghettos* and to work as slave laborers.

The Nazis invaded the Soviet Union in 1941 and began a campaign of mass murder against all of the Jews of Europe. Special Nazi units followed the rapid advance of the German army and killed more than a million Jews in conquered areas. Eventually, millions of Jews were imprisoned in concentration camps. These camps included gas chambers in which large numbers of victims were killed with poison gas and factories in which prisoners were worked to death.

The captives lived under horrible conditions, and many died of starvation and disease. Doctors performed cruel experiments on some prisoners. Those unable to work – the aged, the sick, many women, and most children – were gassed.

During the Holocaust, the Germans kept their actions as secret as possible and deceived the victims in many ways to prevent resistance. After word of the slaughter leaked out, Jews fought back in Warsaw, Poland, and in other cities, though they were outnumbered and mostly unarmed, Jews also staged uprisings in several concentration camps.

Genocide in the 20th Century
The Nazi Holocaust 1938–1945
8,000,000 Deaths

Read the text and explain why the Nazi Holocaust is called 'The Nightmare in the history of the mankind'.

It began with a simple boycott of Jewish shops and ended in the gas chambers at Auschwitz as Adolf Hitler and his Nazi followers attempted to exterminate the entire Jewish population of Europe.

In January 1933, after a bitter ten-year political struggle, Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany. During his rise to power, Hitler had repeatedly blamed the Jews for Germany's defeat in World War I and subsequent economic hardships. Hitler also put forward racial theories asserting that Germans with fair skin, blond hair and blue eyes were the supreme form of human, or master race. The Jews, according to Hitler, were the racial opposite, and were actively engaged in an international conspiracy to keep this master race from assuming its rightful position as rulers of the world.

Jews at this time composed only about one percent of Germany's population of 55 million persons. German Jews were mostly cosmopolitan in nature and proudly considered themselves to be Germans by nationality and Jews only by religion. They had lived in Germany for centuries, fought bravely for the Fatherland in its wars and prospered in numerous professions.

But they were gradually shut out of German society by the Nazis through a never-ending series of laws and decrees, culminating in the Nuremberg Laws of 1935 which deprived them of their German citizenship and forbade intermarriage with non-Jews. They were removed from schools, banned from the professions, excluded from military service, and were even forbidden to share a park bench with a non-Jew.

At the same time, a carefully orchestrated smear campaign under the direction of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels portrayed Jews as enemies of the German people. Daily anti-Semitic slurs appeared in Nazi newspapers, on posters, the movies, radio, in speeches by Hitler and top Nazis, and in the classroom. As a result, State-sanctioned anti-Semitism became the norm throughout Germany. The Jews lost everything, including their homes and businesses, with no protest or public outcry from non-Jewish Germans.

The devastating Nazi propaganda film *The Eternal Jew* went so far as to compared Jews to plague carrying rats, a foreshadow of things to come.

In March 1938, Hitler expanded the borders of the Nazi Reich by forcibly annexing Austria. A brutal crackdown immediately began on Austria's Jews. They also lost everything and were even forced to perform public acts of humiliation such as scrubbing sidewalks clean amid jeering pro-Nazi crowds.

Back in Germany, years of pent-up hatred toward the Jews was finally let loose on the night that marks the actual beginning of the Holocaust. The Night of Broken Glass (Kristallnacht) occurred on November, 9/10 after 17-year-old



Herschel Grynszpan shot and killed Ernst vom Rath, a German embassy official in Paris, in retaliation for the harsh treatment his Jewish parents had received from Nazis.

Spurred on by Joseph Goebbels, Nazis used the death of vom Rath as an excuse to conduct the first State-run pogrom against Jews. Ninety Jews were killed, 500 synagogues were burned and most Jewish shops had their windows smashed. The first mass arrest of Jews also occurred as over 25,000 men were hauled off to concentration camps. As a kind of cynical joke, the Nazis then fined the Jews 1 Billion Reichsmarks for the destruction, which the Nazis themselves had caused during Kristallnacht.

Many German and Austrian Jews now attempted to flee Hitler's Reich. However, most Western countries maintained strict immigration quotas and showed little interest in receiving large numbers of Jewish refugees. This was exemplified by the plight of the *St. Louis*, a ship crowded with 930 Jews that was turned away by Cuba, the United States and other countries and returned back to Europe, soon to be under Hitler's control.

On the eve of World War II, the Fuhrer (supreme leader) publicly threatened the Jews of Europe during a speech in Berlin: «In the course of my life I have very often been a prophet, and have usually been ridiculed for it. During the time of my struggle for power, it was in the first instance only the Jewish race that received my prophecies with laughter when I said that I would one day take over the leadership of the State, and with it that of the whole nation, and that I would then among other things settle the Jewish problem. Their laughter was uproarious, but I think that for some time now they have been laughing on the other side of their face. Today I will once more be a prophet: if the international Jewish financiers in and outside Europe should succeed in plunging the nations once more into a world war, then the result will not be the Bolshevizing of the earth, and thus the victory of Jewry, but the annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe!»

Hitler intended to blame the Jews for the new world war he was soon to provoke. That war began in September 1939 as German troops stormed into Poland, a country that was home to over three million Jews. After Poland's quick defeat, Polish Jews were rounded up and forced into newly established ghettos at Lodz, Krakow, and Warsaw, to await future plans. Inside these overcrowded walled-in ghettos, tens of thousands died a slow death from hunger and disease amid squalid living conditions. The ghettos soon came under the jurisdiction of Heinrich Himmler, leader of the Nazi SS, Hitler's most trusted and loyal organization, composed of fanatical young men considered racially pure according to Nazi standards.

In the spring of 1940, Himmler ordered the building of a concentration camp near the Polish city of Oswiecim, renamed Auschwitz by the Germans, to hold Polish prisoners and to provide slave labor for new German-run factories to be built nearby.

Meanwhile, Hitler continued his conquest of Europe, invading Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and France, placing ever-increasing numbers of Jews under Nazi control. The Nazis then began carefully tallying up the actual figures and also required Jews to register all of their assets. But the overall question remained as to what to do with the millions of Jews now under Nazi control – referred to by the Nazis themselves as the Judenfrage (Jewish question).

The following year, 1941, would be the turning point. In June, Hitler took a tremendous military gamble by invading the Soviet Union. Before the invasion he had summoned his top generals and told them the attack on Russia would be a ruthless «war of annihilation» targeting Communists and Jews and that normal rules of military conflict were to be utterly ignored.

Inside the Soviet Union were an estimated three million Jews, many of whom still lived in tiny isolated villages known as Shtetls. Following behind the invading German armies, four SS special action units known as Einsatzgruppen systematically rounded-up and shot all of the inhabitants of these Shtetls. Einsatz execution squads were aided by German police units, local ethnic Germans, and local anti-Semitic volunteers. Leaders of the Einsatzgruppen also engaged in an informal competition as to which group had the highest tally of murdered Jews.

During the summer of 1941, SS leader Heinrich Himmler summoned Auschwitz Commandant Rudolf Hoss to Berlin and told him: «The Fuhrer has ordered the Final Solution of the Jewish question. We, the SS, have to carry out this order... I have therefore chosen Auschwitz for this purpose.»



At Auschwitz, a large new camp was already under construction to be known as Auschwitz II (Birkenau). This would become the future site of four large gas chambers to be used for mass extermination. The idea of using gas chambers originated during the Euthanasia Program, the so-called «mercy killing» of sick and disabled persons in Germany and Austria by Nazi doctors.

By now, experimental mobile gas vans were being used by the Einsatzgruppen to kill Jews in Russia. Special trucks had been converted by the SS into portable gas chambers. Jews were locked up in the air-tight rear container while exhaust fumes from the truck's engine were fed in to suffocate them. However, this method was found to be somewhat impractical since the average capacity was less than 50 persons. For the time being, the quickest killing method continued to be mass shootings. And as Hitler's troops advanced deep into the Soviet Union, the pace of Einsatz killings accelerated. Over 33,000 Jews in the Ukraine were shot in the Babi Yar ravine near Kiev during two days in September 1941.

The next year, 1942, marked the beginning of mass murder on a scale unprecedented in all of human history. In January, fifteen top Nazis led by Reinhard Heydrich, second in command of the SS, convened the Wannsee Conference in Berlin to coordinate plans for the Final Solution. The Jews of Europe would now be rounded up and deported into occupied Poland where new extermination centers were being constructed at Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka, and Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Code named «Aktion Reinhard» in honor of Heydrich, the Final Solution began in the spring as over two million Jews already in Poland were sent to be gassed as soon as the new camps became operational. Hans Frank, the Nazi Governor of Poland had by now declared: «I ask nothing of the Jews except that they should disappear.»

Every detail of the actual extermination process was meticulously planned. Jews arriving in trains at Belzec, Sobibor, and Treblinka were falsely informed by the SS that they had come to a transit stop and would be moving on to their true destination after delousing. They were told their clothes were going to be disinfected and that they would all be taken to shower rooms for a good washing. Men were then split up from the women and children. Everyone was taken to undressing barracks and told to remove all of their clothing. Women and girls next had their hair cut off. First the



the Himmelstrasse

men, and then the women and children, were hustled in the nude along a narrow fenced-in pathway nicknamed by the SS as the Himmelstrasse (road to Heaven). At the end of the path was a bathhouse with tiled shower rooms. As soon as the people were all crammed inside, the main door was slammed shut, creating an air-tight seal. Deadly carbon monoxide fumes were then fed in from a stationary diesel engine located outside the chamber.

At Auschwitz-Birkenau, new arrivals were told to carefully hang their clothing on numbered hooks in the undressing room and were instructed to remember the numbers for later. They were given a piece of soap and taken into the adjacent gas chamber disguised as a large shower room. In place of carbon monoxide, pellets of the commercial pesticide Zyklon-B (prussic acid) were poured into openings located above the chamber upon the cynical SS command Na, gib ihnen shon zu fressen (All right, give 'em something to chew on). The gas pellets fell into hollow shafts made of perforated sheet metal and vaporized upon contact with air, giving off lethal cyanide fumes inside the chamber, which oozed out at floor level then rose up toward the ceiling. Children died first since they were closer to the floor. Pandemonium usually erupted as the bitter almond-like odor of the gas spread upwards with adults climbing on top of each other forming a tangled heap of dead bodies all the way up to the ceiling.

At each of the death camps, special squads of Jewish slave laborers called Sonderkommandos were utilized to untangle the victims and remove them from the gas chamber. Next they extracted any gold fillings from teeth and searched body orifices for hidden valuables. The corpses were disposed of by various methods including mass burials, cremation in open fire pits or in specially designed crematory ovens such as those used at Auschwitz. All clothing, money, gold, jewelry, watches, eyeglasses and other valuables were sorted out then shipped back to Germany for re-use. Women's hair was sent to a firm in Bavaria for the manufacture of felt.

One extraordinary aspect of the journey to the death camps was that the Nazis often charged Jews deported from Western Europe train fare as third class passengers under the guise that they were being «resettled in the East.» The SS also made new arrivals in the death camps sign picture postcards showing the fictional location «Waldsee» which were sent to relatives back home with the printed greeting: «We are doing very well here. We have work and we are well treated. We await your arrival.»

In the ghettos of Poland, Jews were simply told they were being «transferred» to work camps. Many went willingly, hoping to escape the brutal ghetto conditions. They were then stuffed into unheated, poorly ventilated boxcars with no water or sanitation. Young children and the elderly often died long before reaching their destination.

Trainloads of human cargo arriving at Auschwitz went through a selection process conducted by SS doctors such as Josef Mengele. Young adults

considered fit for slave labor were allowed to live and had an ID number tattooed on their left forearm. Everyone else went to the gas chambers. A few inmates, including twin children, were occasionally set aside for participation in human medical experiments.

The death camp at Majdanek operated on the Auschwitz model and served both as a slave labor camp and extermination center. Chelmno, the sixth death camp in occupied Poland, operated somewhat differently from the others in that large mobile gas vans were continually used.

Although the Nazis attempted to keep all of the death camps secret, rumors and some eyewitness reports gradually filtered out. Harder to conceal were the mass shootings occurring throughout occupied Russia. On June 30 and July 2, 1942, the *New York Times* reported via the *London Daily Telegraph* that over 1,000,000 Jews had already been shot.

That summer, Swiss representatives of the World Jewish Congress received information from a German industrialist regarding the Nazi plan to exterminate the Jews. They passed the information on to London and Washington.

In December 1942, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden stood before the House of Commons and declared the Nazis were «now carrying into effect Hitler's oft-repeated intention to exterminate the Jewish people of Europe.»

Jews in America responded to the various reports by holding a rally at New York's Madison Square Garden in March 1943 to pressure the U. S. government into action. As a result, the Bermuda Conference was held from April 19–30, with representatives from the U. S. and Britain meeting to discuss the problem of refugees from Nazi-occupied countries. But the meeting resulted in complete inaction concerning the ongoing exterminations.

Seven months later, November 1943, the U. S. Congress held hearings concerning the U. S. State Department's total inaction regarding the plight of European Jews. President Franklin Roosevelt responded to the mounting political pressure by creating the War Refugee Board (WRB) in January 1944 to aid neutral countries in the rescue of Jews. The WRB helped save about 200,000 Jews from death camps through the heroic efforts of persons such as Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg working tirelessly in occupied countries.

The WRB also advocated the aerial bombing of Auschwitz, although it never occurred since it was not considered a vital military target. The U. S. and its military Allies maintained that the best way to stop Nazi atrocities was to defeat Germany as quickly as possible.

In April 1944, two Jewish inmates escaped from Auschwitz and made it safely into Czechoslovakia. One of them, Rudolf Vrba, submitted a detailed report to the Papal Nuncio in Slovakia, which was then forwarded to the Vatican, received there in mid-June. Thus far, Pope Pius XII had not issued a public condemnation of Nazi maltreatment and subsequent mass murder of Jews, and he chose to continue his silence.

The Nazis attempted to quell increasing reports of the Final Solution by inviting the International Red Cross to visit Theresienstadt, a ghetto in Czechoslovakia containing prominent Jews. A Red Cross delegation toured Theresienstadt in July 1944 observing stores, banks, cafes, and classrooms which had been hastily spruced-up for their benefit. They also witnessed a delightful musical program put on by Jewish children. After the Red Cross departed, most of the ghetto inhabitants, including all of the children, were sent to be gassed and the model village was left to deteriorate.

In several instances, Jews took matters into their own hands and violently resisted the Nazis. The most notable was the 28-day battle waged inside the Warsaw Ghetto. There, a group of 750 Jews armed with smuggled-in weapons battled over 2,000 SS soldiers armed with small tanks, artillery and flame throwers. Upon encountering stiff resistance from the Jews, the Nazis decided to burn down the entire ghetto.

An SS report described the scene: «The Jews stayed in the burning buildings until because of the fear of being burned alive they jumped down from the upper stories? With their bones broken, they still tried to crawl across the street into buildings, which had not yet been set on fire? Despite the danger of being burned alive the Jews and bandits often preferred to return into the flames rather than risk being caught by us.»

Resistance also occurred inside the death camps. At Treblinka, Jewish inmates staged a revolt in August 1943, after which Himmler ordered the camp dismantled. At Sobibor, a big escape occurred in October 1943, as Jews and Soviet POWs killed 11 SS men and broke out, with 300 making it safely into nearby woods. Of those 300, most were hunted down and only fifty survived. Himmler then closed Sobibor. At Auschwitz-Birkenau, Jewish Sonderkommandos managed to destroy crematory number four in October 1944.

But throughout Nazi-occupied Europe, relatively few non-Jewish persons were willing to risk their own lives to help the Jews. Notable exceptions included Oskar Schindler, a German who saved 1,200 Jews by moving them from Plaszow labor camp to his hometown of Brunnlitz. The country of Denmark rescued nearly its entire population of Jews, over 7,000, by transporting them to safety by sea. Italy and Bulgaria both refused to cooperate with German demands for deportations. Elsewhere in Europe, people generally stood by passively and watched as Jewish families were marched through the streets toward waiting trains, or in some cases, actively participated in Nazi persecutions.

By 1944, the tide of war had turned against Hitler and his armies were being defeated on all fronts by the Allies. However, the killing of Jews continued uninterrupted. Railroad locomotives and freight cars badly needed by the German Army were instead used by the SS to transport Jews to Auschwitz.

In May, Nazis under the direction of SS Lt. Colonel Adolf Eichmann boldly began a mass deportation of the last major surviving population of European Jews. From May 15 to July 9, over 430,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz. During this time, Auschwitz recorded its highest-ever daily number of persons killed and cremated at just over 9,000. Six huge open pits were used to burn the bodies, as the number of dead exceeded the capacity of the crematories.

The unstoppable Allied military advance continued and on July 24, 1944, Soviet troops liberated the first camp, Majdanek in eastern Poland, where over 360,000 had died. As the Soviet Army neared Auschwitz, Himmler ordered the complete destruction of the gas chambers. Throughout Hitler's crumbling Reich, the SS now began conducting death marches of surviving concentration camp inmates away from outlying areas, including some 66,000 from Auschwitz. Most of the inmates on these marches either dropped dead from exertion or were shot by the SS when they failed to keep up with the column.

The Soviet Army reached Auschwitz on January 27, 1945. By that time, an estimated 1,500,000 Jews, along with 500,000 Polish prisoners, Soviet POWs and Gypsies, had perished there. As the Western Allies pushed into Germany in the spring of 1945, they liberated Buchenwald, Bergen-Belsen, and Dachau. Now the full horror of the twelve-year Nazi regime became apparent as British and American soldiers, including Supreme Commander Dwight D. Eisenhower, viewed piles of emaciated corpses and listened to vivid accounts given by the survivors.

On April 30, 1945, surrounded by the Soviet Army in Berlin, Adolf Hitler committed suicide and his Reich soon collapsed. By now, most of Europe's Jews had been killed. Four million had been gassed in the death camps while another two million had been shot dead or died in the ghettos. The victorious Allies: Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union, then began the daunting task of sorting through the carnage to determine exactly who was responsible. Seven months later, the Nuremberg War Crime Trials began, with 22 surviving top Nazis charged with crimes against humanity.

During the trial, a now-repentant Hans Frank, the former Nazi Governor of Poland declared: «A thousand years will pass and the guilt of the Germany will not be erased.»



Oscar Schindler

- ✓ *Read the text about Oscar Schindler and his deed. Different people try to decide on what motives he had but there is no common opinion.*
- ✓ *How can you characterize this man?*
- ✓ *In your opinion what motivation did Schindler have when rescuing innocent Jews?*



Why did he do it? Why did he spend something like 4 million German marks keeping his Jews out of the death camps – an enormous sum of money for those times? Why did he risk his life to rescue his Jews in the shadow of Auschwitz?

Samaritan actions, brotherly love ...? Oscar Schindler does not exactly fit the description of guardian angel very well! We think we know what goodness looks like. It looks like Gandhi, skinny in his loincloth, or Mother Teresa, unostentatious in her nun's habit. Goodness does not drink, womanize, wear big Nazi-badges...

No one will ever know exactly what made this complex man do what no German had the courage to do. A large part of the fascination of Schindler is that not even those who admire him most can figure out his motives. But Oscar Schindler rose to the highest level of humanity, walked through the bloody mud of the Holocaust without soiling his soul, his compassion, his respect for human life – and gave his Jews a second chance at life. He miraculously managed to do it and pulled it off by using the very same talents that made him a war profiteer – his flair for presentation, bribery, and grand gestures.

Oscar Schindler was a sentimentalist who loved the simplicity of doing good. A man full of flaws like the rest of us. An ordinary man who even in the worst of circumstances did extraordinary things, matched by no one. The unlikeliest of all role models who started by earning millions as a war profiteer and ended by spending his last pfennig and risking his life to save his 1,300 Schindlerjews.

Oscar Schindler not only saved their lives – he saved our faith in humanity...

In his acclaimed international bestseller *Schindler's Ark*, the author Thomas Keneally tells us, that one of the most common sentiments of the Schindlerjews is still: «I don't know why he did it...» Keneally drops a hint in his description of Oscar Schindler's childhood, a strong Catholic household and deeply religious parents. The nearest neighbors were a Jewish Rabbi family, and the two sons were Oscar's closest friends for years.

Steven Spielberg, who turned the novel into a seven Academy Award-winning film, *Schindler's List*, pointed out in an interview in *Der Spiegel*, that Oscar Schindler simply was 'ein guter Mensch', whose sheer humanity forced him to take extremely great personal risks to save the Schindlerjews.

A decade before *Schindler's List* made it to the top of Hollywood's A-list Jon Blair, producer and director, made *Schindler*, an 80-minute documentary for Britain's Thames Television about Oscar Schindler's life. In 1983, it won the British Academy Award for best documentary. But the film left few clues as to why Schindler devoted his fortunes and future to saving the lives of his Jews. Blair later told: «Oscar, this big man with a big heart and big connections, loved to be loved and needed. But I always felt it was a weakness in my film that I couldn't explain Schindler's motivation, and Spielberg told me the same about his – it seems impossible to crack that enigma...»

Irving Glovin, Schindler's attorney and friend, met Oscar in 1963 and bought the rights to the story and film in 1980. He later recalled Schindler not only with affection, but with great admiration: «He drank, yes, he drank. He liked women. He bribed. But he bribed for a good purpose. All of these things worked. If he were not this kind of person he probably wouldn't have succeeded. Whatever it took to save a life he did. He worked the system extraordinarily well. He was a true human being in the best sense of the word. His actions in those circumstances were absolutely extraordinary and I know of no one who has matched them.»

Schindler's wife, Emilie Schindler, recalls Oscar this way in *A Memoir Where Light And Shadow Meet*: «In spite of his flaws, Oscar had a big heart and was always ready to help whoever was in need. He was affable, kind, extremely generous and charitable, but at the same time, not mature at all...»

In a 1964 interview, standing in front of his dingy apartment Am Hauptbahn No. 4 in Frankfurt Am Main, West Germany, Oscar Schindler for once commented on what he did: «The persecution of Jews in occupied Poland meant that we could see horror emerging gradually in many ways. In 1939, they were forced to wear Jewish stars, and people were herded and shut up into ghettos. Then, in the years 41 and 42 there was plenty of public evidence of pure sadism. With people behaving like pigs, I felt the Jews were being destroyed. I had to help them. There was no choice.»

A Schindler survivor, Murray Pantirer, set up a construction firm after the war and has by now dedicated 25 streets in New Jersey to Oscar Schindler's memory. Through all the years the big question always remained: Why? What prompted Schindler to act as he did, at tremendous risk to himself? Pantirer thinks he got the answer: «He came to my house once, and I put a bottle of cognac in front of him, and he finished it in one sitting. When his eyes were flickering – he wasn't drunk – I said this is the time to ask him the question 'why'? His answer was 'I was a Nazi, and I believed that the Germans were doing wrong ... when they started killing innocent people – and it didn't mean anything to me that they were Jewish, to me they were just human beings,

menschen – I decided I am going to work against them and I am going to save as many as I can'. And I think that Oscar told the truth, because that's the way he worked.»

When asked, Schindler told that his metamorphosis during the war was sparked by the shocking immensity of the Final Solution. In his own words: «I hated the brutality, the sadism, and the insanity of Nazism. I just couldn't stand by and see people destroyed. I did what I could, what I had to do, what my conscience told me I must do. That's all there is to it. Really, nothing more.»

Oscar Schindler was isolated and rejected by his fellow citizens after World War II. His clear indictment of German war criminals in the trials after the war nourished the hatred that many felt for him. He was persecuted, he was sworn at on the streets, and stones were thrown at him. He was an irritating reminder to everyone that it had after all been possible to do something against the Nazis. It was said that he was their bad conscience – the conscience of all those who had known something but done nothing.

Twenty years after the war, Moshe Bejski, a Schindlerjew and later a Supreme Court justice in Israel, asked Schindler why he did it? Schindler replied, «I knew the people who worked for me. When you know people, you have to behave towards them like human beings.»

Poldek Pfefferberg, another Schindlerjew, recalled how Schindler in 1944 was a very wealthy man, a multimillionaire: «He could have taken the money and gone to Switzerland ... he could have bought Beverly Hills. But instead, he gambled his life and all of his money to save us ...» When Pfefferberg asked him the same question '*WHY*'? Schindler answered, «There was no choice. If you saw a dog going to be crushed under a car, wouldn't you help him?»

Even on the days when the air was black with the ashes from bodies on fire, there was hope in Krakow because Oscar Schindler was there. Helen Beck, a Schindler survivor, recalls: «We gave up many times, but he always lifted our spirits ... Schindler tried to help people however he could. That is what we remember.»

Rena Ferber – today Rena Finder – was only 10 years old when the Nazis invaded Poland. She was saved by Oscar Schindler and later recalled: «He was a gambler, who loved living on the edge. He loved outsmarting the SS. I would not be alive today if it wasn't for Oscar Schindler. To us he was our God, our Father, our protector.»

Roman Ferber's name also was on 'Schindler's List'. He was one of the youngest 'Schindlerjews' and later told how Oscar Schindler underwent a transformation when he witnessed the sadism of the Nazis and gave up everything to save as many lives as he could. «I thank God for Oscar Schindler. If not for him, I would not be here and not have any family.»

As an 11-year-old boy, Zev Kedem was another Schindlerjew, whose life was miraculously saved by Schindler. Only an operator like Oscar Schindler could have pulled off this effort, Kedem says: «If he was a virtuous, honest guy, no one in a corrupt, greedy system like the SS would accept him. In a weird

world that celebrated death, he recognized the Jews as humans. Schindler used the corrupt ways, creativity and ingenuity against the monster machine dedicated to death.»

Schindler is credited with many acts of kindness, small and large. Abraham Zuckerman spent five of his teenage years in Nazi kz camps. He later recalled Oscar Schindler this way: «There were SS guards but he would say 'Good morning' o you. He was a chain smoker and he'd throw the cigarette on the floor after only two puffs, because he knew the workers would pick it up after him. To me he was an angel. Because of him I was treated like a human being. And because of him I survived...»

Abraham Zuckerman recalled how Oscar Schindler got 300 Schindler-women released from the death camp Auschwitz – during World War II the only shipment out of Auschwitz, where the Nazis murdered 2–3 million people. «What people don't understand about Oscar is the power of the man, his strength, his determination. Everything he did he did to save the Jews. Can you imagine what power it took for him to pull out from Auschwitz 300 people? At Auschwitz, there was only one way you got out, we used to say. Through the chimney! Understand? Nobody ever got out of Auschwitz. But Schindler got out 300...!»

One day the 300 Schindler-women were routed on a train to Auschwitz by a mistake. Certain death awaited. A Schindler survivor, Anna Duklauer Perl, later recalled: «I knew something had gone terribly wrong ... they cut our hair real short and sent us to the shower. Our only hope was Schindler would find us.»

The Schindler-women were being herded off toward the showers. They did not know whether this was going to be water or gas. Then they heard a voice: 'What are you doing with these people? These are my people.' Schindler! He had come to rescue them, bribing the Nazis to retrieve the women on his list and bring them back. And the women were released.

When they returned to his factory, weak, hungry, frostbitten, less than human, Schindler met them in the courtyard. They never forgot the sight of Schindler standing in the doorway. And they never forgot his raspy voice when he – surrounded by SS guards – gave them an unforgettable guarantee: 'Now you are finally with me, you are safe now. Don't be afraid of anything. You don't have to worry anymore.'

Jonathan Dresner was one of the Schindlerjews, and his mother and sister were among the 300 Schindler-women, Schindler got out of Auschwitz. «That was something nobody else did,» Dresner later recalled, «Schindler was an adventurer. He was like an actor who always wanted to be centre stage.»

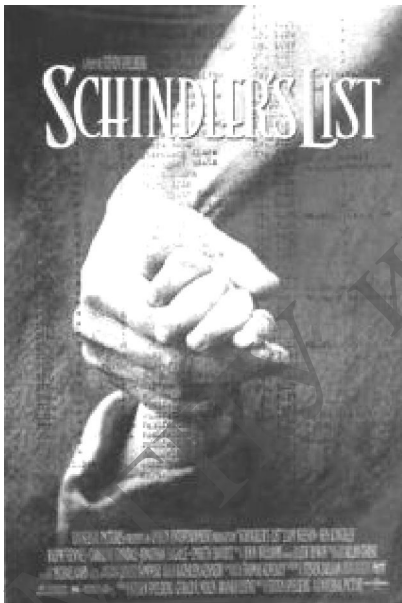
Another Schindler survivor, Ludwik Feigenbaum, gave this description of Schindler: «I don't know what his motives were, even though I knew him well. I asked him and I never got a clear answer and the film doesn't make it clear, either. But I don't give a damn. What's important is that he saved our lives.»

Still some questioned Schindler's motives. Stanislaw Dobrowolski, member of the Polish underground committee during World War II, had a scathing opinion of Oscar Schindler. He argued that Schindler only saved his Jews because he was convinced that the Nazis would lose the war.

But Poldek Pfefferberg, a Schindler-Jew who spent 40 years trying to drum up interest in the Schindler-Story, had no doubt about the nobility of Schindler's motives. He insisted that Oscar Schindler began helping Jews long before the tide of war turned against the Nazis. 'He risked his life,' Pfefferberg said. 'He was doing it from the first day.'

A similar assessment came from Irving Glovin, Schindler's attorney. 'The man rose to an occasion,' Glovin said. 'Why the story is remarkable is that he did something when it appeared that the Germans were winning, and he did it over a long period of time, about four years, and he did it in the worst area, Poland, and he did it openly ... He did it for strangers.'

Oscar Schindler earned the everlasting gratitude of his Schindlerjews. No matter *why*, no matter that he was an alcoholic and a shameless womanizer of the worst sort, no matter that he was no saint and left his wife – what matters to his Jews is that he surfaced from the chaos of madness and risked everything for them. And generations will remember him for what he did. No matter how many businesses Schindler failed in, he was a success in life...



VIDEO «Schindler's List»

• Steven Spielberg's *Schindler's List* addressed the difficult subject of the Holocaust. Based on Thomas Keneally's book about the German industrialist Oskar Schindler whose factory became a safe-haven for his Jewish employees, *Schindler's List* is an enthralling account of an enigmatic man (an entrepreneur, and an egoist in Liam Neeson's portrayal).

WRITING

✓ Watch the film *Schindler's List* and write a review. Compare the way Oscar Schindler was described in the article above and in the film by Steven Spelberg.

✓ Render the article «Последняя в списке Шиндлера» into English.



Последняя в списке Шиндлера

Спилберг узнал, что вдова героя его знаменитого фильма жива, во время съемок финальной сцены, когда едва не все триста оставшихся в живых человек из «списка Шиндлера» кинулись к случайно приглашенной Эмили с криками:

«Мама! Наша мама!»

Ищите женщину

Великий фильм Спилберга «Список Шиндлера» вы наверняка смотрели – об Оскаре Шиндлере, немецком фабриканте, спасшем во время войны на своей фабрике в Судетах 1 200 евреев от неминуемой отправки в Освенцим. Благодаря фильму, где главного героя замечательно играет Лайм Нисон, Шиндлер, которого к тому времени уже давно не было в живых, превратился в эпохальную историческую фигуру, встав в один ряд, скажем, с Раулем Валленбергом.

Весной 1998 года по командировке журнала «Итоги», в котором я тогда работал, я собрался в Аргентину, и одной из главных своих задач поставил – разыскать шиндлеровскую вдову. Занимаясь всю жизнь Латинской Америкой, что-то краем уха я слышал об этой женщине – живет с послевоенных времен в Аргентине, одинокая и почти не доступная для журналистов.

Из спилбергского фильма о ней мало что можно было узнать. Лишь несколько эпизодов: в одном она приносит сигареты на фабрику, где трудятся заключенные, в другом – достает одному из них новые очки вместо разбитых. Вот, кажется, и все сцены с участием Эмили. Между тем я всегда помнил кем-то сказанную фразу: «В судьбе каждого великого мужчины ищите великую женщину».

Так вот, мне очень захотелось найти Эмилию Шиндлер. Это оказалось действительно трудно. Ее телефон, указанный в адресной книге, не отвечал, аргентинские коллеги-журналисты не могли помочь. И только раввин в Буэнос-Айресе после трех недель поисков, к которым он, добрая душа, подключился как к делу собственной жизни, позвонил мне на Огненную Землю, где я путешествовал, победно закричав в трубку: «Нашел, Льони! Наши люди ее упростили, и она тебя ждет!»

Баба-Яга, собаки, кошки и мандарины

Моя героиня, которой шел в ту пору девяносто первый год, жила, как оказалось, в городке Сан-Висенте, в шестидесяти километрах от Буэнос-Айреса. На дальних подступах к ее дому нас остановил охранник в штатском, мы, как пароль, произнесли свои имена и только после этого смогли преодолеть последние сто метров.

Опасаясь преследований со стороны неонацистов и арабских экстремистов, которых в стране было тоже не мало, еврейская благотворительная организация «Бнай Брит», взявшая на себя опеку Эмили Шиндлер, приставила к ее дому вооруженную охрану. Немудрено, что таких трудов мне стоило добиться встречи с ней. Тем более что с Россией у фрау Шиндлер были связаны не самые приятные воспоминания.

Жилище Эмили, надо сказать, не несло на себе отпечатка большой заботы. Что, как я понял позднее, было следствием характера этой женщины – мужского, абсолютно независимого и не принимавшего, несмотря на почтенный возраст, даже минимального вмешательства в личную жизнь и бытовой уклад.

Крохотный, из двух комнаток, домик был заставлен рухлядью и пропитан кошачьим духом и еще более тошнотворным запахом варева, которое хозяйка готовила для своих питомцев. Кошки – постоянные спутницы ее жизни, их, по ее словам, никогда не бывало меньше двадцати – мостились всюду: на каких-то шестках, на дверном косяке, на распахнутой раме, под стрехой. Поблескивая в полумраке круглыми зелеными глазами, они бесшумно исчезали при чьей-нибудь попытке к ним приблизиться. В общем, избушка Бабы-Яги, да и только.

Сама хозяйка своим обликом ассоциацию эту на сто процентов оправдывала. Дело не в физической ущербности – в девяносто лет трудно сохранить былую статью, – а в жесткости, сухости, колючем взгляде исподлобья, отрывистой речи, коротких, часто односложных ответах на вопросы. Разговорить ее и шире – найти к ней подход было делом трудным. Поначалу казалось и вовсе безнадежным. Словно сделав одолжение своим попечителям, она пустила меня в свой дом – и все, будьте, мол, и за это благодарны.

Во дворе, в загоне, оборудованном куда более комфортно, чем жилье Эмили, обитали две немецкие овчарки, Рекс и Леди, статью и свирепостью сильно напоминавшие своих исторических предков, стороживших нацистские концлагеря. А за домом – совсем уже полная противоположность интерьеру – раскинулся небольшой, ухоженный фруктовый сад. Ветки даже совсем молодых деревьев клонились к земле под тяжестью апельсинов, мандаринов и лимонов. Рай, подумал я, она его заслужила. Тяжело опираясь на клюку (но наотрез отказавшись от моей помощи), старуха вышла в сад, приласкав по пути мгновенно растаявших от нежности свирепых псов. И тут же начала поправлять ветки, обрывать сухие листья и даже рыхлить клюкой землю, рискуя потерять и без того шаткое равновесие. И преобразилась: потеплел колючий взгляд, более плавно потекла речь, лицо, словно сведенное в печальной гримасе, время от времени озарялось улыбкой.

– Я верю зверям и деревьям больше, чем людям, – сказала она. – Они меня никогда не предавали. И я, даже когда дела были совсем плохи, когда питалась только хлебом и мандаринами, кусок печенки своим собакам покупала.

В пыльное местечко Сан-Висенте Эмилия вместе со своим мужем Оскаром Шиндлером приехала в ноябре 1949 года из Германии. В послевоенном хаосе и разрухе никому не было дела до людей, спасших во время войны 1 200 евреев на своей фабрике в Брунлице, в Судетах. Сами спасенные успели отблагодарить только тем, что в мае 1945-го, переодев Оскара и Эмилию в лагерные робы с желтой звездой, под охраной восьми добровольцев вывезли их из Судет, отходивших, согласно договоренности с союзниками, в советскую зону оккупации.

Русские и чехи искали Шиндлера, поскольку он значился в их проскрипциях как агент контрразведки вермахта.

После четырех лет жизни в американской оккупационной зоне, в баварском городке Регенсбург, люди из еврейской благотворительной организации «Джойнт», занимавшейся помощью жертвам нацизма, предложили Шиндлерам перебраться в Южную Америку, куда «Джойнт» вывозила многих оставшихся без крова бывших узников концлагерей. «Джойнт» была благотворительной организацией – очень активной, спасавшей людей в годы войны, а в послевоенной неразберихе помогавшей тысячам бывших жертв нацизма и узников концлагерей.

Получив предложение «Джойнта», Оскар и Эмилия, почти не колеблясь, согласились. В Германии судетские немцы Шиндлеры (оба были родом из Моравии) чувствовали себя чужими – им давали почувствовать это на каждом шагу. Дела у Шиндлера не шли, таяли последние деньги из тех, что принесла во время войны сперва фабрика эмалированных кастрюль в Плешуве, затем завод боеприпасов в Брунлице. И это несмотря на то, что «Джойнт» помогала Шиндлерам в течение всех этих четырех послевоенных лет жизни в Германии. Помимо постоянной, как мы сейчас сказали, гуманитарной помощи, люди из «Джойнта» даже выплатили Оскару 15 тысяч долларов – очень большие по тем временам деньги. Только Эмилия узнала об этой премии, как она мне с горечью рассказала, много лет спустя.

Эмилия надеялась, что дальний переезд спасет их семейную жизнь, которая к тому времени была близка к краху, и вырвет Оскара из круга бесконечных любовных романов. Эти надежды, впрочем, рухнули еще до отплытия в Аргентину – когда Эмилия узнала, что Оскар заказал не два, а три билета на пароход. Третий был для его очередной возлюбленной.

Авантюрист и гуманист

Заставить старуху говорить о покойном муже было крайне трудно. Жесткая, желчная, категоричная в суждениях, которые из-за ее дурного испанского с тяжелым немецким акцентом звучали особенно резко, поначалу на все вопросы о нем она ограничивалась более лаконичными ответами: «идиот», «бессовестный», «глупец». Самой мягкой и многословной характеристикой было уже «прирожденный лицемер».

Романтизированный в фильме Спилберга, реальный Оскар Шиндлер в жизни своей жены оставил навсегда кровоточащий след. Изменять ей он стал едва ли не сразу после женитьбы в 1928 году, не трудясь особенно это скрывать. Еще до войны он предложил ей развод, который католичка Эмилия отвергла. Двойная жизнь, которую Шиндлер вел во время войны, обманом и подкупом заставив нацистов согласиться на создание «еврейской фабрики», связала супругов общей тайной. После этого Шиндлеру уже не приходило в голову заводить речь о разводе. Общая тайна связала, но не сблизила их. Помогая евреям и вынужденно сотрудничая друг с другом в осуществлении этой тайной миссии, каждый из них преследовал свою цель.

Именно этот поворот нашего разговора и заставил Эмилию Шиндлер перестать выпаливать «идиот» и «безмозглый болван» в ответ на все мои старания побольше разузнать о ее покойном муже. Я спросил, действительно ли Шиндлер, как его обвиняют недруги, руководствовался чисто меркантильными соображениями, когда взял в 1944 году 1 200 заключенных концлагеря работать на своем заводе в Брунлице, спасая их тем самым от отправки в Освенцим. Эмилия взорвалась:

– Хороши меркантильные соображения! Эта затея каждую минуту могла стоить нам головы! Да, в 1943 году Шиндлер встречался с представителями «Джойнта» в Стамбуле, и те попросили его, если он может, облегчить участь соотечественников. И пообещали, что после войны отблагодарят его за это. Но только до этого «после» надо было дожить! Хотела бы я посмотреть, кто еще согласился бы такой ценой зарабатывать обеспеченное будущее. Второго такого авантюриста, как Шиндлер, пришлось бы поискать. Он был игрок и любил острые ощущения, авантюризм был в нем сильнее всего остального, сильнее любого расчета – поэтому он и согласился. Ну а потом, когда сблизился с этими людьми, проникся к ним сочувствием и стал помогать без всякой выгоды для себя. Если на первой фабрике, под Краковым, где тоже работали евреи, он и заработал какие-то деньги, то вторую, в Судетах, он организовал исключительно с целью спасти людей. Ведь в Плешуве, под Краковым, фабрику закрыли из-за приближения фронта, и все рабочие должны были отправиться в Освенцим. В Брунлице он ничего не заработал. Я занималась на фабрике финансами и знаю это точно ...

Свидетель Франсиско

Когда я спросил ее, что же двигало ею самой, когда она включилась в эту опасную игру, она ответила коротко:

– Мне было их жалко. Они ни в чем не были виноваты. Мать меня научила: людям, которые ни в чем не виноваты и попали в беду, надо помогать.

В отличие от многих ее соотечественников, антисемитизм был ей органически чужд. Ее первой подругой, еще в Моравии, была еврейская девушка Рита Гросс, которой Эмилия оказала как-то: «У нас один Бог, у евреев и христиан».

Еще она объяснила мне свои поступки личной неприязнью к нацизму. Она вспоминала, какое отвратительное впечатление произвел на нее Гитлер, когда она впервые увидела его во время вступления немецких войск в Прагу.

Она отрицала, что, помогая Шиндлеру на фабрике, делала нечто особенное, героическое. Назвала выдуманными те эпизоды в фильме Спилберга, где она с ложки кормит больных и подсовывает кому-то дополнительную пайку хлеба.

– Этого быть не могло, меня бы за это повесили! И вообще сиделка из меня никудышная ...

Но вот какая штука. Тогда же, в 98-м, я отыскал в Аргентине еще одного участника событий 1944 года, который не только рассказал мне об исключительном личном мужестве Эмилии, но и высказал мнение, что ее роль в судьбе «евреев Шиндлера» была несправедливо затушевана и недооценена в фильме Спилберга.

Человек, о котором я говорю, и судьба которого заслуживает отдельного рассказа, Франсиско Вихтер, 18-летним юношей попал в заветный «список Шиндлера» и благодаря этому миновал Освенцим. Он вспоминал, как лютой зимой 1945-го на заводе получили известие, что на ближайшей железнодорожной станции Троттау стоит на запасных путях вагон, из которого раздаются человеческие стоны. Шиндлер был в Кракове. Эмилия сама поехала на станцию в сопровождении нескольких рабочих. Велела вскрыть запломбированный вагон. В нем оказалось 110 предельно истощенных и обмороженных людей. Их не довезли до Освенцима, случился какой-то сбой, вагон отцепили и загнали в тупик, где он простоял несколько недель. Полуживых людей Эмилия забрала с собой в Брулиц, где их выходили. И сделала она это на собственный страх и риск.

Аргентина не оправдала надежд Шиндлеров. Фортуна, так плотно опекавшая их в военные годы, когда они ходили, что называется, по лезвию ножа, похоже, от них отвернулась. Оскар брался то за одно, то за другое дело, вплоть до разведения нутрий, ничто не приносило

скорого успеха – и все он бросал на руки верной, по-крестьянски трудолюбивой жены. Она возилась с нутриями, с коровами, обрабатывала несколько гектаров земли в Сан-Висенте. Он прожигал жизнь в Буэнос-Айресе с местными красотками. Денег ему хватало, благодарные евреи содержали его, но от этих щедрот, как рассказывала мне Эмилия, ей не перепало ни сентаво. Тень Оскара окончательно закрыла ее. В 1957 году, когда в Германии вышел закон о компенсациях жертвам нацизма, он поехал туда, чтобы получить причитающиеся ему деньги за фабрику в Брунлице, и больше в Аргентину не возвращался.

После себя он оставил кучу долгов, и, по словам Эмилии, она продала все, чтобы с ними расплатиться. Шиндлер в Германии жил обеспеченно, получив сто тысяч марок компенсации и оставаясь на содержании еврейских организаций. Жизнь омрачало только то, что обыватели славного города Франкфурта, где он поселился, косо смотрели на «жидовского спасителя» и несколько раз кидали ему вслед камни с криками: «Жаль, что ты не сдох вместе со своими жидами». Как-то он даже попал в полицию за то, что дал по физиономии типу, обозвавшему его «любителем жидов». Чтобы развеяться, он часто уезжал в США, где еврейская община его боготворила (в Штатах несколько улиц и площадей были названы его именем еще при жизни), чуть ли не каждый год бывал в Израиле, любил встречать весну в Париже. Постоянно писал Эмилии. Однажды прислал двести марок.

Однако после письма, в котором он пожаловался ей, что в последнее время начал полнеть от хорошего вина и омаров, она бросала его послания в огонь, не вскрывая. В то время она жила тем, что продавала молоко от своих коров. За кормом для них Эмилия каждое утро ходила за 15 километров на усадьбу, принадлежавшую президенту Перону.

Когда омут нищеты грозил окончательно поглотить ее, благотворительная еврейская организация «Бнай Брит», действующая в Аргентине, прознала о ее существовании и пришла на помощь. Она продала землю, а евреи купили ей там же, в Сан-Висенте, домик, в котором я ее и навещал.

В 1974 году, когда Шиндлер умер, Эмилия, как она меня уверяла, не опечалилась: «Он давно был для меня мертв». Он умер на операционном столе, а оперировал его муж его последней возлюбленной. Шиндлер завещал похоронить себя в Земле обетованной. Из Германии в Израиль его тело перевозил один из тех людей, которые спасли его и Эмилию в мае 1945-го, вывезя их из Судет в американскую зону. Так закончился земной путь этого человека – великого в своем подвиге и малодушного в своих человеческих слабостях, святого и грешника одновременно.

Она только раз, через 37 лет после их расставания, побывала на его могиле.

Нелепое сравнение

Успех фильма Спилберга внешне переменял жизнь Эмилии Шиндлер, заставив мир вспомнить о ее существовании. Самое удивительное, что, уже снимая, Спилберг понятия не имел о том, что вдова Оскара Шиндлера жива. В 1993 году на съемку знаменитой финальной сцены в Иерусалиме, где все «евреи Шиндлера» собираются на Масличной горе, у его могилы, ее пригласили как ... одну из «списка», дожившую до наших дней. Что называется, бюрократический подход: увидели фамилию, занесли в свой реестр, послали приглашение, и никто из десятков людей, через которых прошли все эти бумаги, не обратил внимания на то, что фамилия-то – Шиндлер! Спилберг, по ее словам, понял, что она та самая Эмилия Шиндлер, когда едва ли не все триста оставшихся в живых человек из «списка Шиндлера» (тоже не ведавших, что она жива), мгновенно узнав ее, кинулись к ней «как сумасшедшие» с криками: «Мама! Наша мама!»

– Какая я им мама? – рассказывая мне об этом, со своей вечной презрительной гримасой отмахнулась она. – Да и к тому же я была тогда слишком молодой, чтобы заменить им мать.

– А вы сами кого-нибудь узнали из этих людей через 50 лет? – спросил я.

– Да что вы! Их на фабрике было больше тысячи человек, разве можно было кого-нибудь запомнить? Там, в Иерусалиме, они подходили ко мне, говорили: вы мне однажды дали плитку шоколада ... а мне помогли достать новые очки вместо разбитых... Но я никого из них не помню.

На мой вопрос о фильме она ответила, что сделан он хорошо, однако неточностей хватает. Особенно, как я понял, ее задела красивая сцена, в которой Шиндлер – Нисон прогуливается верхом с красавицей-любовницей у ворот краковского гетто ...

Обрушившаяся на нее слава уже мало волновала ее: она пришла слишком поздно. Ее принимали Папа Римский и Клинтон, ее осыпали почестями и наградами. Президент страны, в которой она на протяжении почти 50 лет влачила нищенское существование, в то время как здесь же, в Аргентине, благоденствовал Эйхман и до сих пор беспечно доживают свои дни десятки нацистских преступников, спохватился и дал ей пенсию. Руку помощи протянуло германское посольство. Когда она сломала ногу, к ее услугам немедленно оказался немецкий госпиталь. Но она предпочла больницу еврейской общины в Буэнос-Айресе. «Не люблю я их», – со свойственной ей прямоотой сказала она мне о немцах.

К тому моменту, как мы встретились, она сто раз могла покинуть свою избушку Бабы-Яги и переехать в самую лучшую буэнос-айресскую богадельню. Но не собиралась этого делать:

– Где они были раньше со своей богадельней? Столько лет я прожила здесь, и никто не поинтересовался, кто я такая...

Но дело было даже не в застарелой обиде. Основной причиной нежелания переезжать из деревенской хибары был нерешаемый вопрос: «Что станет с моими кошками?»

В нашем разговоре от «высоких» вопросов, чувствует ли она себя удовлетворенной тем, что ей удалось спасти столько людей от гибели, она отмахивалась, как от назойливых мух, которых в ее доме было еще больше, чем кошек. Никакого пафоса, никакой лирики, о личном – только скептически, с вечной горькой усмешкой. И только однажды мой вопрос попал в какую-то невидимую цель в самом ее сердце. Я спросил ее, действительно ли реальный Оскар Шиндлер был так красив и обаятелен, как играющий его актер Лайм Нисон. По ее лицу вдруг пробежала какая-то тень, которая, впрочем, тут же сменилась привычной усмешкой:

– Ваш актер в подметки не годится Оскару. Кажется, впервые за весь разговор она назвала его «Оскаром», а не «Шиндлером».

Вот, пожалуй, и все. После той нашей встречи Эмилия прожила еще три года – насколько я знаю, все в том же домике в Сан-Висенте в окружении своих мистических кошек, абсолютно не мистических, а пробуждающих как раз очень жизненные ассоциации овчарок и райских цитрусовых деревьев. Ее решение за несколько месяцев до смерти вернуться в Германию никаким бытовым объяснениям, конечно, не поддается. Она давно была выше быта. Если верить тому, что, умирая, мы возвращаемся туда, откуда пришли в этот мир, то, значит, и умирать надо там, где мы появились на свет. Вот и вся логика ее возвращения в Германию.

Шиндлеры спасли от смерти 1 200 человек. Большинство из них уже там – там же, где Оскар и Эмилия. Но живут на свете 6 000 потомков этих спасенных. И вот «евреи Шиндлеров» – так они сами себя называют – считают, что Эмилия и Оскар спасли 6000 человек.

Леонид ВЕЛЕХОВ «Совершенно секретно»

Role-Play:

1. Student A: You are Steven Spielberg. Tell why you decided to make a film on such a serious topic.

Student B: You are a reporter. You interview Steven Spielberg about his film «Schindler's list».

2. Student A: You are Leonid Velehov. You are trying to find some information about Emily Schindler.

Student B: You are a representative of a Jewish charitable organization «Bnai Britt». Tell what you know about Emily Schindler and her life in Argentina.

3. Student A: You are Leonid Velehov. You are interviewing Emily Schindler about her husband and the things they did during the war.

Student B: You are Emily Schindler. Tell a story of your life.

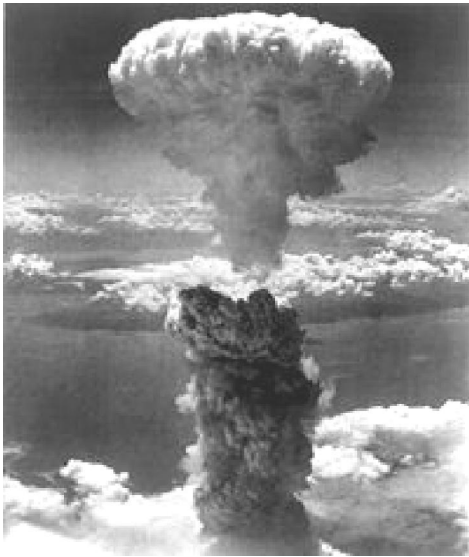




UNIT 6 ATOMIC WARFARE

ATOMIC WARFARE IN 1945

The Japanese city of Hiroshima was the target for the first atomic bomb which was dropped on 6th August, 1945, to force Japan to surrender in the Second World War. 60,000 men, women and children were killed and 100,000 injured – Kazuo M. was a fourteen-year-old boy.



Even at this distance, in the suburb of Furue, miles from the centre of the explosion, the gigantic force of the blast had been felt and within seconds had turned everything topsy-turvy that stood in its way. Never would Kazuo forget the flash of piercing light, which might have been reflected from the flat of some enormous, polished, naked sword, nor the dull reverberation far away. *Do ... do ...* which as it drew close was transformed into a sharp, painful, and finally screeching *Ju...inn* that seemed to pierce through his eardrums, and which culminated in a sound like thousand thunderclaps, *Gwann!*, that hurled him into

a bottomless abyss. From this derives the Japanese word *Pikadon*, for *pika* means lightning and *don* thunder ...

Towards the end of August 1945, Kazuo M. noted in his diary: «Many rumours current in Hiroshima. For example, that the bomb contained poison. Anybody who breathed any of this in must die within one month. All grass and all flowers will wither away.»

These rumours were almost universally believed, because many survivors who had been only slightly wounded by the *Pikadon*, or in many cases had not been hurt at all, became invalids on or about 20 August. Some of these rapidly developed the symptoms of what is today called «radiation sickness» (when the whole body had been subjected to a massive dose of radioactivity), and died ...

The M. family also began to show the painful symptoms that revealed the radiation sickness. Setsuo M. complained that his eyesight had suddenly deteriorated, his wife began to lose her hair, while little Hideko vomited several times a day. Kazuo sat for hours each day in front of the entrance that led down to the air-raid shelter and stared out over the vast field of rubble. Later he attempted to recapture his mood, as it had then been, in a poem that he sent me:

*It rains and rains,
In the slanting rain I sit,
It drums upon my naked skull,
It drips across my singed eyebrows,
It runs into that bleeding hole, my mouth.*

*Rain on my wounded shoulders,
Rain in my lacerated heart.
Rain, rain, rain,
Wherefore do I live on?*

An eyewitness, the poetess Yoko Ohta, has described this condition: «Each of us had for a time done everything possible, without knowing for sure what exactly it was that we were doing. Then we awoke, and now we wished to speak no more. Even the sheepdogs that roamed about ceased to bark. The trees, the plants, all that lived, seemed numb, without movement or colour. Hiroshima did not somehow resemble a city destroyed by war, but rather a fragment of a world that was ending. Mankind had destroyed itself, and the survivors now felt as though they were suicides who had failed. Thus the 'expression of wanting nothing more' came to be seen upon our faces.»

(From *Children of the Ashes* by Rober Jungk)

DISCUSSION

1. What would be the English translation of the Japanese word «Pikadon»?
2. What symptoms of radiation sickness (a) physical and (b) psychological, are described in this passage? (c) Discuss any other effects of overdoses of radioactivity that you have heard or read about.
3. Could the state of mind described in the second half of this passage have been caused by other aspects of the atomic explosion, even without the effect of radiation?
4. (a) Why did the inhabitants of Hiroshima have only rumours, rather than factual information, about what might happen after the explosion? (b) What grounds did they have for believing that some kind of «poison» had been released by the bomb?
5. Comment on M. Kazuo's poem. What wounds or affects had he suffered? What effect does the emphasis on the rain have in this poem?
6. Contrast the kind of resignation described here – the «expression of wanting nothing more» – with the ways in which Graves and the Welsh miners adapted themselves to living with death in the trenches. How far are the attitudes of survivors the same and how far different?
7. Do you believe that «Mankind had destroyed itself» at Hiroshima? Was the dropping of the atom bomb an entirely new concept of warfare as compared with (a) the First World War and (b) the previous mass bombing raids on cities in Europe during the Second World War?

The Responsibility

I am the man who gives the word,
If it should come, to use the Bomb.

I am the man who spreads the word
From him to them if it should come.

I am the man who gets the word
From him who spreads the word from him.

I am the man who drops the Bomb
If ordered by the one who's heard
From him who merely spreads the word
The first one gives if it should come.

I am the man who loads the Bomb
That he must drop should orders come
From him who gets the word passed on
By one who waits to hear from him.

I am the man who makes the Bomb
That he must load for him to drop
If told by one who gets the word
From one who passes it from him.

I am the man who fills the till,
Who pays the tax, who foots the bill
That guarantees the Bomb he makes
For him to load for him to drop

If orders come from one who gets
The word passed on to him by one
Who waits to hear it from the man
Who gives the word to use the Bomb.

I am the man behind it all;
I am the one responsible.

Peter Appleton

DISCUSSION

- ✓ What nursery rhymes or traditional songs does this poem remind you of?
- ✓ Does the poem use rhyme, or not? What is distinctive about its rhythm? Why do the verses become longer and longer, and then fall back to two lines at the end? Is it significant that there are only eight words of more than one syllable in the poem?
- ✓ Who is responsible for what? Do you agree with the views expressed here?

Nuclear warfare

Nuclear war, or atomic war, is war in which nuclear weapons are used.

A limited nuclear war consists of only the use of a small number of weapons in a tactical exchange aimed primarily at the opposing military forces. *A full-scale nuclear war*, consists of large numbers of weapons used in an attack aimed at an entire country, including both military and civilian targets. A nuclear war, unlike a conventional war, causes widespread destruction at a large scale and has long-term globally damaging effects. It has been proposed that a full-scale nuclear war could bring about the extinction of the human race and permanent damage to most complex life on the planet, ecosystems as well as the severe disruption of the global climate. Thus the reference to nuclear war as a doomsday scenario.

Hiroshima to Semipalatinsk

The USA is the only nation to have ever used nuclear weapons offensively, having used two on Japan, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in 1945.

Over a period of a few years, many in the US defense community became increasingly convinced of the invincibility of the USA to a nuclear attack. Indeed, it became generally believed that the threat of nuclear war would deter any strike against the States.

On August 29, 1949, the USSR tested its first nuclear weapon at Semipalatinsk in Kazakhstan. Scientists in the USA from the Manhattan Project had warned that in time, the Soviet Union would certainly develop nuclear capabilities of its own. Nevertheless, the effect upon military thinking and planning in the US was dramatic, primarily due to the fact that American military strategists had not anticipated the Soviets would 'catch up' this soon. However, at this time, they had not discovered that the Russians had conducted significant espionage of the project from spies at Los Alamos. The first Soviet bomb was more or less a deliberate copy of the Fat Man device.

With the monopoly over nuclear technology broken, worldwide nuclear proliferation accelerated. The United Kingdom tested its first atomic bomb in 1952, followed by France in 1960.

While much smaller than the arsenals of the USA and the USSR, Western Europe's nuclear reserves were nevertheless a significant factor in strategic planning during the Cold War. In 1959 it was estimated that British atomic bombers were capable of destroying key cities and military targets in the Soviet Union, with an estimated 16 million deaths in the USSR (half of whom were estimated to be killed on impact and the rest fatally injured) *before* bomber aircraft from the United States' Strategic Air Command reached their targets. Throughout the Cold War, the European Community relied heavily on French nuclear forces to defend Western Europe in the event of a ground invasion by Soviet forces. A crucial difference between American and Western European policy, though, was that European states were far more reluctant to deploy their nuclear forces in the event of war. In Britain, government policy throughout the Cold War was dictated by the maxim «*Better Red than Dead*», that an invasion and occupation by the Soviet Union was preferable to nuclear annihilation. Even though the UK and France each possessed several hundred thermonuclear bombs by the mid 1960s, and despite the fact that conventional European armies would be swamped by Soviet tank forces, and despite the popular assumption that the USSR would fire nuclear missiles at London and Paris the moment that war was declared, public opinion and government policy determined that in the event

of war with the USSR, nuclear devices were only to be used as the ultimate last resort, and that a surrender to the USSR was far preferable to full-scale nuclear war in Europe.

The Cold War

Though the USSR now had nuclear weapon capabilities, the US still had a massive advantage in terms of bombers and weapons. In any exchange of hostilities, the US would be easily capable of bombing the USSR, while the USSR would have some difficulty arranging the reverse.

It was believed that the US would use their own strategic weapons (mainly bombers at the time) should the USSR deploy any kind of nuclear weapon against civilian targets. Douglas MacArthur, an American general, was fired by President Harry Truman, partially because he persistently demanded to conduct a nuclear attack on China in 1951 (as the Korean War was raging).

Several scares about the increasing ability of the USSR's strategic bomber forces surfaced during the 1950s. The defensive response by the US was to deploy a fairly strong layered defense consisting of interceptor aircraft and anti-aircraft missiles and guns near larger cities. However, this was a small response compared to the construction of a huge fleet of nuclear bombers. The principal nuclear strategy was to massively penetrate the USSR. Because such a large area could not be defended against this overwhelming attack in any credible way, the USSR would «lose» any exchange.

This logic became ingrained in US nuclear doctrine and persisted for the duration of the Cold War. As long as the strategic US nuclear forces could overwhelm their USSR counterparts, a Soviet preemptive strike could be averted. Moreover, the USSR could not afford to build any reasonable counterforce as the economic output of the United States was far larger than the Soviet and they would be unable to achieve nuclear parity.

A revolution in nuclear strategic thought occurred with the introduction of the intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), which the USSR first successfully tested in May 1957. In order to deliver a warhead to a target, a missile was more cost-effective than a bomber, and enjoyed a higher survivability due to the enormous difficulty (perhaps impossibility) of interception of the ICBMs due to their high altitude and speed. The USSR could now afford to achieve nuclear parity with the US in terms of raw numbers, although for a time they appeared to have chosen not to.

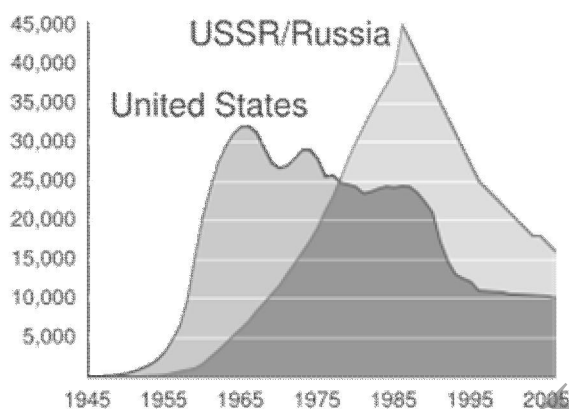
Photos of Soviet missile sites set off a wave of panic in the US military, something the launch of Sputnik would do for the public a few months later.

The US military gave missile development programs the highest national priority, and several spy aircraft and reconnaissance satellites were designed and deployed to check on Soviet progress.

The 1960s. Issues came to a head during the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962. By placing medium-range nuclear missiles ninety miles from the US the USSR created a scenario that could have easily sparked a full-blown nuclear exchange between the two powers. Thankfully, the Soviets ended up removing the missiles from Cuba and decided to institute a massive building program of their own. By the late 1960s, the number of ICBMs and warheads were so high on both sides that either the USA or USSR was capable of completely destroying the other country's infrastructure. Thus a balance of power system known as *mutually assured destruction (MAD)* came into being. It was thought that any full-scale exchange between the powers could not produce a victorious side and thus neither would risk initiating one.

One drawback of this doctrine was the possibility of a nuclear war occurring without either side intentionally striking first. Early warning systems are notoriously error-prone. For example, on September 26, 1983, Stanislav Petrov received convincing indications of a US first strike launch against the USSR – but had the instinct that it was a computer error and, contrary to his orders, sat on his hands. Similar incidents happened many times in the US, due to failed computer chips, flights of geese, test programs, bureaucratic failures to notify early warning military men of legitimate launches of test or weather missiles.

The 1970s. By the late 1970s, citizens in the US and USSR (and indeed the entire world) had been living with MAD for about a decade. It became deeply ingrained into the popular culture. Such an exchange would have killed many millions of individuals directly and possibly induced a nuclear winter, which could have led to the death of a large portion of humanity and certainly the collapse of global civilization.



The number of warheads in the USSR and the USA

In 1980 in the United Nations report, it was estimated that in total there were approximately 40,000 nuclear warheads in existence at that time. Many people believed that a full-scale nuclear war could result in the extinction of the human species, though not all analysts agreed on the assumptions required for these models.

As missile technology improved, the emphasis moved to counter-force strikes: ones that directly attacked the enemy's means of waging war. This was the predominant doctrine from the late 1960s onwards. Additionally the development of warheads (at least

in the US) moved towards delivering a small explosive force more accurately and with a «cleaner» blast (with fewer long-lasting radioactive isotopes). In any conflict therefore, damage would have been initially limited to military targets. The argument was that the destruction of a city would be a military advantage to the *attacked*. The enemy had used up weapons and a threat in the destruction while the attacked was relieved of the need to defend the city and still had their entire military potential untouched.

The 1980s. Another major shift in nuclear doctrine was the development of the submarine-based nuclear missile. It was hailed by military theorists as a weapon that would assure a surprise attack would not destroy the capability to retaliate, and therefore would make nuclear war less likely.

However, it was soon realized that submarines could 'sneak up' close to enemy coastlines and decrease the 'warning time' – the time between detection of the launch and impact of the missile – from as much as half an hour to under three minutes. This greatly increased the credibility of a 'surprise first strike' by one of the factions. It strengthened the notion that a nuclear war could be 'won' and this resulted not only in greatly increased tension but also in a dramatic increase in military spending. The submarines and their missile systems were very expensive (one fully equipped nuclear powered nuclear missile submarine could easily cost more than the entire GNP of a third world nation),

but the greatest cost came in the development of both sea- and land-based anti-submarine defenses and in improving and strengthening the chain of command. As a result, military spending skyrocketed.

The 2000s. The former chair of the United Nations disarmament committee states there are more than 16,000 strategic and tactical nuclear weapons ready for deployment and another 14,000 in storage.

The US has nearly 7,000 ready for action and 3,000 in storage.

Russia has about 8,500 on hand and 11,000 in storage

China has 400 nuclear weapons

France 350

Britain 200

Israel 200

India 95

Pakistan 50

NATO has stationed 480 U. S. nuclear weapons in Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Germany and Turkey, with several other countries in pursuit of an arsenal of their own.

Information as at March 2006: North Korea has expressed its intent to acquire nuclear capability, which has resulted in highly strained relations between it and much of the rest of the world, especially the United States, which has labelled it a «rogue state».

Iran also has designs on nuclear technology, but maintains that its projects are aimed at civilian applications such as nuclear electricity generation. This revelation split the geopolitical landscape essentially between those governments that

believed that Iran had a right to engage in such projects, and those who sought to deny Iran access to any nuclear technology. This issue has resulted in much sabre rattling from the United States, which is already involved in a major military campaign in Iraq, a country directly bordering Iran.

Current concerns

With the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, conflict between the USA and Russia appears much less likely. Stockpiles of nuclear warheads are being reduced on both sides and tensions between the two countries have greatly reduced. The concerns of political strategists have now shifted to other areas of the world.

Current fears of nuclear war are mainly centred around India and Pakistan, two nations whose majority religions and histories, as well as a territorial dispute in Kashmir and mutual possession of substantial nuclear arsenals makes many extremely nervous.

Recent studies undertaken by the CIA cite the enduring Pakistani-Indian conflict as the most likely to escalate into nuclear war. During the Kargil War in 1999, Pakistan came close to using their nuclear weapons in case of further deterioration. In fact, Pakistan's foreign minister had even warned that they would «use any weapon in our arsenal,» hinting at a nuclear strike against India, the statement was condemned in the international community with Pakistan denying it later on. It remains the only war between two declared nuclear powers – waged atop the highest battlefields on earth.

In the case of Pakistan, some fear the threat of extremists seizing power and thus control over the nuclear arsenal. The Pakistani government has disputed these claims, saying that absolute proper measures insure nuclear safety. In India's case, it has often warned of a pre-emptive nuclear strike against Pakistan, which was condemned by the international community.

Another flashpoint, which has analysts worried, is a possible conflict between the USA and the People's Republic of China over Taiwan. Although economic forces have decreased the possibility of military conflict, there remains the worry that increasing military buildup and a move toward Taiwan independence could spin out of control.

A third potential flashpoint lies in the Middle East, where Israel is thought to possess between one and four hundred nuclear warheads (although this has never been officially confirmed by Israel). Israel has been involved in wars with its neighbours on numerous occasions, and its small geographic size would mean that in the event of future wars the Israeli military might have very little time to react to a future invasion or other major

threat; the situation could escalate to nuclear warfare very quickly in some scenarios. In addition, the fact that Iran appears to many observers to be in the process of developing a nuclear weapon has heightened fears of a nuclear conflict in the Middle East, either with Israel or with Iran's Sunni neighbours.

In addition, there is the possibility that states that the USA identifies as 'rogue states' such as Iran, and North Korea may acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons. North Korea reported having manufactured nuclear weapons; however, other states are skeptical. Nuclear terrorism by non-state organizations could well be more likely, as states possessing nuclear weapons are susceptible to retaliation in kind. Geographically-dispersed and mobile terrorist organizations are not so easy to discourage by the threat of retaliation. Furthermore, while the collapse of the Soviet Union ended the Cold War, it greatly increased the risk that former Soviet nuclear weapons might become available on the black market. Using such a weapon as a foundation, a terrorist might even create a salted bomb capable of dispersing radioactive contamination over a large area, killing a greater number of people than the explosion itself.

Vocabulary Work

1. Write out all the word combinations with an adjective «nuclear» and translate them into Russian.

2. Make a list of words and word combinations to deal with nuclear warfare.

3. Match column A with column B.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) full-scale | 1) military targets |
| b) to bring about | 2) electricity generation |
| c) invincibility | 3) nuclear weapons |
| d) to destroy | 4) nuclear parity |
| e) to deploy | 5) the extinction of the human race |
| f) to achieve | 6) a warhead to target |
| g) intercontinental | 7) a full-blown nuclear exchange |
| h) to deliver | 8) nuclear war |
| i) to spark | 9) into nuclear war |
| j) to induce | 10) ballistic missile |
| k) nuclear | 11) a nuclear winter |
| m) to escalate | 12) to a nuclear attack |

4. Render the text below into English using the active vocabulary from the text.

Ядерная война – гипотетический конфликт между крупными государствами или военно-политическими блоками, обладающими ядерным и термоядерным оружием. В такой войне главным средством поражения является ядерное оружие.

Во второй половине XX века считалась одним из возможных вариантов развития холодной войны.

На первом этапе рассматривалась возможность лишь *всеобщей ядерной войны*, для которой характерно неограниченное, массированное и сконцентрированное по времени применение всех видов ядерного оружия как по военным, так и по гражданским целям, в сочетании с другими средствами. Преимущество в такого рода конфликте должна была иметь сторона, которая первая нанесёт массированный ядерный удар по территории противника с целью уничтожения его ядерных сил.

Однако такая атака могла не принести желаемого эффекта, что создавало большую вероятность нанесения ответного удара по крупным городам и промышленным центрам. Кроме того, выделение огромного количества энергии в результате взрывов, а также выбросы сажи и пепла из-за пожаров (так называемая «ядерная зима» или «ядерная ночь»), и радиоактивное заражение имели бы катастрофические последствия для жизни на всей Земле. Прямо или косвенно в такую войну – «третью мировую» – оказались бы вовлечены все или большинство стран мира. Существовала вероятность того, что развязывание такой войны привело бы к гибели человеческой цивилизации, глобальной экологической катастрофе.

Во второй половине 1950-х в США была выдвинута концепция *ограниченной ядерной войны*. Позднее, в 1970-х, такой конфликт стал рассматриваться как вооружённая борьба с применением различных видов оружия, которое применяется для поражения важнейших военных и военно-экономических объектов противника.

Даже ограниченный ядерный конфликт, однако, несёт в себе опасность радиоактивного заражения обширных территорий и перерастания во всеобщий конфликт с участием нескольких государств, обладающих ядерным оружием. По аналогии с теорией ядерной зимы можно сказать, что ограниченная ядерная война приведет в случае ее возникновения к эффекту «ядерной осени» – долговременным негативным экологическим последствиям в рамках определенного региона.

США – единственное государство, которое на практике применило ядерное оружие в ходе боевых действий, причём против мирного населения, сбросив в 1945 две ядерные бомбы на японские города Хиросиму и Нагасаки.

Возможность ядерного удара по территории самих США рассматривалась как чисто гипотетическая – поскольку ни у кого больше не было «бомбы». Главное, чего опасались тогдашние американские стратеги, – попадания ядерного оружия в руки сумасшедшего генерала, которому могло прийти в голову нанести удар по СССР без надлежащего приказа (этот сюжет использовался во многих фильмах и шпионских романах).

В течение нескольких лет среди многих представителей военных кругов США царила эйфория и уверенность в непобедимости США. Существовало общее мнение, что угроза нанесения Соединёнными Штатами ядерного удара должна остановить любого потенциального агрессора.

Тем временем усилия десятков государственных ведомств СССР (в том числе советской разведки) и миллионов советских людей были направлены на то, чтобы во что бы то ни стало ликвидировать монополию США на обладание ядерным оружием.

29 августа 1949 в Советском Союзе были проведены первые испытания ядерной бомбы на Семипалатинском ядерном полигоне. Американские учёные из Манхэттенского проекта и раньше предостерегали, что со временем СССР обязательно создаст свой собственный ядерный потенциал – тем не менее, этот ядерный взрыв оказал ошеломляющее воздействие на военно-стратегическое планирование в США – главным образом, поскольку военные стратеги США не ожидали, что им придётся лишиться своей монополии так скоро.

В последующие годы распространение ядерного оружия по планете продолжилось. В 1952 свою бомбу испытала Великобритания, в 1960 – Франция. Западноевропейские ядерные арсеналы, однако, всегда были несущественными по сравнению с запасами ядерного оружия у сверхдержав, и именно ядерное оружие США и СССР представляло наибольшую проблему для мира в течение всей второй половины XX века.

Опасность конфликта сохранялась до 1987 года, когда СССР и США договорились уничтожить ракеты средней и меньшей дальности.

DISCUSSION

1. What is the difference between a limited and a full-scale nuclear war?
2. What are the possible effects of a nuclear war? What do the terms «nuclear winter/night», «nuclear autumn» refer to?
3. How did the US monopoly over the nuclear technology end?
4. What was the attitude of European countries to a possibility of a nuclear war?
5. Outline the main stages of the nuclear weapon race:
 - a) construction of a fleet of nuclear bombers
 - b) introduction of ICBM
 - c) Cuban missile crisis
 - d) MAD
 - e) development of warheads
 - f) development of submarine based nuclear missiles.
6. How many nuclear weapons are there in the world?
7. Which countries present the greatest concern in terms of nuclear weapon for the world community? Why?

WRITING

1. Find some information on the following things and people mentioned in the text and write a report on it:
 - ✓ The Fat Man device
 - ✓ The Manhattan Project
 - ✓ Stanislav Petrov
2. Make a research on how nuclear wars and «nuclear winters» are depicted in popular culture (films, SF books, art)

DISCUSSION AND WRITING

Discuss the following statements with your partner(s) and write an essay on one of them.

- ✓ *The quickest way of ending a war is to lose it. (George Orwell)*
- ✓ *An ordinary soldier is the pawn in the game of politicians. And war is odious.*
- ✓ *The essence of war is violence. Moderation in war is imbecility. (John Arbuthnot Fisher)*



UNIT 7 WAR ON TERROR

September 11, 2001 attacks

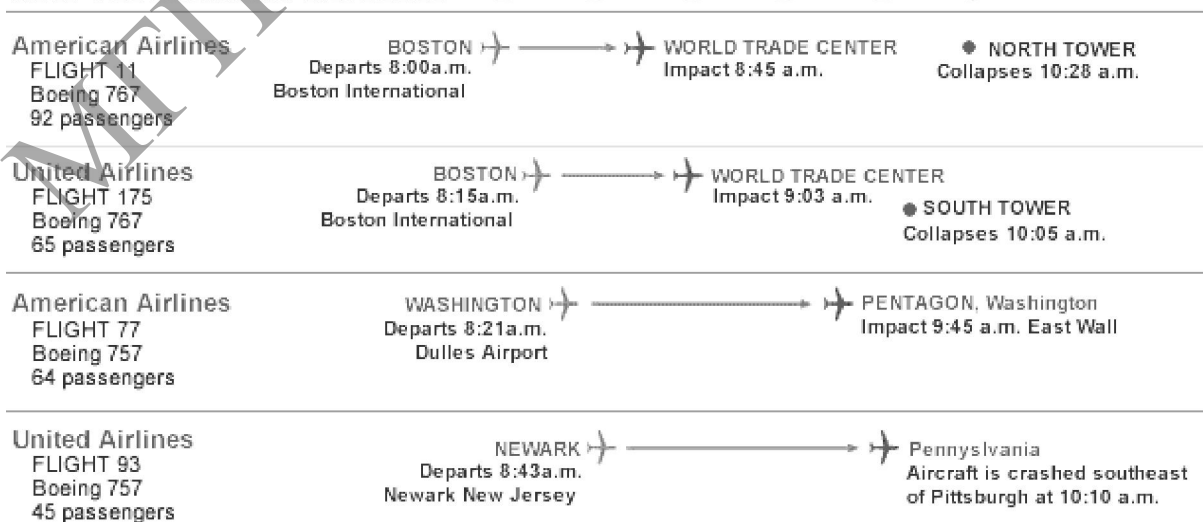
1. Did you see the news of 9/11 attacks on TV? What were your feelings?
2. What do you know about the attack?
3. How many planes crashed on this day? Where did they crash?

The **September 11, 2001 attacks** (often referred to as **9/11**) consisted of a series of coordinated terrorist suicide attacks by Islamic extremists on that date upon the United States of America.

On that morning nineteen terrorists affiliated with al-Qaeda hijacked four commercial passenger jet airliners. Each team of hijackers included a trained pilot. The hijackers intentionally crashed two of the airliners (United Airlines Flight 175 and American Airlines Flight 11) into the World Trade Center in New York City, one plane into each tower (1 WTC and 2 WTC), resulting in the collapse of both buildings soon afterward and extensive damage to nearby buildings. The hijackers crashed a third airliner (American Airlines Flight 77) into the Pentagon in Arlington County, Virginia, near Washington, D. C. Passengers and members of the flight crew on the fourth aircraft (United Airlines Flight 93) attempted to retake control of their plane from the hijackers; that plane crashed into a field near the town of Shanksville in rural Somerset County, Pennsylvania. In addition to the 19 hijackers, 2,974 people died as an immediate result of the attacks, and the death of at least one person from lung disease was ruled by a medical examiner to be a result of exposure to WTC dust. Another 24 people are missing and presumed dead. The victims were predominantly civilians.

ATTACK ON THE U.S.

HOW THE MORNING UNFOLDED



- American Airlines Flight 11, a Boeing 767–200 wide-body aircraft, crashed into the northern side of the North Tower of the World Trade Center (WTC) at 8:46:30 a. m. local time, hitting at the 94–98th floors.

- United Airlines Flight 175, a Boeing 767-200, crashed into the 78–84th floors of the South Tower at 9:02:59 a. m. local time, an event covered live by television broadcasters and amateur filmers from around the world who had their cameras trained on the buildings after the earlier crash.

- American Airlines Flight 77, a Boeing 757–200, crashed into the Pentagon at 9:37:46 a. m. local time.

- United Airlines Flight 93, a Boeing 757–200, crashed in a field in southwest Pennsylvania just outside of Shanksville, about 150 miles (240 km) northwest of Washington, D. C., at 10:03:11 a. m. local time. The crash in Pennsylvania resulted from the passengers of the airliner attempting to regain control from the hijackers.

Three buildings in the World Trade Center Complex collapsed due to structural failure on the day of the attack. The south tower (2 WTC) fell at approximately 9:59 a. m., after burning for 56 minutes in a fire caused by the impact of United Airlines Flight 175, and the north tower (1 WTC) collapsed at 10:28 a. m., after burning for approximately 102 minutes. A third building, 7 World Trade Center (7 WTC) collapsed at 5:20 p. m., after being heavily damaged by debris from the Twin Towers when they fell.

During the hijacking some passengers and crew members were able to make phone calls using the cabin GTE airphone service. They reported that several hijackers were aboard each plane.

The terrorists reportedly took control of the aircraft by using knives and box-cutter knives to kill flight attendants and at least one pilot or passenger, including the captain of Flight 11, John Ogonowski.

Some form of noxious chemical spray, such as tear gas or pepper spray, was reported to have been used on American 11 and United 175 to keep passengers out of the first-class cabin. Bomb threats were made on three of the aircraft, but not on American 77. According to the 9/11 Commission Report, the bombs were probably fake. The 9/11 Commission established that two of the hijackers had recently purchased Leatherman multi-function hand tools.

On United Airlines Flight 93, black box recordings revealed that crew and passengers attempted to seize control of the plane from the hijackers after learning through phone calls that similarly hijacked planes had been crashed into buildings that morning. According to the transcript of Flight 93's recorder, one of the hijackers gave the order to roll the plane once it became evident that they would lose control of the plane to the passengers. Soon afterward, the aircraft crashed into a field near Shanksville in Stonycreek Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, at 10:03:11 a. m. local time. Al-Qaeda leader Khalid

Shaikh Mohammed mentioned in a 2002 interview with an Al Jazeera journalist that Flight 93's target was the United States Capitol, which was given the code name «the Faculty of Law.»

The attacks created widespread confusion across the United States. All international civilian air traffic was banned from landing on US soil for three days; aircraft already in flight were either turned back or redirected to airports in Canada or Mexico. Unconfirmed and often contradictory reports were aired and published throughout the day. One of the most prevalent of these reported that a car bomb had been detonated at the U. S. State Department's headquarters, the Truman Building in Foggy Bottom, Washington, D. C. This erroneous report, picked up by the wire services, was reported on CNN and in a number of newspapers published that day. Soon after reporting for the first time on the Pentagon crash, CNN and other media also briefly reported that a fire had broken out on the Washington Mall. Another report went out on the AP wire, claiming that a Delta 767 – Flight 1989 – had been hijacked. This report, too, turned out to be in error; the plane was briefly thought to represent a hijack risk, but it responded to controllers and landed safely in Cleveland, Ohio.

Fatalities

Fatalities (excluding hijackers)		
New York City	World Trade Center	2,603 died and another 24 remain listed as missing
	American 11	88
	United 175	59
Arlington	Pentagon	125
	American 77	59
Shanksville	United 93	40
Total		2,974 died and another 24 remain listed as missing.

There were 2,974 fatalities, not including the 19 hijackers: 246 on the four planes (no one on board any of the hijacked aircraft survived), 2,603 in New York City in the towers and on the ground, and 125 at the Pentagon. Lieutenant General Timothy Maude was the highest ranking person killed at the Pentagon and John P. O'Neill was a former assistant director of the FBI who assisted in the capture of Ramzi Yousef and was the head of security at the World Trade Center when he was killed trying to rescue people from the South Tower. An additional 24 people remain listed as missing.

1,366 people died who were at or above the floors of impact in the North Tower (1 WTC). According to the Commission Report, hundreds were killed instantly by the impact while the rest were trapped and died after the tower collapsed. As many as 600 people were killed instantly or were trapped at or above the floors of impact in the South Tower (2 WTC). Only about 18 managed to escape in time from above the impact zone and out of the South Tower before it collapsed. At least 200 people jumped to their deaths from the burning towers, landing on the streets and rooftops of adjacent buildings hundreds of feet below. Two witnesses watching, a few of the people falling from the towers seemed to have stumbled out of broken windows. Some of the occupants of each tower above its point of impact made their way upward toward the roof in hope of helicopter rescue, but no rescue plan existed for such an eventuality. The roof access doors were locked and thick smoke and intense heat would have prevented rescue helicopters from landing.

The New York City Fire Department lost 341 New York City Fire Department firefighters and 2 paramedics, while 23 New York Police Department, 37 Port Authority Police Department officers, and 8 private ambulance personnel were killed. The dead included 8 children. The youngest victim was a 2 year-old child on Flight 175, the oldest an 82 year-old passenger on Flight 11. In the buildings, the youngest victim was 17 and the oldest was 79. After New York, New Jersey was the hardest hit state, with the town of Hoboken sustaining the most fatalities. All of the fatalities were civilians except for some of the 125 victims in the Pentagon.

According to the Associated Press, the city identified over 1,600 bodies but was unable to identify the rest (about 1,100 people). They report that the city has «about 10,000 unidentified bone and tissue fragments that cannot be matched to the list of the dead.» Bone fragments were still being found in 2006 as workers prepared the damaged Deutsche Bank Building for demolition. The average age of all the dead in New York City was 40.

Damage

In addition to the 110-floor Twin Towers of the WTC itself, numerous other buildings at the WTC site were destroyed or badly damaged, including 7 World Trade Center, 6 World Trade Center, 5 World Trade Center, 4 World Trade Center, the Marriott World Trade Center and St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church. The Deutsche Bank Building across Liberty Str. from the WTC complex was later condemned due to the uninhabitable, toxic conditions inside the office tower, with deconstruction once scheduled for



completion in September 2007. Other neighboring buildings including 90 West Street and the Verizon Building suffered major damage, but have since been restored. World Financial Center buildings, One Liberty Plaza, the Millennium Hilton, and 90 Church Street had moderate damage. Communication equipment, such as broadcast radio, television and two-way radio antenna towers, were damaged beyond repair. In Arlington County, a portion of the Pentagon was severely damaged by fire and one section of the building collapsed.



Survivors

According to the 9/11 Commission, approximately 16,000 people were below the impact zones in the World Trade Center complex at the time of the attacks. A large majority of those below the impact areas survived, evacuating before the towers collapsed.

Responsibility

Al Qaeda's origins date back to 1979 when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. Soon after the invasion, Osama bin Laden traveled to Afghanistan and helped organize Arab mujahadeen, creating Maktab al-Khadamat (MAK), to resist the Soviets. In 1989, as the Soviets withdrew, MAK was transformed into Al Qaeda, as a «rapid reaction force» in jihad against governments across the Muslim world. Under guidance of Dr. Ayman al-Zawahiri, Osama became more radical. In 1996, bin Laden issued his first fatwa which called for «American soldiers to get out of Saudi Arabia». A second fatwa, issued by bin Laden in 1998, «directed his followers to kill Americans anywhere». In the fatwa, bin Laden outlined his objections to American foreign policy towards Israel, as well as the continued presence of American troops in Saudi Arabia after the Gulf War.

As media covered the 9/11 attacks unfolding, many quickly speculated that bin Laden was behind the attacks. Within hours of the attacks, the FBI was able to determine the names and in many cases details such as dates of birth, known and/or possible residences, visa status, and specific identity of the suspected pilots and hijackers. Few had made any attempt to disguise their names on flight and credit card records, and they were some of the few people of Arabic descent on the flights. Mohamed Atta's luggage, which did not make the connection from his Portland flight onto American Airlines Flight 11, contained papers that revealed the identity of all 19 hijackers, and other important clues

about their plans, motives, and backgrounds. On the day of the attacks, the National Security Agency intercepted communications that pointed to Osama bin Laden, as did German intelligence agencies.

The *National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States* was formed by the US government and was commonly called the 9/11 Commission. It released its report on July 22, 2004, concluding that the attacks were conceived and implemented by members of al-Qaeda. The Commission stated that «9/11 plotters eventually spent somewhere between \$ 400,000 and \$ 500,000 to plan and conduct their attack, but that the specific origin of the funds used to execute the attacks remained unknown.» To date, only peripheral figures have been tried or convicted in connection with the attacks. Bin Laden has not yet been formally indicted for the attacks.

Nineteen men boarded the four planes, five each on American Airlines Flight 11, United Airlines Flight 175 and American Airlines Flight 77, four on United Airlines Flight 93. Fifteen of the attackers were from Saudi Arabia, two from the United Arab Emirates, one from Egypt, and one from Lebanon.

The group consisted of six core organizers, which included the four pilots, and thirteen others. Unlike many stereotypes of hijackers or terrorists, most of the attackers were educated and came from well-to-do backgrounds.

On September 27, 2001, the FBI released photos of the 19 hijackers, along with information about the possible nationalities and aliases of many. The FBI investigation into the September 11, 2001 attacks, code named operation PENTTBOM, was the largest and most complex investigation in the history of the FBI, involving over 7,000 special agents. The US government determined that al-Qaeda, headed by Osama bin Laden, bore responsibility for the attacks, with the FBI stating that evidence linking Al-Qaeda and bin Laden to the attacks of September 11 is clear and irrefutable. The Government of the UK reached the same conclusion, regarding Al Qaeda and Osama bin Laden's culpability for the September 11, 2001 attacks.

Osama bin Laden's declaration of a holy war against the United States, and a Fatwa signed by bin Laden and others calling for the killing of American civilians in 1998, are seen by many as evidence of his motivation to commit such acts.

Bin Laden initially denied, but later admitted involvement in the incidents. On September 16, 2001, bin Laden denied any involvement with the attacks by reading a statement which was broadcast by Qatar's Al Jazeera satellite channel: «*I stress that I have not carried out this act, which appears to have been carried out by individuals with their own motivation.*» This denial was broadcast on U. S. news networks and worldwide.



In November 2001, U. S. forces recovered a videotape from a destroyed house in Jalalabad, Afghanistan, in which Osama bin Laden is talking to Khaled

al-Harbi. In the tape, bin Laden admits foreknowledge of the attacks. The tape was broadcast on various news networks from December 13, 2001.

On December 27, 2001, a second bin Laden video was released.



In the video, he stated «Terrorism against America deserves to be praised because it was a response to injustice, aimed at forcing America to stop its support for Israel, which kills our people,» but he stopped short of admitting responsibility for the attacks.

Shortly before the U. S. presidential election in 2004, in a taped statement, bin Laden publicly acknowledged al-Qaeda's involvement in the attacks on the U. S, and admitted his direct link to the attacks. He said that the attacks were carried out because, «*We are a free people who do not accept injustice, and we want to regain the freedom of our nation.*»

International reaction

The attacks had major global political ramifications. They were denounced by mainstream media and governments worldwide, with the headline of France's *Le Monde* newspaper summing up the international mood of sympathy: «We Are All Americans» (*Nous sommes tous Américains*). The most publicized exception was that some Palestinians celebrated jubilantly upon hearing about 9/11. There was a report by a journalist about public demonstrations of enthusiasm for the attacks conducted by Chinese students in Beijing, China during the night after the attacks. Although the journalist was not in China on the day of 9/11, he reported the event on the 5th anniversary of 9/11 based on accounts he had learned from his sources. Leaders in most Middle Eastern countries, including Afghanistan, condemned the attacks. Iraq was a notable exception, with an immediate official statement that «the American cowboys are reaping the fruit of their crimes against humanity.»

Approximately one month after the attacks, the United States led a broad coalition of international forces in the removal of the Taliban regime for harboring the al-Qaeda organization. The Pakistani authorities moved decisively to align themselves with the United States in a war against the Taliban and al-Qaeda. Pakistan provided the U. S. a number of military airports and bases for its attack on the Taliban regime and arrested over 600 supposed al-Qaeda members, whom it handed over to the U. S.

Numerous countries, including the UK, India, Australia, France, Germany, Indonesia, China, Canada, Russia, Pakistan, Jordan, Mauritius, Uganda and Zimbabwe introduced «anti-terrorism» legislation and froze the bank accounts of businesses and individuals they suspected of having al-Qaeda ties.

Law enforcement and intelligence agencies in a number of countries, including Italy, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines arrested people they labeled terrorist suspects for the stated purpose of breaking up militant cells around the world. In the U. S., this aroused some controversy, as critics such as the Bill of Rights Defense Committee argued that traditional restrictions on federal surveillance (e. g. COINTELPRO's monitoring of public meetings) were «dismantled» by the USA PATRIOT Act; civil liberty organizations such as the American Civil Liberties Union and Liberty argued that certain civil rights protections were also being circumvented.

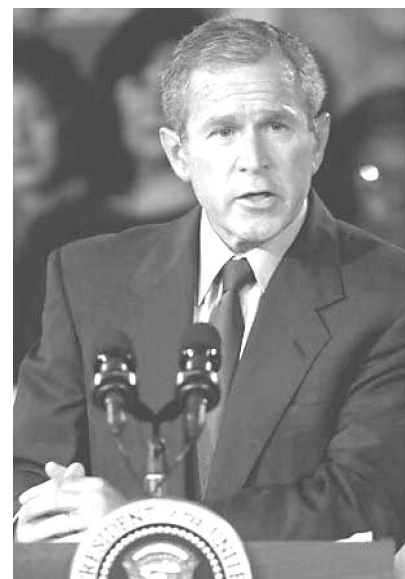
The United States set up a detention center at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to hold what they termed «illegal enemy combatants». The legitimacy of these detentions has been questioned by, among others, the European Parliament, the Organization of American States, and Amnesty International.



Public response

The 9/11 attacks had immediate and overwhelming effects upon the United States population. Gratitude toward uniformed public-safety workers (dubbed «first responders»), and especially toward firefighters, was widely expressed in light of both the drama of the risks taken on the scene and the high death toll among the workers. Many police officers and rescue workers elsewhere in the country took leaves of absence to travel to New York City to assist in the grim process of recovering bodies from the twisted remnants of the Twin Towers. Blood donations also saw a surge in the weeks after 9/11.

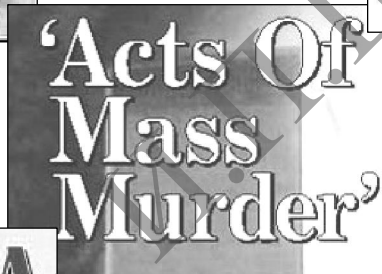
Numerous incidents of harassment and hate crimes were reported against Middle Easterners and other «Middle Eastern-looking» people, particularly Sikhs, due to the fact that Sikh males usually wear turbans, which are stereotypically associated with Muslims in the US. There were reports of verbal abuse, attacks on mosques and other religious buildings (including the firebombing of a Hindu temple) and assaults on people, including one murder; Balbir Singh Sodhi was fatally shot on September 15. He, like others, was a Sikh who was mistaken for a Muslim.



Following the attacks, George W. Bush's job approval rating soared to 86%. On September 20, 2001, the U. S. president spoke before the nation and a joint session of the US Congress, regarding the events of that day, the intervening nine days of rescue and recovery efforts, and his intent in response to those events. In addition, the highly visible role played by New York City mayor Rudy Giuliani won him high praise nationally and in New York.

WRITING

1. Below are some headlines from the newspapers. Choose one of the headlines and write an article dealing with the events of September 11, 2002.



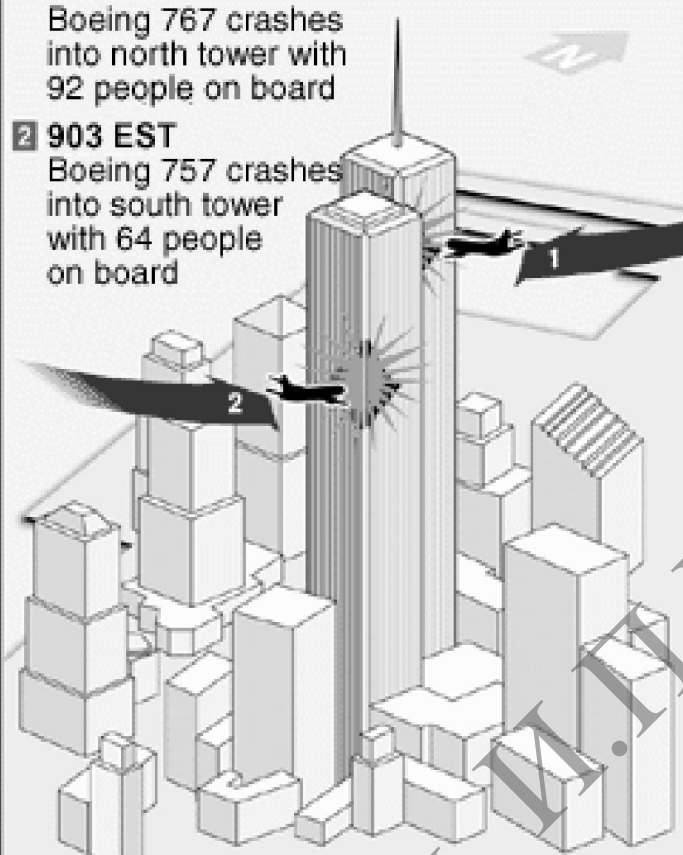
2. Work in two Groups. Each group gets a picture that contains some information on the 9/11 terrorist attack. Write a paragraph, using all the information you have in the picture. Compare the paragraphs.


GROUP 1

DESTRUCTION OF NEW YORK'S LANDMARK TOWERS

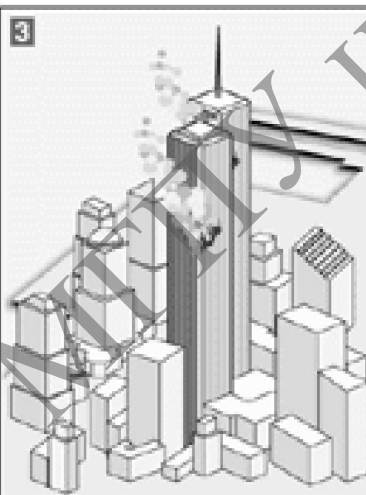
1 845 EST
Boeing 767 crashes into north tower with 92 people on board

2 903 EST
Boeing 757 crashes into south tower with 64 people on board



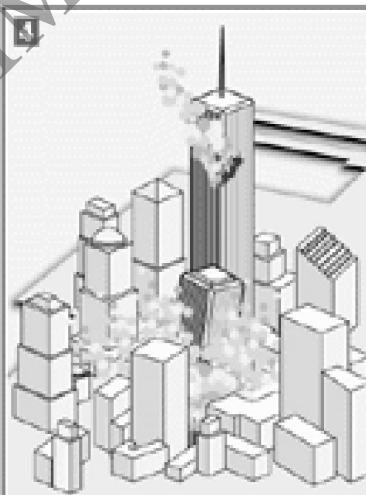


3



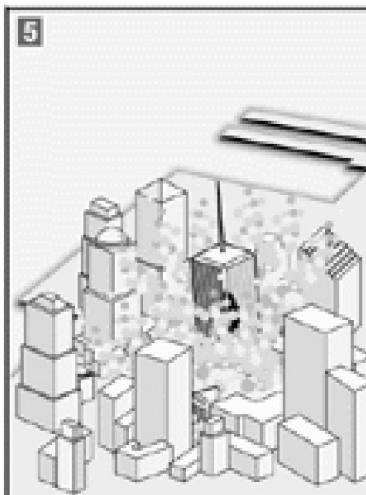
Emergency services move in to evacuate as debris spills onto streets below

4




1000 EST
South tower collapses covering streets with tons of debris

5



1028 GMT
North tower collapses less than an hour later

REUTERS 

GROUP 2

Anatomy of an Attack

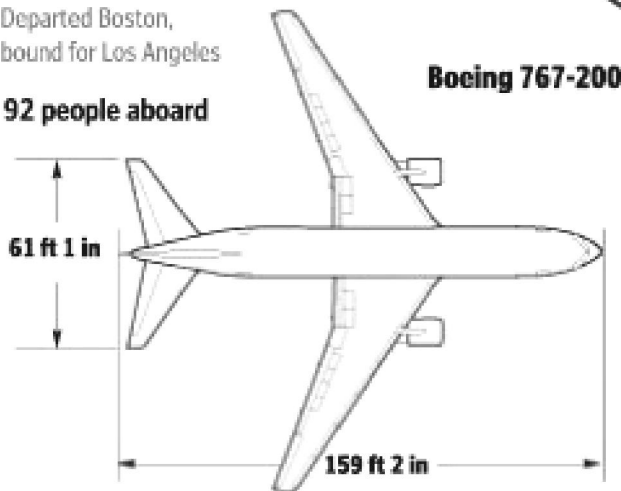
8:45 a.m.

First plane crashes into North Tower

American Airlines Flight 11

Departed Boston,
bound for Los Angeles

92 people aboard



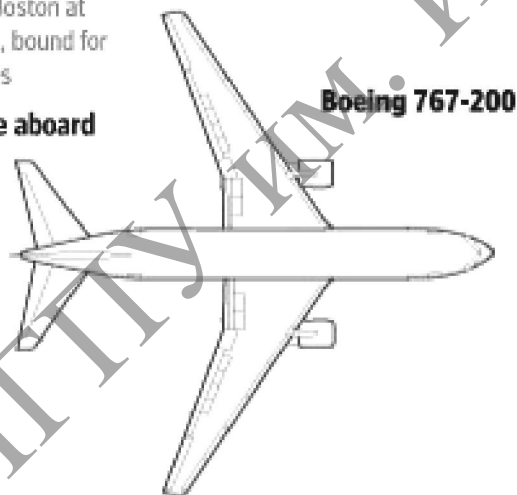
9:05 a.m.

Second plane crashes into South Tower

United Airlines Flight 175

Departed Boston at
7:58 a.m., bound for
Los Angeles

65 people aboard



Facts about the World Trade Center

- * For one year, the tallest building in the world
- * Center has its own ZIP code
- * Office spaces had no interior columns
- * Occupancy rate was 98percent
- * Each tower had 110 floors rising 1,353 feet
- * Each tower had 21,800 windows
- * The building had three vertical zones

9:50 a.m. South Tower collapses

10:30 a.m. North Tower collapses

GRAPHIC BY BRIAN CORDYACK—WASHINGTONPOST.COM

***President's Address to the Nation
The Fifth Anniversary of September 11, 2001
Remembering 9/11***

9:01 p. m. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good evening. Five years ago, this date – September the 11th – was seared into America's memory. Nineteen men attacked us with a barbarity unequaled in our history. They murdered people of all colors, creeds, and nationalities – and made war upon the entire free world. Since that day, America and her allies have taken the offensive in a war unlike any we have fought



before. Today, we are safer, but we are not yet safe. On this solemn night, I've asked for some of your time to discuss the nature of the threat still before us, what we are doing to protect our nation, and the building of a more hopeful Middle East that holds the key to peace for America and the world.

On 9/11, our nation saw the face of evil. Yet on that awful day, we also witnessed something distinctly American: ordinary citizens rising to the occasion, and responding with extraordinary acts of courage. We saw courage in office workers who were trapped on the high floors of burning skyscrapers – and called home so that their last words to their families would be of comfort and love. We saw courage in passengers aboard Flight 93, who recited the 23rd Psalm – and then charged the cockpit. And we saw courage in the Pentagon staff who made it out of the flames and smoke – and ran back in to answer cries for help. On this day, we remember the innocent who lost their lives – and we pay tribute to those who gave their lives so that others might live.

For many of our citizens, the wounds of that morning are still fresh. I've met firefighters and police officers who choke up at the memory of fallen comrades. I've stood with families gathered on a grassy field in Pennsylvania, who take bittersweet pride in loved ones who refused to be victims – and gave America our first victory in the war on terror. I've sat beside young mothers with children who are now five years old – and still long for the daddies who will never cradle them in their arms. Out of this suffering, we resolve to honor every man and woman lost. And we seek their lasting memorial in a safer and more hopeful world.

Since the horror of 9/11, we've learned a great deal about the enemy. We have learned that they are evil and kill without mercy – but not without purpose. We have learned that they form a global network of extremists who are driven by a perverted vision of Islam – a totalitarian ideology that hates freedom, rejects tolerance, and despises all dissent. And we have learned that their goal is to build a radical Islamic empire where women are prisoners in their

homes, men are beaten for missing prayer meetings, and terrorists have a safe haven to plan and launch attacks on America and other civilized nations. The war against this enemy is more than a military conflict. It is the decisive ideological struggle of the 21st century, and the calling of our generation.

Our nation is being tested in a way that we have not been since the start of the Cold War. We saw what a handful of our enemies can do with box-cutters and plane tickets. We hear their threats to launch even more terrible attacks on our people. And we know that if they were able to get their hands on weapons of mass destruction, they would use them against us. We face an enemy determined to bring death and suffering into our homes. America did not ask for this war, and every American wishes it were over. So do I. But the war is not over – and it will not be over until either we or the extremists emerge victorious. If we do not defeat these enemies now, we will leave our children to face a Middle East overrun by terrorist states and radical dictators armed with nuclear weapons. We are in a war that will set the course for this new century – and determine the destiny of millions across the world.

For America, 9/11 was more than a tragedy – it changed the way we look at the world. On September the 11th, we resolved that we would go on the offense against our enemies, and we would not distinguish between the terrorists and those who harbor or support them. So we helped drive the Taliban from power in Afghanistan. We put al Qaeda on the run, and killed or captured most of those who planned the 9/11 attacks, including the man believed to be the mastermind, Khalid Sheik Mohammed. He and other suspected terrorists have been questioned by the Central Intelligence Agency, and they provided valuable information that has helped stop attacks in America and across the world. Now these men have been transferred to Guantanamo Bay, so they can be held to account for their actions. Osama bin Laden and other terrorists are still in hiding. Our message to them is clear: No matter how long it takes, America will find you, and we will bring you to justice.

On September the 11th, we learned that America must confront threats before they reach our shores, whether those threats come from terrorist networks or terrorist states. I'm often asked why we're in Iraq when Saddam Hussein was not responsible for the 9/11 attacks. The answer is that the regime of Saddam Hussein was a clear threat. My administration, the Congress, and the United Nations saw the threat – and after 9/11, Saddam's regime posed a risk that the world could not afford to take. The world is safer because Saddam Hussein is no longer in power. And now the challenge is to help the Iraqi people build a democracy that fulfills the dreams of the nearly 12 million Iraqis who came out to vote in free elections last December.

Al Qaeda and other extremists from across the world have come to Iraq to stop the rise of a free society in the heart of the Middle East. They have joined the remnants of Saddam's regime and other armed groups to foment sectarian violence and drive us out. Our enemies in Iraq are tough and they are

committed – but so are Iraqi and coalition forces. We're adapting to stay ahead of the enemy, and we are carrying out a clear plan to ensure that a democratic Iraq succeeds.

We're training Iraqi troops so they can defend their nation. We're helping Iraq's unity government grow in strength and serve its people. We will not leave until this work is done. Whatever mistakes have been made in Iraq, the worst mistake would be to think that if we pulled out, the terrorists would leave us alone. They will not leave us alone. They will follow us. The safety of America depends on the outcome of the battle in the streets of Baghdad. Osama bin Laden calls this fight «the Third World War» – and he says that victory for the terrorists in Iraq will mean America's «defeat and disgrace forever.» If we yield Iraq to men like bin Laden, our enemies will be emboldened; they will gain a new safe haven; they will use Iraq's resources to fuel their extremist movement. We will not allow this to happen. America will stay in the fight. Iraq will be a free nation, and a strong ally in the war on terror.

We can be confident that our coalition will succeed because the Iraqi people have been steadfast in the face of unspeakable violence. And we can be confident in victory because of the skill and resolve of America's Armed Forces. Every one of our troops is a volunteer, and since the attacks of September the 11th, more than 1,6 million Americans have stepped forward to put on our nation's uniform. In Iraq, Afghanistan, and other fronts in the war on terror, the men and women of our military are making great sacrifices to keep us safe. Some have suffered terrible injuries – and nearly 3,000 have given their lives. America cherishes their memory. We pray for their families. And we will never back down from the work they have begun.

We also honor those who toil day and night to keep our homeland safe, and we are giving them the tools they need to protect our people. We've created the Department of Homeland Security. We have torn down the wall that kept law enforcement and intelligence from sharing information. We've tightened security at our airports and seaports and borders, and we've created new programs to monitor enemy bank records and phone calls. Thanks to the hard work of our law enforcement and intelligence professionals, we have broken up terrorist cells in our midst and saved American lives.

Five years after 9/11, our enemies have not succeeded in launching another attack on our soil, but they've not been idle. Al Qaeda and those inspired by its hateful ideology have carried out terrorist attacks in more than two dozen nations. And just last month, they were foiled in a plot to blow up passenger planes headed for the United States. They remain determined to attack America and kill our citizens – and we are determined to stop them. We'll continue to give the men and women who protect us every resource and legal authority they need to do their jobs.

In the first days after the 9/11 attacks I promised to use every element of national power to fight the terrorists, wherever we find them. One of the

strongest weapons in our arsenal is the power of freedom. The terrorists fear freedom as much as they do our firepower. They are thrown into panic at the sight of an old man pulling the election lever, girls enrolling in schools, or families worshiping God in their own traditions. They know that given a choice, people will choose freedom over their extremist ideology. So their answer is to deny people this choice by raging against the forces of freedom and moderation. This struggle has been called a clash of civilizations. In truth, it is a struggle for civilization. We are fighting to maintain the way of life enjoyed by free nations. And we're fighting for the possibility that good and decent people across the Middle East can raise up societies based on freedom and tolerance and personal dignity.

We are now in the early hours of this struggle between tyranny and freedom. Amid the violence, some question whether the people of the Middle East want their freedom, and whether the forces of moderation can prevail. For 60 years, these doubts guided our policies in the Middle East. And then, on a bright September morning, it became clear that the calm we saw in the Middle East was only a mirage. Years of pursuing stability to promote peace had left us with neither. So we changed our policies, and committed America's influence in the world to advancing freedom and democracy as the great alternatives to repression and radicalism.

With our help, the people of the Middle East are now stepping forward to claim their freedom. From Kabul to Baghdad to Beirut, there are brave men and women risking their lives each day for the same freedoms that we enjoy. And they have one question for us: Do we have the confidence to do in the Middle East what our fathers and grandfathers accomplished in Europe and Asia? By standing with democratic leaders and reformers, by giving voice to the hopes of decent men and women, we're offering a path away from radicalism. And we are enlisting the most powerful force for peace and moderation in the Middle East: the desire of millions to be free.

Across the broader Middle East, the extremists are fighting to prevent such a future. Yet America has confronted evil before, and we have defeated it – sometimes at the cost of thousands of good men in a single battle. When Franklin Roosevelt vowed to defeat two enemies across two oceans, he could not have foreseen D-Day and Iwo Jima – but he would not have been surprised at the outcome. When Harry Truman promised American support for free peoples resisting Soviet aggression, he could not have foreseen the rise of the Berlin Wall – but he would not have been surprised to see it brought down. Throughout our history, America has seen liberty challenged, and every time, we have seen liberty triumph with sacrifice and determination.

At the start of this young century, America looks to the day when the people of the Middle East leave the desert of despotism for the fertile gardens of liberty, and resume their rightful place in a world of peace and prosperity. We look to the day when the nations of that region recognize their greatest

resource is not the oil in the ground, but the talent and creativity of their people. We look to the day when moms and dads throughout the Middle East see a future of hope and opportunity for their children. And when that good day comes, the clouds of war will part, the appeal of radicalism will decline, and we will leave our children with a better and safer world.

On this solemn anniversary, we rededicate ourselves to this cause. Our nation has endured trials, and we face a difficult road ahead. Winning this war will require the determined efforts of a unified country, and we must put aside our differences and work together to meet the test that history has given us. We will defeat our enemies. We will protect our people. And we will lead the 21st century into a shining age of human liberty.

Earlier this year, I traveled to the United States Military Academy. I was there to deliver the commencement address to the first class to arrive at West Point after the attacks of September the 11th. That day I met a proud mom named RoseEllen Dowdell. She was there to watch her son, Patrick, accept his commission in the finest Army the world has ever known. A few weeks earlier, RoseEllen had watched her other son, James, graduate from the Fire Academy in New York City. On both these days, her thoughts turned to someone who was not there to share the moment: her husband, Kevin Dowdell. Kevin was one of the 343 firefighters who rushed to the burning towers of the World Trade Center on September the 11th – and never came home. His sons lost their father that day, but not the passion for service he instilled in them. Here is what RoseEllen says about her boys: «As a mother, I cross my fingers and pray all the time for their safety – but as worried as I am, I'm also proud, and I know their dad would be, too.»

Our nation is blessed to have young Americans like these – and we will need them. Dangerous enemies have declared their intention to destroy our way of life. They're not the first to try, and their fate will be the same as those who tried before. Nine-Eleven showed us why. The attacks were meant to bring us to our knees, and they did, but not in the way the terrorists intended. Americans united in prayer, came to the aid of neighbors in need, and resolved that our enemies would not have the last word. The spirit of our people is the source of America's strength. And we go forward with trust in that spirit, confidence in our purpose, and faith in a loving God who made us to be free.

Thank you, and may God bless you.

DISCUSSION

What problems did the President raise in his speech?

Do you think they are possible to be solved by one nation only?

War on Terror

- ✓ *Are there any wars going on in the world nowadays?*
- ✓ *What military conflicts are on TV news every day?*
- ✓ *What do you think the term «War on Terror» mean?*
- ✓ *Look at the table below and read the information on the War of Terror.*
- ✓ *When did it start?*
- ✓ *Why did it start?*
- ✓ *Can we call it a world war?*

Date: October 7, 2001 –	
Location: Middle East, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Horn of Africa, United States, more...	
Causus belli: September 11, 2001 attacks	
Result: Conflict ongoing	
Combatants	
Participants in operations United States, United Kingdom, Israel, Canada, Australia, Poland, Netherlands, Iraq, Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Algeria.	Targets of operations al-Qaeda, Taliban, Islamic Courts Union, Waziristan, Hezbollah, Hamas, al-Qaeda in Iraq, Mahdi Army, Abu Sayyaf, Jemaah Islamiyah.
Casualties	
Military casualties only ~25,500 dead, ~51,600 Injured	Military casualties only ~35,300–52,000 dead

Now read the text and answer the following questions:

1. *Why is it called the War on Terror?*
2. *Why did it start?*
3. *Who started it?*
4. *What rights did the «Authorization for Use of Military Force» give to America?*
5. *How many wars were there and are still going on within the War of Terror?*
6. *Why do many people criticize the War on Terror?*

The **War on Terror** (also known as the **War on Terrorism**) is a campaign initiated by the United States government under President George W. Bush which includes various military, political, and legal actions ostensibly taken to «curb the spread of terrorism,» following the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States. The War on Terror was authorized by the United States Congress under the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Terrorists passed on September 18, 2001. Both the phrase «War on Terror» and the policies it denotes have been a source of ongoing controversy, as critics argue it has been used to justify unilateral preemptive war, perpetual war, human rights abuses, and other violations of international law.

The phrase «War on Terrorism» was first widely used by the Western press to refer to the attempts by Russian and European governments, and eventually the U. S. government, to stop attacks by anarchists against international political leaders. Many of the anarchists described themselves as «Terrorists,» and the term had a positive valence for them at the time.

Terrorist organizations carried out attacks on the U. S. and its allies throughout the latter part of the 20th century, prompting occasional military responses. Following the 1998 embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania, United States President Bill Clinton launched Operation Infinite Reach, a bombing campaign in Sudan and Afghanistan against targets associated with al-Qaeda. In October of 2000 the USS Cole bombing occurred, followed by the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. The latter attacks created an immediate demand throughout the United States for a response.

On September 18, 2001, the 107th United States Congress passed the «Authorization for Use of Military Force» (Public law 107–40), which states «That the President is authorized to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001 [...]» This is the authorization for the War in Afghanistan, and has also been used as justification for other operations, domestic and international.

The invasion of Afghanistan is seen as the first action of this war, and initially involved forces from the United States, the UK, and the Afghan Northern Alliance.

After the Taliban rejected an ultimatum to turn over the al-Qaeda operatives in Afghanistan, the United States and NATO allies began airstrikes against Taliban and al-Qaeda targets on October 7, 2001. The Afghan Northern Alliance and allied militia, aided by elements of the United States Special forces, began a ground offensive that succeeded in capturing most of Afghanistan by early 2002. While operations continued in Afghanistan, the campaign was expanded into the Philippines, where United States Special Forces assisted the Philippine army against elements of al-Qaeda, Jemaah Islamiyah, and Abu Sayyaf. It was expanded further into the Horn of Africa, where NATO allies began training Ethiopian and Djiboutian armed forces in anti-terror and counter-insurgency methods.

On March 20, 2003, the USA, UK, and a coalition expanded the campaign into Iraq, seeking to topple Saddam Hussein for his alleged possession of Weapons of Mass Destruction and state sponsorship of terror. By May 1, they had succeeded in doing so, though an insurgency developed supported by al-Qaeda and other militant elements. Likewise, the Taliban insurgency continued in Afghanistan, and their frequent border crossings into Pakistan prompted the nation to expand the campaign further into Waziristan in 2004, to remove Taliban and al-Qaeda elements.

Iraq

Iraq had been listed as a State Sponsor of Terror by the United States since 1990, and maintained poor relations with the USA since the Gulf War. Tensions were high throughout the 1990s, with the USA launching Operation Desert Fox against Iraq in 1998 after it failed to meet demands of «unconditional cooperation» in weapons inspections. After the September 11 attacks, the U. S. government claimed that Iraq was a threat to the United States because Iraq could begin to use its alleged Weapons of Mass Destruction to aid terrorist groups.

The George W. Bush administration called for the United Nations Security Council to send weapons inspectors to Iraq to find and destroy alleged weapons of mass destruction and for a UNSC resolution. UNSC Resolution 1441 was passed unanimously, which offered Iraq «*a final opportunity to comply with its*



disarmament obligations» or face «serious consequences.» Saddam Hussein subsequently allowed UN inspectors to access Iraqi sites, while the U. S. government continued to assert that Iraq was being obstructionist. In October 2002, the United States Congress authorized the president to use force if necessary to disarm Iraq in order to «*prosecute the war on terrorism.*» After failing to overcome opposition from France, Russia, and China against a UNSC resolution that would sanction the use of force against Iraq, and before the UN weapons inspectors had completed their inspections which were deemed to be fruitless by the U. S. because of Iraq's alleged deception, the United States assembled a «Coalition of the Willing» composed of nations who pledged support for a war against Iraq. On March 20th, 2003, the invasion of Iraq was launched in what the Bush Administration said were the «serious consequences» spoken of in UNSC Resolution 1441.

Saddam Hussein's regime was quickly toppled and on May 1, 2003, George W. Bush stated major combat operations in Iraq had ended and claimed victory against it. But the war continued on as an insurgency against the U. S.-led coalition forces and the Iraqi police units and governing structures they installed. Elements of the insurgency are led by Sunni loyalists, who are Iraqi nationalists and pan-Arabists. Some insurgency leaders are Islamists and see themselves as fighting a religious war to liberate Iraq of foreign non-Muslim occupiers and their Iraqi collaborators.

Lebanon

In July 2006, following the killing of three Israeli soldiers and the taking prisoner of two more by Hezbollah, Israel invaded southern Lebanon, intent on the destruction of Hezbollah. The conflict lasted over a month and caused the deaths of between 845 and 1,300 Lebanese and 163 Israelis (119 military and 44 civilian) and wounding thousands more Israelis and Lebanese. Both the Lebanese government (including Hezbollah) and the Israeli government have agreed to the terms of the ceasefire agreement created by the United Nations that began at 0500 on August 14, 2006. While the conflict is associated with the longer running Arab-Israeli conflict, prior to the declaration of the ceasefire, Israel stated it was fighting a war against terror, the U. S. government stated the conflict was also a front in the «War on Terror» and President Bush reiterated it in a speech the day the ceasefire came into effect.

Criticism of the War on Terror

Both the phrase «War on Terrorism» and the policies it denotes have been a source of ongoing controversy, as critics argue it has been used to justify unilateral preemptive war, perpetual war, human rights abuses, and other violations of international law. Opponents have also heavily criticized the Iraq War, and USA PATRIOT Act. Criticism of the War on Terrorism addresses the issues, morals, ethics, efficiency, economics, and other questions surrounding the War on Terrorism. Arguments are also made against the phrase itself, calling it a misnomer.

The notion of a «war» against «terrorism» has proven highly contentious, with critics charging that it has been exploited by participating governments to pursue long-standing policy objectives, reduce civil liberties, and infringe upon human rights. Some argue that the term war is not appropriate in this context (as in War on Drugs), since they believe there is no tangible enemy, and that it is unlikely international terrorism can be brought to an end by means of war. Others note that «terrorism» is not an enemy, but a tactic; calling it a «war on terror,» obscures differences between conflicts. For example, anti-occupation insurgents and international jihadists. Some have also alleged that the tactics used are counterproductive to the goals. The U. S. media has also received criticism for its coverage of the War on Terrorism. The Bush administration's use of the War on Terrorism to justify the invasion of Iraq has been particularly controversial, as the link asserted between al-Qaeda and Saddam Hussein was disproved, even by Bin Laden himself. In 2007, Presidential-hopeful, John Edwards, called the War on Terror a «bumper sticker, not a plan».

In 2002, strong majorities supported the U. S.-led War on Terrorism in Britain, France, Germany, Japan, India, and Russia. By 2006, supporters of the effort were in the minority in Britain (49%), France (43%), Germany (47%), and Japan (26%). Although a majority of Russians still supported the War on Terrorism, that majority had decreased by 21%. Whereas 63% of the Spanish population supported the War on Terrorism in 2003, only 19% of the population indicated support in 2006. 19% of the Chinese population supports the War on Terrorism, and less than a fifth of the populations of Turkey, Egypt, and Jordan support the effort. However, a major exception is India, where the support for the War on Terrorism has been stable. Andrew Kohut, speaking to the U. S. House Committee on Foreign Affairs, noted that, according to the Pew Center polls conducted in 2004, «majorities or pluralities in seven of the nine countries surveyed said the U. S.-led war on terrorism was not really a sincere effort to reduce international terrorism. This was true not only in Muslim countries such as Morocco and Turkey, but in France and Germany as well. The true purpose of the war on terrorism, according to these skeptics, is U. S. control of Middle East oil and U. S. domination of the world.»

PROJECT

Look through the latest newspapers and watch the news on TV. What information do they give on the wars in the modern world? Make a review of the latest military actions.





UNIT 8

PEACE ON THE EARTH

Read the composition and say whether you agree with the point of view expressed in it.

Peace on the earth

«I want to live and not to die». These words from one poem clearly show that the dream of all the peoples of the world is peace. We Belarusians as nobody else know the price we paid in the Great Patriotic War where every fourth citizen was killed and a lot of towns, cities and villages were destroyed and burnt. My generation knows about wars only from books, TV screens and veterans' stories. We are lucky to live in a peaceful country, to learn and to enjoy life.

From my point of view the problem of war is the most urgent nowadays due to the invention of new high technological weapons and weapons of mass destruction. It is extremely important to bear in mind that the only horrible thing which will ever happen, is the Third World War.

Some years ago we watched the war in Yugoslavia when bridges, cities and villages were bombed and there were a lot of wounded and killed children, women and old people. And lately the American troops have bombed Iraq. We saw blood and tears on the faces of innocent children. It was horrible. Wars are counterproductive and useless. A war has no explanation. I think why wars start. According to history, wars can start because of the territory division, problems of religion, envy, misunderstanding between diplomats. However, there are many other reasons why a war starts. The main idea is that people do not usually understand the causes of war and don't understand its reasons because politicians usually decide whether the war should start or not. And now some politicians and newspapers say that a new war will probably be unleashed by the USA in Syria, Iran and North Korea. Chechnya, Afghanistan, Israel and other regions are still suffering from terrorists. People all over the world fight against wars and we saw a lot of meetings of protest against the war in Iraq.

But it seems to me that not everything was done by the UNO (United Nations Organization) to stop that aggressive war. As a result of it the world has lost a lot of valuable historical treasures which were destroyed during the war, thousands of people were killed. And now the people of Iraq are suffering of diseases, chaos and even hunger. This war hasn't brought a better life for the people.

We want to live peacefully and solve all problems in a peaceful way not with the help of weapons.

We need peace to live, to love, to get married and to give birth to children. Every person lives only once, so he has the right to enjoy life.

Let's hope there will be the time when people will understand all the uselessness of war. In conclusion, I would like to say «my generation votes for peace».

THE IMMORALITY OF WAR

War is an armed clash between nations because of **hostility** or military conflicts. In simple words, war is fighting between two sides. War, in my opinion, is useless because of its damaging results, which will be talked about in this paper.

It brings suffering and death. **Under no circumstance** is war moral, even in cases of self-defence. There are just other ways to solve problems. **Peace treaties** are an easy way to end war. In a peace treaty, it is easy to settle the differences and **come up with an agreement** that both sides can decide on. That way the solution can be a compromise and problems will be fixed. Often it happens when one side can't agree so they decide that war is the only solution. Wars are begun with many different reasons: land conflicts, religious disagreements, and independence conflicts. This is a story about my grandfather's experience in World War II. It was horrifying and gruesome, but the story is not as bad as it was in real life.

In 1941, my grandfather, Mike Sabetai, was taken from his home by the Nazis, with 17 members of his family. He was taken to a war camp where he and others divide into groups. There were groups of people who could use their occupations to help them survive. If you weren't put in one of these groups, you were immediately brought to a **gas chamber**. There you would wait and be killed by gas. Luckily my grandfather was a barber. He used his skill as a tool to stay alive.

Everyone would be woken at 5:00 a. m. and they would have to carry heavy things and run for miles. Then they would come back and do labour work. One normal torturous morning, my grandfather was going about his business and doing his work. Suddenly his name was called; he was to be brought to the chamber. He thought that it was the end. He followed a Nazi to the chambers. He was in a line with about six people. Suddenly a Nazi came running and yelling not to let Mike die because he gave good haircuts. My grandfather was saved. He still had his normal routine of having to do his morning work, though. In 1944, my grandfather was finally saved. He went back home to Greece

where he met my grandmother, who also had a story that goes like his story. My grandfather returned home to find out none of the 17 members of his family were still alive. He lost his wife and 2 kids. His parents and brothers and sister were also dead. He lost everything and had nothing to live for. His **trauma** lived throughout his life. A tattoo on his arm always remained there. His hate for Nazis never died. Although he died last year physically, his life really ended in 1941. War was the traumatic dreadful for my grandfather. From this story alone, how is it possible to understand that any human deserves to be treated like this? In the mind of the Nazis, the Jews ruined their lives. Hitler **brainwashed** the Germans in the early to middle 1930s to think that Jews were the cause of all the problems. Although we know that it wasn't true the Nazis believed it. This is what led them to the **holocaust**. Israel made a law that the only people that could be executed were the Nazis that killed Jews in the World War. This law is still being used. This is one example of one war where people, completely innocent, were tortured, killed, and abused for reasons that are **inhumane**. In the minds of the Nazis it was the right thing to do. In my own opinion, war can never be **justifiable**. There are other ways of solving conflicts besides war. If everyone solved their problems with fighting, where would we be now? The Arabs decided that Israel was their land. There are many other times in history when the Arabs have **taken this view**. The 6-day war is an example when Arabs thought they should be rulers of Israel. They fought with Israel. This war still goes on. Although it isn't actually called «war», it is called «terrorism». Terrorism is all over the streets of Israel. People are killed every day. Another reason for war was over government. When the Vietnam War began, South Vietnam fought to be a democratic country. North Vietnam defeated South Vietnam. In this war alone, the United States lost 58,000 soldiers.

Most of these soldiers had family ties, children, wives, parents, and **siblings**.

These soldiers will be missed forever. In Vietnam, there were many bombs. Years after the war ended, soldiers were getting odd cases of diseases. No one knew what it was. Now we know it is something called «agent orange». This is a chemical that was released by the bombs. This chemical made many soldiers **suffer from** pain. In 1939, World War II began. In this war, Nazis wanted **to gain absolute power**. They wanted to control everything. They began with the Jews. They succeeded in killing 6 million. That's 6 million people that **died for no logical reason**. They not only died, they were tortured to their death. There just is no reason for people to have to die like that.

People shouldn't have to die over war, especially women and children. In the 11th and 12th centuries were the Crusades. The European Christians wanted Israel to be the Christian homeland. The Muslims on the other hand,

felt that it was their **holy land** and they didn't have to give it up. Most recently was the Gulf War. Iraq thought that they could just come and take over Kuwait. Kuwait had a very good oil supply, which brought in lots of money. Iraq wanted to come and just take it over. With help from other countries, Kuwait was able to fight them. In this war there were a lot of deaths and there were many people getting sick from all the bombs. People are still getting sick. We saw that many families were **torn apart** because they lost a loved one in the war. Bombs that we didn't know what the effect of them would be were used. In the end we still won't know what the effects are, but there are **cases that come up**, that are very strange. All these cases are examples of the immortality of war. War also results in destruction. Rebuilding cities can cost lots of money. Rebuilding also takes lots of time.

War is immoral for these reasons. There is just no excuse for torture, suffering, and death. Under any circumstance, a person should never ever kill another person.

In conclusion, people should not die because of conflicts between leaders of countries. Death is very traumatizing to a person. There is just no reason for someone to have to die, especially over issues that aren't even worth getting into, like the Gulf War. Iraq didn't gain anything by trying to take over Kuwait. No war has ever **come out positively**.

Language Work

1. *Give English equivalents:*

- 1) to feel ill at ease
- 2) brothers and sisters
- 3) to accept the idea
- 4) for reasons beyond one's control
- 5) a non-aggression pact
- 6) awful, terrible
- 7) enemy

2. *Give antonyms:*

- 1) human
- 2) pleasant, nice
- 3) accused
- 4) peaceful
- 5) to violate a treaty
- 6) to connect, to join
- 7) to lose control over smth
- 8) to end in failure

3. *Insert prepositions:*

1) In a peace treaty, it is easy to settle the differences and come ... an agreement that both sides can decide on.

2) Wars are begun ... many different reasons: land conflicts, religious disagreements, and independence conflicts.

3) This is a story about my grandfather's experience ... World War II.

4) He was ... a line with about six people.

5) His trauma lived ... his life.

6) This is one example of one war where people, completely innocent, were tortured, killed, and abused ... reasons that are inhumane.

7) That's 6 million people that died ... no logical reason.

8) They not only died, they were tortured ... their death.

9) Iraq thought that they could just come and take ... Kuwait.

10) In conclusion, people should not die because of conflicts ... leaders of countries.

11) No war has ever come ... positively.

4. *Make up word combinations and use them in your own sentences:*

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1) to force | increase |
| 2) population | questions |
| 3) continuing | numbers |
| 4) dark | weapons |
| 5) powerful | the enemy |
| 6) to be engulfed | principles |
| 7) awkward | around |
| 8) to look | office |
| 9) atomic | nations |
| 10) moral | by a feeling |
| 11) land | for being engaged in |
| 12) to be arrested | conflicts |

DISCUSSION AND WRITING

✓ *Can a war be moral or justifiable: war for freedom and independence, for example?*

✓ *Can a war be fought in such a way that it doesn't hurt ordinary people?*



Strange Dream

People have always dreamed about a world without wars. The Canadian singer, Ed McCurdy, once had this strange dream.

By Ed McCurdy

Last night I had the strangest dream,
I never dreamed before;
I dreamed the world at last agreed
To put an end to war

I dreamed I saw the biggest room,
The room was full of men,
And papers they were signing said,
They'd never fight again!
And when the papers they all signed,
And millions copies made,
They all joined hands and bowed their heads
And prayers began to pray.

The people in the streets below
Were dancing round and round,
And swords and guns and uniforms,
they scattered on the ground.

Last night I had the strangest dream,
I never dreamed before;
I dreamed the world at last agreed
To put an end to war.

'Speak Out'

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE SHOULD BE ABOLISHED

- ✓ Read the title and say if you agree with the point of view expressed in it.
- ✓ Now read the text and discuss it in two groups using the arguments and counter-arguments to support your idea.

Believe it or not, the Swiss were once a warlike people. There is still evidence of this. To this day, the guards at the Vatican are Swiss. But the Swiss discovered long ago that constant warfare brought them nothing but suffering and poverty. They adopted a policy of neutrality, and while the rest of the world seethed in turmoil, Switzerland, a country with hardly any natural resources, enjoyed peace and prosperity. The rest of the world is still not ready to accept

this simple and obvious solution. Most countries not only maintain permanent armies but require all their young men to do a period compulsory military service. Everybody has a lot to say about the desirability of peace, but no one does anything about it. An obvious thing to do would be to abolish conscription everywhere. This would be the first step towards universal peace.

Some countries, like Britain, have already abandoned peace-time conscription. Unfortunately, they haven't done so for idealistic reasons, but from a simple recognition of the fact that modern warfare is a highly professional business. In the old days, large armies were essential. There was strength in numbers; ordinary soldiers were cannon fodder. But in these days of inter-continental ballistic missiles, of push-button warfare and escalation, unskilled manpower has become redundant. In a mere two years or so, you can't hope to train conscripts in the requirements and conditions of modern warfare. So why bother? Leave it to the professionals!

There are also pressing personal reasons to abolish conscription. It is most unpleasant in times of peace for young men to grow up with the threat of military service looming over their heads. They are deprived of two of the best and most formative years of their lives. Their careers and studies are disrupted and sometimes the whole course of their lives is altered. They spend two years in the armed forces engaged in activities which do not provide them any useful experience with regard to their future work. It can't be even argued that what they learn might prove valuable in a national emergency. When they leave the services, young men quickly forget all the unnecessary information about warfare which they were made to acquire. It is shocking to think that skilled and unskilled men are often nothing more than a source of cheap labour for the military.

Some people argue that military service 'does you good'. 'Two years in the army', you hear people say, 'will knock some sense into him.' The opposite is usually the case. Anyone would resent being pushed about and bullied for two years, all in the name of 'discipline'. The military mind requires uniformity and conformity. People who do not quite fit into this brutal pattern suffer terribly and may even emerge with serious personality disorders. There are many wonderful ways of spending two years. Serving in the armed forces is not one of them!

The argument: key words

1. The Swiss: once a warlike people: Swiss guards, Vatican.
2. The Swiss discovered constant warfare: suffering, poverty.
3. Neutral policy: peace and prosperity.
4. Rest of world hasn't accepted this.
5. Most countries: permanent armies, compulsory military service.
6. First steps to peace: abolish conscription.

7. Some countries (e. g. Britain): abandoned conscription.
8. Not for idealistic reasons: recognition modern warfare is highly professional.
9. No strength in numbers; no need for cannon fodder.
10. Push-button warfare: unskilled manpower redundant.
11. Two years not enough to train conscripts. Leave it to professionals.
12. Personal reasons to abolish conscription.
13. Young men grow up with threat of two years' service; best, most formative years.
14. Careers, studies disrupted; even course of lives altered.
15. Useless experience: not valuable even in national emergency. Men forget what they learnt.
16. Skilled and unskilled men: source of cheap labour.
17. 'Does you good' argument: not true.
18. Young men pushed about, bullied: discipline. Uniformity and conformity.
19. Many suffer terribly; some: personality disorders.
20. Many wonderful ways of spending two years; armed forces not one of them.

The counter-argument: key words

1. Aim of peacetime conscription: national defence.
2. Insistence on conventional (not nuclear) warfare.
3. Therefore possibility of nuclear warfare is reduced.
4. Many examples of conventional warfare in recent times.
5. Two years in armed forces provide valuable experience of men; help a young man to grow.
6. Valuable character training: stress on physical fitness, initiative, etc. a man can discover his abilities and limitations.
7. Helps with careers: many opportunities to study.
8. Helps qualified men to gain first experience in their careers (e. g. doctors, teachers, etc.)
9. Helps unskilled men to acquire skills (e. g. driving, vehicle maintenance, building, etc.)
10. Old-fashioned disciplinary measures not essential in modern armed services.
11. Great spirit of comradeship: morale high.



Tapescript
A Christmas story
Part 1
(gunfire in the background)

A Hey, listen!

B Yeah, they're coppin' it down Railway Wood tonight.

A Nah. Not that. Listen, (singing in the background). What is it?

C Singin' innit?

B It's those Welsh bastards in the next trench.

C That's Jerry, that is.

B Yeah, it is Jerry. It's comin' from over there.

D Sing up, Jerry! Let's 'ear yer! (*Heilige Nacht* in the background)

C Oh nice, weren't it? (clapping)

E (from afar) Tommy? Hello Tommy!

B Eh! E 'eard us!

C 'Ello?

E *Froliche Weihnacht!*

C Eh?

B What?

E Happy Christmas!

ALL Oh! 'Appy Christmas!

F Hey, yeah, it's Christmas!

Part 2

I = Interviewer; GW = Graham Williams; HS = Harold Startin

I That scene from the West End musical of the 1960s '*Oh What a Lovely War!*' is a pretty accurate illustration of the kind of thing that happened in several places on the Western Front on that Christmas Eve of 1914. Listen to the account of someone who was actually there. Graham Williams, a rifleman with the London Rifle Brigade, was on sentry duty that night.

GW On the stroke of 11 o'clock, which by German time was midnight, 'cos they were an hour ahead of us, lights began to appear all along the German trenches, and er ... then people started singing. They started singing *Heilige Nachl.* (stutter) *Silent Night*. So I thought 'Well, this is extraordinary!' And I woke up all the other chaps, and all the other sentries must have done the same thing, to come and see what was going on. They sang this carol right through, and we responded with English Christmas carols, and they replied with German again, and when we came to *Come All Ye Faithful*, they joined in singing, with us (mumble) singing it in Latin, *Acleste Fideles*.

I So by the time you got to that carol, both sides were singing the same carol together?

GW Both singing the same carol together. Then after that, one of the Germans called out. 'Come over and see us. Tommy. Come over and see us!' So I could speak German pretty fluently in those days, so I called back ... I said. 'No. you come over and see us!' I said. '*Nein. kommen ... zuerst kommen Sie hier, Fritx!*' And nobody did come that time, and eventually the lights all burned out. and quietened down and went on with the usual routine for the night. Next morning I was asleep, when I woke up I found everyone was walking out into no-man's land. meeting the Germans, talking to them, and ... (mutter) wonderful scene ... couldn't believe it!

I Further along the line in the perfect weather. Private Harold Startin of the Old Contemptibles was enjoying that morning too. He couldn't speak any German, but that didn't stop him making friends.

HS We were 'Tommy' to them, and they were all 'Fritz' to us. (mumble) They couldn't have been more cordial towards you. All sharing their goodies with you. They were giving us cigars (laughs) about as big as your arm and tobacco.

I Were you frightened at first? Were you suspicious at all? Because these were people ...

HS No!

I ... that you'd been trained to hate, weren't they?

HS No! There was no hatred, we'd got no grudge against them, they'd got no grudge against us. We were ... we were the best of pals, although we were there to kill one another, there were no two ways about that at all. They helped us bury our dead, and we buried our dead with their dead. I've seen many a cross with a German name and number on and a British name and number on. 'In death not divided.'

I Did you do other work during the truce as well? Was it just burying the dead, or were there other things ...

GW Oh, there was strengthening the trenches, borrowing their tools ...

I You actually borrowed German tools to strengthen your trenches?

HS We borrowed German tools. They ... then ... they'd come and help you strengthen your defences against them.

Part 3

I = Interviewer; HS = Harold Startin

I Not only was the truce more extensive than anyone has realized before, it also lasted much longer than has been believed until now. In some areas, the war started up again on New Year's Day, but in the part of the line where Harold Startin was, the truce lasted a lot longer than that.

HS Ours, it went on for six weeks. You can read in the history books about Sir John French, when he heard of it, he were all against it. But our truce went on for six weeks. And the Württemberg Regiment, they got relieved before

we did, and they told us they thought it we' the Prussian Guards goin' to relieve them, and (stutter) if it was, we should hear three rifle shots at intervals, and if we only heard three shots we should know that the Prussian Guards, that we' opposite us then, and we'd got to keep down.

I Because they would be fiercer than ...

HS Yes!

I ... than the Württembergers?

HS Yes!

I Can you remember particular Germans that you spoke to? Over six weeks you must have made friends?

HS I spoke to one. Otto comes from Stuttgart, as 'as been over to England to see me.

I So you made friends during the truce and kept in touch after the war?

HS Made friends during the truce, and friends after.

Part 4

I = Interviewer; MB = Malcolm Brown

I By early February 1915, the truce was over. Two people, Malcolm Brown and Shirley Seaton, wrote a book about the Christmas Truce, determined that this should be an event that should not be forgotten.

MB This was the f ... the first year of the first total war, a war which has become legendary for its viciousness and brutality. And we think it's really rather remarkable that in that war, there occurred, beyond question, the greatest instance of friendship and fraternization between opposing warring forces. And though at the time, that event disappeared over the horizon as the great battles of 1915, '16, '17 came on, now when one looks back on it, one can see that this was, as it were, the lighting of a light, the shi... er ... er ... a shining light, the making of a gesture, the laying down of a sort of a first glimmer of protest against the concept that nations should be locked in massive and total war together.

Answers to the Quiz

1. b. Hitler came to power in 1933, when he became Chancellor of Germany.
2. b. World War II started with the German invasion of Poland on the 1st of September, 1939.
3. a. Italy and Japan.
4. a. Herman Goering.
5. c. Gestapo means 'the Secret State Police.'
6. c. When Hitler invaded Poland Britain and France declared war on Germany.
7. a. the Battle of Britain.
8. a. a 'lightning war'.

9. b. Winston Churchill.
10. b. Auschwitz. It was set up on the territory of Poland in 1940. More than 1,5 million people (mostly Jews) died in its gas chambers. In 1945 Auschwitz was liberated by the Soviet troops.
11. c. more than 60 million.
12. b. The Japanese started a surprise attack on the US Navy base at Pearl Harbour on the 7th of December, 1941.
13. a. Winston Churchill.
14. a. Operation Barbarossa.
15. c. It was Molotov who announced the news. Stalin did not make a public speech until July 3, 1941.
16. c. The Siege of Leningrad lasted for 900 days, from the 8th of September, 1941 until the 27th of January, 1944. It was the most tragic period in the history of the city. By the winter of 1941–42 (the coldest winter on record) there was no heating or lighting, running water or drainage. Food rations were extremely low. Each person got only 125 grams of bread a day. By the time spring came, half a million people were dead.
17. a. Dmitri Shostackovich.
18. c. She was 18.
19. a. Ivan Kozhedub (62 kills). He was one of the only two Soviet fighter pilots to be awarded the Gold Star of a Hero of the Soviet Union three times during the Second World War. The other pilot was Alexander Pokryshkin (59 kills).
20. b. Spitfire.
21. a. T-34.
22. b. the Volga.
23. a. Friedrich Paulus.
24. a. Stalin's Organ.
25. b. the Battle of Kursk.
26. b. Oskar Schindler. He spent all his money to protect and save hundreds of Jews from Hitler's gas chambers. He died penniless.
27. b. The conference took place in Teheran.
28. c. Dwight Eisenhower. Later he became President of the United States.
29. c. The Soviet Union's.
30. b. Japan.
31. a. Adolf Hitler killed himself on April 30th, 1945.
32. b. He was captured and hanged by Italian partisans on April 28, 1945.
33. a. Goebbels.
34. b. The first bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, killing about 70,000 people. The second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, killing about 40,000 people.
35. b. in Nuremberg.
36. b. 6 years.

**СПИСОК
ИСПОЛЬЗОВАННОЙ
И РЕКОМЕНДУЕМОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ**

1. Велехов, Л. Последняя в списке Шиндлера / Л. Велехов // Совершенно секретно. – № 11. – 2001. – С. 30–31.
2. Speak Out. – № 2. – 2005. – P. 2–31.
3. John Soars. Headway / Soars John, Soars Liz. – Oxford : Oxford University Press, 1995. – P. 52–60.

МГПУ им. И.П.Шамякина