

*Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh***Scrúduithe Sheimeastar II, 2004/2005**

Cód an Scrúdaithe	1AN1
Scrúdú	Ard-Diplóma/M.A. i Staidéar an Aistriúcháin
Cód an Mhodúil	SN816
Modúl	Ceart na Gaeilge/Scileanna an Aistriúcháin II
Uimhir an Pháipéir	1
Scrúdaitheoir Seachtrach	Charlie Dillon
Scrúdaitheoirí Inmheánacha	Gearóid Denvir Eoin Ó Droighneáin Séamus Ó Coileáin Feargal Ó Béarra
<u>Treoracha:</u>	Tá dhá cheist le freagairt. Tá 100 marc ag dul don cheist sin.
Am ceadaithe:	Trí huaire an chloig.
Líon na bhFreagarleabhar:	1

1. Aistrigh an sliocht seo a leanas go Gaeilge:

The Oder-Neisse Border: Valid by Default

It took some four years to draw and re-draw Europe's borders in the wake of World War I; and still the outcome remained unsatisfactory and unstable. By contrast, the hastily delineated borders of 1945 have now held for nearly sixty years – with the recent exceptions of Yugoslavia and the line between East and West Germany. Such an outcome appears all the more unlikely if one turns, as Debra J. Allen does, to the untidy origins of one contentious boundary, that between Poland and what remained of the German Reich.

Allen's study opens amidst the succession of wartime conferences – Tehran, Yalta, Potsdam. She documents from an early date Roosevelt's willingness to adopt the basic trade-off that shaped Poland's future: a massive loss of territory in the east, to be compensated with lands to the west. But how much of Germany, exactly, should be lopped off and handed to the newly formed government of Polish unity? As Stalin's plans for a line at the Oder and western Neisse became clear, American officials balked at the massive extent of the transfer. Millions of Germans would be displaced, a prospect that awakened a surprising amount of humanitarian concern in Washington and on the ground in Europe. At the Potsdam Conference, the three wartime allies fudged the issue: Poland would administer the Oder-Neisse territories, but the final determination of the border could wait. Not only did American diplomats continue to oppose the Oder-Neisse Line; they actually proposed specific corrections as late as the Moscow foreign ministers conference of 1947.

[Sliocht as léirmheas ar an idirlíon le William Glenn Gray ar *The Oder-Neisse Line: The United States, Poland, and Germany in the Cold War* le Debra J. Allen.]

(50 marc)

2. Aistrigh an sliocht seo a leanas go Gaeilge:

Introduction

Galway County Council is responsible for the administrative area of County Galway, excluding Galway City and Ballinasloe Urban District. The Council is responsible for the planning, design and construction of important infrastructures, such as roads, water supply, drainage facilities and certain social and quasi-social services, such as housing, fire stations, libraries and burial grounds. It is the custodian of the environment and through its planning and environment policies seeks to enhance the county while protecting its unique character and atmosphere. It also plays an active role in the development of the county's industrial, business, social, arts, heritage and cultural affairs.

In accordance with the Irish system of local government, which encompasses both democratic representation and public administration, Galway County Council as a local authority performs both a representational and operational role.

The representational role of Galway County Council is performed directly by the elected members of the Council. There are thirty (30) members (Councillors), who are elected from five local electoral areas. These members are elected for a period of five years and local elections are due to take place in 2004. The Council elects a Chairperson from its members at its annual meeting, which is held in July each year.

In February 1998, the Minister for the Environment and Local Government established the Electoral Area Boundary Committee to review and make recommendations on the division into electoral areas of all counties and county boroughs outside of the Dublin area.

The functions performed by the elected members are called "reserved functions". These lay down the framework of policy, under which the County Manager operates.

[Ó láithreán idirlín Chomhairle Contae na Gaillimhe]

(50 marc)