The CCRP Enduring Achievement Award is reserved for those individuals who have made an extraordinary and lasting contribution to the body of knowledge related to command and control. Nigel Howard’s bold and innovative theoretical and applied work on drama theory and confrontational analysis has advanced both the state of the art and the state of the practice of command and control and military operations, making them both better adapted to the challenges of the twenty-first century.

His view that these conflicts must be addressed through the resolution of "confrontations," i.e., changing peoples' intentions, inspired a coherent body of theory as well as the development of a decision-support system. Nigel articulated these ideas in a book, *Confrontational Analysis*, published by the CCRP in 1999.

Nigel was able, by virtue of his unbridled enthusiasm and persistence, to bridge the theoretical to the practical. His contributions enable us to solve problems encountered by modern militaries as they undertake increasingly complex missions.

Bridging the gap between theory and practice often requires the development of a partnership between a theoretician and a practitioner. In this case, General Sir Rupert Smith was the other half of this extraordinary team. Nigel’s work helped to provide the structure upon which Sir Rupert built his theory that warfare had undergone a paradigm shift (Utility of Force, The Art of War in the Modern World, U.S. edition 2007).

Nigel’s insights helped Sir Rupert, in his words, “in understanding the situation and choosing courses of action in my time in command in Northern Ireland, a time of considerable political and military delicacy that resulted in the Good Friday Agreement of 1998.” These insights were again put to good use when Sir Rupert became NATO’s DSACEUR in late 1998. “Nigel’s ideas were a great help as I sought to handle my particular responsibility of keeping the Macedonians, Albanians, Bulgarians, and Romanians aligned with the NATO effort, coordinating the efforts of all the agencies such as UNHCR with NATO, and preparing forces for entry into Kosovo, as well as supporting the primary task of confronting Milosovic—a multifaceted confrontation!!”

Nigel’s ideas have been incorporated into Confrontation Manager, a tool to assist commanders and their staffs in handling confrontations, and this is in use with NATO in Afghanistan today.

In selecting Nigel for this, the CCRP’s most prestigious award, we acknowledge Nigel’s tireless commitment and unique contributions to the improvement of command and control and the military science and art.
Angel Pavement is his novel, published in 1930, it established him as a successful novelist. It is a social panorama of the city of London, seen largely through the eyes of the employees of the firm Twigg & Dersingham, on the first floor of No. 8, Angel Pavement. One of the problems raised in the novel is the problem of upbringing. The central idea of the extract is misunderstanding between two generations. The author’s message is that many parents could not understand either intentions or system of values of their children. The key of the extract is dramatic. But the situation changed abruptly when she receives a call from her friends, by the simile “This contrast, as sharp as a sword” the author states that her behavior at home and among her friends was very different. Terms in this set (57).

1) According to Principle of Utility any given pleasure (for example music or health) is just a means to happiness. False.
8. A friend of Socrates, visits him in his cell before his execution. 8. Socrates agrees with Crito’s argument that they must always care about the moral opinions of the majority. False.
9. In Crito, one of the Socrates’ assertions is that One should never do wrong even when he is done wrong. 10. Which one of the following is not a reason to support Socrates’ argument to obey laws, in Crito? It was through the laws that he was chosen the wisest and aid to the king. True.

What Socrates looks for is a universal, singular and whole definition for the nature of virtue. True. Which one of the following is not one of Meno’s definitions of virtue? Such analyses are prompted by the recognition that culture is inseparably linked to language and thus should be made an integral aspect of language learning (Kramsch, 1993). Moreover, the colonial past of many modern foreign languages such as English, French or Spanish, has created complex and often contested cultural histories for the countries and peoples where these languages are used.

Correspondingly, st This is such a frequent type of transference of meaning in the language system that in many cases (like the latter example), it is not perceived as a stylistic device. Sometimes, however, the stylistic use of this change of meaning can be still felt, and then it is perceived as a figure of speech: The whole town was out in the streets (= the people of the town). 3. The name of a characteristic feature of an object instead of the object: The massacre of the innocents (= children; this biblical phrase is related to the killing of Jewish male children by King Herod in Bethlehem). 4. The name of an