

# ITALY CULTURAL CONTACTS HANDBOOK (WORLD DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS LIBRARY) pdf

## 1: International and Diplomatic Studies – University of Economics, Prague

*Contacts to iPhone 6: How to Transfer & Restore Contacts from Computer to iPhone 6 Plus/6/5S/5C/5/4S [Contacts to LG G4/G3] How to Sync Contacts from old Android Phone to LG G3 on Mac OS X?*

Byzantine diplomacy The key challenge to the Byzantine Empire was to maintain a set of relations between itself and its sundry neighbors, including the Georgians , Iberians , the Germanic peoples , the Bulgars , the Slavs , the Armenians , the Huns , the Avars , the Franks , the Lombards , and the Arabs , that embodied and so maintained its imperial status. All these neighbors lacked a key resource that Byzantium had taken over from Rome, namely a formalized legal structure. When they set about forging formal political institutions, they were dependent on the empire. Whereas classical writers are fond of making a sharp distinction between peace and war, for the Byzantines diplomacy was a form of war by other means. On Strategy, from the 6th century, offers advice about foreign embassies: Their attendants, however, should be kept under surveillance to keep them from obtaining any information by asking questions of our people. Milan played a leading role, especially under Francesco Sforza who established permanent embassies to the other city states of Northern Italy. Tuscany and Venice were also flourishing centres of diplomacy from the 14th century onwards. From Italy the practice was spread across Europe. Milan was the first to send a representative to the court of France in 1489. However, Milan refused to host French representatives fearing espionage and that the French representatives would intervene in its internal affairs. As foreign powers such as France and Spain became increasingly involved in Italian politics the need to accept emissaries was recognized. Soon the major European powers were exchanging representatives. Spain was the first to send a permanent representative; it appointed an ambassador to the Court of St. James. By the late 16th century, permanent missions became customary. The Holy Roman Emperor , however, did not regularly send permanent legates, as they could not represent the interests of all the German princes who were in theory all subordinate to the Emperor, but in practice each independent. In rules of modern diplomacy were further developed. The top rank of representatives was an ambassador. At that time an ambassador was a nobleman, the rank of the noble assigned varying with the prestige of the country he was delegated to. Strict standards developed for ambassadors, requiring they have large residences, host lavish parties, and play an important role in the court life of their host nation. In Rome, the most prized posting for a Catholic ambassador, the French and Spanish representatives would have a retinue of up to a hundred. Even in smaller posts, ambassadors were very expensive. Smaller states would send and receive envoys , who were a rung below ambassador. Somewhere between the two was the position of minister plenipotentiary. Diplomacy was a complex affair, even more so than now. The ambassadors from each state were ranked by complex levels of precedence that were much disputed. States were normally ranked by the title of the sovereign; for Catholic nations the emissary from the Vatican was paramount, then those from the kingdoms , then those from duchies and principalities. Representatives from republics were ranked the lowest which often angered the leaders of the numerous German, Scandinavian and Italian republics. Determining precedence between two kingdoms depended on a number of factors that often fluctuated, leading to near-constant squabbling. Ambassadors were often nobles with little foreign experience and no expectation of a career in diplomacy. They were supported by their embassy staff. These professionals would be sent on longer assignments and would be far more knowledgeable than the higher-ranking officials about the host country. Embassy staff would include a wide range of employees, including some dedicated to espionage. The need for skilled individuals to staff embassies was met by the graduates of universities, and this led to a great increase in the study of international law , French, and history at universities throughout Europe. Frontispiece of the Acts of the Congress of Vienna. At the same time, permanent foreign ministries began to be established in almost all European states to coordinate embassies and their staffs. These ministries were still far from their modern form, and many of them had extraneous internal responsibilities. Britain had two departments with frequently overlapping powers until 1801. They were also far smaller than they are currently.

France, which boasted the largest foreign affairs department, had only some 70 full-time employees in the s. The elements of modern diplomacy slowly spread to Eastern Europe and Russia , arriving by the early 18th century. The entire edifice would be greatly disrupted by the French Revolution and the subsequent years of warfare. The revolution would see commoners take over the diplomacy of the French state, and of those conquered by revolutionary armies. Ranks of precedence were abolished. Napoleon also refused to acknowledge diplomatic immunity, imprisoning several British diplomats accused of scheming against France. After the fall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna established an international system of diplomatic rank. Disputes on precedence among nations and therefore the appropriate diplomatic ranks used were first addressed at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle in , but persisted for over a century until after World War II , when the rank of ambassador became the norm. In between that time, figures such as the German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck were renowned for international diplomacy. Diplomats themselves and historians often refer to the foreign ministry by its address: The "Consulta" referred to the Italian ministry of Foreign Affairs, based in the Palazzo della Consulta from to Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. July Main article: Diplomatic immunity The sanctity of diplomats has long been observed. This sanctity has come to be known as diplomatic immunity. While there have been a number of cases where diplomats have been killed, this is normally viewed as a great breach of honour. Genghis Khan and the Mongols were well known for strongly insisting on the rights of diplomats, and they would often wreak horrific vengeance against any state that violated these rights. Diplomatic rights were established in the midth century in Europe and have spread throughout the world. These rights were formalized by the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations , which protects diplomats from being persecuted or prosecuted while on a diplomatic mission. If a diplomat does commit a serious crime while in a host country he may be declared as persona non grata unwanted person. Such diplomats are then often tried for the crime in their homeland. Diplomatic communications are also viewed as sacrosanct, and diplomats have long been allowed to carry documents across borders without being searched. The mechanism for this is the so-called " diplomatic bag " or, in some countries, the "diplomatic pouch". While radio and digital communication have become more standard for embassies, diplomatic pouches are still quite common and some countries, including the United States, declare entire shipping containers as diplomatic pouches to bring sensitive material often building supplies into a country. Ambassadors and other diplomats are sometimes recalled temporarily by their home countries as a way to express displeasure with the host country. In both cases, lower-level employees still remain to actually do the business of diplomacy. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. April Learn how and when to remove this template message Diplomacy is closely linked to espionage or gathering of intelligence. Embassies are bases for both diplomats and spies, and some diplomats are essentially openly acknowledged spies. They do not try to hide this role and, as such, are only invited to events allowed by their hosts, such as military parades or air shows. There are also deep-cover spies operating in many embassies. These individuals are given fake positions at the embassy, but their main task is to illegally gather intelligence, usually by coordinating spy rings of locals or other spies. For the most part, spies operating out of embassies gather little intelligence themselves and their identities tend to be known by the opposition. If discovered, these diplomats can be expelled from an embassy, but for the most part counter-intelligence agencies prefer to keep these agents in situ and under close monitoring. The information gathered by spies plays an increasingly important role in diplomacy. Arms-control treaties would be impossible without the power of reconnaissance satellites and agents to monitor compliance. Information gleaned from espionage is useful in almost all forms of diplomacy, everything from trade agreements to border disputes. Diplomatic resolution of problems[ edit ] This section does not cite any sources. April Various processes and procedures have evolved over time for handling diplomatic issues and disputes. Arbitration and mediation[ edit ] Brazilian President Prudente de Morais shakes hands with King Carlos I of Portugal during the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Brazil and Portugal after talks mediated by Queen

Victoria , 16 March Nations sometimes resort to international arbitration when faced with a specific question or point of contention in need of resolution. For most of history, there were no official or formal procedures for such proceedings. They were generally accepted to abide by general principles and protocols related to international law and justice. Sometimes these took the form of formal arbitrations and mediations. In such cases a commission of diplomats might be convened to hear all sides of an issue, and to come some sort of ruling based on international law. Below are some examples. Conferences[ edit ] Anton von Werner , Congress of Berlin Final meeting at the Reich Chancellery on 13 July Other times, resolutions were sought through the convening of international conferences. In such cases, there are fewer ground rules, and fewer formal applications of international law. However, participants are expected to guide themselves through principles of international fairness, logic, and protocol. This included the shape of the map of Europe , the disposition of political and nationalist claims of various ethnic groups and nationalities wishing to have some political autonomy, and the resolution of various claims by various European powers. Celebrating the signing of the Camp David Accords: Menachem Begin , Jimmy Carter , Anwar El Sadat Sometimes nations convene official negotiation processes to settle a specific dispute or specific issue between several nations which are parties to a dispute. These are similar to the conferences mentioned above, as there are technically no established rules or procedures. However, there are general principles and precedents which help define a course for such proceedings. After weeks of negotiation, agreement was reached and the accords were signed, later leading directly to the Egyptâ€™Israel Peace Treaty of

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## 2: Diplomatic Protocol

*International Italy Cultural Contacts Handbook (World Diplomatic and International Contacts Library) 1st Edition by USA International Business Publications (Author).*

Vatican Preface Last Updated: The Holy See has a legal personality under international law giving it recognition as a sovereign state which allows it to enter into treaties and to send and receive diplomatic representatives. The Vatican City State -- a small enclave surrounded by the city of Rome, provides territorial sovereignty that guarantees its ability to operate in freedom as the juridical equivalent of other states. The Pope is the Head of State and enjoys absolute executive, judicial, and legislative authority, which he delegates to the Roman Curia. He is elected for life by an electoral College of Cardinals. Under John Paul II's pontificate, the Holy See became a leading voice for justice, peace, and human rights worldwide, respected even in countries without large Catholic populations. He governs the Holy See with the support of the Roman Curia -- the Vatican City-based government composed of twenty Cabinet-level departments, congregations and councils each typically headed by a Cardinal and staffed by professional bureaucrats and diplomats. Curial representatives reflect the multinational character of the Catholic Church. The Holy See has one of the largest and the oldest diplomatic representations in the world, with diplomatic relations with 113 countries. Seventy-one countries have resident Embassies to the Holy See. Vatican City State has a permanent population of around nine-hundred -- mostly prelates and guards. Another staff live outside the State. The Holy See has its own internet, television and radio stations, which broadcast worldwide in many languages, pension and health scheme for staff, a newspaper, a bank, border controls, civil and criminal law codes, currency, and world renowned cultural institutions like the Vatican Library and Museums. Formal diplomatic relations between the U. The Embassy focuses its engagement exclusively on international issues, scrupulously avoiding involvement in internal religious matters. Bilateral relations with the Holy See are excellent, with close collaboration on key policy areas such as trafficking in human persons, global development and aid, religious freedom, AIDS treatment, human rights, and the war on terrorism. A tiny enclave within the city of Rome, it occupies acres and is almost completely surrounded by medieval walls. Summers are hot and sometimes humid and winters cold overcoats necessary. There has not been a significant snowfall in Rome since 1918. While there are over 1,000 residents of Vatican City, only about half of those -- resident cardinals, Swiss guards, and representatives abroad -- hold Vatican citizenship. Every day, over 4,000 curial, Vatican City administration, domestic, and commercial personnel come to work in the Vatican. Most residents and employees are Italian, and Italian is the common language. French is often used for diplomatic functions, however, and many Holy See documents are still written in Latin. The Swiss Guards were established in 1506 as a voluntary military force to protect the Pope from the invading French Army. Dressed in traditional yellow, red, and blue costumes, they now serve a mainly ceremonial function. Public Institutions Last Updated: On this site, in the fourth century, Emperor Constantine built a great basilica, replaced during the 16th and 17th centuries by St. Peter's Basilica. Although medieval popes had their main residence in the Lateran, they expanded and fortified their Vatican palaces for periodic stays for security reasons or for ceremonial visits to St. Peter's. In 1870, the newly unified Italy took over most of the papal territories, and in Rome itself was incorporated into the new Kingdom of Italy. From that time the popes considered themselves prisoners in the Vatican, until the Lateran Treaty of 1929 recognized the Holy See as an independent and sovereign state, with Vatican City as its territorial base. The Pope exercises supreme spiritual authority over the worldwide Roman Catholic Church and supreme legislative, executive, and judicial authority over the Curia Romana and the State of Vatican City. The Second Section, headed by the Foreign Minister, directs foreign policy and relations with other states. There are ten Holy See congregations, of which the most important are the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, the Congregation for the Bishops worldwide appointment of bishops, and the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples missionary activities. Twelve pontifical councils advise the Pope on religious and social issues. The Council

of Justice and Peace is active internationally on issues of human rights and global development. The curia also includes three tribunals courts, several offices concerned with running the papal household, and a commission for the administration of Vatican City. The Prefecture for Economic Affairs, similar to a treasury department, is also responsible for the administration of the patrimony of the Holy See funds received under terms of the Lateran Pact. An economic commission of 15 cardinals oversees all finances, including the Vatican Bank the Institute of Religious Works. The state has its own post office, power plant, railway station, and publishing house. It also issues its own coins, stamps, license plates, and passports. The Vatican flag represents the crossed keys of St. Peter and papal tiara on yellow and white stripes and its national anthem is a papal march by 19th century French composer Charles Gounod. Arts, Science, and Education Last Updated: Treasures from every cultural period can be viewed in rooms that are treasures themselves, decorated with frescoes by masters such as Raphael and Michelangelo. Rome was a world center of classical, renaissance, and baroque culture, and the artistic offerings of the city and surrounding region are virtually unlimited. The Pontifical Academy of Sciences—under the direct patronage of the Pope—is one of many Vatican institutions dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge. Over eighty pontifical academics are selected by the Pope to represent different geographic areas and branches of science. The academy is a respected forum for scientific conferences and sponsors research in various scientific fields. The Pontifical Academy for Social Sciences, the Pontifical Academy for Life, and the Pontifical Theological Academy also fall under the patronage of the Pope, as do institutions devoted to music, philosophy, finance, and architecture. Thomas Aquinas, and the Urbaniana and Lateran Universities are included among the 17 pontifical universities in Rome. Although these institutions primarily train religious and clergy for service in the church, they are also open to laypersons. Commerce and Industry Last Updated: A small factory in the gardens teaches the art of mosaics, and maintains those in the Basilica. The Vatican also prints and distributes Holy See documents, pamphlets, and books—including some impressive liturgical and art folios. Rome-based public transportation and taxis operate to and from, as well as within, Vatican City. A railway station inside Vatican City connects with the Italian State Railway but is used mainly to receive and send freight. Embassy to the Holy See ID. Local Transportation Last Updated: Non-employee access by vehicle to Vatican City is limited, although those with diplomatic credentials are permitted to enter Vatican City by car or taxi. Regional Transportation Last Updated: Telephones and Telecommunications Last Updated: There are a limited number of public pay telephones available in St. Wireless Service Last Updated: Italian cell phones function normally within Vatican City State. The Vatican has its own internet system. Mail and Pouch Last Updated: Radio and TV Last Updated: Papal speeches, shorter documents, and travel itineraries are published both in the newspaper as well as in bulletins obtained from the Vatican press office, or the Sala Stampa. The best source of current information on the Holy See is the *Annuario Pontificio*, a 2,page yearbook with lists of all Vatican institutions, curial and Vatican City officials, Vatican representatives abroad, religious orders and communities, and descriptions of every diocese and archdiocese in the Roman Catholic world. Vatican Radio broadcasts on a variety of channels for a total of hours a week in 40 languages. Embassy Rome has a Health Unit that provides services for direct hire American employees, and their eligible dependents. Community Health Last Updated: Preventive Measures Last Updated: Smog levels are high, and allergies common in the spring and summer. Positions for eligible family members are also frequently available at Embassy Rome. The LEA assists in overcoming bureaucratic hurdles and identifying viable job options. Embassy to the Holy See Embassy Vatican. Embassy Vatican receives some administrative support from Embassy Rome; therefore this report should be read in conjunction with the Italy Post Report. The internal police force is the Gendarmerie of the State of Vatican City. The Mission also includes a Deputy Chief of Mission, political officer, management officer, as well as a protocol assistant, political specialist, a public affairs assistant, and other support personnel. Housed in Villa Domiziana, the chancery is the former residence of a Russian Ambassador. Embassy office hours are 8: There is no Marine Guard Detachment at Embassy Vatican, however there is both a local Metronotte guard and an Italian Carabinieri presence outside the Embassy 24 hours daily. Often

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described as a world listening post, the U. The insights and influence of the Vatican, which has the capacity to act in shape opinion worldwide, make it a valuable diplomatic partner in promoting human dignity —one of the primary policy goals of U. Embassy Vatican facilitates frequent meetings between senior American executive branch and congressional delegations and Holy See officials. The Embassy does not usually arrange for tickets for papal audiences. Interested American citizens should contact the North American College in Rome a seminary for training American priests. Housing Temporary Quarters Last Updated: If the Inter Agency Housing Board has not assigned permanent housing prior to arrival, employees are provided with a temporary housing allowance. During this period, personnel may stay in hotels, pensions, houses private cooking facilities , or vacant government owned apartments. Permanent Housing Last Updated: Other staff members are assigned housing generally unfurnished by the Inter Agency Housing board. Permanent housing may be in government owned or leased, unfurnished apartments. Detached houses with gardens villas are found almost exclusively on the outskirts of Rome, entailing a commute. For additional information on housing and furnishings, see the Italy Post Report and the housing handbook published periodically by Embassy Rome. Utilities and Equipment Last Updated: See the Italy Post Report for information on grocery shopping on the local market and in Embassy Rome and military commissaries. Embassy officers on the diplomatic list may use the Vatican City commissary.

## 3: The Order of Malta participates in the 10th Festival of Mediterranean Journalists - Order of Malta

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An old and funny catchphrase says that one should use many languages to be properly understood: What language should one use when speaking to diplomats, or what language should diplomats use? The term "language in diplomacy" obviously can be interpreted in several ways. First, as tongue "mother" tongue or an acquired one, the speech "used by one nation, tribe, or other similar large group of people";<sup>1</sup> in this sense we can say, for example, that French used to be the predominant diplomatic language in the first half of the 20th century. Second, as a special way of expressing the subtle needs of the diplomatic profession; in this way it can be said, for example, that the delegate of such-and-such a country spoke of the given subject in totally non-diplomatic language. Also, the term can refer to the particular form, style, manner or tone of expression; such as the minister formulated his conditions in unusually strong language. It may mean as well the verbal or non-verbal expression of thoughts or feelings: All of these meanings - and probably several others - can be utilised in both oral and written practice. In any of these senses, the use of language in diplomacy is of major importance, since language is not a simple tool, vehicle for transmission of thoughts, or instrument of communication, but very often the very essence of the diplomatic vocation, and that has been so from the early beginnings of our profession. That is why from early times the first envoys of the Egyptian pharaohs, Roman legates, mediaeval Dubrovnik consuls, etc. Let us first look into different aspects of diplomatic language in its basic meaning - that of a tongue. Obviously, the first problem to solve is finding a common tongue. Diplomats only exceptionally find themselves in the situation to be able to communicate in one language, common to all participants. This may be done between, for example, Germans and Austrians, or Portuguese and Brazilians, or representatives of different Arab countries, or British and Americans, etc. Not only are such occasions rare, but very often there is a serious difference between the same language used in one country and another. None of these ways is ideal. One solution, obviously, is that one of the interlocutors speaks the language of the other. A second possibility is that both sides use a third, neutral, language. A potential problem may be that neither side possesses full linguistic knowledge and control, leading to possible bad misunderstandings. Nevertheless, this method is frequently applied in international practice because of its political advantages. A third formula, using interpreters, is also very widely used, particularly in multilateral diplomacy or for negotiations at a very high political level - not only for reasons of equity, but because politicians and statesmen often do not speak foreign languages. This method also has disadvantages: Finally, there is the possibility of using one international synthetic, artificial language, such as Esperanto; this solution would have many advantages, but unfortunately is not likely to be implemented soon, mostly because of the opposition of factors that dominate in the international political - and therefore also cultural and linguistic - scene. So, which language is the diplomatic one? The answer is not simple at all. To start with, there is no single diplomatic lingua franca that could be inscribed in the above-mentioned catchphrase. In the past there were periods when one language or another served as a common, widely-used means of inter-state communication, although usually limited to certain geographic areas or political groups of countries. Very often attempts have been made to impose one language or another, with the argumentation that it is "clearer", "more flexible", "more expressive", "more eloquent, subtle or refined", "most suitable for international negotiations", etc. The mere fact that historically such a role has been taken in turns by so many languages proves that linguistic or semantic reasons are not decisive. In the Austrian Foreign Ministry at Ballhausplatz everybody speaks English and many also speak French, but they like very much to hear foreign representatives speaking good German - particularly if it is not the harsh German of northern Germany, but the soft and melodious Austrian German! However, many diplomats in Vienna have not read my paper and many of them do not speak German. If his work includes covering the activities of international organisations in Vienna more than a dozen! Which

language out of his repertoire should he use in a particular situation? Mechanically, the answer is the language he can speak best. It is logical choice, of course, but professionally not always the wisest one. There are some tactics, even politics, involved in making that decision. Sometime it might be reasonable to use a language which one speaks less perfectly - be it to avoid the maternal tongue of the interlocutor and put him on a more equitable foot, or to avoid a language which might have an undesirable political connotation for example to speak Hebrew to an Arab - although this language might be your best spoken one! This is very often done by statesmen arriving on an official visit to a foreign country or by delegates at international conferences saluting the chairman and paying tribute to the host country, when even a few words pronounced in the local language may break the ice and create a positive atmosphere. The "colleague" from whom we can learn the most in this respect is His Holiness the pope John Paul II, one of the very best polyglots in the entire diplomatic history. The use of language in written diplomatic communication is usually explicitly determined most often by bilateral agreement. Generally speaking, it is based upon one of the fundamental principles of contemporary international law - the principle of sovereign equality of states. In application of this principle to the linguistic ground there are several formulas - each implemented in a symmetric way: Again, each of these formulas has its advantages, but also its deficiencies. Communication in multilateral diplomacy, of course, is even more complicated, inadequate and costly. Various international organisations and numerous diplomatic conferences try - more or less successfully - to solve the linguistic problem by reducing the innumerable possibilities of intercommunication to a relatively small number of selected languages - so called official or working languages. While the idea of the sovereign equality of nations and states, small and large, rich and poor, cannot be questioned, the astronomical cost<sup>5</sup> of interpretation at conferences and translation of an enormous amount of written material for international organisations speaks very much against this aspect of its implementation in practical life. Besides, the use of interpretation is slow, impersonal, very often incorrect, and sometimes grossly wrong. In Russian, however, it is named "Organisation of the United Nations". The same has been transferred - probably from Russian - to Bulgarian as well. Leaving the question of the choice of language aside, we can examine a more substantial aspect of language and diplomacy - the aspect of the message itself, the message contained in every diplomatic communication, oral or written. Written communications, telegraph, telephone, fax, and recently various interactive IT systems Minitel, Internet, electronic mail, etc. Speaking is the use of words, linking them into sentences, and then arranging the sentences in a logical order; in addition, it includes accentuation of some words or emphasis of particular parts of a sentence. Oral communication also includes a number of "side effects", such as tone of voice friendly, solemn, confidential, menacing, nonchalant, etc. Nobody should nor indeed does assume that the words used are the result of insufficient knowledge of a language, inadequate translation or even less - a momentary bad mood! Knowing that the text will be scrutinised in such a way, the speaker or writer has to be accordingly careful about the formulations he uses. This is more sensitive when preparing a written text since it cannot be softened or corrected once it has been sent out<sup>8</sup>, while in conversation - if the reaction of the other side is negative - one can always say "Let me explain Words are bricks from which sentences are made. Each sentence should be a wound-up thought. If one wants to be clear, and particularly when using a language which he does not master perfectly, it is better to use short, simple sentences. One may leave the impression of being a little confused, but the basic purpose of withholding the real answer can be accomplished. One of the typical characteristics of "diplomatic" language is a certain subdued tone, some kind of understatement. It is correct to say that the real weight of words and terms in diplomatic professional jargon is much stronger than those same words in "normal" everyday speech. Just a few examples: If the minister adds that "he is afraid that the continuation of such practices might reflect negatively on relations between the two countries", it means that these relations are already disrupted quite evidently, otherwise there would be neither unfriendly press nor sharp reactions on the other side, so that one could expect the postponement of an already agreed bilateral visit or signing of a bilateral cooperation agreement. If the minister even says he is afraid that "his government will not be able to control outbursts of anger in the media or restrain the feeling in the parliament any more"

the ambassador would not make a mistake in interpreting it as an announcement of a broad hostile campaign against his country, probably even of a fierce parliamentary debate with an utmost unfriendly charge. There are many other aspects - both linguistic or semantic and also metaphoric - of the use of language in diplomacy. Too many, actually, for a relatively short lecture - *ars longa, vita brevis!* So, for example, the differences between spoken Arabic used in Maghreb and Mashrek countries; or British and American English it is said that Britain and America are two friendly nations divided by the same language Several years ago it was calculated that the translation of one single page to all official languages of the UN amounted to the value necessary to cover the cost of living for one person in India for a whole year! When one takes into account the number of international organisations, and the thousands of pages translated almost daily it is easy to subscribe to the proposal of introducing Esperanto as the language for international communication. The author was not able to check the Arabic and Chinese texts. These effects sometimes take quite bizarre forms - for example, when Nikita Hruscov took off his shoe and banged the rostrum with it, during his speech to the UN General Assembly. The ancient Romans used the expression *scripta manent* - the written text remains.

## 4: Italy - Cultural Etiquette - e Diplomat

*(Political and Economic review) Waseem Badami - 4 June (Budget Transmission).*

It usually refers to international diplomacy, the conduct of international relations through the intercession of professional diplomats with regard to International treaties are usually negotiated by diplomats prior to endorsement by national politicians. In an informal or social sense, diplomacy is the employment of tact to gain strategic advantage or to find mutually acceptable solutions to a common challenge, one set of tools being the phrasing of statements in a non-confrontational, or polite manner. The science of diplomatics , dealing with the study of old documents, also owes its name to the above, but its present meaning is completely distinct from that of diplomacy. Diplomats and diplomatic missions The collective term for a group of diplomats from a single country who reside in another country is a diplomatic mission. Ambassador is the most senior diplomatic rank; a diplomatic mission headed by an ambassador is known as an embassy , with the exception of permanent missions at the United Nations, the Organization of American States, or other multilateral organizations, which are also headed by ambassadors. The collective body of all diplomats assigned to a particular country is the diplomatic corps. See also diplomatic rank. History Advertisements Ancient Egypt, Canaan, and Hittite Empire Some of the earliest known diplomatic records are the Amarna letters written between the pharaohs of the Eighteenth dynasty of Egypt and the Amurru rulers of Canaan during the 14th century BC. Following the Battle of Kadesh in c. However, some of the functions given to modern diplomatic representatives were in Classical Greece filled by a proxenos , who was a citizen of the host city having a particular relations of friendship with another city “ a relationship often hereditary in a particular family. Europe Ancient roots The ability to practice diplomacy is one of the defining elements of a state. As noted above, diplomacy has been practiced since the first city-states were formed millennia ago in ancient Greece. For most of human history diplomats were sent only for specific negotiations, and would return immediately after their mission concluded. Diplomats were usually relatives of the ruling family or of very high rank in order to give them legitimacy when they sought to negotiate with the other state. One notable exception involved the relationship between the Pope and the Byzantine Emperor ; papal agents, called apocrisarii , were permanently resident in Constantinople. After the 8th century, however, conflicts between the Pope and Emperor such as the Iconoclastic controversy led to the breaking of close ties. The origins of diplomacy lie in the strategic and competitive exchange of impressive gifts, which may be traced to the Bronze Age and recognized as an aspect of Homeric guest-friendship. At a later date, it will be recalled that the English adventurer and trader Anthony Sherley convinced the Persian ruler to send the first Persian embassy to Europe “ Milan played a leading role, especially under Francesco Sforza who established permanent embassies to the other city states of Northern Italy. Tuscany and Venice were also flourishing centres of diplomacy from the s onwards. From Italy the practice was spread to other European regions. Milan was the first to send a representative to the court of France in However, Milan refused to host French representatives fearing espionage and that the French representatives would intervene in its internal affairs. As foreign powers such as France and Spain became increasingly involved in Italian politics the need to accept emissaries was recognized. Soon the major European powers were exchanging representatives. Spain was the first to send a permanent representative; it appointed an ambassador to the Court of England in By the late 16th century, permanent missions became customary. The Holy Roman Emperor , however, did not regularly send permanent legates, as they could not represent the interests of all the German princes who were in theory all subordinate to the Emperor, but in practice each independent. During that period the rules of modern diplomacy were further developed. The top rank of representatives was an ambassador. At that time an ambassador was a nobleman, the rank of the noble assigned varying with the prestige of the country he was delegated to. Strict standards developed for ambassadors, requiring they have large residences, host lavish parties, and play an important role in the court life of their host nation. In Rome , the most prized posting for a

Catholic ambassador, the French and Spanish representatives would have a retinue of up to a hundred. Even in smaller posts, ambassadors were very expensive. Smaller states would send and receive envoys, who were a rung below ambassador. Somewhere between the two was the position of minister plenipotentiary. Diplomacy was a complex affair, even more so than now. The ambassadors from each state were ranked by complex levels of precedence that were much disputed. States were normally ranked by the title of the sovereign; for Catholic nations the emissary from the Vatican was paramount, then those from the kingdoms, then those from duchies and principalities. Representatives from republics were ranked the lowest which often angered the leaders of the numerous German, Scandinavian and Italian republics. Determining precedence between two kingdoms depended on a number of factors that often fluctuated, leading to near-constant squabbling. Ambassadors, nobles with little foreign experience and no expectation of a career in diplomacy, needed to be supported by large embassy staff. These professionals would be sent on longer assignments and would be far more knowledgeable than the higher-ranking officials about the host country. Embassy staff would include a wide range of employees, including some dedicated to espionage. The need for skilled individuals to staff embassies was met by the graduates of universities, and this led to a great increase in the study of international law, modern languages, and history at universities throughout Europe. At the same time, permanent foreign ministries began to be established in almost all European states to coordinate embassies and their staffs. These ministries were still far from their modern form, and many of them had extraneous internal responsibilities. Britain had two departments with frequently overlapping powers until they were also far smaller than they are currently. France, which boasted the largest foreign affairs department, had only some 70 full-time employees in the 18th century. The elements of modern diplomacy slowly spread to Eastern Europe and Russia, arriving by the early eighteenth century. The entire edifice would be greatly disrupted by the French Revolution and the subsequent years of warfare. The revolution would see commoners take over the diplomacy of the French state, and of those conquered by revolutionary armies. Ranks of precedence were abolished. Napoleon also refused to acknowledge diplomatic immunity, imprisoning several British diplomats accused of scheming against France. After the fall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna established an international system of diplomatic rank. Disputes on precedence among nations and therefore the appropriate diplomatic ranks used persisted for over a century until after World War II, when the rank of ambassador became the norm. In between that time, figures such as the German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck were renowned for international diplomacy. Ancient India Ancient India, with its kingdoms and dynasties, had a long tradition of diplomacy. Arthashastra is a complete work on the art of kingship, with long chapters on taxation and on the raising and maintenance of armies. It also incorporates a theory of diplomacy, of how in a situation of mutually contesting kingdoms, the wise king build alliances and tries to checkmate his adversaries. The highest morality for the king is that his kingdom should prosper. Foreign relations of Imperial China One of the earliest realists in international relations theory was the 6th century BC military strategist Sun Tzu. He lived during a time in which rival states were starting to pay less attention to traditional respects of tutelage to the Zhou Dynasty. However, a great deal of diplomacy in establishing allies, bartering land, and signing peace treaties was necessary for each warring state. From the Battle of Baideng BC to the Battle of Mayi BC, the Han Dynasty was forced to uphold a marriage alliance and pay an exorbitant amount of tribute in silk, cloth, grain, and other foodstuffs to the powerful northern nomadic Xiongnu that had been consolidated by Modu Shanyu. After the Xiongnu sent word to Emperor Wen of Han. The treaty was renewed no less than nine times, but did not restrain some Xiongnu tuqi from raiding Han borders. That was until the far-flung campaigns of Emperor Wu of Han. Portraits of Periodical Offering, a 6th century Chinese painting portraying various emissaries; ambassadors depicted in the painting ranging from those of Hephthalites, Persia to Langkasuka, Baekje part of the modern Korea, Qiuci, and Wo Japan. After several conflicts with the Tibetan Empire spanning several different decades, the Tang finally made a truce and signed a peace treaty with them in 641. In the 11th century during the Song Dynasty, there were cunning ambassadors such as Shen Kuo and Su Song who achieved diplomatic success with the Liao Dynasty, the often hostile Khitan neighbor to the north. Both diplomats

secured the rightful borders of the Song Dynasty through knowledge of cartography and dredging up old court archives. There was also a triad of warfare and diplomacy between these two states and the Tangut Western Xia Dynasty to the northwest of Song China centered in modern-day Shaanxi. Another notable event in Chinese diplomacy was the Chinese embassy mission of Zhou Daguan to the Khmer Empire of Cambodia in the 13th century. Chinese diplomacy was a necessity in the distinctive period of Chinese exploration. Chinese maritime activity was increased dramatically during the commercialized period of the Song Dynasty, with new nautical technologies, many more private ship owners, and an increasing amount of economic investors in overseas ventures. With the paiza, there came authority that the envoy can ask for food, transport, place to stay from any city, village, or clan within the empire with no difficulties. Since the 17th century, there was a series of treaties upheld by Qing Dynasty China and Czarist Russia, beginning with the Treaty of Nerchinsk in the year 1689. This was followed up by the Aigun Treaty and the Convention of Peking in the mid 19th century. As European power spread around the world in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries so too did its diplomatic model and system become adopted by Asian countries. Modern era Diplomatic Personnel Diplomatic relations within the Early Modern era of Asia were depicted as an environment of prestige and Status. It was maintained that one must be of noble ancestry in order to represent an autonomous state within the international arena. Therefore the position of diplomat was often revered as an element of the elitist class within Asia. It is this practice that has been employed since the conception of the first city-states within the international spectrum. Diplomats in Asia were originally sent only for the purpose of negotiation. They would be required to immediately return after their task was completed. The majority of diplomats initially constituted the relatives of the ruling family. A high rank was bestowed upon them in order to present a sense of legitimacy with regards to their presence. Italy, the Ottoman Empire, and China were the first real states that perpetuated environments of diplomacy. During the early modern era diplomacy evolved to become a crucial element of international relations within the Mediterranean and Asia. Ottoman Empire Diplomatic traditions outside of Europe differed greatly. A feature necessary for diplomacy is the existence of a number of states of somewhat equal power, as existed in Italy during the Renaissance, and in Europe for much of the modern period. By contrast, in Asia and the Middle East, China and the Ottoman Empire were reluctant to practice bilateral diplomacy as they viewed themselves to be unquestionably superior to all their neighbours hence, set up smaller nations as tributaries and vassals. The Ottoman Turks, for instance, would not send missions to other states, expecting representatives to come to Istanbul. It would not be until the nineteenth century that the Ottoman Empire established permanent embassies in other capitals. Relations with the government of the Ottoman Empire known as the Sublime Porte were particularly important to Italian states. Eventually the primary purpose of a diplomat, which was originally a negotiator, evolved into a persona that represented an autonomous state in all aspects of political affairs.

## 5: References :: Guide to Country Profiles – The World Factbook - Central Intelligence Agency

*The Diplomacy & Culture group studies the history and practice of diplomacy as a way of opening research avenues about the intersection of politics and culture, as well as, more generally, of the social sciences and the humanities.*

Inventiveness, imagination, intelligence and education are prized. Personal relations are scrupulously maintained with loyalty highly valued, especially in families. The family is the most important affiliation in Italy. Meeting and Greeting When being introduced during a business or social meeting, shake hands with everyone present -- men, women and children. Shake hands again when leaving. Ladies should extend their hand first to men. Friends may greet each other with a kiss on both cheeks. Names and Titles Use last names and appropriate titles until specifically invited by your Italian host or colleagues to use their first names. Females almost always use their maiden name, especially in business and on legal documents. They generally use their married names or a combination of their married names and maiden names outside of business. Body Language Maintain eye contact while talking. Otherwise Italians might think you are hiding something. To beckon a waiter or waitress raise your index finger and make eye contact. Italians are known for using the most body language of all European nations. Corporate Culture Italians take punctuality for business meetings very seriously and expect that you will do likewise; call with an explanation if you are delayed. Deliberate lateness in business is viewed as sloppy. Business cards are used only in business, not socially, unless requested. Business cards are exchanged only at the first meeting and should be handed to recipients, not tossed at them. Do not give a business card to the same person more than once. Present a business card to each person attending a meeting. When receiving a business card, look at the name and title carefully, then set it on the table in front of you or in your briefcase. English is quite common in business, but check ahead of time to find out if an interpreter is necessary. Generally, business discussions begin after a few minutes of small talk. Establish personal relationships with Italians. Italians like to deal with people they know and trust. They also tend to believe that work should not be a burden or taken too seriously. Relationships must be profitable and mutually beneficial to gain total cooperation. Pragmatism and talent for improvisation are considered keys to success. Protocol, rules and organization are often ignored. Negotiations usually take time and patience. Italians may misinterpret this as a weakness. Italian companies are fast to identify and exploit a niche without doing an in-depth study. Strategic plans are rarely written and are never long term. Meeting style is unstructured and informal. Formal presentations are not common. Business decisions are often made and agreed to privately before meetings. The purpose of a meeting is often to evaluate the mood, sense support and test water -- not to make decisions. Meetings may be staged to exhibit eloquence, personality and status. Decisions that are made and agreed to may never be implemented. Do not call an Italian business person at home unless it is an emergency. Dining and Entertainment Business entertainment is generally done at lunch or dinner in a restaurant. Dinner entertainment is more of a social occasion to get to know people. Business discussions are usually very limited. If you invite, you pay for the meal. Business may be discussed at a breakfast meeting, but it is not common. Cocktails are not common in Italy. Drinking without eating is rare. Hard drinking is unusual and not appreciated. Even mild intoxication is considered ill-mannered. Women drink very little in Italy. At formal occasions, women generally do not propose toasts. Italians do not use bread plates. Break bread and place it next to your plate on the table. Ask for your check when you are finished eating. It may not be brought to you until you ask. Do not leave the table until everyone is finished. Roll pasta with your fork on the sides of your pasta plate. Keep both hands above the table during dinner -- never on your lap. Do not put your elbows on the table. Use your knife not your fingers to pick up pieces of cheese to put them on your bread or cracker. Eat fruit with a fruit knife and fork, except for grapes and cherries. When finished eating, place knife and fork tines up side by side on the plate at the 5: The fork should be on the left and the knife should be on the right with the blade of the knife facing the fork. Burping is considered extremely vulgar. When invited to a home, guests arrive 15 to 30 minutes after the stated time. Allow hostess

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to begin eating before guests. Wait for hostess to offer second helping. Italians are proud of their homes and love to give tours. Dress Italy is a major center of European fashion. Even people in small towns spend a great deal of money on their wardrobes and dress well at all times. Dress elegantly but conservatively. Jackets and ties are required in better restaurants. Old, torn, dirty clothing are seldom seen and not appreciated. Men and women dress conservatively and formally for business men: Women should wear feminine clothing. Gifts Italians are very generous gift givers. You may be very embarrassed if you give a "cheap" or practical gift. Gifts should be beautifully wrapped. Gifts are opened in front of the giver when received. Gifts are generally not exchanged at initial business meetings, however, having a gift in your briefcase in case your Italian hosts give you one is recommended. Gifts may be exchanged at the end of negotiations, but not necessarily. High quality liquor, gifts with company logos, desk accessories, music and books are appreciated. Give chocolates, flowers an uneven number and pastries. Chrysanthemums are a symbol of death, red roses are symbols of love or passion. Do not wrap a gift in black with gold ribbon, which symbolizes mourning. They will tolerate lateness, inefficiency and sincere mistakes, but dislike arrogance and rudeness. Italians enjoy a lot of good humor and can be self-deprecating. Send a thank you note after being entertained or given a gift. Stand when an older person enters the room. Give attention to or bring a small gift for children. Cover your mouth if you must yawn, but try not to yawn. Men should always remove their hats when entering a building. Refrain from asking personal questions. Especially for Women Foreign women can do business without great difficulty in Italy. Being a woman may even be considered an advantage in some circumstances. Few Italian women hold managerial positions. The Italians are generally not inhibited when interacting with the opposite sex. Flirtation is part of the spirit of life in Italy. Do not pour wine if you are a guest.

### 6: Use of language in diplomacy | DiploFoundation

*The Foreign Ministry is vested with the functions and tasks assigned to the State in respect of international political, economic, social and cultural relations. Go to the section Diplomatic network.*

### 7: About the Handbook - Handbook - Monash University

*Now in its 13th edition, EuroAsia Shorts presents an annual week of short films from Europe, Asia, and the United States screened at embassies and cultural centers throughout Washington, DC.*

### 8: Diplomatic relations - The Full Wiki

*Cultural achievement is Italy's greatest source of pride. Inventiveness, imagination, intelligence and education are prized. Personal relations are scrupulously maintained with loyalty highly valued, especially in families.*

### 9: Vatican - Post Report - e Diplomat

*This Guide to Law Online Italy contains a selection of Italian legal, juridical, and governmental sources accessible through the Internet. Links provide access to primary documents, legal commentary, and general government information about specific jurisdictions and topics.*

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