

CABINET RESHUFFLE

Unpopular ministers stay

10 outsiders brought
into new cabinet

Oil price rise pl aboured protests

Military protests
charter coup ban

us POLITICS

Democrats tout racial
diversity of delegates

Laos bans"
use of baht

Peace appeal

IRA backs plan

Japan approves \$16 bn rescue

Chart Thai-Chart Pattana
merger no way: Somboon

Respected VN
diplomat mourned

Four killed during
Bangladesh strike

Three slain in raid

Embassy 'attacked'

- - SUMMARY OF THE NEWS,
THE HEADLINES

Peru special f&es storm ,
Japanese ambassador's home
to rescue hostages after 126
days of captivity.

PAGES 1, 9 AND BELOW

Vocabulary

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

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.

PAGES 1, 9

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.

PAGES 1, 9; BUSINESS PAGE 11

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.

PAGES 1, 9; EDITORIAL PAGE 10

Survival story

Lima — The 72 hostages kept up their spirits as the terrorists tried to humble the Peru government. They became a tight-knit group — optimistic because Peruvians provided support from outside.

PAGE 10

Bangkok Post (24 April 1997): 9.

2.2 คำบรรยายภาพ (Captions)

คือคำบรรยายที่อยู่ใต้ภาพ หรือข้าง ๆ ภาพ เกี่ยวกับรายละเอียดของภาพประกอบ
ข่าว

กิจกรรมการเรียนรู้ที่ 3



Left: Hostages leave the compound for a bus 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

Bangkok Post (24 April 1997): 9.

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

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 Revolutionary War through the Kennedy dynasty as inspirations to his freedom quest.

Reprinted courtesy of The Boston Globe.

ROXBURY GREETSS 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 the steamy gymnasium and enveloped Nelson Mandela like the arms of a loving relative.

Bartel, Joan Corliss. 1994. *The Metropolitan Daily News: Understanding American Newspapers*. New Jersey: Regents/PrenticeHall, 48.

lead นี้บรรยายถึงการที่ South African Leader Nelson Mandela ไปเยือน 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.

กิจกรรมการเรียนรู้ที่ 4

Headlines and Lead Paragraphs

Directions: Match the headlines with the lead paragraphs.

No.	Headlines	No.	Lead paragraphs	No.	Answer
1.	World control on money urged	a	Throngs of mourners gathered yesterday outside the gates of the Spencer estate at Althrop Park, in central England, where the remains of Diana, Princess of Wales have been interred away from the public and media gaze.	1	
2.	Fujimori vows to wipe out defiant rebels	b	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.	2	
3.	Crowd besieges estate holding tomb of 'people's princess'	c	Peruvian President Alberto 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.	3	

กิจกรรมการเรียนรู้ที่ 5

Directions: Read the following newspaper lead.

Look for key words. Then answer the questions.

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 Kongpaiboon** said **yesterday**.

The *Nation* (12 April 1997): 1.

- The Assembly of the Poor = สมัชชาคนจน

1. The main idea of this lead paragraph is about _____

- a. The Assembly of the Poor members' decisions
- b. The talks between the premier and the labourers
- c. The protest held by the Assembly of the Poor
- d. The demands on land occupation and dams

2. This lead is about _____

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.

Bangkok Post (3 May 1997): 1.

- a. Cambodia's unstable political situation
- b. The UN concern about Cambodia's political instability
- c. The UN's assistant secretary general for political affairs
- d. Cambodia's peacekeeping operation

3. This lead says that _____

Philippines' WTO membership valid

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

Bangkok Post (3 May 1997): 1.

- the World Trade Organisation is banned
- the Philippines' economic sovereignty is stable
- the Philippines's membership in WTO is valid
- b and c are correct.

2.4 เนื้อข่าว (News Body)

นักข่าวพยายามให้ข้อมูลที่ตอบคำถาม 5 W 1 H ไว้ในวรรคนำ (lead) แต่เป็นการยากที่จะให้ข้อมูลได้ครบถ้วนทั้ง 6 ประการใน 1 ประโยค ดังนั้น นักข่าวจึงรายงานเพิ่มเติมขยายความไว้ในส่วนเนื้อข่าว (body) โดยเฉพาะ why และ how นั้น ผู้อ่านต้องอ่านตีความเอง เพราะนักข่าวมีหน้าที่เป็นกลางจึงเพียงรายงานข้อเท็จจริง ส่วนข้อคิดเห็นจะนำเสนอให้ผู้อ่านคิดในรูปแบบของคำพูดของบุคคลที่เกี่ยวข้อง หรือ source อื่น ๆ เช่น พยานในเหตุการณ์ หรือภูมิหลังของข่าว

สาระสำคัญของเนื้อข่าวคือ

- ชื่อ ตำแหน่งของบุคคลในข่าว
- เหตุการณ์ เวลา สถานที่
- อ้างอิงคำพูดของบุคคลทุกฝ่ายที่เกี่ยวข้องให้ผู้อ่านสรุปความคิดเห็นเอง
- เสนอข่าวด้วยความเป็นกลาง ใช้ภาษาที่ไม่มีอคติ

เนื้อหาข่าวการเมืองก็มักจะเป็นเรื่องเกี่ยวกับ

- politics and government
- strikes and disputes
- economics and finance
- elections
- crimes and the court
- war and terrorism

ทั้งนี้ ผู้สื่อข่าวจะระบุแหล่งข่าว เช่น

: official media

: intelligence sources

: a political source

เช่น **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, CHILE: "Without a doubt the rescue sends a vigorous signal to the world that in Latin America there is no longer any room for terrorism 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, this 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: "Raison d'état won over terrorism."

TIME, MAY 5, 1997

9

Time (5 May 1997): 9.

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กิจกรรมการเขียนที่ 6
ข่าวหนังสือพิมพ์

PERU/KIDNAPDRAMAENDS

Jubilation as hostages freed

Peopletaketo 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 page9
- Editorial, Background page 10

Bangkok Post (24 April 1997): 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 **seige** 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 Peru
- 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

กิจกรรมการเรียนรู้ที่ 7

Lead and Body

Directions: Read the news and answer the questions.

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.

1 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 a violent end to a peaceful protest.

2 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.

3 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 r t s .

4 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.

5 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.

6 There were continual broadcasts on government-run television urging people to stay off the streets and telling all foreign reporters to leave the area.,

7 It was a night of blood, pandemonium and defiance as tracer rounds flashed over the Statue of Liberty erected by demonstrators in the square. . . .

8 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..

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

10 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. . . .

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

Bartel, Joan Corliss, 1994. *The Metropolitan Daily News: Understanding American Newspapers*. New Jersey: Regents/Prentice Hall, **88**.

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	= พลเรือน, ฝ่ายพลเรือน
swath	= the path cut in a long, broad strip
armored personnel carriers	= heavy, protective carrying vehicles soldiers (APC)
security forces	= the army, police, etc. กองกำลังรักษาความปลอดภัย
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 การทำหาย, การยั่ว, การขัดขืนต่อต้าน, เป็นปฏิปักษ์, สบประมาท
tracer rounds	= shots or bullets that make their path visible with fire
erect	= to put up/stand up something tall
adjoining	= next to
knelt	= 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.

สรุปบทเรียน

บทเรียนที่ 7 ทักษะการอ่านหนังสือพิมพ์ เรียนรู้หลักการและฝึกทักษะให้สังเกตลักษณะการใช้ภาษาแบบหนังสือพิมพ์ เพื่อให้รู้วิธีที่หนังสือพิมพ์ใช้ในการสื่อความหมาย เป็นรูปแบบเฉพาะไม่เหมือนกับภาษาอังกฤษตามกฎเกณฑ์ที่ใช้โดยทั่วไปตามปกติ

นอกจากนี้ยังได้เรียนรู้เรื่องโครงสร้างส่วนสำคัญของข่าว และวิธีการอ่านข่าว เพื่อให้ได้สาระสำคัญ (main idea) และรายละเอียดข้อมูล (5 W 1 H) และภูมิหลัง ตลอดจนความคิดเห็นผู้ที่เกี่ยวข้อง โดยอ่านจากส่วนต่าง ๆ ของข่าวคือ พาดหัวข่าว, คำบรรยายภาพ, วรรคนำ และเนื้อข่าว ดังนี้

พาดหัวข่าว	บอก main idea อย่างย่อ
วรรคนำ	บอกข้อมูลที่สำคัญของข่าวสรุปครอบคลุม ทุกประเด็นที่กล่าวไว้ในพาดหัวข่าว
คำบรรยายภาพ	ช่วยให้เข้าใจภาพถ่ายชัดเจนเพิ่มเติมข้อมูล เกี่ยวกับสถานการณ์หรือบุคคลที่เป็นข่าว
เนื้อข่าว	รายงานข่าวโดยละเอียด เกี่ยวกับมูลเหตุเบื้องหลังความเป็นมา ความคิดเห็น ของผู้ที่เกี่ยวข้องในข่าว

ทักษะการอ่านหนังสือพิมพ์ เป็นวิธีที่ต้องฝึกฝน เพราะถ้าไม่รู้อะไรก็จะสื่อความหมายผิดพลาด หรืออ่านไม่เข้าใจได้ แต่ถ้าเรียนรู้แล้วจะอ่านเข้าใจง่าย ถูกต้องตามวัตถุประสงค์ ไม่เสียเวลามาก ติดตามความเคลื่อนไหวได้อย่างทันต่อเหตุการณ์

การอ่านหนังสือพิมพ์ภาษาอังกฤษเป็น ช่วยส่งเสริมให้นักศึกษาใฝ่รู้ เป็นการสร้างเสริมวิสัยทัศน์ เป็นคนทันโลกโดยเฉพาะ ในยุคข่าวสารไร้พรมแดนเช่นปัจจุบันนี้

การประเมินผลท้ายบท

I. 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

No.	Headlines	No.	Leads	No.	Answer
6.	Tyrant Pol Pot confirmed dead Mastermind of "killing fields" succumbs in remote jungle hut	a	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.	6	
7.	Beginning of the end, say Sukhumbhand Hopes rise for end to political wrangling	b	About 300 power workers gathered at Government House yesterday in a prelude of what is expected to be a major protest rally on Monday.	7	
8.	Pressure for board change stepped up Power workers get ready for major rally	c	The death of Pol Pot heralds the demise of the Khmer Rouge, Sukhumbhand Paribatra said yesterday.	8	



A man cleans the legacy of the murderous Khmer Rouge.

The Nation (9 July 1997): 5.

9. This caption illustrates news headline no. _____

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

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

REUTERS PHOTO

WORDS BEHIND BARS: Journalists from Belarussian 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.'

The Nation (27 November 1996): A5.

10. Who are the people in the photographs?
- a. Prisoners.
 - b. Journalists.
 - c. Actors and an actress.
 - d. American reporters.
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?
- a. In Minsk.
 - b. In Russia.
 - c. In prison garb.
 - d. In jail.
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.

international

G-7 SUMMIT / POWERS EXPRESS OPTIMISM

A hopeful moment for world

As Russia joins talks on eco-political issues

Denver, AP

Claiming Russia's place among the world's elite democracies, President Boris Yeltsin opened discussions on a wide agenda of political and economic issues at the annual summit of industrialised nations.

After six years on the outside, Russia was initiated Friday as an equal partner among the exclusive group, completing an improbable journey from the era when the Soviet Union was the primary antagonist of summit policies.

President Bill Clinton called it a "hopeful moment for the world" and praised Yeltsin for his "vision and persistence" in pursuing democracy and reforms after seven decades of communism.

Russia also won another eagerly sought prize: membership in the Paris Club, a group of wealthy countries that sets debt terms for poor countries. Russia's inclusion will give Moscow greater bargaining power for collecting the \$120 billion it has loaned to Cuba, Iraq, Iran and others.

The United States hailed the step as tantamount to "the financial end of the Cold War." Yeltsin spokesman Sergei Yastrzhembsky called it "a morning blessing" after all-night negotiations in New York.



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

Boenia." He also lauded Italy for taking the leadership of a multinational force in chaotic 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 sending an envoy to look into the violence and political turmoil in Cambodia.

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

The main statements on economics and political issues were expected when the summit ends Sunday, including a tough stand on lagging Middle East peace efforts. The eight partners were expected to caution against single-handed moves that jeopardise progress, and call on the world to refrain from assisting Iran develop nuclear weapons.

At an earlier session with Clinton, Chirac expressed concern about Mideast peace-making. "I am, in fact, worried about the situation," he said.

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 its meeting "Summit of The Eight."

The leaders began work at a dinner — lobster consommé, spring vegetable and lamb — at the mansion of Colorado Gov Roy Romo.

The shaky peace in Bosnia was at the center of opening talks. Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi voiced concern about the potential for re-

newed 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

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.
- b. Boris Yeltsin, Bill Clinton and Jacques Chirac.

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. **Jacque** 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
