

Lesson 1

Section One: News in Brief

Tapescript

1. Freed American hostage, David Jacobsen, appealed today for the release of the remaining captives in Lebanon, saying, "Those guys are in hell and we've got to get them home." Jacobsen made his remarks as he arrived at Wiesbaden, West Germany, accompanied by Anglican Church envoy, Terry Waite, who worked to gain his release. And Waite says his efforts will continue. Jacobsen had a checkup at the air force hospital in Wiesbaden. And hospital director, Colonel Charles Moffitt says he is doing well. "Although Mr. Jacobsen is tired, our initial impression is that he is physically in very good condition. It also seems that he has dealt with the stresses of his captivity extremely well." Although Jacobsen criticized the US government's handling of the hostage situation in a videotape made during his captivity, today he thanked the Reagan Administration and said he was darn proud to be an American. The Reagan Administration had little to say today about the release of Jacobsen or the likelihood that other hostages may be freed. Boarding Air Force One in Las Vegas, the President said, "There's no way to tell right now. We've been working on that. We've had heart-breaking disappointments."

2. Mr. Reagan was in Las Vegas campaigning for Republican candidate, Jim Santini, who is running behind Democrat, Harry Reed.

3. In Mozambique today a new president was chosen to replace Samora Machel who died in a plane crash two weeks ago. NPR's John Madison reports: "The choice of the 130-member Central

Committee of the ruling FRELIMO Party was announced on Mozambique radio this evening. He is Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique's Foreign Minister, No. 3 in the Party. Chissano, who is forty-seven, was Prime Minister of the nine-month transitional government that preceded independence from Portugal in 1975. He negotiated the transfer of power with Portugal.

Key to Exercises

News Item 1:

A. General Comprehension. Choose the best answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete each of the following statements.

1. David Jacobsen was _____.
 - a. a US colonel stationed in West Germany
 - * b. a freed American hostage
 - c. one of the remaining captives in Lebanon
 - d. the man who worked to gain the release of hostages in Lebanon
2. Terry Waite wanted _____.
 - a. to criticize the US government's handling of the hostage situation
 - b. to have his checkups at the air force hospital
 - * c. to continue with his efforts to gain the release of other hostages
 - d. to show his thanks to the Reagan Administration
3. The doctor's initial impression is that _____.
 - a. the hostage has heart-breaking disappointments
 - b. the hostage hasn't dealt well with the stresses of his captivity
 - c. the hostage is very tired both physically and mentally
 - * d. the hostage is physically in very good condition

B. Identification. Match each item in Column I with one item in Column II by recognizing the person's occupation or remarks.

Column I

1. Charles Moffitt
2. David Jacobsen
3. Terry Waite
4. President Reagan

Column II

- c. colonel, hospital director
- d. appealed today for the release of other captives in Lebanon
- b. an Anglican Church envoy
- a. "There's no way to tell right now. We've been working on that."

News Item 2:

A. General Comprehension. Choose the best answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete the following statement.

1. Mr. Reagan was in Las Vegas _____.
 - a. complaining about Jim Santini
 - * b. campaigning for Republican candidate Jim Santini
 - c. accompanying Republican candidate Jim Santini
 - d. campaigning for Democrat Harry Reed

B. Focusing on Details. Fill in the details according to what you have heard.

1. ... Jim Santini, who is (running behind) Democrat, Harry Reed.

News Item 3:

A. General Comprehension. Choose the best answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete the following statement.

1. In Mozambique today Chissano _____.
 - a. died in a plane crash
 - b. replaced Prime Minister of the transitional government
 - c. was announced to be the Foreign Minister
 - * d. was elected the new president

B. Focusing on Details. Fill in the detailed information according to what you have heard.

1. Samora Machel was Mozambique's former (president) who (had died in a plane crash).
2. The Central Committee of the (ruling) Party contains (130) members.
3. Joaquim Chissano is Mozambique's (Foreign Minister) who is (47) years old.
4. Mozambique gained its independence from (Portugal) in (1975).
5. Chissano was (Prime Minister) of the (9) -month (transitional) government.

Section Two: News in Detail

Tapescript

This much is clear tonight: an American held in Lebanon for almost a year and a half is free. David Jacobsen is recuperating in a hospital in Wiesbaden, West Germany. Twenty-four hours earlier, Jacobsen was released in Beirut by Islamic Jihad. But this remains a mystery: what precisely led to his freedom? Jacobsen will spend the next several days in the US air force facility in Wiesbaden for a medical examination. Diedre Barber reports.

After preliminary medical checkups today, David Jacobsen's doctor said he was tired but physically in very good condition. US air force hospital commander, Charles Moffitt, said in a medical briefing this afternoon that Jacobsen had lost little weight and seemed extremely fit. He joked that he would not like to take up Jacobsen's challenge to reporters earlier in the day to a six-mile jog around the airport. Despite his obvious fatigue, Jacobsen spent the afternoon being examined by hospital doctors. He was also seen by a member of the special stress-management team sent from Washington. Colonel Moffitt said that after an initial evaluation it

seems as if Jacobsen coped extremely well with the stresses of his captivity. He said there was also no evidence at this point that the fifty-five-year-old hospital director had been tortured or physically abused. Jacobsen seemed very alert, asking detailed questions about the facilities of the Wiesbaden medical complex, according to Moffitt.

So far, Jacobsen has refused to answer questions about his five hundred and twenty-four days as a hostage. Speaking briefly to reporters after his arrival in Wiesbaden this morning, he said his joy at being free was somewhat diminished by his concern for the other hostages left behind. He thanked the US government and President Ronald Reagan for helping to secure his release. Jacobsen also gave special thanks to Terry Waite, an envoy of the Archbishop of Canterbury, for his help in the negotiation. Waite, who accompanied Jacobsen from Beirut to Wiesbaden today, said he might be going to Beirut in several days. There are still seven American hostages being held in Lebanon by different political groups. Jacobsen will be joined in Wiesbaden tomorrow by his family. Hospital officials said they still do not know how many days Jacobsen will remain for tests and debriefing sessions before returning to the United States with his family. For National Public Radio, this is Diedre Barber, Wiesbaden.

Key to Exercises

A. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. (F) Jacobsen was accompanied by Charles Moffitt from Beirut to Wiesbaden today.
2. (T) Jacobsen will be joined in Wiesbaden tomorrow by his family.
3. (F) After his release, Jacobsen criticized President Reagan for his government's inability in handling the hostage situation in

Lebanon.

4. (F) Jacobsen refused to answer any questions from the reporters.
5. (F) Terry Waite would not go back to Beirut until next month for further negotiations.

B. Focusing on Details. Choose the best answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The released American had been held in Lebanon for almost _____ .
 - a. half a year
 - b. one year
 - * c. one year and a half
 - d. two years and a half
2. _____, Jacobsen was released in Beirut.
 - a. Forty-four hours earlier
 - b. Thirty-four hours earlier
 - * c. Twenty-four hours earlier
 - d. Fourteen hours earlier.
3. Jacobsen will spend the next several days in the US air force facility in Wiesbaden _____.
 - a. for a vacation
 - * b. for a medical examination
 - c. to recuperate from the stresses of his captivity
 - d. for a reunion with his family
4. US air force hospital commander, Charles Moffitt, said in a medical briefing this afternoon that Jacobsen _____.
 - * a. had lost little weight
 - b. had lost five pounds
 - c. had lost a lot of weight
 - d. had gained little weight
5. Jacobsen has refused to answer questions about his _____

days as a hostage.

- a. four months and twenty-four
 - b. five years and twenty-four
 - c. four hundred and twenty-four
 - * d. five hundred and twenty-four
6. He said his joy at being free was somewhat _____ by his concern for the other hostages left behind.
- a. spoiled
 - * b. diminished
 - c. influenced
 - d. ruined
7. There are still _____ American hostages being held in Lebanon by various political groups.
- a. several
 - b. some
 - * c. seven
 - d. six
8. Jacobsen will remain for debriefing sessions before returning to the United States _____.
- a. with the envoy, Terry Waite
 - * b. with his family
 - c. with the special stress-management team from Washington
 - d. with other American hostages

C. Fill up the information chart for David Jacobsen.

Age (52)

Occupation (hospital director)

Marital Status (married)

Physical Condition (good)

Current Address (US Air Force Hospital, Wiesbaden, W. Germany)

Date of Arrival (this morning)

Proposed Date of Departure (undetermined)

Destination (U.S.A.)

D. Fill in the detailed information according to what you have heard.

1. But this remains a mystery: What (precisely) led to his (freedom)?
2. Charles Moffitt joked that he would not like to (take up) Jacobsen's challenge to (reporters) earlier in the day to a (six-mile jog) around the airport.
3. Colonel Moffitt said that after an initial (evaluation) it seems as if Jacobsen (had coped extremely well) with the stresses of his captivity.
4. There was no (evidence) at this point that he had been (tortured) or (physically abused).

Section Three: Special Report

Tapescript

The leader of Chinese revolution, Mao Tsetong, died ten years ago today. During his lifetime, Mao became a cult figure, but the current government has tried to change that. Now his tomb and embalmed body in Beijing are just another tourist attraction. And no longer do millions of Chinese study or wave aloft the famous "Little Red Book" of Quotations from Chairman Mao. Along with the political writing, Mao wrote poetry as well— poems about the revolution, the Red Army, poems about nature. Willis Barnstone has translated some of Mao's work and considers him an original master, one of China's most important poets.

"Had he not been a revolutionary, perhaps his poetry would not have been as interesting because his personal poetry was the history of China. At the same time because he was a famous revolutionary

and leader, it has prejudiced most people, almost correctly, to dismiss his poetry as simply the work of a man who achieved fame elsewhere.”

“But his work was not dismissed within China though?”

“Well, now it’s almost consciously forgotten. But when I was there in ’72, you could see his poems on every dining room wall, engraved on peach-pits ... During lunch hours, workers would study his poems. They were every place.”

“Is there, though, a revisionist thinking within literary circles? Are people saying Mao wasn’t any good as a poet either?”

“No. Well, at least in my conversations in the year I recently spent in Peking teaching at the university there, I found very few people who didn’t think he was a very good poet. But they did feel that his suggestions which were that people not write in the classical style, that they write in what he called the modern style, was very repressive. And as a result, of course, the restriction of publication during the ten years of the Cultural Revolution, poetry was abysmal.”

“When you say the modern style, would that be, for example, free verse?”

“It would be free verse as opposed to classical rhymes or classical forms.”

“You write in the introduction to one of your translations of poems of Mao Tsetong that people ... you explain that leaders in China, and indeed in the East, are expected to be accomplished poets.”

“Yes. I think that’s true. The night that Tojo ... before Tojo died, he, ... in Japan, he wrote some poems. Ho Chi Minh was a poet. It was common. In fact, I think until early in the twentieth century, even to pass a bureaucratic exam, one had to know a huge number of classical forms. And especially, a leader should at least be a poet.”

“There is one poem which is political in nature which has to do

with a parasitic disease in China.”

“Yes. Mao wrote some poems, two poems actually, about getting rid of a disease that was a plague for the country. And it’s called ‘Saying goodbye to the God of Disease.’ And the poem needs annotation. In that sense, it’s typical of classical Chinese poetry; he makes references to earlier emperors and places.

Saying Goodbye to the God of Disease

Mauve waters and green mountains are nothing
When the great ancient doctor Hua Tuo
Could not defeat a tiny worm.
A thousand villages collapsed, were choked with weeds,
Men were lost arrows, ghosts sang
In the doorway of a few desolate houses.
Yet now in a day, we leap around the earth,
Or explore a thousand milky ways.
And if the cowherd who lives on a star
Asks about the God of plagues,
Tell him, happy or sad, “The God is gone,
Washed away in the waters.”

A poem by Mao Tsetong read by Willis Barnstone, Professor of Comparative Literature at Indiana University in Bloomington. He talked with us from WFIU.

Key to Exercises

A. Answer briefly the following questions according to what you have heard.

1. How, according to the speaker, did most Chinese people think of Mao Tsetong?

Answer: Most Chinese thought Mao Tsetong as a very good poet, according to the speaker.

2. Why was poetry considered abysmal during the ten years of the Cultural Revolution?

Answer: Poetry was considered abysmal because of the restriction of publication during the ten years of the Cultural Revolution.

3. What are the leaders in China expected to be?

Answer: Leaders in China, as well as in the East, are expected to be accomplished poets.

4. What is the poem read by the speaker about?

Answer: It is about getting rid of a disease that was a plague in China.

5. What is the academic title of the translator of poems by Mao Tsetong?

Answer: Willis Barnstone is a professor of Comparative Literature at Indiana University in Bloomington.

6. Why was Mao's poetry so interesting?

Answer: Mao's poetry was interesting because he was a revolutionary and his personal poetry was the history of China.

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the tape and write an F if it is false.

1. (F) During his life, Mao became a cult figure, and the current government in China has tried to keep that.

2. (T) Now his tomb and embalmed body in Beijing are just another tourist attraction.

C. Focusing on Details. Fill in the detailed information according to what you have heard.

1. Willis Barnstone, who has translated some of Mao's work, considers him as (an original master), one of China's (most important poets).

2. Mao wrote poems about (a) (the revolution), (b) (the Red

Army), and (c) (nature).

3. His being a famous revolutionary leader has prejudiced most people to (dismiss his poetry as simply the work of a man who achieved fame elsewhere).

Supplementary Reading

Hostage Release

The convoy of three vehicles pulled to a stop in front of the old US embassy building on Ein Mreisseh Boulevard in Muslim West Beirut at 7 Sunday morning. As planned, a Westerner wearing dark glasses slid into the seat of one of the cars. Then, escorted by two truckloads of Lebanese police as a precaution against sniper fire, the convoy barreled toward the Green Line that divides the city's Muslim and Christian sectors. Minutes later, the cars crossed safely into Christian East Beirut, and David Jacobsen, director of Beirut's American University Hospital, was a free man for the first time in 17 months.

Jacobsen thus became the first of seven Americans who had been still missing in Lebanon to win freedom, and there were hopes Thomas Sutherland might soon be next. Jacobsen's release followed a period of intense and secretive negotiations between officials of Islamic Jihad (Holy War), a shadowy terrorist organization known to be holding at least two other Americans, and Anglican Envoy Terry Waite, the Englishman who had helped win the freedom of two American churchmen who had been held captive in Lebanon, one 13 months ago, one as recently as four months ago.

On May 28, 1985, Jacobsen was walking from his apartment to his office in the war-torn city when six men picked him up. According to Jacobsen's son, his father tried to keep his spirits up during his captivity by telling himself every week that he was going to be released the next Sunday. As each Sunday passed for 17 months, he

told hostages held at the same location that it was going to be the next Sunday. Thus it seemed only fitting that his release actually came on a Sunday.

Despite his attempts to remain optimistic, Jacobsen became more discouraged as the months dragged on. Last November he was one of the signers of a letter to Reagan that appealed to the President to negotiate their release. When one of the other hostages, Father Lawrence Jenco, a Roman Catholic relief-agency official, was freed by his captors in July, he carried with him a videotape recording of Jacobsen. On it, Jacobsen said he “felt like one of Custer’s men,” adding, “You know the end of their stories. Pray that ours will have a happier ending.” In another videotape released last month, Jacobsen was highly critical of the Reagan Administration for having negotiated the release of Journalist Nicholas Daniloff in Moscow while refusing to make any deals for his freedom. Said he on tape: “Don’t we deserve the same attention and protection that you gave Daniloff?”

But after the months of few developments, events moved quickly last week. Waite showed up unexpectedly in Beirut on Friday for his first visit in several months. He clearly hoped to improve on his record of one release at a time. Islamic Jihad seemed to indicate that diplomatic activity was afoot that could achieve such a goal. Although State Department officials insisted that no deal was in the works, the terrorist group said in a statement following Jacobsen’s release that the US had embarked on “approaches that could lead, if continued, to a solution of the hostages issue.”

Jacobsen’s dramatic trip to freedom capped a week of swirling diplomatic activity in the Middle East, centered on Britain’s break in diplomatic relations with Syria on October 24. That action followed the conviction of a would-be bomber of an El Al plane who had received assistance from Syria’s embassy in London, whose trial exposed the Damascus terrorist connection that had been long suspected but never proved. The US supported Britain by withdrawing

its ambassador from Syria, and last week Secretary of State George Shultz characterized Syria's role in the foiled bombing episode as beneath contempt. "When a country does that, it isolates itself from the civilized community," he told a Los Angeles audience.

Stung by such signs of opprobrium, Syrian President Hafez Assad evidently embarked on a damage-control campaign by addressing the one issue that could restore some of Syria's image in the West: the 20 foreigners held hostage by Shi'ite extremists in Lebanon. As he has in the past when it served his purposes, notably in the release of TWA passengers hijacked to Beirut in 1985, Assad asserted his authority with the Shi'ite groups and apparently arranged for at least a token hostage release. Waite, whose patient efforts to end the hostage crisis were well known to Syria, made a secret visit to Damascus on Saturday, evidently to arrange the details of Jacobsen's release. "This is very typical of the Syrians," said a high-ranking observer in Israel. "They realized that they made a blunder of international proportions, and they are looking for something big to remedy it."

* * *

Waite's mission was a secret until he called the Beirut office of the Associated Press on Friday to tell a reporter that negotiations "appear to be moving." Then he added cryptically, "You keep an eye, just keep an eye." Waite left Beirut late Friday by US helicopter for Cyprus. Dozens of reporters quickly set up watch at the Larnaca airport on the island, and in the absence of any hard information, rumors about a hostage deal began sweeping through the Middle East. Seven thousand miles away, campaigning for Republican candidates in Washington State and aware of the possibility of new hostage releases, President Ronald Reagan said, "I've got my fingers crossed." For the families of the missing Americans, it was time once again to endure the agonizing wait for what might be but was not yet.

There was some speculation that Waite's negotiations this time involved hostages other than Americans, and perhaps went beyond Lebanon. According to a knowledgeable Israeli source, Assad was attempting a "multinational swap," a kind of coordinated release involving not just US hostages but possibly those from Britain, France and Italy, and even an Israeli airman held in Lebanon. In Israel, the counterpart would be presumably be the freeing of some or all of 108 Shi'ites being held in southern Lebanon by the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia. It was not clear whether a grand swap would also involve other Arab prisoners held in the West. According to one report circulating in Beirut, France would turn loose Georges Ibrahim Abdallah. French officials promptly denied any such deal.

As on his three previous visits, Waite arrived in Beirut at the invitation of Islamic Jihad. He flew out of London Thursday evening, picked up a Lear jet in Frankfurt and continued on to Cyprus, arriving just after midnight. An American helicopter then transported him to Beirut. His use of US facilities for his flights was not surprising, even though officials traveling with President Reagan said they had no direct involvement in his initiative. They pointed out that US helicopters fly frequently between Beirut and Larnaca, where many US embassy personnel have been evacuated for security reasons. Waite had ample reason, moreover, for not wanting to spend any more time than necessary in Beirut. Last November he was trapped for several hours in a building there that came under withering cross fire in a street battle between Shi'ite and Druze militiamen.

The US hostages, like 13 other foreigners held by various extremist groups, were captured randomly in the chaotic city, and have served as unhappy pawns in the larger game of Middle East politics. Besides Jacobsen and Sutherland, American University's acting dean of agriculture, the Islamic Jihad had also captured Terry Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press. The same terrorist group also took William Buckley, political officer of the US

embassy, and claims to have killed him, though nobody has ever been found. As a price for freeing its captives, Islamic Jihad has demanded the release of 17 members of a largely Shi'ite movement who are serving prison sentences in Kuwait for, among other offenses, terrorist attacks on the US and French embassies.

Kuwait has flatly refused to cooperate in any such trade, and last December denied Waite's application for a visa. Washington has declined to bring pressure on the Kuwaitis to reconsider. Evidently as part of an effort to push the Reagan Administration to force a swap, Islamic Jihad over the past 13 months has released two of its American prisoners, Father Jenco and the Rev. Benjamin Weir, a Presbyterian missionary. Both had been held captive for more than a year. Waite had a hand in the two releases, though he has never spelled out his exact role.

The three other US hostages were abducted this fall. They are Joseph Cicippio, American University's comptroller; Frank Reed, director of a private elementary school in Beirut; and Edward Tracy, a writer. Their claimed abductors, the Revolutionary Justice Organization and Arab Revolutionary Cells—Omar Moukhtar Forces, are if anything more mysterious and less known than Islamic Jihad.

Waite's latest mission to Beirut is his most difficult, especially if it involves a multinational swap that must await the approval of several conflicting parties. He has proved in the past that he has the patience, stamina and staying power needed to hold hostage negotiations. His success in winning the release of Jacobsen sparked new hope that he will finally be able to conclude the long Beirut hostage ordeal.

Lesson 2

Section One: News in Brief

Tapescript

1. Iran's official news agency said today former US National Security Advisor Robert McFarlane and four other Americans were jailed in Tehran for five days recently after they arrived on a secret diplomatic mission. The report quoted the speaker of Iran's parliament as saying President Reagan sent the group to Tehran posing as aircraft crewmen. He said they carried with them a Bible signed by the President and a cake. He said the presents were designed to improve relations between the two countries. Neither the Reagan Administration nor McFarlane had any comment on the report.

2. There were published reports in the Middle East that hostage David Jacobsen was freed as a result of negotiations between the United States and Iran. Asked about that today, Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite said that he didn't want to comment on the political dynamics. But Waite said he may know within the next twenty-four hours from his contacts if he will be returning to Beirut to negotiate the release of more hostages.

3. Jacobsen was reunited with his family today, but again said his joy could not be complete until the other hostages are freed. He appeared on the hospital balcony with his family and talked with reporters. Hospital director Colonel Charles Moffitt says Jacobsen needs to communicate with people now. "He likes to talk, whether that be to a group of press or to individual physicians. Once you get him started on a subject, he wants to talk because he hasn't been able to do that." Moffitt says Jacobsen is in good health and will not need

followup medical care.

4. A low to moderate turnout is reported across the nation so far on this election day. Voters are choosing members of the one hundredth Congress, thirty-four senators and all four hundred thirty-five members of the US House of Representatives. One of the big questions is which Party will control the Senate after today's voting.

Key to Exercises

News Item 1:

A. General Comprehension. Complete the following sentence to provide a summary for this news item.

1. Iran's official news agency said today Robert McFarlane and (four other Americans were jailed) in Tehran for (five days).

B. Focusing on Details. Answer the following questions according to what you have heard.

1. Who was Robert McFarlane?

Answer: The former United States National Security Advisor.

2. Under what disguise was the group sent by President Reagan according to the speaker of Iran's parliament?

Answer: They were disguised as aircraft crewmen.

3. What did they carry with them?

Answer: A Bible signed by President Reagan and a cake.

4. What were the presents designed for?

Answer: They were designed for improving the relations between the two countries.

News Item 2:

A. General Comprehension. Complete the following sentence to provide a summary for this news item.

1. Published reports said that (hostage David Jacobsen was freed)

as a result of (negotiations) between (the United States) and (Iran).

B. Focusing on Details. Fill in the detailed information according to what you have heard.

1. Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite said he didn't want to (comment) on political (dynamics).
2. Terry Waite said he may know within (the next twenty-four hours) if he will be (returning to) Beirut to (negotiate the release of more hostages).

News Item 3:

A. General Comprehension. Complete the following sentences.

1. Jacobsen (was reunited with his family) today.
2. Hospital director says Jacobsen needs to (communicate with people).

B. Complete the following sentence with “need(s)” or “needn't” and supply other words when necessary.

1. Colonel Charles Moffitt said
 - (a) Jacobsen (needs) (to communicate) with people because he hasn't been able to do that, and
 - (b) Jacobsen (needn't) (have followup medical care), since he is in good health.

News Item 4:

A. General Comprehension. Complete the following sentence to provide a summary for this news item.

1. One of the big questions in this election is (which party will control the Senate) after today's voting.

B. Focusing on Details. Fill in the detailed information according to

what you have heard.

1. Voters are choosing (members) of the (one hundredth) Congress, thirty-four (senators) and all four hundred thirty-five members of the (US House of Representatives).

Section Two: News in Detail

Tapescript

President Reagan's former National Security Advisor, Robert McFarlane, and four other Americans may have visited Tehran recently on a secret diplomatic mission. Today, on the seventh anniversary of the seizure of the US embassy in Tehran, Iran Speaker of the Parliament said the visiting Americans were held for five days before being expelled from the country. NPR was unable to reach Mr. McFarlane today for comment and the White House says that it can neither confirm nor deny the story. NPR's Elizabeth Colton reports.

Today in Tehran, Speaker of the Parliament, Hashami Rafsanjani took the occasion to tell a rally that President Reagan had recently sent personal envoys to Iran, calling for improvement of relations. In response to the American overtures, Rafsanjani announced that Iran will advise its friends in Lebanon, in other words the hostage takers, to free US and French hostages if Israel frees Lebanese prisoners, and if the American and French governments end their hostility to the revolutionary government of Iran. Rafsanjani then reportedly described for the tens of thousands outside his parliament, the visit of the five American emissaries. The Iranian said they flew in, posing as the flight crew of a plane bringing American military spare parts to Iran from Europe. The US envoys reportedly carried Irish passports, now said to be held by Iranian officials. And one of the men called himself McFarlane. And according to Rafsanjani, he looked exactly like President Reagan's former National Security Advisor. Rafsanjani claimed that Iranian security of-

ficials also have a tape of telephone conversations between the American President and his envoys. The Iranian cleric, Rafsanjani, said the five men were confined to a hotel for five days and later deported after Ayatollah Khomeini advised Iranian officials not to meet them or receive their message. Rafsanjani said the Americans had brought a Bible signed by President Reagan and a key-shaped cake which they said was the symbol of the hope of reopening US–Iran relations. In Tehran today, at the ceremony marking the anniversary of the seizure of the American embassy, Parliamentary Speaker Rafsanjani described the visit by the American emissaries as a sign of Washington’s helplessness. The White House said it would neither confirm nor deny the reports, because according to the press office, there are certain matters pertaining to efforts to try to release the hostages, and comments might jeopardize them. Robert McFarlane, who was also a frequent political commentator for NPR’s morning edition, has been unavailable for comment. I am Elizabeth Colton in Washington.

Key to Exercises

A. Focusing on Details. Supply the information, from what you have heard, about the US envoys.

1. The visiting Americans

- (a) carry (Irish) passports;
- (b) bring a Bible (signed by President Reagan) and (a key-shaped) cake which was (the symbol) of (the hope of reopening) US–Iran (relations);
- (c) were confined to (a hotel) for five days and later (deported) after Khomeini advised Iranian officials (not to meet them) or (receive their message).

2. One of the US envoys

- (a) looks exactly like President Reagan’s (former Security Advisor);

(b) is also a frequent (political commentator) for (NPR's morning edition).

B. Supply the information, from what you have heard, about the Iranians.

1. Rafsanjani

(a) announces that Iran will (advise friends) in Lebanon, in other words, (the hostage takers) to free US and French hostages if (Israel frees Lebanese prisoners), and if the American and French governments (end their hostility) to the revolutionary government of Iran;

(b) claims that Iranian (security) officials have a (tape of telephone conversation) between (the American President) and (his envoys);

(c) describes the visit by the American emissaries as (a sign of Washington's helplessness).

2. Iran

(a) holds a ceremony marking the (seventh) anniversary of (the seizure of the US Embassy).

C. Supply the information, from what you have heard, about the US government.

1. The White House

(a) says that it would neither (confirm) nor (deny) the reports;

(b) believes that comments might (jeopardize) the efforts (to release the hostages).

Section Three: Special Report

Tapescript

Over the last few years and around the country, the number of

fundamentalist religious groups is said to be growing. Some are called “ultra-fundamentalist” groups. The estimates varied greatly. The number could be as high as two thousand. These organizations have different purposes and beliefs, but usually have one thing in common — strong leadership, quite often one person. Four years ago in October at a fundamentalist Christian commune in West Virginia, a young boy died after a paddling session that lasted for two hours. The child was spanked by his parents. He had hit another child and refused to say he was sorry. We reported the story of that paddling — the story of the Stonegate Community in November of 1982. Since that time, Stonegate leader has been tried and convicted, one of the first times a leader of a religious group has been held responsible for the actions of a member. Also in that time the parents of the child have served jail terms, and now they have agreed to tell their story.

The Stonegate Commune was near Charleston, West Virginia, in the northeast corner of the state. It’s mostly farming country. The Stonegate members lived outside of town in an old white Victorian house, overlooking the Shenandoah River, eight young families living and working together. They did some farming, some construction work and for a time ran a restaurant in Charleston. It was their intention to become less of a commune and more of a community, with the families living in separate houses on the property. We went to Stonegate on a Sunday evening in November of 1982. We were reluctantly welcomed. Less than a month before, two Stonegate members had been indicted for involuntary manslaughter. They were the parents of Joseph Green, who was two years old when he died. On this night many of the Stonegate people were defensive, almost angry.

That was four years ago. The parents, Stewart and Leslie Green, were convicted of involuntary manslaughter and both spent a year in jail. First Stewart, then Leslie. Then in a separate legal action, the

leader of the Stonegate commune, Dorothy McLellan was also indicted. McLellan did not take part in the paddling but she was found guilty of involuntary manslaughter and conspiracy in the death of Joey Green. Stewart Green, the father, testified against Dorothy McLellan. Green now believes that his son died because of McLellan's teachings and influence. He explained in court that the Stonegate members were taught that a paddling session should continue until the child apologizes. Green also testified that a four-hour spanking of Dorothy McLellan's grandson, Danny, had occurred two weeks before Joey Green's death. He also said the Stonegate members, when Joey died, joined in a pledge of secrecy: the circumstances would be covered up; the death would be called an accident. They were afraid all the Stonegate children would be taken away. Joey's parents at first agreed to this. It was later that they spoke out against what they called then a conspiracy of silence. Both Stewart and Leslie Green grew up and married within the Stonegate community. Leslie was only fifteen when she came to the Stonegate. They lived with several other teenagers in the home of Dorothy and John McLellan. The McLellans had been taking in young people who were having trouble, usually with drugs. They wanted to use their marriage as an example of Christian family life. John McLellan worked for an accounting firm, travelling during the week, Dot McLellan staying at home, taking care of more and more teenagers. The Greens are now living in their first real home together, an apartment in Baltimore. Stewart left the Stonegate, and Leslie joined him as soon as she got out of jail. The Greens have now agreed to talk about their lives at Stonegate and about the paddling of their son.

Key to Exercises

A. General Comprehension. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What is in common among the fundamentalist religious groups?

Answer: Strong leadership.

2. Which fundamentalist religious group is concerned in this story?

Answer: Stonegate Community near Charleston, West Virginia.

3. Why did the two members serve jail terms?

Answer: Because they had beaten their son to death.

4. Why was their leader also indicted?

Answer: Because she had been found guilty of conspiracy in the death of the child.

B. Complete the genealogical chart about the two families.

Family Member	Father	Mother	Son	Grandson
Green	Stewart	Leslie	Joey	
McLellan	John	Dorothy		Danny

C. Choose the best answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete each of the following sentences.

1. The boy died _____.

a. in November, 1982

* b. in October, 1982

c. two years ago

d. four years ago

2. The son of Stewart Green died after a paddling session that lasted for _____.

* a. two hours

b. four hours

c. six hours

d. eight hours

3. The parents served their jail terms _____.

a. at the same time

b. in two different prisons

c. the wife first and then the husband

- * d. the husband first and then the wife
- 4. The Stonegate members were taught that a paddling session should continue until the child _____.
 - a. begins to cry
 - b. is beaten to death
 - * c. apologizes
 - d. admits his mistake
- 5. Stewart and Leslie now _____.
 - * a. have left the Stonegate
 - b. stay in the Stonegate Community
 - c. work for an accounting firm
 - d. believe that their religious belief is responsible for the death of their son

D. Fill in the details about the pledge of secrecy that the Stonegate members joined in.

1. (The circumstances of the death of the child would be covered up.)
2. (The death would be called an accident.)

E. Fill in the detailed information according to what you have heard.

1. The Stonegate members lived (outside) of town, (eight young) families living and working together. They did some (farming), some (construction work) and for a time (ran a restaurant) in Charleston. It was their (intention) to become (less) of a (commune) and (more) of a (community), with the families living in (separate houses) on the property.
2. Green now believes that his son died because of (McLellan's teachings) and (influence). Green also (testified) that a (four-hour) spanking of (Dorothy McLellan's grandson), Danny, had occurred (two weeks before) Joey Green's death.
3. The McLellans had been (taking in) young people who (were)

having trouble), usually with (drugs).

Supplementary Reading

Blackmailing the US

It was an ugly, shocking image of innocence and impotence, of tyranny and terror, of madness and mob rule. Blindfolded and bound, employees of the US embassy in Tehran were paraded last week before vengeful crowds while their youthful captors gloated and jeered. On a gray Sunday morning, students invoking the name of Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini invaded the embassy, overwhelmed its Marine Corps guards and took some 60 Americans as hostages. Their demand: surrender the deposed Shah of Iran, currently under treatment in Manhattan for cancer of the lymphatic system and other illnesses, as the price of the Americans' release. While flatly refusing to submit to such outrageous blackmail, the US was all but powerless to free the victims. As the days passed, nerves became more frayed and the crisis deepened. So far as was known, the hostages had been humiliated but not harmed. Yet with demonstrators chanting "Death to America" outside the compound, there was no way to guarantee that the event would not have a violent ending.

In Washington, there were round-the-clock meetings of the National Security Council. At the State Department's operations center, Iranian specialists frantically tried to keep in touch with Tehran and with the few American officials there who were not in the student's hands. In New York City, the United Nations Security Council convened in special closed session to search for a solution. Said Jimmy Carter to reporters on Thursday: "These last two days have been the worst I've had." Secretary of State Cyrus Vance counseled the nation grimly and correctly: "It is a time not for rhetoric, but for quiet, careful and firm diplomacy."

Meanwhile, a wave of anger spread across the US. On campuses, Iranian flags were torched and the Ayatollah Khomeini was burned in effigy. In Beverly Hills, an anti-Shah demonstration by Iranian students turned into a near riot, with onlookers shouting obscenities at the Iranians. In New York City, at the close of an Iranian student demonstration, a Columbia University undergraduate shouted: "We're gonna ship you back, and you aren't gonna like it! No more booze. No more Big Macs. No more rock music. No more television. No more sex. You're gonna get on that plane at Kennedy, and when you get off in Tehran, you're gonna be back in the 13th century. How you gonna like that?" The Iranians, who stared back glumly, did not respond.

At week's end the impasse remained unresolved. The American hostages, under guard in the embassy, were visited by Swedish, Syrian and other diplomats. Some were allowed to send letters, and 33 reputedly signed a petition supporting their captors' demand that the US extradite the Shah. Khomeini let it be known that he would not be receiving visitors over the weekend, thereby precluding for the moment much chance of direct negotiations for the prisoners' release.

The seizure of the embassy and its staff was an ugly permutation of the acts of political terrorism to which the world has grown increasingly accustomed. Most Iranians detest the Shah for the excesses of his regime, and what they feel was his plundering of their country. Many objected to the Carter Administration's decision to admit him to the US under any circumstances. But the students who attacked the US mission were not political adventurers with a lonely, unpopular cause. They were citizens of a state that maintains diplomatic relations with the US. Their invasion of the embassy violated a principle of diplomatic immunity that even the most radical and hostile governments have professed to respect. Most important of all, their action was condoned — if not instigated — by Khomeini,

Iran's de facto head of state and a leader who himself had sought and received political asylum in the West.

* * *

On Sunday, Nov. 4, hundreds of protesters gathered in downtown Tehran outside the US embassy, a 27-acre compound surrounded by ten-and twelve-foot brick walls and secured with metal gates. The students, most of whom were unarmed, chanted anti-American slogans and carried banners: DEATH TO AMERICA IS A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT and GIVE US THE SHAH. At the very hour at which the demonstration was taking place in Tehran, the Ayatollah Khomeini was telling a student in the holy city of Qum, some 80 miles to the south, that foreign "enemies" were plotting against the Iranian revolution. Repeatedly, he charged that the American embassy in his country's capital was "a nest of spies" and "a center of intrigue."

That was all the inspiration the students needed. Just before 11 a.m., someone with a pair of powerful shears managed to break the chain that held together the gates on Taleghani Street, and the crowd surged through. Once inside the compound, some headed for the ambassador's residence, where the servants offered no resistance (there has been no US ambassador in Tehran since William Sullivan left in April). Others tried to take over the chancellery but found it protected with armor plating and grillwork. Using bullhorns, they shouted at the occupants: "Give up and you won't be harmed! If you don't give up, you will be killed!" As the attackers struggled to get inside, other protesters and a crowd of curiosity seekers clambered over the embassy walls and swarmed through the compound.

Inside the two-story brick chancellery building, known to Americans as "Fort Apache" for its special security reinforcements, Marine guards donned flak jackets and gas masks and ordered everyone to the top floor. There, in the ambassador's office, Political Officer Victor Tomseth was on the phone to the embassy's ranking of-

ficer, Charge d'Affaires L. Bruce Laingen, who was at the Foreign Ministry. Other embassy officers quickly telephoned other Iranian officials, trying to get help. Just before 1 p.m., Laingen gave Tomseth the order: "Final destruction." Immediately, embassy officers grabbed files from safes and began shredding and burning classified documents.

Finally, after stalling as long as possible, a Marine opened the door, and students rushed in, their eyes moist from tear gas. The students grabbed the masks of the Americans. Said one attacker: "We had the gas for three hours. You can taste it for a while." Then they blindfolded the embassy staff, bound their hands and made them sit on a corridor floor. Soon the students put one of their prisoners on parade, draping his body with a Khomeini poster. One attacker brandished a picture of the Ayatollah that, he claimed, embassy personnel had used as a dart board.

No shots were fired inside the chancellery, which may have disappointed the students. Said one: "If the Marines don't shoot, we take over. If they do, we have our martyr. Either way, we win." Any hopes that embassy officials had once had of preventing attackers from scaling the walls of the compound were abandoned after last February's assault, when Muslim guerrillas easily overpowered a handful of Iranian police guards and the embassy's Marines. The basic defense plan of the embassy was simply to have the Marines hold off any assault long enough for sensitive material to be destroyed.

While their comrades were seizing the chancellery, another group of students was breaking into the heavily secured consulate section, which had just been rebuilt (at a cost of \$ 500,000) to speed up the issuance of visas for thousands of Iranians seeking to go to the US. One irony of the situation was that in recent weeks the crowds of Iranians around the embassy had been there to try and get visas to the US. Noted the English-language Tehran *Times*: "Despite the public denunciations, the US embassy has often presented

the spectacle of being mobbed one day by visa seekers and the next by demonstrators condemning the US”

By 4 p.m., the compound was completely in the hands of the students, who now numbered about 600. Soon afterward the group, which called itself the “Muslim Students of the Imam Khomeini Line,” issued “Communiqué No. 1.” It announced that the occupation of “this nest of intrigue” was a protest against “the US offer of asylum to this criminal Shah who was responsible for the deaths of thousands of Iranians.” By Monday the streets outside the embassy were jammed with thousands of people. Perhaps the lightest moment in a generally grim day was the arrival of Khomeini’s only surviving son, Seyyed Ahmed Khomeini, 36. As he was hoisted over the high wall, Khomeini lost both his white turban and his sandals, causing his aides to plead to the crowd, “Where is the squire’s turban?” Then the younger Khomeini announced that he, like his father, supported the embassy takeover. “This is not an occupation,” he said. “We have thrown out the occupiers.”

Fearful for the safety of the hostages, the State Department refused to release their names, but the identities of most of them gradually became known. Among them were political officers, Marines, code clerks, secretaries, the kinds of people who staff American embassies throughout the world. Tomseth, the second in command, was the ranking captive. Those held included Mike Holland, the burly security chief; Ann Swift, an efficient, Farsi-speaking officer who during the takeover tried over and over to reach the acting Defense Minister; Mike Matrinko, who was a consul in Tabriz last spring when the mission was overrun by revolutionaries; and John Graves, the bearded public affairs officer. Chargé d’affaires Laingen stayed at the Foreign Ministry all week, filling protests and trying to keep in touch with the State Department in Washington.

Though the Ayatullah Khomeini’s precise role in the embassy affair was not known, it was obvious that the student occupiers

looked to him for leadership. Because Khomeini demanded that the British government surrender the Shah's last Prime Minister, Shahpour Bakhtiar, the students on Monday evening briefly occupied the British embassy in Tehran. They left after only six hours, presumably because they had learned what their Imam had not: that Bakhtiar is in exile not in Britain but in France, which also gave asylum to Khomeini before his triumphal return to Iran in February.

* * *

Still, by week's end the Administration was feeling a bit more hopeful about the situation. Having avoided any sort of response that might have worked to the disadvantage of the hostages, the US was increasingly counting on growing pressure from the international community and from Iran's own middle class to exert some influence on the religious leaders and the students. One goal of the American diplomatic strategy was to isolate Iran and make it appear as an irrational outlaw in world opinion. Iranian diplomats privately expressed their sense of embarrassment about the embassy seizure to their Arab colleagues, who in turn passed the message on to Washington. But the big question remained: would such pressures have any real impact on the enigmatic Khomeini — the only man who can order the students to release the hostages?

The state of future relations between Iran and the US will depend on 1) the speed and manner in which the hostages are released and 2) the degree to which Washington can convince the volatile Iranians that it is not befriending the Shah and has no wish to restore him to power. If all goes well, relations could resume after a cooling-off period of a few months. However the embassy affair ends, it is a sharp reminder of the degree to which the traditional rules of international conduct can no longer be taken for granted. The world is changing: the unpredictable is becoming the commonplace.

Lesson 3

Section One: News in Brief

Tapescript

1. IBM, following the lead of General Motors, announced today it's pulling out of South Africa. Like General Motors, IBM says it's selling its South African holdings because of the political and economic situation there. Anti-apartheid groups have praised the decision, but the State Department says business pullouts are regrettable. Spokesman Charles Redmond said today the Reagan Administration believes US corporate involvement in South Africa has been a progressive force against apartheid. "We regret any decision to reduce US private sector involvement in South Africa. Such reductions could have harmful effects on black workers, injure the South African economy which has, on the whole, weakened the premises of apartheid and provided a means of improving the living standards and skills of many people otherwise disadvantaged by apartheid, and it might limit the extent of US influence in South Africa." State Department spokesman Charles Redmond. IBM employs some 1,500 people in South Africa.

2. More than fifty black youths were arrested today in Harare, Zimbabwe, when police broke up demonstrations at South African offices and the US embassy. Julie Fredricks reports. "A group of more than a thousand students and youths caused thousands of dollars of damage by burning and stoning the offices of the South African trade mission, South African Airways, Air Malawi, and the Malawian High Commission. The demonstrators suspected South African complicity in the plane crash that killed Mozambiquan President Machel in South Africa and blamed Malawi for supporting the

Pretoria-backed insurgents that are attacking Mozambique. Zimbabwean government officials appealed for calm, and a statement from Prime Minister Mugabe just back from a trip to London is expected tomorrow. For National Public Radio, this is Julie Fredricks in Harare.

3. President Reagan met for about an hour today with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the White House. Kohl is the first European leader to visit the President since the Reykjavik summit. US officials say Kohl expressed support for the President's SDI program.

Key to Exercises

News Item 1:

A. General Comprehension. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What did IBM announce today?

Answer: It is pulling out of South Africa.

2. What is IBM selling?

Answer: Its South African holdings.

3. What has caused this decision?

Answer: The political and economic situation in South Africa.

4. How did anti-apartheid groups respond to the decision?

Answer: They praised this decision.

5. How many people does IBM employ in South Africa?

Answer: 1,500.

B. Spot Dictation. Listen to the tape again and fill in the following blanks.

1. (Spokesman) Charles Redmond said (today) the Reagan Administration believes US (corporate involvement) in South Africa has been a (progressive force) against (apartheid). "We regret any decision to (reduce US private sector) involvement in

South Africa.”

C. Focusing on Details. Complete the following statement with details.

1. The US State Department regrets the reductions of US private sector involvement in South Africa because they could
 - (a) (have harmful effects on black workers),
 - (b) (injure the South African economy), and
 - (c) (limit the extent of US influence in South Africa).

News Item 2:

A. General Comprehension. Complete the chart to provide a brief summary of the news item.

Event	Place	City	Country	Race
Demonstration	South African offices & US Embassy	Harare	Zimbabwe	black

B. Focusing on Details. Fill in the detailed information according to what you have heard.

1. Number of demonstrators (a thousand)
2. Number of people arrested (more than fifty)
3. Causes of the demonstration
 - (a) (suspecting South African complicity in the plane crash that killed Mozambiquan President Machel in South Africa)
 - (b) (blaming Malawi for supporting the Pretoria-backed insurgents that are attacking Mozambique)
4. Government appealed for (calm).
5. An official statement is expected from (Prime Minister Mugabe).
6. Mugabe is just back from (London).

News Item 3:

A. General Comprehension. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Whom did President Reagan meet?

Answer: West German Chancellor.

2. How long did the meeting last?

Answer: About one hour.

3. Where and when did the meeting take place?

Answer: At the White House today.

4. What did Kohl express?

Answer: His support for the President's SDI program.

B. Summary. Use all the information you have gathered in Exercise A and try to write a summary for News Item 3.

(Suggested version: President Reagan met for about an hour today with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the White House who expressed support for the President's SDI program.)

Section Two: News in Detail

Tapescript

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl is in Washington D.C. for four days of meetings. Among the issues on his agenda are economic relations with the US and Germany's policy towards southern Africa. But today, Kohl's talk with President Reagan was dominated by the recent US-Soviet summit meeting in Iceland. NPR's Brenda Wilson reports.

While no major agreement was signed by the United States and the Soviet Union in Reykjavik, the two countries made progress in arms control talks in areas that are a central concern to America's European allies. Those particular areas involve disarmament proposals made in Iceland, affecting medium-range missiles and long-range missiles over which allies have voiced some reservations.

This was a major topic of discussion with Chancellor Kohl today, even though his Foreign Minister was briefed by the US Secretary of State only last week. In remarks welcoming Chancellor Kohl, President Reagan sounded a positive note, saying that there was ample reason for optimism. "When the next agreement is finally reached with the Soviet Union, and I say when, not if, it will not be the result of weakness or timidity on the part of Western nations. Instead, it will flow from our strength, realism and unity." The President also explained that achieving such an agreement would depend upon pushing ahead with his Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI, because it offered protection against cheating. But members of NATO, including Germany, have expressed concern that eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe as was proposed in Reykjavik would potentially leave Europe vulnerable to the Soviet shorter-range missiles and greater superiority in conventional forces. They expressed doubts that SDI could make up for those deficiencies. The allies, in particular West Germany, want reductions in medium-range missiles tied to reductions in shorter-range missiles and conventional forces. Chancellor Kohl was expected to press these points and to urge President Reagan to compromise on SDI to keep talks between the US and the Soviets moving. Speaking through an interpreter in his arrival remarks, Kohl did not mention SDI, "It remains our goal, and I know that I shared with you, Mr. President, to create peace and security with ever fewer weapons. In Reykjavik, thanks to your serious and consistent efforts in pursuit of peace, a major step was taken in this direction. And we must now take the opportunities that present themselves without endangering our defensive capability."

After the meeting between Kohl and the President, a senior administration official quoted Kohl as saying that he has always been in favor of the Strategic Defense system. At the White House, I'm Brenda Wilson.

Key to Exercises

A. General Comprehension. Choose the best answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete each of the following statements.

1. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl _____.
 - a. has been in Washington D.C. for four days
 - * b. is in Washington D.C. for four days of meetings
 - c. has been in Washington D.C. four hours before he talks with President Reagan
 - d. is in Washington D.C. for a four-hour meeting
2. One of the following is on Kohl's agenda. It is _____.
 - a. arms control talks
 - b. economic relations with South Africa
 - * c. Germany's policy towards South Africa
 - d. US-Soviet summit meeting in Iceland
3. The major topic of discussion with Chancellor Kohl today is _____.
 - a. the agreement signed by the United States and the Soviet Union in Reykjavik
 - b. US-Soviet arms control talks
 - c. America's European allies
 - * d. arms control between US and the Soviet Union
4. According to President Reagan, achieving an agreement with the Soviet Union would depend upon _____.
 - * a. pushing ahead with his SDI program
 - b. the strength, realism and unity of European allies
 - c. weakness or timidity on the part of Western nations
 - d. eliminating long-range missiles in Europe
5. Proposal was made in Reykjavik on eliminating _____.
 - a. shorter-range missiles
 - * b. medium-range missiles

- c. long-range missiles
 - d. intercontinental missiles
6. According to members of NATO, the carrying out of the proposal would leave Europe vulnerable to the Soviet _____.
- a. long-range missiles
 - b. air-to-air missiles
 - * c. shorter-range missiles and greater superiority in conventional forces
 - d. air and naval superiority
7. The allies want reductions in medium-range missiles _____ reductions in shorter-range missiles and conventional forces.
- a. made after
 - * b. tied to
 - c. made before
 - d. made at the same time
8. Chancellor Kohl was expected to urge President Reagan _____.
- * a. to keep talks between the US and the Soviet Union moving
 - b. to stop SDI program
 - c. to compromise on talks between the US and the Soviet Union
 - d. to step up SDI program
9. A senior administration official quoted Kohl as saying that _____.
- a. he has no objections to the Strategic Defense system
 - * b. he has always been in favor of the Strategic Defense system
 - c. he has always been opposing the Strategic Defense system
 - d. he did not want to mention SDI in his arrival remarks

Section Three: Special Report

Tapescript

A group of business leaders in Boston today announced plans to expand a college scholarship program to include any eligible Boston high school graduate. The business leaders announced plans for a permanent five-million dollar endowment fund, and they also promise to hire any of the students who go on to complete their college educations. Andrew Kaffery of member station WBUR has the report.

The Boston business community's involvement in the Boston public school dates back almost twenty years, from work internships to an endowment program for Boston teachers. Business has pumped more than one million dollars into the public schools. Now business leaders say they're ready to make their biggest commitment yet: a multi-million dollar scholarship program that will enable the city's poorest kids to go on to college and to jobs afterward. The program is called Action Center for Educational Services and Scholarships, or ACESS. According to Daniel Cheever, the President of Boston's Wheelock College, ACESS is not a blank check for the eligible graduates. "First we'll help them get as much aid as they can from other sources, and secondly, we'll provide the last dollar scholarship. I should add, of course, they have to qualify for financial aid; that is, we're not handing out money to students who don't need it." The average grant is around five hundred dollars and already the program has given one hundred Boston students more than fifty thousand dollars in scholarship money.

Other assistance from the program has helped those students raise more than six hundred thousand dollars in additional financial aid. School officials say this program will help a system where 43% of the students live below the poverty level, and almost half who enter high school drop out. Robert Weaver was one Boston high

school graduate who could not afford college. He's in the ACESS program now and will get a degree in airplane mechanics next year from the Wentworth Institute of Technology in Boston. "I got the Pale grant and the state scholarship, but there was still a gap. There was like a twenty-three hundred-dollar gap. Wentworth's total bill was fifty-seven hundred, so I had to fill that amount with working over the summer, my family contribution. I paid for my own books, my own tools, things like that. But without ACESS I wouldn't be where I am today."

This program comes at an important time for the city of Boston. Unemployment here is among the lowest in the nation and business leaders say they're having a hard time finding qualified job applicants. So the ACESS program is not just good public relations. Business leaders, like Edward Philips, who is the chairman of the ACESS program, say there's a bit of self-preservation involved. "Over time, we believe this program will increase the flow of Boston residents into Boston businesses and that, of course, is a self-serving opportunity. If where you are has a supply of qualified people to enter managerial and technical-professional level jobs, that can't be anything but a plus." Philips says any scholarship student who finishes college will be given hiring priority over other job applicants by the participating businesses. College student Robert Weaver says the program has inspired other high school students to stay in school. "I went back to my high school yesterday, Brighton High School, and I talked to a senior class, the general assembly, and I was telling them basically what I'm involved in, and basically, to get yourselves motivated and go look for those ACESS advisers. They're not going to come to you all the time. You have to get out there and get it if you want to take account for your own life, because no one else is going to do it for you. And that really pumped them up, and now that they're aware, and they know that ACESS advisers are there, things will be a lot easier for them."

The business group is in the middle of a five-million-dollar fund drive. Two million dollars has already been collected. Thirty-two of Boston's most influential corporations have already joined in, with twenty more soon to follow. The program has drawn the praise of US Education Secretary William Bennett, who predicted it will become a national model. For National Public Radio, I'm Andrew Kaffery in Boston.

Key to Exercises

A. General Comprehension. Fill in the blanks with basic facts concerning the program.

1. Program organizer: (a group of business leaders)
2. Place: (Boston)
3. Duration of involvement: (almost twenty years)
4. Plans:
 - (a) (to expand a college scholarship program for any eligible Boston high school graduates)
 - (b) (to supply a permanent five-million-dollar endowment fund)
5. Promise:
(to hire any of the students who go on to complete their college education)

B. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. When did the Boston business community start its involvement in the Boston public schools?
Answer: Twenty years ago.
2. What did the Boston business community offer to Boston teachers?
Answer: Work internships and later an endowment program.
3. How much has Boston business community pumped into the public schools?

Answer: More than one million dollars.

4. What is the biggest commitment they are ready to make according to the business leaders?

Answer: A multi-million-dollar scholarship program.

5. What is it for?

Answer: To enable the city's poorest kids to go on to college and to jobs afterward.

6. What is the title of the program?

Answer: ACCESS, Action Center for Educational Services and Scholarships.

7. Could all the poor kids get the scholarship for their further education?

Answer: No.

8. What kind of poor kids could get it then?

Answer: Only those eligible graduates.

9. What is the amount of the average grant?

Answer: Around five hundred dollars.

10. How many Boston students have received money from this program?

Answer: One hundred students.

C. Focusing on Details. Answer the following questions about Robert Weaver.

1. What is Robert Weaver's major?

Answer: Airplane mechanics.

2. Where does he study now?

Answer: In Wentworth Institute of Technology in Boston.

3. When will he get his degree?

Answer: Next year.

4. How did he afford college?

Answer: The money came from (a) the grant from the ACCESS program; (b) the state scholarship, (c) what he earned from

his work over the summer, and (d) his family contribution.

5. What was the total amount of Wentworth's bill?

Answer: Fifty-seven hundred.

D. Spot Dictation. Listen to the tape again and fill in the following blanks.

1. Unemployment here is among (the lowest) in the nation and (business leaders) say they're having a hard time (finding qualified job applicants).
2. The ACCESS program is not (just good public relations). There is a bit of (self-preservation involved).
3. If where you are has a supply of qualified people to (enter managerial and technical-professional level jobs), that can't be anything (but a plus).
4. Philips says any scholarship student who (finishes college) will be given (hiring priority) over other job applicants by (the participating businesses).

E. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the business group doing now?

Answer: Collecting the five-million-dollar fund.

2. How much has already been collected?

Answer: Two million.

3. How many of Boston's most influential corporations have joined in the program?

Answer: Thirty-two.

4. What did US Education Secretary predict about the program?

Answer: It will become a national model.

Supplementary Reading

US Big Business Pulls Out

First it was the Congress, and last week it was the industrial elite. Less than three weeks after the Senate overrode Ronald Reagan's veto of tougher US sanctions against South Africa, four of America's largest corporations—General Motors, IBM, Honeywell and Warner Communications—announced that they would sell their South African operations. "GM's been taking a hiding in the United States for its investment here," declared Robert White, managing director of the company's South African subsidiary. He added: "You can take it a little better when you're making money, but we've been losing it for years."

While the departures seemed certain to increase the pressure on other American firms to go and do likewise, some South Africans questioned whether the exodus would bring their country any immediate harm. Most of the US companies who have totally pulled out—21 so far in 1986—sold their operations to local interests. Few jobs are lost, and the products remain available. And from a commercial point of view, local managements may feel free to ignore the Sullivan principles, a set of ethical guidelines that require companies operating in South Africa to improve housing, transportation, education and health care for black workers. The departures also reinforced the notion that South Africa can go it alone. "The South African economy is one of the most self-sufficient around," argued Rob Lee, chief economist for South Africa's Old Mutual insurance company. "It has been gearing up for sanctions for years."

Unconventional trade: Last August Manpower Minister Pieter du Plessis boasted that South Africa has been stockpiling thousands of critical items over the past 10 years. In the event of a blockade of its trade routes, for instance, South Africa has filled disused mine shafts with enough crude oil to provide the nation with at least two

years' worth of petroleum. Kent Durr, deputy minister for trade and industry, also revealed the existence of a 10-year-old Secretariat for Unconventional Trade designed to help South Africans offset international sanctions. "We can buy anything we need and we will export anything we like," he declared. "I have had people queuing up outside my office from all parts of the globe who are more than willing to trade with us in spite of the sanctions campaign."

Altogether, said Durr, the secretariat has been able to arrange trading deals with all but two of the nation's generally hostile African neighbors. In most instances the deals are arranged by international banks and other organizations that takes a cut for putting together a suitably discreet package. The secretariat also uses practices such as "offset purchasing," which commits a country exporting goods or services to South Africa to importing South African products.

Behind the scenes South Africa has also been coaching businessmen on how to evade specific export restrictions. Recently, for example, the South African Foreign Trade Organization has been conducting seminars that, according to SAFTO chief executive Wim Holtes, are designed simply to clarify the implications of the new US legislation. According to *The Washington Post*, however, Holtes and other SAFTO officials suggested that businessmen exploit loopholes in European customs regulations and set up dummy third-country corporations. "I was talking with a chap from Eastern Europe who said that any product that comes out of South Africa becomes Rumanian when it goes through Rumania," Holtes (who now denies the story) reportedly said.

The South Africans are old hands at laundering. Some countries, such as Mauritius, have courted South African manufacturers to set up primitive assembly plants so that embargoed goods can bear the label "Made in Mauritius." Taiwan and Israel are also expected to act as middlemen for embargoed goods: South African

oranges have already found their way into Europe labeled as Jaffa oranges, and South African steel has been shipped to Europe—at preferential tariff rates—through Israel. According to European sources, India has shipped South Africa hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of goods in containers ostensibly destined for Mozambique, Malawi, Swaziland or Lesotho. “Documentation is available anywhere at a price,” says a trade consultant in Johannesburg. “Goods don’t even have to be rerouted. They can either be repacked here [to disguise their origin] or simply laundered at their destination.”

As of last week, the White House had not drawn up an executive order authorizing federal agencies to implement the sanctions. But while it wasn’t sure whether ostrich feathers or leather goods fell into the category of embargoed agricultural products, US officials were confident they could stop most of the illegal trade. Officials also expected that fraudulent shipments would be reduced by the severe penalties that the sanctions bill places on American importers who knowingly accept embargoed goods. But borders are porous, and South Africans are determined to keep their economy alive.