

USER'S GUIDE

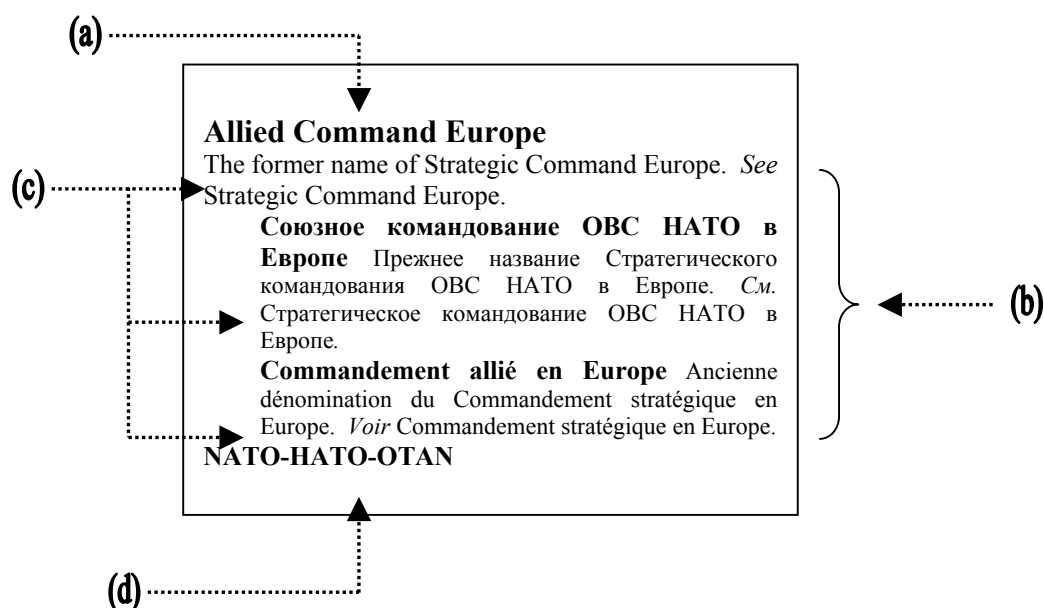
The *NATO-RUSSIA Glossary of Contemporary Political and Military Terms* aims to present entries as clearly and concisely as possible, mindful of the complexity of such an undertaking. The Glossary follows, wherever possible, NATO and Russian usage respectively (e.g. NATO uses British standard spelling). Abbreviations have been avoided as far as possible in both headwords and definitions. A short list of abbreviations and the Latin and Cyrillic alphabets are found in each part.

STRUCTURE OF THE GLOSSARY

The core of the Glossary consists of three Parts and an Index. Each Part contains all the entries arranged in the alphabetical order of the lead language: Russian is the lead language of Part I, English of Part II and French of Part III. The Index comprises three alphabetical lists, one for each language, of all the headwords in the Glossary. Each headword is indicated together with its source and page reference.

ENTRY

The basic organizational unit of the Glossary is the entry. Each entry consists of (a) the headword, (b) the body of the entry, (c) cross-references if applicable, and (d) the source:



(a) Headword

Entries in the lead language of the Part in which they appear are introduced by a headword in bold type and in larger font. Where the headword consists of more than one word, it is the first word that determines the place of the entry in the alphabetical listing, e.g. **Allied Command Europe** is listed alphabetically in Part II under **A**.

(b) Body of the entry

The body of the entry consists of: (a) the definition of the term in the lead language under the headword in smaller font; (b) slightly indented to the right, the term (in bold type) and the definition (in still smaller font) in the other two languages.

Note: As stated above, different font sizes and indentation have been used to distinguish clearly between the definition in the lead language and the headwords and definitions in the other two languages.

In the case of headwords with more than one meaning, each definition is preceded by a numeral, with the main meaning first. Where separate terms denote these meanings in the other languages, they appear as headwords before each numbered definition, e.g.

alert

1. Readiness for action, defence or protection.
2. A warning signal of a real or threatened danger such as an air attack.
3. The period of time during which troops stand by in response to an alarm.
4. To forewarn; to prepare for action.

готовность 1. Готовность к боевым действиям (обороне или защите). **тревога** 2. Предупредительный сигнал о реальной или предполагаемой опасности, такой, например, как воздушное нападение. 3. Период времени, в течение которого войска находятся в состоянии боевой готовности в связи с объявлением тревоги. **объявлять тревогу** 4. Предупреждать об опасности; приводить в готовность к действиям.

alerte 1. Etat de préparation caractérisé par des mesures prises pour une action offensive ou défensive. 2. Signal avertissant d'un danger réel ou menaçant, tel qu'une attaque aérienne. 3. Période de temps pendant laquelle une unité est en état d'alerte. **alerter** 4. Prévenir, préparer à l'action.

NATO-НАТО-ОТАН

Some definitions include separate elements, each appearing in sub-paragraphs. In these cases, the sub-paragraphs are preceded by a letter (a, b, c, etc.), e.g.,

freedom of the high seas

The international legal concept by which States, whether coastal or land-locked, have:

- a. freedom of navigation;
- b. freedom of overflight;
- c. freedom to lay submarine cables and pipelines;
- d. freedom to construct artificial islands and other installations permitted under international law;
- e. freedom of fishing; and
- f. freedom of scientific research.

(c) Cross-references

Cross-references are shown in italics immediately after the headword or the definition, as follows:

“*See*” refers the reader to a synonymous term which is defined in the Glossary, e.g.

multinational

See combined.

“*See also*” refers the reader to related entries, e.g.

deterrent force

A credible military capability, both in the conventional and the nuclear arms field, with the clear political will to act in order to convince any potential aggressor that the consequences of coercion or armed conflict would outweigh the potential gains. As far as the Alliance nuclear posture is concerned, these forces are maintained at the minimum level sufficient to preserve peace and stability. *See also* nuclear posture.

“*Also called*” denotes another appellation, or a synonymous term included in the Dictionary, but not defined, e.g.

combined

Adjective used to describe activities, operations and organizations, in which elements of more than one nation participate. *Also called* multinational.

Where an explanatory note has been added, this follows the cross-references and occupies a separate line, e.g.:

readiness state

The measure of the capability of forces at a given point in time to execute their assigned missions. *See also* readiness time; state of readiness; defence readiness condition.

Note: in English, “readiness” is a generic term covering “readiness state” and “readiness time”.

(d) Source

Each entry ends with a reference to its source. The majority of entries have been categorized as NATO or RUS. Entries drafted by the NATO and Russian experts together have been categorized as NATO-RUS. Some entries are based on sources referred to as UN, OSCE, etc., as the case may be.

A WORD ON CONVENTIONS

Each language uses its own conventions, which are not necessarily reflected in translation. For instance, the use of brackets in Russian may indicate either a clarification or a synonym, e.g.

Система установления границ (зон) ответственности, в пределах которых функционируют оперативно-стратегические (оперативные) территориальные объединения.

This is rendered in English thus:

The system that demarcates the areas of responsibility of the operational-strategic or operational territorial formations.

The reader’s attention is drawn to the fact that each language also employs its own military linguistic conventions, e.g. in Russian, the use of *войска (сил)* indicates *inter alia* naval as well as land and air forces, a convention unnecessary in English and therefore omitted in translation.

REFERENCE WORKS

One reference dictionary has been adopted for each language of the Glossary. As a rule, terms adequately defined in these dictionaries are not included in the Glossary. The reference dictionaries are:

- (1) *The Concise Oxford Dictionary*, ed. J. Pearsall, Tenth Edition, Oxford University Press, 1999, for the English language;
- (2) *Le Nouveau Petit Robert*, Dictionnaires Le Robert, Paris, June 2000, for the French language;
- (3) *Tolkovyi slovar' russkogo yazyka*, ed. S.I. Ozhegov and N. Yu. Shvedova, Fourth Edition revised, Moscow 1999, for the Russian language.