CABINET RESHUFFLE

Unpopular ministers stay
10 outsiders brought into new cabinet

Oil price rise protested

Military protests
charsa coup ban

Democrats tout racial diversity of delegates

Laos bans use of baht

Peace appeal

IRA backs plan

Chart Thai-Chart Pattana merger no way: Somboon

Respected diplomat mourned

Four killed during Bangladesh strike

Three slain in raid
Embassy 'attacked'

EN 327 259
Vocabulary

storm (v.) = to make a mass attack against
hostage (n.) = a person held by one party as a pledge that promises
ern will be kept or terms met by another part
tαραντακικά
rescue (v.) = to free from danger
raid (n.) = a surprise attack by a small force
 siege (n.) = a military blockade of a fortified place to compel it to
 surrender
assault = a violent physical attack
laud (v.) = to praise
remorse (n.) = a deep and bitter distress arising from a sense of guilt
for past wrongs
 captor (n.) = one who holds another captive
pall (n.) = something heavy or dark that conceals

- SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, THE HEADLINES

Peru special faces storm. Japanese ambassador’s home to rescue hostages after 126 days of captivity.
PAGES 1, 9 AND BELOW

260 EN 327
HOSTAGE RESCUE

Daylight raid ends Peru hostage siege

Lima — Troops who trained for three months have liberated the hostages at the Japanese ambassador's home in Peru. After 126 days, an assault killed all 14 terrorists, two soldiers and one hostage — and won applause for the successful gamble by President Alberto Fujimori.

The dramatic rescue was carefully planned. Hostages were given 10 minutes notice by secret signal from officers outside. The attack began as the terrorists played a game of indoor football. Most were killed within a minute of the first assault wave.

Fujimori lauded

There is little but praise for the rescue of the hostages. In Peru, the 71 freed hostages — one died in the operation — showed no remorse that all 14 of their captors were killed.

The Japanese government is hurt it was not informed beforehand. Mr Fujimori says he regrets that, but says he had no choice. Japanese officials and businessmen both have congratulated the president.

The final minutes

Lima — Late in the afternoon, Mr Fujimori gave the go-ahead. Thirteen minutes later, in a blur of explosions and gunfire, the raid was begun. Hostages had gone to the second floor — ambassador Morihisa Aoki thought he was going to die.

In another 20 minutes it was all over. As families began to reunite with former hostages, the only pall on the celebration were the deaths of two attacking soldiers — and a supreme court justice by heart attack.

Survival story

Lima — The 72 hostages kept up their spirits as the terrorists tried to humble the Peru government. They become a tight-knit group — optimist because Peruvians provided support from outside.
Left: Hostages leave the compound for a hue after being freed from the Japanese ambassador’s residence in Lima on Tuesday. All of the Marxist rebels and one hostage were killed after soldiers stormed the residence to free the 72 hostages. — Reuters


Directions: Answer the questions about the caption

1. From the caption, it is inferred that the captors were
   a. Racists
   b. Peruvian soldiers
   c. Japanese
   d. Marxists
2. The hostages were
a. 72 all together  
b. all killed  
c. set free after the raid  
d. all rescued

23  (Leads  Lead Paragraphs)
อ่อนหน้าเรื่องราวที่ต้องจาก headline คือวงค์นำ หรือ lead หรือ lead
paragraph ประกอบด้วยประโยค 1 ประโยคที่บอกประเด็นสำคัญของเรื่อง (lead
sentence) สรุปให้ผู้อ่านผู้เรียกทักท้วงอย่างหนักที่บอกเนื้อหาที่สำคัญที่สุดของข่าว หรือข้อมั้ง
จริง (facts) โดยตอบคำถามของผู้อ่าน 5 W 1 H ดังนี้

1) What happened?  
2) Who was the story about?  
3) When  
4) Where  
5) Why (result) did it happen?  
6) How

วิธีอ่านประโยค lead ให้แบ่งประโยคเป็น 2 ส่วน ตามที่เรียนมาแล้ว หา
 subject และ verb สำคัญ (predicate) ของประโยคก่อน ส่วนที่เหลือจะเป็นส่วนขยายของ
ประการหรือส่วนขยายของประโยค มีโครงสร้างดังนี้

1. Subject // verb (ส่วนขยายกริยา)  
2. Subject (ส่วนขยาย who / which/ that) // Verb  
3. (ส่วนขยาย phrase), Subject // Verb.

ตัวอย่างเช่นSubject // Verb (ส่วนขยายกริยา)
: One-time Prime Minister Pridi Banomyong //died of heart failure yesterday in exile
(Subject) (verb) (why) (when) (how)
at his Paris home; an informed source said he was 83.

where)

ใน lead paragraph จะบอกเกิดเหตุ (เมือง) และแหล่งข่าวด้วย
Mandela and Boston embrace in a daylong celebration of unity-
250,000 rally on Esplanade

By Peter J. Howe and Diane E. Lewis
GLOBE STAFF

Nelson R. Mandela, the living legend of the international campaign to end South African apartheid, swept through Boston yesterday on an exuberant daylong visit, saluting local heroes from the Revolution through the Kennedy dynasty as inspirations to his freedom quest.

-- Reproduced courtesy of The Boston Globe.

ROXBURY GREET S MANDELA

Appearance brings tears of joy from Madison Park crowd

By Diego Ribadeneira
GLOBE STAFF

It was a roar that started somewhere deep within the souls of the people crowded into Madison Park High School and burst forth in a torrent of emotion that swept across Nelson Mandela like the arms of a loving relative.


lead นั้นมากระทำที่ South African Leader Nelson Mandela ไปยัง

Boston เมื่อปี 1990

• What happened?
  = The visit of South African leader Nelson Mandela to Boston.

• Who was the story about?
  = Nelson Mandela.

• When?  = Saturday, June 23, 1990.

• Where?  = Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

• Why?  = A campaign to end South African apartheid was organized.

• How?  = By saluting American heroes as inspirations to his freedom quest.
### Headlines and Lead Paragraphs

**Directions:** Match the headlines with the lead paragraphs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Headlines</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Lead paragraphs</th>
<th>酡</th>
<th>『Answer』</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><em>World</em> control on money <em>urged</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Throng of mourners gathered yesterday outside the gates of the Spencer estate at Althorp Park, in central England, where the remains of Diana, Princess of Wales have been interred away from the public and media gaze.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Fujimori vows to wipe out defiant rebels</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>A top executive of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific has proposed creating a global governance system for capital flows to prevent damages from speculation, as witnessed in the crisis in Southeast Asia.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Crowd besieges estate holding tomb of ‘people’s princess’</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Peruvian President <em>Alberto</em> Fujimori vowed on Thursday to wipe out the Marxist group holding 72 hostages at the Japanese ambassador’s residence in Lima once the crisis was over.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Talks spur protesters to go home

SOMRUETHAI RAWANG
The Nation

after meeting Prime Minister Chavalit Yongchaiyudh yesterday, some members of the Assembly of the Poor decided their major demands on land occupation and dams were being met and agreed to return home, forum adviser Somkiat Kongpaisoon said yesterday.


UN concern rises on Cambodia woes

Phnom Penh — The UN has become increasingly concerned at Cambodia’s unstable political situation, less than four years after its massive peacekeeping operation paved the way for democratic elections, a senior official said yesterday.

Manila - The Philippine Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the country's membership in the World Trade Organisation is valid and does not unduly impair Philippine economic sovereignty.

The court's 15 members voted unanimously to reject a petition questioning the Senate's ratification of the WTO treaty in December 1994.

Opponents of the WTO argued that the Senate exceeded its powers when it ratified the treaty, which aims to reduce trade barriers worldwide. -AP

Well-Informed political sources said that...
FROM THE WORLD’S HEADLINES

Editorialists greeted the end of the HOSTAGE CRISIS IN PERU with praise for the decisive military action and the message it sent out to other terrorists.

EL MERCURIO, CUSCO: "Without a doubt the rescue sends a vigorous signal to the world that in Latin America there is no longer any room for terrorists and guerrillas."

NHAN DAN, VIETNAM: "We don’t agree with taking hostages, but progressive people think that the MRTA are not terrorists as many people think. The hostages found them to be educated, cultured and they treated the hostages well."

DAILY NATION, KENYA: "There are those who think that Lima must urgently address the issues that give rise to such terrorist movements. If it is not done, that may turn out to be a short-term victory."

SANKEI SHIMBUN, JAPAN: "The best prevention for terrorism is the strong determination not to give in to terrorism."

DIE WELT, GERMANY: "Rasen d’etat won over terrorists."

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Jubilation as hostages freed

Peopletake to streets to celebrate victory

Lima, Agencies

Peru has been celebrating the successful storming of the besieged Japanese ambassador’s home, where elite commandos freed 71 hostages and killed 14 rebel captors.

A relieved and ecstatic President Alberto Fujimori basked in the successful end to the toughest crisis of his career.

Citizens took to the streets to wave flags, cheer and honk car horns.

But the president also sounded a note of caution: “It could be that it [terrorism] is not defeated. There is still some, but Peru cannot cede to terrorist blackmail and Peru should show the international community that terrorism has no impact”.

Peruvian commandos who raided the Japanese ambassador’s residence attacked from all sides, storming the gates and roof and burrowing through a tunnel under the compound to rescue 71 hostages.
The tunnel led to three points within the walled compound—the kitchen, the main living room and under the tent set up in the back garden for the cocktail party that ended abruptly when leftist rebels seized the residence four months ago.

With well-trained precision and a secret warning to the hostages, the government commandos set off a blast in the tunnel under the building to surprise the rebels who were playing an impromptu game of soccer inside the residence.

Commandos in ski-masks emerged from a hole in the garden close to the walls of the house after the blast as others scaled the walls and stormed front and rear entrances.

All 14 Tupac Amaru rebels died in the late afternoon assault ordered on Tuesday by President Alberto Fujimori. Seventy-one hostages were rescued: One Peruvian hostage and two soldiers died, authorities said.

In Germany, rebel spokesman Isaac Veiazco vowed retribution, telling Associated Press Television that the “blood spilt will never be forgotten, and sooner or later, justice will be done in Peru”.

But the future of the guerrilla band was in doubt after the raid. The group has little more than 100 fighters, most of its leaders are now dead or in jail.

- Reports page 9
- Editorial, Background page 10

Directions: Answer the following questions.

1. What is the headline of the “Peru Kidnap Drama Ends” story?

   = ____________________________________________________________
2. What is the subheadline?
   =
3. According to the head paragraph, ________ hostages were ________
4. ________ rebel captors were ________
5. The siege was at ____________________________
   in ____________________________

Choose the correct answer:
1. From the body of the news, we read that President Fujimori confirmed that
   ________
   a. terrorism has been wiped out
   b. Peru had to surrender to terrorist blackmail
   c. terrorism has no impact on Feru
   d. he will resign
2. How did the Peruvian commandos raid the Japanese ambassador’s residence?
   a. They broke into the gates.
   b. They burrowed an underground tunnel into the residence.
   c. They attacked from the roof of the compound.
   d. All are correct.
3. In the assault, ________
   a. all 14 Tupac Amaru terrorists were killed
   b. all 71 hostages were rescued
   c. no Peruvian hostages were killed
   d. no soldiers were injured
Troops kill hundreds of protesters in massive crackdown in Beijing

Bloody pandemonium as tanks roll into square

By Colin Nickerson
Globe Staff, Sunday, June 4, 1989.

BEIJING - Chinese troops massacred unarmed civilians this morning, cutting a bloody swath through Beijing and rolling into student-occupied Tiananmen Square with tanks and armored personnel carriers. Hundreds of people were killed and hundreds wounded as the military put an end to a peaceful protest.

In an attack that began in the middle of the night and was still under way at dawn (around 7 p.m. EST), security forces drove student protesters from the historic square that they had occupied for nearly three weeks.

Witnesses and hospital officials said 176 persons were killed and 464 wounded, according to United Press International, while the Associated Press reported that a hospital doctor estimated that 500 people were killed. There was no way to confirm the casualty reports.

At least 75 battle tanks and . . . thousands of troops set up positions all around the square. Throughout the night security forces turned intensive fire on hundreds of thousands of citizens thronging the streets in support of the students, who are demanding a more democratic society.

Violence began at 2 p.m.

The violence began at 2 p.m. yesterday when security forces fired volleys of tear gas at demonstrators. Later, crowds confronted several thousand soldiers massed outside the Great Hall of the People, China’s capitol, and overturned a military jeep.

There were continual broadcasts on government-run television urging people to stay off the streets and telling all foreign reporters to leave the area.
It was a night of blood, pandemonium and defiance as tracer rounds flashed over the Statue of Liberty erected by demonstrators in the square.

Security forces fired directly into the crowds. At 3:30 a.m. on the avenue near the Forbidden City, the ancient center for the Chinese government adjoining Tiananmen Square, several-hundred soldiers knelt and fired hundreds of rounds into a great mass of demonstrators who had been driven about a hundred yards down the main artery. This reporter saw at least eight persons killed and dozens wounded in the intense fusillade, which lasted more than five minutes, Most of the wounds were in the chest and stomach.

Several people were crushed to death by armored vehicles that roared toward the square. Soldiers were also killed by the vehicles.

The protest rallies began in mid-April with students making a single demand: a public dialogue with China's hard-line Communist leadership to discuss political reform. They had vowed to continue their occupation until June 20, when the ruling body of the Parliament meets.

Twice before security forces sought to recapture Tiananmen Square but were turned back by peaceful crowds using persuasion.


Vocabulary

- crackdown = the taking of severe disciplinary action by authorities, the ending of the protest by force
- pandemonium = wild confusion or disorder
- massacre = to murder large numbers of unarmed or defenseless people
civilians = ผู้บริโภค, ผู้ที่ไม่ได้อยู่ในแนวรบ
swath = the path cut in a long, broad strip
armored personnel carriers = heavy, protective carrying vehicles soldiers (APC)
security forces = the army, police, etc. กองทัพหรือหน่วยงานที่มีอำนาจในการรักษาความปลอดภัย
witness = someone who saw the event himself/herself
officials = people who hold an office, or high-level employees of the government or a large organization
confirm = to prove; make sure of
casualty = a person hurt or killed in an accident or war
thronging = crowding (into), moving together in groups or crowds
volley = discharge of many missiles together; something thrown down or fired at an opponent, often large amounts.
urge = to strongly encourage or give advice
defiance = a disposition to resist; contempt of opposition
tracer rounds = shots or bullets that make their path visible with fire
erect = to put up/stand up something tall
adjoining = next to
kneel = past tense of kneel: to be on one's knees (not feet)
artery = [here] big street
fusillade = shooting
hard-line = inflexible, unwilling to move from a fixed position
vow = to promise solemnly
sought = past tense of seek: [here] to try/want
persuasion = the act of using words (arguing, reasoning, etc.) to convince somebody to do something
**Direction:** Answer the questions.

1. According to the lead sentence, give the facts (5W1H) about the news:
   
   What happened in Beijing?
   
   Chinese troops **massacred** unarmed civilians this morning.
   
   1. When did the massacre happen?
      
      ________________________________________________________________
   
   2. Where did it happen?
      
      ________________________________________________________________
   
   3. Why were hundreds of people killed and wounded by the military troops?
      
      ________________________________________________________________
   
   4. How did the Chinese military troops crack down the protesters?
      
      ________________________________________________________________

2. Give details about the massive crackdown as you read in the body of the news:

1. Why were students and thousands of Chinese citizens protesting?
   
   a. To crack down military troops.
   
   b. To demand a more democratic society.
   
   c. To discuss political reform with China’s hard-line Communist leadership
   
   d. b and c

2. How long had the protest rallies lasted until the crackdown?
   
   a. April-June 
   
   b. Six months
   
   c. A few weeks 
   
   d. Overnight

3. “It was a night of blood, **pandemonium** and defiance as tracer rounds flashed
   over the Statue of Liberty erected by demonstrators.”
   
   a. Shooting. 
   
   b. Negotiation.
   
   b. Disorder. 
   
   d. Protest.
Directions: Insert the missing Verb to BE in the following headlines to make grammatical sentences.

1. Politicians hit for ignoring seminar on the new constitution

2. Politicians criticized for their “unusual silence” on the shape of the new charter
3. Pro-democracy party est up in Hong Kong

4. Fugitive Saxena ready to face trial in Thailand

5. Govt planning deficit-free’99 budget

II. Directions: Match the headlines with the lead paragraphs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Headlines</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Leads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tyrant Pol Pot confirmed dead</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Anlong Veng, Cambodia - The body of former Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot, who died late on Wednesday evening purportedly of a heart attack, was put on display yesterday for a small group of Western journalists allowed inside Cambodia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Beginning of the end, say Sukhumbhand</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>About 300 power workers gathered at Government House yesterday in a prelude of what is expected to be a major protest rally on Monday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Pressure for board change stepped up</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>The death of Pol Pot heralds the demise of the Khmer Rouge, Sukhumbhand Paribatra said yesterday.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. This caption illustrates news headline no. ________
   a. 1   b. 2   c. 3

III. Directions: Answer the questions about the photograph and the caption.

WORDS BEHIND BARS: Journalists from Belarusian independent newspapers protest in prison garb in Minsk against the arrest of colleagues. Some 1,000 people attended the rally in support of the freedom of the press. The woman’s placard reads: “I spoke ill of our president.”

IO. Who are the people in the photographs?

11. What is happening?
   a. Three journalists are under arrest.
   b. The journalists are protesting against the arrest of colleagues.
   c. The prisoners are on strike.
   d. A demonstration of journalist prisoners.

12. Where is the protest?

13. Why are they protesting?
   a. They are having a rally in support of the freedom of the press.
   b. They want to be freed.
   c. They want to declare themselves journalists.
   b. They are forcing the president to resign.

14. “Protest in prison garb” means
   a. as dirty as garbage
   b. cell
   c. style of dress like prisoners’ uniforms
   d. protest inside the prison

15. What is the meaning of “behind bars”?
   a. In jail.
   b. In prison.
   c. A gossip.
   d. A and b are correct.
A hopeful moment for world

As Russia joins talks on eco-political issues

BANGKOK POST • SUNDAY JUNE 22, 1997

international

G-7 SUMMIT / POWERS EXPRESS OPTIMISM

US President Bill Clinton, centre, gestures for photographers with Russian President Boris Yeltsin, left, and French President Jacques Chirac, right, prior to the Denver Summit of Eight dinner hosted by Clinton at the Phipps House on Friday. — Reuters

Yeltsin joined leaders of America, Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy and Japan for three days of summit meetings. Without Russia, the group had been known as G-7, but Clinton renamed it meeting “Summit of The Eight.”

The leaders began work at a dinner — lobster casserole, spring vegetables and lamb — at the mansion of Colorado Gov. Roy Romer.

The shaky peace in Bosnia was at the center of opening talks. Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi voiced concern about the potential for renewed conflict if the Dayton peace accord is not fully implemented. The country remains split in two, with little integration between the Serb and the Muslim-Croat controlled areas.

Responding to leaders' concerns that US peacekeeping troops were due to leave Bosnia next summer, Clinton urged them instead to concentrate on accelerating the return of refugees, forming local police forces and holding elections.

At an earlier photo opportunity with Prodi, Clinton praised the Italians for “extraordinary support in Bosnia.” He also lauded Italy for taking the leadership of a multinational force in eastern Albania.

"In the years to come we will look back on the Italian effort...as a real watershed in providing European security," Clinton said.

Prodi is leading a campaign to include Slovenia in NATO. Both he and French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who favors inclusion of Romania, are unhappy with Clinton's insistence on limiting new membership to Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic.

Also at the dinner, Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto sought and won the leaders' support for revising an envoy to help reduce the violence and political turmoil in Cambodia.

Terrorism, the problems of aging workers, drugs, smuggling, global warming, international crime, aid to Africa and China's takeover of Hong Kong are also on the agenda.

Tuesday's summit on economics and political issues was expected when the summit ends Sunday, including a tough stance on haggling Middle East peace efforts. The eight partners were expected to caution against single-minded moves that jeopardize progress, and call on the world to re-focus from assisting Iran develop nuclear weapons.

At an earlier session with Clinton, Chirac expressed concern about Middle East peace-making. "I am, in fact, worried about the situation," he said.
IV. Directions: Identify the major parts of the news item by matching them with a to e.
a. Headline
b. Subheadline
c. Caption
d. Lead
e. Body
16. Paragraph no. 17 is __________  
17. Paragraph no. 3 is __________  
18. Paragraph no. 1 is __________  
19. “As Russia joins talks on eco-political issues” __________  
20. Paragraph no. 6 is __________  
21. “A hopeful moment for world” __________  

V. Directions: Skim and scan through the news story and answer the following questions.
22. What is the story about? (Subheadline)
   a. Boris Yeltsin.
   b. The annual summit of industrialised nations.
   c. Discussions on economic and political issues between Russia and G-7 nations.
23. Why is it a “hopeful moment”?  
   a. Russia joined the G-7 with other democratic countries.
   b. Russia became an industrialised country.
   c. Bill Clinton called it.
   b. Yeltsin was praised for his “vision and persistence”.
24. Why did Clinton rename the meeting “Summit of The Eight”?  
   a. Russia became the 8th in the group of industrialised nations.
   b. He included Russia with G-7.
   c. Without Russia, the group had been known as G-7.
   d. All are correct.
25. Where was the summit held?
   a. Russia.  
   b. France.  
   c. Bosnia.  
   d. Denver, Colorado.

26. Who hosted the dinner?
   a. Bill Clinton.  
   b. Jacques Chirac.  
   c. Boris Yeltsin.  
   d. Gov. Roy Romer.

27. Who is Prodi?
   a. A news reporter.  
   b. Prime Minister of Italy.  
   c. Colorado’s governor.  
   d. The French President.

28. Who was the Japanese Prime Minister at that time?
   a. Alberto Fujimori  
   b. William Itoh
   c. Eisuke Sakakibara  
   d. Ryutaro Hashimoto

29. What is the focus of opening talks mentioned in paragraph 8?
   a. Political turmoil in Cambodia.  
   b. Peace in Bosnia  
   c. US peacekeeping troops.  
   d. Chaotic Albania.

30. __________ supported including __________ as new member in NATO.
   a. Prodi, Slovenia  
   b. Chirac, Romania  
   c. Clinton, Poland  
   d. All are correct.

31. Other topics of discussions on the agenda of the summit, besides terrorism, are mentioned in paragraph ________
   a. 7  
   b. 11  
   c. 14  
   d. 15

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