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高中和大学低年级适用

联合国

United Nations and UNESCO



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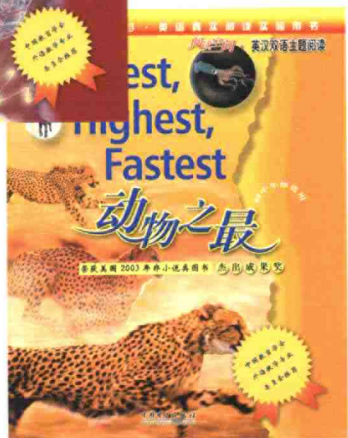
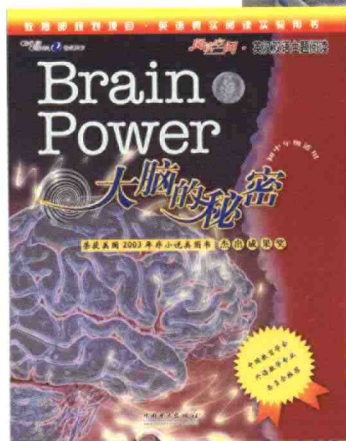
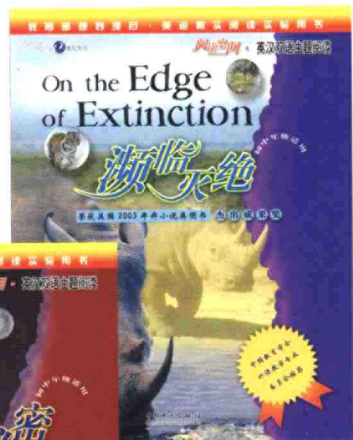
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联合国

United Nations

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庞丽霞 刘建利 译

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本书中我们不再把目光投向世界的某个特定部分，而是着重介绍一个对全世界都有重大影响的组织——联合国。

联合国于1945年由第二次世界大战的战胜国发起成立，其宗旨是阻止战争并改善全世界人民的生活。通过其六个主要机构——联合国大会、安全理事会、经济及社会理事会、托管理事会、国际法院和秘书处，191个成员国共同参与联合国的事务。

虽然世界和平是最主要的目标，但是联合国的创始者很快就意识到，要想在世界范围内保持稳定，还包括保障个人权利、解决诸如饥饿和疾病等全球性问题。为了解决这些问题，成立了一些专门机构，如联合国儿童基金会和世界

卫生组织。今天，联合国通过维护和平、健康、教育、环保计划以及难民救助等多种方式，影响着世界人民的生活。

了解联合国以及它的运作方式，对于我们理解许多世界问题和冲突是必不可少的。对于这一重要组织的历史、目标、结构以及活动，本书提供的仅是一个基本介绍。在本书中，你会发现，对联合国秘书长科菲·安南的深入访谈，将为你了解联合国的过去、现在和将来提供一位内部人士的看法。

联合国教科文组织（UNESCO）作为联合国的一部分，成立于1945年11月16日，旨在促进世界各国共同努力，解决当今世界的一些问题，如文盲和贫困等。

联合国教科文组织的总部设在法国

巴黎，分为四个主要部门，每个部门都有自己的目标。到2004年1月，联合国教科文组织有190个成员国和6个准会员。

联合国教科文组织最为世人所知的项目计划是它的世界遗产名录，列入其中的是受政府保护的文化和历史场所。在本书中，我们将推介几处世界遗产，其中包括一个险些被大水淹没的世界遗产。还将了解被添入联合国遗产名录需要具备的条件。

除了陆地上的场所，河流、湖泊以及海洋下面的地方也需要保护。本书将让

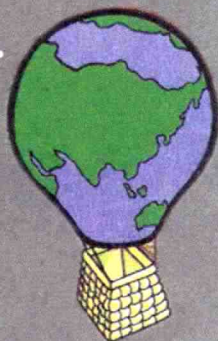
我们了解水下文化遗产，以及正在采取的保护措施；见识一位法国的考古学家，他曾经多次领导水下作业，发掘那些16~18世纪期间在法国西部海外失事的船只的残骸。

教育也是联合国教科文组织关注的一个主要问题。本书同样将使我们了解到该组织如何帮助世界各地的贫困儿童接受教育，以及如何给予执教者荣誉。

和联合国所有机构一样，世界和平是教科文组织的最终目标。



Only in ...



The United Nations International School

by Kenneth J. Wrye

A group of United Nations employees founded the United Nations International School (UNIS) in 1947 to provide an education for their children while fostering global understanding. What began modestly as a nursery school for 20 children from 15 countries is now a coed, college-preparatory day school with two campuses enrolling close to 1,500 students from more than 100 countries. Teachers represent

1947年，联合国的一些雇员创建了联合国国际学校（UNIS），在增进国际理解的同时，为他们的孩子们提供教育。开始时是一所小规模幼儿园，接收了来自15个国家的20名儿童，现在是一所男女混合的大学预科走读学校，有两个校区，注册学生来自100多个国家，人数将近1500名，教师来自70多个国家。虽然联合国雇员的子女享有入学优

独一无二的

联合国国际学校

United Nations: International organization formed by the victors of World War II. It aims to prevent war and improve the lives of all the world's people.

联合国: 由第二次世界大战战胜国发起成立的国际组织,其目标是阻止战争并改善全世界人民的生活。

League of Nations: This international organization was the predecessor of the United Nations. It was proposed by U.S. president Woodrow Wilson in 1918 and created as part of the Treaty of Versailles (1919), at the end of World War I. The United States never joined the League of Nations and the organization was essentially powerless. It was dissolved in 1946.

国际联盟: 该国际组织是联合国的前身。由美国总统伍德罗·威尔逊于1918年提议,1919年第一次世界大战结束时成立,被作为凡尔赛公约(1919年)的一部分。美国始终没有加入国联,该组织本质上无权力。它于1946年解散。

Refugee: A person who is forced to leave his or her homeland because it is unsafe due to war or

more than 70 countries. Although preference in admissions is given to the children of UN employees, the school also admits qualified children from the local and international communities who seek a global education.

English is the main language of instruction. For those students not proficient in English, the school offers English-as-a-second-language classes. French and Spanish are the second languages of the school and are taught beginning in kindergarten. At the seventh-grade level, Arabic, Chinese, German, Italian, Japanese, and Russian are also offered. Depending upon the demand, mother-tongue classes can be studied in the after-school program.

UNIS's rigorous academic program culminates with the International Baccalaureate (IB) Diploma Program, a two-year program of study that begins in 11th grade. The IB diploma qualifies students for entry into universities and colleges throughout the world and for up to one year of advanced standing in U.S. colleges.

先权,但是学校也从那些寻求国际化教育的当地社区和国际社区招收合格的孩子。

英语是主要的教学语言。对于那些英语不熟练的学生,学校开设英语作为第二语言课程。法语和西班牙语是学校的第二语言,从幼儿园起就开始教。七年级的时候,也开设阿拉伯语、汉语、德语、意大利语、日语和俄语课程。母语课可在课余班中学,视要求而定。

联合国国际学校教育课程严格,以国际学士学位(IB)证书课程终结,该课程开始于11年级,为期两年。获得IB证书的学生有资格进入世界上的任何一所大学和学院,还可以在美国各学院学习长达一年的高级别课程。

自从学校成立以来,联合国的历任秘书长都予以支持。对于来自如此众多不同文化的学生每日在一起学习并相处

political oppression. The main purpose of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees is to protect and aid refugees around the world.

难民: 是指由于战争或者政治压迫而不安全、被迫离开祖国的人。联合国难民高级委员会的目标是保护并帮助全世界的难民。

Sanctions: Steps taken to punish a state or country for failing to obey a law or decree. Sanctions can be in the form of ending trade with a country or severing diplomatic and cultural relations.

制裁: 因一个国家或政府不遵守法律或判决时对它所采取的惩罚措施。制裁可以采取与一国终止贸易关系或者断绝外交和文化关系等形式。

Heritage: Something such as traditions, practices, or beliefs that is passed from previous generations.

遗产: 由前辈传下来的某样东西，如传统、实践经验或信仰。

Tolerance: Respecting the beliefs or practices of others.

宽容: 尊重他人的信仰和习俗。

All of the UN secretaries-general have been supportive of UNIS since the school's founding. U Thant (secretary-general, 1961-1971) described what happens when students from so many different cultures learn and socialize together on a daily basis.

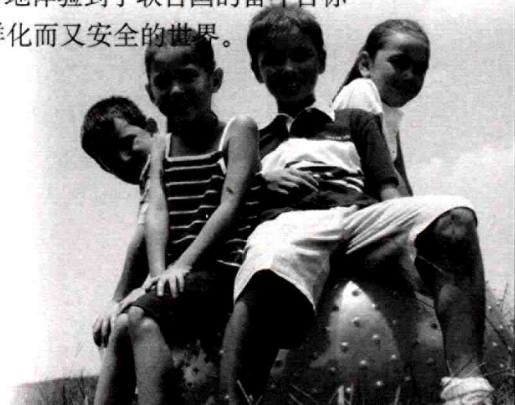
"The lessons they learn today are the foundations upon which a significant contribution to international cooperation may be made tomorrow," he said.

UNIS graduates now number 3,379. Many former students return frequently, and they often mention that their lives were transformed by being a student at UNIS. On a daily basis, former students witnessed how united people are by their similarities and how enriched people are by their differences. They experienced firsthand what the UN is working toward — a world safe for diversity.

时所发生的情况，吴丹（秘书长，1961-1971年）作了描述。

他说：“他们今天学到的东西，就是明日他们可能为国际合作作出重要贡献的基础。”

联合国国际学校毕业生现在有3379名，很多毕业生经常重返母校，他们常提到自己的生活由于在联合国国际学校学习而改变了。每天，他们目睹人们怎样由于“求同”而团结起来，又如何因“存异”而丰富了生活。他们切身地体验到了联合国的奋斗目标——一个多样化而又安全的世界。



Breaking Through Language Barriers

突破

语言障碍

by Kathiann M. Kowalski

illustration by Annette Cate

Thousands of different languages and dialects are used throughout the world. To make communications easier at the United Nations, the organization operates in six official languages: English, Spanish, French, Russian, Arabic, and Chinese (Mandarin). Members of the United Nations' 191 delegations must speak and write at least one official language.

Of course, few people are fluent in all six official languages. Bridging the language gap is the job of the UN interpreters and translators. Each works from two of the official UN languages into their own native language.

"When people from around the world are discussing a topic as important as peace, they have to choose their words carefully and make sure that everyone else understands what they are saying, the way they really meant it to come out," says UN translator Laurie Treuhaft. "Without translators and interpreters, that would be impossible."

全世界使用的语言和方言有几千种。为在联合国交流更加容易，该组织使用六种正式语言：英语、西班牙语、法语、俄语、阿拉伯语和汉语（普通话）。联合国的191个成员国的代表团成员必须使用至少一种正式语言作为口头语和书面语。

当然，很少有人能流利地使用所有这六种正式语言。填补语言鸿沟是联合国口译和笔译人员的事，每个译员都能将两种联合国的正式语言转换成他们的母语。

“来自世界各地的人们讨论诸如和平这种重要的话题时，必须措辞谨慎，确保每个人都明白他们在说什么，还有他们真正想要表达的方式，”联合国译员劳里·特罗伊哈夫特说，“如果没有口译和笔译人员，

那将是不可能的。”

大约有120名口译人员在联合国总部工作，他们在会议上提供同声传译。会议室的每个座位上都有一个带六个频道的拨号盘——每个频道播放一种正式语言。人们可以选择他们更喜欢的频道，通过耳机听同声传译。

译员坐在房间两边的小隔间里，仔细聆听。他们一字不漏地把发言翻译成母语。“这



About 120 interpreters work at UN headquarters. They provide **simultaneous** oral translations during meetings. Each seat in a meeting room has a dial with six channels – one for each of the official languages. People pick their preferred channel and listen to an interpreter's voice through earphones.

Sitting in booths on the sides of the room, the interpreters listen carefully. Without missing a beat, they translate and repeat what is said into their native language. "It's a little bit like patting your head and rubbing your stomach," Treuhaft says. "You have to listen and talk at the same time and be only a second behind the speaker!"

Translators at UN headquarters produce written translations. "You never know what you'll be asked to translate," says Treuhaft, who translates from French and Spanish into English. Some materials may be legal or economic texts. Other documents relate to health, human rights, the environment, and other issues.

Translators also attend UN meetings to do **précis** writing. They listen to languages they understand and prepare a summary record in their native language.

Being a translator or interpreter demands a love of languages and excellent writing skills. It also requires a deep fascination with people and cultures. Plus, you must be willing to learn about many fields.

Members of the United Nations may still have trouble agreeing on issues. Thanks to interpreters and translators, people can make their points effectively. And they can feel confident that the Secretariat's staff will provide faithful interpretations and translations. That is an important start in working toward peace.

有点像一边拍头,一边揉肚子,"特罗伊哈夫特说,"你必须边听边说,只能比发言者慢一秒钟!"

联合国总部的笔译从事书面翻译。"你永远无法预料会让你翻译什么内容,"特罗伊哈夫特说,她负责把法语和西班牙语译成英文。有些文本可能是关于法律或经济的,另一些则可能和健康、人权、环境和其他问题有关。

笔译人员也参加联合国会议,编写摘要。他们先听自己懂的语言,然后用母语准备一份摘要。

当一名笔译或口译翻译要求热爱语言,并有杰出的写作技能,还需要深爱人民和文化。此外,你还必须愿意学习很多领域的知识。

联合国成员国在一些问题上仍然可能很难达成共识。由于笔译和口译,人们能够有效地表达他们的观点,而且,他们相信秘书处的工作人员会提供忠实的口译和笔译。那是和平进程的一个重要开端。

Simultaneous means happening at the same time.
A **précis** is a thorough summary of a book, text, or speech.





The Blue Helmets: *The World's Peacekeepers*

by Ann Stalcup

When the Second World War ended in 1945, it was vital that such a war should never occur again. The United Nations organization was formed that same year with peace as its major objective. Ever since its formation in 1948, the United Nations Peacekeeping force has been an important part of the UN.

The UN Security Council is responsible for maintaining international peace. In 1948, when the council sent unarmed military observers to the Middle East, the observers had the task of supervising the truce between the Arabs and the Israelis, following the Arab-Israeli War. They were the

1945年，第二次世界大战结束时，一个至关重要的问题便是永远不应该再发生这样的战争。联合国组织于同年成立，以和平作为其主要目标。联合国维和部队从1948年成立以来一直是联合国的重要组成部分。

联合国安全理事会负责维护世界和平。1948年，安理会派遣了非武装军事观察员前往中东，他们的任务是在阿以战争后监督阿拉伯世界和以色列双方的军队，他们是最早的联合国维和人员。

，维和人员都保持中立。除了佩带浅蓝色浅

蓝盔

联合国维和部队

first of the UN peacekeepers.

That same year, UN member countries volunteered soldiers from their own armies to be part of the new international peace team. The peacekeepers remain neutral in any dispute. Troops wear the uniform of their own country in addition to an armband, scarf, helmet, or beret in the United Nations color, light blue. Their headgear led to the nickname the "Blue Helmets."

Soldiers who are part of the peacekeeping force go through special training before they are sent to a problem area. For example, U.S. soldiers train in southern Germany, where 44,000 acres of land have been turned into an outdoor classroom. They take part in role-playing activities that simulate situations that might occur once they are sent to an area of conflict, such as encounters with angry citizens or refugees begging for food.

The UN member countries pay for the more than 70,000 Blue Helmets. However, the five permanent members of the Security Council pay the largest share. Peacekeeping costs account for more than a third of the total UN budget, and the cost is rising each year. The debt also grows as governments in troubled countries often fail to pay their share.

The Blue Helmets are involved in two main types of operations: observer missions and peacekeeping. More than 70,000 soldiers are currently working for peace in a dozen or so places around the world. Often they patrol an area, making sure that a truce is being honored and all fighting has

蓝色（联合国色）的臂章、围巾、头盔或贝雷帽外，他们身穿本国军队的制服。由于帽子的缘故，他们获得了一个昵称——“蓝盔”。

在被派往争端地区之前，维和人员中的工兵要接受特殊的训练。比如，美国兵在德国南部接受训练，在那里，44 000 英亩的土地已变成了户外教室。士兵们参与角色扮演活动，模拟一旦他们被派往冲突地区时有可能发生的一些情况，诸如遇到愤怒的市民或者是乞讨食物的难民等。

所有成员国分担七万多名蓝盔战士的费用，但是，五个安理会常任理事国支付绝大部分。维和费用占联合国总预算的三分之一以上，并且每年都在增加。由于战乱国政府常常难以支付他们的份额，所以维和债务也有增无减。

蓝盔部队参与两种主要形式的行动：观察员使命与维和。七万多名维和人员目前在全世界十几个地区为和平而工作。他们常常在一个地区巡逻，确保各方遵守休战协议，停止一切战斗。通常情况下争端能够以和平方式解决，只有谈判失败才动用军事力量。蓝盔部队不能插手国内争端（内战）。



ceased. Usually disputes are settled peacefully. Military force is used only if negotiations fail. The Blue Helmets cannot intervene in domestic disputes (civil wars).

The Blue Helmets are called upon to step in only if international peace is threatened. They cannot shoot unless they are shot at. After separating those who are involved in a conflict, they ease tensions by acting as a buffer between the two sides. Once a dispute or conflict appears to be settled, Blue Helmet observers stay in the area to supervise the withdrawal of warring troops and to ensure that cease-fire agreements are being honored.

Another peacekeeping responsibility is to see that humanitarian aid reaches those for whom it is intended. Often, when there is conflict, refugees flee to neighboring areas or countries. Frequently they need food, shelter, and medical supplies. The Blue Helmets are there to help.

In 1988, United Nations peacekeeping forces were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. That year they were instrumental in the successful withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq War, and the removal of Cuban troops from Angola. It was referred to as an "outbreak of peace".

The Blue Helmets are quickly sent wherever peacekeepers are needed. The part they play in maintaining world peace has been invaluable. Many lives have been saved, but many lives have been lost, too, including those of the peacekeepers themselves. Anywhere in the world that you see the Blue Helmets, you know that peacekeeping forces have arrived. The world owes them an enormous debt of gratitude.

只有当国际和平受到威胁时,蓝盔才受命介入。蓝盔部队不能开火,除非有人向他们开火。在把冲突双方分开以后,他们作为缓冲器来缓和紧张局面。一旦争端或冲突似乎得以解决,蓝盔观察人员就留在该地区,监督战斗双方的部队撤离,并确保遵守停火协议。

另一项维和职责是保证人道主义援助送达需要的人群。发生战乱时,难民们常常逃往相邻的国家或地区。他们经常需要食物、住所和药品。蓝盔部队就在那里提供帮助。

1988年,联合国维和部队获得了诺贝尔和平奖。那一年,在苏联军队成功地撤离阿富汗、两伊战争停火、古巴军队撤离安哥拉等事件中,他们起到了推动作用,这一年被称为“和平爆发年”。

哪里需要维和人员,蓝盔部队就会被迅速派去。他们在维护世界和平中发挥的作用是不可估量的。很多生命获救了,然而,也有很多人丧失了性命,其中包括一些维和人员自身。在这个世界上任何一个地方你看到蓝盔的时候,你就知道维和部队来了。全世界都应该大大地感激他们。





United Nations:

Myths and Facts

by William A. Miller

联合国：谬传与真相

The United Nations has programs and services that help people around the world. The UN works to eliminate dangerous diseases such as AIDS, tuberculosis, and polio; combats environmental pollution; moves aircraft, ships, mail, and weather information safely around the globe; encourages a respect for human rights; assists businesses in selling their products overseas; and works to bring peace to dangerous areas of the world.

For a variety of reasons, many people have misconceptions regarding the UN and its functions. What are some of the myths and facts about this international organization?

联合国的项目和服务为全世界人民提供帮助。联合国致力于消除艾滋病、肺结核和脊髓灰质炎等；与环境污染作斗争；使飞行器、船只、邮件以及天气信息得以在全世界范围内安全流动；鼓励尊重人权；帮助企业在海外销售商品；以及努力将和平带到世界的危险地区。

出于多种原因，很多人对联合国及其作用存在误解。对于这个国际性组织，哪些是谬传，哪些是真相呢？

Myth: The UN is a one-world government with unlimited powers that wants to force its ideas on everybody.

Fact: The UN is an international body of 191 sovereign countries. Its member states come together to identify problems, discuss solutions, and draft agreements to combat problems that affect people worldwide, such as drug abuse, diseases, and poverty. The UN can only do what its 191 members will permit it to do.

Myth: The UN has a budget of hundreds of billions of dollars and millions of employees.

Fact: The total budget for the UN system, covering nearly 30 agencies operating around the world, is about \$18 billion (about the equivalent of the cost of eight B-2 bombers), and it has about 52,000 employees. Several state governments in the United States have budgets larger than the UN's. Secretary-General Kofi Annan has cut nearly 1,000 positions and has saved more than \$100 million in expenses.

Myth: The UN has a large standing army that is able to intervene legally or illegally anywhere in the world.

Fact: UN member countries lend troops to the UN, because the UN has no army. If there is a conflict, the Security Council, over which the United States, Russia, China, the United Kingdom, and France have a veto, decides whether to call upon member states, such as India or Canada, to send troops to defuse the conflict.

谬传: 联合国一个是拥有无限权力, 想要迫使所有人服从其理想的单一世界政府。

真相: 联合国是一个由 191 个主权国组成的国际组织, 成员国聚在一起, 鉴别问题、讨论方案并起草协议, 与诸如滥用毒品、疾病和贫穷一类影响世界人民的问题作斗争。联合国只能做 191 个成员国允许它做的事情。

谬传: 联合国的预算有成千亿美元, 雇员有成百万。

真相: 包括遍布世界的近 30 个代理机构在内的联合国体系的总预算约为 180 亿美元 (大体相当于八架 B-2 轰炸机的价钱), 雇员约为 52 000 名。美国好几个州的预算都超过了联合国。秘书长科菲·安南已经裁掉了将近 1000 个职位, 节约了一亿多美元的经费。

谬传: 联合国拥有一支庞大的常备军, 能在世界任何地方合法或非法地干预事务。

真相: 联合国成员国借军队给联合国, 因为联合国本身没有军队。如果哪里发生了冲突, 由安理会决定是否要求成员国 (比如印度或加拿大) 派遣军队去平息冲突; 美国、俄国、中国、英国和法国对安理会决议都有一票否决权。