

Appendix 1A: Reported language

As the classification of forms of attribution draws on Semino et al. (1997) and Semino and Short (2004), their system of tagging has been adopted too, undergoing only minor modifications. The main capitalised tags are used to indicate narration (N), reporting signal (NRS, NRW, NRT) and forms of presentation: (F)DS, (F)DW, F(DT) refer to (free) direct speech, writing and thought; (F)IS, (F)IW, (F)IT refer to (free) indirect speech, writing and thought; NRSA, NRWA and NRTA refer to narrator's representation of speech, writing and thought act; and finally, NV, NW and NI refer to minimal forms of representation, namely narrator's representation of voice, writing and internal narration respectively.

The capitalization of the main tags was used to distinguish them from the hyphenated sub-tags: -q for *quotation phenomenon*, -sq for *scare quotes*, -p for *topic*, -h for *hypothetical forms*, -i for *inferred thought* and -e for *embedding*. The level of embedding is indicated by the accompanying number: e1 refers to the level one of embedding, e2 to level two and e3 to level three. The sub-tags can be combined to capture simultaneously occurring phenomena (e.g. -hi). Also, typographical devices accompany some of the sub-tags to emphasise their function: bold typeface indicates direct quotation (full or partial) and italics and underlining are used to signal different levels of embedding. Italics signal level one and underlining signals both level two and three since these are found less frequently. Non-embedded forms are left unmarked both in terms of tagging and typography. Scare quotes are marked by a sub-tag (-sq) but not typographically; scare quotes were tagged in order to distinguish them clearly from quotes that are quotations proper, i.e. clear instances of reporting the language or thought of others. The description is always included in angle brackets. Also, reference is made to the source text, included in parentheses; *DT* abbreviates Daily Telegraph, *G* Guardian, *I* Independent and *T* Times; the number appended to the abbreviation indicates the order of the text in a sub-corpus. Complete bibliographical information is given in the reference section.

Example 1

<NRS>One backbencher urged the Home Secretary <IS><e1NRT>*to remember*<e1IT-h>
what Margaret Thatcher did when faced with unpalatable European laws and <e1NRSAp-h>
repeat <e2NRSAp-q>her response to Brussels of “no, no, no”. (App. 2A, DT8)

Example 1 was excerpted from the Daily Telegraph and included as the eighth text (DT8) in Appendix 2A. The reporting clause, narrator's report of speech (NRS) introduces an instance of non-embedded indirect speech (IS), functioning as a host to an indirect thought, embedded at level one (and hence italicised, e1IT-h) and introduced by narrator's report of thought (e1NRT). The indirect speech contains another form, namely narrator's representation of speech act with topic, also embedded at level one (and hence italicised, e1NRSAp-h). Both embedded forms are located in future and thus exemplify hypothetical forms, indicated by the -h tag. The embedded e1NRSAp-h functions simultaneously as a host to another narrator's representation of speech act with topic (e2NRSAp-q), which is consequently embedded at level two (and hence also underlined) and combined with a partial quote (-q, "no, no, no"), marked in bold.

Example 2

<DS><e1NI-hi>*Dodik will not be a happy bunny but he will have to watch his Ps and Qs,*
<NRS>said a senior EU diplomat. (App. 2A, DT19)

In example 2, the non-embedded direct speech (DS) contains an instance of minimal form of thought report, internal narration, embedded at level one (e1NI-hi); as it is predicted to future and attributed to a different person than the reporting speaker, it is a hypothetical inferred thought (-hi).

Example 3

<N>Yesterday's incident comes ten days after the death of another member of the counter-IED task force. <N-sq>Staff Sergeant Brett Linley, a "high-threat operator", was killed while carrying out a bomb disposal operation. (App. 2D, T7)

Example 3 illustrates the occurrence of scare quoting (-sq), i.e. words which despite being in quotation marks are not interpreted as belonging to an external source but to the journalist. It starts as a piece of narration (N); the second sentence, however, contains an expression (*high-threat operator*) that thanks to its novelty or semi-technical character may not fit the knowledge of the expected audience or the style of the surrounding text. Consequently, the whole sentence was tagged as N-sq, narration combined with a scare quote, with no special typographical marking.

The reporting signal does not present many identification and tagging difficulties. In a very few cases, a report is not introduced by a reporting signal proper but a different preceding form of reported language, which can be viewed as a functional equivalent to a common signal of attribution. In example 4, the indirect speech (IS) is followed by an instance of direct speech (DS) found in the same sentence, with no separate NRS of its own; the IS was interpreted as the NRS of the DS; functional equivalence of the preceding form (IS) to NRS was marked as f=NRS. The condition for postulating functional equivalence is the occurrence of both forms in one sentence; otherwise, in accordance with the coding conventions, the DS would be tagged as FDS.

Example 4

NRS>Mr Webb said <IS>that <e1NI-i> *ministers continued to be worried by under-provision for retirement throughout the population*<f=NRS>:<DS>“**Less than half of people are building up any entitlement, apart from the state pension.**” (App. 2C, I2)

In a few exceptional cases the reporting signal is not followed immediately by the reported clause and in the presence of more forms of attribution it is necessary to indicate which reporting signal is coupled with which reported clause. In such cases, numbers following the main tag are used to indicate the unity of form.

Example 5

<NRS>Clegg replies: <DS>“... <e1NRS1>*In answer to* <e1NRS2>*your direct question -* <e1FIS2-h><e2NRSA-h>*was it ever formally made to me?* - <e1FDS1>*no,* <e2NRSA-h> *it wasn't formally made to me.*” (App. 2B, G9)

In example 5, the embedded e1NRS1 (*answer*) introduces free direct speech embedded at level one (e1FDS1) and both are accompanied by number 1, whereas the embedded e1NRS2 (*your direct question*) introduces the hypothetical free indirect speech embedded at level one (e1FIS2-h), both marked by number 2. Example 6 illustrates another instance of functional separation of the reporting and reported section.

Example 6

<NRSA>Ron Prosor, the Israeli Ambassador to London, issued a terse statement <NRSApa>blaming Hamas, <NRTAp-i>which Israel regards as a terrorist organisation, <NRSApb>for the three-year blockade. (App. 2D, T2)

In example 6, Ron Prosor *blames Hamas for the three year blockade*, a form corresponding to narrator's representation of speech act with topic (NRSAp). It is not presented as a continuous piece but interrupted by narrator's representation of thought act with topic (NRTAp-i) inserted, but not embedded, in the NRSAp. The two parts of NRSAp are referred to as NRSApa and NRSApb in order to show that they form one functional entity.

Though italics are mainly used to mark the first level of embedding, in exceptional cases they are used to signal an overlap of forms without the occurrence of embedding, and are thus employed without the accompanying –e1 tag. In example 7 narrator's representation of speech act with topic (NRSAp) occurs within a reporting element (NRS); as any signal of reporting is in fact narration, such overlap does not result in an increased level of embedding.

Example 7

<DS>“**The death of the animal is no small difference,**” <NRS>Josep Rull, a member of the Catalan nationalist party, said in <NRSAp>*defence of the practice*. (App. 2C, I10)

As shown in example 8, sometimes uncertainty (?) arises regarding the scope of attribution and presence of narration, mostly due to the journalist's language mingling with reported language. Example 8 starts as an undisputable instance of inferred indirect thought (IT-i) the boundaries of which are, however, less clear. Although the stretch of discourse, tagged as (N?), i.e. unclear narration, may be understood as a part of the reported clause, considering the kind of content given it seems more plausible that it is a piece of additional information supplied by the journalist himself. Punctuationwise, however, there is no unequivocal indication that the stretch of discourse discussed is not part of the reported clause. The indeterminacy is marked by a question mark accompanying the abbreviation for narration (N?).

Example 8

<NRT>It is believed <IT-i>that Amrani shot her just before he left for his attack in Liège city centre on Tuesday, <N?>which resulted in the killing of two teenage boys, Mehdi Belhadj, 15, and Pierre Gerouville, 17, and a 17-month-old-toddler, Gabriel. (App. 2C, I27)

The system also caters for ambiguities by the use of portmanteau tags; the ambiguity is indicated by a double forward slash (//) separating the abbreviations referring to each possible interpretation. Example 9 illustrates an ambiguity between free indirect speech combined with a partial quote (FIS-q) and indirect speech combined with a partial quote (IS-q).

Example 9

<FIS-q//IS-q>Thousands of civil servants in Whitehall are “**treading water**” with nothing to do because it is too expensive to make them redundant, <NRS>a minister claimed yesterday. (App. 2D, T4)

In the final discussion ambiguous direct and combined forms were disregarded.

Appendix 1B: Genre analysis

The generic analysis consists in specifying each section in terms of staging and function. The Headline, Lead, possibly Kicker and the function of each satellite in relation to the nucleus are specified and typed in bold. For ease of interpretation on the first encounter a brief summary or explanation is sometimes included in parentheses showing the satellite’s relation to the nucleus. Each satellite is given a number, reflecting its relative position in the satellite sequence, abbreviated to S1, S2 etc. The descriptive label specifying the satellite’s relation to the nucleus, i.e. Elaboration, Contextualization etc., is accompanied by a letter and a number (e.g. A1). The letter indicates that topicwise a satellite, e.g. Elaboration A, provides different specification than other satellites of the same kind, e.g. Elaboration B or C; the number indicates the order of occurrence of each satellite type (e.g. Elaboration A1, Elaboration A2).

The following example illustrates the coding conventions used to describe generic structure; since focus is placed on method rather than content, the actual text in example 10 (as well as the following examples) is omitted.

Example 10

Headline

...

Headline

...

Lead

...

S1/Elaboration A1 (explanation/summary)

...

#S2/Elaboration B1 (explanation/summary) + Elaboration C1 (explanation/summary)

.....

#S3/Elaboration B2

...

#S3.1/Contextualization A1 (explanation/summary)

...

(App. 2B, G1)

As shown in example 10, the excerpt contains a two-deck Headline, counted as two occurrences, and Lead. The first satellite in the generic structure, indicated by S1, is Elaboration A1. The letter A distinguishes it from other kinds of Elaboration in the second satellite (S2), Elaboration B and C, specifying different issues brought up in the Headline(s) or Lead. In all the following occurrences, the connection between the topic of Elaboration and the corresponding letter is kept constant. As satellites 1 and 2 are at the same time the first occurrences of Elaboration A, B and C, the accompanying number is 1 (hence Elaboration A1, B1 and C1). Satellite 3 (S3) is a second instance of Elaboration B, which reflects in the corresponding number (B2). Other kinds of satellites are marked in the same way.

The functional relation between dependent sub-satellites and superordinate satellites is also indicated by numbers, using multi-level numbering. In example 10 satellite 3.1, Contextualization A1, does not relate to the nucleus but offers background information about the issues in the preceding satellite 3, Elaboration B2 (hence S3.1). As with the Elaborations, A1 indicates the kind of Contextualization and its order. In compound satellites, i.e. satellites which consist of two (or exceptionally more) parts that carry equal rhetorical weight, multinuclearity is indicated by a plus sign showing that satellites are on a par, such as in Elaboration B1 and C1. Both parts of the compound satellite function separately later in the text, as Elaborations B2 (S3) and C2 (not included in the present excerpt).

Although the original paragraph breaks were removed, paragraphing as such is retained and indicated by a number sign (#) at the beginning of each paragraph. The number sign is not used between Headlines, Headlines and Lead, and Lead and the first satellite, as paragraph boundary here is self-evident. In example 10 above paragraph boundaries are specifically marked between satellites 1 and 2, 2 and 3, and 3 and 3.1.

As in the analysis of reported language, the analysis of generic structure generated a number of ambiguities. The ambiguities were of two types, relating to the nucleus-satellite relation and the boundary between adjacent sections in the generic structure.

Example 11

S1/Contextualization A1 (Cause and effect: Consequence)

...

(App. 2D, T35)

In example 11, the interpretation of satellite 1 is ambiguous between Contextualization A1 and Cause and Effect: Consequence. Although the second possible interpretation is always put into parentheses, the alternatives are given equal weight. Moreover, the parenthesised interpretation is not accompanied by either letters or numbers since this could generate further unnecessary ambiguities of the following satellites of the same kind. The indeterminacy in the boundary between two adjacent categories was found between the Lead and the first satellite, and between two adjacent satellites. This kind of ambiguity is referred to by the label ‘S boundary’ (satellite boundary) and is also enclosed in parentheses. Ambiguous satellites and direct and combined forms in them were disregarded.

The analysis also took account of concessive/concurring sequences, generic presentational strategies mapped onto the nucleus-satellite structure. Consequently, both descriptions are always given. The relation to the nucleus is established using the framework of relations introduced in chapter 4.5.3. The label marking concessive/concurring sequences is capitalized and precedes the actual onset of the sequence; the scope is indicated in parentheses and by a doubled number sign at the beginning and end (##). Similarity of opinion in concurring sequences is indicated by three tildes placed between satellites or within one satellite; difference in opinion in concessive sequences is indicated by three crosses; agreement and disagreement in combined concessive-concurring sequences are indicated using both symbols. Example 12 illustrates a concessive-concurring sequence.

Example 12

##CONCESSIVE - CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S1-S2)

S1/Elaboration A1

...

xxx

S2/Elaboration B1

...“...” ~ ~ ~ ...“...”.

##

(App. 2B, G2)

In example 12 the concessive-concurring sequence includes two satellites, Elaboration A1 (S1) and Elaboration B1 (S2), found across paragraph boundary (#). As shown, concurring and/or concessive sequences can form across satellites (concessive between S1 and S2) and within a satellite (concurring in S2). The term concessive-concurring sequence is invariable and does not indicate the order of presentation. Agreement or disagreement is marked if it is expressed only between two or more immediately adjacent opinions or pieces of information produced by different speakers or groups of speakers. Although in the above example the satellites are both Elaborations, there are no restrictions as to the kind of satellite appearing in the sequences (see chapter 4.5.6).

In case a final satellite has a potential to provide a sense of closure and functions as wrap-up, both functional descriptions are given, separated by a slash.

Example 13

#S5/Appraisal A1/Wrap-up

(App. 2A, DT29)

In example 13, satellite 5 functions as wrap-up-cum-Appraisal A1. Any direct form of presentation appearing in wrap-up is included in the frequency count of the relevant satellite, in this case of Appraisal. Satellites functioning as wrap-ups are distinguished from ‘dummy’ Wrap-ups (capitalised) with a weaker relation to the nucleus and hence not specifiable using the applied set of nucleus-satellite relations. As shown in example 14, in such cases only the order of the satellite in the generic structure (S12) and the Wrap-up function are specified.

Example 14

#S12/ Wrap-up

...

(App. 2A, DT24)

Appendix 2A: The Daily Telegraph

The Daily Telegraph: 28 July, 2010

DT1 (Gray, Louise, and Harry Wallop, p.1, 2)

Headline

<N>Energy revolution could put bills up by a third

Headline

<N>Householders must pay more and use less to meet green targets

Lead

<FIS-q//IS-q>HOUSEHOLDERS face a £300-a-year rise in their gas and electricity bills and significant cuts in how much energy they use if Britain is to **"keep the lights on"** and meet its climate change targets, <NRS>the Government said yesterday.

S1/Elaboration A1 (measures taken to revolutionarize energy system)

<NRSa>In the Coalition's first annual energy statement to the Commons, <NRSAp>Chris Huhne, the Energy Secretary, outlined plans to transform Britain's power system and cut carbon emissions by 80 per cent within the next 40 years. <NRSAp>He announced 32 separate measures, from the use of smart meters in all homes to a major expansion of renewable energy sources, including a new generation of nuclear power stations and up to 44,000 wind turbines.

S2/Elaboration B1 (rise in energy bills)

<N>However, <NRS>Mr Huhne's department admitted <IS>that such policies could increase the price of electricity by up to a third and gas by up to a fifth. <FIS//N>This would make the average family's annual energy bill of £1,100, £300 more expensive.

S3/Elaboration C1 (less energy by cuts and efficiency)

<N>To offset this, <NRS>the Energy Secretary said <IS-q> people would have to make **"ambitious"** cuts in their own consumption and improve the energy efficiency of their homes, including installing energy generators such as solar panels.

S4/Elaboration B2+ Elaboration C2

<N>Effectively it means people will have to pay more for their energy, but use less of it.

S5/Elaboration C3

<NRT>The Government believes <IT-i> that householders will ultimately be able to offset all but £13 of the £300-a-year rise in energy costs with efficiency savings. <N>However, <NRT>it has assumed<IT-i> that electronics manufacturers will continue to make products more efficient and so save the average family more than £120 a year.

S6/Appraisal A1

<NI-i>Consumer Focus, the watchdog, was concerned at the impact the measures would have on the poorest consumers. <DS>**"Frankly, only the middle class and better-off can afford to install solar panels and other micro-generators, but the subsidies to fund these measures are paid by all bill payers. <eINRTAp-i>We think this a regressive form of taxation,"** <NRS>said Audrey Gallacher, its head of energy policy.

S7/Elaboration A2

<N>In the Commons, <NRSAp-q>Mr Huhne promised **"a clear strategy for creating the 21st-century energy system that this country urgently needs for an affordable, secure, low-carbon future"**.

S8/Cause and effect: Justification A1

<NRS>He said <IS> the events surrounding BP in the Gulf of Mexico showed the importance of moving away from an economy dependent on fossil fuels. <N>With rising dependence on imported fuel leaving Britain at risk of future oil shocks, <NRS>Mr Huhne said <IS-q><eINI-i>the Coalition wanted to move **"further and faster"** towards greater energy independence.

S9/Elaboration C4

<NRS>He admitted <IS-q>that the cheapest way **"to keep the lights on"** as energy prices rose was for people to **"cut energy use"**.

S10/Elaboration A3

<FIS-q//N-q//N-sq>A "street by street" refurbishment of Britain's housing would be carried out over the next few years through a combination of private and public investment. <FIS//N> Energy companies would be forced to ensure that homes in deprived areas were better insulated.

<FIS//N>By 2018 every home would have a smart meter that enabled home owners to monitor and manage electricity use.

S11/Elaboration A4

<NRS>Mr Huhne said <IS>Britain would need to increase the proportion of power coming from renewables from the current 5 per cent to at least 15 per cent. <FIS//N> This would mean investing in onshore and offshore wind farms, solar panels and hydroelectric plants, as well as generating energy from wood and waste.

<FIS-q//N-q//N-sq>Coal-fired power stations would remain part of the grid as long as emissions were stored underground using "carbon capture".

<N>As a Liberal Democrat, <NI-i>Mr Huhne is opposed to nuclear power on principle. <N> But <NRS>he admitted <IS>that the technology would help Britain meet energy demand <N>and <NRS>predicted <IS>that the first of up to 10 new power stations would come on stream in 2018.

<DS>"The lights are not going to go out on my watch," <NRS>he said.

S12/ Appraisal B1/ Wrap-up

<NRS>John Sauven, of Green peace, said <IS-q>the plan was "worthless" without details on funding. <DS>"If we keep kicking our heels instead of building a clean energy economy, we'll miss our climate change targets and lose the economic advantage that would result from being a world leader in green technology," <NRS>he said.

DT2 (Aldrick, Philip, and Angela Monaghan, p.1)

Headline

<N>House prices will fall over next five years

Lead

<FIS//IS>HOUSE prices will fall in real terms over the next five years as inflation outstrips meagre rises in value, <NRS><NI-i>*one of the most respected forecasting bodies* has warned.

S1/Elaboration A1 (house prices in decline)

<FIS//IS>Prices will fall by about eight per cent once <e1NRTAp-h>*inflation has been taken into account*, <NRS>the National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) predicts.

#<N-sq>By 2015 "real" house prices will have collapsed to 2003 levels, and an average house will be worth £213,091. <N>To keep pace with inflation, it would need to have risen to £231,000. <N>Families already face higher taxes and lower wages that <NRS> even the Treasury predicts <IS> will grow more slowly than inflation for the next three years.

#S2/Elaboration A2

<NRS>Simon Kirby, an NIESR research fellow, warned <IS>that the outlook might be worse.

<DS>"While <e1NRT>*we have assumed <e1IT-i>the housing market remains stable*, house prices could decline at a more rapid pace," <NRS> he said.

#

S3/Cause and effect: Consequence A1(the cause for fall in prizes)

<NRS>He explained <IS>that weak bank lending would restrain house price growth.

#S4/Contextualization A1 (future economic situation in general)/Wrap-up

<NRT>The NIESR does not believe <IT-i>the wider economy will return to pre-recession levels until 2012.

DT3 (Hope, Christopher, p.1)

Headline

<N>Fit to work test blocks 76pc of benefit claims

Lead

<N-sq>MORE THAN three out of four applicants for sickness benefits are being turned away or have stopped claiming altogether because of a new "fit to work" test.

S1/Contextualization A1

<N-sq>The "work capability assessment" was introduced in October 2008 along with the employment and support allowance, which replaced the incapacity benefit scheme.

S2/Elaboration A1 (elaboration on the assessment test)

<N>Applicants have to go through a 13-week assessment period, during which<NRSA-h>a medical professional questions them <N>to see whether they are fit enough to carry out paid work.

S3/Elaboration B1

<NRW//N>Figures from the Department for Work and Pensions published yesterday showed <IW//N> that 686,000 applicants were vetted under the new system between October 2008 and November 2009.

<NRTAp-i>Of those, 76 per cent were either judged fit to work, or likely to be fit to work <N>because they dropped out of the assessment process before it was completed.

<N-sq>A further 14 per cent were transferred to a "work related group", which meant that, while they were too ill to work at present, they could return to work in the future.

<N>Under the old incapacity benefit system, most of these applicants would have been able to start claiming.

S4/Contextualization B1 (subsequent event)

<N>The new test will be applied to all existing, long-term incapacity benefit claimants from October this year. If the figures relating to new applicants were applied to 2.2 million already on incapacity benefit, it could mean that nearly 1.7million of them should be at work.

S5/Cause and effect: Concession A1 (violated expectation)

<NRT>It is hoped <IT-i>that the new test will cut the benefit bill. <N> Despite its introduction, <NRT>the Department for Work and Pensions is expecting <IT-i>to have to pay out £13 billion in sickness benefits this year, up £1 billion in three years.

S6/ Appraisal A1 (interpretation of the data)

<NRS>Chris Grayling, the employment minister, said <IS-q>the number of people <e1NRTAp-i> found fit for work was "**a clear indication of why reform is so urgently needed**".

<DS>"**This is exactly why we are going to reassess everyone claiming incapacity benefits for their ability to work,**" <NRS> he said. <FDS> "**They will be given the support they need to get back to work and <e1NRT>will be expected <e1IT-h>to look for work if they are able to do so.**"

S7/Contextualization C1

<N>People on incapacity benefit can claim £89 a week, £25 more than those on jobseekers' allowance.

S8/Appraisal B1 /Wrap-up

<NRS>Matthew Sinclair of the Taxpayers' Alliance said <IS//IS-q><e1NRW//N>the figures showed <e1IW-q//N>that "**a huge number of those currently on incapacity benefit could and should be working**".

<DS>"**Keeping people who can work on benefits costs a fortune and does claimants no favours as they are left dependant on handouts instead of being helped back into work,**" <NRS> he said.

DT4 (Millward, David, p. 2)

Headline

<N>Passengers face levy on ticket in case airline goes bust

Lead

<N>PLANE passengers could face a £1 levy on tickets to pay for a scheme to get holidaymakers home when an airline collapses.

S1/Elaboration A1

<NI-i//N>The Coalition is ready to revive <NRSAp>the plans rejected by Labour <N>after <NRSA>pressure from major airlines.

S2/Contextualization A1

<N>At the moment, protection under the Air Travel Organisers' Licensing scheme is limited to those who have bought a package holiday through a travel operator.

S3/Cause and effect: Consequence A1

<NRT>There is a growing belief in Whitehall <IT-i>that the arrangements do not reflect the do-it-yourself holidays, in which families put together their own packages using the internet.

<NRS>Philip Hammond, the Transport Secretary, made it clear <IS>that<e1NI-i//N> the Government was ready to overhaul the scheme <N>when he appeared before MPs earlier this week.

<DS>"We clearly have a problem with the Atol scheme," <NRS>he told the transport select committee. <FDS>"Over the last few years the way in which people buy holidays has changed."

S4/ Cause and effect: Consequence A2

<NRS>Mr Hammond said <IS-q>the distinction between what was a package holiday and what was not had become less clear due to a more "à la carte approach" to buying flights and accommodation. <FIS>Extending the Atol scheme to plane tickets was an option under <eINRTA-i> consideration, <NRS>he said.

S5/Elaboration A2

<NRSA>Proposals drawn up by the Civil Aviation Authority under the last government following a series of airline collapses, including Zoom, XL, Maxjet and Eos, <N>would have added £1 to the cost of each trip.

S6/ Elaboration A3

<N>Last year nearly 200 million people flew abroad from British airports. The levy, if introduced, would only apply to those passengers who bought their tickets in this country.

S7/ Contextualization B1

<NRSAp>Ministers are also considering <eINRS>a compromise proposal<eIIS-h> in which the Atol scheme would be extended to cover people who booked a flight and one other component - such as hotels or car hire - with the same internet site or tour operator.

CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S8-9) /Wrap-up

S8/Appraisal A1

<NRSAp>The moves were welcomed by passenger groups.

<NRS>A spokesman for the Air Transport Users Council said: <DS>"<eINRT>We believe <eIIT-i>there is a need for a universal scheme which would include protection for when a scheduled airline went bust. A levy would be the most practical way of doing this."

xxx

S9/Appraisal B1

Attitude: Judgement

<NRS>British Airways <IS>said it would resist such a levy. <DS>"We are a well established airline and it would be unfair if our customers had to fund compensation for those who choose to travel on less established airlines," <NRS>a spokesman said.

##

DT5 (Hope, Christopher, p.2)

Headline

<N-q><NRSAp>Blair `warned of WMD evidence'

Lead

<FIS//IS><eINRS>TONY BLAIR was warned weeks before the invasion of Iraq <eIIS> that there might not be any weapons of mass destruction, <NRS>the head of the United Nations weapons inspectors claimed yesterday.

S1/Contextualization A1 (previous event)

<NV>Giving evidence to the Iraq Inquiry, <NRS>Hans Blix said<IS><eINRS>he had privately confided to Mr Blair in the autumn of 2002 - <N?>before the inspectors returned to Iraq - <eIIS>that <e2NRT>he thought <e2IT-q>it was "plausible" that Saddam Hussein did have WMD.

S2/Elaboration A1 (Blix warns Blair before invasion of Iraq)

<N>However, in the weeks leading up to the invasion in March 2003 after the inspectors had failed to uncover anything significant, <NRS>Dr Blix <IS>said<eINRS> he cautioned Mr Blair <eIIS>that there might not be anything.

<NRS>He said <IS><eINRS>he told Mr Blair: <eIDS>"Wouldn't it be paradoxical if you were to invade Iraq with 250,000 men and find very little?"

<NRS>He added: <DS>"<eINRS>I gave a warning <eIIS>that things had changed and there might not be so much."

S3/Appraisal A1

<NRSAp>Dr Blix maintained his <e1NRT>view <e1IT>that the war was illegal <N>and <NRS>said <IS>Britain and the US were not entitled to invade without a further UN resolution <e1NRSAp-h>authorising military action.

S4/Wrap-up

<NRSA>The inquiry was adjourned until today.

DT6 (Beckford, Martin, p. 4)

Headline

<N>More cash, less efficiency under Labour

Lead

<FIW//IW//N>SIGNIFICANT increases in state spending under Labour led to worse value for money for taxpayers, <NRW//N>official figures show.

S1/Elaboration A1 (productivity decreases)

<NRW//N>Data from the Office for National Statistics indicate <IW//N>that public sector productivity fell particularly steeply after Gordon Brown became Prime Minister, and is now lower than when Tony Blair took office.

S2/Contextualization A1

<N>By contrast, <NRW> it has been estimated <IW>that efficiency in the private sector has risen sharply since 1997.

S3/Elaboration B1 (state spending on public sector) + Appraisal A1 (interpretation of data)

<NRW>The latest report by the ONS, the Government's independent statisticians, states <IW>that public services account for more than a fifth (22 per cent) of spending in Britain.

<DW>"Given <e1NRSAp>the Government's announced<e2NRT> intention <e2IT> to cut government spending and given that almost everyone is a potential user of public services, such as the NHS and schools, <e1NI-sq>there is a particular concern about 'what we are getting for our money'," <NRW>it said.

S4/Contextualization B1

<N>The ONS calculated public service productivity by counting the number of procedures carried out in hospitals, pupils taught in schools and elderly people cared for in nursing homes <NRWAp-q>(classified as "output") <N>as well as the number of staff employed by the state and the equipment bought for them to do their jobs

<N-q>("input").

S5/Elaboration B2

<NRW//N>The ONS found <IW//N>that the amount of labour and assets used by the public sector had increased by an average of 3.2 per cent between 1997 and 2008. <N> Activity increased by smaller amounts, averaging 2.9 per cent a year.

S6/ Elaboration B3 + Elaboration A2

<NRW>The ONS report concluded: <DW> "Because inputs grew a little faster than output, productivity over the increased whole period fell, on average, by 0.3 per cent."

S7/Elaboration A3

<N>Public service productivity dropped by 0.9 per cent in 2008, the first calendar year after Mr Brown assumed power, following two years of increases.

<NRW//N>The ONS found <IW//N>that the biggest fall in efficiency (18.6 percent) during Labour's first 12 years in power was in public order and safety - <N?>a category that includes prisons, the probation and courts services, but which excludes policing.

<N>Productivity in the field of social care for the elderly and disabled fell by 15.3 per cent. It dropped by 4.3 per cent in health and education.

<N>Meanwhile, productivity grew by 1.9 per cent in the field of children's social care, which includes foster care and children's homes. Social security administration and the distribution of benefits saw a 7 per cent increase in productivity.

S8/Elaboration B4

<NRW>The report shows<IW> that, under Labour, the proportion of government expenditures devoted to health care increased from 27.6 per cent to 31.6 per cent.

<N>The NHS budget tripled to £105 billion a year in an attempt to expand the workforce, reduce waiting times and improve facilities. Education now accounts for 20.1 per cent of spending, at more than £70 billion, up slightly from 18.9 per cent in 1997.

<N>However defence now makes up 11 per cent of state expenditure. This marks a steady fall from 15.1 per cent at the dawn of the New Labour era, despite the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

S9/Appraisal B1 (interpretation of the report in terms of reforms)/Wrap-up

<NRS>A Treasury source said: <DS> "*<e1NRW//N>These statistics show <e1IW//N>it is possible to save money while protecting the quality of front line public services.*

<FDS>"**This is why the Coalition has wasted no time in embarking on public services reform.**"

DT7 (Whitehead, Tom, p. 4)

Headline

<N>People power could stop pubs opening late

Lead

<NRWAp-h>PUBS and clubs could be banned from late-night opening because of the impact of drunkenness and noise on the wider community.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Contextualization)

<NRW>Under new powers <NRSAp>unveiled today, <FIW//IW><e1NRWAp-h//N>venues may be refused a licence if <e1NRT>local residents believe<e1IT-h> there are too many premises and their neighbourhoods are being damaged.

S2/Contextualization A1

<N>At the moment, <NRSAp-h> the public can only object to opening hours or <e1NRWAp-h>new licensing applications <N>if they are neighbours of the premises.

S3/Elaboration A2 (Contextualization)

<NRSA//NRSA-h>A Home Office consultation <N>will pave the way for <NRWAp-qh> <e1NRWA-h>applications to be rejected on "**public health**" grounds <N> if <NRS> authorities can argue <IS-h>that extra pubs could increase drunkenness and alcohol-related health issues such as extra pressure on hospital or ambulance services.

S4/Contextualization B1

<N>The moves are part of an overhaul of licensing laws <NRSAp-h>to be announced by Theresa May, the Home Secretary, <N>which will spell the end of 24-hour drinking.

S5/Elaboration A3 (Contextualization)

<N-q><NRSAp-h>Individuals will be able to object to<e1NRWA-h> applications "**regardless of geographic proximity**" as long as they show they will be affected by alcohol-related problems.

<N>It could include someone living close to a taxi rank used regularly by nightclub customers, people affected by noise because of night bus stops nearby or <NI-h>those with concerns about going into a town at night because of too much drunken behaviour. <NRSA-h//NRWA-h >School governors, housing associations or social landlords could also raise objections.< NRTA-h>Councils will still retain the final decision but <NRT>will be expected <IT-hi><e1NI-h>to have a high regard for <e1NI-h> the concerns of the community.

S6/Contextualization B2

<NRWAp-h>The document will also announce plans<e1NRWAp-h//N> to allow councils <e2NRWAp-h// e1NRWAp-h > to impose a blanket ban on opening after midnight in problem areas.

<NRWAp-q>Other proposals include <e1NRWAp-h>a ban on shops selling alcohol at below cost price and a "**late-night**" levy on some pubs and clubs to contribute towards the additional costs of policing.

S7/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (explanation of the purpose of the changes)

<NRS>Mrs May said: <DS> "*<e1NRT>We know <e1IT-i>that the majority of pubs and bars are well-run businesses but <e1NRT>the Government believes <e1IT-i> that the system needs to be rebalanced in favour of the local communities they serve, with tougher action taken to crackdown on the small number of premises who cause problems.*"

S8/Contextualization C1

<NRS>Alcohol-related crime and disorder are estimated <IS>to cost taxpayers up to £ 13 billion.

CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S9-10)/Wrap-up

S9/Appraisal A1

<NRSAp>Jon Stoddart, <NRSAp-h>*who speaks on licensing for the Association of Chief Police Officers*, welcomed <e1NRW>*proposals* <e1IW>*to deal with the problem of excessive drinking.*

xxx

S10/ Appraisal B1

<N>But <NRS> John Thornhill, the chairman of the Magistrates' Association, said <IS> transferring control of licensing to local councils and away from the courts was a mistake.

<DS>"**There has been a failure to produce any national control over personal licence holders,**" <NRS>he said.

##

DT8 (Porter, Andrew, p. 4)

Headline

<N>Britons' DNA open to police in Europe

Lead

<N>BRITAIN yesterday opted into a controversial EU crime directive that <NRS> some Conservative backbenchers say <IS>is a threat to the country's sovereignty.

S1/Elaboration A1 (EU may demand information)

<NRTA-i>Theresa May's decision <N>means <NRS>European police will be able to demand <IS-h>that Britons are put under surveillance <N> and gain access to their DNA.

CONCESSIVE – CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S2-7)

S2/Elaboration B1 (Conservative backbenchers' reaction)

<NRS>One backbencher urged the Home Secretary <IS><e1NRT>*to remember* <e1IT-h>*what Margaret Thatcher did when faced with unpalatable European laws* and <e1NRSAp-h> *repeat* <e2NRSAp-q>*her response to Brussels of "no, no, no".*

xxx

S3/ Appraisal A1 + Elaboration B2

<N>While <NRSAp> Labour MPs and Alan Johnson, the shadow home secretary, welcomed <e1NRTA-i>*the decision*, xxx <NRSAp>Mrs May was accused by Conservative backbenchers of <e1NV>*using the same language*<e1NV> *that Labour employed* when trying to drive through the Lisbon Treaty.

xxx

S4/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (a threat of sovereignty undermined)

<NRS>She told MPs <IS> that the European Investigation Order would not mean a loss of sovereignty<N> and <NRS>claimed<IS-q> it was simply "**codifying arrangements that already exist**".

xxx

S5/Elaboration A2

<N>But <NRS>campaigners said <IS-q>it would give European police "**free rein**" to spy on Britons and could lead to <e1NRSA-h>*disproportionate requests.*

~ ~ ~

S6/Elaboration B3

<NRS>Jacob Rees-Mogg, a backbench Tory MP, asked Mrs May: <DS> "**<e1NRT>How can we be certain** <e1IT-h>*that we won't cede powers to Europe?*"

~ ~ ~ xxx

S7/Elaboration B4/Wrap-up (hint at solution after a series of negative comments)

<NRS>John Redwood, the former Tory cabinet minister, asked <IS>that <e1NRW>*a clause be put into the draft proposal* <e1IW-qh>*that Britain could withdraw* "**if it doesn't prove to be as** <e2NRSA>*advertised*".

##

DT9 (Smith, Rebecca, p. 5)

Headline

<N>Alcohol could help arthritis sufferers

Lead

<FIW//IW//N>DRINKING alcohol regularly may reduce the chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis and is linked to milder forms of the disease in those who do get it, <NRW//N> research has found.

S1/Elaboration A1 (alcohol reduces the severity of the illness)

<NRW//N>Scientists have discovered <IW//N>that drinking alcohol frequently may reduce the severity of rheumatoid arthritis, <N?>a painful progressive disease of the joints that affects people of all ages.

S2/Elaboration A2

<NRW//N>A team from Sheffield University found <IW//N>that people with the condition <e1NRS//NRS>who said <e1IS//IS>they drank alcohol on more than 10 days in the past month showed less damage to joints, less inflammation, less pain and less disability than those who never drank alcohol.

S3/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (factual explanation of the effect of alcohol)

<NI-i>It is not known how much alcohol they drank <N> but <NRW>the team said<IW> it may be that alcohol reduces the body's immune response, dampening down the symptoms.

S4/Contextualization A1 (description of the illness)

<N>Rheumatoid arthritis is an auto-immune condition where the body attacks itself, and drugs are normally targeted at controlling inflammation.

S5/Elaboration B1 (alcohol reduces the chance of developing the illness)

<NRW//N>The team also found <IW//N>that people who drank alcohol on more than 10 days a month were four times less likely to have rheumatoid arthritis than those who never drank.

S6/Contextualization B1 (Source)

<N>The findings are published in the journal Rheumatology.

S7/ Cause and effect: Consequence A2

<NRS>The study's lead author, Dr James Maxwell, a consultant rheumatologist, said: <DS> **"There is some evidence to show that alcohol suppresses the activity of the immune system, and that this may influence the pathways by which RA develops.**

<FDS>**"Once someone has developed RA, it's possible that the anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects of alcohol may play a role in reducing the severity of symptoms."**

DT10 (Whitehead, Tom, p. 8)

Headline

<NRWA>A demand every minute from our official snoopers

Lead

<NRWAp>COUNCILS, police and other public bodies are demanding access to private telephone and email records at a rate of one a minute.

S1/Elaboration A1 (frequency of demands)

<NRWAp>Public authorities asked for confidential communications data on more than 525,000 occasions last year. <NRWA>Requests by town halls were up by 13 per cent.

S2/Contextualization A1 (additional information about errors in applications/demands)

<FIS//IS>Hundreds of applications had errors leading to wrong telephone numbers, emails or people being monitored, <NRS>according to Sir Paul Kennedy, the interception of communications commissioner.

S3/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (Appraisal)

<NI-hi>The figures will increase concerns over the use of interception powers, which are mainly aimed at tackling terrorism and serious crime.

S4/Contextualization B1

<N>The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act gives authorities, including councils, the police and intelligence agencies, the power <NRWAp-h>to request access to confidential communications data. <N>This includes lists of telephone numbers dialled and email addresses to which <NW-h>messages have been sent, <N>but not their content.

S5/Elaboration A2

<NRS>Sir Paul, who reviews <NRWA-h>requests under the Act, said <IS> <e1NRWAp> 525,130 requests for data were made last year, a rise of four per cent on the previous year.

S6/Cause and effect: Consequence B1 (cause of the increase in demands)

<NRS>He said <IS>the main reason for the increase was likely to be police investigating more Internet-related crime such as paedophile rings.

S7/ Contextualization A2

<N>He found 661 errors in applications, mainly incorrect telephone numbers being monitored.

#S8/Contextualization C1

<NRS>Sir Paul said<IS-q> the way communications to and from prisoners were monitored in many jails had "very serious weaknesses and failings". <FDS> "The number is too high and it indicates a failure by managers and staff to ensure that the interception of communications is fully in accordance with the rules.

S8.1/Cause and effect: Consequence C1

<FDS>"Failure to do so could potentially place children, vulnerable prisoners, members of the public and prison staff in harm's way."

#S9/Appraisal A1/ Wrap-up

<NRS>Eric Pickles, the Communities and Local Government Secretary, said: <DS>"Privacy and liberty have been undermined by the abuse of snooping powers by town halls.

<FDS>"The new Government will protect the rights of law-abiding citizens from Labour's surveillance state, and change the law to end this abuse of state powers by clipboard-wielding bureaucrats."

DT11 (Hope, Christopher, p. 8)

Headline

<NRWAp>176 people branded criminals by mistake

Lead

<NRWAp>NEARLY 200 people were wrongly branded as criminals <N>or <NRWA/N> mistakenly given a clean record by the Home Office agency that vets people working with children.

S1/Contextualization A1 (Appraisal)

<N>The figures are a major improvement on the previous 12 months, <NRWA/N>when more than 1,500 people were given the wrong records.

S2/Elaboration A1

<NRW>The annual report of the Criminal Records Bureau (CRB) revealed <IW>176 people were the victims of mistakes in the year to March 31. <FIW/N><eINRT/NRT>Many would have been intending <eIT-i/IT-i>to take up jobs as teachers, nurses and child minders, or become youth volunteers.

S3/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (Appraisal)

<NRT>There have been concerns <IT-i>that the bureau's mistakes are likely to deter innocent people from <eINRWAp-h>applying for positions that require scrutiny, <eINI-hi>for fear of <eINRWAp-h>being labelled a criminal.

S4/Appraisal A1

<NRWAp>The bureau admitted in the report the devastating effects that its mistakes could have on people's lives. <N> Errors can be overturned on <NRWA-h>appeal, <N> but the process is difficult.

#<DW>"<eINRTAp>The CRB appreciates the importance of the highest levels of accuracy in all endeavours, and the effects that any failure in his regard can have on individual applicants and the potential risk to society at large", <NRW> it said.

#S5/Contextualization A2 (Appraisal)/Wrap –up

<N>Overall, the CRB carried out 4.4 million checks in 2009-10. The accuracy rate improved from 99.96 per cent in 2008-09 to 99.996 per cent in 2009-10.

DT12 (Warman, Malt, p. 9)

Headline

<NRWAp-h//NRSAp-h>Broadband adverts must list average not top speed

Headline

<N>Regulator acts after <NRW>report finds <IW>users get only <eINRTAp-i>half expected speed on average

Lead

<FIW//IW><eINRSAp-gh//eINRWAp-gh>BROADBAND speeds must be advertised as "average rates" and not top speeds, <NRW>the communications watchdog said yesterday.

S1/Elaboration A1 (need to list average not top speed)

<NRW>Ofcom has called on internet service providers and the Advertising Standards Authority<IW> to sell packages on average speed rather than a theoretical maximum.

<FIW//N>This would force broadband providers to change how they market their products.

S2/Elaboration B1

<NRW>A government report showed <IW>the average consumer received 45 per cent of <e1NRSAp//e1NRWAp>the speed advertised by broadband providers.

#<FIW//N><e1NRSAp//e1NRWAp//NRSAp//NRWAp>Some providers even advertised speeds that no consumers could actually receive.

#S3/Elaboration A2

<NRW>Ofcom says<IW><e1NRSAp-qh//e1NRWAp-qh>firms should include "**typical speed range**" for the services they provide, as well as the "**up to**" formulation <e1NV//e1NW> currently used.

#S4/Elaboration B2

<FIW-q//IW-q>Most customers who pay for "**up to**" 10mbps (megabits per second) receive just 3.3mbps, <NRW>the report said. <N>Those paying for up to 24mbps receive 6.5mbps, and while the national average is 5.2mbps, <NRSAp//NRWAp> the average advertised is 11.5mbps.

#S5/Cause and effect: Justification A1 (standard measures in other business areas)

<NRWA>In a formal submission to the Advertising Standards Authority and the Committee on Advertising Practice, <NRWAp> Ofcom likens introducing broadband speed range to standard measures for miles per gallon in car sales, or annual percentage rate in financial services.

<NRS>Ed Richards, the chief executive of Ofcom, has said <IS-q >that the "**common currency**" is vital for consumers, <N>and <NRSAp-q>criticised the "**growing gap**" between <e1NRSAp//e1NRWAp>advertised speeds and those actually received.

#S6/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (action as a consequence of the demand/report)

<NRS>The Advertising Standards Authority said <IS> that <e1NRS>it has asked the bodies responsible for <e1NRWA-h>writing the advertising codes<e1IS><e2NRTAp-h//N>to look at<e3NRSAp//e3NRWAp//e2NRSAp//e2NRWAp> broadband speed claims as part of a wider review of the sector.

#S7/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (challenges half expected speed)

<NRS>BT said <IS-q><e1NRSAp//e1NRWAp>it "**gives customers the most consistently accurate prediction of the speed specific to their line**", <NRS>adding <IS> that it has signed up to Ofcom's industry code which will compel firms <e1NRWAp-h>to give customers a written estimate of the speed they will actually receive.

#S8/Appraisal A1

<NRS>Michael Phillips, of the price comparison website Broadbandchoices, said: <DS> "**It's time to abolish this misleading <e1IDS//e1DW>'up to' <e1NRS//e1NRW>messaging in its entirety.**"

#S9/Contextualization A1

<FIS//IS>Ofcom is to auction previously unavailable areas of the radio spectrum allowing new mobile broadband services, <NRS>the Government announced.

DT13 (Prince, Rosa, and Andrew Porter, p. 10)

Headline

<NV>Rift over cap on migrants <N>casts shadow over Cameron trip

Lead

<NRTa>FEARS <IT-i>that the Coalition will water down <e1NRSAp>the Tory commitment to an immigration cap <NRTb>have been raised <N>after <NRS>David Cameron was urged by a Liberal Democrat minister <IS>to scrap it in order to increase Britain's economic attractiveness.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Cameron's trip to India: cap on immigration and business ties)

<NV>The row <N>threatened to overshadow the Prime Minister's trip to India. He arrived in the country last night, accompanied by a large trade delegation as part of efforts to foster closer links with the economic powerhouse.

S2/Elaboration B1 (Cable urges to scrap the immigration cap)

<NRS>Vince Cable, the Business Secretary, who was travelling with Mr Cameron, warned<IS> that the mission would be futile unless the Government scrapped <e1NRSAp>the proposed annual limit on immigration from outside the European Union.

S3/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (possible negative outcomes of the cap) (Appraisal or Cause and effect: Justification)

<NRSAp>The Confederation of Indian Business and some British financial leaders have expressed <e1NRT>concern<e1IT> that it would prevent entrepreneurs from coming to this country.

S4/Contextualization A1 (previous/other events)

<N>While the cap was a principal Tory policy during the election, <NRSAp>it was opposed by the Lib Dems.<NRS>Mr Cable briefed Hindu Business Line <IS> that he would fight to see the cap scrapped altogether, <NRS> saying <IS-q>that<e1NI> he wanted as "*liberal an immigration policy as it's possible to have*".

<DS>"<e1NRSAp>We are arguing, within government, about how we create the most flexible regime we can possibly have, but in a way <e2NI-h>that reassures the British public," <NRS>he added.

S5/Contextualization B1 (Cable's private life)

<N>Mr Cable was married to Olympia Rebelo, an East African of Goanese origin, before she died of cancer in 2001.

<N>The couple met while doing two months' vocational work in a hospital in York but <NRTAp-i>his father Len strongly disapproved of the mixed-race union.

#S6/ Elaboration C1 (fears raised by the attempt)

<NI-hi>The apparent attempt to water down the plans for a cap will upset many Tories.

#S7/Contextualization C1 (atmosphere in the Coalition)

<NRS>Mr Cable has said<IS-q> that <e1NI>he is "*gloomy*" about the job he is having to do in the Coalition and<e1NI-i> Lib Dem MPs are anxious that the party's poll ratings have slumped alarmingly.

#<NRS>Supporters are demanding <IS>that more Lib Dem policies are adopted by the Coalition.

#<N>But any sign that Mr Cameron is being swayed by his partners will be seized on by <NI-i>already disgruntled Tory backbenchers.

#S8/Elaboration A2

<NRS>Mr Cameron's aides confirmed <IS>that <e1NRSAp-h>he would discuss the matter when he meets his Indian counterpart, Manmohan Singh, today.

#<NRSAp-gh>The Prime Minister will also set out plans to take the relationship between the two countries to the "**next level**," <N?>and allow Britain to tap into India's fast-growing economy.

#S9/Contextualization D1 (temporary cap on immigration)

<N>The Government has already introduced a temporary limit of 24,100 until April 2011, with <NRS>ministers saying <IS><e1NI>they want the permanent annual figure to be in the tens rather than the hundreds of thousands.

#S10/Cause and effect: Concession A1 (expectation that cap is threatened frustrated)/ Wrap-up

<NRS>A Downing Street spokesman said <IS><e1NRS>Mr Cable was not disputing <e1IS> that there would be a cap on immigration.

#<NRS>He added <IS> that <e1NRS>the Business Secretary and Mr Cameron would both be discussing with the Indian government<e1IS-h> how the limit could be introduced without damaging enterprise.

DT14 (Prince, Rosa, p. 10)

Headline

<FDS//FIS//IS>**Gaza is like a prison camp**, <NRS>says PM

Lead

<NRSAp-q>DAVID CAMERON has accused Israel of turning Gaza into a "**prison camp**" <N>and <NRSAp>criticised the attack on a humanitarian flotilla <N?> in which nine Turkish citizens died.

S1/Elaboration A1

<NRSAp>In his harshest criticism to date over the Israel Defence Forces mission against boats trying to breach the blockade of Gaza in May, <NRSAp>the Prime Minister called for immediate progress in resolving the Palestinian issue.

<N>During a visit to Turkey, <NRS>he said: <DS>"**Gaza cannot and must not be allowed to remain a prison camp.**

<FDS>"**The fact is that <e1NRS//N>we have long supported <e1IS//N>lifting the blockade of Gaza, <e1NRSAp//N>we have long supported proper humanitarian access.**"

S2/Appraisal A1 (evaluation of attack on flotilla by Turkish PM)

<N>Appearing with Mr Cameron at a press conference in the capital Ankara, <NRS>Recep Tayyip Erdogan, the Turkish prime minister, said <IS>the Israelis acted like Somali pirates <N>and <NRSAp>demand compensation and <e1NRSA-h>an apology.

#<NRSAp>He called for help for Gaza <N>and <NRS>claimed<IS> the Israelis had launched phosphorous bombs against the Palestinians. <DS>"What we saw happen was taking place in international waters and <e1NRSAp-h>this attack in international waters as such can only be termed as piracy - <e1NRSAp-h>there is no other way to describe it," <NRS> he said.

<FDS>"The pirates do this in Somalia and we take our measures."

S3/Contextualization A1

<NRS>Mr Cameron urged his hosts<IS> to use their unique role as a bridge between East and West <e1NRS>to persuade Iran<e1IS-h> to cooperate with the rest of the world, <N>but <NRSAp><e1NRSA>his appeal was rejected by Mr Erdogan <NRSAp>who criticised sanctions imposed by the European Union earlier this week.

S4/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (challenges the accusation)

<N>Ron Prossor, the Israeli ambassador to London, responded to <NRSA>the comments <N>by<NRSAp> blaming the situation in Gaza on the Hamas terrorist group which has bombed Israel across the border. <NRS>He said: <DS> "The people of Gaza are the prisoners of the terrorist organisation Hamas."

#S5/Balance A1 + Appraisal B1/Wrap-up

<NRS>The Israeli foreign ministry declined <IS><e1NRSAp-h>to comment on <e1NV>Mr Cameron's speech <N>but <NRS>a government official said <IS-q>he had taken diplomacy "**one step too far**" in trying to cater to his hosts.

DT15 (Prince, Rosa, p. 10)

Headline

<FDS>I'm here for British jobs

Lead

<N>THE Prime Minister arrived in India last night <NRS>declaring <IS-q>he came in a spirit of "humility".

S1/Elaboration A1 (Cameron's visit to India-to secure British jobs/business)

<NRS>David Cameron said <IS-q><e1NI>he was not "**ashamed**" to be leading a delegation that was effectively touting for business.

S2/Contextualization A1

<NI-i>It is the second time in a week that the Prime Minister has adopted a humble tone <N>when visiting a foreign country.

<N>Last week in Washington <NI-i>he was keen <NRS>to stress <IS-q> how Britain was "**the junior partner**" in the special relationship with America. <N>But <NRSAp> <e1NRSA> his comments drew criticism <N>when <NRS>he said<IS> that Britain had been the junior partner in 1940 - <N?>a year before America joined the Second World War.

S3/Elaboration A2

<N>Today, <NV-h>Mr Cameron will use his speech in Bangalore <NRSAp-h>to pitch for jobs and trade.

#<NRS>He will say: <DS-h>"<e1NRT>I understand<e1IT> Britain cannot rely on sentiment and shared history for a place in India's future. <e1NRT>I hope <e1IT><e2NI-h>that today, and throughout this visit, you will see <e2NI>the strength of my commitment and the scale of my ambition for this new relationship. Indian companies employ 90,000 people in the UK. Many more jobs in Britain exist thanks to the activities of British companies in India.

#<FDS-h>"<e1NI>I want to see thousands more jobs created in Britain and, of course, thousands more in India through trade in the months and years ahead."

#S4/Contextualization B1

<N-sq>The British delegation has "fanned out" across India, with representatives of leading financial companies accompanying George Osborne, the Chancellor, to Mumbai.

#S5/Contextualization C1/Wrap-up

<N>In The Hindu, <NRWAp-q>Mr Cameron wrote about <e1NI-i> the shared love between Indians and Britons of "**eating the same food [and] watching cricket.**"

DT16 (Britten, Nick, p. 11)

Headline

<NI-i>The fear <N> that doomed Khyra

Headline

<NI-i>Social workers afraid for their careers <N>failed to intervene in case of starved girl

Lead

<FIW//IW//N><e1NI-i//NI-i>*SOCIAL workers charged with looking after a seven-year-old girl who was later starved to death by her mother were too afraid to intervene because <e1NRT//NRT>they feared<e1IT-i//IT-i>it could damage their careers, <NRW//N>a serious case review has found.*

S1/Elaboration A1 (social workers wary of intervention)

<NI-i>Professionals who were supposed to be ensuring Khyra Ishaq's safety were wary of completing a crucial assessment <N>after<NRSAp>her mother complained of harassment.

#<NRT>The social workers feared <IT-i>that their review would lead to <e1NRSA-h>further complaints and damage their reputations.

#S2/Cause and effect: Concession A1 (violated expectation: no one has been punished)

<N>Three social workers involved in the case are still employed by Birmingham city council.

#<N>No one has been sacked or resigned over the catalogue of failures, including Tony Howell, <NRSAp>the heavily criticised strategic director of children, young people and families' services.

#S3/Elaboration B1 (circumstances of Khyra's death)

<N>Khyra died in May 2008 after months of physical abuse and starvation by her mother, Angela Gordon, and her partner Junaid Abuhamza. In March, Gordon, 35, was jailed for 15 years. Abuhamza, 31, was detained indefinitely for the public's protection. <NRSAp>Both were convicted of manslaughter.

S4/Elaboration B2

<N>They had taken Khyra out of school six months before her death and subjected her to a regime of torture. They caned her, poured cold water on her, made her stand outside in the cold and, despite a fridge full of food, starved her. She was forced to live with other children in one bedroom, eating by hand from a shared bowl.

#S5/Elaboration A2

<NRW>Yesterday's report, by Birmingham Safeguarding Children Board, ruled <IW>that Khyra's death was preventable <N>and <NRWAp>listed 18 recommendations and 53 areas of improvement. <N>Council leaders are meeting senior government figures <NRSAp-h>to discuss <e1NRSAp>their calls for a reform of education laws to give social workers the same powers as police to access children against <e2NI-h>their parents' wishes, and greater legal clarification of home education rules.

#S6/Elaboration A3

<NRWAp>The report highlighted a series of missed opportunities by social workers, police and other agencies to intervene. <NRW>It concluded <IW>that, had they done their jobs properly, Khyra would still be alive.

#<FIW-q//N-q><e1NI-i//NI-i>Concerns raised, particularly by Khyra's school when she was removed, were not acted upon and <e1NV//e1NW//e1NV-h//e1NW-h//NV//NV-h//NW//NW-h>communication between social workers and outside agencies was "**delayed, mislaid or simply not undertaken**". <FIW//N><e1NV-h//e1NW-h//NV-h//NW-h>Information was not shared, <e1NI-i//NI-i>concerns ignored and leads not followed up properly. <NRWAp-q>The 180page report painted a picture of professional paralysis within Birmingham's social services, with staff "**losing sight**" of her, ignoring warning signs, <e1NI-i>spending too much time worrying about <e1NV>what her mother said, and failing to follow standard procedures.

#S7/ Elaboration A4

<NRSAp>Gordon had complained of harassment by social workers who had tried to get into the house in Handsworth, Birmingham, in February 2008. <FIW-q//IW-q><e1NI-i>This "**generated a reluctance**" to complete an assessment, <NRW>the report found.

#<NRW>It said: <DW>"<e1NRSA>**The complaint by the mother appeared to impact upon the children's social care manager and practitioner.**

#<FDW>"<eINI-i>*This action appears to have generated a reluctance to follow through on plans with a partner agency to effectively pursue assessment procedures, <eINI-i>for fear of wider repercussions within the complaints process"*

#S8/Contextualization A1

<N>The case mirrors that of Victoria Climbié, who was tortured to death in 2000 while social workers failed to intervene, <NI-i>fearing <NRSAp-h>accusations of <eINI-hi>*anti-Muslim prejudice.*

#S9/Contextualization B1

<N>In recent years, <NRSAp>social workers have been accused of behaving like prosecutors with middle-class families while applying different standards to ethnic minorities <e1NRSAp-h>*who might accuse them of racism.*

#S10/Elaboration A5

<NRWAp>The report authors accuse the experts of focusing on the rights of the parents ahead of the safety of the child.

#<NRWAp>They highlighted 129 missed appointments with the family over 10 years, 43 of which related to Khyra.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S11-12)/Wrap-up

S11/Appraisal A1

<NRS>Les Lawrence, Birmingham city council's cabinet member for children, young people and families, said: <DS>"<e1NRT>*We realise <e1IT-i>that none of the improvements we and other agencies have put in place can bring Khyra back.*

#

<FDS>"<e1NI-i>*For that we are profoundly sorry.*

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xxx

S12/Appraisal B1

<NRS>Khalid Mahmood, Labour MP for Birmingham Perry Barr, said: <DS> "**Birmingham city council has shown that<eINI-i> all it wants to do is invest money in spin ... and not do anything structural.**"

##

DT17 (Spillius, Alex, p. 12)

Headline

<FIS//IS>Wikileaks disclosures put agents' lives at risk, <NRS>says US

Lead

<FIS//IS>THE lives of informants and double agents have been placed at risk by the publishing of tens of thousands of secret military documents, <NRS>intelligence officials have said.

S1/Elaboration A1 (damage to the involved parties)

<NRS>Col Dave Lapan, a US Defence Department spokesman, said <IS>the military might need weeks to review all the records <e1NRTAp-qh>*to determine "the potential damage to the lives of our service members and coalition partners".*

S2/Elaboration B1 (details on the published documents)

<N>US military analysts were examining the documents, which catalogue attacks on and by coalition forces.

S3/Elaboration A2

<N>One of their chief concerns is <NRTAp-h>to assess the potential damage to the intelligence network that has been built up over nearly a decade inside Afghanistan and Pakistan. <N>This includes figures such as Afghan village elders who have worked with US troops, and militants who have become double agents.

CONCESSIVE – CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S4-6)

S4/Cause and effect: Concession A1 (violated expectation: responsible behaviour)

<NRW>Wikileaks, the website that published the information, insists <IW>it has behaved responsibly, even withholding 15,000 records <e1NRT>*that are believed <e1IT-i><e2NRWAp>to include names of Afghans or Pakistanis who helped US troops on the ground.*

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S5/Elaboration A3

<N>But with the information gradually being uploaded on to the Wikileaks website, <NRS>Michael Hayden, the former director of the CIA, predicted <IS-q>that the Taliban would take anything<e1NRWAp-h> that described a US strike and the intelligence behind it "and<e1NRT> figure out <e1IT-h>who was in the room when that particular operation, say in 2008, was planned, and in whose home". <FIS>The militants would then likely punish the traitor who had worked with the Americans, <NRS>he said.

~ ~ ~

S6/Elaboration A4

<NRS>Robert Riegle, a former senior intelligence officer, said: <DS>"It's possible that someone could get killed in the next few days."

#S7/ Contextualization A1 (investigation launched)

<NRS>The Pentagon announced<IS> it had launched a criminal investigation into the leak, <N>and <NRSAp-q>described Bradley Manning, the army analyst already in custody in relation to an earlier breach of security, as a "person of interest".

#S7.1/ Contextualization B1 (details on Manning)

<N>The 22-year-old private was arrested in May for leaking a video of a Baghdad air strike to Wikileaks. <NRT>Manning is believed<IT-i> to be held at a US military prison in Kuwait <N>and <NRT>is expected <IT-i>to face military trial overseas. <N>An online support group has been set up to raise money for his defence.

S7.2/ Contextualization C1

<NRT>It is believed <IT-i>the leaked information was downloaded on to blank CDs or USB memory sticks. <NW>In an online chat with a computer hacker, <NRW>Manning boasted that <IW>he had used blank CDs to download information. <NRW>He also claimed <IW>he had retrieved 260,000 diplomatic cables and a video of a US air strike in Afghanistan last year that killed dozens of civilians and which has not yet been released.

S7.3/ Contextualization D1

<NRS>Experts said<IS> that his job would almost certainly have given him access to the Secret Internet Protocol Router Network, <NRTAp-i//N>also known as SIPRNet, which hundreds of thousands of US military personnel, civilian employees and private contractors have access to. <NRWAp-sq>Information on the network is classed up to the level of "secret" <N>and <NRWAp-sqh>excludes the more sensitive "top secret" or "sensitive compartmented information" categories.

S7.3.1./Contextualization E1 (top-secret clearance/possible access to network)

<NRS//NRW//N>According to a recent US investigation, <FISa//FIWa//ISa//IWa//N> 854,000 people - <N>or nearly one and a half times the number of people who live in Washington - <FISb//FIWb//ISb//IWb//N> have top-secret security clearance.

S8/Appraisal A1/ Wrap-up

<N>Despite <NI-i>anger in Washington at the size of the leak, <NI-i>there is relief <NW-h> that it did not contain more revealing and detailed information.

DT18 (Laing, Aislinn, p. 12)

Headline

<N>White South African students humiliated black staff

Lead

<FIS//IS>FOUR white South African students humiliated their black cleaners by forcing them to play rugby and drinking games and eat a stew in which they pretended to urinate, <NRS>a court heard yesterday.

S1/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (reasons or purpose for making the film)

<N>The men filmed a mock initiation in 2007 in protest at plans to introduce black students to their previously all-white, all-male digs in the Afrikaner heartland of Bloemfontein, in the Free State.

S2/Cause and effect: Consequence B1 (events resulting from showing the film)

<N>When the images were posted on the Internet a year later, <NI-i//N>they sent simmering racial tensions to boiling point<N> and led to protests at the University of the Free State and in the townships where the workers lived.

<N>The posting also generated soul searching about how far attitudes had changed since apartheid was dismantled in the 1990s.

S3/Appraisal A1

<N>Yesterday, at Bloemfontein magistrates' court, <NRSAp>Johnny Roberts, Schalk van der Merwe, RC Malherbe and Danie Grobler pleaded guilty to crimen injuria, <N>uniquely South African offence meaning<NRSA-h//N> to insult <NI-h>the dignity of another person.

#S4/Cause and effect: Consequence C1 (consequences of action) + Appraisal B1

<N>While<NRSAp-h>the sentence is rarely more than a fine, <N>the men, <NRTAp-i//N>known as the Reitz Four after the hostel where they lived, also face a civil case in which each victim - <NRWAp>four women and a man - is seeking one million rand (£89,000) in damages. <N>In a statement <NV>read by their lawyer Kemp J Kemp, <NRW>the defendants said <IW-q><e1NI> they were sorry for the "*insensitive*" video but <e1NRT>never intended for it<e1IT-h> to be widely shown.

S5/Cause and effect: Consequence A2

<NRW>They said <IW><e1NV-h>the Reitz residents were given no say in the racial integration plans and they made the video in protest at <e1NRTAp>what they saw as the demise of their way of life.

S6/Appraisal B2

<NRS>Mr Kemp, who once defended South Africa's president, Jacob Zuma, on <NRSAp>rape and corruption charges, said: <DS> "**They would never have done this if <e1NI-h>they had known what would happen. <e1NRSAp>The accused are asking for <e2NI-h>forgiveness from the claimants.**"

S7/Elaboration A1

<N-sq>The 10-minute film shows the cleaners donning beer in a "boat race", passing a rugby ball and racing.

<N>The final scene shows a foul stew made up of coffee granules, garlic, milk and bread in which a student pretends to urinate. When it is fed to the cleaners, they retch into buckets as the defendants look on laughing.

S8/Cause and effect: Consequence C2 /Wrap-up

<NRSA-h>The four are due to be sentenced today.

DT19 (Waterfield, Bruno, p. 13)

Headline

<NRWAp>Ashton draws up secret plan to run Bosnia

Lead

<NRWAp>BARONESS ASHTON has drawn up a secret plan to take direct control of running Bosnia with new European Union powers to target <e1NRSAp-h//e1NRSAp>Serb hard-liners accused of challenging the state and blocking political reform.

S1/Elaboration A1 (plan: creation of European envoy to ensure reforms)

<NRWAp>A confidential paper, <NRWA>tabled by Europe's foreign minister this week, has urged the creation of a powerful European envoy this autumn, based in Sarajevo, to push through a new constitutional order for Bosnia and Herzegovina. <N>Key to the political reforms, <NRWAp>demanded as a condition of EU entry for Bosnia, <N>is a strengthening of a multi-ethnic federal state, mainly controlled by Muslims and Croats, at the expense of Republika Srpska, the Bosnian Serb government.

S2/Elaboration A2

<N>To overcome Serb blocking tactics, <NRW>Lady Ashton is demanding <IW>that the envoy, part of her newly created diplomatic service, be given new powers by the Council of EU foreign ministers <e1NRWA-h>to impose travel bans and <e1NRWA-h>asset freezes on opponents. <DW>"**In the case of non-compliance ... for example challenges to fundamentals of the Bosnia and Herzegovina state, <e1NRS>the [envoy] will be able to recommend to the EU High Representative [Lady Ashton] <e1IS-h><e2NRWA-h>that Council impose travel bans and/or <e2NRWA-h>the freezing of assets in the EU,**" <NRW>said the paper seen by The Daily Telegraph.

<FDW>"**This option should be made more accessible by <e1NRT>a Council decision <e1IT-h><e2NRWA-h>to impose a travel ban on those individuals who have challenged key provisions.**"

S3/ Elaboration A3

<N>Since <NRWA>the Dayton peace agreement in 1995<N> ended the Bosnian war, <N-q> Bosnia has been overseen by an Office of the High Representative (OHR) charged with helping the country become a **"peaceful and viable democracy on course for integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions"**. <NRW>The new proposals envisage <IW-q>taking **"the mandate and functions"** of the OHR into the new European diplomatic service, creating **"a single EU representative"**, also overseeing peace keepers and a policing mission in Bosnia.

S4/Elaboration A4

<NRS>European diplomats have confirmed <IS-q>that the new measures will be used against **"<e1NRT>anyone deemed <eIIT-h>to be obstructive"**, including Milorad Dodik, <N?>the elected Bosnian Serb prime minister, <NRTAp-i//N>who backs independence from Bosnia.

<DS>**"<e1NI-hi>Dodik will not be a happy bunny but he will have to watch his Ps and Qs,"** <NRS>said a senior EU diplomat.

S5/Appraisal A1

<NRSAp>David Chandler, the professor of international relations at Westminster University's centre for the study of democracy, attacked the new measures as undemocratic.

<DS>**"It is ironic given the EU's promotion of democracy and human rights to rely on such draconian measures that prevent<e1NRSAp-h> free and public discussion of the way forward for Bosnia,"** <NRS>he said.

S6/Elaboration A5

<NRWAp-q>Lady Ashton's policy paper, "Next steps in Bosnia and Herzegovina through stronger EU presence and a reinforced EU policy", sets out a plan for European officials to take over the running of Bosnia **"soon after"** Bosnian elections in October. <DW>**"The approach it advocates would prepare the EU to take over the leading international role in Bosnia,"** <NRW> the document said.

<FIW//N><e1NRSA-sqh//e1NRWA-sqh//NRSA-sqh//NRWA-sqh>*Bosnia's European envoy would report to a new "managing director" for Russia and the EU eastern neighbours, a new high-ranking post in Brussels <e1NRWA-h//NRWA-h>to be appointed in Lady Ashton's diplomatic service this autumn.*

DT20 (McElroy, Damien, p. 13)

Headline

<NRSAp>British court snubs Serbia over extradition

Lead

<NRSAp>AN ATTEMPT to extradite Ejup Ganic, the former Bosnian president, from Britain was thrown out of court yesterday<N>after <NRSAp>a judge accused Serbia of a politically motivated abuse of international law.

S1/Elaboration A1 (judge accuses Belgrade of misusing the court to join EU)

<NRSAp>Judge Timothy Workman accused the Belgrade authorities of <e1NRSAp> *mounting war crimes charges against its former enemy* in an attempt to smooth the way for its <e1NRW>*application <eIIW>to join the European Union.*

S2/Contextualization A1 (prior events)

<N>Mr Ganic, who was acting president of Bosnia during an outbreak of fighting that left more than 40 members of the Yugoslav armed forces dead in 1992, was arrested in March and has been on bail pending <NRSAp-h> a court ruling on <NRWAp>Serbia's extradition request.

CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S3-4) (comments on the request for extradition)

S3/Elaboration A2

<N>But Judge Workman, sitting at Westminster magistrates' court, was damning <NRSA>in his verdict on the case, <NRS>saying <IS>it attempted to rewrite history to equalise guilt between the Serbs and Bosnians.

<DS>**"I have not been provided with any new evidence <e1NRSAp-h>that could be described as striking or substantial,"** <NRS>he said. <FDS> **"These proceedings are brought and are being used for political purposes, and as such amount to the abuse of process of this court."**

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S4/Appraisal A1 (evaluates the extradition attempt and Serbia)

<NRS>Mr Ganic said <IS>the extradition attempt was a gross abuse that had cost him five months of his life. <DS> **"They abused the system here, and kept me here for five months,"** <NRS>he said.

<FDS>"They are messing around in the international scene to cover up the war crimes they are responsible for."

S5/Appraisal B1

<N>The 65-year-old professor received support from Baroness Thatcher, who is a personal friend and Diana Jenkins, the Sarajevo-born British businesswoman, who provided £300,000 in bail money. <NRSAp>Mrs Jenkins welcomed <e1NRSA>the ruling, <NRS>saying: <DS> "*<e1NRSA>Today's decision is a victory for everyone working to bring true war criminals to justice. Dr Ganic's name had already been cleared and now <e1NRTAp-h>there should be no doubt of his innocence.*"

S6/Contextualization B1 (subsequent and previous events)

<NRSAp>Emina Ganic, the daughter of the former leader, who had burst into tears when <NRSA>the verdict was read out, asked for<e1NRSA-h> an apology to her father, <NRS>who said<IS> he had suffered attacks during his detention in the high security wing of Wandsworth prison.

<DS>"Happiness has no place here," <NRS>she said. <FDS> "My father was arrested and for 10 days held in the worst conditions."

S7/Contextualization C1 (subsequent event- appeal) (Appraisal)

<NRSAp>Vladimir Vukcevic, the Serbian war crimes prosecutor, rejected <e1NRS> accusations <e1IS> that he had manipulated the evidence, including suppressing evidence from one of his own witnesses, <N>and <NRS>said<IS><e1NRWA-h> he would appeal against <e1NRSA> the decision.

<DS>"<e1NI-i>We respect <e1NRSA-h>any British court ruling, but we have the right <e1NRWA-h>to appeal, <e1NRWA-h>which we'll do," <NRS> said Mr Vekaric. <FDS>"We will try to get <e1NRSA-h>the answers<e1NI-i> that are bothering the families of more than 60 victims."

S8/Elaboration A3

<NRS>Judge Workman said <IS><e1NRS>the Serbian government had offered <e1IS>to drop the prosecution if the Bosnian government endorsed a resolution <e2NRSAp-h>acknowledging the Srebrenica massacre by the Serbian parliament. <NRSAp>Bosnia opposed <e1NRSA>the declaration <N>because <NRSAp-h>it failed to acknowledge the genocide. <NRSA>The resolution <N>was an important plank of <NRW>Serbia's application <IW>to join the EU.

S9/Appraisal C1/Wrap-up

<NRS>Edward Fitzgerald QC, <NV>who represented Mr Ganic, said <IS>the Serbian action would cost taxpayers hundreds of thousands of pounds after costs were awarded to the defence.

<DS>"It's a disgrace," <NRS>he said. <FDS>"I've never heard of such a travesty."

DT21 (Samuel, Henry, p. 13)

Headline

<NRSAp>Gangster death threats <N>force police families to flee French town

Lead

<N>CRIME squad officers in Grenoble, south-eastern France, have been moved out of the town along with their families after gangsters put a contract on their heads and reportedly acquired a rocket launcher to hit a police helicopter.

S1/Contextualization A1 (previous event) (Cause and effect: Consequence)

<NRSAp>The death threats came <N> a week after officers of the anti-criminal brigade, or BAC, shot dead a gang member during a casino hold-up, causing riots.

S2/Elaboration A1 (families move out due to death threats by mafia)

<NRS>A local police source said: <DS>"<e1NRSA>These [threats] are targeting this service in general and certain colleagues in particular. <e1NRSAp-h>One could call them <e2NRSA>contracts. They are coming from people from mafia circles <e1NRTAp-i>who consider the BAC a rival gang."

S3/Elaboration A2

<N>Last Friday, police in France received a text message, <NRT>believed <IT-i>to be from local officers, <NRW> reading: <DW> "BAC-Grenoble staff have been put on forced leave by the [local government] prefect and obliged to leave the region with their wives and children.

S4/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (speculates about the reason of death threats)

<FDW>"As the BAC was involved in the armed criminal's death, <e1NRS>the word is <e1IS>that <e2NRS>his friends [say] <e2IS>his death will only be avenged with the death of a BAC man, by rocket launcher if necessary."

S5/ Contextualization B1/Wrap-up

<N>BAC officers were replaced by police from Lyons and Marseilles. An investigation has been opened to trace the source of<NRSA>the threats.

DT22 (Waterfield, Bruno, p. 13)

Headline

<N>Dutch girl wins fight to sail around the world

Lead

<NRS>A 14-YEAR-OLD Dutch girl has been given legal permission<IS> to set sail on a record-breaking solo voyage around the world <N>after<NRSAp> judges dismissed <e1NRSA> objections from social workers.

S1/Contextualization A1 (supervision order)

<N>Laura Dekker had been placed under the supervision of child protection authorities last year after <NRSAp>announcing her <e1NRT>plan, <NRSA//N>with parental support, <e1IT>to become the world's youngest solo sailor.

S2/Elaboration A1 (social workers' objections)

<NRS>Social workers objected<IS-q> that the two-year voyage in her 26ft sailing boat Guppy, would pass through some of the world's most dangerous waters and would damage her "emotional well being".

S3/Elaboration B1 (judge gives permission)

<N>But yesterday <NRS>Judge Suzanne Kuypers, sitting in the town of Middelburg, said <IS>the trip could go ahead. <DS>"The supervision of the child is lifted with immediate effect," <NRS> she said. <FDS>"It is the responsibility of the parents to let the child go on the yacht trip or not." <NRSA>Since last year's supervision order, <N>Miss Dekker has trained in first aid, registered with a distance education college to continue her schooling at sea, gained solo sailing experience and learnt sleep management techniques.

CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S4-5)

S4/Appraisal A1

<NRT>She is expected<IT-i> to sail within a fortnight to set the new solo record before she turns 17 on Sept 20, 2012. <DW> "<e1NI>I am excited, <e1NI>this time I do have some hope, <NRW>Miss Dekker wrote on her blog.

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S5/Elaboration A2 (Appraisal)

<NRS>Richard Bakker, a spokesman for Dutch social services, said: <DS>"<e1NRTAp-h>A 14-year-old child cannot appreciate the risks of a solo trip of this nature."

S6/Contextualization B1 (similar attempts by other teenagers)

<N>She will be challenging the record in May set by Jessica Watson, an Australian, who, aged 16, became the youngest person to sail around the world non-stop, solo and unassisted. In June, a US teenager on a similar record attempt had to be rescued in the Indian Ocean.

DT23 (Moore, Malcolm, p. 14)

Headline

<NRSAp>Defection rumour <N>as Chinese news chief disappears on trip to Britain

Lead

<N>THE HEAD of China's domestic news service has disappeared during a trip to Britain amid<NRS> speculation <IS>that he has defected.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Wan's disappearance on a trip to Britain)

<N>Wan Wuyi, 58, vanished after being sent to complete a training course at Oxford University. He had worked at the state news agency Xinhua for the past eight years, presiding over the main propaganda arm of the Communist Party.

S2/Elaboration A2

<N>However, <NRS>there was speculation yesterday<IS> that he had fled, <N?> in what would be one of the most senior defections. <NRS>He is said<IS> to have disappeared after <e1NRS>telling colleagues <e1IS>he was suffering a bad back so would have to delay his flight home after finishing the training.

S3/Elaboration A3

<NRW>Rumours on the Chinese Internet suggested <IW>that <e1NRT>Mr Wan may have decided <e1IT-hi>to flee after <e1NRSA//e1NRWA> his reporting landed him on the wrong side of China's leaders. <NRS//NRW>There were also claims <IS//IW> that he might have been under investigation for corruption. <NRS//NRW> Mr Wan's wife is said <IS//IW>to have emigrated to Britain already.

S4/Elaboration A4

<NRW><NRWAp-h>An unnamed retired senior editor at Xinhua in Beijing told Mirrorbooks, a Chinese website operating out of New York <IW>that MrWan had split from his colleagues during the visit.

<DW>"He went to the UK with a delegation from the Organisation Department," <NRW> said the source. <FDW>"<e1NRS>He complained <e1IS>he was suffering from a relapse of a back problem and that he could not walk. The delegation left him and he changed to a cheaper hotel."

S5/Contextualization A1 (time and place details on the training course)

<NRT>The Organisation Department, which is responsible for <NRWA>appointing every Communist Party official, is thought <IT-i>to have been conducting a training course at Oxford University from May 22 to June 6.

CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S6-8)

S6/Balance A1

<NRS>A spokesman for Xinhua refused<IS><e1NRS1> to confirm or <e1NRS2> deny <e1IS-h1><e1IS-h2>whether Mr Wan had defected. <DS> "<e1NI-i>We do not know the situation clearly," <NRS> he said. <FDS> "You should keep an eye on the news."

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S7/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (challenges the disappearance)

<N>But <NRSAp>a Chinese official based in Britain rejected <e1NRS//e1NRW> suggestions <e1IS//e1IW>that Mr Wan had disappeared.

<DS>"This is totally wrong. It is a rumour," <NRS>said Hei Dalong, the Xinhua bureau chief in London. <FDS>"Mr Wan is at my home. He has been ill for 50 days and <e1NRS>the doctors say <e1IS>he is recovering but only slowly. He cannot travel at this time."

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S8/Elaboration A5

<N>But<NRS> another reporter close to the situation claimed<IS>that Mr Wan had tried to flee China.

S9/Contextualization B1 (Wan's position in Xinhua)

<NRTAp-i>Mr Wan was regarded as one of Xinhua's brightest stars, <N>joining the agency after graduation in 1976 and<NRSAp> being commended as an outstanding reporter in both Shaanxi and Hubei province.

S10/Contextualization C1 (details on Xinhua)

<N>Xinhua, founded in 1931 as the Red China News Agency, now employs 10.000 people and is under the direct control of China's State Council. The agency handles news produced by the Publicity Department and <NRSAp-q//NRSAp-sq>has been nicknamed the "eyes and tongue" of the Communist Party.

S11/Contextualization D1 (various corruption cases)

<FIW//IW>Xinhua reporters have been sacked for taking bribes in the past, notably in 2002 when two journalists accepted gold ingots to cover up coal mine accidents, <NRW>according to China Youth Daily.

<N>The last major defection from China was in 2008, when Yang Xianghong, 52, the deputy party chief of a district in Wenzhou, vanished while on a business trip to France. <NRTAp-i>Mr Yang was suspected of corruption <N>and stripped of his party membership in his absence.

<N>In 2003, Yang Xiuzhu, the vice-mayor of Wenzhou, also fled to escape<NRSAp> corruption charges <N>and remains at large.

<N>Cases of corruption involving senior officials arrive on a monthly basis in China, with the latest seeing Chen Shaoji, the former leading political adviser of Guangdong province, <NRSA> sentenced to death last Friday for taking nearly £3 million between 1992 and 2009.

DT24 (Leonard, Tom, p. 14)

Headline

<N-q>Body armour boss 'looted £126m from firm'

Headline

<N>Lavish lifestyle included hiring pop stars for daughter's party and a \$100,000 belt

Lead

<NRSAp>THE former boss of the world's biggest maker of body armour is accused of looting his company to finance a lavish lifestyle that included hiring the rock band Aerosmith and the rapper 50 Cent to perform at a party for his daughter.

S1/Elaboration A1 (looting money from firm through fraud and insider trading)

<NRS>Prosecutors say<IS> David H Brooks used DHB Industries as a private bank account, extracting \$196million (£126million) through fraud and insider trading.

S2/Elaboration B1 (misused money)

<N>It paid for a stable of race horses, a \$100,000 gem-encrusted US flag belt buckle, pornography videos for his son, plastic surgery for his wife, prostitutes for his staff and a \$10 million bat mitzvah for his daughter.

<NRS//N>He also allowed her <IS//N>to use the company jet to fly to a Halloween party. <FIS//IS>Tom Petty and the Eagles played at other parties for his children, <NRS> his trial in Long Island, New York, was told.

S3/Elaboration A2 (fraud)

<NRSAp>Mr Brooks is accused of <e1NW>forging a letter from the DHB board <e1NRWAp> approving \$6 million in <e1NRSAp>disputed expenditures, which also included more than 350.000 on pens, some made of gold, and \$40.000 on leather-bound bat mitzvah invitations.

S4/Elaboration A3

<N>Mr Brooks, 55, and Sandra Hatfield, the company's former chief operating officer, allegedly made \$190 million by <NRSAp>lying about DHB's performance and stocks of its Interceptor bulletproof vests <N>so they could sell shares at an inflated price. <NRSAp>The pair deny fraud and <e1NRSAp> insider dealing charges.

S5/Elaboration A4

<NRS>The court heard <IS>that they created companies to funnel money to banks in Switzerland and San Marino.

S6/Contextualization A1 (evidence against the accused)

<NRS>Scotland Yard detectives were said <IS>to have uncovered evidence of a Brooks family member placing \$3.6 million in a London safe deposit box in the same type of duffel bags given to guests at the daughter's bat mitzvah.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S7-8)

S7/Appraisal A1

<NRS>Prosecutors say<IS-q> the case boils down to "the naked greed of two people".

#

<DS>"It's about the depths they sunk to. It's about greed and <e1NV> lies," <NRS> Christopher Ott, prosecuting, told the jury <NV>in a five-hour summing-up.

xxx

S8/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (challenges assertion of looting)

<NRS>Kenneth Ravenell, defending, said: <DS>"We do not back down from any share he earned and every dollar he made."

<NRS>The defence said <IS-q>the hiring of prostitutes for staff and board members was a legitimate business expense "if <e1NRT>Mr Brooks thought <e1IT-i>such services could motivate his employees and make them more productive".

S9/ Contextualization A2

<N>Much of the evidence against Mr Brooks has come from Dawn Schlegel, DHB's former chief financial officer.

<NRS>A vet who looked after Mr Brooks's racehorses said <IS><e1NRS>his client had repeatedly asked him <e1IS>if he could supply a memory-erasing pill to use on Ms Schlegel.

S10/Cause and effect: Consequence A1

<N>Mr Brooks resigned from DHB Industries, which he founded and which supplied body armour to the US military in Afghanistan and Iraq, in 2005. The company changed its name and has filed for bankruptcy.

S11/Cause and effect: Consequence B1

<N>He faces up to 30 years in prison if <NRSA-h>convicted <N>as well as further trials over <NRSAp>charges of <eINI-i>contempt of court and tax evasion.

S12/ Wrap-up

<N>The trial continues.

The Daily Telegraph: 6 October, 2010

DT25 (Gammell, Caroline, p. 5)

Headline

<FDS>'Gay Saudi prince murdered manservant'

Headline

<N-q>Beating in a top hotel's lift alerted police to abuse 'with a sexual aspect'

Lead

<FIS//IS>A GRANDSON of King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia strangled his manservant at a top London hotel, in an assault with sexual overtones, <NRS>a court heard yesterday.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Prince abuses and kills the servant)

<FIS//IS>Prince Saud Bin Abdulaziz Bin Nasir Al Saud had a longstanding abusive relationship with Bandar Abdulaziz which culminated in the servant's death in February, <NRS>it was claimed. <NRSAp> Details of their *allegedly tempestuous emotional and sexual relationship* were disclosed on the first day of the royal murder trial at the Old Bailey.

S2/Elaboration B1 (beating weeks before murder)

<N>Footage of the prince apparently raining punches and kicks on Mr Abdulaziz in a lift at the five-star Landmark Hotel in Marylebone was shown to the court. Three weeks after that incident, the servant's battered, lifeless body was found in the prince's bed.

S3/Contextualization A1 (prince's behaviour after the crime-lies)

<NRS>Jonathan Laidlaw QC, prosecuting, said <IS-q><eINV>Prince Saud had "sought to lie and<eINRSA> to mislead" to cover up his crime. <NRS>He initially claimed <IS>his servant had been mugged, <N>but before the start of the trial<NRS> he admitted <IS>killing the man, <N>although <NRSAp>he denies murder.

S4/Elaboration A2

<NRS>Mr Laidlaw said<IS-q><eINRS> the 34-year old prince had denied <eIIS>being a homosexual to hide the "abusive undertone" of their relationship. <FIS//N>But he had been visited by homosexual escorts, and had compromising photographs of his servant and the 2009 Spartacus International Gay Guide in his room.

<DS>"The bare fact of his sexuality would ordinarily be of absolutely no relevance to a criminal trial but in this case it is clear that the defendant's abuse of Bandar was not confined simply to physical beatings," <NRS>Mr Laidlaw said.

<FDS>"The defendant's concealing of the sexual aspect to his abuse of the victim was for altogether more sinister reasons and does tend to suggest that there was a sexual element to the circumstances of the killing."

S5/Contextualization B1 (the relationship between the prince and servant)

<FIS//IS>Mr Abdulaziz was an orphan who was adopted into a middle-class family before joining the royal family as an aide, <NRS> the seven women and five men of the jury heard. <FIS//N> Prince Saud would fly in business class when the pair travelled, while Mr Abdulaziz went in economy.

S6/Contextualization C1 (the trip to London)

<FIS//IS>When the prince booked his room at the Landmark, <eINRSAp>he ordered a double bed while <eINRT>Mr Abdulaziz was believed <eIIT-i>to have slept regularly on the floor, <NRS> the court heard.

<N>The pair spent their time in London shopping, eating in leading restaurants and drinking at nightclubs, including China White.

<FIS//IS>During their stay at the Landmark, Prince Saud used two gay massage and escort services and was seen on one occasion with a man dressed only in his underwear, <NRS> the court heard.

<DS>"**When the waiter delivered champagne to the room, there was a male of European appearance with the defendant,**" <NRS> Mr Laidlaw said. <FDS> "**That man was dressed only in bright coloured boxer shorts.**"

S7/Elaboration B2

<N>The prince was caught on CCTV apparently assaulting an unresisting Mr Abdulaziz on January 22 this year. <FIS//IS>Seven days later<eINRSA> a retired doctor was summoned to the hotel and sent the servant to hospital with an ear swollen to three times its normal size, <NRS>the court heard.

#S8/Contextualization D1 (events before/after murder) + Elaboration A3 + Contextualization A2 + Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (charge)

<FIS//IS>The night before the murder - Valentine's Day - the men went out for dinner at an Italian restaurant, <NRS>Mr Laidlaw said. <FIS//IS>They returned to a bar in the hotel where they drank champagne and <eINRSAp-q>Prince Saud ordered six shots of "**sex on the beach**", a cocktail, before going to bed at 1.30am, <NRS>the court heard.

#<FIS-q//IS-q>Cornelius Avezaat, staying in the room below the prince, heard raised voices and furniture being knocked over and then a "**dull thud coming from above**", <NRS>the jury was told.

<FIS//IS>Prince Saud raised the alarm with his driver at 3.30pm, <eINRS>saying <eIIS>he could not wake Mr Abdulaziz, <NRS>Mr Laidlaw said. <FIS-q><eINRSA>An ambulance was called an hour and 15 minutes later but when the paramedics arrived, "**it was obvious that Bandar had been dead some time.**" <NRS>Prince Saud later told police<IS> that Mr Abdulaziz had been mugged of €3,000 (£2,600) in the Edgware Road, near the hotel, <N>and showed them the spot.

#<N>By this time, the lift footage had been found, and the prince was arrested and <NRSA> charged.

S9/Cause and effect: Justification A1 (supports the claim of murder)

<N>Forensic evidence allegedly showed Mr Abdulaziz's blood on the prince's underwear and there were bite marks on the dead man's cheeks.

S10/Elaboration A4

<N>A post mortem examination gave the cause of death as strangulation and injuries to the head and abdomen, but also found historic injuries.

S11/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1

<NRSAp>Prince Saud denies murder and grievous bodily harm.

S12/Wrap-up

<N>The trial continues.

DT26 (Winnett, Robert, and Andrew Porter, p. 6)

Headline

<N>Tax-break olive branch in <NV>child benefit row

Lead

<NRSAp>DAVID CAMERON offered married couples the prospect of tax breaks yesterday <N>in an attempt to contain <NI-i>a growing furore over the scrapping of child benefit for thousands of stay-at-home mothers. <NRS>The Prime Minister said<NV> in broadcast interviews <IS>that <eINRSAp>the tax breaks were being considered <N>as <NRSAp>he attempted to fend off<eINRSAp>criticism of<e2NRT>the decision <e2IT-i>to deny child benefit to higher-rate taxpayers. <NRSAp-h>Details of the scheme were not disclosed, <N>adding to<NRT> concerns <IT-qi//IT-sqi>that tax and benefit policy was being "**made on the hoof**".

S1/Elaboration A1 (criticism over scrapping child benefit)

<N>Earlier this week, <NRS>George Osborne announced<IS> that families with a higher rate taxpayer would not be able to claim child benefit from 2013. <NRSAp> The move was criticised for being particularly unfair on mothers who stay at home to care for their children.

S2/Elaboration B1 (Cameron tries to fend off criticism/contain furore)

<N>Yesterday, <NRS>Mr Cameron insisted <IS-q>that the move was "**fair**" in the context of the struggle to repay record public debts. <N> However, <NRS>he said <IS-q>that the Government would "**obviously**" listen to <eINRS>complaints<eIIS-h> that <e2NRTAp-h>it

should look at families' total income, rather than simply remove child benefit from households with a single higher-rate taxpayer.

S2.1/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (Appraisal)

<FIS//N>That would mean introducing a more sophisticated means-testing system which <NRS>Mr Cameron said <IS-q>would be "**incredibly bureaucratic and expensive and, frankly, quite intrusive**".

#S3/Elaboration B2

<DS>"**Obviously it's coming in 2013 and *<e1NRTAp-h//N>we have also got to look at other things <e2NRS//e1NRS>we have promised<e2IS//e1IS> to do,***" <NRS>he said. <FDS>"**If you look, for instance, at the issue of the stay-at-home mother, *<e1NRSAp> we do talk in the Coalition Government about having some sort of transferable tax allowance to help couples in that way.***

<FDS>"**So there are things that we will try and do to make sure that all of what we do, if you look across the piece, to deal with the deficit is fair.**"

S4/Appraisal A1

<NRS>The Prime Minister added<IS> that *<e1NI>he regretted having to remove child benefit from higher rate taxpayers.* <DS> "**It is difficult. *<e1NRT>I wish *<e1IT> I wasn't having to do this,**" <NRS>he said. <FDS>"**But we have to deal with the problems in front of us and we have to do so in a way that is fair and protects the poorest.**"**

S5/ Contextualization A1 (pre-election statements on tax breaks)

<N>In the run-up to the election, <NRS>the Conservatives proposed <IS-q>that basic-rate taxpayers would be able to "**transfer**" up to £750 of their tax-free allowance to their husband or wife. <FIS//N>This could cut a couple's annual tax bill by up to £150. <NRS>George Osborne, the Chancellor, indicated <IS>that *<e1NRT>he wished *<e1IT>to introduce the measure from 2011.** <N>However, it would be of no benefit to the victims of the child benefit reduction who are higher-rate taxpayers.

S6/Contextualization B1 (no prior mentions of tax break)

<NRSAp-h>Ministers have also not repeated*<e1NRS>the pledge *<e1IS>to introduce the tax break since the Coalition was formed.**

S7/Elaboration B3

<N>Yesterday, <NRS>Downing Street aides indicated <IS>that the scope of the tax break may be increased to include some higher rate taxpayers. <FIS//N>However, it would not fully compensate single-income families who will lose more than £ 1,700 in child benefit a year if they have two children.

#S8/Cause and effect: Consequence B1 (reason the issue was brought up)/Wrap-up

<NRS>Iain Duncan Smith, the Work and Pensions Secretary, said last night <IS>that*<e1NRSAp><e2NRSAp>Mr Osborne's child benefit announcement had been brought forward because of *<e1NRSa//e1NRWA>media pressure.** <NRS>He said<IS-q>*<e1NI-i>the Chancellor wanted *<e1NRSAp-h>to address the issue because *<e1NRSAp//e1NRWAp> journalists were "dwelling on this the whole time".***

DT27 (Kirkup, James, p. 8)

Headline

<N-q>Prison jobs 'could put law-abiding workers on the dole'

Lead

<FIS//IS>KENNETH Clarke's plans to make criminals work full-time in jail could cost law-abiding citizens jobs, <NRS>prison governors have suggested.

##-CONCESSIVE - CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S1-7)

S1/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (reasons for introducing the plan)

<NRSAp>Mr Clarke, the Justice Secretary, yesterday defended his plans to expand paid work schemes for prisoners and raise their wages as a cost-effective way to rehabilitation.

S2/Cause and effect: Consequence A2

<NRS>He told the Conservative Party conference <IS>that making prisoners work a 40-hour week behind bars, sometimes for private companies, would help offenders develop the skills and attitudes required to go straight on release.

<DS>"<eINI-h>If we want to reduce the crimes these people will commit when they get out, and boost the amount we can provide for victim support, we need as many prisoners as possible to work hard for regular working hours," <NRS>he said.

<FDS>"We have to try to get those people who have the backbone to go straight. To handle a life without crime when they have finished their punishment."

~ ~ ~

S3/Appraisal A1

Attitude: Appreciation

<NRSAp>Conservative members applauded Mr Clarke's plans.

xxx

S4/Elaboration A1 (plans may put workers on dole)

<NRSAp>The Prison Governors' Association raised a string of questions about the plan, particularly the impact on employment opportunities for the wider population at a time of economic uncertainty.

<NRS>The association said: <DS>"Is it right at a time of economic crisis that prisoners should be taking work from those law-abiding citizens many of whom are losing their livelihoods?"

S5/Contextualization A1 (other problems with the plan) (Appraisal)

<NRSAp>The governors also questioned the ability of many prisoners to carry out the meaningful work that <eINRSAp>Mr Clarke is advocating.

<FIS-q><eINI-i>Prisoners were "generally reluctant to engage in meaningful work," <NRS>the governors said.

<FDS>"Many suffer from the influence of years of substance misuse or mental health problems, both of which severely impact on the delivery of quality work."

S6/Contextualization B1 (other problems with the plan) (Appraisal)

<NRS>They also said<IS> that two thirds of all prisoners were unemployed before being jailed, half had no qualifications and more than a third had very limited literacy.

#S7/Cause and effect: Consequence B1 (consequence of prisoners' work) (Appraisal)

<NRS>The association also warned <IS>that a 40-hour work week would mean prisoners spending more time out of their cells, requiring more staff to supervise them.

S8/Contextualization C1 (plans are in line with Tory policy) (Appraisal)

<N>Mr Clarke tried to allay <NI-i>Conservative fears about his plans to send fewer criminals to jail, <NRS>insisting <IS>the Coalition's policy is being driven by Tory values and not those of the Liberal Democrats.

S9/Contextualization D1 (general social framework)/ Wrap-up

<NRSAp>The Justice Secretary has rejected<eINRT> the idea <eIIT-qi>that "prison works". <NRSAp-q>He has promised a "rehabilitation revolution" that puts more emphasis on reforming offenders through non-custodial sentences.

DT28 (Paton, Graeme, p. 9)

Headline

<FDS//FIS//IS>Pupils will learn our island story, <NRS>promises Schama

Headline

<N>Historian will be adviser in back-to-basics shake-up

Lead

<N-q>BRITISH history will be placed at the heart of a back-to-basics national curriculum under coalition plans to free children from the "prison house of ignorance".

S1/Elaboration A1 (back-to-basics curriculum)

<NRSa-h>Simon Schama, the historian, will advise the Government <N-q>to ensure that all pupils learn Britain's "island story" before leaving school.

#S2/Elaboration A2

<N>An overhaul of the curriculum will also re-establish great writers, including Byron, Keats, Austen, Dickens and Hardy, in English lessons and lead to a toughening of standards in mathematics and science.

S3/Elaboration A3

<N>New-style examinations will penalise children who fail to spell properly, <NW-h>write clearly, <NV-h//NW-h>compose proper sentences and employ basic grammar.

S4/Cause and effect: Justification A1 (justifies the proposed changes) (Elaboration)

<NRS>Michael Gove, the Education Secretary, said <IS-q>a major overhaul of the syllabus was needed because education had been undermined by Leftwing "**ideologues**" *<eINRT>who believed <eIIT-qi>schools "shouldn't be doing anything so old-fashioned as passing on knowledge, requiring children to work hard, or immersing them in anything like dates in history or times tables in mathematics"*.

<DS>"These ideologues may have been inspired by generous ideals but the result of their approach has been countless children condemned to a prison house of ignorance," <NRS>he added.

##CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S5-6)

S5/Cause and effect: Justification A2 (Elaboration)

<NRS>Mr Gove told the Tory conference <IS-q>that one of the "*<eINRTAp-i>underappreciated tragedies of our time has been the sundering of our society from its past*".

<NRS>He said<IS-q> history lessons for many children consisted of nothing more than a " **cursory run through**" of Henry VIII and Hitler. <FIS>Winston Churchill had been removed altogether from lessons for 11 to 13-year-olds, <NRS>it was disclosed.

~ ~ ~

S6/Contextualization A1

<NRS//N>The Historical Association has found <IS//N>that many secondary schools were squeezing a three-year history curriculum into two years or merging it with geography to form generic humanities lessons.

S7/Cause and effect: Justification A3 (Elaboration)

<NV>Addressing delegates in Birmingham, <NRS>Mr Gove said: <DS> "**The current approach we have to history denies children the opportunity to hear our island story. This trashing of our past has to stop.**"

S8/Appraisal A1

<NRSAp>Prof Schama, author of A History of Britain, welcomed *<eINRSAp-q>his appointment as "history tsar"*. <DS>"**A return to coherent, gripping history is not a step backwards to dry-as-dust instruction,**" <NRS>he said. <FDS>"**It represents a moment of cultural and educational rediscovery.**"

S9/Contextualization B1 (attitudes or events related to history as subject)

<NRS>Prof Schama pushed David Cameron<IS> to revise the history curriculum <NV>in a recent interview, <N>while <NRS>Niall Ferguson, the British historian, has called on the Tories <IS>to make history compulsory at GCSE. <NRSAp>Mr Gove criticised the number of pupils dropping the subject at 14 <N>but <NRS>stopped short of declaring<IS-h> that it should be made mandatory at GCSE.

S10/Elaboration A4

<NRS>Mr Gove also said <IS-q>the "**tradition of our literature**", focusing on Dryden, Pope, Swift, Byron, Keats, Shelley, Austen, Dickens and Hardy, will be put at the heart of school life.

S11/Cause and effect: Justification A4 (Elaboration)

<N>At a fringe meeting organised by The Daily Telegraph, <NRSAp> Mr Gove backed *<eINI-i>concerns from the actress Emma Thompson <NRS>who said <IS><eINI>she was appalled to hear <eINRS>children saying <eIDS>"innit" and<eIDS> "do I look bovvered"*.

<NRS>He said: <DS-sq>"*<eINI>Well I am 'bovvered' that our English language, <eINV>the language that Shakespeare used, is not being passed on to the next generation.*"

DT29 (Paton, Graeme, p. 9)

Headline

<N>Powers to punish out-of-school louts

Lead

<FIS//IS>HEAD teachers will be given new powers to punish students who misbehave on the way to school, <NRS>Michael Gove said yesterday.

S1/Elaboration A1 (new powers for teacher to penalize outside school misbehaviour)

<NRS>The Education Secretary insisted <IS-q>reforms were needed to penalise children who "**run wild in a shopping mall**" or cause trouble in town centres.

##CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S2-3)

S2/Contextualization A1 (loss of respect for teachers)

<NRS>He told the conference<IS> that <eINI-i>many pupils had lost respect for teachers.

~ ~ ~

S3/Contextualization B1

<NRW>A survey published last weekend showed <IW>that <eINRT>seven out of 10 teachers had considered <eIIT-i>quitting because of bad behaviour in the classroom.

<NRW//N>The research found <IW//N><eINRT//NRT>more than 90 per cent of staff believed <eIIT-i//IT-i>discipline had worsened during their careers. <NRS>Mr Gove said: <DS> **"Under this government, we will ensure that the balance of power in the classroom changes and teachers are back in charge."** <NRS>The Coalition has already pledged <IS>to give teachers more powers to search pupils for any item. <N> In the past, they were limited to searching for weapons, alcohol and stolen goods.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S4-5)

S4/Elaboration A2

<NRSAp>Mr Gove announced plans yesterday <eINRW//N>to allow teachers <eIIW-h//N>to suspend, expel or give detentions to any pupil caught misbehaving outside school.

<NRS>He said: <DS> **"At the moment, heads are prevented from dealing with their pupils if they run wild in a shopping mall or behave anti-socially in town centres.**

<FDS>**"So we will change the rules to send one clear and consistent message. Heads will have the freedom they need to keep pupils in line, any time, any place, anywhere."**

xxx

S5/Appraisal A1/Wrap-up

<NRS>Christine Blower, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said: <DS> **"Pupils are already subject to disciplinary powers when outside school grounds.**

<FDS>**"<eINRSA>Michael Gove's sweeping pledge is presently without substance."**

##

DT30 (Whitehead, Tom, p. 10)

Headline

<NRSAp-q>McCanns attack the merger **'that may put children in peril'**

Lead

<FIS//IS>CHILDREN could be at greater risk from paedophiles under plans to merge a child protection body with the new National Crime Agency, <NRS>ministers were warned yesterday.

S1/Elaboration A1 (merger attacked as dangerous to children)

<NRSAp>The parents of Madeleine McCann joined campaigners and police chiefs in expressing <eINI>concerns over the plans for the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (Ceop).

#S2/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (JG quits as a result of merger)

<NRS>Jim Gamble, the centre's head, announced on Monday <IS>that he was quitting in protest at <eINRTA-i>the decision by Theresa May, the Home Secretary.

CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S3-7)

S3/Elaboration A2

<NRS>Gerry and Kate McCann, whose daughter disappeared three years ago in Portugal, urged ministers <IS><eINRTAp-gh>to remember the **"invaluable work"** carried out by Ceop. ~ ~ ~

<NRS>Alan Johnson, the former home secretary, said<IS-q> the move would **"harm child safety networks"**.

~ ~ ~

S4/Appraisal A1 + Elaboration A3 (SP a campaigner)

<NRS>Sara Payne, the mother of murdered eight-year-old schoolgirl Sarah, said<IS-q> <eINI> she was **"disgusted"** by the Government's actions ~ ~ ~ <N>while<NRS> the Association of Chief Police Officers said <IS>the body should remain an independent agency.

~ ~ ~

S5/ Cause and effect: Consequence A2 + Elaboration A4

<N>Mr Gamble quit as Ceop chief executive on Monday <NRS>warning <IS-q>the plans were not in the **"best interest"** of vulnerable children.

#S5.1/Appraisal B1

<NRS>Mr and Mrs McCann said: <DS>"<e1NRT>Knowing <e1IT><e2NI-i>how committed Mr Gamble is to this cause, <e1NI//N>it is extremely saddening that <e1NI-i>he feels unable to continue to lead Ceop, apparently as a consequence of <e1NRSAp>the proposed governmental changes.

~ ~ ~

S6/Elaboration A5

<FDS>"In this challenging economic climate, we urge the Government <e1NRTAp-h>to remember the value of our children and the importance of the invaluable work which is necessary to protect them against the devastating crimes of child abduction and exploitation."

~ ~ ~

S7/ Appraisal A2

<NRS>Mrs Payne, Shy Keenan and Fiona Crook, who jointly set up the campaign group the Phoenix Foundation, said: <DS>"We cannot begin to describe<e1NI-i> how disgusted we are with our own Government for betraying Mr Gamble and for bet laying all of our children."

S8/Contextualization A1 (the foundation and aim of Ceop)

<N>Ceop was Set up in 2006 tasked with tracking online paedophiles.

S9/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (child exploitation important)/Wrap-up

<NRS>A Home Office spokesman denied<IS> there were any plans to undermine the work of Ceop.

<DS>"We propose to build on Ceop's invaluable work tackling sexual exploitation of children by placing it centre-stage in the fight against all forms of serious and organised crime," <NRS>he said.

DT31 (Daily Telegraph Reporter, p. 11)

Headline

<N>Inspector in bush spies on charity ride

Lead

<N>AN environmental health officer hid in a bush as he tried to shut down a cancer charity event for being too noisy.

S1/ElaborationA1 (attempt to shut down the event)

<NRS>The council worker told organisers of a Cancer research UK bike ride <IS>that their PA system was too loud.

<N>But when <NRS>the fund-raisers insisted <IS>they were within the legal limit, <N>he crouched in a bush with sound measuring equipment and secretly monitored the event.

S2/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (after party cancelled as a result)

<N>The Get On Your Bike charity ride raised £17,000, but <NRSAp>an after-ride party was cancelled <FIS-q//N-q//N-sq>because the official had "put a dampener" on the day.

S3/Appraisal A1

<NRSAp-q>Carol Osborne, 66, a retired retail worker who spent a year organising the event, criticised the council worker for "ruining" the day.

<NRS>She said: <DS> "It was unpleasant, uncalled for and unprofessional. He came up to me with <e1NRSA-h>no introduction and <e1INV>just started yelling. <e1NI>I panicked a little bit and went and got another organiser.

<FDS>"The end of the day was ruined as everyone just sloped home rather than staying around for a party. He came across like he was on noise patrol and he was a real party--pooper. <e1NI>He totally ruined the day for me and I had spent all year organising it."

S4/Contextualization A1 (the description of the ride)

<N>In the annual event, fundraisers cycle a seven or 15-mile course through Milton Keynes. <NRSA//N>Cyclists were cheered on <N>and <NRSA>given directions via a PA system.

<NRS>Jim Helliari, of Book Me A Disco, who provides the equipment for the event free of charge, said: <DS>"The day relies on me getting on the mic and<e1INV-h>talking to people as they set off and <e1NRSA-h>basically geeing up the crowd.

S5/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (loudness was within limits)

<FDS>"<e1NRS>I was told <e1IS> I was causing a public nuisance but we had done the sound check and we are restricted at 82 decibels; we were at 60."

S6/Contextualization B1 (subsequent investigation)/Wrap-up

<NRS>A spokesman for Milton Keynes council said <IS>an investigation into the incident had been opened following <e1NRSA>a complaint from the charity.

DT32 (Alleyne, Richard, p.12)

Headline

<N>How pencil lead and sticky tape led to Nobel Prize

Lead

<N-q>THE discovery of a wonder material while "**mucking about in the lab**" has won two British-based scientists the Nobel Prize in Physics.

S1/Elaboration A1 (discovery of wonder material)

<N>Prof Andre Geim and Dr Konstantin Novoselov, from Manchester University, discovered that super-thin flakes of carbon take on unique properties that could revolutionise electronics.

S2/Elaboration B1 (discovery of properties and method of discovery)

<N>They produced the one-atom thick material, graphene, from a block of pencil lead or graphite using nothing more than sticky tape.

S3/Elaboration A2

<NRSAp-q>The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences lauded Prof Geim, 51, and Dr Novoselov, 36, for having "**shown that carbon in such a flat form has exceptional properties that originate from the remarkable world of quantum physics**".

S4/Contextualization A1 (personal info about the scientists)

<N>Russian-born Prof Geim is a Dutch national while Dr Novoselov holds British and Russian citizenship.

S5/Elaboration C1 (info about grapheme - possible uses) (Contextualization)

<N>Graphene is the world's thinnest and strongest nano-material and conducts electricity and heat. <NRT> It is thought<IT-i> to be the best material to replace silicon semiconductors. <FIT-i//N>Graphene transistors would in theory be able to run at faster speeds and cope with higher temperatures than today's computer chips.

<FIT-i//N>It could be used in touch screens and when mixed with plastics it could provide light but super-strong composite materials for next-generation satellites, planes and cars.

S6/Appraisal A1

<NRS>Prof Geim said: <DS>"<e1NRTAp>I didn't expect the Nobel Prize this year," <NRS>adding <IS>he was going straight back to work.

S7/Appraisal B1 (interpretation of the award)

<NRS>Dr Mark Miodownik, from King's College London, said: <DS> "<e1NI-hi>The award will bring a smile to the face of every scientist because it shows you can still get a Nobel Prize by mucking about in the lab".

S8/Elaboration B2

<NRS>He added <IS-q>that the pair happened across graphene by "**discovering they could pluck atomic layers of carbon from the lead of a pencil using nothing more sophisticated than sticky tape**".

S9/Contextualization B1 (previous awards)

<N>Three former workers at GCHQ have been honoured for work they did more than 30 years ago that has played a key role in internet scrutiny.

#

<N>Clifford Cocks, Malcolm Williamson and the late James Ellis, who came up with a way of enabling online transactions to take place securely, were given an award by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

DT33 (Caldwell, Simon, and Tim Ross, p. 15)

Headline

<N>Doctors may lose right <NRSAp-h>to refuse abortions

Lead

<N>THE right of doctors<NRS> to refuse <IS-h>to refer women for abortions on the grounds of conscientious objection <N>is under threat from the Council of Europe.

S1/Elaboration A1 (resolution may prevent doctors refuse abortion)

<NRWA>A draft resolution <N>would end the opt-out and compel medical staff to carry out the procedure against<NI-h> their wishes <N>if patients have nowhere else to go for treatment. <NRWAp>It also calls for a register of doctors <e1NRTAp-h>who object to abortion on conscientious grounds and a complaints mechanism for women <e1NI-h>who feel aggrieved by <e1NRS>the refusal of a doctor <e1IS-h>to grant an abortion or <e1IS-h>to perform the procedure directly.

<NRWA>The resolution <N>will be put to a vote of assembly members tomorrow.

S2/Elaboration A2

<N>While it would not be legally binding on Britain, if it is adopted it would put pressure on member states<NRWAp-h> to ban conscientious objection as a protection for doctors. <N>In Britain, medical staff <NRTAp-h>who object to the procedure <NRS>can refuse <IS-h>to become involved<N> and instead<NV-h> give information to patients.

S3/Elaboration A3

<NRW>The resolution calls for all doctors <IW>to be forced to direct women to alternative centres <NI-h>willing to carry out abortions.

S4/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (explains the reasons for the resolution)

<NRS>Politicians behind the move say <IS><e1NRS>growing numbers of doctors are refusing<e1IS> to become involved in abortions, depriving women, particularly from poor backgrounds, of the procedure. <N>In the Lazio region of Italy, which covers Rome, <NRS>about 86 per cent of doctors refuse <IS>to deal with abortions.

<NRS>Baroness Royall, the former Labour health spokesman, has said<IS> British doctors are increasingly shunning the practice.

S5/Cause and effect: Consequence A2

<NRWA>The proposal has been drawn up by Christine McCafferty, the council's British Socialist member and the former Labour MP for the Calder Valley who lost her seat at the general election. <NRS>Miss McCafferty said <IS><e1NRT>members feared <e1IT-qi>the use of conscientious objection affected women on "**low incomes or living in rural areas**".

<NRS>She said: <DS> "**There is a need to balance the right of conscientious objection of an individual with the responsibility of the profession.**"

S6/Contextualization A1 (previous decisions regarding abortions)

<NRWA>Her proposal comes two years<N> after the council adopted <NRW>a resolution <IW>to recognise abortion as a universal human right and to grant unrestricted access to the procedure.

##CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S7-9)

S7/Elaboration A4

<NRSAp>Anthony Ozimic, spokesman for the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children, criticised <e1NRWA>the resolution.

<DS>"**Council of Europe member states will be under pressure effectively to abolish in law and practice conscientious objection within medicine,**" <NRS>he said.

~ ~ ~

S8/Appraisal A1

<NRS>Dr Michael Jarmulowicz of the Catholic Medical Association said: <DS>"**Every individual of whatever faith or none has to act according to their consciences. If they don't, they are doing wrong.**"

~ ~ ~

S9/Cause and effect: Consequence B1 (doctors will leave medicine) (Appraisal)

<NRS>Dr Andrew Fergusson, from the Christian Medical Fellowship, said <IS-q>clamping down on conscientious objection would "**drive out of medicine the very people <e1NI-i>we want to see there**".

S10/Contextualization B1 (foundation and function of the council)

<N>The Strasbourg-based council was set up in 1949 to further European integration by harmonising human rights laws. It bases its work on the European Convention on Human Rights and includes the European Court of Human Rights, to which Europeans can bring cases if <NRT>they believe <IT-h>that a member state has violated their rights.

S11/Contextualization C1 (conditions of acceptance of resolution, formal procedure)

<NRWA>The resolution <N> must be ratified by the Council of Europe's 47-strong Committee of Ministers, including William Hague, the Foreign Secretary, before it becomes formal policy.

DT34 (Daily Telegraph Reporter, p. 4)

Headline

<N>Smuggler caught with horns taken from zoo's dead rhino

Lead

<N>AN antiques dealer has been jailed for 12 months for attempting to smuggle the horns of a white rhino worth £180,000 out of Britain inside a fake statue.

S1/Elaboration A1 (dealer caught smuggling horns)

<NRS>Donald Allison, 62, told border agency officials at Manchester airport <IS>that he was taking a Vienna bronze sculpture of a bird on a log to a friend in China.

<N>Hidden in the log, which was made of resin, were two rhino horns wrapped in cling film.

<N>They were destined for the Far East medicine market, where <NRT>powdered horn is believed <IT-i>to cure cancer - <N>with one kilogram fetching up to £18,000.

S2/Elaboration B1 (the origin of the horns)

<N>The horns had been taken from the body of Simba, a 41year-old Southern African rhino which died of natural causes at Colchester Zoo in April 2009.

<FIS//IS><e1NI-i>It was not known who removed the horns before Simba's body was disposed of at a waste incinerator, <NRS>Manchester Crown Court heard.

<N>Using DNA samples, the UK Border Agency was able to trace the horns back to Simba.

S3/Elaboration A2

<NRS>Jonathan Savage, prosecuting, said <IS>Allison, of Wilpshire, near Blackburn, was stopped by officials on June 30 last year as he waited to board a flight to China via Amsterdam.

<N>The officers were acting on<NRSA//NRWA> intelligence reports.

<NRS//N>He was allowed <IS//N>to go on his way <N>after the statue was seized and the concealed horns were subsequently found in an X-ray examination.

<FIS//IS><e1NV>When interviewed two months later, <e1NRS>Allison said<e1IS> he was taking the statue to a man he had met at antique fairs in London, <NRS> the prosecutor said.

S4/Appraisal A1

<NRSAp>Allison pleaded guilty at an earlier hearing to attempting to export horns from an endangered species.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S5-6)

S5/Appraisal B1

<NRS>Jed Doran, defending, said: <DS>"It is clear that he was not instrumental in initially obtaining any rhino horn. He was a link in the chain - a vital link - but he is not behind the organisation of the enterprise."

xxx

S6/Appraisal C1 (tries to lie responsibility on him)

<NRS>Judge Andrew Gilbart QC told Allison: <DS>"The statue was carried by you because you had the front of being an antiques dealer."

S7/Appraisal D1 (evaluates the attempt to smuggle horns)

<NRS>Colin Brown of the border agency said: <DS> "Had this plot been successful it would have fed demand for rare and exotic animals on the illegal world market and led to further attempts at unscrupulous exploitation of endangered animals."

S8/Contextualization A1 (similar cases)

<NRS>The agency confirmed<IS> that <e1NRSAp//e1NRWAp>Essex police also cautioned a 52-year-old man from Chelmsford for the illegal sale of the rhino horn.

S9/Appraisal E1/Wrap-up

<NRS>Anthony Tropeano of Colchester Zoo said: <DS>"<e1NI-i>We are completely sickened by this and it is the last thing <e1NRT>we thought <e1IT-i>could happen.

<FDS>"Simba had been at Colchester Zoo for over 30 years and <e1NI-i>was greatly loved by staff and visitors alike."

DT35 (Whitehead, Tom, p. 8)

Headline

<NRSAp>May signals the end of cheap alcohol

Lead

<FIS//IS><e1NRWAp-h>SUPERMARKETS and shops are to be banned from selling ultra-cheap alcohol, <NRS>the Home Secretary announced yesterday.

S1/Contextualization A1 (whole licensing regime to be changed- opening hours)

<NRS>Theresa May told the conference<IS-q> she would tear up Labour's "disastrous" licensing regime.

S2/Elaboration A1 (end of selling cheap alcohol -one change in licensing regime) <NRS>She said <IS>she was pushing ahead with plans <e1NRWAp-h>to ban retailers from selling drinks at below cost price, ending big discount offers which <e1NRSAp>many people have blamed for encouraging a binge-drinking culture.

S3/Contextualization A2

<NRW//N>Town halls will be allowed <IW-h//N>to charge pubs and clubs an extra fee to stay open late <N>and the public will be given greater powers to stop new venues opening or restrict existing opening hours.

S4/Contextualization A3

<NRSA>The Home Office started a consultation in the summer <N>to overhaul Labour's 2003 Licensing Act which saw the introduction of around-the-clock opening hours.

<NRS>Mrs May said: <DS>"I was the shadow culture secretary when they introduced 24 hour licensing, and I fought them every step of the way. <e1NI>It gives me no pleasure to be proved right about the consequences - <e1NI>but it gives me great satisfaction to have the chance to undo it."

S5/Contextualization B1

<NRS>Mrs May also told the conference <IS-q>that the days of "importing cheap foreign labour" must stop<N> and <NRS>warned police chiefs<IS> they could lose their jobs if they failed to cut crime.

<NRSAp>She stood firm on plans to reduce immigration numbers to the tens of thousands, <NRS>adding: <DS>"Our economy will remain open to the best and the brightest in the world, but it's time to stop importing foreign labour on the cheap."

<NRS>She told police <IS>their only test of success was to cut crime. <NV-h>The public will have more say in policing <N> through plans for elected commissioners to replace police authorities.

<NRS>The Home Secretary said: <DS>"By giving the public the right to vote out a failing commissioner, and by giving commissioners the power to sack a failing chief constable, we will make the police truly responsive to their Communities once more."

DT36 (Daily Telegraph Reporter, p. 3)

Headline

<NRS>Class told <IS>to make cards for murderer

Lead

<NRS>A TEACHER asked her pupils <IS-q//IS-sq>to produce "get well" cards for a prisoner serving life for murdering his wife.

S1/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (TS found guilty as a consequence)

<NRSAp-q>The General Teaching Council's professional conduct committee found Teresa Simkins "guilty of unacceptable professional conduct" while employed at Keevil Church of England Primary School, Trowbridge, Wilts.

S2/Cause and effect: Consequence A2

<NRS//N>She has been allowed<IS//N> to continue teaching. <NRSA>The council gave her a reprimand that will remain on her professional record for two years. <NRS>It said <IS>that <e1NRS>she accepted <e1IS-q>that her actions were <e2NRTA>"a serious error of judgment".

S3/Elaboration A1

<NRSA>In a decision just made public, <NRS>the committee said: <DS-sq>"Mrs Simkins in May 2006 and January 2007 sent 'get well' cards produced by her pupils to a convicted criminal, <e1NRSA-h>without obtaining appropriate permission, from either the head teacher or the parents of the children concerned.

S4/Appraisal A1

<FDS>"On 26 February 2010 <e1NRSA>Mrs Simkins returned a response pro-forma when <e1NRSAp>she admitted<e2NRSAp>the facts alleged against her and furthermore<e1NRS> she admitted <IS>that those facts amounted to unacceptable professional conduct. Mrs Simkins has shown an insight as to these matters and <NRS>accepts <IS>that her actions were<e2NRTA>a serious error of judgment, occurring after a long unblemished career in teaching. <e1NRSA>She has apologised."

S5/Balance A1

<NRSAp-h>The nature of the link between Mrs Simkins and the killer was not disclosed.

<NRWA-h> She can appeal to the High Court against<NRSA> the disciplinary order.

DT37 (Smith, Rebecca, p. 1)

Headline

<N-q>Mother's weakly tippie 'will not harm new baby'

Lead

<FIW//IW//N>A WOMAN who drinks a small glass of wine a week during pregnancy will not harm her child's behaviour or development, <NRW//N>research suggests.

S1/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (debate revived as a result) (Appraisal)

<N>The findings from University College London will revive <NRSAp-h>the debate over drinking while pregnant.

S2/Contextualization A1 (effects of excessive drinking)

<N>Excessive drinking can cause foetal alcohol syndrome, a spectrum of problems ranging from severe intellectual impairment and hyperactivity to more mild symptoms of emotional difficulties and lower IQ.

S3/Contextualization B1 (procedure of the experiment)

<N>The study involved more than 11,000 women<NRSAp> who were asked about their drinking habits and their child's behaviour at intervals<N> until they were aged five.

<N>They were divided into nondrinkers, those who gave up drinking while pregnant, light drinkers who consumed one or two units a week or in a sitting, moderate drinkers who drank between three and six units a week and heavy/ binge drinkers who consumed more than seven units a week or six in one sitting. A unit of is approximately equivalent to a small (175ml) glass of wine or a half-pint of ordinary strength beer (4 per cent) (sic).

S4/Elaboration A1 (light drinking will not harm baby)

<NRW//N>It was found <IW//N>that light drinkers were 30 per cent less likely to have children with social or emotional difficulties than those who did not drink in pregnancy.

S5/Elaboration A2

<NRW//N>The finding suggests <IW//N>that light drinking is beneficial <N>but the <NRS//NRW> lead author, Dr Yvonne Kelly, said <IS//IW>that when <e1NRTAp>social factors such as a mother's education and family income were taken into account, the link became weaker.

S6/Contextualization C1

<N>The findings are published in the Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health.

S7/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification (Appraisal)/Wrap-up

<NRS>A spokesman for the Department of Health said: <DS>"We cannot say with confidence that drinking during pregnancy is safe and will not harm your baby. Our advice to pregnant women and women trying to conceive is to avoid alcohol."

DT38 (Paton, Graeme, p. 1)

Headline

<N-q>'Failings' in rebuilt schools

Lead

<FIW//IW>LABOUR'S £55billion school rebuilding programme is failing to improve exam results or attendance rates, <NRW>researchers claim.

S1/Elaboration A1 (failings in new schools)

<N>Pupils at schools rebuilt under the scheme made less progress than children in similar state secondaries.

S2/ Cause and effect: Consequence A1

<NRW//N>Researchers also found<IW//N> that attendance was no better at the schools, despite huge investment. <N>The Coalition is to cut the Building Schools for the Future programme, which aimed to rebuild every secondary school in England within the next 20 years.

S2.1/Appraisal A1

<NI-i>The move prompted outrage among teachers, MPs and local councils.

S2.2/Cause and effect: Consequence B1

<N>Three local authorities, Nottingham, Luton and Waltham Forest in London, have begun legal action to reverse <NRTA-i>the decision.

S3/ Elaboration A2

<NRW//N>The latest study by the National Foundation for Educational Research suggests <IW//N>that the new buildings may have limited benefits.

<NRWAp//N>The small study looked at the attendance and exam results of pupils at 60 schools after renovations compared with students elsewhere.

<NRTAp-i>Researchers took account of a range of factors.

<NRW>The report says<IW-q> pupils at the repaired schools "**make, on average, less progress than <e1NRTA-i>would be expected**".

S4/Contextualization A1 (no of schools rebuilt so far)

<N>About 180 schools have been revamped since the programme began in 2004.

DT39 (Millward, David, p. 2)

Headline

<NRSAp>Rail union threatens strikes <N-q//N-sq>after pay rise ‘victory’

Lead

<NI-i>A RAIL union has raised fears of further strike action <N>after<NRSAp-q> hailing <e1NRSAp>a 5.2 per cent pay deal for staff at one train operator as the “**benchmark**” for <e1INV-h>all future negotiations.

S1/Elaboration A1 (pay rise sets precedent for further negotiations)

<NRS>Bob Crow, the RMT union’s leader, said <IS>the above-inflation rise awarded by South West Trains will dictate <e1NRSAp-h>future pay claims.

S2/Elaboration B1 (call for further strike action)

<NRS>Mr Crow signaled <IS>there could be more industrial disruption if other train companies failed to meet <e1NRSAp>his demands. <NRS>He called on the trade union movement <IS>to use its muscle to fight spending cuts. <N>It could be difficult winter for passengers who are already bracing themselves for the biggest rise in rail fares in more than a decade.

S3/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (Tory pressure for new laws as a result)

<NRSAp>Mr Crow’s scarcely-veiled challenge to the Coalition <NRSAp-h>will intensify Tory back-bench pressure for new anti-strike laws.

S4/Elaboration C1 (pay rise for SWT staff)

<N>The South West Trains pay increase kicks in this week but <NRSAp>was negotiated last year, <N>when <NRS>both sides agreed <IS>that the 2010 rise would be 0.5 per cent above the RPI rate of inflation. <N>This has led to RMT members enjoying a substantial rise at a time when <NRSAp>most pay deals are being settled at below 3 per cent.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S5)

S5/Elaboration A2

<N>While <NRSAp>train operators tried to play down the significance of the award, xxx <NRS>Mr Crow made clear<IS> it had set a precedent.

<DS>"**The pay award of 5.2 per cent on South West Trains sets a clear benchmark for our negotiators and for the transport sector as a whole,**" <NRS>he said.

##

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S6-7)/Wrap-up

S6/Appraisal A1

<FDS>"At a time when <e1NRWAp>the doom and gloom merchants in the press are repeating <e2NRS>the government line <e2IS>that everyone has to draw in their belts and <e3NI-h>accept

cuts, job losses and austerity, RMT has shown once again that strong union organisation delivers the goods."

xxx

S7/Contextualization A1 (statement about pay deals in general) (Appraisal)

<NRSAp>Ministers have warned against <e1NRSA-h>*big pay deals* when the country is facing austerity.

##

DT40 (Ross, Tim, p. 2)

Headline

<N>More care home residents at risk

Lead

<N>THE number of elderly care home residents harmed or put at risk in safety incidents has risen sharply in the past year.

S1/Elaboration A1 (number of residents at risk in incidents has risen)

<FIW//IW>The number of critical incidents, which can range from accidents to abuse by staff, <e1NRWAp>*reported to the NHS* rose to 1,590 in 2009-2010 - up from 864 the previous year, <NRW>the GPs' magazine Pulse found.

S2/Elaboration A2

<NRWAp-q//N-q>Figures obtained under freedom of information legislation from 115 primary care organisations in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland also showed a rise of about 80 per cent in "**serious untoward incidents**". <NRS>Dr Bharati Shah, a GP in Plumstead, south-east London, said <IS-q>the quality of care in residential homes was "**appalling at the best of times**".

S3/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (homes closed as a result)

<N>The Quality Care Commission has taken legal action to close sub-standard homes, so that more than 1,500 elderly and disabled people had to move to new accommodation.

S4/Cause and effect: Consequence B1 (possible causes for worsened conditions) <NRW>Pulse also found <IW>that care homes were dealing with funding cuts. <FIW//N>Results from 113 of the trusts surveyed showed cuts of £45million in the funding provided for medical and nursing services this year. <NRS> Campaigners have warned <IS-q>that funding cuts would leave services facing a "**time bomb**" that would put lives at risk.

DT41 (Butterworth, Myra, p. 6)

Headline

<N>3 million homes may lose family payment

Lead

<FIS//IS>ALMOST three million families could become victims of <e1NRT>*the Government's decision<eIIT-i> to scrap universal child benefit under tax threshold changes*, <NRS>accountants have warned.

S1/Elaboration A1 (more families than suggested to lose child benefit due to tax changes)

<NRSAp>Tax experts rejected <e1NRS>*the Coalition's estimate <eIS>that 1.2 million families would be affected by <e1NRT>its decision<eIIT> to withdraw the payment for all higher rate taxpayers.*

<NRS>They said <IS>that, due to changes in personal tax thresholds <e1NRSAp>*announced earlier this year by the Coalition*, the threshold for higher rate income tax in 2011-12 would be lowered, meaning those earning more than £42,375 would pay tax at 40 per cent.

<FIS//IS>By 2015, the reductions in the threshold for higher rate income tax could see those earning £38,600 paying the 40 per cent tax rate, <NRS>they said.

S2/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (explains the reasons for the tax changes)

<N>It was an attempt to offset a Lib Dem policy to increase the personal allowance to £10,000, aimed at benefiting those on lower incomes.

<NRS>Mike Warburton, of the accountants Grant Thornton, said: <DS>"**One of the unfortunate side effects of increasing the single personal allowance to £10,000 is the likely decrease in the income at which people will be brought into the higher rate tax net and in many cases will lose the ability to claim child benefit.**"

S3/Appraisal A1 (evaluates the new measures)

<NRW>Siobhan Freegard, of the website Netmums, said: <DW>"*<eINRT>We know <eIIT-i>that the government has to face up to some tough choices in this economic climate, but it is vital that this is done in the most just way possible and<eINRT> many families feel <eIIT-i>that this new measure is neither fair nor sound.*"

S4/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (3 million people affected undermined)

<NRS>The Treasury claims <IS>that the 1.2 million figure does take into account the planned change in tax thresholds.

S5/Contextualization A1 (family financial situation according to survey)

<NRW//N>A survey of more than 1,500 parents found <IW//N>that one in 10 regularly spend savings destined for their child. <NRW>Farhad Farhadi, of MyVoucherCodes.co.uk, said: <DW>"**Unfortunately, not every parent can afford to put gone money by.**"

DT42 (Kirkup, James, p. 9)

Headline

<NRSAp>Broadside for Brown

Lead

<NRS>GORDON Brown has told David Cameron <IS>he must spend billions of pounds on new aircraft carriers.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Brown's comments) + Elaboration B1 (broadside for Brown)

<N>The former prime minister's intervention - <NRSAp>his first comment on domestic politics <N>since leaving No 10 in May - brought <NRSAp>Conservative accusations of hypocrisy.

S2/Contextualization A1 (plan to build carries reviewed)

<N>Ministers are reviewing the £5.2billion plan to build two carriers for the Navy.

<NRTAp-h>Mr Cameron's National Security Council will decide the fate of the project tomorrow. <N>Some of the work is due to be carried out at Rosyth in Fife, near Mr Brown's constituency.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S3-4)

S3/Elaboration A2

<N>Visiting Rosyth, <NRS>Mr Brown said <IS-q>that if the Coalition failed to build both carriers, it would be a "**betrayal**" costing thousands of Scottish jobs.

x x x

S4/Elaboration B2

<NRSAp>Liam Fox, the Defence Secretary, accused Mr Brown of hypocrisy. <NRS>He said: <DS>"**The real betrayal in defence was Gordon Brown's vindictive attitude as chancellor and <eINI-i>unwillingness as prime minister to properly fund our Armed Forces.**"

##

DT43 (Ward, Victoria, p. 11)

Headline

<N>Royal rescue

Headline

<N>Prince on first air-sea mission

Lead

<N>THE Ministry of Defence has released pictures of Prince William returning from his first RAF air-sea rescue mission after a worker fell ill on a gas rig.

S1/Elaboration A1 (RAF flies to rescue ill man)

<N>Flt Lt Wales, who was on his first 24-hour operational shift, was co-pilot of a four-man crew aboard an RAF Sea King that was scrambled to a rig in Morecambe Bay, off Cumbria, after <NRS>reports<IS> that a man had suffered a heart attack.

S2/Elaboration A2

<N>They flew from their base at RAF Valley in Anglesey, Wales, after receiving <NRSAp>an emergency call for assistance from Liverpool Coastguard <N>and landed on the platform 24 minutes later.

<N>Prince William, 28, and his team transferred the man to a site on land, from where he was taken by ambulance to hospital in Blackpool. <NRS>He was yesterday said <IS-q>to be "**comfortable**".

S3/Appraisal A1 (prince evaluates the experience)

<NRS>A spokesman for the Prince said: <DS>"*<eINI-i>Prince William is pleased finally to be able to contribute to the life-saving work of the Search and Rescue Force.*"

S4/Appraisal B1 (evaluates the performance)/Wrap-up

<NRS>Sqn Ldr Dave Webster said <IS>the Prince had performed to *<eINRTAp-i>the standard expected* and *<eINRWAp/N>required*.

DT44 (2010, p.12)

Headline

<N>Why naughty boys get away with more than their sisters

Lead

<FIW/IW//N>Mothers are much more likely to give daughters a hard time for misbehaving than their sons, <NRW//N>research suggests.

S1/Elaboration A1 (mothers treat daughters and sons differently)

<NRTAp-qi>Boys are often seen as "**funny**" and "**cheeky**"<N> when they step out of line, while <NRSAp-q>girls are labelled as "**stroppy**" and "**serious**".

S2/Elaboration A2

<NRS>Almost nine in 10 mothers admitted<IS> that they treated sons and daughters differently.

S3/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (explanation of why mothers are unfair) <NRW//N>The findings, in a study by the parenting website Netmums, suggest <IW//N>that common stereotypes surrounding girls' and boys' behaviour were inherited rather than learnt.

S4/Cause and effect: Consequence B1 (consequences of unfair treatment)

<NRS>Crissy Duff, a counsellor and Netmums supporter, said: <DS> "*<eINI-i>Women in particular seem to carry the feelings of <eINRTA-i>parental disapproval and negative typing into their adulthood.*"

<FDS>"**This could be why women are far more self-critical than men.**"

DT45 (Samuel, Henry, p. 14)

Headline

<NRS>Rogue trader told <IS>to repay French bank £4.4billion

Lead

<NRS>JEROME KERVIEL, the rogue French trader jailed for three years yesterday for losing the bank he worked for €5 billion (£4.4billion), has been ordered to <IS>repay the full amount <N>despite <NRS//N>calculations <IS//N>that it would take him more than 177,000 years.

S1/Elaboration A1 (JK told to repay the whole sum)

<NI-i//N>There were gasps in the Paris criminal court yesterday <N>when <NRS>the judge read out the order <IS>to repay the astronomical sum, <N>the largest damages award to be paid by a single person in the country's history.

S2/Elaboration A2

<N>Mr Kerviel's current monthly salary as a computer consultant amounts to €2,300, which means it would take him 177,536 years to pay off the €4,9billion he lost Société Générale in illicit trade bets in 2008. <N-q//N-sq> In theory, France's second largest bank can force him to hand over all his earnings bar a small monthly sum for "**basic needs**". <NRS> Société Générale said <IS-q>*<eINRT>it did not expect its 33-year-old former employee <eIIT>to repay the debt any time soon*, and that it was largely "**moral compensation**".

S3/Contextualization A1 (bank intends to pursue JK for earnings out of scandal)

<NRS>Its lawyers insisted <IS>that the bank would pursue him for any earnings he makes out of the world's biggest rogue trading scandal.

S4/Contextualization B1 (financial gain from the scandal)

<N>Although<NRS>Mr Kerviel's publisher declined<IS>*<eINRSAp-h//N> to provide sales figures*, <N>Engrenage, or Caught in the System, <NW>the book he wrote <NRWAp>setting out his version of events, <N>came out in June to massive media fanfare. <NRS> A film is said <IS>to be in

development, possibly starring the former trader himself, <N> and <NRS//N> recounting <IS//N>how he came to make illicit bets that at one stage reached €50 billion and almost ruined his bank.

S5/Contextualization B2

<N>T-shirts, many lionising Mr Kerviel as an anti-hero, did a roaring trade after the scandal was uncovered in 2008.

S6/Contextualization C1 (comparison to similar cases-Nick Leeson)

<NRS>There has been speculation <IS>he will seek to reap financial gain from his notoriety in a similar way to Nick Leeson, the man who spent three and a half years in a Singapore jail after bringing down Britain's Barings Bank in 1995. <NW>Leeson wrote a best-selling book<N> and charges £6,000 for speaking appointments.

S7/Elaboration B1 (the court find JK guilty of fraud)/Wrap-up

<N>Mr Kerviel remained expressionless as <NRSAp>the court found him guilty of breach of trust, forgery and entering false data into his bank's computers. <N>Until <NRWA>an appeal <N>is concluded he remains free and will not have to start repayments.

DT46 (Day, Matthew, p. 15)

Headline

<N>8ft wave of toxic waste hits villages

Lead

<NRSAp>HUNGARY has declared a state of emergency <N-q>after a flood of toxic sludge escaped from a factory, killing at least four people, injuring 120 and unleashing an "ecological catastrophe".

S1/Elaboration A1 (the extent of the accident unleashes ecological catastrophe)

<N>The wave of toxins flooded three villages 100 miles southwest of Budapest after the walls of a residue reservoir at an aluminium plant in the town of Ajka ruptured, releasing <NRSAp> an estimated 38.8million cubic feet of red, poisonous sludge <N>that affected some 15 square miles.

S2/Elaboration B1 (death toll)

<N>In places, the waste was eight feet deep and <NRS>authorities warned <IS>that, with eight people in a serious condition and six people missing, <e1NRT>the death toll was expected<IT> to rise.

S3/Elaboration A2

<N>As firefighters and soldiers dressed in special protective clothing started the clean-up operation, <NRT> fears were mounting <IT-i>that the toxic waste had already reached local rivers, threatening to trigger a regional disaster if it polluted the Danube.

<DS>"It's an ecological catastrophe," <NRS>said Zoltan Illes, Hungary's environment minister, during a visit to the affected area.

S4/Contextualization A1 + Cause and effect: Concession A1 (investigation launched + violated expectation: not toxic legally)/Wrap-up

<N>Police have launched an investigation into the accident, but <NRS>the Hungarian Aluminium Production and Trade Company, the owner of the plant, said <IS>that <e1NRW>under EU regulations<e1FIW//e1IW><e2NRTAp>the residue was not considered toxic.

The Daily Telegraph: 6 December, 2011 (international edition)

DT47 (Smith, Rebecca, p. 11)

Headline

<N-q//N-sq>Health care at home by 'remote control'

Lead

<FIS//IS>MILLIONS of people will be cared for by remote control in their own homes, with medical equipment that can monitor their health and transmit the results to doctors, <NRS>David Cameron has announced.

Body

S1/Elaboration A1 (patients will have equipment installed in homes)

<N>Three million patients with heart or lung conditions, arthritis or high blood pressure will have the machines installed in their homes.

S2/Contextualization A1

<N>Pilot schemes have found that the machines cut deaths by up to half as well as reducing emergency hospital admissions and GP appointments.

S3/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (one of purposes of installation)

<NRT>It is hoped <IT-i>that the NHS will save £1.2 billion a year by caring for the long-term sick in their own homes rather than in hospitals. <N>Medical equipment worth £750 million will be supplied by private companies as <NRT>use of remote health care is expected <IT-i>to expand in the next 10 to 15 years.

S4/Elaboration A2

<N>There are 15.4 million people living with long-term conditions in England who could eventually benefit from the technology. The equipment measures blood oxygen levels, blood pressure, pulse, weight and respiration. Doctors can then detect early signs of deterioration and <NRSA>call in patients <N>for further tests or treatment.

S5/Elaboration A3

<FIS-q//IS-q//FIS-sq//IS-sq>About 5,000 patients use the “telehealth” machinery and this will be extended to three million over the next five years, <NRS>minister said. <N>Sensors and alarms will also be given to patients to alert a family member or neighbour in case of emergency.

S6/Contextualization B1 (other promises in health care)

<NRS>The Prime Minister said <IS>cancer patients would have access to new drugs sooner, by investing £180 million in cutting the period between drug development and its use in the NHS.

S7/Contextualization C1 (change in patient data access to companies)

<N>Medical research companies will also be given access to patient data, leading to<NI-i> concerns from campaign groups.

CONCESSIVE – CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S8-10)/ Wrap-up

S8/Appraisal A1

<N>At the launch of the Strategy for UK Life Sciences in London yesterday, <NRS> Mr Cameron said <IS-q>that “opening up” the health service would make it a “huge magnet” for innovation and drive growth. <DS> “The aim: to improve three million lives over the next five years. This is going to make an extraordinary difference to people,” <NRS>he said.

~ ~ ~

S9/Appraisal B1

<NRS>Dr Vivienne Nathason, the head of science and ethics at the British Medical Association, said: <DS> “It quite clearly gives the patients an opportunity to manage their own illness.”

~ ~ ~ / x x x

S10/Appraisal C1

<NRS>Steve Flanagan, managing director of Bupa Home Healthcare, said: <DS>“Electronic monitoring is OK for some but a human face to health care is vital.”

##

DT48 (Britten, Nick, and Donna Bowater, p. 11)

Headline

<N>Daughter was strangled week before mother was found dead in house

Lead

<FIT-i//IT-i>A FORMER Avon lady may have been murdered up to a week before her elderly mother was strangled in the same house, <NRT>police fear.

S1/Contextualization A1 (Morrow’s probable whereabouts)

<FIS//N>An international manhunt was under way for the lodger of Angela Holgate, 54, who was found dead alongside her 75-year-old mother, Alice Huyton.

<NRT>Barry Morrow, 51, is believed<IT-i> to be in France or Spain. <NRS//N> It emerged yesterday <IS//N>that <e1NRSap//NRSap>he had a conviction for assaulting a woman to whom he later sent birthday card.

S2/Elaboration A1 (daughter and mother killed)

<NRS>Police said <IS><e1NRT>they believe <e1IT>Miss Holgate was killed before her mother Mrs Huyton had gone to visit her daughter on Friday night <e2NV-h>having not heard from her in a week. <NRS>Miss Holgate, a divorcee with two grown-up daughters, was said<IS> to have been ill and had not been seen out of the house.

S3/ Contextualization B1 (previous events before the murder of mother)

<N>Detectives are examining <NRT>the theory <IT-i>that <e1NRSA>Mrs Huyton was invited to the house in Southport, Merseyside, after <e1NV> telephoning because <e1NV-h>she had not heard from her daughter.

S4/Contextualization C1 (relatives try to get into the house-subsequent event)

<N>Yesterday, <NRSaP>Miss Holgate's son-in-law, Colin Hyde, described the moment he found them dead together in Miss Holgate's house.

<DS><e1NI-i>“We had become concerned for them so I went round,” <NRS>he said. <FDS><e1NI-i>“Alice's husband had gone round to the house first but couldn't get in. I then went to the house, and found them together upstairs.”

S5/Elaboration A2

<N>Post mortem examination results showed that Miss Holgate, <NRT>who is believed <IT-i>to have had a brief relationship with Mr Morrow, <N>and her mother had both been strangled.

S6/Contextualization D1 (Morrow's criminal past)

<N>Last year <NRSaP>Morrow, who has an estranged wife and child in Blackpool, pleaded guilty to assaulting a woman, <N>and then broke his bail conditions by <NW>contacting her with a birthday card.

S7/Contextualization A2

<NRS>Ch Supt Nikki Holland, of Merseyside police, said<IS><e1NI-i>Mr Morrow's last known movements were in France at 7.20pm UK time on Saturday about 90 minutes after the bodies were found. <FIS//N>He had driven to Dover in Miss Holgate's Citroen to catch the ferry to Calais.

S7.1/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (reason why manhunt has been launched)

<NRS>Ms Holland said<IS> he was not being treated as a suspect but as someone who may have important information.

<DS><e1NI-i>“Barry Morrow has been a lodger at the address and he is potentially the last person to have seen both ladies alive. It is on that basis <e1NV-h>we urgently need to speak to him because he may have information appertaining to our inquiries,” <NRS>said Ms Holland.

S8/Contextualization A3

<FDS> “Our inquiries led us<e1NRT> to believe <e1IT-i>that he had gone from Dover to Calais and beyond Calais. We have no sighting of him.

S9/Elaboration A3

<FDS><e1NI-i>“The indication is that Angela has been dead longer than Alice. <e1NV-h>She hadn't spoken to her daughter for a week.”

S10/Contextualization E1 (countries Morrow lived before)

<N>Mr Morrow had previously lived in Spain and also has connections to properties in France.

S11/Appraisal A1/Wrap-up

<NRS>Police added <IS>that there was no sign of a burglary to Miss Holgate's house <N>and <NRS>said <IS>that while Morrow was not a danger to the public, <e1NV-h//N>people should avoid approaching him.

DT49 (Beckford, Martin, p. 12)

Headline

<FDS><e1NI-i>‘Get a grip to avoid second Southern Cross’

Lead

<FIS//IS>ACTION must be taken to prevent a repeat of the Southern Cross care home crisis, <NRS>a group of MPs has warned.

S1/Cause and effect: Justification A1 (justifies why action must be taken)

<NRS>The public accounts committee said <IS>there is no oversight of the market by the Department of Health (DoH) or local authorities <e1NRT//N>which could determine <e1IT-h//N>if one operator is becoming too dominant, or is on the brink of collapse.

S2/Contextualization A1 (one concrete case of care home)

<N>It singled out a company with almost £1billion of debt which has taken over several former Southern Cross homes. <NRS>Four Seasons Health Care insisted<IS> it is in good financial health and nothing like the firm that collapsed this year, <N?>affecting 30,000 elderly and vulnerable residents.

S3/Elaboration A1 (action must be taken to avoid second SC)

<NRS>Margaret Hodge, the Labour chairman of the committee, said: <DS>“**The Department of health must get to grips with the very real risks to the social care market if we are to avoid another Southern Cross.**

S4/Cause and effect: Justification A2

<FDS> “<e1NI-i>*No one, government or local authorities, really knows what is going on locally or whether one provider is becoming too dominant. Local authority budgets are shrinking and large-scale providers are racking up debt — Four Seasons Health Care, for instance, carries nearly £1 billion of debt - yet the Department is not monitoring their financial health. There is currently no warning system for providers getting into difficulty.*”

<NRS>She added: <DS>“<e1NI//N>*It is deeply worrying that <e1NRS>the department has not made clear<e1IS-h> what will happen when providers fail.*”

S5/Contextualization B1 (policy and funding of social care)

<N>The DoH sets the policy of England’s social care system but local councils fund many of the services — £23 billion is spent every year by public bodies and private individuals on looking after older and disabled people.

S6/Contextualization C1 (recent trends and problems in social care)

<N>In recent years the operators of smaller care homes have been swallowed up by large companies but these have run into trouble as town halls have frozen fees and funded fewer residents.

<NRS>The MPs said <IS-q>these problems were “**starkly illustrated**” in the case of Southern Cross, which had 750 homes but collapsed because of a drop in income and a £250 million rental bill. <FIS-q><e1NI-i>*The health department was “unaware of the true state” of its problems until March 2011 when <e1NV>the company approached it, <NRS>said the committee.*

S7/Cause and effect: Justification A3

<NRSAp>The department is also accused of lacking an early warning system for companies at risk and not having a regime for when they have gone under.

S8/Contextualization A2

<NRS>Four Seasons, now majority owned by the Royal Bank of Scotland, said <IS>its debts had been inherited and have been reduced to about £750 million. <NRS>It said <IS-q>it is valued at more than £950 million and makes a “**modest profit**”.

S9/Contextualization D1 (prior/future actions regarding market oversight)/Wrap-up <NRS>Paul Burstow, the care services minister, said: <DS> “<e1NI-i>*We want to make sure that there are sufficient safeguards in place to oversee care providers to protect people who rely on these essential services.*

<FDS> “**In October <e1NRSAp//e1NRWAp>we set out a range of possible approaches to market oversight. <e1NV//e1NW>The feedback we are receiving, including the committee report, will inform the Government’s White Paper, which will be published next spring.**”

DT50 (Daily Telegraph Reporter, p. 13)

Headline

<FDS>**I’m lucky to be alive, <NRS>says driver in rock attack**

Lead

<NRSAp>A DRIVER whose windscreen was smashed when a rock the size of a football was dropped from a bridge has spoken of <e1NI>*her relief that she escaped injury.*

S1/Elaboration A1 (mother speaks of her relief that she escaped injury)

<NRS>Lisa Horne, 26, a mother of two, said <IS><e1NRT>*she believed <e1IT-q>that “somebody was looking over me”* <N>after she and her 48-year-old mother escaped unharmed when the missile was dropped on their Vauxhall Astra on the A12 in Essex last Thursday evening.

S2/Contextualization A1 (a similar incident the same day)

<N-q//N-sq>Forty minutes later, a 57-year-old woman was left with fractures to her face and ribs and internal injuries when a “**bucket-sized**” piece of concrete was dropped on to her vehicle from a different bridge on the same stretch of road between Chelmsford and London.

S3/Elaboration A2 + Appraisal A1

<NRS>Ms Horne said <IS>the perpetrator must be caught before someone was killed. <DS> “**If I was going any faster, it may have been a different story. <e1NI>I do feel very lucky,**” <NRS>she said.

<FDS>“<e1NI>I am scared to drive. <e1NRT>I don't think <e1IT>I will be driving in the dark. I certainly won't be going down the A12.”

S4/Elaboration B1 (details of the accident)

<N>The incident happened under the Fryerning Lane Bridge near Ingatestone. Ms Horne was driving to Chelmsford with her mother, Stella Horne, after a day's Christmas shopping at Lakeside Shopping Centre when the granite hit their bonnet.

S5/Appraisal A2

<DS>“<e1NI>It scared me a lot and made me <e1NRT>realise <e1IT>how precious life is,” <NRS>she said. <FDS>“<e1NI>I am scared that I may never have come home to my children.

#<FDS> “<e1NI>I can't understand how anybody would do something like that. They need to be caught.”

S6/Elaboration B2

<NRS>Her mother said <IS-q><e1NRTAp-q>she remembered “a shadow coming down from the sky, and there was the biggest explosion”.

<DS>“That was a rock hitting the car”, <NRS>she said. <FDS>“At the time <e1NRT>I thought<e1IT> it was something off an aeroplane.

S7/Appraisal B1 (evaluates the accident)

<FDS> “<e1NI>I don't know how the people who did it went home that night and slept, when they could have killed four people in half an hour. I can't sleep, <e1NRTAp> thinking about it.”

S8/Contextualization A2

<N>The second incident took place at 10.05pm as the car passed under West Hanningfield Bridge near Galleywood. The woman, who is in a stable condition at Broomfield Hospital in Essex, was in the car with her husband, the driver, who suffered minor cuts and bruises.

S9/Appraisal C1 (the interpretation of the incidents)

<N>Police are treating both incidents as attempted murder.

S10/Contextualization B1 (incidents of similar kind in Shrewsbury)

<N>Police in Shrewsbury have begun an investigation after concrete blocks were dropped from a bridge over a road in the town in the early hours of Sunday. <NRSAp>Two motorists reported the incident, <N?>which happened shortly after 2am on a bridge crossing Robertson Way. <N>No one was hurt.

Appendix 2B: The Guardian

The Guardian: 29 July, 2010

G1 (Watt, Nicholas, and Vikram Dodd, p. 1, 2)

Headline

<NI-i>Pakistan fury over <NRSAp>Cameron terror charge

Headline

<NRS>High commissioner says<IS><e1NRSA> remarks have damaged prospects of regional peace

Lead

<NV>A furious diplomatic row erupted between London and Islamabad last night <N> after <NRSAp> David Cameron accused elements of the Pakistani state of promoting the export of terrorism.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Mr Cameron's criticism and accusations)

<NV>Speaking on his visit to neighbouring India, <NRSAp>the prime minister launched the strongest British criticism yet of Pakistan, <NRS>warning<IS-q> that the country could no longer "look both ways" by<e1NI-i/N> tolerating terrorism while <e1NRSAp>demanding <e2NI-h>respect as a democracy.

S2/Elaboration B1 + Elaboration C1 (responses from Pakistani officials) <NV//NW>Angry responses followed last night from Pakistani officials in the UK and the foreign ministry in Islamabad. <NV>The row comes<N>as Pakistan's president, Asif Ali Zardari, prepares to visit Britain next week. He is due to stay at the prime minister's country retreat of Chequers.

S3/Elaboration B2

<NW>Writing for the Guardian's Comment is Free website, <NRWAp>Pakistan's high commissioner to Britain accused Cameron of damaging the prospects for regional peace<N> and <NRWAp>criticised him for<e1NRTAp-i> *believing <e2NRWA>allegations in the secret military logs of the Afghanistan conflict published earlier this week.*

S3.1/Contextualization A1 (leaked documents serving as basis for Cameron's criticism; should not be Justification, not used by Cameron to support his claims)

<NRW>The leaked documents suggest <IW>that the ISI, one of Pakistan's two military intelligence agencies, was encouraging the Taliban as recently as last year.

S4/Elaboration B3

<NRW>Wajid Shamsul Hasan, Pakistan's high commissioner, wrote: <DW>"<e1NRT>*One would have wished<eIIT-h> that <e2NRTAp-h>the prime minister would have considered Pakistan's enormous role in the war on terror and the sacrifices it has rendered since 9/11.*

<FDW>"There seems to be more reliance on information based on intelligence leaks which lack credibility of proof. A bilateral visit aimed at earning business could have been done without damaging the prospects of regional peace."

S5/Contextualization B1 (speech context of when the remarks were made)

<NV>The prime minister initiated the row yesterday<NV> in a speech to Indian business leaders in Bangalore, <N>when <NRSAp> he spoke of <e1NI>*his horror at the 2008 terrorist attacks in Mumbai* for which<NRSAp> Delhi directly blamed the Pakistani authorities.

##CONCESSIVE - CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S6-7)

S6/Elaboration A2

<NRSAp>Cameron came close to endorsing that view<N>when <NRS>he said: <DS>"<e1NI-h>*We cannot tolerate in any sense <e1NRT>the idea <eIIT-i>that this country is allowed to look both ways and is able to promote the export of terror, whether to India or Afghanistan or anywhere else in the world.*

<FDS>"That is why this relationship is important. But it should be a relationship based on <e1NRS>a very clear message: <eIIS> that it is not right to have any relationship with groups that are promoting terror. Democratic states <e1NI-h>that want to be part of the developed world cannot do that. <e1NV>The message to Pakistan from the US and from the UK is very clear on that point."

xxx

S7/Elaboration C2

<NRSa>Pakistan took the rare step of issuing an official rebuttal. <NRS>Abdul Basit, as spokesman for the Pakistani foreign ministry, told Radio 41 World at One: <DS>"**There is no question of Pakistan looking the other way. <e1NRT>I think <eIIT><e2NRSa>the prime minister was referring to these reports, which are unverifiable and outdated. If <e1NRTA-h>we start drawing inferences from these self-serving reports, then obviously <e1NI-h>we are distracting ourselves.**"

~ ~ ~

<NRS>Pakistani senator Khurshid Ahmad, vice-president of the Islamist Jamaat-e-Islami party, said: <DS> "**<e1NI>I am deeply concerned. The basis on which<e1NRSa> this statement has been made is very fragile. The documents released are unreliable: <e1NRSa>90% of them have been attributed to Afghan intelligence agencies, whose reports are totally unreliable and fabricated. On the basis of such a report, it is not acceptable<e1NRSa-h> to make the statement <e1NRSa>that has been made.**"

S8/ Elaboration A3

<NRSa>Britain has spoken in the past of the terror threat from Pakistan, <N>though <NRSa>ministers have restricted themselves to criticising Pakistan for <e1NI-i/N> *tolerating terror groups.* <N> But <NV>the prime minister's language came close to <NRSa>endorsing <e1NRT>*the Indian view <eIIT-i>that authorities in Pakistan have a hand in the terror.*

<NRSa>Cameron named several terror groups <FISa//ISa>which are, <NRS>according to India, <FISb//ISb>sponsored by Pakistan. <FDS> "**<e1NRT>We - like you - are determined <eIIT-i>that groups like the Taliban, the Haqqani network or Lakshar-e-Taiba should not be allowed to launch attacks on Indian and British citizens in India or in Britain.**"

S9/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1

<NRS>Downing Street insisted<IS><e1NRSAp-h> the prime minister was not accusing Pakistan's government of sponsoring terrorism.

S10/Elaboration A4

<N>But a few minutes after<NV> his speech, <NRS>Cameron made clear <IS>that official agencies in Pakistan were responsible for harbouring terrorists.

<NRS>Asked on the Today programme<IS>whether Pakistan exports terrorism, <NRS>Cameron said: <DS> **"I choose my words very carefully. It is unacceptable for anything to happen within Pakistan that is about supporting terrorism elsewhere. <e1NRW>It is well-documented <e1IW>that that has been the case in the past, and we have to make sure that the Pakistan authorities are not looking two ways. They must only look one way, and that is to a democratic and stable Pakistan."**

S11/ Contextualization C1 (business purpose of trip to India)

<NV>The prime minister's words on Pakistan <N>overshadowed the first day of a visit to India designed to herald a new special relationship. <NRS>Downing Street says<IS> the trip is meant to show that Britain can treat India as a normal trading partner, with the security issues surrounding Delhi's troubled relations with Pakistan dealt with on a separate tack (sic.).

<N>But <NRSAp>the main business announcement - a relaxation of licence rules_<e1NRWAp>to allow the export of civil nuclear technology and expertise to India - had the potential <NI-h>to upset its nuclear neighbour. <NRS>Pakistan and India have refused<IS> to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, <N>prompting the last Labour government <NRS>to refuse<IS> to cooperate with India on civil nuclear power. <NRT> Ministers had feared <IT-i> there would be leakage to its military nuclear programme.

S11.1/Appraisal A1 (evaluates the announcement, relaxation of rules)

<NRSAp>The US sanctioned the use of civil nuclear technology to India in 2008.

<NRT>Britain believes <IT-i><e1NRSA>yesterday's agreement is compatible with the NPT, <NRWAp>which bans the sale of nuclear technology to nuclear to nuclear powers that have not signed it.

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G2 (Travis, Alan, p. 1)

Headline

<N-q//N-sq>'Magic button' asbos to be scrapped

Lead

<NRSAp>Senior Labour figures mounted a last-ditch defence of antisocial behaviour orders last night <N>after <NRS>the home secretary, Theresa May, indicated <IS>she is to kill off Tony Blair's flagship measure to deal with youth crime.

CONCESSIVE - CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S1-S2)

S1/ Elaboration A1 (TM is to scrap asbos)

<NRS>May said <IS-q>it was **"time to move beyond the asbo"**, <NRS>arguing <IS>that they were never <e1NRSAp>the promised silver bullet and had too often put young people on a conveyor belt to prison.

xxx

S2/Elaboration B1 (Labour defence of asbos)

<NRSAp//NRWAp>Two former Labour home secretaries, Alan Johnson and David Blunkett, attacked <e1NRTA-i>May's decision. <NRW>Johnson, in a piece for the Guardian's Comment is Free, argued <IW>that asbos had made a huge difference in cutting crime and disorder<f=NRW>:<DW>**"If the home secretary is to restrict the opportunities for the police to use asbos and other measures currently available then this will be yet another example of this government going soft on crime."** ~ ~ ~ <NV>Blunkett last night went even further <N>and <NRS>claimed <IS-q><e1NV>May's speech posed **"a major threat to the lives of those at the very sharp end of criminality and dysfunctional communities"**.

S3/Elaboration A2

<NRSAp>In her first speech on antisocial behaviour and alcohol-fuelled disorder, <NRS>the home secretary said<IS-q> it was time to turn the system on its head and demonstrate that community action was needed, rather than Whitehall **"magic buttons"**. <NRS>May said<IS><e1NI> she wanted asbos

replaced with simpler sanctions that were easier to obtain and to enforce<f=NRS>: <DS>"**Where possible they should be rehabilitating and restorative, rather than criminalising and coercive.**"

S4/ Elaboration A3

<NV>Her speech coincided <N>with the publication of new asbo statistics <NRW//N> showing<IW//N> that their use has fallen to its lowest level since 2003. <N-q//N-sq>The Home Office will now review the future of existing antisocial behaviour powers, with the home secretary raising the prospect of their replacement with "**restorative justice**" measures such as teenagers fixing the damage they have caused or carrying out community activities. <DS> "*eINI-i>We want a complete change in emphasis, with communities working with the police and other agencies to stop bad behaviour escalating that far,*" <NRS> said May.

S5/ Contextualization A1 (Appraisal)

<NV>The home secretary's speech <N-sq>marked a departure not only from New Labour's approach to tackling "yob culture" but also the Tories' own pre-election policy. <NRSAp> Her Conservative predecessor, Chris Grayling, last October announced plans for young offenders to be issued with<eINRSA-h> *grounding orders* and for confiscating their mobile phones. <NRSAp-h>Neither measure was mentioned yesterday. <NRS>The Liberal Democrats, however, claimed<IS>that <eINV>*the speech* was the result of May listening to<eINI> *their concerns*.

S6/ Contextualization B1(Appraisal)/Wrap-up

<NRS>Senior police officers said <IS>any new approach had to recognise the harm that antisocial behaviour caused, but <eINRSAp-h//N>*they would support simplification of the available powers*.

G3 (Wintour, Patrick, p. 1, 2)

Headline

<N>Taxpayers' £15m bill for diplomats' private school fees

Lead

<N>The taxpayer is spending more than £15m a year to send the children of British diplomats and military officers to private schools such as Fettes, Winchester, Roedean and Marlborough.

<N>The subsidies - costing as much as £22,000 a year in school fees - are being paid by the Foreign Office even when the diplomats have returned to the UK and then stay on for years.

S1/ Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (purpose of the subsidies)

<NRWAp>The extraordinary hidden privilege has been unearthed by Gloria de Piero, a new Labour MP, in written questions. <NRSA> In a co-ordinated response, <NRS> the Foreign Office and the Department for International Development <IS-q>said the perk was necessary to "**recruit, motivate and retain staff who are skilled and equipped to meet the department's objectives**".

S2/Elaboration A1(subsidies to military members) +Balance A1

<NRT>It is understood <IT-i>the same privilege is provided to senior members of the military, <N> but<NRSAp-h>no figures have been divulged by the Ministry of Defence.

S3/Elaboration B1 (subsidies to diplomats' children)

<NRS>The Foreign Office refused<IS><eINRSAp-h> *to disclose the identity of the private schools*, <N>but <NRS>DfID agreed<IS><eINRSAp-h>*to do so*. <NRS>The Foreign Office disclosed <IS-q>that, in 2009-10, 339 officers - received "**continuity of education allowance**" for 521 children-representing around 6% of staff.

<FIS//N>FCO staff serving in the UK were paid £7,487,435 to cover school fees, with staff serving at posts overseas receiving £5,843,415. <NRW>Under FCO rules <FIW//IW>staff based in the UK for between two and four years can have their children's school fees paid but after four years must meet the cost themselves or switch to state education.

S4/Elaboration B2

<NRS>DfID reported <IS>that, in the financial year 2009-10, 48 members of its staff on overseas postings received an education allowance at a total cost of £1,318,810.

##CONCESSIVE – CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S5-7)

S5/Cause and effect: Consequence A2

<NRSAp>The Foreign Office minister, Alistair Burt, defended the practice, <NRS>saying <IS-q>the department "**helps staff meet their potentially conflicting obligations by providing financial support for their children's education in the UK where staff choose this, or are obliged to do so given local conditions in the country to which they are posted**".

#<NRS>He added: <DS>"In some countries, we do not permit staff to take their children either for health or security reasons. In others, local schools of an acceptable standard are not available."

~ ~ ~

S6/Cause and effect: Consequence A3

<NRS>Andrew Mitchell, the international development secretary, said: <DS> "Those with children have a legal obligation as parents to ensure that their children receive a fulltime education from the age of five, and they pay UK tax wherever they work.

<FDS>"*eINI-i>Most parents prefer to take their children with them, but in some countries they are not permitted to do so, either for health or security reasons.*"

<NRS>He said <IS>staff should be allowed to keep their children in private schools at taxpayers' expense because continuity of education, particularly at secondary level, was an important factor.

xxx

S7/Appraisal A1/Wrap-up

<NRW>De Piero said: <DW>"*eINRT>Expecting the taxpayer <eIIT-h>to pay the public school fees for the children of civil servants who are based in the UK is simply a luxury we cannot afford.*

<FDW>"At a time when the coalition's cuts are threatening the education of the many, there can be no justification for this huge subsidy for the few. In this age of austerity, when public services are being cut, it cannot be right that we continue to spend these huge sums on private education. *eINRT//N>Ministers must urgently look at<eIIT-h//N> how to reduce this bill.*"

##

G4 (Davies, Lizzy, p. 4)

Headline

<N>French couple held after eight newborn babies' corpses found buried in village

Lead

<NI-i>The quiet village of Viller-au-Tertre in north-eastern France was plunged into shock and mourning last night <N> after the bodies of eight newborn babies were found buried in the ground.

S1/Elaboration A1

<NRS>Police sources said <ISa>that a 45-year-old woman, <NRSAp-h>whose name has not been made public, <ISb>had been arrested on Tuesday along with her husband, after a new resident in the village stumbled upon the remains of two babies while gardening.

S2/Elaboration A2

<NRS>According to French radio, <FIS//IS><eINRS> the arrested woman - a mother of two - told police <eIIS>that the corpses are those of two newborn babies to whom she gave birth in secret. <NRS>RTL said <IS><eINRS>she had admitted<eIIS-q> killing "a dozen" others since 1988, and kept her actions from her husband.

S3/Elaboration A3

<N>Police have so far found the bodies of six other babies and<NRS>are not ruling out <IS>finding more.

S4/Elaboration A4

<DS>"We have found eight bodies of newborn babies in two different locations in Villers-au-Tertre," <NRS>the Douai prosecutor, Eric Vaillant, told Reuters. <DS> "We have detained two people," <NRS>he said. <FDS>"They are the father and mother of the children."

S5/Elaboration A5

<N>The gruesome discovery occurred when <NI-i>a neighbour, who had recently moved into a house in Viller-au-Tertre, noticed the remains in the ground. <NV>He contacted police, <N>who brought in forensic experts.

<N>After<NRS//N> the confirmation <IS//N>that the bones were human, <N> the search was on for the couple who had, until recently, owned the property. Having been detained, <NRT>the pair are expected <IT-i>to go before an investigating magistrate today.

S6/Contextualization A1 (other similar cases in France)

<N>France has seen a string of cases in recent years of mothers killing their newborns and hiding the corpses.

<N>In one case, <NRS>Celine Lesage acknowledged during her trial in March <IS>that she had killed six of her newborns, <N?>whose corpses were found in plastic bags in her basement in north-west France.

<NRSAp>Another Frenchwoman, Veronique Courjault, was convicted last year of murdering three of her newborn children. <N>Her husband discovered two of the corpses in a freezer while the pair were living in South Korea. During the trial <NRS>psychiatrists testified <IS-q>that she suffered from <eINRTAp-i//N>a psychological condition known as "*pregnancy denial*".

S7/Contextualization A2 (other similar cases in Germany)

<N>Germany has also seen several similar cases. In 2006 <NRSAp>a woman was convicted of manslaughter <N>and <NRSA>sentenced to the maximum 15 years in prison for killing eight of her newborn babies. <N>She had buried them in flowerpots and a fish tank in the garden of her parents' home near the German-Polish border.

G5 (Pilkington, Ed, p. 4)

Headline

<NRSAp>Arizona immigration law blocked by judge<N> as activists from across US descend on the state

Headline

<N>Obama's efforts to shoot down legislation succeed

Headline

<NI-i>Several states wanted to adopt draconian rules

Lead

<NRSAp>A federal judge yesterday slapped down key elements of a controversial anti-immigration law in Arizona, <N>handing a temporary victory to the Obama administration against <NI-i>a rising tide of anti-immigration feeling in the US.

S1/Elaboration A1 (details of the proposed law)

<NRSA>Judge Susan Bolton granted a preliminary injunction<N>which prevents implementation of two main elements of the legislation: <NRW>the requirement<IW>that <eINRWAp-h//N>police determine the immigration status of people they arrest or<NRSA-h> question, <N>and the part of the new law that would make it a state crime for a foreigner to be in Arizona without registration papers.

S2/Elaboration B1 (Obama's immigration policy- federal control vs. efforts by other states)

<N>The move marks the success, in the short-term at least, of attempts by the Obama administration to maintain federal control of immigration policy, against efforts by states, led by Arizona, to take the matter into their own hands. <NRSAp>Several states have expressed <eINRTAp>support for Arizona's legislation.

S3/Elaboration C1 (anti-immigration feeling in US- polls) (Contextualization)

<N>However, <NRSA>the legal ruling <N>comes at the risk of a potential voter backlash for Obama as <NRWAp//N>opinion polls have shown <eINRTAp//NRTAp-i>consistently high support for the law across the United States.

<N>In the latest, by CNN and Opinion Research, <NRS>55% of those sampled said <IS><eINI>they were in favour of the SB 1070 law, <N>although<NRSA>in response to <NRSA>a separate question <NRS>54% said <IS><eINRT>they thought <eIIT>it would lead to greater discrimination against Hispanics.

S4/Elaboration D1 (activists protest against the law)

<NRSA>Bolton's ruling came <N>as thousands of Hispanic, trade unionists and religious activists were descending on Arizona to protest against the legislation that was due to come into effect today.

<N>More than 500 campaigners from California will be leading the charge, together with busloads of protesters from states across America. Other demonstrations and pilgrimages to Arizona were being planned from New York, Chicago and Atlanta.

<NRT>The hordes arriving in Phoenix and Tucson, the main population centres for Hispanics in the state, were expected <IT-i>to take part in 48 hours of vigils and rallies against SB 1070.

S5/Contextualization A1 (police and law opponents take measures)

<N>Police in Phoenix added extra security around the city's central courthouse in<NRTAp-i> expectation of large demonstrations both for and against the new law. <N>Opponents planned a series of vigils and church services in Phoenix running through the night and into the early hours of this morning, when

the law was due to take effect.

S6/Contextualization B1 (details on the original version of the law)

<NRW>Under the terms of the original SB 1070, <FIW//IW>the police in Arizona were obliged to investigate the immigration status of anyone they come across - whether for a traffic violation, <e1NV-h>a neighbour dispute or any other minor matter - <e1NRTAp-h>whom they suspected of not having proper documents.

S7/Elaboration B2

<N>The law threatened to wrestle immigration policy out of the hands of the federal government and fragment it across the US, with <NRSAp>many other states already expressing <e1NI>interest in copying Arizona's example.

S8/Appraisal A1

<N>Before <NRSA>the judge's ruling <N>tempering the law last night, <NRS>Paco Fabian, an immigration policy expert, said: <DS>"**This is a seminal moment, not only for Arizona but for the nation in general.**

<FDS>"**Is immigration going to be allowed to be split up into 50 different policies in 50 different states?"**

S9/Contextualization C1 (activities and policies related to the law in general)

<N>At the centre of <NV>the billowing dispute <N>stands Joe Arpaio, the sheriff of Maricopa County, which covers Phoenix, the state capital. Over the last three years he has pioneered many of the policies that have now been extended statewide under SB 1070, including organising regular raids by state troopers on factories and housing developments in which undocumented Hispanic immigrants are rounded up to be deported.

S9.1/Contextualization D1 (the planned raid against immigrants)

<N>Underlining <NI-i>his willingness to court controversy, <NRS>Arpaio promised <IS>to go ahead today with a planned raid involving 200 officers and volunteers. <N>Before <NRSA>the judgment, <NRS>he vowed<IS>to press ahead with the action even if<e1NRS> the federal court decided <e1IS-h>to postpone the new immigration law.

<DS>"<e1NRT>**I hope<e1IT> when cops come across people who are here illegally, they will arrest them. I can put up more tents, I have plenty of room,**" <NRS>he told ABC News, <NRSAp-q//NRSAp-sq//N-sq>referring to the notorious "tent city" <N>which he uses as an ad hoc prison.

S9.2/Contextualization D2 (actions against law opponents)

<NRS>Arpaio also threatened <IS>to come down hard on any protesters who got in the way of his tough policies, such as the feminist campaign Code Pink, <NRS> which has called for the main jail in Phoenix <IS>to be picketed. <DS>"<e1NI-h>**If anyone wants to block my jails they can have a little trip into the jails. <e1NI-hi>We are not going to put up with any civil disobedience,**" <NRS> Arpaio said.

S10/Contextualization E1

<NRS>A training video put out by the Arizona police department explicitly warns officers <IS>not to include the race of a person as a reason of<e1NRTAp-h> suspecting them of being illegal immigrants under the law.

S11/Elaboration A2 (Contextualization)

<NRSAp><e1NRWAp>*The factors that are listed as possible indications under the new law that a person is in the United States illegally have been criticised as vague and random.* <NRWAp-q>They include "dress", "demeanour" and "travelling in tandem".

G6 (Goldenberg, Suzanne, p. 6)

Headline

<N>Gulf slick breaks up rapidly and slips below waves

Headline

<N>Oil will soon be invisible but may linger for decades

Headline

<N-q//N-sq>Justice department sends 'BP squad' to New Orleans

Lead

<N>Images from the Gulf of Mexico suggest a once vast expanse of oil is breaking up so rapidly it may soon be invisible to satellite photography. <NRS>But scientists warned yesterday <IS>that underwater plumes of oil could linger for a year or even decades.

<N>One hundred days after the explosion aboard the Deepwater Horizon, the US moved into a new phase in its response to the country's worst environmental disaster yesterday.

S1/Elaboration A1 (oil breaks up and becomes invisible)

<NRS>John Amos, president of SkyTruth, an environmental satellite organisation, said <IS-q>the slick was **"breaking up in more isolated patches. <FDS>In the next few days, if there are no new oil leaks, <eINRT>we expect those patches <eIIT-i>to break down so that we can't see them in satellite images."**

S2/Elaboration B1 (criminal investigation of the slick)

<NV>Amid the relatively good news about the slick, <FIW-q//IW-q>the justice department has stepped up its criminal investigation of BP and two other companies and is assembling a **"BP squad"** in New Orleans, <NRW>the Washington Post reported.

S3/ Elaboration C1 (legislative changes after slick) (Contextualization)

<N>In Washington, House and Senate Democrats have introduced bills to toughen government oversight of offshore drilling and make oil companies more responsible for damage caused by spills.

<N>The House version of the bill could see BP shut out of future offshore drilling projects in the US, with <NRWAp>a proposed <eINRWAp-h>*ban on new drilling for oil companies that have had more than 10 deaths offshore.* <NI-i>The Senate bill came as a huge disappointment to businesses and environmental organisations, <NRT>which had hoped <IT-i>the spill would give a boost to climate change legislation. <N>It provides only a token bow to climate change in incentives for electric cars.

S4/Elaboration A2

<N>In the Gulf, <NRS>SkyTruth, <NRS>*which had warned early on <IS>that the spill was far greater than <eINRTA-i>BP's estimates,* <NRS>said <IS>the total area covered by the oil slick was significantly reduced.

<DS>**"It appears to be on its way out - at least the stuff we can see floating on the surface,"** <NRS>said Amos. <FDS> **"We don't see any obvious new oil coming to the surface at the site of the well and that is a good sign. <eINRT>We think <eIIT-i>what we are seeking is residual oil slick that is steadily breaking up, being collected or being dispersed naturally by evaporation."**

S5/Contextualization A1 (previous and subsequent events as response to the disaster)

<N>After several failed attempts, BP capped the well on 15 July by installing a new, tighter-fitting cap. <NRS>The company says, though, <IS>that the leak will not be stopped for good until a relief well is completed next month.

S6/Elaboration D1 (oil remains under surface)

<NRS>But scientists said <IS>it was unclear what was happening in the ocean depths <N>and <NRS>warned <IS>that oil could already be buried in coastal marshes.<FIS//N>Tar balls continued to wash up on the coast of Louisiana this week.

<DS>**"Less oil on the surface does not mean that there isn't oil beneath the surface, however, or that our beaches and marshes are not still at risk,"** <NRS>Jane Lubchenco, the head of the National oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, told reporters.

S7/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (cause why the oil would remain under water)

<NRT>Scientists are worried <IT-i>that most of the oil remains trapped below the surface by the nearly 800,000 gallons of chemical dispersants that were pumped into the ocean depths.

S8/ Elaboration D2

<NRS>John Kessler, an oceanographer at Texas A&M university who led a research expedition to the Gulf last month, said <IS>the experience of natural releases of oil and natural gas suggested the oil would remain in the deep water long after it had disappeared from the surface. <DS>**"The oil could remain for anywhere from a year up to decades,"** <NRS>he said.

S9/ Elaboration D3

<N>He detected thick underwater plumes of oil from just below the surface to depths of 3,000ft within a 10-mile radius of BP's ruptured well. <DS>**"It is most likely that this plume of natural gas and oil is not going to immediately dissipate, even if there is no other source in the water,"** <NRS>he said.

G7 (Pilkington, Ed, p. 6)

Headline

<N RSA>\$7m settlement <N>concludes New York police shooting case

Lead

<N>The final chapter in one of the most divisive policing cases in New York has ended with a <N RSA>\$7m (£4.5m) settlement <N>in a civil lawsuit over the fatal shooting of Sean Bell on his wedding day.

S1/Elaboration A1 (details of the shooting)

<N>Bell, 23, died outside a strip club in Queens where he was celebrating his stag night just hours before his marriage on 25 November 2006. Though neither he nor the two friends who were with him at the time were armed, they were hit with 50 bullets fired by police into their Nissan car, killing Bell and wounding the other two.

S2/Elaboration B1 (details of the settlement)

<N RSA>In the settlement, reached after two days of <N V>intensive negotiations, <N>Bell's two young children will get \$3.25m, with his friends Joseph Guzman receiving \$3m and Trent Benefield \$900,000.

S3/Appraisal A1

<N RS>Outside the court, Nicole Paultre Bell, Bell's fiancée and the mother of his children, who receives nothing because she was unmarried at the time of the shooting and took Bell's name legally only after he died, said <IS><e1N RSA>the settlement was fair but <e1NI>did not end the suffering.

<DS>"No amount of money can provide closure, <e1NI>no amount of money can make up for the pain," <N RS>she said.

S4/Appraisal B1 (evaluates the shooting in some social frame)

<N RS>Guzman said <IS> he still had four bullets lodged in his body, <N>and <N RS>warned <IS>that the same kind of incident could happen again. <DS>"<e1N RT>I don't think<e1IT> a black or Hispanic man's life means much in this city," <N RS>he said.

S5/Elaboration A2

<N>One of the officers who jumped out of the minivan, a 12-year veteran, fired 31 shots, emptying two magazines of his 9mm pistol. Another let off 11 bullets. All the police on the scene were armed with 9mm automatic pistols and none had been involved in any previous shooting incident.

S6/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (racial tension as consequence)

<N I-i>The Bell shooting led to heightened racial tension in the city in the weeks <N>after it occurred, despite the fact that three of the five officers involved were black or Hispanic.

S7/Contextualization A1

<N>It harked back to the 1990s, when relations between the black community and police were at an all-time low, and to the 1999 Bronx police shooting of the unarmed Amadou Diallo.

<N>Diallo was a Guinean immigrant who was killed in a hail of 41 police bullets after he reached for his wallet at the entrance to his block of flats. <N RSA p>The four white officers involved in that incident were all acquitted of wrongdoing.

S8/Cause and effect: Consequence A2

<N I-i>Outrage at the shooting of Bell was compounded <N> when <N RS//N>it emerged <IS//N>that Guzman and Benefield had been shackled to their beds in hospital.

<N>Community leaders - including the Reverend Al Sharpton, the black civil rights leader- stood alongside the victims' relatives outside the hospital in protest at the shooting.

S9/Cause and effect: Concession A1

<N I-i>A further round of tension erupted in April 2008 <N>when <N RSA p> a judge cleared three of the officers of having any criminal responsibility for Bell's death, following a seven-week trial. <N RS>The court was told <IS> that the nightclub where Bell and his friends had been partying, Club Kalua, was under police surveillance for prostitution, though <e1NI-i> they were unaware of that.

S10/Cause and effect: Consequence B1 (explains the reason of the police shooting)

<N RS>The officers, who were all in plain clothes that night, told the judge <IS>that <e1N RT>they were convinced <e1IT>the men had been carrying guns after <e1NV>an argument broke out outside the club.

G8 (Shah, Saeed, p. 7)

Headline

<N>All 152 aboard killed as aircraft crashes into hill in Pakistan's worst air disaster

Headline

<N>Poor weather may have driven plane off-course

Headline

<N>Victims' remains to be identified by DNA testing

Lead

<N>A queue of ambulances brought a stream of bodies to Islamabad's main hospital yesterday, after the worst air crash in Pakistan's history claimed the lives of all 152 of an aircraft's passengers and crew.

S1/Elaboration A1 (remains of victims brought to hospital)

<DS>"**They are all pieces. They are totally pieces,**" <NRS>said a technician <NRSAp>who identified himself as Yunis, <N> as he wheeled the bundles into the PIMS hospital. <FDS>"*<eINRTAp-h>I can't calculate how many, <eINI>not even a rough idea. We're only getting pieces [of bodies].*"

S2/Elaboration B1(circumstances of the crash)

<N>The Airbus A321, flown by a private Pakistani airline, Airblue, crashed into the lush Margalla Hills that circle Islamabad to the north and west at around 10am. There was heavy rain at the time, with clouds covering the tops of the hills.

S3/Elaboration B2 (S boundary)

<N>The aircraft, arriving from Karachi, had been diverted from landing by the control tower. Investigators were trying to piece together what happened before it crashed into the hills. The plane disintegrated on impact, scattering the wreckage, and thick smoke rose above the site. <DS>"**It is a great tragedy, and I confirm <eINI>with pain that there are no survivors,**" <NRS>said Imtiaz Elahi, chairman of the Capital Development Authority, which deals with emergencies in Islamabad.

##CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S4)

S4/Elaboration C1 (the plane went off course)

<NRS>The Pakistan Airline Pilot Association told Associated Press <IS>the plane may have strayed off course, possibly because of the poor weather. ~ ~ ~ <NRS>Several officials noted <IS>that it seemed to be an unusual distance from the airport, some 9½ miles away. <DS>"**It should not have gone so far,**" <NRS>said Air Vice-Marshal Riazul Haq, deputy chief of the Civil Aviation Authority. <FDS>"*<eINI-i>We want to find out why it did.*"

S5/Elaboration A2

<N>The remains of the victims were carefully unloaded from the ambulances on to trolleys at the hospital throughout the day as <NI-i>anxious relatives <N>pushed forward <NRT>hoping <IT-i>to catch a glimpse of a loved one.

S6/Contextualization A1 (subsequent event)

<N>Earlier, <NI-i>the emotion and frustration over the lack of news ran so high <N>that scuffles broke out between relatives and hospital officials and police. As night fell, a stunned silence had descended.

S7/Appraisal A1 (evaluates efforts to save victims or the accident)

<DS>"**What can the hospital do? It can't save anyone,**" <NRS>said Surzamin Khan, whose 25-year-old son, Ansar, a captain in the Pakistan army, had been on board. <FDS>"**Life is in God's hands. It is he who gives and it is he who has taken it away.**"

S7.1/ Contextualization B1

<N>Khan rushed to the hospital from Swabi, about an hour's drive away, along with about a dozen fellow villagers - <NI-h>grief in Pakistan is a communal process <N>and tradition requires that others must be beside the bereaved.

S8/Contextualization C1 (relatives waiting around the hospital)

<N>Across the grounds of the hospital were a throng of hundreds of relatives, friends and colleagues of those killed. Some sat quietly in groups and <NV>others knelt in prayer, <N>while many continued to rush forward as each new ambulance arrived.

S9/Appraisal B1 (relatives attitude to the loss of loved ones)

<NI-i>The inability to identify loved ones or bury their remains was a further blow that will be particularly painful in Pakistan, <N> where custom requires that bodies are ritually washed and laid to rest publicly.

<DS>"Everybody has to go sometime, but if you see the body, <eINI-h>at least you'd get some peace," <NRS>said Muhammad Shakeel Bhinder, who had arrived at the hospital in place of a colleague <NI-i>who was too distraught.

S9.1/Contextualization D1

<N>His colleague, Habibullah Dumki, who works at the city's Federal Investigation Agency, had lost his wife and three young children on the flight. <DS>"He [Dumki] keeps fainting. He's in no condition to come here," <NRS>said Bhinder.

S10/Contextualization E1 (rescue operations)

<N>The plane crashed in dense forest, near the top of a hill, making access difficult.

Rescuers reached the spot, about an hour from the nearest road, on foot, while helicopters struggled to help.

<NRS>Muhanunad Jameel Kayani, an engineer who rushed to the scene as a volunteer, said <IS>that he had not seen one intact body.

S11/Elaboration D1 (personal information about the victims)

<N>Among the dead were a newly married couple, travelling on to the hill resort of Murree for their honeymoon, and six members of the youth parliament, an initiative to train future politicians, including the youth prime minister. The group, who were on their way to attend a forum, were in their late teens or early 20s. Two American citizens were also killed.

S12/Elaboration E1 (DNA testing)

<N>Last night<NRS> the information minister, Qamar Zaman Kaira, announced <IS>that about 115 bodies had been removed from the site, though <eINV-h/NV-h>he could not be exact as only 12 were in a condition<eINI-h/NI-h> to be recognised. <NRS>He asked close relatives <IS>to register at a specially set up centre and provide blood samples, <N?>as the only way of identifying most of the dead would be DNA testing. <N>The search was suspended until today.

S13/Balance A1/Wrap-up

<NRS>Kaira said <IS>the black box data recorder had yet to be recovered.

G9 (Wintour, Patrick, p. 8)

Headline

<NRSA-h>Deal <N>or <NRSA-h>double deal? <NRSAp>Clegg accused of <e1NRSA>bluffing Cameron to win <e1NRSAp-h>guarantee on voting reform

Headline

<FIS//IS><e1NRSAp/N>Lib Dems exaggerated <e2NRSA//e1NRSA>Labour offer, <NRS>film hints

Headline

<NRSA>Claims likely to deepen <NI-i> Tory anger at concession

Lead

<NRS>Fresh claims emerge today <IS>that<e1NRSA-h> Nick Clegg may have bluffed the Conservative leader, David Cameron, into <e1NRSAp>offering the Lib Dems a referendum on a change to the voting system as part of<e1NV> the coalition talks.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Tories are angry due to concession of referendum)

<NRSA>The suggestion in a BBC documentary is likely to deepen<NI-i> anger on Tory benches that <NRSAp>a referendum was ever offered, <N>making it more likely that legislation to change the voting system will struggle to avoid a defeat in the Commons in September.

#S2/Contextualization A1

<N>On Monday, <NRT>the shadow cabinet decided<IT-i> to vote against the bill on the referendum <N>because it has been coupled with <NRSAp>what Labour described yesterday as gerrymandering of constituency boundaries.

S2.1/Appraisal A1 (evaluates the decision to vote against)

<NRSAp-q>Cameron described the Labour volte-face as "a descent into complete and utter opportunism", <NRS>pointing out <IS>that Labour had been the only party to go into the election <e1NRS>promising<e1IS> to hold a referendum on the issue.

##CONCESSIVE – CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S3-5)

S3/Elaboration B1 (Cameron bluffed by Clegg who exaggerated Labour offer)

<NRS>Rumours have circulated in Tory circles <IS>that Clegg managed to outmanoeuvre Cameron by <e1NRS>intimating <e1IS><e2NRSAp>he had been offered more by Labour in<e2NV> parallel postelection talks than was actually the case.

~ ~ ~

S4/Elaboration B2

<NRS>Cameron was asked by Nick Robinson in a documentary - Five Days that Changed Britain, to be broadcast on BBC2 tonight - <IS>whether he misled his MPs by <e1NRS>saying <e1IS> *Labour would give the Lib Dems voting reform without a referendum*. <NRS> Cameron replied: <DS>"**No, because <e1NRT>I was absolutely certain in my own mind <e1IT>that was the case, and I had I think good reason <e1NI>to be certain. <e1NRS> I had a number of people had told me <e1IS>what was, what <e2NRT>they thought <e2IT>was going on and <e2NRSAp> conversations that were taking place about AV without a referendum (sic). <e1NV>I'd also had a conversation with Nick [Clegg] when <e1NRS>I'd argued very vigorously <e1IS>that you couldn't do alternative vote without a referendum - it would be wrong."**

xxx

S5/ Contextualization B1

<NRS>Clegg is then asked <IS>whether it is inaccurate <e1NRS>to say<e1IS-h><e2NRS> he told Cameron <e2IS-h>he could get the alternative vote without a referendum from Labour. <NRS>Clegg replies: <DS>"**<e1NRT>The perception, which I think was accurate, was <e1IT><e2NV-h>discussions are out and<e1NRSA-h> it might have been an offer that might had been made and <e1NRTAp-h>might have been considered. <e1NRS1>In answer to <e1NRS2>your direct question -<e1FIS2-h*><e2NRSA-h>was it ever formally made to me? - <e1FDS1>no, <e2NRSA-h> it wasn't formally made to me."**

S6/ Contextualization C1 (describes early suggestions)

<NRS>Lord Mandelson, one of the chief Labour negotiators, told the Guardian last night <IS-q>that <e1NV>in the first talks between Labour and the Lib Dems, <e1NRS>"**it was suggested by the Liberal Democrats <e1IS>that the legislation introducing AV could be passed in its entirety for the alternative vote and then possibly a validating referendum would be held.**

<FDS><e1NRSA>**It was a very odd, curious proposal and <e1NI>I found it difficult to understand."**

S7/ Contextualization B2

<NRS>A Lib Dem spokesman confirmed last night<IS><e1NRSA-h> *that no offer had been made <e1NV>in the formal discussions between Labour and the Lib Dems,* <N>but <NRSAp> suggestions of <e1NRSAp> *a big offer on constitutional reform* were made through other channels.

S8/Elaboration A2

<NV>The dispute <N>is not academic since <NI-i>some Tory MPs remain furious that <NRSAp>a referendum was ever offered. <NRS>Edward Leigh, a Tory rightwinger, said on Tuesday <IS-q>that if the AV system had been used in 1997, "**the Tory Party would have been reduced to a pathetic rump of 65 MPs**".

S9/Contextualization D1 (subsequent event)

<NRS>Nearly 45 Tory MPs have called for the Electoral Commission <IS>to change the date of the referendum from May next year on the grounds that it should not be held on the same day as national elections in Scotland and Wales, as well as English local elections.

G10 (Wintour, Patrick, p. 8)

Headline

<N>... while<NRSAp> King shoots down <e1NV>his story over cuts U-turn (his=Clegg)

Lead

<NRS>The Bank of England governor, Mervyn King, has disclosed <IS><e1NV-h>that he gave no fresh information to Nick Clegg that could have led the Liberal Democrat leader <e1NRSAp>to call for a faster deficit reduction programme than the one <e1NRSAp>outlined by his party during the election campaign.

CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S1-2)

S1/Elaboration A1 (call for a faster deficit reduction programme)

<NV>In perhaps the single biggest policy volte-face of the coalition negotiations, <N> the Lib Dems abandoned their policy of maintaining the government's economic stimulus through this financial year, and <NRSAp/N>backed the tougher Tory plan instead.

<NRSAp> Clegg has frequently cited <e1NV>calls with King as critical to<e1NRTA-i> this decision.

xxx

S2/Elaboration B1 (King gives no further information to Clegg)

<N>But <NRS>King told the Treasury select committee yesterday <IS>that <e1NV>during a call on 15 May <e1NRSAp-h>he said nothing to Clegg that<e2NV> he had not already said in public, most notably at a press conference three days earlier.

S3/Contextualization A1 (previous event: King talks at the press conference) <NRS>King also confirmed<IS> that it was<e1NRSA> at the request of the new government that<e1NRSAp>he had set out <e2NRTAp>his views on the dangers facing the economy from the potential sovereign debt crisis in Europe at the press conference. <N>It is a grey area whether <NRSAp-h>the governor of the Bank of England should comment in public on fiscal policy.

##**CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S4-5)**

S4/Elaboration C1 (Clegg's version of the story over cuts U-turn)

<NV>In an Observer interview on 6 June, <NRSAp>Clegg described <e1NV>his dialogue with King. <FDS>"<e1NV>He couldn't have been more emphatic. <e1NRS> He said: <e1DS>"If you don't do this, then because of the deterioration of market conditions<e2NI-hi//N> it will be even more painful to do it later."

xxx

S5/Elaboration B2

<N>But <NRS>King said yesterday: <DS> "<e1NV>In the telephone conversation <e1NRS>I basically repeated <e1IS>what <e2NV>I had said at the press conference."

S6/Contextualization A2

<N>At the press conference, <NRS>King had said: <DS>"<e1NRT>I think <e1IT>we've seen in the last two weeks, particularly, but in the case of Greece, over the last three months, that it doesn't make sense to run the risk of an adverse market reaction, but to get ahead of that and to demonstrate - markets have been waiting for the UK election; that is now over.

<FDS>"<e1NRT>They would expect a new government <e1IT-i>to take decisive action. And <e1NRSAp><e2NRSA>the agreement that I've been informed about, <e1NRSA>that was reached between the Conservatives and Liberal Democrats, is <e1NRS>a very strong and powerful agreement <e1IS>to reduce that deficit and to take more action than was embodied in the budget in the spring."

S7/Contextualization B1 (Appraisal)

<NRS>Asked by the Labour backbench MP Chuka Umunna <IS>whether<e1NI-h> he felt comfortable being drawn into politically sensitive matters, <NRS>King replied: <DS>"<e1NRT>I do not think <e1IT><e2NI-hi>central bankers ever feel comfortable when they are drawn into <e2NRSA-h>comments made by politicians. But on this occasion <e1NRW>the government has asked openly in writing for me <e1IW><e2NV-h>to express my views."

S8/Appraisal A1 (evaluates the importance of King's statement)/Wrap-up

<NRS>Umunna claimed yesterday: <DS>"The information which<e1NV> the governor has provided today is hugely significant, <e1NRSAp>raising questions about Nick Clegg's reasons for changing his economic outlook so dramatically. The public deserve <e1NRSAp-h>answers on the reasons for his Damascene conversion after his party had fought the election <e1NRSAp>opposing the Conservatives' plans for rapid deficit reduction."

G11 (Travis, Alan, p. 8)

Headline

<NRS>Terrorism suspects given go-ahead<IS><e1NRSAp-h>to claim damage for <e1NRSA> control orders

Lead

<N>A court of appeal <NRSA>ruling yesterday <N>cleared the way for two international terrorism suspects <NRSAp-h>to claim damages for <NRSA>having control orders wrongly imposed on them for three and a half years.

<NRSA>The judgment <N>also raises the prospect that a third suspect will not be prosecuted for breaching the terms of <NRSA>his control order, <NRSAP>which has also been quashed.

S1/Elaboration A1 (control orders were wrongly imposed and prospect of damages)

<NRSAP>The ruling upholds <e1NRS>a high court judgment <e1IS>that <e2NRSA>the control orders should never have been made. <NRS>The judges said <IS>the case was as serious as one 10 years ago in which Michelle Evans was paid £5,000 in damages for being held for 59 days beyond her sentence. <N>The control order case involves three terror suspects <NRWAp>who can be named only as AE, AF and AN.

S2/Contextualization A1 (the previous high court ruling)

<NRS>The decision<IS><e1NRSAP-h> to quash <e2NRSA>the control orders<N> followed <NRS>a landmark high court ruling<IS> that <e1NRSA>the orders were largely based on secret intelligence kept from the suspects.

S3/Elaboration A2 (prospects of damages following the ruling)

<NRSA>The ruling <N>clears the way for <NRSAP-h>damages claims to be brought on behalf of AE and AF for loss of liberty and <NRSAP>alleged human rights violations <N>dating back to 2006, when <NRSA>the control orders were imposed.

S4/Contextualization B1 (general info about control orders)

<NRSAP-sqh/N-sq>Control orders can amount to "virtual house arrest", with initial curfews of up to 18 hours, vetting of all movements and visitors and controls over use of the internet, phone and bank accounts.

S5/Elaboration A3

<NRSAP>The three appeal court judges dismissed <e1NRWA>the Home Office appeal.

<DS> "<e1NRTAp>I agree with<e2NRS> the submission made on behalf of the controlees <e2IS>that, if the appropriate remedy was merely <e3NRSA-h>revocation, there is a risk that the breach of convention rights would go substantially unremedied," <NRS>Lord Justice Kay said.

S6/Elaboration A4

<NRSAP>The appeal court also refused the home secretary <e1NRS>permission <e1IS-h>to take the case to the supreme court, <NRS>saying<IS> <e1NRWA-h>ministers would have to make a separation application to the higher court.

S7/Contextualization A2

<N>At the high court hearing in January hearing <NRS>Mr Justice Silber warned<IS>that <e1NRSAP-h>claims for damages were not bound to succeed and that the level of payable compensation was likely to be low.

S8/Elaboration A5

<N>However, <NRSAP> yesterday's ruling rejected<e1NRS> the suggestion <e1IS-q>that the case was "conceptually different" from or "materially less serious" than previous compensation cases for wrongful imprisonment <N>and <NRSAP>cited the Michelle Evans case.

S9/Contextualization C1 (subsequent events: steps taken against paying the damages)

<NRS>The Home Office said: <DS>"<e1NI-i>We note <e1NRSA>the judgment of the court of appeal and <e1NRWAp>have applied for<e2NRS> permission<e2IS-h><e3NRWA-h> to appeal. We will resist strongly paying damages to former subjects of <e1NRSA>control orders wherever possible.

S10/Contextualization D1 (asbos in the context of review of legislation) <FDS>"<e1NRSAP>We have already made clear <e2NRT>our intention <e2IT-i>to review the control order system while taking whatever steps necessary to protect the public. That work is under way as part of the review of counter-terrorise legislation."

S11/Appraisal A1 (interpretation in terms of system of control orders)/Wrap-up

<NRS>Shami Chakrabarti, director of the human rights group Liberty, said: <DS>"**This is yet another demonstration of the disaster of <e1NRSA/N>control orders."**

G12 (Smithers, Rebecca, p. 9)

Headline

<NI-i>Jersey wants BBC to put it on weather map

Lead

<NRS>The BBC and the Met Office are today urged <IS-q>to bring an end to "**forecast discrimination**" by putting Jersey on the national weather map.

S1/Cause and effect: Justification A1 (lends support to why the requirement is made) <NRS>The island's tourism authority claims<IS> Jersey and its neighbouring Channel Islands are missing out on millions of pounds of revenue from prospective visitors.

<NRWAp>A petition also calls for <e1NRSA-h>*more accurate forecasts* to reflect its sunny climate.

S2/Elaboration A1 (the details of the discrimination)

<N>Jersey Tourism analysed <NRSA>a month's BBC national TV forecasts <N>and <NRS//N>found <IS//N><e1NRSAp//NRSAp>*that it was mentioned in just 10% of reports.* <FIS//N><e1NRSAp//NRSAp>*The island was given a temperature mark in only 30% of forecasts and <e1NRSAp//NRSAp>its local weather was mentioned specifically in 5%.*

S3/Elaboration A2

<NRS//N>It also found <IS//N>that <e1NRWAp//NRWAp>*Jersey's weather was incorrectly reported (at less than the actual temperature) in 24 out of the last 26 forecasts in selected national newspapers.*

S4/Cause and effect: Justification A2

<NRS>David de Carteret, director of Jersey Tourism, said: <DS>"**Jersey has more sunshine hours than anywhere in the British Isles and being excluded does us a disservice.**

<FDS>"<e1NI-i>*Many people don't have any idea just how lovely the weather is a short hop away from the mainland - meaning we lose out on valuable income.*"

S5/Contextualization A1

<N>Jersey benefits from prevailing southwest winds and the Gulf Stream and has 2,000 sunshine hours a year, with temperatures reaching 30C (86F).

S6/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (undermines discrimination)

<NRS>The BBC said<IS-q> its maps regularly showed Jersey and it was possible to zoom in on the area if there was a "**significant**" weather event.

G13 (Jowit, Juliette, p. 11)

Headline

<N-q>"**Best evidence yet**" of a warming world shows 2010 set to be the hottest on record

Headline

<N>Scientists compile data from up to seven sources

Headline

<FIS//IS>Climate in uncharted territory, <NRS>says US group

Lead

<FIW//IW>Global temperatures in the first half of this year were the hottest since records began more than a century ago, <NRW>according to two leading climate research centres.

<N>Scientists have also released what<NRWAp-q> they described as the "**best evidence yet**" of rising long-term temperatures. <NRWAp>The report is the first to collate 11 different indicators, from air and sea temperatures to melting ice, each based on between three and seven data sets, dating back to between 1850 and the 1970s.

S1/Contextualization A1 (previous events)

<N>The newly released data follows months of scrutiny of climate science after <NRS> sceptics claimed <IS><e1NRW>*leaked emails from the University of East Anglia (UEA) suggested<eIIW>temperature records had been manipulated - <NRSAp> <e1NRWA>a charge rejected by three inquiries.*

S2/Elaboration A1 (clear evidence of long-term rise in temperatures)

<N>Publishing the data in London, <NRS>Peter Stott, the head of climate modelling at the UK Met Office, said <IS>despite variations between years, the evidence was unequivocal <f=NRS>: <DS>"**When you follow those decade-to-decade trends then you see clearly and unmistakably signs of a warming world.**

<DS>"**That's a very remarkable result, that all those data sets agree. It's the clearest evidence in one place from a range of different indices,**" <NRS>he added.

###CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S3-4)

S3/Elaboration B1 (temperature record in 2010)

<N>Currently, 1998 is the hottest year on record. <NRW//N>Two combined land and sea surface temperature records, from Nasa's Goddard Institute for Space Studies and the US National Climatic Data Centre, both calculate<IW//N> that the first six months of 2010 were the hottest on record. <NRW>According to the Goddard institute, <FIW//IW>four of the six months also showed record highs.

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S4/Contextualization B1 (comparison with other findings)

<NRW//N>A third leading monitoring programme, by the Met Office, shows <IW//N>this period was the second hottest on record, after 1998. <NRW//N>It showed<IW//N> two months this year - January and March - were warmer than their equivalents 12 years ago. <NRW>The Met Office said <IW>the variations between the figures published by the different organisations are because the Met Office uses only temperature observations, while <eINRTA-i> *Nasa makes estimates for gaps in recorded data such as the polar regions*, and the NCDC uses a mixture of the two approaches.

##CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S5-6)

S5/Elaboration A2 (rise in long-term temperatures, not just record in 2010)

<FIS//IS>Despite annual fluctuations, <eINRWAp//N>*the figures also highlight the clear trend for the 2000s to be hotter than the 1990s, which in turn were clearly warmer than the previous decade*, <NRS>said Stott.

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S6/Elaboration C1 (climate in uncharted territory)

<DS>"**These numbers are not theory, but fact, <eINRW//N>indicating <eIIW//N>that the Earth's climate is moving into uncharted territory**," <NRS>said, Rafe Pomerance, a senior fellow at Clean Air, Cool Planet, a US group aiming to find solutions to global warming.

S7/Elaboration D1 (warming indicators)

<N>The Met Office published its full list of warming indicators, compiled by Hadley Centre researcher John Kennedy. It formed part of the State of the Climate 2009 report published as a bulletin of the American Meteorological Society by the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which runs the NCDC series.

<N>Seven of the indicators rose over the last few decades. One of these was air temperature over land - including data from the Climatic Research Unit at the UEA and six other research groups, all showing the same trends despite annual differences.

<N>The other six rising indicators were sea surface temperatures, ocean heat to 700 metres in depth, air temperatures over oceans, the tropospheric temperature in the atmosphere up to 1 km, humidity caused by warmer air absorbing more moisture, and sea level rise as hotter oceans expand and ice melts.

S8/Appraisal A1 (evaluates the study and its finding) /Wrap-up

<FIS-q>The cause of the warming was "**dominated**" by greenhouse gases emitted by human activity, <NRS>said Stott. <DS>"**It's possible there's some [other] process which can amplify other effects, such as radiation from the sun, [but] the evidence is so clear the chance there's something <eINRTA-h>we haven't thought of seems to be getting smaller and smaller**," <NRS>he said.

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G14 (Norton-Taylor, Richard, p. 14)

Headline

<FIS//IS>Blair brought military close to seizing up, <NRS>says ex-army chief

Lead

<FIS-q//IS-q>Tony Blair bounced military commanders into deploying large numbers of British troops to Afghanistan while they were facing a growing insurgency in Iraq, leaving the army close to "**seizing up**", <NRS> the Chilcot inquiry was told yesterday.

S1/Elaboration A1 (British army near breaking point/close to seizing up)

<NRSAp-q>General Sir Richard Dannatt, former head of the army, painted a disturbing picture at the top of Britain's military of an overstretched army near to breaking point in "**a perfect storm**".

S2/Appraisal A1

<NRS>He described <IS>how he heard of <eINRS>*Blair's announcement at a Nato summit in June 2004 <eIIS>that he had committed British troops to taking the lead in Nato-led operations in*

Helmand province, southern Afghanistan, from 2006. <NRS>Dannatt, commanding Nato troops in Germany at the time, told the Chilcot inquiry: <DS> "*<eINI>I was totally unaware. <e1DT>'Where did it come from?'*<e1NRT> was my feeling at the time."

S3/Appraisal B1 (evaluates the decision in 2004 and 2005/6 to move the army)

<FIS-q><e1NRT>The decision <e1IT-i>to send British UK troops to Helmand was "reasonable" when <e1NRTA-i>it was taken in 2004, <NRS>he said. <FIS//N>However, the situation had changed by 2006 when security in southern Iraq had deteriorated.

S4/Elaboration B1 (commanders send troops to Afghanistan) (Appraisal)

<NRT>British military commanders failed to reconsider in late 2005 and early 2006 <IT-hi>whether it was still right to become more heavily committed in Helmand.

<DS>"<e1NI-i>We accepted it as <e1NRTA-i>a policy decision. Maybe that was an error," <NRS> Dannatt said.

S5/Appraisal C1

<NRS>He told the inquiry <IS><e1NRS>he was never invited <e1IS-h><e2NV-h>to address the cabinet or a cabinet committee, and only had a single one-to-one meeting with Blair in his last month as prime minister. <NRS>Dannatt confirmed<IS><e1NRT> he believed <e1IT>Britain's military role in Afghanistan was more important than in Iraq which <NRSAp-q>he described as "something that we were doing because <e1NRT>it was decided <e1IT-i>that was the right thing to do".

S6/Appraisal D1 (evaluates the move to send troops to Afghanistan)

<N>Committed by Blair to fight in Afghanistan, British troops were pulled out of southern Iraq as quickly as possible in a move <NRSAp>criticised by the US <N>and <NRSAp> widely recognised as damaging to the British army's reputation. <DS>"If Iraq was the only show in town, we probably could have increased [the number of troops there] but of course we couldn't. <e1NRT>We had already decided <e1IT-i>to reinforce Afghanistan," <NRS>said Dannatt.

S7/Elaboration A2

<NRS>British military commanders, and former ministers, now admit <IS>that British troops suffered the worse of both worlds - too few were deployed for the task in both Iraq and Afghanistan.

S8/Elaboration A3

<NRS>Dannatt told the inquiry<IS-q> that the military <e1NRWA>covenant - <NRWAp> setting out the nation's obligations to the armed forces - had been getting "progressively out of balance" in terms of pay, conditions, accommodation and equipment, <NRS>he told the inquiry (sic). <NRS>He warned publicly - <NW>first in an interview in the Guardian <N> shortly after he became head of the army in 2006 -<IS-q> had been "running hot" (sic).

<NRS>He continued: <DS>"You can run hot when you are in balance and there is enough oil sloshing around the engine to keep it going. When the oil is thin, or not in sufficient quantity, the engine runs the risk of seizing up ... <e1NRT>I think<e1IT> we were getting quite close to a seizing-up moment in 2006."

<NRS>Dannatt continued: <DS> "We could see that perfect storm coming to fruition in about the middle of 2006 and I would contend that it did."

G15 (Brown, Mark, p. 15)

Headline

<N>Complete Churchill archive to be available online

Headline

<N>More than 1m items to be made available to public

Headline

<N>Collection includes school reports, <NRWA>bets <N>and <NW>speeches

Lead

<FIS-h//IS-h>Winston Churchill's vast archive - everything from school reports and <e1NRWAp> wagers about his prodigious drinking to a personal copy of the <e1NW> "finest hour" speech - will be digitised and offered online, <NRS>it will be announced today.

S1/Elaboration A1 (items available to the public)

<NRSAp>The Churchill Archive Trust has agreed a deal with publisher Bloomsbury to make available more than 1m items. <N>These include about 2,500 archive boxes of letters, telegrams, documents and photographs that are stored in Cambridge and currently viewable only by appointment.

S2/Contextualization A1 (prior events leading to digitalisation)

<N>Churchill's papers were, controversially at the time, bought for the nation from his heirs in 1995 using £12m of lottery money. They are currently stored at the Churchill Archives Centre (CAC). <FIS//IS> After years of cataloguing and transferring them to microfilm, the next logical step was making the archives available to everyone - although not for free, <NRS>said CAC's director Allen Packwood.

S3/Appraisal A1

<DS>"*<eINI-i>It's tremendously exciting for us, as it is fulfilling what the trust was established to do in the first place,*" <NRS>he said. <FDS>"**It will take the whole Churchill collection to a worldwide audience.**"

S4/Elaboration A2 (Appraisal)

<NRS>Packwood said <IS>people would have the opportunity to see an enormous array of historical material without the layers of *<eINRTA-i>interpretation that had been added* over the years. <DS> "**It is an opportunity for people***<eINRTA-h> to make their own judgments,*" <NRS>he said. <FDS> "**You'll be able to see what was on Churchill's desk on a day-to-day basis and how** *<eINW>he responded to it. You'll be able to compare easily* *<eINV>what he was saying in public at the same time as* *<eINV>what he was saying privately.*"

S5/Contextualization A2

<NRS>The CAC said <IS>the only way of digitising the archive and making it widely available was by finding a commercial partner, since there was no prospect of gaining public funds. <DS> "**We don't have the money or, crucially, the expertise,**" <NRS>said Packwood.

S6/Contextualization B1 (price paid for access)

<N>When the archive goes live in 2012, organisations and individuals will have to pay to access them. <NRSAp-h>Exact figures have yet to be confirmed, <N>but <NRS>Frances Pinter, the publisher of Bloomsbury Academic, said <IS>they would keep the price low to ensure a wide reach. <DS> "**We will make it affordable as possible,**" <NRS>she added.

S7/Appraisal B1

<N>Bloomsbury won the contract after a bidding process and <NRS>Pinter said<IS> the database would be created in a way that researchers could find historical needles in haystacks.

<FDS> "**As an archival collection, there's nothing like this. The nearest comparison would be something like the presidential archives in America and they are not as digitally advanced as we will be.**"

S8/Elaboration A3

<N>The archive is packed full of letters, photographs and ephemera covering Churchill's life from his school days; his time as a soldier during the Boer war; his spell as a rising political star in Edwardian England; the isolation of the 1930s and the war itself, before his final years as an elder statesman during the cold war.

N>Much of it covers international affairs and there are drafts of some of <NW>his most famous speeches such as, "never in the field of human conflict" and "fight on the beaches" - <NRSAp/NRWAp> both widely reported, <N>but not recorded until after the war.

S9/Elaboration A4

<N>There is also more personal material that shines a light on <NI-i>his lifelong love of gambling and drinking, including <NRW>a bet with Lord Rothermere <IW-q> that he could refrain from "**brandy or undiluted spirits**" for a year.

S10/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (purpose of archive) (Appraisal)/Wrap-up

<NI-i>Packwood wants new generations to learn about Churchill and his place in history. <NRT>He also hopes<IT-i> it may put right<eINV> *many of the myths about Churchill and his family.*

G16 (Morris, Steven, p. 15)

Headline

<N>NHS trust chief cost £2,500 a day

Lead

<NV>Health workers' unions expressed <NI-i>anger yesterday <N>after <NRS//N>it emerged<IS//N> that a temporary chief executive had cost a struggling hospital trust more than £2,500 a day, plus almost £20,000 in expenses.

<NRS>Dorset County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust accepted <IS>that the money it spent on Derek Smith and other interim executives would cause controversy <N>but <NRS>insisted <IS>they had been worth the money.

S1/Elaboration A1 (money paid to Smith and other temporary directors)

<N>The trust paid the health services management company of which Smith is part just under £250,000 for his 97 days' work. It also paid £19,539 in expenses to cover Smith's travel to and accommodation in Dorchester. <NW>Set out in the trust's annual report and accounts, <NRW//N>the figures show <IW//N>that the equivalent of between £663 and £1,230 a day was paid out for three other senior temporary directors.

CONCESSIVE- CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S2-4)

S2/Elaboration B1 (anger expressed by health unions)

<NRSAp-q>Unison spokeswoman Tanya Palmer called the figures "**absolutely outrageous**", <NRS>adding: <DS>"**Most nurses will be earning about £1,800 a month after tax, and <e1NI-hi>to see someone earning hundreds of pounds more than that in a single day will be galling.**"

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S3/Appraisal A1

<NRS>Dr Peter Carter of the Royal College of Nursing said: <DS>"**It is frankly unbelievable that these shockingly high sums of money continue to be spent at the same time that nurses and other staff are seeing frontline services cut and <e1NRS>being asked <e1IS><e2NI-h>to accept a pay freeze.**"

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S4/Elaboration C1 (Dorset trust defends the expenses)

<NRS>Jeffrey Ellwood, chair of the Dorset trust, said <IS>Smith's leadership had been inspirational. <FIS><e1NRSAp>A predicted deficit of £7.4m for 2009/2010 had been turned into a deficit of £5.1m, <NRS>he said.

S5/Balance A1

<NRSA-h>Smith was not available for comment.

G17 (Booth, Robert, and Ian Ferguson, p. 17)

Headline

<N-q//N-sq>Israel linked to exiled sheikh's bid for 'coup' in Gulf emirate

Headline

<NRSA>UK ambassador advising crown prince of RAK

Headline

<N-q>UAE state 'aids trafficking of nuclear parts' to Iran

Lead

<N>Israel is aiding an exiled Arab sheikh who is vying to seize control of a strategically important Gulf emirate only 40 miles from Iran. The Israeli ambassador to London, Ron Prosor, has met Sheikh Khalid bin Saqr al-Qasimi, the exiled crown prince of Ras al-Khaimah (RAK), <NRS>who asked him <IS>to help with his campaign to oust the leadership of the northernmost state in the United Arab Emirates.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Israel's involvement in the coup)

<FIW//IW//N>The meeting took place in London in March and has been followed by <e1NV//NV>phone calls and wider assistance and <e1NRSa//NRSA> advice, <NRW//N>according to records of the relationship seen by the Guardian.

S2/Elaboration B1 (Khalid's bid for coup)

<N>Khalid, who has been based in London and has hired a solicitor from Ickenham as his agent, is bidding to replace his ailing father, Sheikh Saqr, and half brother, Sheikh Saud, to take control of RAK.

S3/Appraisal A1 (evaluates Israel's involvement in the coup)

<FIS-q//IS-q>Israel's involvement in what would be a bloodless coup in one of the most sensitive regions in the world would be "**extremely uncomfortable**", <NRS>according to Dr Christopher Davidson, an expert on the politics of the UAE at Durham University.

S4/Elaboration B2

<NRS>Khalid, who was sent into exile in 2003, claims <IS>RAK is now acting as a trafficking hub for nuclear arms parts to Iran and has spent more than £4m on an international public relations and lobbying campaign <e1NRS/N>to persuade American politicians and the pro-Israel lobby in the US <e1IS-h//e1IS//N>that it would be safer if he were in charge.

S5/Contextualization A1 (other activities linked to the bid for coup)

<N>The alliance with Israel is the latest twist in the already extraordinary saga of Khalid's bid to return to power. In June <NRW>the Guardian revealed <IW>that his fighting fund was being channelled through Peter Cathcart, a 59-year-old miniature steam railway enthusiast and parish council chairman who runs a family firm of solicitors in Ickenham, west London.

<N>He in turn was spending it on top Washington lobbyists, Californian PR consultants and military experts <NW>to draw up dossiers <NRWAp>damning the regime in RAK.

S6/Elaboration A2

<FIW//IW//N>Prosor has pressed his contacts in the US government on behalf of Khalid whose aides <e1NRSAp//NRSAP>asked for help setting up meetings in Washington with anyone<e1NI-i//NI-i> interested in <e2NRSAP//e1NRSAP>their claims about <e3NRSAP//e2NRSAP>RAK's alleged sanctions busting, particularly concerning parts for the Iranian nuclear programme, <NRW//N>plot records seen by this newspaper show.

S7/Appraisal B1

<NRW>An email from Cathcart to the ambassador's office reports <IW-q> that "*<e1NI-i>His Highness... very much enjoyed his meeting with the ambassador*".

S8/Elaboration A3

<N>In April Cathcart arranged for the two men <NV>to speak on the phone <N>when the sheikh was in Oman and <NRS>a note of the <NV>conversation recorded by Cathcart shows

<IS-q> the ambassador "is working with certain people from his side" and <e1NRS> "promised<e1IS> that the matter will be solved in his [the sheikh's] favour".

S9/Contextualization B1 (information about the family)

<NRT>Sheikh Saqr is understood <IT-i>to be dying in hospital in Abu Dhabi<N> and<NRS> his son, Sheikh Saud, 54, the sitting crown prince, has been told <IS>to begin preparations for his wake, <N?> a significant event in emirates politics, which is likely to be attended by Abu Dhabi's rulers, who will have a large influence over which of the sons will succeed him.

S10/Appraisal C1 (interpretation of the meetings)

<DS>"By meeting with the Israeli ambassador, he is sending out signals to Abu Dhabi and Washington DC that he will be hawkish on Iran if it comes to war," <NRS> said Davidson. <FDS>"This is a new kind of coup. It doesn't involve slitting throats, but instead spending large sums of money on global communications. It is the first of its kind and <e1NRTAp>I am betting on it being successful. <e1NRT>I think <e1IT>by the end of the summer <e2NRSA-h>we will have a verdict."

S11/Appraisal D1(interpretation in terms of links to Iran/normal diplomatic contacts with other countries)/Wrap-up

<NRSAP>Asked about Israel's involvement, <NRS>Peter Ragone, a spokesman for Khalid, said: <DS>"<e1NI-i>There is significant interest in the current RAK regime's relationship to Iran, particularly in the context of trying to stop the flow of arms, goods and technology from going through RAK to the Islamic Republic. Sheikh Khalid and representatives from his team meet with elected officials, high-ranking government officials and media representatives of various countries all the time. In fact, this week Sheikh Khalid's representatives are in Washington DC meeting representatives of the US foreign policy/national security establishment<e1NI-i> who are very concerned about the activity in RAK."

G18 (Ramesh, Randeep, p. 17)

Headline

<FDS><e1NRS>Tell people <e1IS-h>they're fat to help them lose weight, <NRS> says minister

Lead

<FIS//IS><e1NRS>Family doctors and nurses should tell people<e1IS-h> they are fat rather than obese because <e1NV-h>such plain speaking would help more to lose weight, <NRS>a health minister said yesterday.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S1-5)

S1/Elaboration A1 (plain speaking helps people lose weight)

<NRS>Anne Milton said<IS> the word fat was more likely to motivate people into shedding the pounds, <NRS>adding<IS-q> that it was important that they took "**personal responsibility**" for their lifestyles. # <NRS>She told the BBC: <DS> "**If I look in the mirror and<e1NRT> think <e1IT-h>I am obese, <e1NRT>I think <e1IT><e2NI-h>I am less worried [than] if <e2NRT >I think<e2IT-h> I am fat.**"

S2/ Elaboration A2

<NRS>Milton - a former nurse <NRS>who said <IS><e1NV>she was speaking in a personal capacity - claimed <IS><e1NI-i>too many NHS staff were worried about <e1NRSAp-h>using the term fat, <N>but <NRS>said <IS>it could encourage people to take responsibility.

<DS>"**At the end of the day, you cannot do it for them,**" <NRS>she said. <FDS>"**People have to have the information.**"

x x x

S3/Contextualization A1 (the association with the words) (Appraisal)

<NRS>Campaigners say <IS><e1NRSAp>the use of the word obese is grounded in medical science, whereas fat is simply a pejorative term.

S4/Contextualization B1 (previous discussion on the topic)

<NRS>Tam Fry, of the National Obesity Forum, said: <DS>"**<e1NV>We had this debate 18 months ago when <e1NRS>the Department of Health said<e1IS><e2NRSAp-h> we should call people overweight.**

S5/Contextualization A2 (Appraisal)

<FDS>"**Being obese is <e1NI-i>an internationally accepted <e1NRS>medical definition <e1IS>where one's weight is so extreme that there is a risk of comorbidity of stroke, diabetes type two [and] heart disease. Obesity is a wake-up call to do something about weight. It's not just being fat.**"

S6/Contextualization C1 (government's role in changing people's behaviour)

<NRSAp>The coalition government has struggled to define an agenda on public health, <NRT>hoping <IT-i>to move away from the previous administration's tendency to make new laws and instead push better behaviour in the wider population. <N>In doing so, <NRSA>it has come under fire from lobby groups <NRS>who say<IS> people do not change the way they live their lives without signals from the government.

<N>However, <NRSAp>anti-smoking groups yesterday praised the minister for <e1NRS>confirming <e1IS>that <e2NRWAp>the smoking ban would stay in place despite <e2NRSAp>the previous administration's promises of a review, which would have examined whether it should have been extended to beer gardens and pub doorways.

G19 (Kappala-Ramsamy, Gemma, p. 17)

Headline

<N>Belfast set for Higgins's funeral

Lead

<NRT>Thousands of people are expected <IT-i>to line the streets of Belfast when the funeral of the former world snooker champion Alex 'Hurricane' Higgins is held on Monday.

S1/Elaboration A1 (the procession and the funeral)

<N>A procession through Higgins's home city will take place before the service is held at St Anne's Church of Ireland cathedral at 11.30am.

<N>The funeral will be followed by a private family service before Higgins - who won the world championship twice - is laid to rest at the Roselawn cemetery.

S2/Elaboration B1 (family and friends' involvement in) (Contextualization)

<N>The arrangements are being made by his sisters, Jean Simpson and Anne Brown, who nursed him during his battle with the throat cancer with which he was diagnosed in 1997. His son, Jordan, daughter, Lauren, and close friend and fellow snooker player Jimmy White have also been involved in the plans.

S3/Elaboration A2

<NRS>Higgins's former PR manager Will Robinson said: <DS>"**There will be some kind of procession before the funeral at Belfast cathedral, and a private service afterwards for family.**

<FDS>"**<e1NRT>We also expect celebrities <e1IT-i>to be coming from all over the world. Jimmy White flew home from Thailand when he heard the news.**"

S4/Contextualization A1 (Higgins's death)

<N>The 61-year-old was found in bed at his flat in Sandy Row, Belfast, late on Saturday afternoon. <NRT>It is believed<IT-i> he had been dead for a number of days.

S5/Contextualization B1 (Higgins's career)

<N>He shot to fame after winning the world title at his first attempt, beating John Spencer 37-32 to become the youngest player to win the competition.

The Guardian: 7 October, 2010 (international edition)

G20 (Borger, Julian, and Declan Walsh, p. 1, 5)

Headline

<NV>US and Karzai make contact with key Afghan insurgents

Lead

<FIS//IS><eINV>Both the Afghan and US governments have recently made contact with the most fearsome insurgent group in Afghanistan, the Haqqani network, <NRS>the Guardian has learned.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Afghan and US talks with the Haqqanis)

<FIS//IS><eINV>Hamid Karzai's government held direct talks with senior members of the Haqqani clan over the summer, <NRS> according to well-placed Pakistani and Arab sources. <NV>The US contacts have been indirect, through a western intermediary, but have continued for more than a year.

S2/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (Haqqanis not excluded: reasons for talks)

<NRSAp><eINV>The Afghan and US talks were described as extremely tentative. <N>The Haqqani network has a reputation for ruthlessness, even by the standards of the Afghan insurgency, and has the closest ties with al-Qaida. But <NRS>Kabul and Washington have come to the conclusion <IS>that they cannot be excluded if <e1NRSAp-h>an enduring peace settlement is to be reached.

S3/Elaboration A2

<NRS>A senior Pakistani official, <NV>speaking on condition of anonymity, said<DS> "**you wouldn't be wrong**" <N>when <NRS>asked <IS>whether<eINV-h> talks involving Haqqani, Karzai and the US were taking place. <N>But<NRS> he refused <IS><e1NRSA-h>to comment further, <NRSAp>citing the sensitivity of the matter.

S4/Cause and effect: Consequence A2

<NRS>A senior western official said<IS><e1NRT> the US now considers the Haqqani network <e1IT-i>to be more powerful than the Quetta Shura, <N?>the 15-man leadership council headed by the Taliban's leader, Mullah Omar.

<DS>"**The Quetta Shura is still important but not as much as<e1NRTA-i> people thought two years ago. Its prestige and impact have waned, and they are increasingly less important on the battlefield. Now the military threat comes from the Haqqanis,**" <NRS> the official said.

CONCESSIVE-CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S5-7)

S5/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (contact with Haqqanis undermined)

<N>The twin poles of the insurgency are located at least 250 miles apart along the Durand Line, the lawless Pakistani border. The Haqqanis, who come from Khost in Afghanistan, are anchored in the Pakistani tribal area of North Waziristan. <NRW>The Washington Post reported yesterday<IW><eINV> that there had been top-level contacts between Kabul and the Quetta Shura, but <eINV-h>not the Haqqani network. ~ ~ ~ <NRSAp> Kabul and the Haqqanis have also denied <eINV-h> any contacts. ~ ~ ~ <NRS>The CIA chief, Leon Panetta, said in June<IS> that <e1NRT>he did not believe <e1IT><e2NI-i>the group had any real desire for reconciliation.

xxx

S6/Cause and effect: Consequence B1 (explains Haqqani's reasons for talks)

<N>However, <NRSAp><eINV>the contacts were confirmed to the Guardian by western, Arab and Pakistani official sources, <NRS>who all said <IS><e1NRT>the Haqqanis sense <e1IT-i>that <e2NRSA-h> a negotiated settlement is the most likely outcome of the conflict, <N>which enters its 10th year today, and <e1NI-i>are anxious not to be excluded. <NRSAp> Speaking of Sirajuddin Haqqani, who has taken over military leadership of the Haqqani group from his ailing father, Jalaluddin, <NRS>a diplomat involved in <NV>the discussions said: <DS>"**The ice has broken. <e1NRT>He realises <e1IT-i>he could be anybody if he doesn't enter the process.**"

<NRSAp>Drawing a parallel with the Northern Irish peace process, <NRS>the diplomat said:
<DS>"*<e1NRT>The Haqqanis know <e1IT-i>that they have to make the transition from the IRA to Sinn Fein.*"

~ ~ ~

S7/Elaboration A3

<NRS>According to several sources, <FIS//IS>a Haqqani delegation, including Sirajuddin's brother and uncle, visited Kabul accompanied by senior officers from the Pakistani Inter Services Intelligence agency (ISI), <N?> which has been the group's sponsor since the start of the conflict, for <e1NV>talks with Afghan officials.

S8/Elaboration A4

<NRS>A diplomatic source familiar with <NV>the talks said <IS>the Haqqani side had been non-committal. <FDS>"**Even though they were sitting opposite each other <e1NV>talking, <e1NRS>they were saying: <e1DS>'Imagine if <e2NV-h>we did have talks, what would be the political framework?'**"

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S9)

S9/Elaboration A5 (Contextualization)

<NRS>A source directly involved in the reconciliation process said <IS>there had also been a face-to-face meeting between Karzai and Sirajuddin Haqqani on the Afghan-Pakistan border in the spring, <N> but <NRSAp-h//N>this could not be confirmed. **xxx** <NRSAp><e1NRSAp>A report by al-Jazeera television to this effect in July was strenuously denied by both sides.

S10/Elaboration A6

<NV>The indirect contacts with the Americans have been made through a non-governmental western intermediary, <N>who has met Haqqani representatives in Pakistan several times in the past 18 months, and <NV>who has conveyed messages to and fro.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S11)

S11/Cause and effect: Consequence C1 (different reasons for talks)

<NRSAp>Different diplomatic sources gave different accounts of the Haqqanis' readiness to take part in a preliminary dialogue.

<NRS>One said <IS>the relentless targeting of the Haqqani network fighters and leaders by US drones had devastated morale. <DS>"**There is war-weariness on both sides. Not just in the west,**" <NRS> the diplomat said.

xxx

<NRS>Another said <IS>it was <e1NRS>the announcement by the US president, Barack Obama, <e1S>that the troop drawdown would begin next July that had encouraged the Haqqanis to come forward.

<DS>"**That conveyed a message that the Americans would not be there for ever, and <e1NI-i>they definitely were in the market for <e1NV-h>talks, and that opened a door,**" <NRS>the source said.

S12/Contextualization A1 (future talks including also Quetta Shura)

<NRS>He predicted<IS> that<e1NV-h> talks with both the Haqqanis and the Quetta Shura would begin in earnest in December, after the winter snows cut the passes between Pakistan and Afghanistan and effectively end the fighting season.

S13/Contextualization B1 (demands on conditions of future talks)/Wrap-up

<FIS//N><e1NV-h//NV-h>In any future talks <e1NRS//NRS>the critical demand from both Kabul and Washington would be for the Haqqanis <e1IS-h//IS-h>to sever their ties to al-Qaida, <NRT>whose leaders, including Osama bin Laden, are believed <IT-i>to be sheltering in the caves of North Waziristan.

<NRS>A Pakistani official said yesterday <IS>that <e1NRT>he believed <e1IT><e2NI-i//N> the group was ready to make that step. <DS> "**This is the end of the road for al-Qaida in Waziristan,**" <NRS>the official said.

G21 (Norton-Taylor, Richard, p. 5)

Headline

<N-q><NI-i>Briton killed by US drone '**had wanted to attack UK**'

Lead

<FIS//IS>Briton killed in a US drone attack in Pakistan last month was targeted after he was overheard <e1NRSAp>boasting about <e2NI>wanting to attack the UK, <NRS>senior counter-terrorism officials said yesterday.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Briton boasts about planning to attack UK)

<NRS>Abdul Jabbar, whose links to Britain are being investigated by MI5, is alleged <IS>to have been planning to set up a group called the Islamic Army of Great Britain. <FISa-q> <e1NRSAp>He bragged about <e2NRTA>his intentions at a large gathering of militants in North Waziristan, <NRS>officials said, <FISb-q><e1NRSA>making the claims "in front a lot of people".

<NRS>About 300 militants were said <IS>to be at the meeting, <NRS>where there was reported<IS> to be <e1NRSAp>arguments about tactics.

S2/Appraisal A1 (Britain does not consider the plans significant)

<NRSAp>British security and intelligence sources yesterday played down the significance of Jabbar's plans. <DS><e1NRTAp-i>Not a huge amount of weight was put to it," <NRS>a Whitehall official said. <FIS-q//IS-q><e1NRSAp-h//N>There was "no corroboration" of <e2NRSA//e1NRSA> Jabbar's claims, <NRS>a counter-terrorism official added.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S3)

S3/Contextualization A1 (AJ's links with NY bomber)

<NRSAp>British sources also played down the significance of any link, <NRWAp> reported by Reuters news agency yesterday, between Jabbar and the would-be New York Times Square bomber, Faisal Shahzad <e1NRSA//NRSA>sentenced to life on Tuesday for a plot to kill thousands with a homemade device.

x x x

<FIW-q>Jabbar "had some links to Faisal Shahzad but the nature of the ties are not clear", <NRW>Reuters reported.

S4/Contextualization B1 (AJ's presence in Pakistan)

<NRS>A Pakistani intelligence official said last week <IS>that Jabbar arrived in Pakistan with his brother in 2009 and trained in militant camps in North Waziristan. <FIS//N>He had earlier survived a US drone strike on a militant training camp.

<NRS>The official said <IS>Jabbar and his brother had been tracked for a year <N>and <NRS>suggested <IS>that <e1INV>telephone calls they made to Britain had been intercepted by British or American intelligence agencies.

S5/Elaboration A2

<N>It is not clear at this stage whether the meeting of militants had also been infiltrated by Pakistani informants.

S6/Elaboration B1 (AJ's death in a drone attack)

<FISa//ISa>Jabbar was killed near Miranshah on 8 September, <NRS>the official said, <FISb//ISb//N>in one of 21 US missile strikes - <N?>the highest number of attacks in a single month in six years.

S7/Contextualization C1 (prior events-Pakistan/GB informs US)

<N>Yesterday, in a separate development, <NRS>a senior Pakistani official told the Guardian <IS>that the Americans attacked the site near Miranshah after acting on information <e1INV>supplied by the Pakistani authorities. <DS>"<e1NRSAp>Pakistani intelligence informed the British of the presence of this man in the tribal areas. So that's how they unearthed the plot," <NRS>the senior official said.

<DS>"<e1NRSA>The British tipped off the Americans and they launched the attack. So <e1NI-h>they owe us some gratitude for this at least," <NRS>he added. <NRS>The senior official said <IS><e1NRT>he believed <e1IT>the Americans acted in this case, as in other operations involving unmanned drones, <e2NRSA-h>without first consulting their Nato allies.

S8/Appraisal B1 (evaluates drone attacks)

<N>Despite their apparent collaboration in the case of Jabbar, <NRS> he said: <DS>"<e1NRT>I don't think <e1IT><e2NRTAp-i>the British support these drone attacks." <NRS>British officials have made clear <IS>that any attack being planned by Jabbar was not imminent when he was killed.

S9/Contextualization D1 (subsequent events-terror alerts) (Cause and effect: Consequence)

<NRSA-sq>In what appeared yesterday to be a "tit for tat" alert, <NRS>the French government warned its citizens <IS-q>that it was "very likely" public transport and tourist sites in the UK would be hit and that they should be "extremely vigilant".

S10/Contextualization D2 (Cause and effect: Consequence)

<NRSAp-q>On Sunday the British Foreign Office in Britain raised its terror alert level from "general" to "high" for travellers to France and Germany. <FIS-q//N-q//N-sq> However, the official British terror threat

level remained at "severe" meaning an attack was "highly likely". <N> This is the second highest level. <N-sq>"Critical" – suggesting an attack may be imminent – is the highest.

G22 (Rice, Xan, p. 6)

Headline

<N-q//N-sq>'Ethiopia's Mandela' freed five years after <NRSAp>disputed elections

Headline

<NRSA//N>Crowds greet opposition leader jailed for treason

Headline

<NRSAp-q>Regime claims ex-judge pardoned <e1NI-i>after 'remorse'

Lead

<N>Ethiopia's best-known opposition leader was released yesterday after spending almost five years in jail in what <NRT>many consider <IT-i>to be a politically-motivated case.

S1/Elaboration A1 (BM released on pardon) + Elaboration B1 (life sentence)

<N>Birtukan Mideksa, 36, a former judge, was driven in a police van from Kaliti prison to her home in a modest suburb of Addis Ababa shortly before noon. <FIS>She had been serving a life sentence for treason related to <e1NV>the 2005 election dispute, but was released after <e1NRWAp>requesting <e2NRSA-h>a pardon, <NRS>the government said.

S2/Elaboration C1 (imprisonment considered politically motivated)

<N>During her imprisonment, she became a symbol of the government's democratic regression and its clampdown on human rights. <NRSAp-q>Amnesty International declared her a "prisoner of conscience".

S3/Elaboration D1 (supporters greet BM) + Appraisal A1

<N>Earlier, hundreds of supporters lined a red carpet laid from the main road to her home, clutching candles and flowers. Many danced and <NRSAp-q>chanted "Birtukan Mandela".

<DS>"<e1NI>I am so pleased to have been released from that horrible place and to be back with my mother and daughter and supporters," <NRS>she said.

S4/Appraisal B1 (evaluates the release)

<NRS>Her mother, Almaz Gebregziabher, 75, who has looked after Birtukan's six-year-old daughter since 2005, said: <DS>"Thanks to all the supporters, and to God."

S5/Contextualization A1 (context of political events: elections)

<NRSAp>Ethiopia's prime minister, Meles Zenawi, refused <e1NRS>calls <e1IS>to release Birtukan before the May election, <N>in which the ruling party and its allies officially won 99.6% of parliamentary seats. <NRT>The decision <IT-i>to free her now follows <NRSA>his swearing in earlier this week, <N>and <NRTAp-i//N>can be seen as a placatory gesture to local opponents and western allies.

S6/Elaboration B2 (Appraisal) + Balance A1

<NV>Speaking outside her home, <NRSAp>Birtukan talked of the difficulties of being separated from her family and cut off from news of the outside world, especially in solitary confinement.

<NRSAp>Asked about her future in politics, <NRS>she said. <DS>"Oh, this is not the time <e1NRSAp-h> [to discuss it]."

S7/Elaboration B3

<N>Birtukan became a federal judge in her 20s but abandoned her legal career to join the opposition before the 2005 elections. Despite significant gains in the poll, <NRSAp>the opposition leaders accused the government of fraud. <N>Almost 200 people died in street protests that followed.

#<N>Birtukan and most of the opposition leaders were arrested and <NRSAp>charged with trying to overthrow the government. <NRSA>They were pardoned after two years in jail, <NV>following lengthy negotiations.

#<N>While some of the leaders went into exile, Birtukan was elected chair of the Unity for Democracy and Justice (UDJ) party, the biggest opposition group. In December 2008 she was rearrested for <NRSAp>disputing <e1NV>the official version of her release <N>and <NRSA>her life sentence was reinstated.

S8/Elaboration A2

<NRS>Ethiopia's justice ministry said on Tuesday<IS> that <e1NRWAp>she had apologised for<e2NRS> denying<e2IS><e3NRSA>being granted a pardon in 2007.

<DS>"<e1NI>*I express my deep regret for deceiving the Ethiopian people and government by <e1NRSAp>denying my release <e2NRSA>on pardon,*" <NRS>the ministry quoted her <e1NRWA>as saying.

<FDS>"**In her remorseful petition, <e1NRW>Birtukan Mideksa implored the prime minister <e1IW><e2NRSA-h>to grant her a second pardon for her to be able to see her ageing mother and child.**"

S9/Elaboration A3 + Balance B1

<NRS>Birtukan confirmed <IS><e1NRWAp>she had requested <e2NRSA-h>a pardon, <N>but <NRSAp-h>did not elaborate on the conditions.

G23 (Rice, Xan, p. 6)

Headline

<N>Congolese militia leader arrested over mass rape of 300 villagers

Lead

<N>A rebel commander <NRSAp>accused of helping to lead an attack in which more than 300 villagers were raped over four days in the Democratic Republic of the Congo <N>has been given up for arrest by his superiors.

S1/Elaboration A1 (the accused commander given up for arrest)

<N>Lieutenant Colonel Mayele, a commander of the Mai Mai "Cheka" militia group, one of the three armed movements involved in coordinated mass rape, was handed over yesterday to UN peacekeepers and the Congolese army in Walikale, eastern Congo. He is being held in Goma, where the Congolese military has opened a case against him.

S2/Elaboration A2

<NRS>Didier Bitaki, a spokesman for Congo's various Mai Mai militias, <NRS>which claim <IS>to defend local populations from outside rebels, said <IS>Mayele had been detained by his superior, Commander Cheka, over <e1NRS>allegations <e1IS>he was involved in encouraging the sexual violence.

<DS>"**We gave Mayele to the UN so that he can be investigated by the international criminal court for his actions against the local population,**" <NRS>Bitaki said.

S3/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (explanation of the extent of attack)

<N>The extent of the rapes carried out by militiamen between 30 July and 2 August highlighted the ineffectiveness of the Congolese army and the UN force, <NRTAp-i//N> known as Monusco, <N>which is the world's largest peacekeeping mission.

S4/Elaboration B1 (details of the incident)

<N>Operating in concert, about 200 militiamen allied to Mai Mai "Cheka", the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) and a third, smaller, armed group, took over 13 villages in the Kibua-Mpofi area of Walikale.

<N>Militiamen attacked the villages or waited in the surrounding forests for those who fled - while their comrades guarded a hillside position that offers the only mobile network coverage in the area, to prevent the alarm being raised. <FIS//IS//N>At least 303 people were raped - 235 women, 52 girls, 13 men and three boys - <NRS//N>according to a preliminary UN investigation.

S5/Cause and effect: Consequence A2

<N>Although a Monusco contingent was based 20 miles from where the rapes took place, <NRSAp>the atrocities were not made public until three weeks later. <NRS>The UN said <IS-q>the failure by Congo's security forces to stop the attack was "**compounded by subsequent failings**" by Monusco forces, which lacked training and adequate communication systems.

G24 (Black, Ian, p. 8)

Headline

<NRS>Pressure on Beirut <IS>to halt Ahmadinejad visit to Israeli border

Headline

<NRSAp-h//N>Hezbollah to welcome Iranian leader as hero

Headline

<NRS>US, France and UN urge Lebanon <IS><e1NRSAp-h//N>to cancel trip

Lead

<NRS//N>Lebanon looks set to allow the Iranian president, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, <IS-h//N> to make a highly controversial visit to its border with Israel next week.

S1/Elaboration A1 (foreign efforts to stop the trip to Israeli border)

<NRS>The US has been leading diplomatic efforts to persuade the Beirut government <IS>that Ahmadinejad's presence in strongholds of the Shia movement Hezbollah in south Lebanon will pose a security risk that could provoke serious violence. <FIS//IS>But the signs are that the trip will go ahead, <NRS>diplomats said yesterday.

S2/Elaboration B1 (details of the trip)

<NRS//NRW>According to some reports <FIS//FIW//IS//IW>Ahmadinejad will symbolically throw stones across the border fence into Israel, <NRSAp>which he regularly attacks as an illegitimate entity, <N>as well as <NRSAp>questioning the truth of the Nazi Holocaust. <NI-i>Israel is also concerned by Iran's nuclear energy programme, <NRS> which it claims<IS> *<e1NRT> is intended <e1IT-i>to produce nuclear weapons which would challenge <NRSAp-h>its own undeclared atomic arsenal.*

S3/Elaboration B2

<NRSAp//NRWAp>The reported two-day itinerary for Ahmadinejad's first state visit to Lebanon includes Qana, where he is to lay a wreath on the graves of Lebanese people killed by Israeli forces. <N>Another likely stop is Bint Jbeil, the scene of heavy fighting between Hezbollah and Israel in the 2006 war.

S4/Elaboration C1 (Ahmadinejad welcomed in Lebanon)

<NRWAp>Posters welcoming Ahmadinejad in Arabic and Persian have already appeared in the area <N>amid <NRS//NRW>reports <IS//IW>that the Iranian leader, with a business delegation in tow, will bring investment, financing for oil exploration and *<e1NRS>a controversial offer <e1IS-h>to sell weapons to the Lebanese army.*

S5/Elaboration C2 + Appraisal A1 (evaluates the visit and efforts to stop it)

<NRS>Iranian embassy officials in Beirut have refused <IS>*<e1NRSAp-h>to confirm details of the southern leg of the trip,* <N>but <NRS>Hezbollah is said <IS>to be massing supporters *<e1NRSAp-h//N>to welcome Ahmadinejad as a hero of the resistance.* <NRS> Hezbollah, <NRSAp//N>which is supported by Iran, has warned <IS>that*<e1NRSAp-h//e1NRSAp> the US and Israel have no right to oppose the visit,* <NRSAp-q>which its TV channel al-Manar hailed on Wednesday as **"a non-conventional bomb in the face of enemies wherever they are"**.

S6/Appraisal B1 (evaluates foreign efforts to interfere)

<NRSAp>Representations have been made to the Beirut government by the US, France and the UN. <NRT>Britain believes <IT-i>*<e1NRS>a direct appeal <e1IS-h><e2NRSAp-h//N>to cancel the visit to the border would be counterproductive* as*<e1NRTAp-hi> it could be seen as infringing Lebanese sovereignty.* <N>But<NRSAp> it and other western governments have urged the exercise of caution in a highly volatile area.

S7/Elaboration A2

<NRSAp>Hillary Clinton, the US secretary of state, raised the issue with the Lebanese president, Michel Suleiman, at the UN in New York last week. <NRS>US officials also stress <IS>that Iran is undermining Lebanon's sovereignty by backing Hezbollah. <NRS>The Shia organisation has refused<IS> to yield its largely-Iranian supplied weaponry to the Lebanese armed forces<N> and<NRWAp> is listed by the US as a terrorist organisation.

S8/Elaboration A3

<NRS>Israel is urging<IS> that *<e1NRSAp-h//N>the visit should be cancelled* as it will undermine regional stability as well as strengthen the axis between Iran, Syria and Hezbollah.

S9/Elaboration B3

<NRW>The well-informed Beirut daily an-Nahar reported <IW>that Ahmadinejad's visit would go ahead despite *<e1NRSA>objections.* <N>But<NRS> observers in Beirut said <IS>one possibility was that he would only visit Iranian-financed reconstruction projects and not go right up to the Israeli border for the stone throwing - on obvious security grounds. <NRS>Iran's foreign minister, Manouchehr Mottaki, insisted on Tuesday <IS>that it was natural for the president to visit such projects.

S10/Appraisal C1

<NRSAp>Supporters of Hariri's March 14 group have attacked the visit as an attempt to underline Iran's ability to disrupt regional peace efforts. <NI-i>Hariri's bloc is also concerned about Hezbollah manoeuvring around the tribunal investigating the 2005 murder of his father Rafiq.

S11/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (Israel prepares for the trip)/Wrap-up

<NRS>Israeli officials say <IS><e1NRT//e1NI>they fear<e1IT//e1NI> the visit will go ahead <N>and are ramping up border security following an armed clash in August that left five dead. <NRS//NRW>Aluf Benn, <NI-i>a respected liberal columnist with the Haaretz newspaper, has suggested<IS//IW> that Ahmadinejad be abducted and tried in Israel for incitement to genocide and <e1NRSAP>Holocaust denial.

G25 (Black, Ian, p. 8)

Headline

<N>UK diplomats survive Yemen rocket attack

Lead

<NRSAP>Al-Qaida was blamed for an attack on British diplomats in Yemeni capital Sana'a yesterday, <NI-i>reinforcing concerns about jihadi terrorism in the impoverished Arabian peninsula country.

S1/Elaboration A1 (attack on British diplomats)

<NRS>The Foreign Office said<IS>that one of five embassy personnel, including the deputy ambassador, was slightly injured. <FIS//N>Two bystanders were wounded by shrapnel from a rocket-propelled grenade and two people were seen fleeing the scene.

S2/Contextualization A1 (previous attacks on British diplomats)

<N>It was the second attack on British officials in Yemen this year. In April a suicide bomber killed himself and injured three bystanders in an attack on a car carrying the UK ambassador, Tim Torlot.

S3/Contextualization B1 (international efforts to help the country)

<N>Britain is playing a leading role in international efforts to stop the Arab world's poorest country collapsing into a Somali-type failed state by boosting development and promoting economic reform.

S4/Elaboration B1 (jihadi terrorism in the area)

<N>Earlier this week the Yemeni authorities boosted security around embassies in Sana'a on receipt of <NV>information about an attack planned by al-Qaida. <NRSAP>Intelligence agencies point to resilience in Yemen of al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (Aqap), one of the most active branches of Osama bin Laden's organisation outside its hard core in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

S5/Contextualization C1 (investigation follows the attack)

<NRSAP-q>Abu Baakr al-Qirbi, Yemen's foreign minister, promised a "**vigorous**" investigation into the attack. <NRSA>Torlot heard similar assurances from President Ali Abdullah Salih, <N>who he was seeing for a farewell meeting as he is about to leave his Sana'a posting.

S6/Elaboration B2

<N-sq>Security experts have been monitoring Aqap closely since last Christmas Day's attempt by the Nigerian "underpants bomber", Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, to blow up a passenger plane flying to Chicago from the Netherlands. <N>The US is seeking to hunt down a Yemeni-American preacher, Anwaral-Awlaqi, <NRT>who is believed <IT-i>to be hiding in a remote tribal area.

S7/Contextualization B2

<NRS>Yemen insists <IS>it is waging a determined campaign against Aqap, <N> while the US has earmarked \$150 (£95m) in military assistance to help with training, equipment and intelligence. <NRS>The Pentagon is now considering <IS>boosting aid to \$1.2bn.

S8/Elaboration B3

<NRS>The group claimed this week <IS>that it had tried but failed to shoot down the plane of Saudi Arabia's deputy interior minister at Sana'a airport late last year.

S9/Elaboration B4

<N>In a separate incident yesterday, a security guard opened fire inside the compound of Austrian oil and gas group OMV, killing a French man. Government security forces disarmed the attacker.

G26 (Jha, Alok, p. 8)

Headline

<N>Nobel chemistry prize for carbon atom chains

Lead

<N>The 2010 Nobel prize for chemistry has been awarded to three scientists who developed an efficient way to create chains of carbon atoms, a critical tool for the synthesis of complex molecules such as drugs and coatings for electronic components.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Nobel prize for discovery of the way to link carbon atoms)

<N>Richard Heck of the University of Delaware, Ei-ichi Negishi of Purdue University, and Akira Suzuki of Hokkaido University in Japan came up with efficient ways to link carbon atoms together. The 10 million Swedish kronor (£1m) prize will be shared equally between the three Nobel laureates.

S2/Elaboration A2

<NRT>Understanding <IT-i>how to synthesise chains of carbon atoms <N>has given scientists skeletons upon which to build molecules with specific functions or properties.

S3/Elaboration A3

<N>Building the carbon skeletons, however, is not easy. Carbon atoms are stable and do not react easily with each other. Yesterday's Nobel winners found ways of using palladium to catalyse reactions between carbon atoms without producing lots of <NI-i>unwanted byproducts.

S4/Appraisal A1/Wrap-up

<NRS>Negishi said <IS>he was asleep when he got <eINV>the phone call from the Nobel committee. <FDS> **"It was around 5am here and I went to bed last night well past midnight. <eINI> I was extremely happy to receive <eINV>the call."**

<NRS>He added: <DS>"<eINRS>I have been telling people<eIIS> that my goal is halfway over. <eINI>I would like to keep on working for at least several more years. <eINI> I would like to use the prize money to further propel my research."

G27 (Campbell, Denis, p. 10)

Headline

<N>Alzheimer's patients to get access to key drugs via NHS

Headline

<N>Government U-turn makes medication more available

Headline

<N-q//N-sq>Effects help to 'lift the fog' and delay onset of disease

Lead

<N>Tens of thousands of people with Alzheimer's will be provided with drugs by the NHS that may delay the onset of the disease after the government's health rationing body performed U-turn. After a three-year campaign by doctors, patients, families and the Alzheimer's Society, <NRW >the National Institute of Health and Clinical Excellence (Nice) has agreed <IW >to make much more widely available the only drugs that can tackle the condition.

S1/Appraisal A1

<DS>"**This is a momentous day for people with Alzheimer's disease and their carers,**" <NRS>said Ruth Sunderland, the society's interim chief executive.

##CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S2-3)

S2/Elaboration A1 (positive effects of the drugs)

<N>The medications – Aricept, Exelon and Reminyl- which cost £2.80 a day per patient, can help patients retain their mental faculties longer. <NRS>Sufferers who use them say <IS-q>they act like **"a fog lifting"** and help them <eINRTAp>remember things such as their grandchildren's names, how to make a cup of tea and their home address.

~ ~ ~

S3/Elaboration A2

<N>Not all patients benefit from the drugs, but they have been shown to help some patients to varying degrees. <DS>"**These drugs can help people have a better quality of life at all stages of the condition. While they don't work for everyone, small but important benefits can enable many people <eINI-h>to recognize their loved ones for longer, play with their grandchildren or make vital plans for the future"**, <NRS>said Sunderland.

S4/Elaboration B1 (change in Nice's policy makes medication more available)

<NRT>Nice has decided <IT-i><eINRW>to recommend <eIIW-h>that <e2NRSAp-h>the three drugs can be prescribed to patients who have the mild form of the disease. <N>The government's health advisers had controversially restricted them in 2007 to only patients with moderate stage

Alzheimer's. <NRT>That decision, <NRSAp>*which was challenged in the high court*, meant <IT-i>that people who were mildly affected by Alzheimer's had to wait until they became eligible to receive the drugs.

S5/Elaboration B2

<NRW>Nice experts have also ruled <IW>that a fourth drug, Ebixa, should be made available for severe forms of the disease and some patients with moderate Alzheimer's. <N>The body's revised stance on the drugs will apply across England and Wales. Patients should be able to start accessing them from next spring, but <NRW>they are being advised<IW><eINV-h> *to start talking to their GP now in preparation*. <N>There are some 465,000 people in the UK with Alzheimer's, and 62,000 are diagnosed every year. Numbers are set to rise dramatically due to the UK's ageing population.

S6/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (Appraisal)

<NRWAp>Nice reveals its fresh thinking on the drugs through updated guidance which is currently in draft form, <N>but<NRT> is expected <IT-i><eINRSA-h> *to gain final approval from its appraisal committee in November*. <DS>"**If this guidance is issued [in final form], doctors will no longer have to watch people deteriorate without being able to treat them,**" <NRS> said Professor Clive Ballard, the Alzheimer's Society's director of research. <FIS//N><eINRTA-i//NRTA-i>*The decision would incentivise doctors to diagnose earlier and patients visit their GP if <eINI-h//NI-h>they had concerns about their memory.*

##CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S7)

S7/Appraisal B1 (evaluates the decision and the drugs)

<DS>"**Marvellous news- commonsense prevails,**" <NRS>said Gordon Wilcock, professor of clinical geratology at Oxford University. <FIS//IS>The wider availability of the three drugs should rectify only patients who can afford <eINRSA-h>*a private prescription* being able to access them, <NRS>he added. ~ ~ ~ <DS>"**These are not wonder drugs but they have proven, albeit modest, symptomatic value and <eINRSAp-h//N>we should be able to offer them to all patients who may benefit,**" <NRS>said Nick Fox, a professor of neurology at University College London.

S8/Cause and effect: Consequence B1 (explains the reasons for the decision)

<NRS>Nice chief executive Sir Andrew Dillon said <IS-q>Nice felt able <eINRTA-i>*to change its stance because<eINI-i> its "increased confidence in the benefits and costs associated with the use of the three drugs for treating mild and moderate stages of the disease has enabled us <eINRWAp>to make a positive recommendation for their use in mild disease"*. <FIS//N>New evidence about the drugs' benefit in helping delay the time at which some patients have to enter care homes was a key factor in <eINRTA-i//NRTA-i>*that equation*.

S9/Elaboration A3/Wrap-up (concrete individual)

<NRS>Chris Hill, a retired geography teacher in March, Cambridgeshire, said <IS>his 60-year-old wife Angela, an ex-primary school teacher, had experienced a significant improvement in her mental faculties for months after taking Aricept. <DS>"**<eINRTA-i>Nice's decision will delay the advance of the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease. Aricept doesn't prolong life but it masks the symptoms, so that more of the person's personality is retained. They are more of the person that they were for longer, and for a relative or a carer - a wife, husband, son or daughter - that's massive, because <eINI-h>Alzheimer's pulls on your heartstrings, because you witness the decline of your loved one,**" <NRS>said Hill, whose wife's condition is now so severe that she has been in a care home since the summer.

G28 (Ramesh, Randeep, p. 11)

Headline

<NRSAp-q>NHS hospitals warned of 'race to the bottom'

Headline

<FIW//IW>Coalition plans put quality of care at risk – <NRW>document

Headline

<N-q>Hospitals 'would undercut each other to get patients'

Lead

<FIW//IW><eINRSAp>*The government is considering plans that would allow hospitals to undercut each other to attract NHS patients,* <NRW>an internal Department of Health document reveals.

S1/Elaboration A1 (race to the bottom due to price competition and lower quality)

<NRS//NRW>Unions and the health industry warned last night <IS-q//IW-q>that the reforms would lead to a **"race to the bottom"** that could open the door for patients to pay for care.

S2/Elaboration A2

<N>In the document, obtained by the trade weekly Health Service Journal, <NRW>officials ask<IW-q> how, under the coalition's white paper plans, the NHS would **"manage [the] risk of price competition driving down quality"**.

S3/Contextualization A1 (previous proposals)

<N>In July<NRS> the coalition proposed<IS> that GPs be forced to band together into consortiums to use £70bn of taxpayers' money to buy services from hospitals for patients.

S4/Elaboration A3 (hospitals compete for patients)

<NRW>The document makes clear, the first time, <IW>that hospitals would be competing to treat the sick on the basis of cost.

<N>At present in the NHS, hospitals charge the same uniform price to health trusts which purchase care for patients. <N-q//N-sq>Under the new plans this **"tariff"** would become a maximum price against which discounts could become available.

S5/Contextualization B1 (previous reactions to changes/pricing in healthcare)

<NRSAp>Such pro-market moves have been floated before <N>but <NRSAp-q//NRSAp-sq>whenever **"NHS pricing"** has been raised <N>it has proved controversial.

<NRW>The NHS Confederation, the industry body representing 95% of the health service, warned last year <IW-q>that **"price competition ... does not fit with patient choice"**. <NRW>It went on: <DW-sq>**"The risk is that hospitals can exploit this to obtain increases in prices - particularly when they have a monopoly. It can also lead to `a race to the bottom' which reduces price and quality."**

S6/Balance A1

<NRS>Trade unions said <ISa><e1NV-h//e1NW-h>officials have been coy about whether hospitals would compete - <ISb//N><e1NRT//NRT>afraid <e1IT-i//IT-i>that such <e2NRSA-h//e1NRSA-h//e2NRWA-h//e1NRWA-h>an admission would<e2NI-hi//e1NI-hi> repel the public.

S7/Elaboration A4

<NRS>Karen Jennings, Unison's head of health policy, said <IS><e1NRSA//N>civil servants had repeatedly batted away <e1NRSAp-q>questions over whether changes would bring about **"price competition"** in the NHS, which could see hospitals compromising service quality to compete on cost. <DS><e1NRT>**Our view is <e1IT-i>that this will drive down quality and restrict access,"** <NRS>said Jennings. <FDS>**"Bigger hospitals will be able to offer cheaper operations and this will mean smaller ones will just stop certain treatments. This will mean patients won't be able to go local to great treatment. <e1NI//N>It's very concerning."**

S8/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (hospitals closed as a result of plans)

<NRW>The internal briefing, presented to senior Whitehall staff by the health department's managing director of provider development, Ian Dalton, confirms <IW>that hospitals that run out of money will see services closed under <e1NRWAp-q>the proposed **"special administration regime"**. <N>At present hospitals that end up in the red are bailed out.

<NRW>The document states <IW-q>that **"services maybe closed"**, the **"board/management [is] likely to be dismissed"**, and organisations **"may be dissolved and/or services transferred"**.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S9-10)

S9/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (undermines threat of low quality under coalition plans in white paper)

<NRS>The health department said: <DS>**"<e1NRSAp>We are currently consulting on range of <e2NRWA>proposals set out in the white paper that will free the NHS from central control and will improve health outcomes for all patients."**

x x x

S10/Elaboration A5

<NRS>Labour said <IS>the moves would lead to the fragmentation of the NHS. <NRS>The shadow health secretary, Andy Burnham, said. <DS>**"A national tariff is part of the glue that binds the NHS together, meaning one part cannot destabilise another. Allowing the NHS to compete on price opens the door for a race to the bottom on quality."**

##

G29 (Vasagar, Jeevan, p. 14)

Headline

<N>Fewer than half of free schools to open on time

Lead

<FIW//IW>Fewer than half of <e1NRSAp>the first wave of free schools announced by the government last month are likely to open in time for pupils to start next September, <NRW>according to a leaked civil service assessment.

S1/Elaboration A1 (schools will not open in time)

<NRW>The analysis says <IW-q>"a minority" of <e1NRWAp>the 16 proposed schools are likely to be in a position <e1NRWA-h>to appoint a headteacher by the deadline of December 2010, while a number of the groups are unlikely to have a school site "whether temporary or permanent" by mid-August next year.

S2/Elaboration A2

<FIW-q//IW-q>The groups <e1NRW>proposing<e1IW> to set up free schools have to come up with business plans by mid-December and several are "unlikely to be ready to submit" by this date, <NRW>the assessment leaked to the Financial Times warns.

S3/Elaboration B1 (schools approved last month)

<NRSAP>Last month the education secretary, Michael Gove, approved 16 projects, <N>provided they deliver satisfactory plans.

S4/Elaboration B2

<N>Free schools are state funded, but independent of local authorities. <NRT> The government believes <IT-i>they will deliver higher standards by having curriculum flexibility, being able to teach longer hours, and freedom <e1NRSAP-h//N>to offer teachers better pay. <N>The groups <NRSAP>announced in September <N>include the West London Free School, which plans to have compulsory Latin for pupils aged 11 to 14. <N>Seven of the 16 have faith affiliations; they include a Sikh school in Birmingham and a Hindu school in Leicester.

S5/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (fewer than half of 16/first wave of schools to open undermined) + Contextualization A1 (government's efforts at solution)/Wrap-up

<NV>In his speech to the Tory party conference yesterday, <NRS>Gove said <IS-q>that of over 100 applications "Sixteen are already on course to open and more are poised to follow.

<NRS>A source close to Gove said <IS-q><e1NI-i>the government was aware of the challenges and was "working to fix them".

G30 (Frost, Vicky, p. 16)

Headline

<NRSAP>Channel 4 defends its kidnap drama fiction about Prince Harry

Lead

<NI-i>It has never been scared of airing controversial programmes about the royal family – <N> and later this month Channel 4 will broadcast its latest, a dramatised documentary about the hypothetical kidnapping of Prince Harry while on military duty in Afghanistan.

S1/Elaboration A1 (programme featuring kidnap of Prince Harry)

<N> In the 70-minute programme to be shown on 21 October, Harry, played by Sebastian Reid, is kidnapped after the Apache helicopter he is flying crashes, and is then taken to Pakistan. <NI-hi>When a British-born fighter recognises him, <N>he is forced to appear in a video for the Taliban <NRS>demanding <IS-h>troops leave Afghanistan.

<N>Harry is shown appearing on a Taliban video <NRS>saying: <DS-h>"My name is Captain Harry Wales. I'm being fed, I'm comfortable and I'm being looked after very well. The price of my release is that coalition troops must leave Afghanistan, starting immediately. If that does not happen, I will never return home and you will never find my body."

S2/Elaboration B1 (Channel 4 defends the kidnap drama)

<NRSAP>Hamish Mykura, Channel 4's head of documentaries, justified the subject matter <N>by<NRS> saying <IS>it was clear that kidnapping in Afghanistan is on the increase and the prince would be a target were he to return. <FDS> "It's a very real and live issue and one that <e1NRT>we think<e1IT-i> is well worth exploring."

###CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S3)

S3/Contextualization A1 (Appraisal) + Elaboration B2

<N>But while the programme also includes <NV>extensive interviews with former intelligence officers, military commanders, negotiators, as well as those who had previously been held hostage - including Guardian journalist Shoaib Sharifi and Jere Van Dyk, the CBS journalist who was held hostage for 45 days in 2008 - <N>Channel 4's approach is likely <NRSA-h>to raise questions. <N>The programme's focus on Prince Harry will prompt <NRSAp-h>accusations of sensationalism. x x x <N>But <NRS>the broadcaster says<IS> it has acted responsibly and was careful not to show anything on screen that <eINRT>experts did not believe <eIIT-i>could happen.

S4/Elaboration B3

<NRS>It also says <IS>it is correct to <eINRT>question <eIIT-h>whether Britain should allow high-value targets to be on the front line. <DS>"**If you're going to analyse that it's probably a story best told by looking at the number one target in this situation. And Prince Harry is the number one target,**" <NRS>Mykura said.

S5/Balance A1 (no reaction of the royal family) (Appraisal)

<NRS>According to Channel 4, <FIS//IS><eINRSAp>the royal family had been informed about the programme, but <eINNV-h>had not made any response. <NRS> Yesterday a spokesman for Clarence House said: <DS>"**<eINRSAp-h>We're not going to comment on this work of fiction.**"

S6/Contextualization B1 (Prince Harry's service in the army)

<N>Prince Harry served in Afghanistan's Helmand province as a forward air controller for 10 weeks from December 2007. <NRT>Due to worries <IT-i>that he could become a Taliban target, <NRSAp-h> his presence in the country was kept secret with a news blackout <NRSAp>agreed between the UK media and the Ministry of Defence.

<NW>The blackout was broken <N>when news aggregator the Drudge Report ran a story about his deployment, and Prince Harry was flown home. Earlier this year, <NRS//NRW>it was reported <IS//IW>that <eINI-i>the prince wanted to return to Afghanistan to fly the Lynx attack helicopter.

S7/Elaboration B4

<NRS>Channel 4 said <IS-q><eINRS>it had discussed <eIIS>whether *The Taking of Prince Harry*<e2NRTA-h>would "**simply put ideas into people's heads**", but <eINRT>decided <eIIT>that there were already websites <e2NRW>calling for him<e2IW> to be made a target.

<DS>"**It's clearly not <eINRTA>an idea that would be new to the Taliban or al-Qaida or to their supporters,**" <NRS>Mykura said.

S8/Contextualization A2 (questions will follow) (Appraisal)/Wrap-up

<NRSApa-h>There will likely be questions, <N>however, <NRSApb-h>about why<eINRT> it was felt necessary <eIIT-i>to make the programme as a dramatised documentary - with heightened scripted sections between <e2NV>interviews with experts - rather than a more traditional documentary.

G31 (Page, Benedicte, p. 16)

Headline

<N>Heaney poems scoop prize

Lead

<N>Seamus Heaney last night won Britain's most valuable poetry prize - for a volume of verse inspired by his experiences after a stroke. The £10,000 Forward award for best collection went to his Human Chain poems, his first since his stroke in 2006.

S1/Appraisal A1 (Cause and effect: Consequence: reasons for award)

<NRS>Ruth Padel, chair of the judges, said <ISa-q>the work, <N?>published by Faber & Faber, <ISb-q>was informed by being "**on the brink**", <N>and <NRSAp-q>called it "**a collection of painful, honest, and delicately weighted poems**", and "**a wonderful and humane achievement**".

S2/Elaboration A1 (stroke in 2006)

<FISa-q//ISa-q>Heaney, 71, suffered the stroke in 2006 in County Donegal in an episode that, <NRS>he has said, <FISb-q//ISb-q>left him "**babyish**".

S3/Elaboration B1 (a poem inspired by stroke)

<FISa//ISa//N>One of the poems in his 12th collection, Chanson d'Aventure, is set during an ambulance journey on the way to hospital in which, <NRS>he said, <FISb//ISb>he was crying for his father.

S4/Contextualization A1 (Heaney's previous nominations)

<N>Heaney's victory comes 44 years after his first collection, *Death of a Naturalist*, was published. He has never won the Forward prize despite<NRWAp> twice being shortlisted - in 1996 for *The Spirit Level*, and in 2006 for *District and Circle*.

S5/Contextualization B1 (Heaney not present at the ceremony)

<N>The poet missed last night's ceremony at Somerset House, London, as he is out of the country.

S6/Appraisal B1 (evaluates the prize)

<NRS>He said: <DS>"The quality of the other books on the shortlist, <eINI>*my respect for the judges, and the distinction of previous winners have made this prize a prominent and <eINI-i>highly regarded contribution to the life of poetry in this country; it is one of the most enhancing rewards which the art and the individual artist can be granted.*"

S7/ Contextualization C1 (other contestants)

<N>Other winners were Hilary Menos, who took the £5,000 Felix Dennis prize for best first collection, and Julia Copes, who won best single poem.

G32 (Dodd, Vikram, p. 16)

Headline

<NRSAp>Need for secrecy challenged <N>at Rodney case inquiry into police shooting

Lead

<FIS//IS>The police and government's five-year attempt<e1NRSAp-h/N> to keep secret evidence relating to a man shot dead by police is wrong, <NRS>an inquiry yesterday heard.

S1/Elaboration A1 (the details of the shooting)

<N>A police officer shot Azelle Rodney six times from point blank range in a street in Edgware, north London, in April 2005.

S2/Elaboration B1 (police and government try to keep evidence secret)

<N>Since then <NRS>police and the government have said <IS><e1NRSAp-h/N>the information that led officers to follow Rodney, and for one to shoot him, had to be kept secret. <NRT>It is believed <IT-i>to have come from electronic intercepts.

S3/Contextualization A1 (family's lawful right to independent inquiry)

<N>The dead man's family fought plans for an inquest into the death to be held in which <NRSAp-h/N>secret evidence would be withheld from them and their lawyers. <N>Consequently, there has been no inquest and <NRS>the family said <IS>their right under article two of the European Convention on Human Rights to an independent inquiry into the state killing of their loved one could not be met.

S4/Elaboration C1 (the inquiry challenges the need for secrecy)

<N>Yesterday an inquiry into the death began in London, chaired by a former high court judge, Sir Christopher Holland.

<NRSAp>Counsel to the inquiry, Ashley Underwood QC, rejected the government's central premise that <e1NRSAp-h/N>the crucial evidence covering why police opened fire would have to be kept secret from the family of the deceased, their legal team and the public. <DS>"<e1NRS>It will be my submission throughout<e1IS-h>that it will be entirely possible <e2NRSAp-h>to hear this matter sufficiently in public with sufficient engagement of the family so as to discharge the state's article two obligations by way of this inquiry," <NRS>he said.

S5/ Elaboration B2

<NRT>The Guardian understands <IT>the evidence relates to intercepted communications, such as phone intercepts.

<NRT>The government and police believed <IT-i>the laws covering this, contained in the Regulation of Investigatory Powers act (Ripa), meant <e1NRSAp-h/N>it could not be disclosed to an inquest or inquiry.

S6/Elaboration C2

<NRT>Holland will now decide <IT-h>whether <e1NRS>to rule <e1IS-h><e2NRSAp-h/N>that the evidence can be revealed, <N>and if <NRSAp-h>he does so, <NRT>it is expected <IT-i><e1NRTAp-hi>the government will consider a legal challenge.

S7/Elaboration B3

<N-sq>The Rodney case was one reason the last government tried to change the law to allow "secret" inquests to be held. <N>The attempt eventually failed. <NRT>The police belief <IT-i>that Ripa

meant they could not share material from intercepts with unauthorised persons<N> also meant that<NRS>officers were told by their bosses <IS><e1NRSA-h>to give incomplete statements to an investigation into the death conducted by the Independent Police Complaints Commission. <NRT>The officers are expected<IT-i><e2NRSA-h> to give complete statements, over five years after the shooting, before the inquiry resumes next year.

S8/Elaboration A2

<N>Rodney, from Hounslow, west London, was in a silver Golf car outside the Railway Tavern in Burnt Oak in April 2005 when he was confronted and shot by armed police. Weapons were later found in the car.

S9/Cause and effect: Concession A1 (violated expectation: punishment/trial expected)

<NRS>The Crown Prosecution Service later decided <IS>that <e1NRSA-h>no officer should face criminal charges.

G33 (Lewis, Paul, p. 16)

Headline

<N>Two held in bribery investigation

Lead

<N>The premises of British businessmen <NRTAp-i>suspected of involvement in an international conspiracy to pay bribes for securing contracts in developing countries <N>were raided yesterday by the Serious Fraud Office.

S1/Elaboration A1 (search warrants in Britain, two arrested)

<N>Two British businessmen were yesterday arrested as part of a series of globally coordinated raids and <NV>were last night being interviewed. <NRS>The SFO said <IS>search warrants were executed in London, Surrey, Hampshire, Thames Valley and Cumbria in connection with an investigation jointly mounted with Australian federal police.

S2/ Elaboration B1 (the focus of the warrants)

<N-q>SFO inquiries were focusing on "**employees and agents**" of Australian firm Securrency International, a company that specialises in the production of polymer banknotes and is half-owned by the Reserve Bank of Australia. <N>The UK warrants coincided with a series of raids in Spain and Australia. Two warrants were executed by Spanish authorities in relation to three British nationals. Six warrants were executed in Australia.

S3/Elaboration A2

<N>Eight residential and commercial properties in the UK were searched in an operation involving more than 80 SFO staff, supported by police from five forces.

S4/Elaboration B2

<NRS>Huge bribes are alleged <IS>to have been paid by Securrency or its agents to foreign officials, including politicians in Africa and Asia, between the 1990s and 2009.

G34 (Williams, Rachel, p. 17)

Headline

<N-q>Care home residents suffered '**severe neglect**'

Headline

<FIW//IW>Standards were appalling, <NRW>says commission report

Headline

<NRS>Alarm raised <N>after woman admitted to hospital

Lead

<FIW-q//IW-q>Five elderly care home residents who died within two weeks of each other had suffered "**severe neglect**", <NRW>an official inquiry concluded yesterday.

##CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S1-2)

S1/Elaboration A1 (standards appalling/residents neglected)

<N>After <NRW>a serious case review into the deaths last year found <IW-q>that Parkside House, in Northampton, "**simply could not manage**" its residents' physical and nutritional needs, ~ ~ ~ <NRWAp>the Care Quality Commission described the standard of care at the home as appalling.

~ ~ ~

S2/Elaboration A2

<NRS>The independent chairman of the Northamptonshire Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults Board (SOVA), Marie Seaton, said<IS-q> the elderly people, aged between 83 and 100, had died in circumstances that <e1NRT>"*none of us would wish our mothers or fathers, or sons or daughters, <e1IT-h> to die in*".

S3/Elaboration B1 (alarm raised, five residents die)

<NRW//N>The review also found <IW//N>there had been warning signs of a decline in standards. <N>But it was only when one woman was admitted to hospital with severe pressure sores, on 21 July last year, that <NRWA//NRSA>the alarm was raised. <NRSAp//NRWAp>She was described as unresponsive and dehydrated <N>and <NRT>her symptoms were considered by hospital staff<IT-i> to be consistent with severe neglect.

<N>She died the following day.

<N>Another resident died on the same day at Parkside, and on 24 July three more were moved out of the home. By 6 August all three had died.

S4/Elaboration A3

<NRW//N>The review found <IW//N>they had been suffering a lack of basic care. <NRWAp>Verdicts of natural causes were recorded in all five deaths, <N>but <NRW>the report concluded <IW-q>they died from causes <e1NRT>"*considered<e1IT>to be consistent with the effects of severe neglect*". <NRWAp-q>Health and social care staff who went into Parkside in July 2009 reported <e1NI>"*grave concerns*" <N>and the remaining residents were removed.

S5/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (repercussions for staff and owner)

<N>The home's registration was later cancelled by the CQC and yesterday <NRS//NRW>the watchdog said <IS//IW>seven members of staff and the owner of the home had been referred to the Nursing and Midwifery Council.

###CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S6-7)

S6/Elaboration A4

<FIW//IW//N>It been set up to look after people over 65 suffering from dementia and longstanding mental illness, but by July 2009 it was looking after residents who also had considerable physical and nutritional needs that it could not deal with, <NRW//N>the review found (sic).

~ ~ ~

S7/Elaboration A5

<DS>"*Although<e1NI> it is not possible for us to know for sure what was happening at Parkside House during this time, <e1NRW//N>the review has shown <e1IW//N>that there were warning signs that the management of Parkside was failing to deliver leadership required to ensure a clear focus on resident safety and wellbeing,*" <NRS>Seaton said.

S8/Contextualization A1

<NRS//NRW>No individual from an outside agency <IS//IW>was said to have failed in their duty.

S9/ Contextualization B1 (2 years earlier-not violated expectation)

<N>The home had been inspected by the CQC's predecessor, the Commission for Social Care Inspection (CSCI), in November 2008 and <NRWAp-q>rated "**adequate**" - <N>the second rating on a four-grade scale.

S10/Elaboration A6

<N>But<NRW//N>the review found <IW//N>standards declined after that. <NRW>Author Graham Sloper said: <DW>"**There were fairly clear signs from both the CQC and the Northamptonshire county council contract monitoring process that standards were slipping ... this decline was linked to a lack of leadership and management control at the home.**"

S11/Cause and effect: Concession A1 (violated expectation: awareness of grave situation)

<N>But <NRW>it said <IW><e1NRSA>*the 2008 inspection brought only three comments from families, all of which were positive.* <NRS//NRW> The CQC said <IS//IW>despite council monitoring, regular GP visits and the presence of registered nurses, <e1NI> *it had no idea of any concerns from that point until <e1NRWA>it was alerted on 22 July.*

G35 (Hill, Amelia, p. 17)

Headline

<N-q><NI-i>*Social workers' stress 'putting children at risk'*

Lead

<FIW//IW>The danger to children of abuse and neglect is growing because social workers do not have time<e1NRTAp-i>to make well-founded decisions about their safety, <NRW>says a study.

S1/Elaboration A1 (workers suffer stress at work)

<FIW//IW><e1NI-i>Child protection experts are increasingly suffering mental and emotional instability because of the pressure of work, <NRW>the study says. <N>Many have taken time off to recover, despite <NRS>admitting <IS>that <e1NI-i>this puts more pressure on colleagues.

S2/Elaboration B1 (children at risk due to constraints on workers)

<NRW//N>The British Association of Social Workers' survey of 1,390 social workers found <IW//N> that <e1NRSa/NRSa>70% of those <e1NRSa/NRSA>questioned <e1NRSb/NRSb > admitted <e1IS/IS>having been unable to protect a child because of the constraints of their job.

S3/Elaboration B2

<NRS>As many as 95% admitted<IS> that children's safety was at risk because <e1NRTA>social workers were having to make key decisions based on insufficient information.

<DS>"<e1NI>I have felt overloaded and overburdened with concerns about <e1NRTA>the decisions I have to make in such a stressful, pressured environment," <NRS>said Janet Foulds, who has been a social worker in children's services for 36 years. <DS>"I try to cope with the workload by working until late at night and over weekends but <e1NRT>I have felt at times<e1IT> that I have not been able to do the best job I can do," <NRS>said Foulds.

S4/Elaboration A2

<NRS>More than two-thirds of social workers said <IS><e1NI>their job had caused them emotional or mental instability - <FIS//N>and of those, 45% had taken time off work as a result.

S5/Appraisal A1 (significance of the findings/seriousness of the situation)/Wrap-up

<DS>"<e1NRWAp//N>These findings confirm <e2NRTAp-i/e1NRTAp-i>our worst suspicions about the challenges facing social workers in protecting vulnerable people," <NRS>said Nushra Mansuri, of the BASW. <FDS>"Protection services are stripped to the bone. Demand for social services continues to rise, resources continue to diminish and if the government can't protect frontline services then <e1NI>I dread to think what will happen to society."

The Guardian: 7 December, 2011.

G36 (Ramesh, Randeep, p. 1, 20)

Headline

<NRWAp-sq>Coalition report urges 'back to work' tests for cancer patients

Headline

<NRSAp>Charities attack plans to assess fitness of people undergoing chemotherapy

Lead

<FIS-q//IS-q//FIS-sq//IS-sq>Thousands of seriously ill cancer patients will be forced to take medical tests and face <e1NV-h> "back to work" interviews, despite <e1NRS>assurances from ministers <e1IS>that they would not make it harder for the sick to get welfare, <NRS>charities have warned.

S1/Elaboration A1 (cancer patients should prove they are unable to work)

<N>Buried in a report to ministers by Prof Malcolm Harrington, the government adviser on testing welfare recipients, are <NRW>proposals <IW>to force cancer patients who are undergoing intravenous chemotherapy to prove they are too ill to work.

S2/Cause and effect: Justification A1 (justifies the need for tests)

<N>At present, patients who are unable to work because of cancer and the side-effects are allowed to claim the highest rate of employment support allowance (ESA), worth up to £100 a week. More than 9,000 cancer patients were placed automatically on the welfare payment from October 2008 to June 2010. However, <NRW>the report says <IW-q>this "automatic entitlement" has encouraged dependency on benefits, "encouraging wrong behaviours from employers and stigmatising cancer as something that can lead to unemployment or worklessness".

S3/Elaboration A2

<N>Instead, cancer patients on chemotherapy in hospitals will now have to prove that they are too sick to work, and take part in the controversial work capability assessment to determine whether someone is eligible for benefits. If <NRTAp-h>cancer patients are found able to return to employment

<NRS//N>they may also be required <IS-h//N>to participate in <e1NV-h//NV-h>*practice job interviews* as a condition of receiving their benefit.

S4/Elaboration B1 (charities attack the proposal of assessment)

<NRSAp>Such assessments have been attacked by charities <N>amid mounting evidence that<NRTAp-i> people with serious illnesses are being judged fit to work when they are not.

<NRS>Cancer experts and 30 cancer charities argue <IS-q>that patients undergoing <e1NI-i//N> “*stressful*” cancer treatment – <N?>and who have to leave work – should be automatically eligible for ESA. <NRS>Cirián Devane, chief executive of Macmillan Cancer Support, said: <DS>“**Cancer patients in the middle of treatment are, in many cases, fighting for their lives.**

<FDS>“*Yet <e1NRW>the government is proposing<e1IW> to change the rules so all cancer patients will have to undergo a stressful assessment to prove they are unable to work.*

<FDS> “*This shows <e1NI-i>a clear disregard and <e1NRTAp-i>misunderstanding of what it’s like to undergo punishing treatment.*”

S5/Elaboration C1 (earlier assurances from ministers concerning welfare)

<N>The new policy also reverses the government’s own position on benefits that can be obtained by cancer patients. Iain Duncan Smith, the work and pensions secretary, earlier this year amended regulations concerning ESA so that even patients who were likely to receive chemotherapy within six months would be exempted from medical tests and <NV-h>face-to-face interviews<N> and get benefits automatically.

CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S6-7)

S6/Appraisal A1 (defends Conservatives on the issue)

<N>This move allowed him<NRSA> to taunt Labour, <NRS>claiming: <DS>“**It was this government who exempted cancer patients on chemotherapy in hospitals; they were not exempted by the previous government. Our record on this is therefore quite good.**”

x x x

S7/Appraisal B1 (negatively evaluates government’s plans)

<NRS>Labour called on the government <IS-q>to “**listen very carefully**” to its critics on the issue. <NRS>The shadow work and pensions secretary, Liam Byrne, said: <DS> “*<e1NRTAp-i>This government is simply not thinking hard enough about the special circumstances of cancer sufferers in this country. People with obviously serious conditions don’t need to be tested and retested – they should be allowed to get on with their treatment.*”

S8/Contextualization A1 (other welfare changes for cancer patients)

<N>The government has already been forced on to the back foot over its changes to ESA, designed to save more than £1.2bn. In the summer, <NRS>David Cameron refused <IS>to back down over plans to cut up to £94 a week from ESA, <N?>a move that could affect as many as 7,000 cancer patient. <NRS>Devane said: <DS> “**To make matters worse, the government is pressing ahead with <e1NRWAp>proposed changes in the welfare reform bill that will make 7,000 cancer patients lose ESA after 12 months simply because they have not recovered quickly enough. <e1NRT>We hope <e1IT-i><e2NRTAp-h>ministers will rethink <e3NRWA>these proposals.**

8.1/Appraisal C1 (relate probably not to work test but ESA changes in S8)

<FDS> “**Cancer is the toughest fight many people will have to face; the government should not be making it tougher for them.**”

S9/Contextualization B1 (background info about ESA)

<N>The ESA replaces a range of incapacity benefits. All fresh claimants now undergo a work capability assessment, and 1.5 million existing recipients will be reassessed using the new system from this month.

S10/Cause and effect: Justification A2

<N>In an email, <NRW>Harrington said: <DW> “**Macmillan provided me with compelling evidence that different cancer treatments can have an equally – and varied – debilitating effect on individuals. However, <e1NRT>I agree with the government <e1IT>that forcing people to a life on benefits when <e2NI-i/e2NI-h>they want to work is wrong.**”

S11/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (seriously ill patients will have to undergo interviews is undermined)/Wrap-up

<NRS>The government said <IS-q>that patients would be allowed to prove they were too ill to work with “documentation”, and<e1NRS> would not always be asked <e1IS-h>to undergo a complete assessment.

<NRS>A DWP spokesman said: <DS>“<e1NRWA>Our proposals would ensure <e1NRS>a person would only be asked <e1IS-h>to attend a face-to-face assessment where absolutely necessary.”

G37 (Booth, Robert, and Rajeev Syal, p. 4)

Headline

<NRS>No 10 denies<IS> lobbyists setting political agenda

Headline

<N-q>No ‘undue access’ during Chinese PM’s visit to UK

Headline

<N>Firms would do better <NV-h>to contact ministries directly

Lead

<NRSAp>The government sought to distance itself from the lobbying industry yesterday <N>following <NRS>allegations <IS>that a public affairs firm was able to alter the agenda of a meeting between David Cameron and the Chinese prime minister, Wen Jiabao, to suit a client’s business interests.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S1)

S1/Elaboration A1 (No 10 distances itself from undue access of lobbying industry)

<NRS//N>It emerged yesterday<IS//N><e1NRS//NRS>Bell Pottinger had pressed Downing Street <e1IS/IS><e2NV-h//e1NV-h>to intervene with Wen on behalf of manufacturer James Dyson, <N> x x x but <NRS>the Prime minister’s spokesman denied<IS-q> there was any “undue access”.

<NRS>He claimed: <DS>“It is simply untrue <e1NRS>to say <e1IS-h>that Bell Pottinger or any other lobbying company influences government,” <N>and <NRS>indicated <IS>that hiring a lobbying company could be a waste of time, <NRS>saying <IS>it would be more productive for companies if <e1NV-h>they made direct contact with ministries or Downing Street instead of trying to influence policy through lobbyists.

S2/Contextualization A1 (register of lobbyists is expected)

<NRS>The PM has warned <IS>lobbying is a scandal waiting to happen <N>and <NRTAp-i><e1NRSAp>government proposals for a statutory register of lobbyists, <N?>which were due to be published last month, are expected after Christmas.

S3/Elaboration B1 (allegations that firm alters the agenda of meeting)

<N>Senior Bell Pottinger executives were caught on film by undercover reporters from the Bureau of Investigative Journalism <NRSAp>pitching their services to fake representatives of the government of Uzbekistan. <NRS>They said<IS> they managed to get the prime minister <e1NRSAp>to raise <e2NI-i>James Dyson’s concern about Chinese copyright infringement with Wen during a state visit in June 2011.

<DS>“<e1NV>We were rung up at 2.30 on a Friday afternoon, by one of our clients, Dyson,” Tim Collins, managing director of Bell Pottinger, <NRS>said. <FDS> “<e1NRS> He said<e1DS> ‘We’ve got a huge issue. A lot of our products are being ripped off in China’.

<FDS>“On the Saturday <e1NRSAp>David Cameron raised it with the Chinese prime minister ... <e1NRSAp>he was doing it because <e1NRS>we asked him<e1IS> <e2NRSAp-h>to do it and because the issue was in the wider national interest. In terms of very fast turnaround and getting things done right at the top of government, <e1NV-h>if you’ve got the right message, we can do it.”

S4/ Contextualization B1 (PM’s statements at the June conference)

<NRS>On 27 June, during the Chinese leader’s visit to Britain, Cameron told a press conference: <DS>“<e1NRS>Premier Wen and I agreed today at<e1NRS> his suggestion<e1IS> that we should have a symposium this year on intellectual property, so <e2NRTAp-h>we can better understand any of the issues and difficulties and problems between us. Just to take one example: Dyson, obviously a fantastic UK inventor; <e1NRSAp>they’ve specifically mentioned problems and difficulties <e2NI>they want to get over.”

S5/Contextualization C1 (background info about Collins from BP)

<N>Collins is a former shadow secretary of state for education and earlier in his career worked alongside Cameron and George Osborne. During the meeting with the fake agents of Uzbekistan, <NRSAp>he boasted about his access to the pair and to Cameron’s policy chief, Steve Hilton, and Downing Street’s chief of staff, Ed Llewellyn.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S6-8)

S6/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (undermines No 10’s denial of lobbyist influence and supports the allegations of lobbying)

<NRSAp>As the government faced criticism for allowing lobbyists to get too close to ministers, <NRSAp>Bell did not deny <e1NRS>claims <e1IS>that <e2NV>his lobbying and public relations firm contacted Downing Street <e2NRS>to ask the prime minister <e2IS><e3NRSA-h>to complain to Wen.

<DS>“What happened with the copyright issue with the Chinese was in the national interest,” <NRS>Bell said.

x x x

S7/Appraisal A1 (interprets the topic in terms of the political/current situation)

<DS> “<e1NI//N>It is wholly unsurprising that, in<e1NV-h> a conversation with the Chinese, <e1NRSAp-h>we might talk to them about intellectual property rights,” <NRS>said Cameron’s spokesman. <FDS> “<e1NRT>I think <e1IT><e2NI-hi>you would be surprised<e2NRSAp-h> if we did not. <e1NV>In conversation with foreign governments, <e1NRSAp>we often talk about business issues.

<DS>“In my experience of the civil service, the official process is the better one to pursue,” <NRS>he said. <FDS> “<e1NI-h>If companies want to spend money on lobbyists, that is a matter for them.”

~ ~ ~/ x x x

S8/Balance A1

<NRSAp-h>A spokesman for Dyson would not comment on whether <e1NRS>the firm had asked Bell Pottinger <e1IS//e1IS-h>to push the copyright infringement onto the agenda of<e2NV> the UK/China talks. <DS> “We do occasionally work with Bell Pottinger but our main conduit to the government is via its business advisory group, of which James Dyson is a member,” <NRS>he said.

S9/Appraisal B1/Wrap-up

<NRSAp-q>The shadow Cabinet Office minister, Jon Trickett, accused the government of being “too close to corporate interests”.

<NRS>He said: <DS> “<e1NRSA>These are very serious allegations involving a former member of the Conservative frontbench as well as some of David Cameron’s closest confidants inside Downing Street and his cheerleaders in the media.

<FDS>“<e1NRS>We have been calling on the government<e1IS> to implement a statutory register of lobbyists. We need reform to ensure that there is no question of the rich and powerful buying access to the prime minister and his advisers.”

G38 (Robinson, James, p. 14)

Headline

<FDS//FIS//IS>Subterfuge can be in public interest, <NRS>Guardian reporter tells press inquiry

Headline

<FDS>We should not break law, <NRS>says investigations editor

Headline

<N-q>Tabloid behaviour ‘brings our trade into disrepute’

Lead

<NRS>The Guardian’s investigations editor told the Leveson inquiry into press standards yesterday <IS>that the use of subterfuge by journalists can be justified in exceptional circumstances if they are pursuing a story that is in the public interest.

S1/Elaboration A1 (subterfuge justified if in public interest)

<NRSAp>David Leigh, an assistant editor at the paper with special responsibility for investigations, defended <e1NRT>his decision <e1IT>to hack into messages left on a mobile phone belonging to a businessman in a successful attempt to stand up a story.

<DS> **“I don’t hack phones, normally,”** <NRS>Leigh told the inquiry. <FDS>**“I’ve never done anything like that since and I’ve never done anything like that before. On that particular occasion this minor incident did seem to me to be perfectly ethical, yes.”**

S2/Contextualization A1 (the description of the subterfuge act in question)

<NRW>Leigh revealed in a Guardian article published in 2006 <IW>how he had listened to voicemails after the businessman inadvertently left the Pin number needed to access them on a printout. <DW> **“All that was needed was to dial straight into his voicemail,”** <NRW>he wrote.

<FDW>**“<e1NI//e1NI-h>There is certainly a voyeuristic thrill in hearing <e1INV>another person’s private messages. But unlike [former News of the World royal editor Clive] Goodman, I was not interested in witless <e1NRSAp>tittle-tattle about the royal family. I was looking for evidence of bribery and corruption. And unlike the News of the World, I was not paying a private detective to routinely help me with circulation-boosting snippets.”**

S3/Contextualization B1 (his earlier efforts to initiate debate on the issue)

<NRS>Leigh told the inquiry <IS><e1NRSAp-h>*he had been trying to initiate a debate about newspaper methods* after <e1NRSAp>Goodman had pleaded guilty to accessing voicemails on phones belonging to members of the royal household. <N>Goodman was subsequently jailed.

S4/Cause and effect: Justification A1 (defends or justifies why subterfuge can be ok)

<DS>**“Journalists on public interest investigations have to use a certain amount of guile,”** <NRS>he said, <NRS>pointing out <IS>that reporters cannot arrest people, or compel individuals to appear before a court.

<DS>**“We have to find out things often from powerful people <e1NI-i>who are anxious to conceal them,”** <NRS>he added. <FDS> **“There are many powerful organisations in society <e1NI-i>who want <e1INV-h>to keep things quiet for their own reasons, and that includes newspaper corporations too.”**

S5/Elaboration A2

<NRS >Leigh said<IS > he had once pretended to be an arms dealer in a successful attempt to prove that Mark Thatcher had entered into a business deal with a Middle Eastern businessman. <NRS >He argued <IS>that was also a legitimate technique because the story was in the public interest. <N>That example was also published in his 2006 Guardian article.

S6/Elaboration B1 (journalists shouldn’t break law)

<DS> **“<e1NRT>I don’t think <e1IT>journalists should break the law,”** <NRS> Leigh said. <FDS>**“<e1NRT>I don’t think they<e1IT> should break the criminal law, at any rate. Sometimes ... we challenge the law and sometimes it’s difficult to stay on the right side of the civil law, certainly.”**

<NRSAp//N>Referring to <e1NRSAp-sq/NRSAp-sq//N-sq>*the so-called “quality” press,* <NRS>Leigh said: <DS> **“Most of the time we are extremely well-behaved.”**

S7/Elaboration C1 (tabloids bring trade into disrepute)

<NRSAp>Leigh criticised the News of the World and the tabloid press in general. <FDS> **“<e1INW>The tittle-tattle [they publish] is being got illegally, intrusively and sometimes cruelly.**

<FDS>**“It does bring our trade into disrepute. <e1NI//N>It’s very upsetting; because they failed to clean up their act it makes it more difficult for people like me on serious newspapers to do worthwhile things.”**

S8/Contextualization C1 (comparison with conditions or pressures in tabloid industry)

<NRS>He conceded <IS>tabloid editors at papers like the News of the World, <N?>*which closed in July,* and the Daily Mail were under different pressures than their counterparts at the Financial Times or the Guardian.

S9/Contextualization D1 (claims by a subterfuge victim)

<NV>The inquiry also heard yesterday from Charlotte Harris, <NV>who represents a number of phone-hacking claimants, including the football agent, Sky Andrew, and the former MP Mark Oaten.

<NRS>Harris described<IS> how she had been placed under surveillance by News of the World owner News International. <NRS>Harris claimed that<IS> Julian Pike, <N?>*a lawyer at Farrer & Co, which worked for News International,* had been involved in <e1NRT>*the decision <e1IT-i>to target her and fellow lawyer Mark Lewis.*

S9.1/ Appraisal A1

<DS>“<e1NI//N>It’s a little bit disconcerting to be sitting next to an apparently eminent lawyer in court and to find out that a year ago <e1NRSAP>they had ordered some surveillance on you rather than <NW-h>write a letter,” <NRS>she said.

G39 (Boone, Jon, and Saeed Shah, p. 16)

Headline

<NRT>Fears<IT-i> Afghanistan facing sectarian war <N>as 55 killed in suicide attack on Kabul shrine

Headline

<NRS>Group with al-Qaida links says<IS> it carried out attack

Headline

<NRSAP>Taliban condemns murder of Shia worshippers

Lead

<N>At least 55 people were killed in a suicide bombing at a crowded Kabul shrine yesterday on the most important day in the Shia calendar, raising <NRT>fears <IT-i>that radical insurgent groups are attempting to unleash a sectarian war in Afghanistan.

S1/Elaboration A1 (bomb attack wounds worshippers at Kabul shrine)

<N>Around 150 people were wounded when the bomb exploded amid a throng of worshippers hemmed in on a street between the Abul Fazl shrine and the Kabul river. A second bomb, which killed four people in the northern city of Mazar-e-Sharif, also targeted pilgrims heading to a commemoration of the holy festival of Ashura.

S2/Contextualization A1 (subsequent event – President comes back from Germany)

<N>Last night <NRS//NRW>it was reported<IS//IW> that President Hamid Karzai, <N?>who was in Germany, <e1NRSAP>had cancelled a visit to the UK to return to Afghanistan in the wake of the bombings.

S3/Elaboration A2

<NRS>A policeman who witnessed the Kabul attack said <IS>the suicide bomber worked his way into the centre of a crowd that had gathered to watch young men engaged in ritual flagellation to mourn the death in the seventh century of Hussein ibn Ali, the grandson of the Prophet Muhammad.

<DS> “I saw bodies and limbs fly up into the air,” <NRS>said Rohullah, another witness.

<NI-i>Terrified survivors <N>streamed away from the blast, leaving behind a horrific scene of carnage. Dozens of bodies lay scattered around a dark patch on the road where the bomb had exploded.

S4/Elaboration B1 (a group close to al-Qaida claims responsibility)

<NRS>A Pakistani militant group with close ties to al-Qaida said<IS> it had carried out the attack, <N>although <NRSAP-h>security sources could not confirm the group’s involvement. <NRSAP>Lashkar-e-Jhangvi al-Alami claimed responsibility in <NV>a phone call to Radio Mashaal, <N>a Pashto-language station set up by Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty.

S5/Elaboration C1 (Taliban condemns bombing)

<NRWAp>The Taliban were quick to condemn the bombing, <N>the bloodiest single incident for Afghan civilians since 2008. Shia Muslims, who makeup around 20% of the population, and other minorities suffered when the hardline Sunni movement was in power, but in recent times <NRSAP//N>the Taliban have tried to portray themselves as a force for national unity.

S6/Elaboration C2

<NW>In an emailed statement, <NRWAp-q>the movement described the attacks as “un-Islamic” <N>and <NRWAp-q>blamed the “invading enemy”, <NV>one of the terms they use <NRSAP>to describe US-led Nato forces. <NRW>They alleged <IW>foreigners were trying to foment unrest in order to extend the length of their stay in the country.

#S7/Appraisal A1 (evaluates credulity of Taliban’s condemnation of attack)

<NI-i>The Taliban have stretched credulity in the past <N>by <NRSAP>denying responsibility for attacks <N>that have killed large numbers of civilians and <NI-i>outraged public opinion. <N>But <NRS>Martine van Bijlert, co-director of the Afghanistan Analysts Network, said<IS> this time <e1NRWA>the denial seemed plausible.

<DS>“It doesn’t fit with what they have done in the past, unless it turns out that they, or a group of them, have quite fundamentally changed,” <NRS>she said.

S8/Elaboration D1 (fears of sectarian war)

<N>Although there is a long history of bomb attacks on Shias in neighbouring Pakistan, there has never been such a large-scale attack in Afghanistan, raising <NRT>fears <IT-i>that radical outside groups are being drawn into the already complex and fragmented Afghan insurgency.

S9/Contextualization B1 (background info about the group)

<N>Lashkar-e-Jhangvi al-Alami is a splinter group of Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (Lej), which maintained training camps in Afghanistan under the Taliban regime but has not mounted attacks in the country in recent years.

CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S10)

S10/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (the claim of responsibility of the splinter group undermined by saying Lej was responsible)

<NRS>General Mohammad Zahir, the chief of Kabul CID, said <IS><e1NRT>he believed<e1IT> LeJ was involved in yesterday's attack, xxx <N>although <NRS> a LeJ operative in Pakistan told the Guardian<IS> his group was not involved.

S11/Contextualization B2

<NRSAp>The group has admitted atrocities in the past, including the killing of 29 Shia pilgrims on a bus in Pakistan's Baluchistan province in September. <NRT>It is also believed<IT-i> to have been behind an attack on an Ashura procession in Karachi that killed 30 people in 2009.

S12/Contextualization B3

<NRT>LeJ, whose operational leadership hides in Pakistan's tribal areas, is considered<IT-i> to be the Pakistani militant group closest to al-Qaida. <N>It is also closely tied to the Pakistani Taliban.

S13/Elaboration D2

<DS>“What is clear is that this is a new development in Afghanistan,” <NRS> said Van Bijlert. <FDS> “It is not part of the fault lines of the conflict that<e1NI-i>we are aware of. It looks designed to provoke sectarian or ethnic tensions.”

S14/Contextualization C1 (subsequent events)

<N>Immediately after the blast, armed police rushed to the scene, throwing a security cordon round the historic neighbourhood of Murad Khani, which is close to several government ministries.

<NI-i>Stunned and tearful locals <N>looked on, while <NV>loudspeakers still played recorded verses of the Qur'an. <NI-i>Furious young men <N>stalked the area of the bombing, <NV>shouting at police and foreign journalists.

S15/Contextualization D1 (background info about the victims)

<N>Many of the worshippers at the Kabul shrine were Hazaras, a mostly Shia ethnic minority persecuted by the Taliban regime.

S16/Contextualization E1 (a similar attack in a different town)

<N>Shortly after the attack in Kabul, a bomb carried on a bicycle exploded not far from the famous Blue Mosque in Mazar-e-Sharif. <NRS>Zahir Wahdat, the deputy governor of Balkh province, said <IS>four people were killed. <NRS>He said <IS><e1NRT>he believed <e1IT> the bomber had been trying to get inside the mosque.

G40 (Burke, Jason, p. 19)

Headline

<NI-i>Online anger <N>over Indian move to curb social networking sites

Headline

<NRS>Facebook and Google told <IS>to remove <e1NI-i//N>offensive items

Headline

<NRSA-h>No agreement reached <N>but ministry plans guidelines

Lead

<NRS>The Indian government has told social networking giants Facebook, Google, Yahoo and Microsoft<IS-q> to remove material that might <e1NI-h>“offend Indian sensibilities”, <NRWA>unleashing a storm of criticism from internet users in the world's largest democracy.

<NRS>Kapil Sibal, telecoms and information technology minister, yesterday confirmed<IS> he had met executives from the four companies <e1NRS>to ask them <e1IS>to screen content, but <e1NRSA-h>no agreement had been reached.

CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S1-3)

S1/Elaboration A1 (images may be offensive to Indian sensibilities)

<NRS>Sibal said<IS-q><e1NRTAp-i> the Indian government “*does not believe in interfering in the freedom of the press*” but some of the images and <e1NRWA>statements on social media sites risked fanning <e1NI-hi>tensions in India, which has a long history of communal violence. <NRSAp>The minister cited one image of pigs running through the Muslim holy city of Mecca.

x x x

S2/Cause and effect: Concession A1 (violated expectation: motive is political censure)

<N>However, the main focus of the government did not seem to be content liable to stir <NI-hi>religious feelings.

<NRW>A report in the New York Times on Monday said<IW> Sibal met executives from the four companies about six weeks ago and showed them a Facebook page with a modified image mocking Sonia Gandhi, the president of the ruling Congress party and <e1NRS>told them<e1IS-q> it was “*unacceptable*”. <N>A modified image of the current prime minister, Manmohan Singh, was shown to reporters.

S2.1/Contextualization A1

<NRSA//NRSA-h>Little criticism of the Gandhi dynasty, <N>which has provided three prime ministers and the current effective political leader of the country, <NI-i> is tolerated in India.

<N>Last year there were moves to block the publication of a Spanish author’s <NRWAp> novel describing the life of Sonia Gandhi, <N?>who is the widow of assassinated former prime minister Rajiv Gandhi and now the most powerful politician in the country.

x x x

S3/Elaboration A2

<DS> “We have to take care of the sensibilities of our people. Out cultural ethos is very important to us,” <NRS>Sibal said.

S4/Elaboration B1 (guidelines against companies that don’t respond)

<NRS>He added <IS><e1NW//N>his ministry was working on guidelines for action against any companies that did not respond to<e1NRSA> the government’s requests, <N?>though <e1NV-h//NV-h>he was unable to give details.

S5/Elaboration C1 (anger at the attempt to restrict sites)

<NRSAp>India’s largely unrestricted internet access is often contrasted with the tight controls in its regional rival China, <N>and<NW> the country’s bloggers reacted <NI-i> angrily. <N>The hashtag #IdiotKapilSibal rapidly became one of the top Twitter trends in India.

<NRW>Amit Agar Wal, a technology blogger <IW>pointed out the practical difficulties of any screening. <DW> “<e1NRT>Does our Indian minister know <e1IIT-h>that 48 hours of video are uploaded to YouTube every minute? Or <e1NRT=0><e1IIT-h>that 250m tweets are generated per day?” <NRW>he wrote.

S6/Appraisal A1 (agrees with the move to restrict content)

<NW>The chief minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Omar Abdullah, intervened <NW>in the debate via Twitter. <DW>“<e1NI>I hate <e1NRTAp//N>the idea of censorship but have seen for myself how dangerous inflammatory content on Facebook and Youtube can be,” <NRW>he said, <NRWAp//N>an apparent reference to the role the internet has played in unrest in his state.

<DW>“<e1NI-i>We want the luxury of free speech but <e1NI-i>not the burden of responsibility for how we use that freedom. Something will have to give,” <NRW>he added.

S7/Contextualization B1 (internet campaigns against bribery earlier)

<N>Indian authorities were put on the defensive earlier this year by an anticorruption campaign that was in part organised on social networking sites. Sites such as Ipaidabribe.com have been at the forefront of recent activism against graft.

S8/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (Facebook removes content as a result)

<NRS>Facebook <IS-q>said “any content that violates [its] terms” would be removed.

S9/Contextualization C1 (number of internet users in India)

<N>India now has 100 million internet users, the world’s third highest total.

Appendix 2C: The Independent

The Independent: 29 July, 2010 (international edition)

I1 (Connor, Steve, p. 4)

Headline

<NRSAp>Global warming blamed for 40 per cent decline in the ocean's phytoplankton

Lead

<FIW//IW//N>THE MICROSCOPIC plants that support all life in the oceans are dying off at a dramatic rate, <NRW//N>according to a study <NRWAp//N>that has documented for the first time a disturbing and unprecedented change at the base of the marine food web.

S1/Elaboration A1 (phytoplankton decreases due to rising sea temperatures)

<NRW//N>Scientists have discovered <IW//N>that the phytoplankton of the oceans has declined by about 40 per cent over the past century, with much of the loss occurring since the 1950s. <NRT>They believe <IT-i>the change is linked with rising sea temperatures and global warming.

S2/Elaboration B1 (uniqueness of the change, possibly the significance of the study)

<FIS//IS>If the findings are confirmed by further studies it will represent the single biggest change to the global biosphere in modern times, even bigger than the destruction of the tropical rainforests and coral reefs, <NRS>the scientists said yesterday.

S3/Elaboration C1 (phytoplankton support life in ocean)

<N>Phytoplankton are microscopic marine organisms capable of photosynthesis, just like terrestrial plants. They float in the upper layers of the oceans, provide much of the oxygen we breathe and account for about half of the total organic matter on Earth. A 40 per cent decline would represent a massive change to the global biosphere.

S4/Elaboration B2

<DS>"If this holds up, something really serious is underway and has been underway for decades. <e1NRTAp>I've been trying to think of a biological change that's bigger than this and <e1NRTAp-h>I can't think of one," <NRS> said marine biologist Boris Worm of Canada's Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia. <NRS>He said: <DS> "If real, it means that the marine ecosystem today looks very different to what it was a few decades ago and a lot of this change is happening way out in the open, blue ocean where we cannot see it. <e1NI>I'm concerned about this finding."

S5/Contextualization A1 (procedure of the research)

<N>The researchers studied phytoplankton records going back to 1899 when the measure of how much of the green chlorophyll pigment of phytoplankton was present in the upper ocean was monitored regularly. The scientists analysed about half a million measurements taken over the past century in 10 ocean regions, as well as measurements recorded by satellite.

S6/Elaboration A2

<NRW//N>They found <IW//N>that phytoplankton had declined significantly in all but two of the ocean regions at an average global rate of about 1 per cent per year, most of which since the mid 20th Century. <NRW//N>They found <IW//N>that this decline correlated with a corresponding rise in sea-surface temperatures -<N?> although they cannot prove that warmer oceans caused the decline.

CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S7-9)

S7/Contextualization A2 + Elaboration C2

<FIS//IS>The study, published in the journal Nature, is the first analysis of its kind and deliberately used data gathered over such a long period of time to eliminate the sort of natural fluctuations in phytoplankton <e1NRT> that are known <e1IT-i>to occur from one decade to the next due to normal oscillations in ocean temperatures, <NRS>Dr Worm said.

<DS>"Phytoplankton are a critical part of our planetary life support system. They produce half of the oxygen we breathe, draw down surface CO2 and ultimately support all of our fishes." <NRS>he said.

xxx

S8/Appraisal A1 (questions the significance of the study)

<N>But <NRS>some scientists have warned<IS> that <e1NRWAp-h//N>the Dalhousie University study may not present a realistic picture of the true state of marine plantlife given that phytoplankton is subject to wide, natural fluctuations.

#<DS>"Its (sic)<eINRWA//N>an important observation and it's consistent with <eINRWA//N>other observations, but <eINRTAp-h>the overall trend can be overinterpreted because of the masking effect of natural variations," <NRS> said Manuel Barange of the Plymouth Marine Laboratory and a phytoplankton expert.

xxx

S9/Appraisal B1 (defends the significance of the study)

<N>However, <NRS> the Dalhousie scientists behind the three-year study said <IS> <eINRTAp>they have taken the natural oscillations of ocean temperatures into account and <eINRTAp>the overall conclusion of a 40 per cent decline in phytoplankton over the past century still holds true.

<FDS>"Phytoplankton are the basis life in the oceans and are essential in maintaining the health of the oceans so <eINI-h>we should be concerned about its decline.

#<DS>"It's a very robust finding and <eINI-i>we're very confident of it," <NRS>said Daniel Boyce, the lead author of the study.

S10/ Elaboration C3

<DS>"Phytoplankton is the fuel on which marine ecosystems run. A decline of phytoplankton affects everything up the food chain, including humans," <NRS>Dr Boyce said.

S11/ Elaboration A3

<N-sq>Phytoplankton is affected by the amount of nutrients the well up from the bottom of the oceans (sic.). In the North Atlantic phytoplankton "blooms" naturally in spring and autumn when ocean storms bring nutrients to the surface.

<N>One effect of rising sea temperatures has been to make the water column of some regions nearer the equator more stratified, with warmer water sitting on colder layers of water, making it more difficult for nutrients to reach the phytoplankton at the sea surface.

<NRT>Warmer seas in tropical regions are also known <IT-i>to have a direct effect on limiting the growth of phytoplankton.

I2 (O'Grady, Sean, p. 6)

Headline

<FIS//IS>State pension is not enough to live on, <NRS>minister admits

Headline

<N-q><NI-hi>Many face 'hell of a shock' on retirement

Headline

<N-q>Seven million people 'not saving enough'

Headline

<NRT//N>Plan <IT-i//N>to raise retirement age sooner

Lead

<N-q><NI-hi>MILLIONS OF Britons face a "hell of a shock" when they reach retirement because of their failure to save.

S1/Elaboration A1 (state pension is not enough)+ Elaboration B1 (retirement age raised sooner)+ Elaboration C1 (people face shock by not saving enough)

<NV>In his first major interview, <NRS>the Pensions Minister, Steve Webb, admitted <IS-q>that the basic state pension of £97 a week is "not enough to live on", <N>and <NRS>confirmed <IS>that the Government would raise the state retirement age to 66 earlier than <eINRTA-i//N>planned. <NRS>He said <IS>that around seven million people are currently not saving enough to meet their retirement aspirations.

S2/Elaboration C2

<NRS>Mr Webb agreed <IS-q>that the pensions industry has "an image problem", <N>but <NRS>suggested <IS-q>that the many people who have shunned it and instead chosen to rely on the value of their home to fund their retirement are following a "very risky" strategy.

S3/Contextualization A1 (other statements - winter fuel allowance)

<NRS>He also refused <IS><eINRSAp>to rule out cuts to the winter fuel allowance, <N>maintaining only the strict, but imprecise, terms of <NRW>the coalition agreement <IW-q>that "we will protect"

the payment. <N>The payment is not means tested. <NRTAp-i>Many see it as a prime target for savings in the welfare budget.

S3.1 Contextualization B1 (previous propositions concerning the fuel payment)

<N>Before the general election<NRS> the Liberal Democrats proposed <IS>raising the age limit to qualify for it, but extending it to people with disabilities. <N>In many cases, <NRSAp-h>opposition to a cut, especially if the winter is especially severe, will be intense.

S4/Contextualization C1

<N>Mr Webb is one of 22 Liberal Democrat ministers serving in the coalition government.

S5/Elaboration B2

<N>While <NRSAp>the Department of Work and Pensions is currently consulting on raising the retirement age - <N>a move planned by the previous government - <NRS>Mr Webb confirmed <IS><e1NRSAp-h>that new retirement ages of 66, 67 and 68 will be brought forward. <NRT//N>The original, Labour, plan was for these <IT-i//N> to be phased in in the 2020s, 2030s and 2040s respectively; <N>they may come much sooner now, and such a move would yield large savings for the exchequer as well as generally easing the burden of an ageing population.

S6/Appraisal A1 (evaluates the plan to raise retirement age sooner)

<N>However, <NIa-hi>those now preparing for their retirement on the basis that<NRT> *they expected<IT-i> to be entitled to a state pension at age 65 rather than 66 or even later* - <N?>thus generating a gap of several years before the basic state pension become payable - <NIb-hi>will be bitterly disappointed.

S7/Cause and effect: Justification A1

<NRSAp>Mr Webb defended the move on the grounds that the total amounts paid to individuals in retirement by the state are much greater than they used to be, simply because life expectancy has risen so dramatically. <NRS>Mr Webb pointed out <IS>that someone retiring at 65 in 1981 typically had about 16 years in retirement, but today <eINI-h>*someone retiring at 65 can look forward to an average retirement of over 21 years.*

<NRS>He added: <DS> **"When the state retirement age of 65 was introduced the average life expectancy was 64 and nine months.** <FIS-q><e1NRS>*Speculation <eIIS>that the retirement age would go up to 70 was "nonsense",* though.

S8/Elaboration C3

<NRS>Mr Webb said <IS>that <eINI-i> *ministers continued to be worried by under-provision for retirement throughout the population<f=NRS>: <DS>"Less than half of people are building up any entitlement, apart from the state pension".* <NRS>Mr Webb said <IS-q//IS>that <N//e1NRT>*coalition still planned <N//e1ITa-qi>to introduce a new "soft compulsion" workplace pension-scheme for workers earnings up to about £33,000: <N-sq//e1ITb-sqi >the so called "NEST" scheme, or the National Employment Savings Trust.*

S9/Contextualization D1 (government's plans in pension scheme)

<NRS>Mr Webb said <IS-q>that <eINI-i>*his department did want to go ahead with "auto-enrolment", <N?> meaning that staff would have actively to opt out of their company's pensions scheme, so increasing participation through inertia effects.*

<N>However <FIS-q//IS-q> the new ministers, led by the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions, Iain Duncan Smith, have instituted a review to ensure **"value for money for the taxpayer and value for money for employers, because it is a burden for them to handle this and put the contributions in, so<e1NRT> we have to be sure <eIIT-h> what comes out at the other end is worth having"**, <NRS>in Mr Webb's words.

<N>NEST contributions - 4 per cent of salary for staff, 3 per cent from employers and 1 per cent from the taxpayer - would be invested in the stock market, but <NRS>Mr Webb said<IS> that the Government would offer no guarantee as to the value of the funds<f=NRS>: <DS><e1NRTAp-h>**I can't think of a government anywhere in the world that guarantees against stock-market fluctuations".**

S10/Elaboration C4

<N>But <NI-i>he was sceptical about the alternative many people are now pursuing property. <FISa-q//ISa-q>Most peoples' homes would probably only raise **"a couple of thousand a year"** once converted into an annuity, <NRS>said Mr Webb - <FISb-q//ISb-q//N>a sum that would not make up the difference between typical earnings of around £25,000 a year and the £5,000 or so from the basic state pension. <FIS-q//N-q><e1NI-hi//NI-hi>*Such a drop would be "a hell of a shock".*

S11/Contextualization A2

<N>It is the long-term prospects for the winter fuel allowance that may pose the biggest challenge for Mr Webb over coming years. <N>Pressed on it, <N>Mr Webb merely repeated <N>the phrase <N>that "we will protect it" <N>in the coalition agreement, <N>suggesting <N>that it may be reviewed and reformed in due course - <N>though in the Budget <N>the Chancellor announced <N>the £250 and £400 sums, depending on age, will be retained for this coming winter. <N>It could go lower in later years, however.

S11.1 /Contextualization E1 (the history of the winter fuel payment)

<N>Winter fuel payments are usually £200 for households containing someone aged 60 to 79, and £300 for households with someone aged 80 or over. However these amounts were increased for the winter of 2008-09 and retained in 2009-10 at a higher rate of £250, and £400 for households with older people.

I3 (Burrell, Ian, p. 7)

Headline

<N>Stoppard back on the BBC after an interval of three decades

Lead

<N>SIR TOM Stoppard is to work with BBC television for the first time in more than 30 years, making a five-hour epic tale of the Great War which <N>he hopes <N>will revive the reputation of one of Britain's finest novelists of the early 20th century, Ford Madox Ford.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Stoppard works with BBC on Parade's End)

<N>Madox Ford's tetralogy Parade's End, a four-novel story set in England and the trenches of the Western Front, has been adapted by Sir Tom into a screenplay, which is designed to be shown in five 60-minute parts and will be broadcast on BBC2. It is his first collaboration with the corporation for a generation, since such works as 1977's Professional Foul, the tale of a Cambridge don whose visit to Prague is hijacked by Communism.

S2/Appraisal A1 (evaluates the work and TS)

<N>Ben Stephenson, head of drama commissioning at the BBC, said <N>that Parade's End was an "amazing" story and "not as classic as it should be". <N>The dramatisation is central to a new strategy aimed at making BBC2 a home for multi-part drama series. <N>"Tom Stoppard is without a doubt one of the world's finest writers and <N>we are thrilled to welcome him to the BBC with his extraordinary, witty and hugely complex take on a complex work," <N>said Stephenson.

S3/Elaboration A2

<N>The playwright has now completed the screenplay. <N>The BBC is understood <N>to be looking at a co-production arrangement, probably with an American broadcaster, with a view to filming next year.

S4/Elaboration B1 (details on the story)

<N>Parade's End was published over four years between 1924 and 1928, as Some Do Not..., No More Parades, A Man Could Stand Up and The Last Post. <N>It tells the story of Christopher Tietjens, a high-born civil servant who is sent to the front with the British Army and spends his time in the trenches <N>pondering the complexities of his relationships with his socialite wife, Sylvia, and <N>a suffragette called Valentine with whom he is having an unconsummated affair. <N>The story is informed by Madox Ford's own experiences of fighting in France with the Welsh Regiment during the First World War.

S5/ Contextualization A1 (comparison with another FMF's work)

<N>Despite the scale of Parade's End it is not Ford Madox Ford's best-known work. <N>The Good Soldier, set in the period immediately before the outbreak of the First World War, is often ranked as one of the greatest English novels of all time.

S6/Contextualization B1 (additional information about MF)

<N>Madox Ford was born in France as Ford Hueffer, the son of a German music critic. His mother was the daughter of the Pre-Raphaelite painter Ford Madox Brown, from whom the novelist adapted his name.

<N>Madox Ford, who died in 1939, spent the early part of the Great War working in the War Propaganda Bureau alongside other writers such as GK Chesterton and Hilaire Belloc.

S7/Contextualization C1 (additional information about TS)

<NW>Sir Tom, 73, has in recent years written mostly for cinema, <NW> composing the screenplays for the films Enigma, based on the Robert Harris novel, and Shakespeare in Love, for which he won an Academy Award. <N>His theatre work is enduringly popular and The Real Thing is currently enjoying a revival at the Old Vic in London.

S8/Elaboration A3

<N>The playwright has been working on the Madox Ford project with Piers Wenger, the head of drama at BBC Wales and executive producer of Doctor Who and the remake of Upstairs Downstairs. <FIS//IS><eINI-i>Wenger is a big admirer of both Sir Tom and Parade's End, <NRS>said Stephenson. <FDS>"It's Piers Wenger's great passion project and he's worked with Tom Stoppard to make it a reality."

S9/Appraisal B1

<NRS>Wenger said: <DS> "**Parade's End is Ford Madox Ford's masterpiece and the BBC is immensely privileged to have a dramatist of Sir Tom Stoppard's extraordinary calibre to bring it to life.**"

S10/Elaboration A4

<N>The production is being made by Mammoth Screen, a London-based company specializing in drama. Mammoth Screen's previous work includes an adaptation of Emily Brontë's Wuthering Heights for ITV, and Margot, a biopic of Dame Margot Fonteyn for BBC4.

S11/Contextualization C2

<N>Like Ford Madox Ford, Sir Tom took an anglicised name. He was born Tomas Straussler in the Moravia province of what was then Czechoslovakia and, after the death of his father during the Second World War, he inherited the surname of his stepfather, a British Army officer. He came to prominence in 1966 with the play Rosencrantz & Guildenstern Are Dead.

I4 (McSmith, Andy, p. 9)

Headline

<NRS>General says <IS-q>Army nearly 'seized up' with too many missions

Lead

<FIS//IS>BRITAIN'S WAR machine came close to seizing up when it was conducting simultaneous operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, <NRS>the former head of the Army told the Iraq war inquiry yesterday.

S1/Elaboration A1 (the army was overstretched)

<NRSAp>General Sir Richard Dannatt's comments throw light on how overstretched <eINI-i>senior officers feared they had become <N>as Tony Blair committed them to peacekeeping operations in half a dozen places around the world.

S2/Elaboration A2 (repetition of info from A1)

<NRS>General Dannatt, <NRSAp>who has been advising the Conservatives on defence since retiring a year ago, disclosed <IS>that <eINW>he had written to the then Defence Secretary, Des Browne, in 2006, <eINRW>warning him <eIIW-q> how "**fragile**" morale in the Army had become.

<NRS>He told the inquiry: <DS> "**You can run hot when you are in balance and there is enough oil sloshing around the engine to keep it going. When the oil is thin, or not in sufficient quantity, the engine runs the risk of seizing up. <eINRT>I think <eIIT>we were getting quite close to a seizing-up moment in 2006.**"

S3/Elaboration A3

<N>Tony Blair had commuted troops to Helmand province in Afghanistan at the same time that they faced a major insurgency in southern Iraq. <NRS>General Dannatt said: <DS> "**We could see that perfect storm coming to fruition in about the middle of 2006 and I would contend that it did.**"

<NRS>He added: <DS>"<eINRT>My biggest concern was that<eIIT> that fragility could be turned into a sharp rise in exits from our trained manpower akin to going over a cliff edge. Once your manning has begun to plummet we would have been in all kinds of trouble trying to man two operations with units that were not fully manned. <eINI-h/N>That would have spiralled into something of a nightmare."

S4/Contextualization A1 (other criticizing statements – problems with equipment)

<NRSAp>He also criticised <e1NRT>the decision by the former Labour government <e1IT-i>not to provide more funding for helicopters. <DS>"It has been a definitive negative and we are paying to some extent the price for that in Afghanistan. You can't catch up just like that," <NRS> he said.

S5/Contextualization A2

<NRSAp>General Dannatt also strongly criticised the failure to find a replacement for the lightly armoured Snatch Land Rovers which proved highly vulnerable in Iraq and Afghanistan.

<DS>"It remains unsatisfactory that it is only now that we have closed with the issue," <NRS>he said. <FDS>"We worked round the problem, we didn't actually confront the problem."

<NRS>He said <IS-q>that a programme to acquire a new family of armoured vehicles <e1NRTAp-i/N>known as the Future Rapid Effects System (Fres) had fallen victim to "internal machinations" within the Ministry of Defence, with the money going to the Royal Navy's two new aircraft carriers.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S6-7)/Wrap-up

S6/Appraisal A1

<NRS>He added<IS-q> that <e1NI-i>the Army had "no desire" to go to war in Iraq in 2003 because it was already stretched by operations in Kosovo, Bosnia, Sierra Leone, Cyprus and Northern Ireland.

<FDS>"<e1NRT>There may have been a little bit of professional feeling <e1IT-hi>that we should be doing this. <e1NI-i>But there was no desire to do it, <e1NRT>there was no <e1DT-hi>`<e2NI-h>we would be happy to do it', and <e1NRT>there was certainly a large element of <e1DT-i>`we are very busy anyway so this will be difficult if we have to do it'."

xxx

S7/Appraisal B1

<N>But <NRS>General Dannatt's predecessor as Chief of General Staff, General Sir Mike Jackson, suggested <IS>that, on the contrary, <e1NI-hi>the Army would not have wanted to be excluded from the Iraq operation if the Navy and RAF had been involved.

<NRS>He told the inquiry: <DS>"What would have been the Army's sense had the operation gone ahead on the original British offer of a maritime and air component, but without a land component? <e1NRT>I think <e1IT>`<e2NI-hi>the Army would have been, to put it mildly, rather disappointed."

I5 (Grice, Andrew, p. 10)

Headline

<NI-i>Pakistanis irate over <DS>PM's 'exporting terror' <NRS>remark

Lead

<NV>DAVID CAMERON sparked a diplomatic row yesterday<N> by<NRS> warning <IS-q>that Pakistan should not be allowed to "promote the export of terror" to the rest of the world. <NV>Speaking during a two-day visit to India, <NRSA>the Prime Minister increased the pressure on Pakistan<N> following this week's leak of classified documents about the war in Afghanistan, <NRW>which suggested <IW>that Pakistan's ISI intelligence agency might be supporting the Taliban insurgency.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Pakistan should not promote terror)

<DS>"<e1NRS>We should be very clear with Pakistan<e1IS-h> that<e2NI-i> we want to see a strong, stable and democratic Pakistan," <NRS>Mr Cameron said during a question and answer session in Bangalore. <FDS>"<e1NI-h>But we cannot tolerate <e1NRT>the idea<e1IT-i> this country is allowed to look both ways and is able, in any way, to promote the export of terror whether to India, Afghanistan or to anywhere else in the world."

S2/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (the accusation undermined)

<NRS>His spokeswoman stressed <IS>that<e1NRSAp-h> he had not been accusing the Pakistani Government of sponsoring terrorism, but <e1NRSAp>was repeating his previous <e2NRS>demands for it <e2IS-q>to do more to "shut terror groups down".

##CONCESSIVE-CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S3-5)

S3/Appraisal A1 (evaluation of the leaked documents and Cameron's reliance on them)

<NRS>Abdui Basit, a Pakistan Foreign Ministry spokesman, insisted: <DS>"There is no question of Pakistan looking the other way." <NRSAp-q>He dismissed <e1NRWA>the claims in the leaked

documents as "crude, self-serving and unverifiable" <N>and<NRS> said<IS> Mr Cameron should not have used them.

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S4/Appraisal B1 (evaluation of the remark and the leaked documents)

<NRS>Pakistani senator Khurshid Ahmad, vice-president of the Islamist Jamaate-Islami Party, warned <IS-q>that <e1NRSA>the Prime Minister's remarks risked fuelling <e1NI-hi> "anti-American, anti-West" feeling on the streets. <DS>"<e1NI>I am deeply concerned," <NRS>he said. <FDS>"The basis on which <e1NRSA>this statement has been made is very fragile. The documents released are unreliable - <e1NRSAp>90 per cent of them have been attributed to the Afghan intelligence agencies, whose reports are unreliable."

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S5/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (gives Cameron's reasons for making the remark)

<NRSA>Mr Cameron's comments came <N>a day after <NI-i>he raised eyebrows on a visit to Turkey by<NRSAp-q> describing Gaza as "a prison camp". <NRS>Aides insisted <IS><e1NRSAp>his remarks about Pakistan were not a gaffe but <e1NI-i>reflected concern about <e1NRWA>suggestions in the leaked documents.

S6/ Elaboration A2 (later but still during the visit)

<N>Later, <NV>the Prime Minister stuck to his guns, <NRS>telling the BBC: <DS>"<e1NRS>... we have to be clear in our dealings with the Pakistanis... <e1IS-h>that it is unacceptable for any support to be given from within Pakistan for any terrorist organisations that export terror."

S7/Cause and effect: Concession A1 (choice of words/belief in difference)

<NRS>He said<IS> he was choosing his words carefully because <e1NRT>Britain believed <e1IT-i>there was a distinction between the government of Pakistan and some state agencies. <N>But <NRS>he conceded <IS-q>there had been "big progress" in targeting terror.

S8/Contextualization A1 (other statements during visit-previous bomb attacks)

<NRS>The Prime Minister told his Indian audience<IS> that Britain and India had been united in suffering from terrorism which originated in Pakistan. <NRSAp>He cited the 2005 London tube bombings and the 2008 attacks in Mumbai.

#S9/Appraisal C1 (evaluates the remark)

<NRS>Denis MacShane, a former Foreign Office minister, warned<IS-q> that <e1NRSAp>Mr Cameron's "foolish insults" of Pakistan would be counter-productive. <DS> "He should be seeking to lower <e1NI-i>tensions between India and Pakistan and not involve Britain in one-sided policies <e1NI-hi>which will alienate the important British-Pakistani community in Britain," <NRS> he said.

S10/Contextualization B1 (business negotiations with India)

<N>BAE Systems, Europe's biggest defence contractor, and engine maker Rolls-Royce marked Mr Cameron's visit by signing <NRW>a deal worth about £700m with a state-run Indian firm <IW>to supply 57 Hawk trainer jets to India.

<NRS>The Prime Minister announced <IS><e1NRSAp-h>that export licences for civil nuclear expertise and technology to India would be approved, unlocking a potentially lucrative market for British companies.

S10.1/Contextualization C1 (events leading up to the announcement)

<N>The move follows lobbying by the British nuclear industry and comes despite <NRSA>opposition in Whitehall. <N>Groups such as Rolls-Royce and Serco have been prevented from selling components because of<NRT> fears <IT-i>the technology could be used for India's military programme.

S11/Contextualization B2

<NRS>Vince Cable, the Business Secretary, who is a member of the high-powered British delegation accompanying Mr Cameron, said: <DS>"<e1NI-i>There are sensitivities we are conscious of, as are the Indian Government, but within those constraints <e1NI-i>we want to really push ahead with civil nuclear cooperation."

I6 (Morris, Nigel, p. 12)

Headline

<NRSAp-q>Home Secretary announces end to 'ludicrous' system of Asbos

Lead

<NRSAp>THE HOME Secretary yesterday read the last rites for Tony Blair's flagship policy for dealing with noisy neighbours, drunk teenagers, fly-tippers, graffiti artists and vandals.

S1/Elaboration A1 (May proposes to discard ludicrous system of asbos)

<NRS>Theresa May said<IS-q> it was **"time to move beyond"** the system of antisocial behaviour orders (Asbos) brought in by the last government to deal with low-level yobbishness.

###CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S2)

S2/Contextualization A1 (history of and attitudes to asbos since their introduction)

<N>Opinion has been divided over the merits of Asbos since their introduction 11 years ago. <NRSAp>Labour ministers trumpeted the civil orders as an invaluable tool for nipping bad behaviour in the bud before it escalated into full-blown criminality. <NRS>They also argued <IS>that the Asbo regime helped to improve the quality of everyday life across the country.

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<N>But <NRS>critics protested<IS> that the numbers of orders <e1NRSA>*handed out* varied hugely between different councils and that young people who breached them found themselves caught up in the criminal court system. <FIS//N>There was also evidence that <e1NRTAp-qi//NRTAp-qi>*having an Asbo became seen as a "badge of honour" for some youths.*

S3/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (possible reasons why to discard asbos) <NRS>Ms May yesterday declared<IS> that the system had failed, <NRSAp>pointing to new statistics <e1NRW//N>*indicating <e1IW//N>that the use of Asbos had fallen to its lowest level and that more than half of those<e2NRSA//e1NRSA> that are issued are breached.* <DS>**"We need a complete change in emphasis, with communities working with the police and other agencies to stop bad behaviour escalating that far,"** <NRS>she said.

S4/Cause and effect: Consequence A2 (Elaboration)

<NRSAp-q>Attacking the last government for producing a **"ludicrous list"** of powers for tackling antisocial behaviour, <NRS>she said: <DS> **"These sanctions were too complex and bureaucratic. There were too many of them. They were too time-consuming and expensive and they too often criminalise young people unnecessarily, acting as a conveyor belt to serious crime and prison."**

S5/Elaboration A2

<NRSAp>She announced a review of police powers, <NRS>promising <IS-q>to replace Asbos with **"simpler sanctions which are easier to obtain and to enforce"**.

S6/Contextualization A2

<N>Upon arriving in power <NRS>Mr Blair vowed <IS-q>to mount a **"personal crusade"** against anti-social behaviour. <N>In its election manifesto this year, <NRW>Labour promised<IW> to toughen up the enforcement of Asbos. <NRSA>Almost 17,000 of the orders have been issued since their introduction, <N>of which 55 per cent have been breached at least once. <NRSA>Jail sentences were given to 4,944 people <N>for breaching <NRSA>the orders<N>over this period.

<N>The use of Asbos reached a high in 2005, when <NRSA>4,122 were handed out, <N>with the number falling in each subsequent year. In 2008, <NRSA> 2,027 were issued. <NRSA>A total of 1,266 Asbos <N>were breached during the year, the highest rate on record.

S7/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (great contribution to tackling crime)

<NRS>Alan Johnson, the shadow Home Secretary, said: <DS> **"<e1NRT>There is no doubt <e1IT>that the introduction of Asbos has made a huge contribution towards tackling crime and anti-social behaviour."**

###CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S8)

S8/Appraisal A1 (evaluation of May's decision to discard asbos)

<NRSAp-q>David Blunkett, <NRSAp>*who championed the orders as Home Secretary*, accused Ms May of posing **"a major threat to the lives and well-being of those at the very sharp end of criminality and dysfunctional communities"**. xxx <N>But <NRSAp> she was backed by the Association of Chief Police Officers <NRS>who said<IS><e1NRTAp-q> *it supported a "simplification of the tools and powers available to frontline practitioners"*.

S9/Contextualization B1 (restrictions on drunken behaviour)

<NRS>Ms May also promised yesterday <IS>to crack down on binge drinking, <NRS>saying <IS-q> the liberalisation of licensing laws had failed to produce a 24-hour drinking **"café culture"**. <NRS>She said: <DS>**"In its place we have seen an increase in the number of alcohol-related incidents and drink fuelled crime and disorder."**

<NRS>The Home Secretary said <IS><e1NRSaP><e2NRWAp-h>a ban on selling alcohol at below cost prices was being considered, along with tougher penalties for serving under-age drinkers.

I7 (Turner, Lauren, p. 12)

Headline

<NRSaP>Man joked about parasail <N> before falling to his death

Lead

<NRS>THE DAUGHTER of a man who fell 150ft to his death in a parasailing accident said yesterday <IS>that moments before the accident<e1NRSaP> her father joked about what would happen if the harness snapped.

S1/Elaboration A1 (moments before the accident)

<NRS>Glenn Hudson, 50, persuaded his daughter, Emma, <IS>to take part in the tandem parasail, <NRS>reassuring her <IS>it would be a serene and safe experience. <N> And as the pair floated above the Turkish beach, <NRSaP-q>he spoke of how "lovely" and "peaceful" the experience was - <N>before dropping to his death.

#S2/Elaboration A2

<NRS>Miss Hudson, 25, said <IS><e1NRT>she never imagined <eIIT>his harness, which was apparently damaged by the sun, would give way. <NRS>She said <IS><e1NRT>she was worried <eIIT>that her own harness was not properly attached, but<e1NRS> her father, <N?>a roof tiler from Colchester, Essex, told her <eIIS><e2NI-h>to relax.

<NRS>She said: <DS>"<e1NRS>I asked <eIIS>what would happen if you hit the water from that height and <e1NRS>he said, <eIDS>'You wouldn't survive it, anyway.' <e1NRS>I said <eIDS>'Thanks for <e2NRSa>reassuring me, Dad!' <e1NRT>I never imagined <eIIT>it would happen."

S3/ Elaboration A3

<N>The pair took off on the 15-minute journey over the resort of Side on Saturday. <NRS>Miss Hudson, a sales manager, said: <DS> "We had been up in the air for 10 minutes. <e1NRSa>He kept reassuring me. <e1NRS>He was saying <eIDS>'It's lovely up here, it's really peaceful.' And then he just dropped. <e1NI> It didn't seem like it was happening. <e1NI>It was like a dream. I was screaming but <e1NI>it was like the noise wasn't from me."

S4/Contextualization A1 (subsequent events)

<N>Mr Hudson's wife Linda, 51, had been sunbathing, <NI-i> unaware of what was going on. <NRS>When her daughter told her <IS>what had happened, <N> they ran to where he had fallen, but were blocked from going any further by Turkish men.

<NRS>Mrs Hudson asked <IS> if her husband was dead. <DS>"<e1NRS>He said, <eIDS>'Yes, he is.' <eINV//N>I started screaming. I can't let the pain <e1NI-i>we're experiencing happen again," <NRS> she said.

S5/Contextualization B1 (subsequent event)/Wrap-up

<N>Turkish police are investigating.

I8 (Garner, Richard, p. 14)

Headline

<NRSaP>Gove welcomes atheist schools

Lead

<FIS//IS><e1NI-i/N>THE GOVERNMENT is ready to back the creation of atheist schools as part of its series of reforms, <NRS>the Education Secretary, Michael Gove, said yesterday.

<NRS>He told MPs: <DS>"It wouldn't be my choice of school but the whole point of our education reforms is that they are, in the broad sense of the word, small 'l' liberal. They exist to provide that greater degree of choice."

S1/Contextualization A1 (Gove's comments follow the urge)

<NRSA>His comments, made to MPs on the all-party Commons Education Select Committee, come<N> after <NRS>a group of mothers urged Professor Richard Dawkins, <NRSaP>a self-avowed atheist and author of *The God Delusion*, <IS-q> if he would help to set up an atheist "free" school. <NRS> Professor Dawkins replied: <DS>"<e1NI>I like the idea very much - although <e1NI> I would prefer <e1NRSaP-h> to call it a free-thinking school. <e1NI-h//e1NI>I would never want to

indoctrinate children in atheism, any more than in religion. Instead, children should be taught <e1NRSAp-h>to ask for evidence, <e1NI-h>to be sceptical, critical, open-minded."

S2/Contextualization B1 (political context) (Cause and effect: Consequence)

<NRSAp>The call for an atheist school comes <N>in the wake of <NRT>fears <IT-i>that the Government's plans could pave the way for more religious groups to run state schools. <NRWAp>Between 35 and 40 of the 150 expressions of <e1NI>interest in the scheme <N>are faith-based.

S3/Elaboration A1 (Gove welcomes atheist schools)

<NRS>Mr Gove, whose two children attend primary faith schools, said<IS-q><e1NRT>he "recognised <eIIT>that there are some people <e2NI-i>who explicitly do not want their children educated in a faith-based setting". <NRS>He added: <DS>"<e1NI-h>If Professor Dawkins wants to set up a school, <e1NI-hi>we would be very interested <e1NRTAp-h//N>to look at <e2NRWA-h//e1NRWA-h>an application."

S4/Contextualization C1 (faith education in atheist schools vs. faith schools)

<NRS>Faith groups<NI-h> wanting to take advantage of the scheme must pledge <IS-h>that they would keep only 50 per cent of their places open to admission on grounds of faith. <N>However, <NRS>Mr Gove said<IS><e1NRT> he doubted <eIIT>whether it would work the other way round. <FDS>"<e1NRT>I don't think<eIIT> we will have children <e2NRS>saying in assembly, <e2DS-h>Our Father, which art not in heaven."

S5/Appraisal A1

<NRTAp-i>Neither the British Humanist Association (BHA) nor the National Secular Society support the idea of an atheist school.

S6/Contextualization D1 (statements regarding other changes in the system)

<NV>In a wide-ranging interview with MPs, <NRSAp>Mr Gove also announced the creation of an independent commission chaired by a Labour MP, Graham Allen, to investigate ways of ensuring that disadvantaged young people receive the best start in life. <NRS>Mr Gove said <IS-q>that at present "**rich thick kids do better than poor clever children**" when they started school and "**the situation gets worse**".

I9 (Smith, Lewis, p. 15)

Headline

<N>Parental abduction figures increase

Lead

<N>ABDUCTIONS OF children by one of their parents to countries outside the jurisdiction of the Hague Convention have risen by 39 per cent in the last year.

S1/Elaboration A1 (increase in child abduction)

<N-q>There has been a "**significant increase**" from 105 to 146 cases handled by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office's child abduction section, mainly in Pakistan, India, Thailand, Ghana and Nigeria.

S2/Elaboration A2

<N>Abductions of children by either the mother or the father, <NRSA-h>without the consent of the other parent, <N>usually peak over the summer months, when it is easier to pretend that the child is merely being taken on holiday - usually to a country where they have relatives.

S3/Contextualization A1 (the role of the Hague Convention)

<N>The Hague Convention on child abduction is designed to protect the interests of children caught up in custody battles and aims to return them to their main country of residence. However, it only applies in countries which have signed up.

S4/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (explains the cause of parental abduction)

<NRS>Sharon Cooke, of the Reunite charity, which helps parents whose children have been abducted, said: <DS> "**Parental abduction is becoming an increasing problem as the world is getting smaller and there are more mixed relationships**."

I10 (Brooks, Anita, p. 16, 17)

Headline

<N>Catalonia vote <NRWAp-h>to ban all forms of bullfighting in nationalist move

Kicker

<N>Animal right groups are celebrating, but <NRS>fans say<IS> the ruling is nothing but <e1NRT>a desire <e1IT-i>to be un-Spanish. <NRWA>Anita Brooks reports

Lead

<N-sq>IN A TENSE, historic vote, Catalonia's regional parliament yesterday banned Spain's "national fiesta" – bullfighting, handing a victory to animal rights activist, <NRSAp>who predicted the start of a bloodless era across the country.

S1/Elaboration A1 (bullfighting is banned)

<N>As of 1 January 2012, the choreographed *estocada de muerte* - or death knell - will be history throughout the wealthy, independent-minded region and the fighting bull - *toro bravo* -will receive protection under Catalonia's animal rights laws. <NRSAp>The 96-year-old Monumental bullring in Barcelona has already demanded more than €300m (£250m) from the regional government to compensate for losses.

S2/Elaboration B1 (animal right activist predict bloodless era)

<DS>"**Today five centuries of cruelty have come to an end,**" <NRS>said Elena Escoda, representative of the Catalan citizens' group Prou! (Enough!) that lobbied for<NRWA-h> the ban.

<DS>"**From today onward, <e1NRTAp-h>ethics must be considered a valid reason <e2NRTAp-h>to question our traditions,**" <NRS>she went on.

S3/Elaboration B2

<NRSAp>The international association People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) also applauded the vote. <DS> "**<e1INV>The people have spoken,**" <NRS>the group said <NRSA>in a statement. <FDS>"**Cruelty to animals, disguised as tradition, will no longer be tolerated.**"

S4/Contextualization A1 (legal steps in other regions in Spain)

<NRSAp>Politicians elsewhere in the land of *banderilleros* and sequined suits of lights have expressed<e1NRT> fear<e1IT> that their regions could be the next target of animal rights groups. <N>The legislative offensive is a quantum leap from activists' previous protest-centred tactics or <NRSAp>city-wide declarations against bullfighting. <NRTAp-i>In anticipation of yesterday's vote, <N-q> the government of Madrid - home to the emblematic Las Ventas bullring - even passed a law protecting bullfighting as a "**cultural value**" to fend off <NRTAp-i>an anticipated <e1NRSA-h//N>onslaught. <N>Anyone violating the law, which includes tax breaks to bullfight organisers, could face fines of up to €1.2m.

S5/Elaboration A2

<N>Activists cheered and hugged as the votes were counted on a giant screen: 68 in favour of outlawing the matadors' manoeuvres to 55 against, with nine abstentions. <NRSAPA//N> Nationalists, <NI-i>eager <NRSA//N>to distance themselves from<NI-i>bull-loving Madrid, <NRSAPb//N>overwhelmingly supported <NRWA-h//e1NRWA-h>the ban, <N>although most deputies were allowed to vote according to their consciences. But the issue is so delicate that ballots were kept secret in a preliminary vote to determine whether <NRWA>the original citizens' proposal - <N>backed by 180,000 signatures - would even make it to the official docket.

S6/Appraisal A1 (interpretation in terms of responsibility to future generation)

<DS>"**Our responsibility is progress. That could be our contribution to future generations,**" <NRS>said Joan Puigcercos, leader of the separatist Catalanian party, a staunch supporter of <NRWA>the ban.

S7/Cause and effect: Consequence A1

<NRS><NI-i>*The despondent corrida crowd*, which waved capes outside the parliament, immediately vowed<IS> to challenge the Catalan prohibition in the Spanish Supreme Court. <NRT>The conservative Popular Party plans<IT-i>to fight for nationwide legislation that would protect the sport Ernest Hemingway celebrated in *Death in the Afternoon*.

S8/Elaboration C1 (the ban is a political issue)

<NRSAp>They accuse the Catalanian deputies of using <e1NRWAp>the bullfighting ban to symbolically separate the region from the rest of the bull-rearing, cape-watching country.

<DS>"**They're not looking to protect bulls - <e1NI-i>they want a radical break with everything identified with Spain,**" <NRS> said Ramón Luis Valcarcel, head of the Murcia regional government, on the south-eastern coast.

##CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S9)

S9/ Appraisal B1 (evaluates the politicians behind ban)

<N>The nation's bullfighters reacted to the denial, they eventually joined a last-minute lobby to save Catalonia's fiesta from what seemed increasingly like the inevitable death in the ring. They joined a platform of left-wing intellectuals, writers and artists, <NRSAp//N>who defended the sport so often depicted in the work of Picasso or Goya - or at least citizens' freedom to choose whether or not to watch it.

<DS>"<e1NI-h>They should have respected the rights of people <e1NRT> who freely decide<e1IT-h> to go to a bullring to see a spectacle that is so much a part of our heritage," <NRS>said bullfighter Juan José Padilla after the vote.

~ ~ ~

<DS>"It seems like we are back in the time of the dictatorship," <NRS>added the popular matador Curro Romero.

~ ~ ~

<NRS>Matador Manuel Jesus -<NRTAp-i//N> known as El Cid - said <IS-q><e1NI>he felt "tremendous rage".

S10/Elaboration C2

<DS>"<e1NRT>I feel like <e1IT>here the bull is what is least important," <NRS>he said. <FDS> "The fiesta has been used by Catalan nationalists as a weapon against Spain; a way for them <e1NRS>to say<e1IS-h> that we aren't Spaniards; <e1FDS-h//e1FIS-h><e2NI-h>we don't want anything that even sounds Spanish."

S11/Contextualization B1 (tradition of bullfighting in Spain and elsewhere)

<N>Catalonia is not the first region of Spain to put those magenta capes and knotted black caps out of business. <NRWAp>The Canary Islands banned the corrida 19 years ago, <N>but <NI-i>few people on the mainland minded <N>because <NRT>the islands off the African coast were seen <IT-i>to have little bullfighting tradition. <N>Catalonia, anchored in northern mainland Spain, is different. Here bullfighting did enjoy a strong though now dwindling following. <NRTAp-i>The head of the regional government, Jose Montilla, is known as a fan. <N>Last year an appearance by José Tomás in the Barcelona ring sold out in 50 minutes, with tickets fetching as much as €3,000. But the anti-movement in Catalonia charges fast. Picketers smeared in fake blood are common outside the Barcelona bullring and nude protests fill public squares. Before the vote, the World Society for the Protection of Animals presented parliamentarians with 140,000 signatures from 120 countries <NRW>urging Catalonia <IW-q>to "lead the way for other regions and countries to follow so the cruelty of bullfighting can be made history".

CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S12)

S12/Contextualization C1 (comparison to correbous)

<NRS>Bullfighting supporters point out <ISa><e1NRWAp-h>that traditional Catalan fiestas <e1NRTAp-i//N>known as Correbous - <N?>in which bulls are chased through the streets with their horns on fire - <ISb><e1NRWAp-h>will be allowed under the modified animal rights law.

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<DS>"The death of the animal is no small difference," <NRS>Josep Rull, a member of the Catalan nationalist party, said in <NRSAp>defence of the practice. <N>But the Correbous remains high on the agenda of international animal activists.

I11 (Waraich, Omar, p. 19)

Headline

<N>Air traffic blunder may have caused crash that left 152 dead in Pakistan

Lead

<NI-i//N>PAKISTAN is marking a national day of mourning <N>after the largest plane crash in the country's history yesterday left no survivors.

S1/Elaboration A1 (victims die in air crash)

<N>Airblue flight 202 was carrying 152 people from Karachi to Islamabad when it crashed into the Margalla Hills on the northwest edge of the capital amid heavy rain and thick fog yesterday morning.

S2/Contextualization A1 (rescue operations after the crash)

<DS>"There are no survivors," <NRS> Rehman Malik, the Interior Minister, told reporters. <N>Several hours after the crash, rescue workers were still combing through the devastation amid the

heavily forested area in search of bodies. The plane had been carrying 146 passengers and six crew-members.

<N>So far, some 100 dead bodies have been recovered, but bad weather frustrated rescue efforts as nightfall was setting in.

<DS>"**We have suspended the air operation because of rain,**" <NRS>a senior Islamabad official, Aamer Ali Ahmed, said. <FDS>"**There's no way to transport bodies from the site except via helicopters and even helicopters can't land there.**"

S3/Elaboration B1 (a possible cause of the accident – air traffic blunder)

<FIS>The precise reasons for the crash were yet to be established. <NRS>Mr Malik suggested<IS> that there was some confusion between air traffic control at Islamabad's Benazir Bhutto International airport and the pilot of the Airblue airline's Airbus A321.

S4/Contextualization B1 (reactions question aspects of the flight) (Appraisal)

<NI-i//N>But as a pall of gloom settles on Pakistan this morning, <NI-i//N> troubling <NRSA> questions remain for the families of the dead <NI-i>mourning their loss. <N> Given the bad weather, <NRS>many ask <IS>why the plane was not diverted, as two earlier flights had been. <NRS> Local news channels also asked <ISa>whether Pervez Iqbal Chaudhry, the flight's captain, <N?>who had been hired years after retiring from Pakistan International Airlines (PIA), the national carrier, <ISb>was too old to be flying

<NRT>Ejaz Haroon, the managing director of PIA, also wondered<IT-i> if proper procedures had been followed. <DS>"***eINRTAp//N>If you look at the position of the wreckage it's clear that the plane went beyond safety margins,***" <NRS>he told Reuters. <FDS>"**It should have manoeuvred within five miles of the runway but that did not happen.**"

S5/Elaboration C1 (details of the victims)

<N>The dead included six members of Pakistan's youth parliament, families travelling to the northern areas on holiday, and flight attendants who were the sole income-earners for their families.

<NRS>The US embassy in Islamabad said <IS>that the dead included two American citizens. <N>The consular section of the British High Commission is investigating whether there were any British citizens on the plane.

S6/Elaboration A2

<N>The plane lost contact with the control room at 10:43am, Islamabad time. Residents of the local area saw the plane flying perilously low before it crashed into the Margalla Hills, setting off a loud noise that was heard in the centre of the capital. For several hours, whirling plumes of white smoke could be seen rising from the crash site.

S7/Elaboration B2

<DS>"***eINRS>The pilot was given directions <eIIS>to land either on runway one or two,***" <NRS> Mr Malik said. <FDS> "**The plane was at 2,600ft before landing but suddenly it went to 3,000ft, <eINRSAp-h>which was unexplained.**"

<NRS>He added <IS-q>that instead of approaching the airport from the "**Kahuta side**", a nearby town to the east, it attempted to land from "**the Murree Road side**", located to the north.

S8/Elaboration B3

<N>The plane's final moments are likely to remain a mystery until the black box flight recorder is recovered and studied. The flight had been descending as heavy monsoon rain and thick fog reduced visibility. For reasons that remain unclear, the plane turned northwards, flying for some 10 miles before crashing into the hills.

S9/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (a mistake was to blame)

<NRS>Airblue, the private carrier that owned the plane, maintained <IS>that poor weather was to blame for the crash. <NI-i>The private airline, which also flies to Britain among other international destinations, is well regarded<N> and boasts a fleet of modern planes. The Airbus flying from Karachi was eight years old. It was the airline's first crash.

S10/Elaboration A3

<NI-i>Grief and panic animated the waiting areas at Karachi and Islamabad airports and the capital's hospitals <N>as relatives and friends of the passengers spent hours <NI-i>anxiously <N> awaiting news. But there were no survivors among the bodies recovered, many of them charred and disfigured<NI-h> beyond recognition.

S11/Contextualization C1 (other tragic events in Pakistan)

<N>For Pakistanis, the crash is the latest in a series of tragedies that has seen nearly 1,000 people die in the past six weeks. The bulk have been killed in Islamist militant bombings that have struck across the country.

<N-sq>Scores continue to be slain in "targeted killings" in the port city of Karachi. <N>Monsoon floods have swept away dozens. <NRSAp//NRWAp>And almost every day brings fresh reports of suicides committed by those who cannot feed themselves or their families.

I12 (Cavendish, Julius, p. 21)

Headline

<NRSAp>Taliban blamed for roadside bomb which killed 25 Afghan civilians on bus

Lead

<N>A CROWDED bus hit a roadside bomb in southern Afghanistan yesterday, killing 25 passengers in the latest example of Afghan civilians bearing the brunt of the country's war.

<N>At the same time, Nato continued to investigate <NRS> claims <IS>that a helicopter gunship mistakenly opened fire on a house packed with civilians, <N>with <NRS>Afghan government officials saying <IS>that 52 people were killed. <NRSA-h//N>If verified, <N> the attack would be the coalition's worst civilian casualty incident for over a year.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Taliban blamed for the roadside bomb attack)

<N>Yesterday's casualties occurred when a passenger bus was approaching Helmand province on its way to Kabul and struck the bomb. <FIS//IS>At least 20 passengers were wounded, <NRS>officials said, <N>and <NRSAp-q>President Hamid Karzai condemned a "criminal" act by "the enemies of Muslims".

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S2)

S2/ Elaboration A2

<NRSAp>The Taliban denied responsibility for the bombing x x x <N>but with roadside bombs as their signature weapon, <NRSAp-h>they will be blamed.

##CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S3-4)

S3/Appraisal A1

<NRS>A provincial official <IS-q>told the BBC that the road the bus was travelling along was "mostly used by civilians and <e1NRT>the enemies of peace should have known <e1IT-h>that a bus does not carry police or army but villagers".

~ ~ ~

S4/Appraisal B1

<NRSAp-q>A Nato spokesman also condemned the Taliban for the "tragic murder of Afghan civilians", <NRSAp-q>calling it "an example of <e1NRS>Mullah Omar's orders to his subordinates <e1IS>to capture or kill innocent civilians <e1NRSAp//N>who support the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan".

S5/ Elaboration B1 (claims that Nato helicopter attacked civilians) + Appraisal C1

<N>But<NRSAp> the coalition has come under censure from Mr Karzai, <NRSAp>who blamed it for a rocket attack on a crowded compound over the weekend. <NRS>A statement said<IS-q> that<e1NI> Mr Karzai was "deeply saddened by the heartbreaking incident, which is both morally and humanly unacceptable" and<e1NRSAp> laid the blame at Nato's door.

S6/Contextualization A1 (overall number of civilians killed)

<N>The incident coincided with <NRS>the news<IS> that foreign forces accidentally killed many more civilians than <e1NRWA/e1NRSA>reported between 2004 and 2009.

##CONCESSIVE-CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S7-9)

S7/ Elaboration B2

<NRS>According to witnesses, <FISa//ISa><e1NRS> insurgents had told a number of villagers in Helmand province <e1IS>to flee their homes ahead of imminent fighting, <FISb//ISb//N> only for a Nato helicopter gunship to fire on them as they took cover several kilometres down the road.

xxx

S8/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (they explained all occasions of fire attacks)

<NRSAp>Nato denied <e1NV>that version of events. <NRS>It said <IS>an investigation team was on site in the village of Rigi in Sangin district, <N?>the deadliest place in Afghanistan for foreign troops.

<NRS> It claims <IS><e1NRSAp>to have accounted for all the rounds its forces had fired without <e1NRS>suggestions <e1IS-h>that any had hit civilians.

xxx

S9/ Elaboration B3

<NV>In yet another version of events, <NRSAp>which contradicts the government line, <NRS>witnesses told an Afghan army investigation <IS>that coalition fire had killed 60 militants, <e1NRTAp-i>thought to be foreign fighters because they couldn't speak Pashto, the local language.

S10/Contextualization B1 (UN investigation as a subsequent event)/Wrap-up

<NRSA/NRWA>Amid the conflicting reports <N>and absence of hard facts, the UN has launched its own inquiry. <NRS>Its top official in Afghanistan, Staffan di Mistura, pleaded for all sides to the conflict <IS>to protect civilians.

The Independent: 7 October, 2010 (international edition)

I13 (Hughes, Mark, p. 8, 9)

Headline

<NRSA/Ni-i>Pressure grows on Coulson <N>as<NV> police interview former colleague

Lead

<NRS>A FORMER News of the World executive<NRS> who admits<IS> hacking mobile phones while working under Andy Coulson has revealed <IS>that<e1INV> he has been contacted by Scotland Yard and <e1NRT>expects <e1IT><e2NV-h>to be interviewed under caution as the reopened police investigation continues.

##CONCESSIVE-CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S1-2)

S1/Elaboration A1 (questionable techniques under Coulson) (Contextualization)

<NRSAp>Paul McMullan, a former deputy features editor at the Sunday red top, also elaborated on his use of other questionable journalistic techniques, <NRS>saying <IS>that he hacked bank accounts and medical records while at the newspaper.

xxx

S2/Contextualization A1 (history of the case-previous claims, investigations and convictions)

<NRSAp>The revelations go some way further to contradicting <e1NRS>the claim, <e1NRSA>made by Mr Coulson at a hearing of the Culture, Media and Sport committee last year, <e1IS-q>that such nefarious methods were the sole preserve of one "rogue reporter" –the paper's royal correspondent Olive Goodman. xxx <N>But <NRSAp>a series of former journalists at the paper, many anonymous, have refuted this, <NRS>saying <IS>that the practice was much more widespread. ##<NRSA>The public claims, most notably those of reporter Sean Hoare, <N>have prompted Scotland Yard to reopen the police investigation which ended in 2007 with <NRSA>the conviction of Mr Goodman <N>and <NRSA>the private investigator Glenn Mulcaire.

S3/Appraisal A1

<NRS>Mr McMullan, <NV>speaking at a debate at London's City University, said<IS> the techniques he employed were defensible because the stories they were used for- investigations into drug and people trafficking - were in the public interest. <N>Mr McMullan worked for the News of the World between 1998 and 2001, when Mr Coulson was deputy editor. He did not become editor until 2003.

S4/Elaboration A2

<NRSAp>The former features executive's name first surfaced in connection with the phone-hacking scandal last month, <N>when<NV> he went public<NRS> to say <IS>that the practice was rife at the newspaper during Mr Coulson's tenure. <NRS>Mr McMullan said<IS><e1NRS> he had personally commissioned private investigators<e1IS> to acquire information via various means, <FISa/ISa>some of which, <NRS>he accepted, <FISb/ISb>were possibly illegal, and that <e1NI-i>senior editors, including Mr Coulson, were aware of the practices.

S4.1/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (Coulson's awareness of hacking) <NRS>Mr Coulson, who is now David Cameron's director of communications, has maintained <IS><e1NI>he was not aware of any phone hacking while he was editor of he paper. <NRSAp>Mr Cameron has backed him, <NRS> saying <IS-q>that while Mr Coulson is not "unsackable" he is doing a good job of running his communications team.

S5/Elaboration B1 (McMullan interviewed by police)

<NRS>Mr McMullan said <IS><eINV>the Metropolitan Police had contacted him on three occasions in the last week, and <eINI-i>wanted <eINV-h>to interview him under caution. <NRS>He said <IS><eINRT>he was confident<eIIT> he will not face prosecution. <NRS>He added: <DS>"As I speak here I have to be very careful <eINV-h>what I say. <eINV>Police have contacted me three times because I've put my hands up and <eINRS>said, <eIDS>'I hacked into people's messages many times but it was in the public interest.' They were investigations on drug trafficking, people trafficking."

S6/Contextualization B1 (previous event) (Appraisal)/Wrap-up

<N>Listening to other people's mobile phone messages was made illegal by the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000. There is no public interest defence. Mr McMullan also used <NV>the debate<NRS> to reveal<IS> how he first learned to hack phones. <NRS> He said <IS-q>he was shown how to hack into voicemail messages by "a teenage girl <eINRS>who said <eIIS>everyone in the playground was doing it.

<FDS>"About a million teenagers were doing it every day ... <eINRT>I remember<eIIT> seeing an episode of Friends where somebody did it to Monica's phone."

I14 (Connor, Steve, p. 12)

Headline

<NRWAp//N>Ozone study dims Sun's global warming role

Lead

<FIW//IW//N>THE SUN'S role in climate change may have been overplayed, <NRW//N>according to a study <NRW//N>indicating<IW//N> that the Earth could actually get slightly cooler, rather than warmer, as the activity of the 11-year solar cycle increases.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S1-5)

S1/Contextualization A1 (assumptions so far-sun's activity warms the Earth)

<N>Until now <NRT>it was assumed<IT-i> that as solar activity - indicated by the number of sunspots on the Sun's surface - increases, then so does the amount of solar radiation coming to the Earth to heat the planet.

xxx

S2/Elaboration A1 (sun's role in global warming)

<N>However, <NRW//N>a study based on satellite data of the Earth's atmosphere has shown<IW//N> there is a complicated interaction between the varying amounts of radiation from the Sun and the amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

<FIW//IW>The investigation, which ran from 2004 to 2007 when the solar activity cycle was decreasing, found there was a rise in ozone that may have resulted in a corresponding increase in temperatures, which would have been indirectly due to the Sun rather than to increases in man-made greenhouse gases, <NRW>the scientists said.

S3/Elaboration A2

<NRW>The researchers emphasised <IW>the findings do not undermine <eINRT>the idea<eIIT-i> that carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is the main cause of global warming - but they do suggest the Sun's direct role in warming the planet has been overplayed in computer models.

<DS>"These results are changing what <eINRT>we thought <eIIT-i><e2NRTAp-i>we knew about the Sun's effect on our climate. However, they only show us a snapshot of the Sun's activity and its behaviour over the three years of our study could be an anomaly," <NRS>said Joanna Haigh, of the Grantham Institute for Climate Change, at Imperial College London.

<DS>"<eINRTA-h>We cannot jump to conclusions based on what we have found during this comparatively short period," <NRS>Dr Haigh said. <FDS>"However, if further studies find the same pattern over a longer period of time, this could suggest that <eINRTAp-h>we may have overestimated the Sun's role in warming the planet."

xxx

S4/Contextualization A2

<N>Although there is an 11-year solar cycle, the overall activity of the Sun has risen slightly over the past century, leading some climate "sceptics"<NRS-sq> to suggest <IS>the Sun rather than carbon dioxide is causing global warming.

xxx

S5/Elaboration A3

<N>However, <NRW> the authors of the latest study, published in Nature, said <IW> solar activity could account for at most about 10 per cent of the extra warming this century. <N> But if the new findings can be supported, it would mean this greater solar activity may have kept global warming in check by lowering temperatures slightly and counteracting the influence of greenhouse gases.

I15 (Rawlinson, Kevin, p. 18)

Headline

<N-q//N-sq> Michelle beats Hillary in 'most powerful woman' list

Lead

<NRWAp> MICHELL OBAMA has been named as the world's most powerful woman, ahead of the likes of Hillary Clinton, Angela Merkel and Oprah Winfrey. <N> The Queen, however, did not even make the top 10.

S1/Elaboration A1 (the most powerful women on the list)

<N> Mrs Obama rose to the top spot in this year's Most Powerful Women list, released yesterday by the US business magazine Forbes, after being placed a relatively lowly 40th last year. Mrs Clinton, the US Secretary of State, also enjoyed a significant rise in the rankings, from 36th last year to fifth.

S2/Contextualization A1 (explains the selection process)

<NRS> Forbes said <IS> this year's index took less account of traditional calculations of wealth and position, setting more store by the women's creative influence and entrepreneurship.

S3/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (reasons for placing her on the list)

<DS> "Mrs Clinton has been at the focus of a great deal of media attention with her work in the Middle East over the last 12 months. <eINV> She was also heavily involved in nuclear talks in Russia and with the Turkish-Armenian Treaty," <NRS> said Mary Ellen Egan, executive managing editor of Forbes Woman.

S4/ Contextualization A2

<NRS> Ms Egan explained <IS> that, while <eINRTAp-i> wealth was still taken into account, <eINW> the formulation of this year's list was weighted more towards media attention and social influence. <NRS> She said: <DS> "That means we could be seeing much more volatile lists in the future; if someone who is relatively unknown today develops a very high profile next year, they could be in.

<DS> "On the other hand, if someone like Michelle Obama - who has been a forceful advocate of several items of legislation in the States - withdraws from the limelight, she could be out," <NRS> she added.

S5/Elaboration A2

<N> Queen Elizabeth II, the only British woman to make the top 100, rose up the rankings by one place to 41st - far below singers Lady Gaga and Beyoncé Knowles (7th and 9th respectively) and the German Chancellor Angela Merkel (4th). <FIS-q//IS-q> Her relatively lowly position is due to her having "had a quiet year", <NRS> Ms Egan said.

S6/Contextualization B1

<NW> The respected index is drawn up each year by the US magazine as part of a series of lists measuring influence. <N> The publication also releases lists of top billionaires and a celebrity index.

S7/Elaboration A3

<N> American women dominate the top 10, with Angela Merkel the highest-ranked European. Further down the list, France's First Lady Carla Bruni Sarkozy comes in at 35th, while model Heidi Klum is at 39.

S8/Elaboration A4

<N> Although the Queen is the only British national to feature in the top 100, she is joined by a handful of UK based businesswomen. <NRWAp> Of these, Anglo-American's chief executive Cynthia Carroll is the highest ranked, at 14th.

S9/Elaboration A5

<N> Burberry boss Angela Ahrendts and British citizen Dame Marjorie Scardino, of publishing firm Pearson, were placed 97th and 63rd respectively.

S10/Cause and effect: Consequence A2 (Appraisal)/Wrap-up

<NRSAp>Commenting on this year's entrants, <NRS>Moira Forties, vice president and publisher of ForbesWoman, said: <DS>"**The women on our list, through their respective realms of power and influence, are shaping many of <eINV>the agenda-setting conversations of our day, and have become dynamic catalysts for driving change across the world.**

<FDS>"**They have built companies and brands, sometimes by non-traditional means and they have broken through gender barriers in areas of commerce, politics, sports and media and cultural zeitgeist, and thereby affecting the lives of millions, sometimes billions of people."**

I16 (Sudam, Mohamed, p. 23)

Headline

<NRS Ap> Al-Qa'ida blamed <N>as Western targets hit in Yemen

Lead

<NRTAp-i/N>SUSPECTED AL-QA'IDA militants <N>attacked two Western targets in Yemen yesterday, firing a rocket at a British diplomat's car and killing a Frenchman at a gas and oil installation.

S1/Cause and effect: Justification A1 (justifies why al-Qa'ida is blamed)

<N>The attacks bore the hallmarks of al-Qa'ida. <NRS>The group has threatened <IS>to strike against Western targets and the Yemeni government, <NRSAp>which declared war on its local arm <N>after <NRSAp>it claimed a failed attack on a US-bound airliner in December.

S2/Elaboration A1 (attack on a British diplomat)

<NRS>The Foreign Office said <IS>a British embassy vehicle carrying the deputy chief of the British mission was attacked. <DS>"**The vehicle was on its way to the embassy, with five staff on board,"** <NRS>a Foreign Office spokesman said. <FDS>"**One member of staff suffered minor injuries and is undergoing treatment, all others were unhurt."**

S3/Elaboration A2

<NRS>A security source in Yemen said <IS>three Yemeni bystanders were wounded in the rocket-propelled grenade attack.

S4/Elaboration A3

<N>The Frenchman died in a shooting in the compound of the Austrian-owned oil and gas group OMV. <NRS>A security source said <IS>the attacker was a Yemeni guard working for a private security firm, and government forces had disarmed him.

S5/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (suspects arrested as a result)

<FIS>Authorities had arrested dozens of al-Qa'ida suspects, and <eINRSA>were questioning the 20-year-old guard, <NRS>a security official said. <NRS>Bystanders said<IS> <eINRSAp-q> the guard repeatedly shouted Islam's rallying cry of "**Allahu Akbar**" (God is Greatest) while shooting.

S6/Appraisal A1

<NRSAp-q>William Hague, the Foreign Secretary, called it a "**shameful attack**".

S7/Contextualization A1 (security situation in the country)

<N>Both attacks followed tightened security in the capital of the country whose conflicts with a resurgent al-Qa'ida, secessionists in the south and Shia rebels in the north have raised <NRT> Western and Gulf Arab fears <IT-i>that it is on the verge of becoming a failed state. <NI-i>Those fears worsened <N>after<NRSAp> the Yemen-based arm of al-Qa'ida claimed responsibility for the attempt to bomb a US-bound airliner.

S8/Cause and effect: Consequence B1 (reason why British embassy was attacked)

<NRS>Nicole Stracke of the Gulf Research Centre in Dubai said <IS>the militants may have chosen to target the British embassy because it was less heavily fortified than the US embassy. <N>An al-Qa'ida suicide bomber attacked the British ambassador's convoy in April, killing himself and injuring three others.

S9/Contextualization B1 (al-Qa'ida in Yemen)

<NRTAp-i>Yemen's population of unemployed youths are seen as potential recruits for Islamist fighters. <NRSAp>Western donor nations, including Britain, backed Yemen in its fight against al-Qa'ida at a United Nations meeting in New York last month. <N>Yemen is the ancestral home of Osama bin Laden.

I17 (McLaughlin, Daniel, p. 26)

Headline

<N>Hungary battles to stop toxic sludge from reaching the river Danube

Lead

<N>HUNGARY YESTERDAY opened a criminal investigation into an escape of deadly toxic sludge from an industrial plant, amid <NRT>fears <IT-i>that it could grow into a regional environmental disaster.

S1/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (people affected) + Elaboration A1 (sludge escape)

<N>Four people were killed, about 120 were injured and three are still missing after a dam holding waste slurry collapsed at an alumina works in south-west Hungary, sending a wave of poisonous red mud racing through nearby villages and into a tributary of the river Danube.

S2/Elaboration B1 (efforts to prevent contamination of the river)

<N>Rescue teams are searching for the missing locals, cleaning up the caustic grime and pouring tonnes of gypsum into the river Marcal to try to prevent contamination of the Danube, Europe's second-longest river, which from Hungary flows through Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine and Moldova on its way to the Black Sea.

<DS>"*<e1NRT>Our hope is<e1IT-i> that we'll be able to contain this and it won't get to the Danube,*" <NRS>said the interior minister Sandor Pinter, <N>as <NRTAp-i>the European Union and environmental groups assessed the potential wider impact of Hungary's worst chemical spill.

###CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S3-5)

S3/Elaboration C1 (fears of environmental disaster)

<DS>"**This is a serious environmental problem,**" <NRS>said EU spokesman Joe Hennon. <FDS>"*<e1NI-i>We are concerned, not just for the environment in Hungary, but this could potentially cross borders.*"

~ ~ ~

S4/Elaboration C2

<NRS>Philip Weller, executive secretary of the International Commission for Protection of the Danube, said <IS>the spill had triggered his organisation's warning system, which meant that factories and towns along the Danube may have to stop using water from the river.

<DS>"**This is what <e1NRSAp-h>you call a significant event,**" <NRS>Mr Weller said. <FDS>"**It's a potential threat to neighbouring countries.**"

~ ~ ~

S5/Elaboration C3

<NRSAp-q>Herwit Schuster, a spokesman for Greenpeace, called the mud spill "**one of the top three environmental disasters in Europe in the last 20 or 30 years**".

<DS>"**It is clear that 40 sq km [15,5 sq miles] of mostly agricultural land is polluted and destroyed for a long time. If there are substances like arsenic and mercury, that would affect river systems and ground water on a long term basis,**" <NRS>he added.

<NRT> Another major fear is <IT-i>that fish will ingest the heavy metals, so endangering anyone who eats them.

S6/Cause and effect: Concession A1

<NRS>The Hungarian firm that runs the alumina plant insists<IS>that safety tests gave no indication of the impending disaster.

S7/Elaboration D1 (criminal investigation launched)

<NRS>It was announced yesterday, <N>however, <IS>that national police chief Jozsef Hatala will lead an investigation into an accident that unleashed more than one million cubic metres of corrosive crimson sludge.

<DS>"**There was no natural disaster in the area. If there was no natural disaster, then we have to look for human responsibility,**" <NRS>said Mr Pinter, <NRSAp>echoing <e1NRS>Prime Minister Viktor Orban's earlier comments <e1IS>that human error maybe behind <e2NRSAp-q>what officials have called an "ecological catastrophe".

S8/Appraisal A1

<N>The disaster presents Mr Orban's centre-right government with its first major challenge since taking office in April, and <NRS>one volunteer worker complained yesterday <IS-q>that the clean-up operation was "**chaos**".

<DS>"*<eINRT>I think <eIIT>it's a disgrace,*" <NRS>he said, <N> while <NRS>asking <IS><eINRSA-h>not to be named. <FDS>"**Things are going so slowly. The flood was on Monday and now on Wednesday we're still waiting for <eINRSA-h>orders.**"

S9/Cause and effect: Consequence A2

<N>The village of Kolontar, just a few hundred metres from the plant, was among the worst affected. The sludge smashed through the main door of the home of Kati Holtzer, trapping her and her three-year-old son inside.

<N>She saved her son by placing him on a sofa that was floating in the muck. <NV>She then called her husband Balazs, <N>who was working in Austria, <NRSA>to say goodbye. <DS>"**We're going to die,**" <NRS> she told him, chest-deep in sludge.

#<N>She was eventually rescued but was left suffering from the effects of chemical burns from her waist down. <NRS>Her husband said yesterday <IS>that both were in hospital.

S10/Contextualization A1 (subsequent events)

<N>In Kolontar a team of military engineers built a pontoon bridge across a toxic stream yesterday so residents could briefly return to their homes and retrieve some belongings. <NRS>Many villagers said <IS>they were unlikely to return home.

S11/Contextualization B1 (characterization of the substance)

<N>Red sludge is a by-product of the refining of bauxite into alumina, the basic material for manufacturing aluminum. It contains heavy metals and is toxic if ingested. Treated sludge is often stored in ponds where the water eventually evaporates, leaving behind a dried red clay-like soil.

I18 (AP, p. 28)

Headline

<NRSAp>Ex-leader mocks new dress code

Lead

<NRSAp-q>THE COUNTRY'S glamorous former prime minister dismissed the government's new dress code as "**laughable**" yesterday.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Tymoshenko mocks the dress code)

<NRS>Yulia Tymoshenko, known for wearing lacy dresses and stilettos, said <IS>the dress code would prevent the Queen of England from entering cabinet premises. <DS>"**The Queen of England and (Libya's leader Muammar) Gaddafi, for instance, for sure would not have been allowed in the Cabinet,**" <NRS>Tymoshenko, who is now a top opposition leader, quipped at a news conference.

S2/Elaboration B1 (details on the new dress code)

<NRS//NRW>The code adopted this week calls on men working at the cabinet of ministers <IS//IW>to wear mostly grey and dark blue suits and not wear the same suit at work two days in a row. <NRS//NRW>Women are asked <IS//IW>to stick to business suits and low-heeled shoes, and refrain from excessive make-up and jewellery.

S3/Contextualization A1 (attitudes to Tymoshenko's style)

<N>Ms Tymoshenko's stylish outfits and traditional Ukrainian braid have earned her <NRSAp/N>a reputation as a glamour and fashion icon, <N>but also <NI-i>angered some Ukrainians as too luxurious at a time when the country is battered by a severe economic crisis.

CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S4)/Wrap-up

S4/Contextualization B1 (other comments on the dress code)

<NRS>Some observers noted <IS>that a dress code was overdue for government offices in Ukraine, <N?>where women often wear tight, low-cut dresses to work while men are often seen in the same outfit for days in a row.

xxx

<N>But <NRSA>Anna German, an aide to President Viktor Yanukovich disagreed. <DS>"**A dress code looks archaic,**" <NRS>Ms German told Interfax news agency. <FDS> "*<eINRTAp> I look at it with irony.*"

I19 (AP, p. 28)

Headline

<N>Bomb trial delay as <NRSAp>judge bars witness

Lead

<N>THE FIRST civilian trial of a detainee from the US military prison at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, was delayed yesterday after <NRW> a judge told prosecutors <IW><e1NRSA-h>they could not call their star witness <e1NRSA-h>to testify at the hearing in New York.

S1/Elaboration A1 (judge blocks calling the witness)

<N>Judge Lewis Kaplan blocked the government from <NRSA-h>calling a man who <NRS>officials claim <IS>sold explosives to the defendant, Ahmed Ghailani. <NRS> Defence lawyers said<IS> investigators learned about the witness only after Mr Ghailani, a Tanzanian, underwent <e1NRSA>interrogation at a secret CIA camp overseas between 2004 and 2006.

S2/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (reasons for the proposal already made)
<DW>"<e1NRSA/e1NRTA-i>The court has not reached this conclusion lightly," <NRW>Judge Kaplan wrote. <FDW>"<e1NI-i>It is acutely aware of the perilous nature of the world in which we live. But the constitution is the rock upon which our nation rests. We must follow it not when it is convenient, but when fear and danger beckon in a different direction."

S3/Elaboration B1 (government asks for delay)

<NRSAp>The government asked for a delay of the trial, which was due to begin with <NRSA-h>opening statements yesterday, so that it has time <e1NRWA-h>to appeal against <e1NRWA>the ruling, <e1NRT>should it decide <e1IT-h><e2NRWA-h>to do so.

S4/Elaboration A2 (Cause and effect: Consequence)

<NRSAp>Mr Ghailani is charged over two bombings at US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998 that killed 224 people and injured hundreds more. <NRWA>The judge issued his ruling after a hearing three weeks ago in which<NRSAp> the witness, Hussein Abebe, testified about his dealings with US officials. <DW> "**The government has failed to prove <e1NRSA> Abebe's testimony is sufficiently attenuated from <e1NRSA>Ghailani's coerced statements to permit its receipt in evidence,**" <NRW> Mr Kaplan wrote.

I20 (Savage, Michael, p. 9)

Headline

<N>Fox meets with PM for <NRSAp>talks over defence budget cuts

Lead

<NRSAp-h>Liam Fox will offer the Treasury a last-minute compromise today over<e1NRSAp-h> the commissioning of two new aircraft carriers in a crunch meeting with George Osborne and David Cameron <NRSAp-h>to thrash out a deal over the future of Britain's military spending.

S1/Contextualization A1 (events prior to the meeting-letter from LF)

<N>The meeting of the National Security Council, headed by the Prime Minister, has become the focus of attention since <NRW>a leaked letter sent to Mr Cameron from the Defence Secretary warned<IW-q> that "**draconian**" cuts to his department's £37bn budget would have significant consequences.

S2/Elaboration A1 (talks over defence cuts; compromise over aircraft carriers)

<N>But in an attempt to preserve the construction of the two aircraft carriers currently planned, <NRT>it is understood <IT-i>that <e1NI-i>Dr Fox is willing <e1NRSAp-h>to offer a deal which would see one of them largely remain in port with limited personnel and aircraft, possibly saving billions.

S3/Contextualization B1 (talks within armed forces)

<N>Dr Fox briefly left the Tory Party conference <NV-h>to hold further talks with armed forces chiefs on Tuesday in readiness <NV-h>for his confrontation with Mr Osborne. <N-q>They have been struggling to find a "**coherent**" plan which meets <NRSAp>the Chancellor's demand for a 10 per cent budget cut between 2011 and 2014.

S4/Elaboration A2

<NRS>Compromising on the operational readiness of one of the carriers, which may include the sacrifice of dozens of £100m-a-piece Joint Strike Fighters, is said <IS><e1NI-i>to be their preferred option. <N>However, <NRT>Dr Fox is also expected <IT-i>to push for a reduction in the 10 per cent cut.

The Independent: 15 December, 2011

I21 (Morris, Nigel, p. 2)

Headline

<N-q//N-sq> **‘Problem families’** <NRSAp-h>to get life advice

Lead

<FIS-h//IS-h>Up to 120,000 of the country’s most dysfunctional families are to be identified, visited and <e1NRS>advised <e1IS-h>how to turn their lives around, <NRS>David Cameron will announce today.

S1/Elaboration A1 (troubleshooters help troublemakers)

<N-sq>A squad of “troubleshooters” will take charge of efforts to combat the criminality and anti-social behaviour committed by a hard core of problem families.

S2/Elaboration A2

<N>They will dispatch social workers to visit the worst troublemakers, <NRSAp-h>giving them practical advice on how to run a home and raise a family.

S3/Cause and effect: Justification A1 (high taxpayer costs justify the proposal)

<NRS>The Prime Minister will say <IS-h>troubled families cost the taxpayer 9bn a year, or £75,000 per household, which is mainly the cost of taking children into care and dealing with the impact of crime, gangs and violence.

S4/Elaboration A3

<N-q>Families will be given <NRSAp-h>“**clear, hard-headed**” advice on their mistakes — and not visits from a “**string of well-meaning, disconnected officials who end up treating the symptoms and not the causes**”. <NRSAp-h>They will be offered help with issues such as finding work, dealing with mental health problems and tackling truancy.

S5/Elaboration A4

<NV-h>Speaking to charities and voluntary organisation in the West Midlands, <NRS>Mr Cameron will say: <DS-h>“**When the front door opens and the worker goes in, <e1NRTAp-h//N>they will see the family as a whole and get a plan of action together, <e1NRSAp-h>agreed with the family. This will often be basic, practical things that are the building blocks of an orderly home and a responsible life.**”

S6/Contextualization A1 (people behind the plan)

<N>The drive will be led by the head of the Government’s new Troubled Families Team, Louise Casey, who ran Tony Blair’s Respect Task Force. <N-sq>She will oversee the creation of the network of “troubleshooters”, <NRWA-h>appointed by local councils, <N>who will be responsible for pinpointing and <NV-h>contacting the most problematic families in their area.

S7/Contextualization B1 (funding of the programme)

<N>Funding is being set aside for the programme on the basis that money spent now could soon save the state far more money dealing with the effects of the families’ behaviour.

S8/Cause and effect: Justification A2/Wrap-up

<NRS>Mr Cameron will say: <DS-h>“**I am an optimist about human nature. <e1NRTAp-h>I don’t believe in writing people off.**

<FDS-h> “**<e1NRT>I don’t think<e1IT> people are pre-programmed to fail because of where they come from and <e1NI>I hate <e1NRT> the idea <e1IT-i>that <e2NRT>we should just expect <e2IT-h>to pay ever larger amounts in welfare to an ever larger chunk of society and <e2NRT>never expect the recipients <e2IT-h> to change their lives**”.

I22 (Taylor, Jerome, p. 11)

Headline

<NRS>Judges order UK <IS>to free US detainee in Afghanistan

Lead

<N>Judges yesterday used 14th-century common law <NRS>to order the UK <IS>to secure the release of a Pakistani man seized by British special forces in Iraq in 2004 and handed to the US.

S1/Contextualization A1 (previous attempts to free YR not made possible)

<N>In July, <NRS>the High Court ruled <ISa-q>that Yunus Rahmatullah, 29, <N>who is being held without charge in Afghanistan, <ISb-q>was “**in the hands of the Americans**” and it was

“impossible” *<e1NRS> to say <e1IS-qh>a British minister could “<e2NRSAp-h//N> direct [this] delivery”.*

S2/Elaboration A1 (UK ordered to release YR)

<N>But <NRSAp><e1NRSA>that decision was overturned yesterday in the Court of Appeal, <NRS>which ordered Britain<IS> to pursue Rahmatullali’s release.

S3/Elaboration B1 (judges use 14th century law)

*<N>With the help of the legal charity Reprieve, <NRWA>Mr Rahmatullah’s family had filed a writ of *habeas corpus*, <N>an ancient legal tool used to free prisoners from detention when <NRSA-h>no charges have been made.*

S4/Elaboration C1 (YR seized by UK and handed to US)

<N>He has been in prison at Bagram air base in Afghanistan for six years after he was seized by the SAS in Iraq and handed to the Americans.

S5/Contextualization B1 (the government attempts to avoid securing his release)

<N>The Government has fought attempts to access Mr Rahmatullah, initially <NRS>refusing<IS><e1NRSAp-h>to acknowledge his existence <N>and then <NRS>arguing <IS> that he was in US custody and inaccessible.

I23 (Hall, Richard, p. 11)

Headline

<NRSAp-q//NRSAp-sq>Obama hails ‘march home’ from Iraq

Headline

<NRSA>President pays tribute to US troops <NV>in speech <N>marking end of eight-year conflict <NRSAp>he had opposed

Lead

<NRSAp-h>Barack Obama marked the impending withdrawal of the last American soldiers from Iraq not as a mission accomplished <N>but <NRSAp-q>as “a final march toward home”.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Obama hails the end of war)

<NRSA>The US President yesterday sought to pronounce a symbolic end to a war <N?>that has cost the lives of more than 100,000 Iraqis and nearly 4,500 Americans since it began almost nine years ago.

S2/ Elaboration B1 (Obama pays tribute) + Elaboration A2

<NV>Speaking <N>ahead of a 31 December deadline for the withdrawal of all US combat troops from Iraq, <NRSAp-q>Mr Obama applauded the “extraordinary achievement” of service members. <DS>“The war in Iraq will soon belong to history and your service belongs to the ages,” <NRS>he told soldiers in <NV>a speech delivered at Fort Bragg military base in North Carolina.

S3/Elaboration A3

<NRSApa>Mr Obama, <N>appearing with his wife, Michelle, <NRSApb>recalled the start of the war, <NRSAPc//N>a time when he was an Illinois state senator <e1NI//NI-i>in opposition to the invasion, and many of the warriors before him were in grade school. <DS> “<e1NRT>We knew <e1IT-i>this day would come. <e1NRTAp-i>We have known it for some time now”, <NRS>he said. <FDS> “But still, there is something profound about the end of a war that has lasted so long.”

S4/Contextualization A1 (visit to Fort Bragg and soldiers’ role in war)

<N>It was the President’s first visit to Fort Bragg, home to Army Special Operations, the 18th Airborne Corps and the 82nd Airborne, among others. Special Forces troops from Fort Bragg were among the first soldiers in Iraq during the 2003 invasion and its paratroopers helped lead the 2007 troop increase.

S5/Contextualization B1 (safety situation in Iraq/US assistance)

<NRS>Mr Obama has pledged<IS> the US will continue civilian assistance for Iraq as it faces an uncertain future in a volatile region of the world. <N> Despite a drop in violence since its peak in the sectarian conflicts of 2006 and 2007, extreme violence and sporadic attacks are still common in Iraq. This was illustrated as recently as 5 December, when at least 20 people were killed in three bomb blasts about 50 miles south of Baghdad. Yesterday, four bombs went off across the country, killing three people.

S6/ Elaboration B2/Wrap-up

<NV>In his speech, <NRS>Mr Obama conceded<IS-q> that Iraq “is not a perfect place”. <N>But, <NRS>he added, <DS>“We are leaving behind a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq, with a representative government that was elected by its people.
<DS>“We are building a new partnership between our nations. Because of you, we are ending these wars in a way that will make America stronger and the world more secure,” <NRS>he told the assembled troops.

I24 (Peachey, Paul, p. 13)

Headline

<N-q>Lawrence suspect was ‘in kitchen at time of murder’

Lead

<NRS>The mother of<NRSAp> *a man accused of murdering Stephen Lawrence* has claimed <IS>her son was in their kitchen making toast when a white racist gang attacked the black teenager.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Dobson claims son was at home) + Elaboration B1 (SL murdered)

<NRS>Pauline Dobson told the Old Bailey yesterday <IS>that she saw her Son Gary half-naked at home at 10.30pm on 22 April 1993 around the time a gang hunted down and fatally stabbed Mr Lawrence a few minutes’ walk away. <FIS-q//IS-q>Mr Lawrence was killed because he had encroached on “the manor” of the white gang based in Eltham, south-east London, <NRS>the court heard yesterday.

S2/Elaboration A2

<NRS>Ms Dobson said <IS>her son, then aged 17, had spent most of the evening in his room playing computer games and listening to music while she socialised with friends downstairs.

S3/Elaboration A3

<NRS>The court was told <IS>that Ms Dobson signed <e1NRWA>*a statement* in 1996 when<e1NRW> *she said*<e1IW> *she saw her son in the kitchen at 10.40 – 10.45pm, just after the attack.* <NRS>Mark Ellison QC, for the prosecution, said: <DS>“Maybe by the time that you saw him, he had just come in and stripped down to his shorts?”

<DS>“No he did not. Gary was in all evening,” <NRS>Ms Dobson said. <NRS>She said <IS>he never wore two items of clothing – a cardigan and a jacket— on which <e1NRS> *the prosecution says* <e1IS>*fibres and blood were found that connected him to the killing.*

S4/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (the accusation of murder challenged)

<NRSAp>Mr Dobson, 36, and his co-defendant David Norris, 35, deny murder. <NRS>Mr Dobson yesterday denied <IS>he held the same racist views in April 1993 that <e1NV>*he expressed on secret police recordings at his flat in Eltham,* when<e1NRS//NRS> *he is heard* <e1IS//IS> *recounting how* <e2NRS//e1NRS>*he threatened* <e2IS//e1IS>*to slash a black colleague.*

S5/Contextualization A1 (attitudes of the accused then and now)

<NRS>Mr Dobson said <IS>his attitude changed after his arrest in 1993. <DS>“<e1NI>*I was a bit angry with the world, not just the police and black people,*” <NRS>he said. <FDS> “I had been spat at. <e1NI>*I did become a bitter, angry young man. It’s not in my character.*”

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S6)

S6/Elaboration B2 (the gang attacks)

<NRS>Mr Ellison said <IS-q>Mr Dobson was part of a gang that saw: “two black boys on your manor, on the pavement leading to the estate where you lived. <FDS>And ... that was a real provocation seeing two niggers, <e1NV-h>*as you would put it, on your manor?*”

<NRS>Mr Ellison added: <DS>“And you attacked them, didn’t you?”

x x x

<NRS>Mr Dobson said: <DS>“Absolutely not.” <N> The case continues.

I25 (Churcher, Joe, and Theo Usherwood, p. 23)

Headline

<NI-i>Anger <N>as <NRSAp>badger culling given go-ahead for next year

Lead

<NRS>Animal welfare campaigners say<IS><e1NRSAp-h/N> *they will challenge badger culling in England* <N>after <NRSAp>trials were given the go-ahead by the Environment Secretary, Caroline Spelman.

CONCESSIVE- CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S1-5)

S1/Elaboration A1 (culling given go-ahead) + Appraisal A1 (positively evaluation)

<N>The six-week trials will take place in two areas next year and could lead to a wider cull across the country as part of efforts to tackle TB in cattle. <NRSAp>Farmers and veterinary leaders welcomed the move, <NRS>saying <IS-q>it was an “undisputed science” that killing badgers was effective, although controlled shooting had yet to be tested.

xxx

S2/Elaboration B1 (campaigners react angrily, promise challenge)

<N>But<NV//N> several animal welfare groups reacted <NI-i>angrily<NRSA> to yesterday’s announcement, <N>with<NRTAp-i> one considering legal action. <NRS>The Humane Society International (HSI) said<IS><e1NRWA-h> it would submit a formal complaint to the 1979 Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats. <NRS>It said <IS-q>the cull lacked “legitimate purpose” and posed a significant threat to badger populations, and that ministers had failed to examine alternatives.

xxx

S3/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (gives reasons for the decision)

<NRS>Mrs Spelman told the Commons <IS>a vaccine for the disease would take too long to develop and it was difficult to administer to wild badgers. <FIS>Culling could reduce the incidence of bovine TB by 10 per cent, <NRS>she suggested.

~ ~ ~

S4/ Appraisal A2 + Elaboration B2

<NRSAp-q>Carl Padgett, president of the British Veterinary Association, hailed the trial as “a major step on the long road to tackling this devastating disease”. xxx <N>But <NRSAp-q>the RSPCA accused the Government of being “more interested in killing badgers than vaccinating them”.

~ ~ ~

S5/Elaboration B3 + Cause and effect: Consequence B1 (Appraisal)

<NRS>The Badger Trust said<IS-q><e1NI> it was “clearly very disappointed” and <e1NRSA-h>would consult lawyers<e1NRT>to decide <e1IT-h>what action could be taken. ~ ~ ~ <NRS>The Shadow Environment Secretary, Mary Creagh, said: <DS>“The cull will cost farmers more than it saves them and will spread bovine TB in the short term as badgers move out of cull areas.”

I26 (Morris, Nigel, p. 25)

Headline

<N>Workers face £2,300 bill for tribunals

Lead

<N>Workers could pay more than £2,300 to take an employer to an industrial tribunal under new measures <NRSAp>that were last night condemned as a denial of justice for the lowest paid.

S1/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (purpose of higher fees)

<NRS>Ministers said <IS>the move was to trim the £84m cost of the tribunal system and ease pressure on businesses defending <e1NRWA-h>claims.

S2/Contextualization A1 (other proposals related to tribunals)

<N>It follows <NRS>proposals <IS>to double to two years the qualifying period for <e1NRWAp-h>claiming unfair dismissal<N> and <NRS>suggestions <IS>that the smallest firms could be exempted from labour laws.

S3/Cause and effect: Consequence A2

<NRSAp>Unveiling the plans, <NRS>Jonathan Djanogly, the justice minister, said <IS>the cost of tribunals was unsustainable and that <e1NRSAp>the proposed fees, to be introduced in 2013-14, would spur businesses and workers <e1NRSA-h//e1NRWA-h>to settle disagreement through <e1INV-h//e1NW-h>mediation.

S4/Elaboration A1 (tribunal fees raised)

<N>An employee could be charged £600 <NRWA-h>to lodge a claim, <N> with an extra £1,700 fee for those <NRWAp-h>seeking more than £30,000 in compensation.

<N>The fees would be refunded where claimants won their cases.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S5-6)/Wrap-up

S5/ Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (undermines the assertion in nucleus that it would deny justice to lowest paid)

<NRS>Mr Djangoly claimed<IS> the charges would be waived for low earners.

x x x

S6/Elaboration B1 (fees condemned as denial of justice for lowest paid)

<N>But<NRS> Brendan Barber, head of the TUC, said <IS-q>it would “prevent the poorest and most vulnerable workers from ever being able to get justice”.

I27 (Lichfield, John, and Vanessa Mock, p. 31)

Headline

<N-q>Liège gunman <NRT//NI-i>‘feared<IT-i//NI-i> going back to prison’

Headline

<N>Nordine Amrani was due to see police about sex assault at time of gun and grenade attack

Lead

<FIS//IS><e1NRTAp-i//e1NI-i>Fear of returning to prison<e1NI-i//N>may have unbalanced the gunman <N>who killed three people in a gun and grenade attack on Christmas shoppers in Liège, <NRS> his lawyer said yesterday.

S1/Elaboration A1 (NA attacks and kills in city centre)

<NRS>Belgian police earlier announced <IS>that they had found the body of a woman in her forties in a garage next to the home of Nordine Amrani. <NRT>It is believed <IT-i>that Amrani shot her just before he left for his attack in Liège city centre on Tuesday, <N?>which resulted in the killing of two teenage boys, Mehdi Belhadj, 15, and Pierre Gerouville, 17, and a 17-month-old-toddler, Gabriel. <N>A further 123 were injured, with a handful in a critical condition. The condition of a 75-year-old woman, <NRSAp>initially listed as dead, <N>is so grave that <NRT>she is expected<IT-i> to succumb to her injuries.

<N>The killer then turned one of his guns on himself.

S2/Contextualization A1 (people subsequently pay tribute to victims)

<N>Children laid flowers by the bus shelter on the square where the attacker had aimed his gun and fired into the crowd of commuters at lunchtime. Sixteen-year old Sonya Jabri attended the same school as Pierre Gerouville. <FDS>“**One boy in our school was killed, that’s why we’re lighting the candle as a sign of <e1NI-i>homage. It could have happened to anyone, he was innocent, he was just trying to take a bus home. <e1NI-i>We wanted<e1NRTAp-i> to remember him right here where it happened.**”

S3/Contextualization A2

<N>A trio of 14-year-olds brought a white cuddly toy to the site, <NRS>with one girl saying: <DS>“<e1NI-i>We just want to let <e1NRT>the parents know <e1IT-h><u><e2NRTAp-i>we are thinking of them.”

S4/Contextualization A3

<N>Others, including Belgium’s new Prime Minister Elio Di Rupo, poured into Liège’s town hall <NRWAp-h>to express <e1NI-i>their shock and sympathy in a book of condolence. <DW>“<e1NI>My heart weeps with those families. We’ll have to learn lessons from this once <e1NRTAp-h>we know more about the circumstances,” <NRW>said Mr Di Rupo.

S5/Elaboration B1 (NA summed for questioning)

<NRW>Amrani, <NRSAp>who had previous convictions for drugs and arms offences, had been ordered <IW>to go to a police station in Liège <e1NRSA-h>to answer <e1NRSAp-h> questions about <e2NRSAp>an alleged sexual crime at the time of the attack on Tuesday.

S6/Elaboration C1 (NA fears going back to prison)

<DS>“<e1NRTAp-i//e1NI-i>He was worried about the possibility of going back to prison”, <NRS>said his lawyer Jean-François Dister. <FDS>“<e1NRT>I think <e1IT>that is <u><e2NRTAp-i//e2NI-i>what was preying on his mind.”

S7/Contextualization B1 (no prior indication of the attack)

<N>But <NRS>Mr Dister <IS>said that <e1NRS>he had given no indication <e1IS>that he was preparing such a murderous act when <e1INV>he telephoned him on Monday and <e1INV>again on Tuesday.

I28 (Cusick, James, p. 2)

Headline

<FDS>I showed Murdoch crucial email, <NRS>insists former company lawyer

Headline

<NRSAp-q>News International's former legal manager tells inquiry, <NRSa>on oath, of sharing 'hard evidence'

Lead

<FIS-q//IS-q>James Murdoch was given "hard evidence" that phone hacking inside the News of the World went beyond a lone rogue reporter more than three years ago, <NRS>one of his closest lieutenants said <NRSa>on oath for the first time yesterday.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S1-5)

S1/Elaboration A1 (TC tells inquiry JM was informed of hacking at June meeting)

<NRS>News International's former legal manager, Tom Crone, told the Leveson Inquiry <IS><e1NRT>that NI's chairman knew <e1IT-qi>the illegal accessing of voicemails at the NOTW was "rife" when <e1NRWAp>he authorised a record confidential-damages settlement with Gordon Taylor, chief executive of the Professional Footballers' Association, in June 2008.

S2/Elaboration A2 + Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (Murdoch's awareness of evidence/email challenged)

<NRS>Mr Crone said <IS-q//IS-sq>that the crucial "for Neville" email was held up in front of Mr Murdoch at a meeting on 10 June, and may have been passed across a table to him. <NRSAp> The brief meeting has been discussed <N>and <NRSAp>dissected by MPs <N>investigating the phone-hacking scandal. It has become central to Mr Murdoch's credibility and his chances of inheriting his father's media empire. x x x <N>In July this year, <NRS>Mr Murdoch was asked by the Commons media select committee <IS>if he saw or <e1NI-h>was made aware of an email that contained a transcript of <e1INV>hacked voicemail messages before <e1NRWAp>he signed off the payment to Mr Taylor. <NRS>Mr Murdoch replied: <DS>"<e1NI>No I was not aware of it at that time".

x x x

S3/Contextualization A1 (the same assertion before statements at enquiry) + Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A2

<N>Two days later, <NW>Mr Crone and the Sunday tabloid's last editor, Colin Myler, wrote to MPs <NRW>insisting, <FIW-q//IW-q>"<e1NRSAp>we did inform him [Mr Murdoch]" of what <e2NRTAp-sqi//N-sq>became known as the "for Neville" email, x x x <N> prompting <NRS>Mr Murdoch to say the next day <IS-q><e1NRSa>that he had "answered truthfully".

S4/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A3

<N>Last month, again in front of MPs <NRSAp>Mr Murdoch repeated<e1NRS>his assertion<e1IS>that <e2NRSAp-h><e3NRTAp-qi>the suspicion of a "wider spread wrongdoing" or <e3NW>a written opinion from the company's leading counsel were never mentioned to him when <e1NRWAp>he authorised an increased offer to Mr Taylor. <DS>"I want to be very clear: no documents were shown to me at that meeting or given to me at that meeting, or prior," <NRS>he said.

x x x

S5/Elaboration A3

<NV>Mr Crone's version to the inquiry yesterday is <NRSa>a polar opposite account. <NRS>He told Lord Leveson <IS-q//IS-sq>he had shown the NI chairman a print-out of the "for Neville" email and that <e1NRSAp>he had previously discussed the issue and shown him other documents prior to the 10 June meeting. <NRS>Mr Crone said: <DS>"<e1NI>I cannot remember that whether they were passed across the table, but <e1NRT>I am pretty sure <e1IT>I held up the front page of the email...<e1NRT>I am also pretty sure<e1IT> <e2NRTAp-i> that he already knew about it...<e1NRSAp>It had been described to him already."

S6/Contextualization B1 (reporters involved)

<NRS>Mr Crone told the inquiry <IS>that after he was shown the telling email, <e1NRWAp//NRWAp>which destroyed <e2NRS//e1NRS>the company line <e2IS//e1IS> that only the jailed former royal correspondent had been involved in hacking, <e1INV>he spoke to four NOTW reporters.

<NRS>He said <IS-q>the hacking “**project**” had “**emanated from Mr Miskew**” (the former news editor) <N>but <NRSAp-q>the inquiry’s counsel, Robert Jay QC, stopped<eINV-h//N> Mr Crone from “**going too far**”.

S7/Contextualization C1 (police investigation)/Wrap-up

<N>Police in Operation Weeting are investigating <NRSAp//NRWAp>hacking claims. <N>A total of 18 people have been arrested and bailed.

I29 (MacIntyre, Donald, p. 34)

Headline

<NI-i>Emboldened Hamas <NRSAp>renews calls for the end of Israel

Headline

<N>Gaza rulers stage show of strength, <NRSAp>hailing Arab Spring <N>and <NRS>vowing <IS-q>to liberate ‘**all of Palestine**’

Lead

<NRSAp>Hamas yesterday declared itself <eINI>bolstered by the Arab Spring and the exchange with Israel of more than 1,000 Palestinian prisoners, <N>as the group mounted a show of strength with tens of thousands attending a lavishly staged rally in the centre of Gaza City.

S1/Elaboration A1 (promotion of continued armed struggle/liberation of Palestine)

<N>Gaza’s ruling Islamic faction bussed in supporters from across the territory for a mass rally to mark its 24th anniversary at which<NRSAp-q> their leaders’ rhetoric laid heavy emphasis on continued adherence to armed struggle and the eventual “**liberation**” of the whole land, including what is now Israel.

<NRS>Ismail Haniyeh, Gaza’s de facto prime minister, told the rally: <DS>“**We affirm that armed resistance is our strategic option and the only way to liberate our land, from the [Mediterranean] sea to the River [Jordan]. God willing, Hamas will lead the people ... to the uprising until we liberate Palestine, all of Palestine.**”

S2/Elaboration B1 (praise of prisoner exchange with Israel/Arab uprising)

<NRSAp>Mr Haniyeh sounded a triumphalist note on the faction’s success in using its 2006 capture of the Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit to secure this October’s release of prisoners. <N> And<NRS> asserting <IS>that Hamas would be a beneficiary of Arab uprisings that have heralded the rise of Islamist political groups, <NRS>he declared: <DS>“**No one inside or outside the Palestinian arena can bypass Hamas.**”

S3/Elaboration C1 (the show at the rally)

<N>As Mr Haniyeh arrived on stage, <NRS>a 10-man vocal group led the crowd in a chant of <DS>“**We will not recognise Israel**”. <N>Earlier, <NRSAp>the group had sung the praises of the Hamas military wing. <N>But the only visible sign of armed militants at this year’s rally was a small contingent of masked men carrying AK47s and forming a ceremonial guard behind Mr Haniyeh as <NRS//N>he greeted the crowd.

S4/Elaboration A2

<N>While <NRS>insisting <IS>that <eINI-i>Hamas wanted to end the split between it and Fatah – <eINV-h//NV-h>the purpose of further talks in Cairo between the two Palestinian factions scheduled this month - <NRSAp>Mr Haniyeh implicitly pointed to a possible obstacle <N>by <NRS>stressing <IS-q>that Palestinian unity could not mean sacrificing the principle of “**armed resistance**”.

S5/Contextualization A1 (other topics – political/military complexities)

<NRSAp>The uncompromising oratory at the rally glossed over political and military complexities which have seen <eINRSAp//NRSAp>Hamas leaders at times offer a long-term truce in return for a Palestinian state on 1967 borders, <N?>and make efforts, including for much of this year, to prevent smaller factions from firing rockets to Israel.

S6/Contextualization B1 (statements by Israelis contemplating attack)

<N>But they coincided with <NRS>increasing suggestions by the Israeli military<IS> that<eINRTAp>it is contemplating a fresh assault three years after Operation Cast Lead, <N?> the offensive which killed 1,300 Palestinians, about half of them civilians.

<NRS>Colonel Yonatan Branski, deputy commander of the Israeli Defence Forces’ Gaza Division, said this week<IS-q> that we “**can’t avoid another confrontation**” with Hamas which <NRS>he said

<IS>had steadily built up its arsenal since the 2008-09 operation. <NRSAp>Military officials have also pointed to the growing strength of the smaller, Iranian-backed Islamic Jihad.

S7/Appraisal A1/Wrap-up

<N>As life went on as normal elsewhere, <NI-i>much of Gaza City appeared indifferent to the rally, including in cafes <N>where it was being shown live on TV. NRS>Physiotherapist Sameh Aloul, 30, said <IS><e1NRT>he doubted<e1IT> that either Hamas or Fatah were capable of winning an election, <N?>tentatively scheduled for May 2012 and <NRS>added: <DS>“**In my opinion it is a waste of money to have this luxury festival.**”

The Independent: 29 December, 2011

I30 (Lakhani, Nina, p. 1, 2)

Headline

<NRWAp-q//NRWAp-sq>Doctors sued for creating ‘Valium addicts’

Headline

<N>Patients take legal action after being damaged by <NRSAp>over-prescription of drugs

Lead

<NRWAp>Doctors are being sued for creating prescription drug addicts <N>amid <NRS>claims <IS>they have failed to follow safety guidelines published more than 20 years ago.

S1/Elaboration A1 (tranquilliser addicts sue doctors for indefensible prescribing)

<NRSAp-q>Lawyers and medical experts have reported an increase in clinical negligence cases by patients left physically and psychologically broken by “**indefensible**” long-term <e1NRSAp>prescribing of addictive tranquillisers such as Valium, <e1NRTAp-i//NRTAp-i//N>collectively known as benzodiazepines.

S2/Elaboration A2

<N>Patients taken off the drugs too quickly, leaving them disabled with pain for months if not years, are also seeking legal redress. <NRS>Many say <IS><e1NRSAp-h>they were never told about the dangers of rapid detoxification, <N?>which can lead to seizures and even death in severe cases. <NRSAp-q>Doctors have been accused of <e1NRTAp-i>being “**in denial**” about the problem.

S3/Elaboration A3

<NRSAp>Experts have warned of a coming flood of legal action against doctors <e1NRSAp-h>who failed to inform their patients about the addictive nature of some tranquillisers, <N?>currently given to millions of people worldwide. <NRSAp-h>They are prescribed<N> to deal with common social and psychological complaints, from exam stress to relationship problems and bereavement.

<NRS>Professor Malcolm Lader, <NRWAp//N>whose research in the 1980s suggested a link between long-term tranquilliser use and brain damage, said <IS-q><e1NRSAp>he now gives legal advice about <e2NRSA>negligent prescribing and dangerous detoxifications “**at least every three months**”.

S4/Elaboration A4

<NRS>He told *The Independent*: <DS>“**There is no sign that <e1NRSA//e1NRSA-h>such prescribing is diminishing. <e1NRTAp-i>The Royal College of GPs is in denial about this because <e1NRT//e1NI-i>they fear<e1IT-i//e1NI-i><e2NRWA-h//e1NRWA-h>being sued. With around a million long-term users, <e1NRT>the [legal] defence unions will at some point decide <e1IT-hi>that these cases are indefensible and GPs will have to pay their own costs.**” <NRW>A report by the All Party Parliamentary Group on Drug Misuse estimated in 2009 <IW>that there were 1.5 million involuntary tranquilliser addicts in the UK. <N>More than 6.6 million benzodiazepine prescriptions for anxiety were dispensed by England’s pharmacies in 2010, a 15 per cent increase in 10 years. Prescriptions for Valium have increased by 20 per cent over the same period.

S5/Contextualization A1 (first successful legal case)

<NRWA>The first successful legal claim against individual doctors dates back to 2002, <N>when Ray Nimmo, <NRSAp>who was prescribed Valium for 14 years, won his case against GPs in Scunthorpe. <NRSA>His lawyer, Caroline Moore, has had five new referrals in the past month.

S6/Contextualization B1 (general problems related to use of drugs)

<N>Some people develop a tolerance after regular use for two weeks, needing a higher dose to induce the same effects; <NRS>others report <IS>using them for years with few adverse effects. <N>For

most, stopping is the problem: they can experience a range of painful psychological and physical symptoms, worse than their original complaint.

S7/Appraisal A1 (negatively evaluates long-term prescription)

<NRS>Dr Adrian Rogers, a GP who is also an expert in medico-legal cases, said: <DS> “<e1NRT>*I can’t believe <e1IT><e2NRWA>there aren’t more claims. The fact that <e1NRSA>lots of doctors are prescribing long-term <e1NRSA-h>isn’t an excuse – no responsible GP would do it.*”

S8/Contextualization C1 (help patients can receive)

<N>There are only a handful of specialist tranquilliser withdrawal services across the UK. Most people rely on inexperienced help from their GPs or addiction services aimed at illegal-drug addicts. Recovery Road, a new helpline, receives <NV>around 250 calls a month, <N>mainly from those who have detoxified too rapidly. <DS>“<e1NRS>*These poor people describe <e1IS><e2NI//N>being in a kind of torture chamber,*” <NRS>said Baylissa Frederick, of the organization.

<N>The Bridge Project in Bradford tracks down long-term benzodiazepine users. In five months this year, one of its specialist drugs workers helped 102 patients.

S9/Contextualization D1 (new guidelines being prepared to help)

<NW>Dr Chris Ford, a GP and benzodiazepine expert, is drafting new guidelines <N>to help doctors avoid creating addicts and<NRWAp-h> advise them on the best way safely to detoxify those who are already dependent. <N>Controversially, it will endorse long-term use for a limited number of patients. <DS> “*These are good drugs – they work, but it is a slippery slope if doctors do not have systems in places to make sure they are used in the short term,*” <NRS>she said.

<DS>“*These people should not be treated like illicit drug users. Any detox has to be done very slowly. These drugs can cause serious long-term problems, so <e1NRS>GPs should encourage people <e1IS-h>to come off them, but, for some, it is necessary to compromise. No one should be forced to withdraw,*” <NRS>she added.

S10/Contextualization E1 (government steps to tackle the problem)/Wrap-up

<NRS>A Department of Health spokeswoman said: <DS> “<e1NRWAp>*The Government’s drug strategy set out [in the White Paper Healthy Lives, Healthy People] an ambition to tackle dependence on all drugs, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines. It is clear that this is a problem that affects some people in most areas and <e1NRSAp-h> is much unreported. Public health bodies will be responsible for the commissioning of services to support people recovering from dependence*”.

I31 (Garner, Richard, p. 1)

Headline

<N>Canteens to start price war to keep pupils out of takeaways

Lead

<N>A price war between school canteens and local takeaways will break out in the new year, with<NRSAp-h//N> pupils being offered two-for-one deals and other promotions <N>to lure them away from unhealthy food.

S1/ Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (price war a result of relaxing regulations)

<N>New measures to be introduced by the Government will ensure that the school meals service is plunged into the world of commercial realities. Ministers are relaxing regulations <NRWAp>which forbid schools from <e1NRSAp-h//N>offering different sets of pupils meals at different prices.

S2/Elaboration A1 (promotion offers to keep pupils out of takeaways)

<N>As a result, <NRSAp-h//N>schools could offer reductions to siblings <N>or cut the amount charged to first-year pupils in secondary schools – a time when they are most likely to abandon school dinners for the lure of the chip shop.

S3/Cause and effect: Consequence B1 (gives reason for the promotion)

<NRS>Sarah Teather, the Children’s minister, said: <DS>“*School meals beat takeaways hands down on the quality of food they serve, but until now they have struggled to compete on price. Getting children into the school canteen is vital.*”

S4/Contextualization A1 (previous event – JS’s claims)

<N>The shake-up follows <NRS>claims by the chef Jamie Oliver <IS>that the Government is in danger of undoing good work in raising nutritional standards. <NRSAp>He singled out a <e1NRT>decision <e1IT-i>to exempt academies and free schools from providing healthy meals.

<N>The new regulations come into force in the new year. At present, <NRWAp-h>schools have to seek <eINRWA-h>permission <NI-h>if they want to vary charges.

I32 (Peachey, Paul, p. 9)

Headline

<N>Children may have seen babysitter's murder

Headline

<NRT>Detectives hope <IT-i>that victim's nephew and niece aged three and four can help catch her killers

Lead

<NV>Detectives were yesterday attempting to interview two children aged three and four <N>who were in a house when their teenage babysitter was stabbed to death.

S1/Elaboration A1 (CW killed during babysitting)

<FIS//IS>Chatherine Wynter, 19, was looking after her nephew and niece at her sister's home when she was attacked on Boxing Day night, <NRS>police said. <N>She was found by her mother the next morning at the terraced house in Borehamwood, Hertfordshire.

S2/Elaboration B1 (children interviewed by police)

<N>It was not clear if the three-year-old boy, or the four-year-old girl, neither of whom were injured, were in the same room when the attack took place. <NRT><eINV-h>*The police interviews* are expected <IT-i>to take some time because of the age of the children. <N>It was not immediately clear <NRTAp-i//NI-i>*how much, if anything, they knew of the attack.*

S3/Contextualization A1 (subsequent event: two men arrested on suspicion of murder)

<N>Two men, one aged 18 from a different address in Borehamwood, and a 26-year-old from Islington, have been arrested and <NRSA>are being questioned on <NRTAp-i>suspicion of murder. <NRS>Police said <IS><eINla-i>*the pair*, <NRSAp-h>*who have not been named*, <eINlb-i>*were known by Ms Wynter and her sister*, but were not direct relatives. <N> Officers are investigating if the babysitter allowed the attackers into the house.

S4/Contextualization B1 (background info about CW)

<N>Ms Wynter, <NRTAp-i//N>*who was also known as Katy*, was a student at West Hertfordshire College in Watford and regularly babysat for her sister. <NRSA>Her family released a brief statement last night <NRSAp-q>describing her as “**a quiet girl <eINI-i>who enjoyed life**”. <DS><eINI-i//N>*She was a loving auntie to her niece and nephew*,” <NRS>it added.

S5/Contextualization B2

<NRSAp><eINI>*Neighbours spoke of their shock at the killing*. <NRSAp-q>Doreen Foster, 76, a family friend, described Ms Wynter as a “**mad DrWho fan**”. <DS><eINI-i>*She had a bubbly personality and <eINI-i>was never in a bad mood*”, <NRS>she added. <N>Floral tributes were left near the house. <NRW>One read: <DW><eINI-hi>*We will miss you so much*”.

S6/Contextualization C1 (police investigation-again not a consequence)

<N>Yesterday police had cordoned off the road and were searching the surrounding area for evidence.

S7/Elaboration A2

<N>Ms Wynter and the children were on their own in the house at the time of the attack. <NV>She last spoke to someone at 7pm on Boxing Day night on the telephone <N>and her body was found the next morning at 8am by her mother.

S8/Elaboration A3 + Appraisal A1

<N>A post-mortem examination conducted yesterday found that the teenager had died from stab wounds. <NRS>Detective Superintendent Mick Hanlon said: <DS><eINRTA-i> *Firstly, our thoughts are with the victim's family. As you can imagine, <eINI-i//N>this is an extremely traumatic time and they are being supported by specialist family liaison officers.*

S9/Contextualization D1 (police inquiry and appeal to public for help)/Wrap-up

<FDS><eINI-i>*We have a team of detectives currently working on the case who are looking at a number of lines of inquiry to establish exactly what happened. However, I would like to appeal to the communities of Borehamwood to help us.*

<NRS>Officers have asked anyone who saw anything suspicious between 5pm on Boxing Day and the following morning <IS>to come forward.

I33 (Hickman, Martin, and James Cusick, p. 10)

Headline

<NRT//N>Murdoch's £100m plan<IT-i//N><e1NRSA-h//NRSA-h> to settle hacking cases before they get to court

Headline

<N>News International will use legal fund to prevent <NV-h>further revelations

Lead

<NRT>Rupert Murdoch's News International is thought<IT-i> to have prepared a legal fund of £100m<e1NRSA-h> to settle civil litigation actions brought by victims of the News of the World phone-hacking scandal ahead of a High Court showdown in the new year.

S1/Elaboration A1 (NI prepares fund for out-of-court settlements)

<FIS//IS><e1NRT>News International is understood <e1IT-i>to have earmarked the money <e2NRSA-h>to settle several high-profile cases, with some claimants likely to receive well above £1m, <NRS>according to sources close to the situation. <N>The litigation surrender fund is five times the £20m Wapping set aside in April when it ended five years of <NRSA> denial <N>and <NRS>admitted <IS>hacking had been rife at its best-selling paper. <N>Since then the number of hacking cases has jumped from around 20 to about 55.

S2/Elaboration A2

<FIS//IS>In total 800 people had voicemails intercepted by the NOTW, <NRS>according to the Metropolitan Police, <N>indicating that Mr Murdoch's UK newspaper group potentially faces<NRWAp-h> hundreds more claims for damages. <NRT>Lawyers acting for the existing round of claimants, mostly famous entertainers, sports people and terrorist victims, are thought<IT-i><e1INV> to be in the final stages of negotiation in several cases, with<NRT><e1NRSA-h>settlement expected<IT-i> to be imminent.

S3/Elaboration B1 (NI wants to avoid trial/damage)

<NRS>One senior lawyer told The Independent <IS-q>the inflation in NI's settlement fund "indicates <e1NI-i>they are serious to avoid further damage in court".

S4/Elaboration A3

<NI-i>News International appears to be keen <NRSA-h>to settle as many cases as possible <N>before mid-February when Mr Justice Vos begins to hear a group of test cases – those of the actor Jude Law, the sports agent Sky Andrew, the footballer Paul Gascoigne, the solicitor Graham Shear and Sheila Henry, the mother of victim of the London 7/7 bombings.

S5/Elaboration B2

<N>The High Court trials hold the potential <NRSAp-h>to reveal more details of the wrongdoing by NOTW <N>and deliver further damaging publicity about the invasiveness of hacking and <NI-i>the distress of victims.

S6/Elaboration A4

<NRTAp-i>Several of those lead cases are among those thought likely<e1NRSA-h> to be settled out of court in coming weeks. <N>Other claimants could be brought in to serve as new test cases, but that is likely to result in a delay which would allow Wapping more time <NRSA-h>to settle more of these key cases out of court.

S7/Contextualization A1 (NI's activities in preparation for trial)

<NRS>Another lawyer said <IS-q>NI was now engaged in a "risk analysis" and was weighing up the overall costs of the trial and the "blueprint" for further damages that would emerge when <e1NRSA-h>Mr Justice Vos delivered his verdict.

S8/Contextualization B1 (overall number of cases settled so far with the company) <N>In all, <NRSA>News International has settled 13 cases, <N>probably at a cost of between £7m and £10m, although <NRS>the company has declined <IS><e1NRSAp-h>to confirm numbers<e2NRSA>settled, outstanding or how much money it has set aside <e2NRSA-h>to settle them.

S9/Elaboration A5

<NRS>Sources at the company, which closed the NOTW in July, said<IS-q><e1NI-i> it was committed to reaching speedy resolutions "with those who have been affected".

I34 (Morris, Loveday, p. 11)

Headline

<FDS><eINRT>*I knew <eIIT>our silicone was inferior* (sic), <NRS>admits breast implant chief

Lead

<NRS>The head of the breast implant manufacturer at the centre of a health scare affecting hundreds of thousands of women worldwide has admitted <IS-q>he used <eINRWAp-h>*a cheaper unapproved product* because of “**economic objectives**”.

S1/Elaboration A1 (company supplies cheaper and of lower quality silicone)

<NRS>Jean-Claude Mas, head of the now defunct Poly Implant Prothese (PIP), said <IS-q//IS-sq>the company supplied two tiers of product for silicone implants, a high-end product and a cheaper “**house-gel**”.

S2/Elaboration B1 (the silicone was not formally approved)

<FIS-q><eINRWAp-h>*The basic product “did not formally receive approval, and in this regard there was a violation of regulations”, <NRS>Mr Mas admitted through his lawyer Yves Haddad yesterday. <NRS>He said <IS><eINRWAp-h>the company never sought <e2NRWAp-h> the approval of AFSSAPS, France’s health regulator, for its implants.*

S3/Elaboration C1 (economic objectives behind)

<DS>“**Why did this company use this kind of product? Because it was a corporation with economic objectives and because of corporate management that tried to get the best cost,**” <NRS>he told The Times.

S4/Cause and effect: Concession A1 (lower quality silicone may be dangerous) <N>However,

<NRS>Mr Mas still insists <IS>that despite their lower quality, the implants were safe.

<DS>“<eINRT>*PIP knew <eIIT-i> it wasn’t in compliance, but it wasn’t a toxic product,*”

<NRS>the lawyer said. <DS>“**The fact that it’s an irritant (when ruptured) is the same for all silicone gels,**” <NRS>he told AFP.

###CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S5)/Wrap-up

S5/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (implants should be removed) + Cause and effect: Concession B1 (inferior product not be a cause of worry)

<N>Some 300,000 PIP implants, which contain industrial instead of medical-grade silicone, have been sold worldwide. <NRS>The French government has advised 30,000 women in France <IS>to have the implants removed. **x x x** <NRS>Around 40,000 British women with the implants have been told by Dame Sally Davies, the chief medical officer for England, <IS-q>that <eINI-h>*they “should not be unduly worried”*. <NRSAp>She is advising against the routine removal of the implants.

##

I35 (Laurance, Jeremy, p. 12)

Headline

<N-q>A quarter of hospital patients ‘**should be discharged**’

Lead

<FIS//IS>One in four NHS hospital patients would be better off treated at home, <NRS>the head of the NHS trusts organization said today.

S1/Elaboration A1 (lead-like) (less reliance on hospitals)

<NRSAp>Mike Farrar, chief executive of the NHS Confederation, called for more services to be provided by GPs and local clinics and for less reliance on hospitals, in order to raise standards, cut waste and <eINI-h>*boost confidence in the NHS*.

S2/Contextualization A1 (a side comment: political inaction or avoiding the issue)

<N>And<NRSA> in a sideswipe at ministers <NRS>he said <IS><eINRSAp>*there has been a lot of talk about changing services but little action. <FDS>“<eINRT>It often feels like <eIIT> the focus is on everything but the thing that would make most difference.”*

S3/Elaboration A2

<FIS//IS>The current way of delivering care mainly in hospitals is outdated, <NRS>he said.

<FDS>“Hospitals play a vital role but we do rely on them for some services which could be provided elsewhere. We should be concentrating on reducing hospital stays where this is right

for patients, shifting resources into community services, raising standards of general practice, and promoting early intervention and self-care.

<FDS>“**[This] is not just about money – it’s about building an NHS for the future.**”

S4/Contextualization B1 (NHS’s financial outlook)

<N>Despite being protected from cuts, the NHS budget is under pressure from rising demand and <NRS>the requirement <IS>to make £20bn of efficiency savings by 2015, to fund future rises in demand.

S5/Contextualization C1 (the context of hospitals’ and political approach to services)

<N>Evidence shows that early intervention can reduce hospital admissions and concentrating specialist services in fewer hospitals increases standards. But the history shows that hospitals <NI-i>jealously <N>guard their resources. There are no votes in closing hospitals and <NRSAp>politicians have opposed reforms <N>even where the case for change is clear.

S6/Contextualization A2

<NRSAp>Mr Farrar criticized the lack of political and clinical leadership needed to bring about change <N>and <NRS>warned <IS>that perverse financial incentives could delay progress.

<FDS>“**There is a real danger of distraction. We must not allow that to happen if <eINI-h>we want 2012 to be a success.**”

S7/Cause and effect: Justification A1 (justifies the proposed changes)/Wrap-up

<NRS>The Health minister Simon Burns said: <DS>“**The challenges of rising demand, an ageing population and increasing costs of treatment won’t be met by the NHS doing more of the same.**

<FDS>“**Our plans give doctors, nurses and frontline professionals the freedom <eINRTA-h>to make the best decisions for patients.**”

I36 (Laurance, Jeremy, p. 12)

Headline

<N>Why purple packets make people pack up smoking

Lead

<FIW//IW//N>Changing the colour of a pack of cigarettes <eINRT//NRT//N>*can persuade young smokers <eIIT-hi//IT-hi//N>that they are safer,* <NRW//N>researchers have found.

S1/Elaboration A1 (colour can change people’s view of smoking)

<NRT>One in four 16 to 25-year-olds who were shown two packets of SilkCut, one with a blue background and the other purple, believed <IT-qi>the blue packet was “**healthier**”.

S2/Appraisal A1 (interpretation of the finding – supports plain packaging)

<NRS>The British Heart Foundation (BHF), <NRSAp>*which commissioned the survey,* said <IS>the results reinforced <eINRSAp>*the argument for plain packaging.* <NRWAp-h> Tobacco displays are to be banned in supermarkets and large shops from April <N>and <NRSAp-h>the Government is to consult on introducing plain packaging in the New Year.

<NRS>Betty McBride, director of policy and communications at BHF, said: <DS>“**It is an absurd loophole the tobacco industry takes full advantage of. We must close it <eINI-h>if we really want to protect younger generations from taking up the habit.**”

S3/Contextualization A1 (other related statements from the survey)

<NRS>Three quarters of the 2,700 surveyed said <IS>plain packs - with no branding or logos and larger health warnings - would make it easier to smoke less or quit.

I37 (2011, p. 13)

Headline

<NRS>Union boss warns <IS>strikes may return in new year

Lead

<FIS//IS>The new year will bring a fresh round of strikes over pensions, pay and job cuts, <NRS>a senior official for one of Britain’s largest trade unions warned yesterday.

S1/Elaboration A1 (strikes can be expected in private sector in new year)

<FIS-q//IS-q>Private-sector workers, <eINI-i>*emboldened by recent industrial action by the public sector over pensions,* will begin “**kicking back**” against compulsory redundancies, bringing about a “**resurgence in the traditional strength of the unions**”, <NRS>said Brian Stratton, a leading moderate in the GMB union.

S2/Cause and effect: Justification A1 (gives reasons for the statement)

<DS>“This year was hard, 2012 is going to be much, much harder,” <NRS>he said yesterday.
<FDS>“November 30 [the day of the national strike over pensions] was a real boost for the unions. <eINI-i>It has given the whole Union movement a lot of confidence going into next year.

S3/Elaboration A2

<DS>“Next year we will have pretty well run out of those <eINRSaP-h//N>who would volunteer for redundancy so you start getting into compulsory redundancies. That is when your members start kicking back,” <NRS>Mr Stratton added.

S4/Contextualization A1 (the size of the union)

<N>The GMB union has over 600,000 members in both the public and private sectors.

I38 (2011, p. 13)

Headline

<N>Fourth arrest in Salford killing

Lead

<N>A fourth person has been arrested by police investigating the fatal shooting of an Indian student.

S1/Elaboration A1 (AB shot)

<N>Anuj Bidve, 23, was gunned down at point-blank range as he walked with friends near their hotel in Salford, Greater Manchester, in the early hours of Boxing Day.

S2/Elaboration B1 (police arrest suspects)

<NRS>Greater Manchester Police said yesterday <IS>that a second man had been arrested.
<N>Another man was arrested last night while two teenagers, aged 16 and 17, are also being held <NRTAp-i>on suspicion of murder.

<N>All four remain in custody for <NRSA>questioning.

S3/Contextualization A1 (information about AB’s personality)/Wrap-up

<NRSA>Mr Bidve’s family have paid tribute to <N-q><NI-i//N>a “loving son”.

<NRS>In a statement, they said: <DS>“<eINI-i//N>Anuj was a loving son, a super caring brother and a friend for many”.

I39 (Peachey, Paul, p. 21)

Headline

<FIS//IS><eINI-i>Emotions must not affect <eINRSA-h>verdict, <NRS>Lawrence jurors told

Headline

<FIS-q//IS-q><eINI-i>Sympathy for the family and <eINI-i>anger at the attack ‘have no part to play’ in <eINRTA-h>decision, <NRS>judge warns

Lead

<NRS>Jurors were told yesterday <IS>not to allow <eINI-i>sympathy for the family of Stephen Lawrence to influence them as <eINRTAp-h>they consider <e2NRSA-h>their verdicts today for <eINRSaP>two men accused of murdering the teenager 18 years ago.

S1/Elaboration A1 (emotions have to be ignored)

<NRS>Mr Justice Treacy told the jury at the Old Bailey <IS-q>they had to ignore the “enormous publicity” over the years about the murder. <NRSAp>Gary Dobson, 36, and David Norris, 35, are accused of being part of group of five or six youths <eINRSA>who shouted racist abuse at Mr Lawrence and then chased, surrounded and attacked him.

<DS>“<eINI-i>Emotions such as sympathy for the Lawrence family have no part to play,”

<NRS> the judge told the jury of eight men and four women. <FDS>“Equally, <eINI-i>anger at the nature of the attack on Stephen Lawrence cannot guide <eINRTA-h>your decision.”

S2/Elaboration B1 (the murder of SL)

<N>Stephen Lawrence and his friend Duwayne Brooks were waiting for a bus in Eltham, south-east London, on 22 April 1993 when they were spotted by the white gang. <NRS>One of the youths allegedly shouted <DS>“What, what, nigger?” <N>before they started chasing the two men. Mr Brooks escaped, but Mr Lawrence was stabbed twice and killed.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S3-4)

S3/Contextualization A1 (discovery of new evidence)

<NRS>The court has heard <IS>that blood, fibres and hair found on clothing have linked the two men to the murder. <FIS//IS>The forensic evidence, <e1NRS>said <e1IS>to have been discovered during a cold-case review of the killing, was found using scientific techniques not available at the time of the murder, <NRS>the court has been told.

x x x

S4/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (the accusation of murder is challenged)

<NRS>Both men say <IS>they were not at the scene at the time <N>and <NRS>claim<IS> that the evidence resulted from cross-contamination while exhibits were in storage or from lax police practices at the time. <NRSAp>They deny murder.

S5/Contextualization B1 (other recommendations - legal background)

<NRS>Mr Justice Treacy said<IS> that <e1NRTAp-h>for the jury to find the defendants guilty of murder, <e1NRT>they would have to conclude <e1IT-h>that forensic evidence found on clothes seized from the men in May 1993 could not have got there by accident. <FIS//N><e1NRT//NRT>They would also have to find <e1IT-h//IT-h>that the men took part in the attack on Mr Lawrence and that <e2NRT//e1NRT>it was intended <e2IT-h//e1IT-h>either to kill him or cause serious bodily harm.

S6/Contextualization B2

<NRS>The judge said <IS><e1NRS>the prosecution did not claim<e1IS-h> that either of the defendants wielded the knife which inflicted the fatal injury. <FIS><e1NRT>If they intended<e1IT-h> to cause injury falling short of serious bodily harm, then the group would be guilty of manslaughter, <NRS>he said.

S7/Elaboration A2

<DS><e1NRTAp-i>Consideration of the consequences for the public, the Lawrence family, the police, the defendants and their families have no part to play in your<e1NRSA-h> verdict,” <NRS>the judge said.

S8/Contextualization C1 (inconsistencies in witness accounts)

<NRSAp>He also highlighted inconsistencies between <e1NRSA>the accounts of Mr Brooks and <e1NRSA>three witnesses who saw the attack from a nearby bus stop.

<FIS//N><e1NRS//NRS>Mr Brooks said <e1IS//IS>he had been chased away by one of the attackers, whereas <e1NRS//NRS>the witnesses said <e1IS//IS>he had run off on his own. <NRS>The judge said <IS><e1NRSA>the contrasting accounts could be because <e1NRTAp-qi>Mr Brooks felt “a subconscious need <e2NRSA>to justify himself for running off at the time that he and Stephen were attacked”.

<NRS>But he also told the jury <IS>that <e1NRSA>witness accounts could have changed over the years. <NRS>Mr Justice Treacy added<IS-q> that it was “not necessary for every loose end to be tied up. <DS>This is real life, not a detective novel,” <NRS> he said.

S9/Wrap-up

<N>The case continues.

I40 (Dareini, Ali A., p. 24)

Headline

<NRSAp>US warns Iran over vital oil route closure

Lead

<NRS>The United States yesterday warned Iran<IS> that<e1NI-h//N>it would not tolerate any disruption of naval traffic through the Strait of Hormuz, <N>after <NRS>Iran’s navy chief said <IS>the Islamic Republic is capable of closing the vital oil route if the West imposes new sanctions targeting Tehran’s oil exports.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Tehran blocks the strait if new sanctions are imposed)

<NRS>Iran’s Admiral Habibollah Sayyari told Press TV <IS-q>that closing the strait, <N?>the only sea outlet for the crucial oil-fields in and around the Persian Gulf, “is very easy” for his country’s naval forces. <NRSA> It was the second such warning by Iran in two days, <N>reflecting <NRT>Tehran’s concern <IT-i>that the West is about to impose new sanctions that could hit the country’s biggest source of revenue, its oil sector.

S2/Elaboration B1 (US will not tolerate any disruption)

<NV>In response, <NRS>the Bahrain-based US 5th Fleet’s spokeswoman warned <IS-q>that <e1NI-hi//N>any disruption at the strait “will not be tolerated”. <NRS>The spokeswoman, Lieutenant

Rebecca Rebarich, said<IS-q><e1NI-i//N>the US Navy is “*always ready to counter malevolent actions to ensure freedom of navigation*”.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S3-3.1)

S3/Contextualization A1 (US perception of Iran’s nuclear program)

<NI-i>Western nations are growing increasingly impatient with Iran over its nuclear programme. <NRSAp>The US and its allies have accused Iran of using its civilian nuclear programme as a cover to develop nuclear weapons.

x x x

S3.1/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (nuclear weapons challenged)

<NRSAp>Iran has denied <e1NRSA>the charges, <NRS>saying <IS>its programme is geared to peaceful uses.

##

Appendix 2D: The Times (international edition)

The Times: 28 July, 2010

T1 (Coghlan, Tom, and Giles Whittell, p. 1, 8)

Headline

<NRSAp>Afghan leaks expose the identities of informants

Headline

<NRWAp>US files contain names and locations of secret sources

Lead

<N>Hundreds of Afghan lives have been put at risk by the leaking of 90,000 intelligence documents because<NRWAp> the files identify informants working with Nato forces.

S1/Elaboration A1 (leaked documents contain personal information about sources)

<N>In just two hours of searching the WikiLeaks archive, The Times found the names of dozens of Afghans <NRWAp>credited with <e1NV>providing detailed intelligence to US forces. <NRWAp>Their villages are given for identification and also, in many cases, their fathers' names.

S2/Cause and effect: Concession A1 (safety measures/control before release)

<NW>US officers recorded detailed logs of the information <NV>fed to them by <NRWAp> named local informants, particularly tribal elders. <NRS>Julian Assange, the WikiLeaks founder, claimed on Monday <IS>that all the documents released through his organisation had been checked for <e1NRWAp>named informants and that 15,000 such documents had been held back.

S3/Appraisal A1

<NV//N>The Afghan Government has reacted <NI-i>with horror to the volume of information contained in the files.

<NRS>A senior official at the Afghan Foreign Ministry, <NRS>who declined <IS><e1NRWA-h>to be named, said: <DS>“**The leaks certainly have put in real risk and danger the lives and integrity of many Afghans. The US is both morally and legally responsible for any harm that the leaks might cause to the individuals, particularly those <e1NRWAp> who have been named. It will further limit the US/international access to the uncensored views of Afghans.**”

##CONCESSIVE-CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S5)

S4/Elaboration B1 (documents pose threats to the sources)

<NRS>The Pentagon claimed <IS>that a preliminary review of the thousands of secret reports released by WikiLeaks showed that they posed no immediate threat to US forces. x x x <NRS>But experts warned that <IS>the Taleban and al-Qaeda would already be using the information to identify and target informers in the war zone.

<NRS>Robert Riegle, a former senior intelligence officer, said: <DS> “**It's possible that someone could get killed in the next few days.**” ~ ~ ~ <NRS>Michael Hayden, a former Director of the CIA, said <IS-q>that militants would be able to find out “**who was in the room**” for the planning of specific operations, and then “**would probably punish the traitor**”.

S5/Cause and effect: Consequence A1

<N>The potential human cost of the leaks has added to pressure on the Pentagon to find ways to keep its secrets contained, and on the White House to revise an Afghan strategy <NRTAp-i> that is increasingly seen as failing.

S6/Elaboration A2

<N>Among the documents is a report from 2008 <NRWAp>that includes <e1NW>a detailed interview with <e1NRTAp-i>a Taleban fighter considering defection. <NRWAp>He is named, with both his father's name and village included. <NRWAp>There is also detailed intelligence on other Taleban fighters and commanders in his area. <NRWAp-h>The Times has withheld all details that would identify the man.

<NRWAp>The man names local Taleban commanders <N>and <NRWAp>talks about other potential defectors. <DW> **"The meeting ended with <e1NRS> [X] agreeing<e1IS> to meet with Intel personnel from the battalion,"** <NRW>the report reads. <NI-i>It is not known whether the man subsequently left the Taleban.

S7/Elaboration A3

<N>In other documents, <NW><NRWAp>named Afghans offered information <NRWAp> accusing others of being Taleban. <N>In one case from 2007, <NRWAp>a senior official accuses <NRWAp> named figures in the Government of corruption. <N>In another from 2007, <NRW>a report describes <IW>using a middleman <e1NV>to talk to <NRWAp>an alleged Taleban commander <NRWAp>who is identified.

<DW>"<e1NRS> [X] said <e1IS>that he would be killed if he got caught <e2NV> interacting with any coalition forces, which is why he hides when we go into [Y]," <NRW>the report reads.

S8/Elaboration A4

<N>In another report, <NW>American officers negotiate with <NRWAp>a named Taleban fighter through the man's brother and uncle. <NRWAp> In all cases the dates and precise locations of <e1NRSA>the reports are included.

S9/Cause and effect: Concession A2

<NRS>Mr Assange, appearing at the Frontline Club in London last night, said: <DS>"**We held back 15,000 reports not because <e1NRT>we viewed <e1IT-i>that they would be any threat to Western forces in Afghanistan but rather because <e1NRWAp>some of them, a very, very few number, mentioned the names of local Afghans that might have been subject to retribution. <e1NI-i>We're not sure yet but <e1NRT>we decided<e1IT-i> to pause.**"

<NRS>He claimed <IS-q>that WikiLeaks had implemented a "harm-minimisation policy" to weed out documents that could endanger the lives of Afghans.

S9.1/ Appraisal B1

<NRSAp>When pressed by a lawyer in the audience on whether WikiLeaks had the expertise to apply such a policy, <NRS>Mr Assange said: <DS> **"We have read more leaked documents than any other organisation that's not a spy agency on earth. If someone can apply this policy surely we can do it."**

##

T2 (Elliott, Francis, and James Hider, p. 3)

Headline

<NRSAp-q>Cameron lashes out at Gaza 'prison camp'

Headline

<NV>Prime Minister in diplomatic clash with Israel

Lead

<NV-h>David Cameron risked a rift with Israel yesterday <N>when <NRSAp-q> he branded the Gaza Strip a "prison camp".

S1/Contextualization A1 (Turkey praised for relationship with Iran) (S boundary)

<N>The Prime Minister used a visit to Turkey <NRSAp> to heap praise on his host's influence over Iran <N>while <NRSAp>waving away <e1NRS>Ankara's threat <e1IS>to bust new EU and US sanctions.

S2/Elaboration A1 (Cameron brands Gaza a prison camp)

<N>But his efforts to usher Turkey into the European fold were overshadowed by <NRSAp>his description of life for Palestinians in the Gaza Strip.

<DS>"**Gaza cannot and must not be allowed to remain a prison camp,**" <NRS>Mr Cameron said <N>as <NRSAp>he addressed <e1NV> *Turkey's diplomatic rift with Israel* after the raid on the Gaza flotilla, <N?>in which nine Turkish citizens were killed.

<NRS>The Prime Minister said <IS-q>that humanitarian goods and services "**must flow in both directions**" from the Palestinian territory, under partial blockade from Israel.

S3/Appraisal A1

<NRSAp> Hamas, the Islamist movement in control of Gaza, welcomed <e1NRSA> *Mr Cameron's remarks*. <DS>"**This is a positive attitude and <e1NI-i> demonstrates an awakening conscience by the international community,**" <NRS>Salah Bardawil, a Hamas spokesman, said.

S4/Elaboration B1 (diplomatic clash with Israel)

<NRSA> Ron Prosor, the Israeli Ambassador to London, issued a terse statement <NRSApa>blaming Hamas, <NRTAp-i>which Israel regards as a terrorist organisation, <NRSAbp>for the three-year blockade. <DS>"**The situation in Gaza the direct result of Hamas rule and priorities,**" <NRS> he said.

S3.1+4.1/Appraisal B1

<NRTAp-i><e1NV> *The exchanges* were hardly what Mr Cameron had hoped for <N>when he sought to use the symbolism of his first visit to Turkey <NRSAp>to champion its case for entry to the EU.

#S5/Contextualization A2

<NRSAp-q>The Prime Minister lauded Turkey's "**unique relationships and influence**" in the Middle East, <NRSAp-q>waving aside <e1NRSAp> *his hosts' opposition to new EU and US sanctions on Iran* as a "**difference of emphasis**".

S6/Contextualization B1 (a deal between Turkey and Iran)

<N>Turkey, together with Brazil, is pushing a swap under which Tehran would surrender some of its uranium stockpile in return for civil nuclear fuel. A key meeting <NRSAp-h>to discuss <e1NRSA> *the proposal* <N>will take place shortly in Istanbul.

S6.1/Appraisal C1 (evaluates Iran's nuclear activities)

<NV>But speaking on Tehran's doorstep <NRS>Mr Cameron said: <DS>"**Let's be frank about this. Iran is enriching uranium to 20 per cent with no industrial logic for what they are doing other than producing a bomb.**"

#S7/ Contextualization A3

<NRS>He said <IS>that under <e1NRSAp> *the proposed deal* Iran would keep about half the material that it needs to make a nuclear arsenal. <DS> "**We need Turkey's help now in <e1NRS> making it clear to Iran <e1IS-h><e2NI-i>just how serious we are about engaging fully with the international community,**" <NRS>Mr Cameron said.

S8/ Contextualization C1 (other statements during the visit – trade with Turkey)

<N>With Britain's trade with Turkey falling to £6 billion a year while the French increase economic links, <NRS>Mr Cameron said <IS><e1NI> *he was determined to turn around trade ties between the nations*.

S9/Contextualization A4

<N>Later, at a press conference with Recep Tayyip Erdogan, the Turkish Prime Minister, <NRS>Mr Cameron said: <DS> "**A good relationship can bear a difference of emphasis. <e1NRT>We both share a determination <e1IT-i>that Iran should not have a nuclear weapon.**"

T3 (Elliott, Francis, p. 3)

Headline

<N>Immigration remains <NI-i>a sore point for Indians

Lead

<FISa-q//ISa-q//N-q><e1NV-h//NV-h> *India is to be given a direct say in how Britain's new immigration cap is implemented*, <NRS//N>it emerged yesterday, <FISb-q//ISb-q//N-q>as David Cameron arrived in Bangalore "**in a spirit of humility**".

S1/Elaboration A1 (Cameron arrives in the spirit of humility)

<NRS>The Prime Minister said: <DS>"**<e1NRT>I know <e1IT>that Britain cannot rely on sentiment and shared history for a place in India's future.**"

<N>Instead, <NRSAp-h>Mr Cameron will trumpet Britain's science base, its position at the centre of the global market place and its joint legal and democratic traditions<N> as <NRSAp-qh> he seeks to make his case for a new **"special partnership"** with Delhi.

S2/Elaboration B1 (immigration remains a sore point for Indians)

<N>But <NRT>Mr Cameron is not expected <IT-i> to tackle <e1NI-i>*head-on concerns about the new immigration controls for nationals of non-European Union.*

<NRSAp>Anand Sharma, the Indian Commerce Minister, has already raised the issue directly with Mr Cameron and William Hague, the Foreign Secretary.

S3/Contextualization A1 (Cable's statements regarding immigration)

<NRS>Vince Cable, <NV>*in an interview with the Financial Times yesterday*, said <IS> that <e1NRS>*he would promise <e1IS-q>to be flexible when it came to issuing work permits for "management and technical staff who are needed in the UK"*, <NRS> adding, <DS>**"I want to reassure the Indians that we are going to deal with this liberally."**

S4/ Contextualization A2/Wrap-up

<N>Later, <NV>speaking to Indian journalists, <NRS>the Business Secretary, who is on the trip, went further: <DS>**"It's no great secret that in my department, and me personally, <e1NI-i>we want to see an open economy, and as liberal an immigration policy as it's possible to have.**

<FDS>**"<e1NRSAp>We are arguing, within Government, about how we create the most flexible regime we can possibly have, but in a way<e2NI-h> that reassures the British public."**

T4 (Sherman, Jill, p. 5)

Headline

<FDS>**'Thousands of civil servants have nothing to do - but it's too expensive to fire them'**

Lead

<FIS-q//IS-q>Thousands of civil servants in Whitehall are **"treading water"** with nothing to do because it is too expensive to make them redundant, <NRS>a minister claimed yesterday.

S1/Elaboration A1 (civil servants have nothing to do; redundancy expensive)

<NV>Francis Maude, the Cabinet Office minister, sparked a furious row <N>by <NRS>suggesting <IS>that officials who were not up to their jobs were twiddling their thumbs at a cost to the taxpayer of tens of millions of pounds a year. <NRS> He claimed that <IS-q>current redundancy terms, which can be as high as six years' salary for senior workers, were **"prohibitively expensive"** and staff were instead left **"in limbo"**.

S2/Appraisal A1

<N>But<NRSAp>civil service unions described <e1NRSA>*his claims* as nonsense <N>and <NRSAp-q>accused him of trying to **"manipulate public opinion"** in favour of his plans to slash compensation terms for 500,000 civil servants. <N>Mr Maude introduced <NRW>a Bill last week <IW>cutting redundancy payments from an average of three years' to one year's salary for compulsory severance, and 15 months' salary for voluntary payouts. <NRSAp>All six Civil Service unions are opposing the move <N>and<NRSAp> have threatened legal action against the plans, <N?>due to become law this autumn.

#**S3/Contextualization A1 (redeployment pools in ministry departments)**

<NRS//N>It emerged yesterday <IS-q//N-sq>that most departments have redeployment or **"brokerage"** pools made up of civil servants who have come to the end of particular projects and have no defined role. <N>Some of these officials still turn up for work with little to do for weeks, months or sometimes years, while <NRS>others are told<IS> to stay at home on gardening leave.

S4/Elaboration A2

<NRS>Mr Maude told The Times <IS-q>that **"thousands of civil servants"** were without a job in most Whitehall departments but still being paid. <N>Earlier<NRS> he told the Commons Public Administration Committee: <DS> **"They are treading water and the reason for that is the current scheme makes it prohibitively expensive to go through the process of making them redundant. That does not seem to me to be any way to treat people."**

S5/Contextualization B1 (compensation scheme compared with other sectors)

<NRS>He said <IS>that the current compensation scheme for civil servants was out of kilter with the private sector and even with other parts of the public sector. <NRS>He also told the

committee <IS>that bonuses paid to senior civil servants would be reduced and paid to only 25 per cent of staff next year compared with 75 per cent two years ago.

S6/Contextualization A2

<N>The Ministry of Defence is one of the worst offenders for retaining staff, with 1,343 officials in its current redeployment pool. Last year 56 officials had reportedly been assigned to the pool for more than two years, and 116 for more than one year.

S6.1/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (explains the purpose of the pool)

<NRS>An MoD spokesman said <IS-q>that the pool was introduced in 2005 to help "civilian staff find a new post where their current post comes to an end, they are placed in redundancy situation or are due to return from an extended absence or overseas post".

S7/Contextualization A3

<NRSAp>Other departments confessed to much lower numbers <N>but the cost of keeping even two or three thousand civil servants in their jobs would be more than £100 million a year. Some of these are senior officials, paid more than £100,000 a year, who would be very expensive to lay off under current terms. Those who joined the Civil Service before 1987 could be entitled to payments of more than £600,000. <NRS>A Cabinet Office spokesman, <NRS> who said<IS> no numbers had been collated across Whitehall, insisted <IS>that there were only five people in its own brokerage pool and all were there for just a few days or weeks.

S8/Appraisal A2

<NRS>The FDA union, <NV//N>which represents senior civil servants, said <IS><e1NRSA>Mr Maude's remarks were totally unjustifiable. <NRS>Jonathan Baume, its general secretary, said<IS><e1NRT>any officials in redeployment pools would be expected <e1IT-h>to help out on projects. <DS>"<e1NRS>Mr Maude seems to suggest<e1IS> that they just spend the day playing Su Doku or doing crosswords," <NRS>said Mr Baume. <FDS> "This is nonsense and<e1NRTAp-hi> is simply not a situation in the Civil Service that we would recognise." <NRS>He added: <DS> "<e1NI-i>We would like to see the evidence to justify <e1NRSA>Mr Maude's comments. It looks like he is just trying to manipulate public opinion about redundancy arrangements."

CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S9-9.1)

S9/Contextualization C1 (legal action on grounds of human rights - the bill not mentioned in the lead, cannot be consequence)

<NRS>The Public and Commercial Services Union, which won a High Court appeal against the previous Government's attempts to change redundancy payments, is threatening <IS> to take legal action again on human rights grounds. <NRS>It argues <IS>that the Government cannot take away accrued redundancy rights for existing employers.

x x x

S9.1/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (change redundancy rights not possible)

<N>But<NRS> Mr Maude, a former lawyer, told MPs yesterday<IS> that <e1NRS>he had taken legal advice <e1IS> that the new legislation would not be in breach of human rights law.

##

T5 (Pagnamenta, Robin, p. 5)

Headline

<FDS><e1NRSAp>I've been demonised, <NRS>Hayward says <N>as <NRSAp>BP confirms his exit

Lead

<N>Tony Hayward bowed out from his role as BP's chief executive last night, <NRS> saying <IS-q>that <e1NRSAp>he had been "demonised and <e1NRSAp> vilified" despite leading what <e1NRS>he claimed <e1IS>had been a text-book technical response to fighting the giant oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Hayward leaves BP without regrets and victim of public fury)

<NRSAp>As BP confirmed his departure, <NRS>the man <NRSAp-q>who dubbed "the most hated man in America" said<IS><e1NI> that he had no major regrets about his leadership of the group since 2007 and that <e1NRT>his decision<e1IT> to leave was a purely practical one.

S2/Appraisal A1 (Hayward's attitude to his exit)

<DS>"*<eINI>This is a very sad day for me, personally,*" <NRS>he said, <NI-i//N> looking forlorn <N>as he slumped in his chair beside his American successor, Bob Dudley, and BP's Swedish chairman, Carl-Henric Svanberg, at the oil giant's St James's Square headquarters in London. <FDS>"*<eINI>I love the company and everything it stands for. Whether it is fair or unfair is not the point. I became the public face [of the disaster]... BP cannot move on in the US with me as its leader.*"

<NRS>He added: <DS>"*Life isn't fair.*"

S3/Contextualization A1 (subsequent event – pension)

<N>Mr Hayward, <NI-i>who enraged Americans by <NRS>declaring that <IS-q> *<eINI>he "wanted his life back" during the accident* <N>and then went yachting around the Isle of Wight while oil was still spewing from the broken Macondo well, will receive a pension valued at £600,000 a year plus a £1 million one-off pay-off.

S4/Elaboration A2

<NRS>Mr Hayward, 53, whose family has received hate mail since the disaster, acknowledged <IS>that *<eINI-i//N>his gaffes had been inflammatory* <N> but <NRS>said<IS> that he had been fighting a losing battle in the face of *<eINI-i> public fury over the oil spill.*

#<DS>"*Did I make mistakes? Of course I did,*" <NRS>he said. <FDS>"*But while it was not a great PR success, we did cap the well.*"

T6 (Bennett, Rosemary, p. 7)

Headline

<FDS//FIS//IS>**Home education rules will have to change,** <NRS>says Gove

Lead

<NRS>Michael Gove, the Education Secretary, said yesterday<IS> that changes would be made to the home education system if *<eINRT//N> it was found <eIIT-h//N>that it left some children at greater risk of abuse or neglect.*

S1/Elaboration A1 (Gove wants to find out if home education puts children at risk)

<NRS>He promised <IS>to examine evidence presented by Birmingham City Council, <NRW>which said <IW>that the lax regulatory regime left its staff powerless to intervene when Khyra Ishaq's mother removed her from school.

S2/Contextualization A1) (impetus to reconsideration – letter by council)

<NW>Council chiefs are writing to Mr Gove<NRW> asking him<IW>*<eINRTAp-h> to reconsider the need for some sort of registration system.* <N>England has one of the most liberal approaches to home education in the developed world. Although education is compulsory, school is not and parents have the right to teach their children at home. <NRWAp//N>Most European countries require registration.

S3/Cause and effect: Concession A1 (parents doing their job well)

<NV>Speaking <N>after the review was published, <NRS> Mr Gove said <IS-q>that most parents who chose home education did **"a very good job, some of them picking up the pieces where children have had problems at school"**.

S4/Elaboration A2

<NRS> But he added <IS> that *<eINI>he was aware that <eINRT>local authorities felt<eIIT-hi> they had no powers to act if <eINRT>they feared<eIIT-h> children were not being properly taught or<eIIT-h> that home education was simply an excuse to keep them away from school.*

<DS>"*<eINI-i>We note the views of the BSCB [Birmingham Safeguarding Children Board] about the law as it applies to home educated children and <eINI-i>we are aware of the very strong views held by local authorities and by home educating parents on this matter,*" <NRS>he said <NRSA>in a statement.

<FDS>"**Clearly lessons need to be learnt by the tragic events in this case, and <eINRTAp-h> I will consider the letter <eINRT> I expect <eIIT>to receive from Birmingham shortly, to see what changes need to be made to the existing arrangements.**"

S5/Contextualization B1 (previous attempts to change the system)

<N>Labour tried to change the law before the election so that home educators had to register with their local authority. <NRSAp>The move was fiercely resisted by home-educating parents

<NRS>who said <IS>that it was the thin end of the wedge that would result in annual Ofsted inspections and red tape.

<NRSA>Mr Gove agreed, <NRS>saying <IS>that it stigmatised home educators. <N>However, <NRS>his statement yesterday suggests<IS> that <e1NRTA-h>he might think again.

S6/ Contextualization C1

<NRW>Last summer a government report into home education by Graham Badman, a former head teacher and director of children's services, suggested <IW>that there may be a need for vigilance. <FIW//IW>Proportionately, <e1NI-i>twice as many home educated children are known to social services as school-age children within the mainstream education system, <NRW>the report said.

<FDW>"<e1NI>It is a cause of concern that, although <e1NI-i>approximately 20,000 home educated children are known to local authorities, <e1NRSAp>estimates vary as to the real number, which could be in excess of 80,000." <NRW>The report concluded: <DW>"<e1NRT>I am not persuaded <e1IT>that under the current regulatory regime there is a correct balance between the rights of the parents and the rights of the child."

T7 (Coghlan, Tom, p. 8)

Headline

<N-q//N-sq>British soldier killed by 'friendly fire' in Helmand

Lead

<FIS//IS>A British soldier killed in Helmand province yesterday was hit by a British artillery shell, <NRS>the Ministry of Defence has indicated.

S1/Elaboration A1 (elaboration on soldier or background information) (Contextualization)

<N>The man, <NRSA>whose family has been informed, <N>was part of a roadside bomb search team serving with 36 Engineer Regiment, part of the counter-IED task force that supports British troops in Afghanistan.

S2/Elaboration B1 (information about the accident)

<NRS>The Ministry of Defence said <NRSA>in a statement: <DS> "<e1NRS//e1NRW> Initial reports suggest <e1IS//e1IW> that <e2NRSAp>a smoke screen was requested (by British commanders) to enable the movement of elements of 36 Engineer Regiment who were operating on the ground in the Sangin area. As this was being undertaken, <e1NRT>it is believed <e1IT-i>that one of the smoke shells may have fallen short of its intended target. The investigation is now ongoing to determine the facts and <e1NRSa-h>no further comment will be made at this time."

S3/Contextualization A1 (other similar accidents)

<N-sq>The "friendly fire" incident is the first such accidental death suffered by British Forces since <NRSAp//NRWAp>the reported death of Kingsman Sean Dawson, 19, of the 2nd Battalion The Duke of Lancaster's Regiment in February. <N>He died from small-arms fire from an Afghan army soldier during a firefight with Taleban insurgents near Patrol Base Minden close to the town of Musa Qala.

S4/Contextualization A2

<N>Yesterday's incident comes ten days after the death of another member of the counter-IED task force. <N-sq>Staff Sergeant Brett Linley, a "high-threat operator", was killed while carrying out a bomb disposal operation.

S5/Contextualization B1 (shortage of bomb disposal experts)

<NRSAp//NRWAp>There have been reports of acute shortages in bomb disposal experts <N>because of the pressures on the Army's pool of experts caused by the Taleban bombing campaign in Helmand.

<N>Colonel Bob Seddon, the most senior bomb disposal expert in the Army, resigned in January, <NRSAp>citing overstretch and undermanning of his force. <N>It takes up to eight years to train a bomb disposal expert.

S6/ Contextualization A3

<N>This month, three members of the Royal Gurkha Rifles were shot dead down by an Afghan army soldier in a deliberate attack.

T8 (O'Neill, Sean, p. 10)

Headline

<N-q><NI-i>Met chief is **'outraged'** that <NRSA-h>G20 officer filmed hitting man will not be charged

Lead

<NRS>The Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police said yesterday <IS>that <e1NI>he shared<e1NI-i> the public outrage that<e1NRSA-h> one of his officers was not facing criminal charges after being filmed striking and pushing a man at the G20 protests. <NRS>Sir Paul Stephenson told MPs <IS-q>that video images of PC Simon Harwood knocking Ian Tomlinson to the ground were<e1NI//N> "**disturbing**".

<N>Mr Tomlinson, 47, a newspaperseller, collapsed and died minutes after the incident in the City last year.

S1/Elaboration A1 (no charges, only disciplinary hearing)

<NRS>PC Harwood, 43, a constable in the Territorial Support Group, has been told<IS> that in the absence of <e1NRSA-h>criminal charges he will face a police disciplinary hearing, <e1NRSAp>accused of gross misconduct.

S2/Elaboration B1 (Met chief is outraged)

<NRS>Sir Paul said: <DS> "**<e1NI>I fully understand the Tomlinson family and <e1NI-i> public sense of anger having seen the video of the incident, and <e1NI>I understand <e1NI-i>their outrage that this did not lead to a criminal prosecution. <e1NI> I can sense, <e1NI>I can feel it. <e1NI>I've got real sympathy when a family finds itself in that position.**"

S3/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (pressure to review decision)

<NRSA>The Commissioner's remarks to the Home Affairs Select Committee <N> will add to the pressure on the Crown Prosecution Service to review <NRT>the decision <IT> <e1NRSAp>to reject <e2NRSAp-h>charges of manslaughter, assault or misconduct in public office. <N> Last week <NRS>Keir Stanner, QC, the Director of Public Prosecutions, announced <IS>that despite strong evidence, because of <e1NRSAp>sharp disagreements between medical experts over how Mr Tomlinson died it was not possible <e1NRSA-h> to charge the officer.

S4/Appraisal A1

<FIS-q//IS-q><e1NI>Nick Herbert, the Policing Minister, was "**deeply unhappy**" about the incident and <e1NI>understood <e1NI-i>public concern that <e1NRSA-h>no charges had been brought, <NRS>he told the committee. <FDS> "**<e1NI-i>Clearly we have concerns about what happened, <e1NI-h>as anybody would on viewing that video.**"

#S5/ Cause and effect: Consequence A2

<NW>The committee is writing to the Attorney-General, <NRW>asking him<IW> to review<e1NRS> the CPS's decision <e1IS><e2NRSA-h>not to bring charges.

S6/Elaboration B2

<NRS>Sir Paul said <IS-q><e1NI>he wanted to move "**swiftly**" to a misconduct hearing.

S7/Contextualization A1 (worries about hearing being held in private)

<NRS>The Independent Police Complaints Commission can order the Met<IS-h> to hold the disciplinary hearing in public. <N> But <NRT> there is concern <IT-i> that <e1NRS>the Met will insist <e1IS-h> that a fast-track disciplinary tribunal be held in private to avoid unduly influencing a future inquest jury.

<NRS>Mr Tomlinson's son, Paul King, said: <DS> "**If the officer faces <e1NRSA> disciplinary charges now, does that mean he could get away with not facing <e1NRSA-h> charges for the death of our Dad if <e1NRSAp-h>there is an unlawful killing verdict at the inquest?"** <NRS> The family's lawyer, Jules Carey, said<IS> he would challenge any attempt to hold the misconduct hearing behind closed doors. <NRS>He said: <DS> "**<e1NRS>There is an overwhelming argument <e1IS>that the proceedings be held in public. The family will be looking carefully at what <e1NRSA-h>the charges are, the timing of proceedings and whether they are open to the public.**"

S8/Contextualization B1 (a call for the coroner to step aside; conflicting findings)

<NRSA>A motion was tabled in the Commons <NRS> calling on Paul Matthews, the City of London Coroner, <IS>to step aside <N>and <NRS>for a High Court judge <IS>to conduct the inquest. <NRS>Caroline Lucas, the Green MP, said <IS>that the coroner should not conduct the inquest because <e1NRW>he had appointed Dr Freddy Patel <e1IW>to carry out the first post-mortem examination on Mr Tomlinson. <NRSAp> <e1NRS>Dr Patel's finding <e1IS>that death

was the result of a heart attack was contradicted by two other leading pathologists <NRSAp> who attributed death to internal bleeding. <N>The conflict between the findings led the CPS to abandon a prosecution.

S8.1/ Contextualization C1 (Patel accused of incompetence in other cases)

<N>Dr Patel is appearing before a General Medical Council tribunal <NRSAp>accused of incompetence in four other autopsies. <NRSAp>He denies misconduct.

T9 (Lister, Sam, p. 11)

Headline

<DS//N-sq>'Eating for two'<NRS//N> myth is making pregnant women fat

Headline

<NRS>GPs and midwives urged <IS>to tackle obesity epidemic

Lead

<FIW//IW>Rates of obesity among pregnant women are at an epidemic level, exacerbated by <eINI-i>poor awareness of the dangers and <eINRS//N>myths such as<eIDS//N-sq> "eating for two", <NRW>health experts say.

S1/Elaboration A1 (obesity in pregnant women at epidemic level)

<FIW//IW>Almost one in six women are obese at the start of pregnancy, <NRW>according to the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE), the NHS watchdog for best practice, which is publishing <NRWAp>guidance today on weight management before, during and after pregnancy.

S2/Elaboration A2

<N>About half of women of childbearing age are either overweight, with a body mass index (BMI) of 25-29.9, or obese, with a BMI of 30 or above.

S3/Appraisal A1 (evaluates the importance of the guidelines)

<NRS>Lucilla Poston, director of maternal and foetal research at King's College London, said <IS-qa>that <eINRWA>the recommendations - <N?>which are aimed at health professionals such as GPs, midwives and pharmacists - <IS-qb>were "incredibly timely [given] the epidemic of obesity among our pregnant population".

S4/Elaboration B1 (urge to tackle obesity)

<NRWAp-q>The guidance outlines the importance in achieving a healthy weight and BMI before pregnancy, keeping weight down between children and avoiding "crash dieting" in pregnancy. <NRW>It emphasises <IW-q>that there is no need to "eat for two" and women should instead follow sensible eating habits to avoid unnecessary weight gain.

S5/Elaboration C1 (dangers obese women face in pregnancy)

<NRS>Professor Poston said <IS-q>that obese women faced a greater risk of "almost every complication in the book in pregnancy", including pre-eclampsia, gestational diabetes, miscarriage and maternal death. <FIS-q>At her antenatal clinics there had been an "exponential increase" in obesity attending.

S6/ Elaboration B2

<NRWAp>The guidance recommends <eINRSAp-h>detailed discussions of diet and habits with all women with a BMI of more than 25, <FIW//N><eINRSAp-h/NRSAp-h>while those with a BMI greater than 30 should be offered advice on losing weight before pregnancy. <FIW//N><eINRS/NRS>Such women should not be encouraged <eIIS-h/IS-h>to diet during pregnancy, but <eINRSAp-h/NRSAp-h>offered guidance from dieticians on avoiding further weight gain and managing the associated risks.

S7/Elaboration C2

<NRW//N>Research suggests<IW//N> that obese women are more likely to have an induced or longer labour, instrumental delivery, Caesarean section or a postpartum haemorrhage. <N>They also have reduced choices on how and when they give birth. Babies born to obese women face risks such as stillbirth, congenital abnormality and an increased likelihood of obesity in childhood. Obesity can also cause problems with breastfeeding.

S8/Elaboration B3

<NRS>Annie Anderson, Professor of Food choice at the University of Dundee's Centre for Public Health Nutrition Research, said: <DS>**"Pregnancy is absolutely not the time to diet or lose weight, but neither is it desirable to eat for two. That's one of myths out there."**

S9/Contextualization A1 (women's attitude to losing weight)

<NRS>She said<IS> that perceptions of extreme weight loss after childbirth conveyed by photographs of celebrities often <eINI-i//eINI-hi//N>made the task more daunting. <FIS><eINI-i>Some women took offence at <eINRSAp>any discussion of their weight.

S10/Appraisal B1 (evaluates the importance of the guidelines)/Wrap-up

<NRS>Belinda Phipps, chief executive of the National Childbirth Trust, said <IS>that <eINRWA>the guidance was <eINI//eINI-i>welcome because <eINRSAp>there was a lot of conflicting advice about exercise, how much weight to gain during pregnancy and how to lose weight afterwards. <DS><eINI//N>**[This] can set a worrying example by <eINRS> encouraging new mums <eIIS>to embark on drastic weight loss programmes, which are not only unrealistic, but can also be very unhealthy,**" <NRS>she said.

T10 (Henderson, Mark, p. 11)

Headline

<NRS//N>Some friendly advice: <FIS//IS//N>good companions will live longer

Lead

<FIW//IW//N>Social isolation increases mortality by at least as much as smoking, <NRW>according to new research <NRW//N>that shows<IW//N> bonds with friends and family are critically important to physical as well as mental health.

S1/Elaboration A1 (the importance of social bonds/danger of social isolation)

<FIW//IW//N>People who have strong relationships with others are about 50 per cent less likely to die over an average period of 7½ years than those who lack a social support network, <NRW//N>a major review of the scientific evidence has found.

S2/Elaboration A2 (comparison with previous research) (Contextualization)

<NRWAp//N>While previous research has demonstrated survival benefits on this scale for elderly people, <NRW//N> the new study finds <IW//N>that it holds true across all age groups. <DS>**"This effect is not isolated to older adults,"** <NRS>said Timothy Smith, of Brigham Young University in Utah, who led the research. <FDS>**"Relationships provide a level of protection across all ages."**

S3/Elaboration A3

<FIW//IW>The detrimental health impact of social isolation is roughly equivalent to smoking fifteen cigarettes a day and to heavy drinking - of six units of alcohol a day - <NRW> the scientists said. <N> It is more harmful than failing to take exercise, and roughly twice as bad for your health as being obese.

S4/Elaboration A4

<DW>**"Individuals with adequate social relationships have a 50 per cent greater likelihood of survival compared to those with poor or insufficient social relationships,"** <NRW>the scientists wrote in the journal Public Library of Science Medicine. <FDW>**"<eINI-i>Physicians, health professionals, educators and the public media take risk factors such as smoking, diet and exercise seriously. <eINW>The data presented here make a compelling case for social relationship factors to be added to that list."**

S5/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (proposals following from the finding)

<FIW//IW><eINRTAp-h//N>Medical professionals should routinely evaluate patients' social networks, and <eINRSAp-h>recommend more connections with other people, <NRW>they said.

S6/Cause and effect: Consequence B1 (factually explains how social bonding helps)

<NRW>The scientists said <IW> there were two mechanisms by which a thriving social network of friends and family could contribute to good health.

#<N>The support of other people may reduce the harmful effects of stress, and the influence of others may also encourage behaviour that contributes to good health.

#<NRS>Julianne Holt-Lunstad, one of Dr Smith's colleagues, said: <DS>**"When someone is connected to a group and <eINI-h>feels responsibility for other people, that sense of purpose and meaning translates to taking better care of themselves and taking fewer risks."**

T11 (Webster, Ben, p. 14)

Headline

<NRSaP>Hot offer: free solar panels and lower bill

Lead

<NRSaP>Thousands of homes are being offered the chance to rent their roofs to a solar power company in exchange for cheaper electricity bills.

S1/Elaboration A1 (free solar panels and lower bill)

<N>The company, Isis Solar, will pay for solar panels to be installed without any costs being borne by the homeowner. Families will see their electricity bills fall by up to two thirds, with the average home saving about £340 a year. However, <NRS>homeowners must agree <IS-h>to keep the panels for at least 25 years and allow access for maintenance. <N>The scheme means that homeowners who cannot afford the typical £10,000 cost of installing panels will be able to take advantage of the Government's feed-in tariff scheme for small-scale renewable forms of electricity.

#S2/Contextualization A1 (the conditions for energy companies)

<FIWa//IWa//N>Energy companies are obliged, <NRW//N>under the rules of the scheme, <FIWb//IWb//N>to pay a fixed rate for every unit of electricity generated regardless of whether the home uses it or it is fed back into the grid.

#S3/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (the bills of others' will rise)

<NRW//N>The companies are allowed <IW//N>to pass on the full costs of the scheme to all consumers through their energy bills, <N?> meaning that homes without panels will end up paying for those that do (sic). <NRS>The Department of Energy and Climate Change estimates <IS>that the scheme will cost £8 billion over 20 years and add £8.50 a year to the average household electricity bill.

#S4/Elaboration A2

<N>Isis Solar, <NRT>which plans <IT-i>to install a 3.3 kilowatt solar panel array on 18,000 homes by 2015, <N>will earn 41.3p per kilowatt-hour of electricity generated, or about £1,100 a year per roof. <NRS>Lawrence Buckley, its director, said: <DS>"[We] aim to make domestic solar energy accessible to as many people as possible, not just the few who have up-front cash."

#S5/Contextualization B1 (the conditions for the homes)

<N>To qualify for the free panels, a home must have a roof facing roughly south with at least 24 square metres of unshaded area.

#S6/Appraisal A1 (evaluates the plan)/Wrap-up

<NRS>The right-wing Policy Exchange think-tank called yesterday for the feed-in tariff scheme <IS>to be abolished, <NRS>saying <IS>that it was a waste of money. <N>It published a report <NRW>that calculated <IW>that it would cost consumers £460 for every tonne of carbon dioxide saved by solar panels and other small-scale renewable energy systems. <N>However, <FIW//IW>insulating water heaters or installing programmable thermostats cost only about £10 per tonne of CO2 saved, <NRW>it said.

T12 (Sanderson, David, p. 22)

Headline

<N-q>Law student 'murdered his controlling father and buried his body in concrete'

Lead

<FIS//IS>A student murdered his controlling father and buried him under four layers of concrete in the garden of the family home, <NRS>a court was told yesterday.

<FIS//IS>After disposing of the body, Mark Alexander, 22, kept up the pretence that his father was still alive for several months, sending Christmas cards in his name to the neighbours, <NRS> it was alleged.

#S1/Elaboration A1 (the murder of SA)

<N>According to scientific evidence, Samuel Alexander, 70, had been dead since the previous September. The body had been burnt and there were signs of an attempt to dismember it with a saw.

#S2/Cause and effect: Justification A1 (motives justify accusation of murder)

<NRS>The prosecution alleged <IS-q>that after the killing, Mr Alexander, a former Rugby School scholar and French and law student at King's College London, was free to **"lead the life <e1NI-i>he wanted to lead ... but which his father would never have permitted"**.

#S3/Contextualization A1 (neighbour's involvement)

<N>The body of Mr Alexander, an Egyptian-born university lecturer, was discovered at the house in Drayton Parslow, Buckinghamshire, in February after <NRS> neighbours told police <IS-q>that <e1NI>they were worried about him and <e1NI>had not been comforted by <e1NRSA>"*assurances*" from his son. <FIS//N>They had last seen him the previous September, shortly before his son moved to London to live with his girlfriend, Senta Nazarbekova.

#S4/Cause and effect: Justification A2

<NRS>John Price, QC, for the prosecution, told Reading Crown Court <IS>that the student, who had been responsible for nursing his frail father, had not been able to escape his control. <NRSAp//N>During his childhood Mark Alexander, who won a music scholarship to Rugby School and in 2006 gained the highest information and communication technology A-level mark in the country, was banned from visiting friends. <N>His father, <NRSAp>who was described as controlling and cantankerous, <N>also prevented him from seeing his mother after they had divorced.

#S5/Elaboration B1 (MA pretends his father is alive)

<NV>On February 5 police contacted social services, <NV>who interviewed Mr Alexander. <NRS>He told them <IS>that his father had gone to stay with <e1NRSAp-q>what he called "*Christian people*" and that he had not seen him since before Christmas.

#S6/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (MA is arrested)

<N>He was arrested at his flat in Central London that same evening. <NRS>His girlfriend told police <IS>that<e1NRSAp> *he had lied to her about having seen his father in February.*

#S7/Cause and effect: Justification B1 (supports the accusation of murder)

<NRS>The court was also told <IS>that on November 19 last year the son had taken delivery of industrial-strength concrete at the family home.

#S8/Elaboration A2

<NRS>Mr Price said <IS>that the body was found by police in February inside a black plastic bag within four layers of concrete. <FIS//N>The top layer was 29cm thick.

#<NRS>He added: <DS> "**Although <e1NI>one cannot be certain about this, there may, to begin with, have been a largely unsuccessful attempt to dismember the body, possibly with a Scorpion saw. An attempt was made to dispose of the body by burning it.**"

#S9/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (murder and disposing of body)

<NRSAp>Mr Alexander denies murder and two offences of perverting the course of justice between August 1 last year and February 10, 2010. <NRS> He also denies <IS>disposing of a body with <e1NRT>intent <e1IT-h>to prevent an inquest. <NRT>The trial is expected <IT-i>to last six weeks.

T13 (Fletcher, Martin, p. 26)

Headline

<N-q//N-sq>Relatives held 'hostage' until lawyer gives himself up

Lead

<N>The wife and brother-in-law of the Iranian lawyer who faces arrest for defending <NRSA>a woman sentenced to death by stoning <N>will be held in Tehran's infamous Evin prison until he gives himself up.

S1/Elaboration A1 (lawyer must give himself up)

<NRS>Security agents have informed the father of Fereshteh Halimi and her brother, Farhad, <IS>that in order to secure his children's release <e1NRSAp-h>he must turn in his son-in-law, *Mohammad Mostafaei*,<N?> who has been in hiding since Saturday.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S2-3)

S2/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (family are held hostage)

<NRSAp>The Times was told of the pair's plight by Hassan Aghajhani, Ms Halimi's lawyer, <NRS>who refused <IS><e1NRSAp-h>to describe them as hostages because it has legal implications.

x x x

S3/Elaboration B1 (family held hostage)

<NV>Others were less reticent. <DS>"**Absolutely they are hostages. <e1NRSAp-h>There's no other way to describe them,**" <NRS>Hadi Ghaemi, the executive director of the International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, said. <FDS>"**They are being held hostage because there's nothing they have done or committed that justifies their detention ... It shows there are no legal standards being observed by the judiciary and security forces.**"

S4/Elaboration C1 (Mr Mostafaei's arrest for the woman's defence)

<NI-i>Mr Mostafaei has angered the regime with his high-profile defence of Sakineh Mohammadi Ashtiani, <N>the 43-year-old mother who received 99 lashes for <NRSAp>her alleged adultery<N> and <NRSA>was then sentenced to death by stoning for the same offence. <N> He vanished on Saturday afternoon after <NRWA>being summoned to Evin prison. <N>Agents who went to his office in Tehran that night arrested his wife and her brother instead.

S5/Elaboration D1 (family held in prison)

<NRS>Mr Aghajhani told The Times yesterday <IS> that<e1NRSAp> *the pair have been formally charged with hiding a fugitive* and are being held by the Prosecutor's Office of National Security (ONS).

S6/ Elaboration D2

<NRS>He said <IS>that although they were officially being held in a public section of Evin they were likely to be in one of the unofficial detention centres run by the ONS. <NRSAp//N> He has been denied <e1NRS//NRS>permission<e1S-h//IS-h> *to meet his clients* <N>and <NRS//N>they have not been allowed<IS-h//N> to sign a letter <e1NRWAp-h//NRWAp-h> *to appoint him as their lawyer.*

S7/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (AI urges protests)

<NRS>Amnesty International urged supporters <IS>to flood the Iranian authorities with <e1NRWAp-h> *letters demanding the immediate and unconditional release of the Halimis.* <NRS>It said <IS>that arresting people to put pressure on their relatives was a human rights violation.

S8/Contextualization A1 (the pressure on SG)

<NRS//N>The regime has also put pressure on Ms Ashtiani's son, Sajad Ghaderzade, 22, <IS//N><e1NV//NV> *to stop talking to the Western media and human rights organisations.* <NRWAp>He has been summoned for <e1NRSA-h> *questioning at the prison* <N>where his mother has been incarcerated for the past five years, but he has not been arrested.

S9/Contextualization B1 (the regime misuses relatives, attacks activists)

<N>In the year since <NRSAp>President Ahmadinejad's disputed re-election <N>the regime has frequently seized relatives of opponents in order to silence them. NRS>Amnesty said <IS>that in recent months scores of human rights activists have been harassed or arrested.

T14 (Keeley, Graham, p. 27)

Headline

<NRSAp-q//NRSAp-sq>Tourist bosses pray for '**Obama effect**' <N>as Michelle heads for sun

Lead

<N>Leaving her husband at home to face political headaches alone, Michelle Obama will head for the relaxing climate of the Costa del Sol next week, though not the kind of resort sought out by the average British tourist.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Mrs Obama visits Spain without her husband)

<N>The First Lady will be giving fish and chips or a pint of bitter at the George and Dragon a wide berth, instead spending four days with her younger daughter, Sasha, 9, in the five-star Hotel Villa Padierna in Marbella.

<N>President Obama will have only his elder daughter, Malia, 12, to help to blow out the candles on his cake when he celebrates his 49th birthday on August 4.

S2/Elaboration A2

<N>Mrs Obama has booked 40 rooms for a party of family and friends between August 4 and 8. Rooms at the hotel, which resembles an Italian palace, range from €250 (£210) for a basic double to between €2,200 and €5,000 for a villa in the gardens.

S3/Elaboration B1 (hotel is not for average British tourist but celebrities)

<N>The hotel - a golf and spa resort with a private beach - is popular with celebrities, businessmen and Arab sheikhs. Prince Faisal, the son of the King of Saudi Arabia, was a recent visitor.

S4/Elaboration A3

<N>During her stay Mrs Obama will visit King Juan Carlos, Queen Sofia and other members of the Spanish Royal Family, who always holiday at the Palacio de Marivent in Majorca.

S5/Elaboration A4

<NRSAp-h>No more details of <e1NRSAp-q>*what the White House described as a "closed press" trip* have been disclosed.<N>However, <NRT>it is thought likely<IT-i> that Mrs Obama will take Sasha to visit some of the architectural jewels of southern Spain such as Seville, Granada and Cordoba.

<N>It appears less likely that she will hit the bars of Puerto Banús, the exclusive Marbella enclave where sheikhs step off their yachts and rub shoulders with air hostesses searching for a husband - and a fortune.

S6/Contextualization A1

<NRS//NRW>Spanish media reported <IS//IW>that Mrs Obama will not be the only well-known face in town next week. <NRS//NRW>Eva Longoria, the Desperate Housewives actress, and Antonio Banderas, the actor, whose family is from nearby Málaga, are also said <IS//IW> to be holidaying in the area.

S7/Elaboration A5

<NRSAp>The White House has denied <e1NRS//e1NRW>*reports* <e1IS//e1IW>*that President Obama would join his wife during the short break in Spain.* <NRS>It said <NRSA>in a statement: <DS>"**The First Lady will travel to Spain next week for a private mother-daughter trip with long-time family friends. President Obama will not be joining this trip.**" <N>Malia will be attending a US summer camp.

S8/Elaboration C1 (industry hopes for better times)

<N>Spanish tourism has suffered in the recession and <NI-i>industry chiefs are rubbing their hands with glee at <NRTAp-qi//NRTAp-sqi>the anticipated "**Obama effect**". <DS>"**It will help to put Marbella back on the map and** <e1NI-hi>*many Americans will get over their reluctance to travel post 9/11,*" <NRS>said José Luis Zoreda, the vice-president of Exceltur, the Spanish tourism lobby group.

S9/Elaboration A6

<NI-i>While his wife is enjoying the Spanish sun <N>Mr Obama will, among other duties, be visiting Chrysler and General Motors factories and attending an Africa forum from August 3 to 5.

#S10/Contextualization B1 (family holiday plans)/Wrap-up

<N>When he does finally take some holiday the US President will take his family to Florida to visit the disaster-hit Gulf Coast for a weekend next month. Only after that will the First Family spend ten days in Martha's Vineyard, the upmarket East Coast resort.

T15 (Gledhill, Ruth, p. 28)

Headline

<NRTAp-i>Pope forgets Jesus's female friends

Lead

<N>The Pope was at the centre of a new controversy last night after <NRSAp> campaigners in the Church accused him of demeaning the role of women in Christ's life in a children's book, The Friends of Jesus.

S1/Elaboration A1 (criticism of the Pope)

<NRSAp>Pope Benedict XVI is described by the Vatican Information Service as the author of the 48-page book about Jesus's 14 friends <NRWAp>*who are listed as Peter, his brother Andrew, James the Older, John, Thomas, Matthew, Philip, Bartholomew, James the Younger, Simon, Judas Thaddeus, Judas Iscariot, Matthias and Paul.* <NRSAp>The book, <NRT>*thought* <IT-i>*to be* <e1NW>*the first written for children by a pope,* came under attack <N>because <NRWAp-h>no mention was made of Mary Magdalene or any other female friends of Jesus. <N>The hardback edition, which was published in Italian by Piccola Casa Editrice and is available in bookshops near the Vatican, brings together passages from the Pope's teachings.

S2/Contextualization A1 (the role of women in the Bible)

<NRTAp-i>The role of women in the life of Jesus is regarded by scholars as being of increasing significance. <NW>Jesus has three important conversations with women in the Bible, including with a Samaritan woman who is often held up as proof of Jesus's support for minorities. <FIWa//IWa><e1NV>After speaking to him, <NRW>the Bible says, <FIWb//IWb>the woman became a disciple. <N> It is Mary Magdalene who discovers Jesus's empty tomb and <NRSAp> tells the disciples of his Resurrection.

CONCESSIVE- CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S3-5)

S3/Elaboration A2

<NRS>Valerie Stroud, of the Catholic organisation We Are Church, a support group for Catholics, said: <DS> "*<e1NRT>In giving children the idea <e1IT-i>that <e2NI-i>Jesus only favoured men, <e1NRW>Pope Benedict sends a very strong message <e1IW>that women are second-class citizens in the Christian religion. <e1NRTAp-hi>This was never Jesus's intention. The Supreme Pontiff completely abandons the modern idea of equality within relationships.*"

~ ~ ~

S4/Elaboration A3

<NRWAp>The book was criticised by those <NRWA> posting comments on the website of the influential US National Catholic Reporter. <NRW>Jacob R wrote: <DW-sq>" *<e1NI//N>Oh dear ... how profoundly disappointing. Can this really be true that he edited out Mary Magdalene, the first 'friend' to see the risen Lord?*"

xxx

S5/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (book demeans women's role)

<NRS>Father Federico Lombardi, the Pope's spokesman, said <IS>that the book was put together by an editor<N> but <NRS>admitted <IS>that<e1NRSAp>the Pope had sanctioned the use of his name, *Benedetto XVI, on the cover.* <NRS>He said: <DS>"**The Pope has done explicitly a catechism about the many women in the service of the Gospel who were disciples of Jesus and helped him in his life.**"

S6/Contextualization B1/Wrap-up

<N>Publication of the book was on July 22, the Feast of Mary Magdalene.

T16 (Sage, Adam, p. 28)

Headline

<N-q//N-sq><NRSAp>Sarkozy `declares war on Gypsies'

Lead

<NRSAp>President Sarkozy is being accused of stirring <e1NI-i>racial hatred <N>after <NRSA>summoning officials to a meeting today <N>to plan a crackdown on crime among itinerant groups such as Gypsies.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Sarkozy is accused of stirring racial hatred)

<NRSAp>The move has been denounced as <e1NRSAp> a declaration of war by leaders of the Roma community <N>and <NRSAp-q>a "**scandalous stigmatisation**" by his left-wing political opponents.

S2/Elaboration B1 (plan to crackdown on crime among itinerant groups)

<NRSAp>Mr Sarkozy is being lauded by supporters for <e1NI-i>his determination to end antisocial and criminal behaviour among <e1NRT>the 400,000 or so itinerant people believed <e1IT-i>to live in France. <N>The meeting comes after rioting in Saint-Aignan, central France, when Luigi Duquet, 22, a Gypsy, was shot dead by police after he tried to drive through a road block this month.

S3/Elaboration A2

<NRSAp>Alain Daumas, chairman of the Union of French Gypsy Associations, accused Mr Sarkozy of <e1NRSAp>declaring war on them. <NRS>He said: <DS> "**Watch out, <e1NI-i>we are just as determined as the Gypsies of old not to give way.**"

S4/Contextualization A1 (Chatel's statements)

<NI-i>Luc Chatel, the government spokesman, added to the anger by <NRS>suggesting <IS>that most travellers were foreigners. <N>The majority of itinerant groups have French passports. The only non-French itinerant people are Roma.

T17 (Macartney, Jane, p. 29)

Headline

<NI-i//N>Police are shamed for parade of prostitutes

Lead

<NRWAp>China has banned <eINRSApa>the public naming and shaming <eINRSAb>of prostitutes <N>in response to <NI-i>outrage on the Internet <N>after pictures of a police parade of suspects appeared in the media.

S1/Elaboration A1 (pictures appear in media)

<N>Images of two young women who were arrested for prostitution showed them being forced to walk barefoot in the street in the southern town of Dongguan, handcuffed and attached by ropes around their waists.

S2/Elaboration B1 (public shaming banned)

<NRW>A notice from the Ministry of Public Security, published in the People's Daily newspaper, the Communist Party's mouthpiece, said <IW><eINRWAp-q>that the humiliating and barbaric practice of "*prostitute parades*" and other actions that violated human rights were banned. <N>There have been numerous infringements since <NRWAp> it was outlawed in 1984.

S3/Contextualization A1 (previous events of similar kind)

<NI-i>Last year the public were outraged <N>when police in Henan province released photographs of a naked prostitute and her client to the newspapers.

S4/Elaboration C1 (public outrage)/Wrap-up

<N>In Internet chatrooms <NRWAp>the public accused the authorities of behaving as if the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution had never died. <NRW>One wrote: <DW> "**We were always organised by our school to take part in public sentencing in the 1980s. The Dongguan parade proves China's legal standards haven't been raised for 30 years.**"

The Times: 6 October, 2010 (international edition)

T18 (Bremner, Charles, p. 3)

Headline

<N>Rogue trader jailed and <NRS>told <IS>to repay £4bn

Lead

<NRS>The French futures trader who almost broke one of his country's leading banks was ordered<IS> to repay €4.9 billion <N>and <NRSA>sentenced to three years in prison yesterday for fraud and breach of trust.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Kerviel sentenced for fraud and breach of trust)

<NRSA>The harsh sentence <N>was a triumph for Société Générale, Jérôme Kerviel's former employer, as<NRSAp> it cast all blame on the trader who was caught in January 2008 with an illicit gamble on futures trading worth a total of €50 billion. <N>When the accounts were settled, this produced a net loss of €4.9 billion (£4.26 billion).

S2/Appraisal A1 (evaluates his own behaviour as well as his superiors')

<NRSAp>Kerviel, 33, a hairdresser's son from Brittany, had admitted guilt<N> but <NRS>claimed<IS> that he had acted only in the bank's interest and that <eINRS>his superiors encouraged him<eIIS> to break the rules.

###CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S3-4)

S3/Appraisal B1

<NRSAp><eINRSA>The sentence, <NRSA>released three months after the trial, was attacked by opposition politicians as a whitewash to spare Soc Gén, one of France's most powerful financial institutions. <N>The bank will now probably escape a €1.7 billion tax bill on its losses because <NRT>they are deemed <IT-i>to be the work of a criminal employee.

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S4/Appraisal C1

<NI-i//N>Kerviel, looking shaken and pale, <N>walked silently from the court as <NRSAp>his lawyers denounced <eINRSA>the verdict as <eINI//N>an outrage <N>and <NRWA>lodged an appeal. <N>While <NRTAp-i><eINRSA-h>a jail sentence had been expected, <NI-i> there was

surprise over<NRS> the decision <IS>to award Soc Gén the full €4.9 billion lost by Kerviel's reckless trading. <N>If he used all his present €27,600-a-year salary as an IT consultant, he would have to work 170,000 years to settle his debt.

S5/Elaboration A2

<NRSAp>Kerviel was found guilty of forgery, breach of trust and unauthorised computer use while covering up bets on future movements of three European stock exchanges. <N//NI-i>Gasps rose from the public benches in the Paris courtroom <N>when <NRSAp>Dominique Pauthe, the presiding judge, read out the damages, <NRSAp>dismissing him as a cynic who had betrayed <eINI-i>his unsuspecting employers.

<FIS-q//IS-q>Kerviel had "exceeded his mandate by taking speculative positions without <eINI-i>the knowledge of the bank, on a gigantic scale", <NRS>he added. <FDS>"<eINI-i>Kerviel knowingly went beyond his remit as a trader." <NRSAp>The judge swept aside <eINRS>Kerviel's argument<eIIS> that he had been caught up in a prevailing culture of greed and had not acted for personal gain.

##CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S6-7)

S6/Appraisal C2

<NRS>Oliveir Metzner, Kerviel's lawyer, said <IS>that <eINI-i>his client was disgusted. <DS> "He is being made to pay for an entire system," <NRS>he said. <FDS> "<eINI//N>It's an outrage. <eINRSAp//N>The people who created him and used him have been totally exonerated."

~ ~ ~

S7/Appraisal B2

<N>Some politicians broke with the traditional caution towards <NRSA-h>court verdicts and <NRSAp>voiced <eINI>surprise that<eINRSAp//N>Société Générale had been completely exonerated.

#<DS>"<eINRSA>This judgement is <eINI//N>infinitely troubling", <NRS>said Francois Bayrou, the leader of the centrist MoDem party. <FIS>An investigation by the state banking commission had found serious failings in Soc Gén's supervision of its traders, <NRS>he said. <FDS>"<eINRT>How could it have imagined <eIIT-i>that Kerviel's profits the year before of €1.4 billion had been made without any excessive risk being taken?"

S8/Elaboration A3/Wrap-up

<N>If <NRSAp-h><eINRSA>the sentence is confirmed <NRWA>on appeal, <N>Kerviel will probably serve about 16 months in prison. Courts have limited power to enforce payment, and <NRW>a French law stipulates <IW>that no one can be forced to pay more than a minority proportion of their overall income in fines or damages.

T19 (Henderson, Mark, p. 4)

Headline

<N-q//N-sq>Russian scientists who discovered 'wonder carbon' win second Nobel prize for Britain

Lead

<N>British science notched up a second triumph in 48 hours yesterday when two researchers from the University of Manchester won the Nobel Prize for Physics for their discovery of a form of carbon that promises to revolutionise computing and electronics.

S1/Elaboration A1 (scientists win the prize for their discovery)

<N>Andre Geim and Konstantin Novoselov, both professors of physics, shared the £1 million award for the discovery of graphene the day after Professor Robert Edwards won the Nobel Prize for Medicine for pioneering in-vitro fertilisation. The chemistry prize will be awarded today.

S2/Contextualization A1 (background info about the scientists)

<N>Both scientists were born in Russia but have made their careers in Britain. Professor Novoselov has joint British and Russian citizenship and Professor Geim, 51, is a Dutch citizen but has worked in Manchester for a decade.

S3/Elaboration B1 (the discovery of graphene)

<N>Graphene is <NI-i>the thinnest known material, <N>composed of sheets of carbon that are only a single atom thick. The scientists first created it in 2004, using sticky tape to remove thin layers from graphite of the sort found in pencil lead.

S4/Elaboration C1 (discovery revolutionises computing and electronics)

<N>Graphene is strong, conducts electricity as well as copper and is<NI-i> the best known conductor of heat. <N>It is almost transparent yet so dense that even helium – the smallest gas atom - cannot pass through it. These unique properties give it many exciting applications, including the possibility of a new generation of touch screens, mobile telephones and other gadgets with bendable displays. <NRT>Transistors made from graphene are expected <IT-i>to be much faster than their silicon equivalents, <N>raising the prospect of more powerful computers, and the material has potential uses in solar power.

##CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S5)

S5/Appraisal A1 (interpretation in terms of immigration policy)

<NRS>Scientists said <IS>that the award highlighted what British research stands to lose from the Government's cap on immigration from countries outside the European Union.

<FIS//N>If this had applied when Professor Geim and Professor Novoselov came to work in Britain they could have been denied visas.

<NRS>Lord Rees of Ludlow, the President of the Royal Society, said: <DS>"**There are surely important lessons to be drawn by the Government from <eINRSA>the Nobel committee's decision. The UK must sustain our science at a competitive level in a world where talent is mobile and other countries are advancing fast - and eliminate immigration restrictions that would impede the inflow of talent.**"

~ ~ ~

<NRS>Imran Khan, of the Campaign for Science and Engineering, said <IS-q>that the new laureates were "**brilliant examples of foreign scientists who came here because we're a global research hub. <FDS>They could be among the last of their kind if the Government presses ahead with its plans to slash investment in science and block talented non-EU migrants from coming here.**"

S6/Contextualization A2

<N>At 36, Professor Novoselov is the youngest Nobel laureate since 1992, and the youngest winner of a science award since the British physicist Brian Josephson was honoured in 1973. <NRWAp-h>Professor Geim will appear tomorrow in the top ten of the Eureka 100, The Times's ranking of significant contemporary figures in British science.

S7/ Contextualization A3

<NRSAp>The Nobel committee congratulated the pair on their playful approach to science: <FIS//N>Professor Geim's previous research has involved levitating frogs and<eINW//NW> *he co-wrote a paper with his pet hamster.*

S8/Appraisal B1

<N>He lived up to his reputation yesterday on learning of the award. <DS>"<eINV>**When I got the telephone call, <eINRT> I thought, <eIDT>'s***',**" <NRS>he said. <FDS>"<eINRT>**The second thought that came to my mind, <eIDT>'Oh dear, I will not win many more prizes'.**"

<NRS>He said <IS>that he would celebrate by going straight back to work<f=NRS>: <DS>"<eINRT>**My plan for today is<eIIT> to go to work and finish up a paper that I didn't finish this week. I just try to muddle on as before.**"

S9/Appraisal C1

<NRS>Professor Novoselov said<IS> that<eINI> *he was shocked.* <DS>"**This is just crazy,**" <NRS>he said.

S10/Appraisal D1 (evaluates the importance of the discovery/material)/Wrap-up

<NRS><NV>*In an interview with The Times* before he won the prize Professor Geim said: <DS>"**It's of course nice to find a new class of materials but it turned out not just to be a new class. It was an exceptionally rich research area first for fundamental physics and then three, four years later the applications started to come quicker than mushrooms after rain.**"

<FDS>"**Graphene is probably the hottest subject maybe in the whole of research, certainly in physics and materials science. It's probably hotter than the Higgs boson. It's probably the only material that has jumped from academic labs to industrial labs in five years.**"

T20 (Sherman, Jill, p. 7)

Headline

<N>Middle-class benefits at risk as <NRSAp>Treasury calls for £10bn more to be saved

Lead

<FIS//IS><e1NRSAp>*The Treasury is demanding nearly £10 billion in extra savings from middle-class benefits to avoid draconian cuts in other Whitehall departments, <NRS>The Times has learnt.*

S1/Elaboration A1 (middle class benefits to be cut to save money)

<NRTAp-i>Further cutbacks are expected in a range of universal benefits including restrictions on television licences and free bus passes for pensioners, limits to sickness benefits and child benefit. <N> Despite the political fallout over plans to withdraw child benefit for higher earners, <NRSAp><e1NRS>*a proposal <eIIS>to limit the payment to children up to 16 is still being discussed <N>to try to curb the £195 billion welfare bill.*

S2/Elaboration B1 (cuts in welfare higher than in other Whitehall departments)

<DS><e1NI-i>*Nobody has quite understood the scale of the cutbacks needed,* <NRS>one Whitehall official said. <FDS>*"Everyone is likely to lose something, but some will lose more than others. Percentage cuts in welfare translate into so much more money than other departments."*

S3/Elaboration A2

<N>With other Whitehall departments being cut by between 25 per cent and 40 per cent, <NRTAp-i> the Government is expecting at least £21 billion from welfare. <N>About £11 billion was earmarked in the emergency Budget in June but <NRS>sources claim <IS>a further £10 billion is needed from Iain Duncan Smith's department.

<NRSAp>George Osborne announced £1.25 billion of savings on child benefit and housing payments on Monday, <N>but<NRS> ministerial sources indicated<IS> that there was much more to come. <N>The key contenders are limiting child benefit to those under 16 - saving £3 billion, time-limiting and means-testing incapacity benefit to save £2 billion and restricting or means-testing universal payments to pensioners for TV licences and bus passes to net £1.4 billion.

<N>Means-testing other universal benefits such as attendance allowance, which still go to the wealthiest families, could save £3 billion, while withdrawing council tax benefits for larger homes on higher bands would save £600 million. These could be transitional changes before the universal credit, combining most out-of-work payments into a single benefit, comes in.

S4/Contextualization A1 (other statements concerning welfare - unemployment)

<NV>The disclosure came <N>as <NRSAp>the Work and Pensions Secretary pledged stricter sanctions for the workshy to support the new credit. <NRSAp>Mr Duncan Smith has had to agree to a longer period to phase in the credit than<NI-i> *he had hoped for,* <N>cutting the costs of the exercise by two thirds to £1 billion.

<NRS>Yesterday he made clear <IS>that those who chose not to work would face stricter penalties. <DS> **"We will break down the barrier to work and ensure work pays but in return, we have the right <e1NRS>to insist <eIIS-h>that when work is available you take that work and work hard to keep that job,"** <NRS>he said. <FDS>**"For those <e1NI-h>who want to choose not to work, under this Government that will no longer be an option."**

S5/Contextualization A2

<NI-i>He delighted delegates with <NRS>promises <IS>to protect hard-working families and penalise benefit scroungers. <DS> **"The family on average wages in houses they can only just afford ... see their taxes go to pay for an unemployed family living in a house costing £100,000 in rent,"** <NRS>he said. <DS> **"They see their money fund a system that rewards worklessness and penalises the choice to work,"** <NRS>he said. <FDS>**"<e1NRSAp//N>Labour may call that welfare - but <e1NRSAp//N>I call it unfair- it has to end."**

S6/Contextualization B1 (statement regarding child benefit loss)/Wrap-up

<NRSAp>He also defended <e1NRT>*the decision <eIIT>to withdraw child benefit.* <FDS>**"<e1NRTA>There are no easy decisions as we try to get the deficit down but we all suffer if we fail this test - the poorest the most. This coalition cannot reach for success by standing on the backs of the poor."**

T21 (Nurst, Greg, p. 9)

Headline

<N-q//N-sq>'Leftie' teacher is star turn

Lead

<N>A teacher with roots in the Socialist Workers party became the star of the conference after <NRSAp-q>denouncing the "excuses culture" and dumbing down of state education.

S1/Elaboration A1 (criticism of excuses culture and dumbing down education)

<NRTA-i//N>Katharine Birbalsingh received roars of approval <N>as <NRSAp>she attacked liberal thinking for inhibiting discipline, standards, competition and aspiration. <FIS>The schools system was broken because<e1NRS//N> pupils were encouraged <e1IS//N> <e2NRT//e1NRT> to think <e2IT-h//e1IT-h>nothing was their fault, <NRS>she said. <FIS>When she disciplined one child, <e1NRS>his friend told her <e1IS-q>that he was "born with anger management" problems.

<NRS>Ms Birbalsingh said: <DS> "I am fighting generations of thinking which has left our education system in pieces, where all must have prizes, all must have GCSEs and all must have a place at university."

S2/Elaboration A2

<NRSAp>She attacked quotas for numbers of excluded children, grade chasing due to league tables, coursework rather than end-of-year exams, and lack of discipline, particularly for black pupils.

<DS>"Black underachievement is due in part to the chaos of our classrooms, and in part to <e1NRSAp>the accusation of racism. <e1NRS>If you keep telling teachers <e1IS-h> that they're racist for trying to discipline black boys . . . <e1NRS-h>the schools stop reprimanding these children, " <NRS>she said. <FDS>"Black children underachieve because of what the well-meaning liberal does to [them]. "

S3/Contextualization A1 (background info about KB)

<N>Ms Birbalsingh, 37, is a French teacher and deputy head of St Michael and All Angels Academy in Camberwell, South London.

<N>Born to an Indian Guyanese father and Jamaican mother, she grew up in Canada but moved to Britain aged 15, studied at a state school and went to New College, Oxford, where she flirted with far-Left politics.

T22 (Philp, Catherine, p. 25)

Headline

<N-q//N-sq>Life in jail for 'home-grown' Times Square bomber

Lead

<NRS>The failed Times Square bomber, <NRSA>sentenced to life in prison yesterday, warned America <IS-q>that "the war with the Muslims has just begun".

S1/Elaboration A1 (sentenced FS warns America)

<NRS>Faisal Shahzad, a Pakistani who took American citizenship last year, told the court moments before <NRSA-h>his sentence was announced: <DS>"Brace yourselves: the defeat of the US is imminent and will happen in the near future."

#S2/Elaboration A2

<N>Shahzad, 31, faced a mandatory life sentence after <NRSAp>pleading guilty in June to <NRSAp>ten terrorism and weapons charges. <N>At that hearing, <NRSAp-q>he called himself a "Muslim soldier" who was avenging the death of Pakistani innocents in US drone strikes. <NRS>He told investigators <IS>that the Pakistani Taleban had funded his plot and trained him in bomb making in the lawless western border region during a trip to his homeland last year.

#S3/Contextualization A1 (previous event – the bomb attack)

<N>He drove a car packed with explosives into Times Square in New York on May 1 this year but the device failed to detonate. He was caught two days later as he was about to board a flight at JFK airport on his way back to Pakistan.

S4/Contextualization B1 (the attack in history of attacks in and by America)

<N>The plot was <NI-i>the first known attempt by the Pakistani Taleban, <NRTAp-i>which had been seen largely as a local and regional threat, <N> to strike at the American homeland. It opened the door for the group to be targeted in US airstrikes inside Pakistan that, until then, had largely been aimed at al-Qaeda.

#S5/Contextualization C1 (the danger of home grown terrorism)

<NRTAp-i>Shahzad's radicalisation was considered particularly <e1NI-i//N>troubling by law enforcement officials in the US <N>because nothing in his prosperous, middle-class upbringing and ordinary American family life pointed to such extremism. <NRTAp-i> It prompted a wave of official soul searching about the dangers of the so-called home-grown terrorist. <NRSA-h>Before sentencing, <NRSAp>Judge Miriam Goldman Cedarbaum asked Shahzad about the oath of allegiance that <e1NRSA>he had sworn to the flag when he took American citizenship in April last year. <DS>"<e1NRSA>I swears, but <e1NI>I didn't mean it," <NRS>Shahzad replied.

S6/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (gives reasons for life sentence)

<NRSAp>Prosecutors rejected <e1NRTAp-i>Shahzad's reasoning about avenging American drone strikes in Pakistan, <NRS> saying<IS> that it simply reinforced the need to keep him in jail. <DS>"Far from providing an explanation for his criminal activity, Shahzad's history and characteristics strongly militate in favour of the maximum available sentence," <NRS>Randall Jackson, an assistant US attorney, said.

#S7/Contextualization A2

<N>Shahzad's amateurism in carrying out the plot led directly to its failure - and ultimately to his capture. His crudely made bomb, left in an SUV parked outside a theatre, failed to ignite, giving off, instead, a plume of smoke that was spotted by a street vendor, <NRSA> who alerted police.

#<N>Shahzad escaped on foot after leaving the keys to a getaway vehicle inside the smoking car, along with the keys to his apartment in Connecticut.

#S8/Cause and effect: Consequence A2

<NRS>Prosecutors said <IS>that if the bomb had gone off, it would have caused carnage. <NRS>They argued <IS>that <e1NRS>Shahzad had boasted <e1IS>that the bomb would kill at least 40 people and <e1NRS>had claimed <e1IS>to be planning subsequent attacks. <NRSA>His sentencing comes <N>as European officials continue their investigation into<NRTAp-i//N> a suspected al-Qaeda plot against European targets, <N>also hatched in Pakistan. <NRT>Intelligence agencies believe<IT-i> that the group may be planning attacks of the kind launched in Mumbai in 2008 by militants with Western passports that would help them to avoid detection.

#S9/Contextualization D1 (Appraisal)/Wrap-up

<NRWAp-q>"Western foreign fighters" were cited in the US National Security Review this year as a key emerging threat. <NRWAp>Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia were named as the countries where would-be militants were most likely to travel to receive terrorist training.

T23 (McConnell, Tristan, p. 29)

Headline

<N-q>Highway across Serengeti 'will bring migration of wildebeest to dead end'

Lead

<N>The world's biggest migration, in which almost two million animals stampede through the grass plains of the Serengeti in search of fresh grazing, is threatened by <NRS> proposals <IS>to build a highway across their path.

S1/Elaboration A1 (plan to build a new road)

<NRT>Tanzania plans<IT-i> to build a 33-mile (53km) two-lane commercial highway through a narrow stretch of the Serengeti National Park, a World Heritage Site famed for its pristine environment and spectacular annual migration.

S2/Cause and effect: Justification A1 (justifies the proposal to build the road)

<NRS>The Tanzanian Government argues <IS>that the road, <N?>which is to run for 300 miles from Arusha at the foot of Mount Meru to Musoma on Lake Victoria, is needed to link fast-growing communities and economies on either side of the Serengeti.

S3/Elaboration B1 (road a threat to migration)

<N>However, <NRT>conservationists fear <IT-i>that the plan will have a catastrophic impact on the migration. <NRS>Richard Leakey, the renowned Kenyan conservationist, told The Times: <DS>"This could, effectively, terminate the migration. This wildlife spectacle is a world heritage; Tanzania just happens to be the custodian."

S4/Elaboration A2

<NRS>President Kikwete, who is up for reelection this month, insists <IS>that the new road will go ahead, <NRSAp>delivering on an election promise of basic infrastructure for rural Tanzanians.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S5-6)

S5/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (migration is threatened)

<DS>"All precautions have been taken to make sure that the wildlife is not affected," <NRS>he told a campaign rally last month. <FDS>"What I can assure the activists is that the Serengeti shall not die."

xxx

S6/Elaboration B2

<N>Mr Kikwete's concession -the road will be made of gravel through the Serengeti - has done little to allay<NI-i>conservationists' fears. <NRS>Dr Leakey said<IS> that even a two-lane dirt road put a wedge in the door. <DS> **"In 30 years a gravel road will have been replaced by a four or six-lane highway. That will be the end of the migration,"** <NRS>he said.

S7/Elaboration C1 (animals in search of fresh grazing)

<N>Every year, from July to October, more than a million wildebeest and hundreds of thousands of zebras run the gauntlet of lions, hyenas, and crocodiles in the Mara River on their long journey from pasture to pasture across the expanse of the Serengeti and north into the Masai Mara of Kenya.

##CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S8-9)

S8/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (consequence for ecosystem) (Appraisal)

<N>Wildebeest are at the heart of the Serengeti ecosystem. Their meat feeds predators, their dung fertilises soil, their thundering hoofs trample grass, dampening bush fires, and their mouths mow the sward, encouraging fresh growth. <NRW> Scientists predict <IW>that wildebeest numbers could fall to 300,000 if access to the Mara River and northern pastures is blocked, with a knock-on effect for the entire ecosystem. <DW>"**The road will cause an environmental disaster,**" <NRW>biologists wrote in the journal Nature last month.

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S9/Appraisal A1

<NRSAp-q>Unesco, responsible for awarding the Serengeti World Heritage Site status in 1981, has expressed <e1NI> its "**utmost concern**" <N>and<NRS> urged Tanzania <IS> <e1NRTA-h>to reconsider. ~ ~ ~ <NRSA>Conservation groups, including the Zoological Society of London, the Wildlife Conservation Society, the Frankfurt Zoological Society and the International Union for Conservation of Nature, have been unanimous in their condemnation.

S10/Contextualization A1 (alternative plan)

<N>The African Wildlife Foundation is one of a number of groups pushing for an alternative southern route that would skirt around the bottom of the 5,700 square mile (14,760 sq km) reserve. However, this would more than double the length of the road. <NRT>Construction is expected <IT-i>to begin in 2012.

T24 (Fleming, Sam, p. 7)

Headline

<N>Private insurers could help to cut sick pay costs by two thirds

Lead

<N>Private insurers could join efforts to reduce Britain's £9 billion sickness benefit bill in a scheme that would help to push people back into work.

S1/Elaboration A1 (private insurers help to cut sick pay costs)

<NRSAp>Insurance companies have floated proposals with the Government under which employers would be forced to insure themselves against the costs of paying workers on sick leave.

S2/Elaboration B1 (people are pushed back to work)

<N>It would then be in the interest of the insurance companies offering the policies to get employees back to work as quickly as possible. This would ultimately benefit the taxpayer by reducing the number of people who drift from statutory sick pay into Employment and Support Allowance, a longer-term, taxpayer-funded sickness benefit that is a huge drain on the state.

S3/Contextualization A1 (private companies reducing welfare costs generally)

<NRSA>The suggestion comes <N> as the Government seeks to draw an increasing numbers of private-sector companies into the push to curb the £190 billion annual cost of the welfare state. For example, <NRW//N> under the Work Programme, to be introduced next year, <FIW//IW//N>private consultancies will be given incentive payments to bring unemployed individuals off welfare benefits and back into jobs.

S4/Elaboration A2 (Appraisal)

<NRS>Lord Freud, the Minister for Welfare Reform, pictured right, told The Times<IS> that he will examine<e1NRSA> *the latest proposals*, which come as the Government seeks new ways to cut the heavy costs of workplace illness to both businesses and the taxpayer. <NRS>He said: <DS>"<e1NRSAp><e2NRTA>***These are interesting ideas raised by the insurance industry that we will be exploring in detail.*** <e1NI>*I am most concerned about the period of statutory sickness pay, when it can be so easy for people to be on an escalator into long-term inactivity.*"

S5/Appraisal A1 (positive evaluation of the proposal)

<NRS>Max Wind-Cowie, the head of the Progressive Conservatism Project at the think-tank Demos, said: <DS>"**This is a radical way of sharing the cost of disability and unemployment more fairly between employer, employee and the state. It acknowledges the responsibility of employers to stem the flow of people on to ESA, and introduces a profit motive to encourage people back to work. It would ensure fewer people end up on the scrapheap.**"

S6/Contextualization B1 (obligations of companies, people remain in welfare)

<NRW>As the law stands, <FIW//IW> companies are required to provide statutory sick pay for 28 weeks unless they opt out and offer more generous corporate illness schemes. <NRW//N>Research has shown <IW//N>that the longer employees are registered as sick, the more likely that they will never return to their job and end up on sickness-related welfare schemes.

S7/Elaboration B2

<N>Some 300,000 people a year move from statutory sick pay to ESA, the successor to Incapacity Benefit. If employers were forced to take out insurance, it would provide an incentive to intervene early when employees become sick, <NRSAp-h//N>offering them the therapy and <NRS>advice<IS-h> to get back to work. <NRT>Welfare specialists believe <IT-i>the annual flow of sick workers on to ESA could be cut by two thirds.

S8/ Contextualization C1 (Appraisal)/Wrap-up

<NRS>Andrew Haldenby, a director of think-tank Reform, said: <DS>"<e1NRS> ***The OECD has recommended<e1IS> that Britain investigate private-sector insurance as a solution to long-term sickness, because the existing system has a patchy record getting people back to work.***"

T25 (Haynes, Deborah, p. 8)

Headline

<N>RAF to have wings clipped in defence budget assault

Kicker

<FIW//IW>Bases are threatened as coalition grapples with an overspend of £38bn, <NRW>writes Deborah Haynes

Lead

<FIT//IT>The RAF will take the biggest knock in a long-awaited review of Britain's defence, <e1NRT> *which is also expected <e1IT-i><e2NRSAp-h>to endorse the building of one rather than two aircraft carriers*, <NRT> The Times understands.

S1/Elaboration A1 (RAF threatened by debt and cuts in budget)

<N>Scores of jets will be retired early, <NI-i>leaving doubts over the future of the RAF bases that house them, <N>as the Armed Forces undergo a painful adjustment to meet future threats at a time of constrained finances.

S2/Contextualization A1 (comparison with other parts of defence)

<N>The Army and the Royal Marines will fare better, with all elements that are committed to operations in Afghanistan set to survive any cuts at least until 2015, but other areas, such as tanks and heavy artillery - <NRTAp-i>equipment that is no longer regarded as an efficient use of resources since the end of the Cold War - <N>will be affected.

S3/Appraisal A1 (interpretation of the review in terms of overall changes in military)

<NRTAp-i>The Strategic Defence and Security Review is seen as an opportunity to transform the military to confront hazards such as cyber warfare, terrorism and foreign insurgencies.

S4/Elaboration A2

<N>However, Liam Fox, the Defence Secretary, is having to conduct the defence side of the process at the same time as reining in £38 billion in overspent commitments to equipment programmes and meeting a potential budget reduction of up to 10 per cent. <NRTAp-hi>Any concession by George Osborne, the Chancellor, to shrink the defence cut to 5 per cent - <NV>*the focus of current negotiations* - or less would be seen as a victory for Dr Fox.

S5/Elaboration A3

<NRSApa-h>The Defence Secretary will emphasise today debt left by the last government, which signed contracts -<N?> including two aircraft carriers, at a cost of £5.2 billion, and £10 billion of fast jets to fly off them - <NRSApb-h>that it could not afford.

#<DS-h>"**The country's finances are wrecked and the world is more dangerous than at any other time in recent memory. Never has a defence review been carried out under such extreme circumstances,**" <NRS>he will tell the Conservative Party Conference in Birmingham.

S6/Elaboration A4

<NRS>Noting <IS-h>that the MoD's unfunded liability rises to £46 billion when interest is included, <NRS>Dr Fox will say <IS-h>that such a sum could purchase four aircraft carriers, ten destroyers, 50 C17 cargo planes, 300 Chinook helicopters and to provide 13,000 extra soldiers.

S7/Elaboration A5

<DS-h>"**I didn't come into politics <eINRT>wishing <eIIT-h>to see a reduction in our defence budget,**" <NRS>he will say. <FDS-h>"**But while <eINRT>we can never predict<eIIT-h> where events will take us or <eINRTAp-h>the unavoidable bills we will have to pay as a consequence, we must confront the ghastly truth of Labour's legacy.**"

S8/Contextualization B1 (a meeting in London)

<NRSA-h>His comments will come <N>before a meeting in London tomorrow by the National Security Council, the body headed by David Cameron to oversee the review. <NRT>It is expected<IT-i><eINRSAp-h> *to agree on Britain's new aircraft carrier capability*, <NRTAp-i>seen as the biggest outstanding issue. <NRT>Dr Fox is understood<IT-i><eINRT> *to feel <eIIT-i>that Britain can afford only one carrier.*

S9/Elaboration A6

<N>The review will also set out a goal to streamline the RAF's fast jets into two fleets - Eurofighter Typhoon and the F35 Joint Strike Fighter-with an imperative to scrap its Tornado or Harrier fleets. <NI-i>Doubts hang over the future of RAF Lossiemouth and RAF Marham, where the Tornados are based, and RAF Cottesmore, home to the Harrier.

T26 (Bird, Steve, p. 5)

Headline

<NRS>Barrister jury told<IS><eINRS> *to decide <eIIS-sqh>if shooting was 'suicide by cop'*

Lead

<NRS>A jury was asked <IS><eINRS>*to decide yesterday<eIIS-sqh><e2NI-h> if a drunk barrister brandishing a shotgun at police wanted "suicide by cop".*

S1/Elaboration A1 + Contextualization A1 (other aspects of police actions)

<NRS>Dr Paul Knapman, the Westminster Coroner, told the six women and five men sitting on the inquest of Mark Saunders, 32, <IS><eINRSAp-h> *to consider key questions about his killing by police at his home in Chelsea, West London, in 2008.*

S2/Elaboration A2

<NRS>The jury, <NRT>*expected <IT-i>to be sent out today at the culmination of the three-week inquest*, must decide <IS-qh>whether he was killed by "**lawfully fired**" shots.

#<NRS>Dr Knapman asked: <DS>"<e1NRT>Do you consider <e1IT-h>that it is established ... that Mr Saunders deliberately and consciously took steps with a shotgun at 9.32pm with<e2NRTAp-h> the intent of causing police officers to shoot and kill him?"

S3/Contextualization A2

<NRS>He also asked them <IS><e1NRS>to consider <e1IS-h><e2NRS//N>whether police should have allowed Mr Saunders's widow, Elizabeth, and close friend Michael Bradley, <e2IS-h//N><e3NV-h// e2NV-h >to speak to him <e3NI-h// e2NI-h >in the hope of ending the five-hour siege without bloodshed.

<NRS>Police told Mrs Saunders<IS> to switch off her phone during the siege. <NRS>If the jury decides <IS-h>that the Metropolitan Police should have enlisted the help of his wife and friend, <NRS>it must say <IS-h>whether their failure to do so contributed to his death. <NRS>The jury was also asked<IS><e1NRS> to decide <e1IS-h>whether there was confusion in how police marksmen were controlled.

S4/ Contextualization A3

<N>Finally, <NRS> they were asked <IS><e1NRS>to decide<e1IS-h><e2NRTAp-h> if proper consideration had been given on the day to the vulnerability of Mr Saunders, an alcoholic suffering from depression, <e1NRT//NRT>who was known <e1IT-i//IT-i>to be volatile when drunk.

T27 (Malvern, Jack, p. 13)

Headline

<N>William saves sick man on gas rig in first rescue flight

Lead

<N>Prince William has rescued <NRTAp-i//N>a suspected heart attack victim <N>from a gas rig in the Irish Sea on his first mission as a pilot in an RAF rescue helicopter.

S1/Elaboration A1 (William in flight rescue of ill man)

<NRSAp-q>The man, 52, was described as "seriously ill" with "severe chest pains" on a Centrica gas production platform in Morecambe Bay.

<N>A Sea King of 22 Squadron, RAF Valley, in Anglesey, with Flight Lieutenant Wales, below, as co-pilot, was scrambled to rescue him on Saturday afternoon. Arriving in 24 minutes, the helicopter had difficulty landing, with the rig's helipad swaying in 25 knot gusts.

S2/Contextualization A1 (duties of a co-pilot)

<NRS>Squadron Leader Dave Webster, an RAF spokesman, said <IS>that the Prince's duties as co-pilot would have included handling the aircraft if necessary, but <e1NI>did not know whether he did so on this mission. <FIS//N>His other duties included navigation, radio operation and monitoring fuel levels.

S3/Contextualization B1 (the source of information)

<NRSAp>The Prince's involvement in the mission was disclosed by St James's Palace yesterday.

S4/Contextualization C1 (subsequent event-man taken to hospital)/Wrap-up

<FIS-q//N-q>The patient, from Preston, Lancashire, was taken to Blackpool Victoria Hospital, where he remained "comfortable".

T28 (LeBor, Adam, p. 29)

Headline

<N>Four killed as toxic sludge engulfs towns

Lead

<N>Emergency workers were struggling yesterday to contain a torrent of toxic sludge that has killed four people and injured 120 in Hungary's worst chemical accident on record. At least seven people were still missing.

S1/Elaboration A1 (emergency workers try to prevent ecological catastrophe)

<N>Hundreds of soldiers and police have joined the emergency response teams that have been deployed, and <NRSAp>a state of emergency has been declared in the three affected counties in the west of the country. <DS>"It's an ecological catastrophe," <NRS>said Zoltan Illes, State Secretary for the Environment.

S2/Elaboration B1 (people killed)

<N>Two sisters, aged one and three, are among the dead.

S3/Contextualization A1 (time and place of the accident)

<N>The walls of a reservoir at an aluminium plant in Ajka, 100 miles (160km) southwest of Budapest, burst on Monday afternoon. The toxic sludge, which is a by-product of aluminium production, contains lead and corrosive compounds.

#S4/Elaboration A2

<N>By yesterday afternoon about a million cubic metres had leaked out, affecting as much as 15 square miles (39 sq km) of land and <NRT>there were fears<IT-i> that it had reached the River Marcal. <N>Army helicopters dropped neutralising agents to prevent the toxins spreading to the Raba and Danube Rivers. <DS> **"It must be collected and neutralised so as to prevent a full ecological catastrophe affecting the entire region,"** <NRS> Mr Illes said.

#S5/ Elaboration C1 (town engulfed by toxic sludge)

<N>Residents sought refuge on their roofs and in attics as the red-coloured sludge engulfed villages and homes, washing away winter firewood, drowning domestic livestock such as chickens, dogs and ducks and destroying vegetable gardens.

S6/Contextualization B1 (previous/subsequent events) + Cause and effect: Concession A1 (signs of the disaster/most sludge retained)

<NRS>The Hungarian Aluminium Production and Trade Company, which owns the ruptured reservoir, said yesterday<IS> that it had started repair work. <NRS> It said <IS>that an inspection on the day of the disaster had shown no signs of impending failure and that between 96 per cent and 98 per cent of the sludge remained in the reservoir.

S7/Cause and effect: Concession B1 (sludge toxic but not considered hazardous waste)

<NRS>The company insisted <IS>that, *<e1NRW>under EU guidelines, <e1FIW//e1IW><e2NRTAp>red sludge was not considered hazardous waste.* <N>It is, however, toxic if ingested and many of those injured have sustained skin burns.

T29 (Brown, David, p. 5)

Headline

<NRS>Saudi King's grandson denies <IS>murdering his male servant in sex attack at London hotel

Lead

<FIS//IS>A Saudi prince strangled his servant during a sexually motivated attack in their London hotel suite after beating him throughout their three-week stay in Britain, <NRS>the Old Bailey was told yesterday.

S1/Elaboration A1 (Prince kills his male servant)

<NRS>Prince Saud bin Abdulaziz bin Nasir al Saud, 34, has admitted <IS>unlawfully killing Bandar Abdulaziz after visiting a restaurant together on Valentine's Day.

S2/Contextualization A1 (Prince's relation to Mr Abdulaziz)

<N>The Prince, a grandson of King Abdullah, and Mr Abdulaziz arrived in London on January 20 after visiting several other countries. <FIS//IS>While the Prince travelled business class his companion flew economy to London, <NRS>the court was told.

<NRS>Jonathan Laidlaw, QC, for the prosecution, said:<DS> **"They did not travel as equals or friends. Bandar was treated as an aide or servant. He would beat Bandar up and the abuse was not confined to physical violence, there was a sexual element to it as well."**

<NI-i>Hotel staff noticed that Mr Abdulaziz, 32, always walked a couple of steps behind the Prince and that <NV>they rarely spoke to each other.

S3/Contextualization B1 (the Prince's private life)

<NRS>The Prince told police <IS>that he was not homosexual <N>but detectives discovered that he had been visited by two gay escorts at the Landmark Hotel in Marylebone. <FIS//IS>Both carried out a sex act on the Prince, <NRS>the court was told.

S4/Contextualization C1 (events prior to the murder)

<NRS>On the night of the killing the Prince asked the hotel concierge <IS>to make bookings for them at the Chinawhite or Whisky Mist nightclubs. <N>The men visited the Jumeirah Carlton Hotel in Knightsbridge for drinks before having dinner at the Signor Sassi restaurant.

<FIS//IS>As they left the restaurant a CCTV camera appeared to record the Prince kicking his servant in the street, <NRS>the court heard.

#<N>When they returned to the Landmark Hotel <NRSAp>the Prince ordered a bottle of champagne in the bar and six shots of a cocktail <N>before they went to their suite.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S5-6)

S5/Contextualization D1 (events following the murder)

<NRS>Prince Saud called the Saudi Arabian Embassy at 3.30pm the following day <IS>to say that Mr Abdulaziz was unwell. <NRS>He initially told police <IS>that his servant had been robbed while withdrawing €3,000 (£2,600) from a cash machine <N>before <NRS>claiming<IS> that he had fallen in their bedroom after drinking.

x x x

S6/ Elaboration A2

<N>A post-mortem examination found that Mr Abdulaziz was strangled and had head and abdominal injuries as the result of punching or kicking. <FIS//IS>It showed he had been bitten on his cheeks and possibly his ears, which <eINRS>one expert said <eIIS>might have a sexual element, <NRS>the court was told.

S7/Cause and effect: Justification A1 (offers evidence to justify the accusation)

<FIS//IS>Traces of his blood were found throughout the suite and in a room where the men had initially stayed at the Landmark, <NRS>the court was told.

S8/ Contextualization B2

<N>Detectives discovered that the Prince's laptop computer had been used to visit websites of gay escorts and saunas. They also found semi-naked pictures of Mr Abdulaziz on the Prince's mobile telephone and discovered a copy of the 2009 *Spartacus International Gay Guide* in their hotel room.

S9/Cause and effect: Justification A2

<FIS//IS>There was one double bed in the suite shared by the men and there were occasions when the two men might have shared it, <NRS>the court heard.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S10)

S10/Elaboration B1 (Prince beats servant in lift weeks before murder) + Elaboration C1 (prince denies murder)

<N>During the investigation police recovered security camera footage from the hotel lift which allegedly showed the Prince beating his servant twice in the lift in the weeks before the killing. The footage played in court showed Mr Abdulaziz offering no resistance while he was punched repeatedly in the head and body. <NRS>Mr Laidlaw said: <DS>"**What is evident from the victim's behaviour is that by this point he is almost entirely submissive. He could not or did not at any stage offer any sort of resistance.**" x x x <NRS>Prince Saud denies <IS>murdering Mr Abdulaziz on February 15 and causing him grievous bodily harm with intent on January 22. <NRS> The jury was told <IS>that <eINRS>it has to decide<eIIS-h> if the attack on February 15 was manslaughter or murder.

S11/Wrap Up

<N>The trial continues.

The Times: 6 December, 2011 (international edition)

T30 (Barrow, Martin, p. 3)

Headline

<FDS//FIS//IS>**Southern Cross could happen again, <NRS>warn MPs**

Lead

<FIW//IW>The financial problems of care home operators are likely to remain undetected until it is too late to avert another collapse, <NRW>a group of MPs warn today.

S1/Elaboration A1 (problems may remain undetected until SC happens again)

<FIW//IW>Whitehall and local authorities have failed to put in place safeguards to prevent a repeat of the collapse of Southern Cross, the stricken care homes operator, <NRW>according to the Public Accounts Committee.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S2-3)

S2/Elaboration A2

<FIW//IW>Operators are able to rack up massive debts because there is no early warning system for care providers that get into difficulty, <NRW>their report concludes. <FIW//N> Nor is there an

adequate system to regulate market share at a regional or local level. <N>At the same time, care homes face rising costs and a reduction in what local authorities will pay for places.

<NRS>Margaret Hodge, who chairs the committee, said: <DS> “<e1NI-i>**No one, government or local authorities, really knows what is going on locally, or whether one provider is becoming too dominant.**

<FDS> “**Effective oversight of the care market, including market share of large providers at the local and regional level, is essential to protect social care users and taxpayers.**” <N> About 63 per cent of funding for care comes from the public purse.

x x x

S3/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (SC could happen again challenged)

<NRS>Peter Hay, chairman of Adass, <NV//N>*which represents directors of adult social services in councils in England*, acknowledged <IS>that there was a lack of information about the finances of operators. <N>But<NRS> he said<IS> that the issue was urgently addressed after Southern Cross. <NRS>He said: <DS>“**We have been pursuing a market in social care for 20 years without <e1NRTAp-hi>considering all the implications, until now.**”

S4/Appraisal A1 (importance of the finding for debate/reform)/Wrap-up

Attitude: Appreciation <NRS>Paul Burstow, the Care Services Minister, said: <DS>“**The PAC report makes an important contribution to <e1NRSAp>the debate about reform of adult social care.**”

T31 (Smyth, Chris, and Mark Henderson, p. 5)

Headline

<N>Health monitors to be installed in millions of homes

Lead

<N>Million of patients are to have hi-tech NHS monitoring devices installed in their home after <NRW//N>a study showed <IW//N>that the technology almost halved their risk of dying.

S1/Elaboration A1 (expansion of hit-tech monitors into people’s homes)

<N>In a move that could transform the way that the health service treats people with long-term conditions, <NRSAp>David Cameron yesterday promised a huge expansion of telehealth technology, <N?>which allows patients to monitor and control their vital signs at home.

S2/Elaboration B1 (study shows advantages of telehealth)

<N>A trial of 6,000 patients with conditions including heart disease, lung problems and diabetes showed that telehealth cut deaths by 45 per cent and emergency hospital admissions by 21 per cent.

S3/Elaboration A2

<NRS>The Prime Minister said <IS-q>that the NHS would install the technology in three million homes over the next five years to make an “**extraordinary difference**” to patients’ lives.

S4/ Elaboration A3

<N>The systems electronically monitor signs such as pulse, breathing, blood sugar and oxygen levels, and automatically upload the results to nurses. At the first sign of trouble, <NV-h>they will telephone patients <NRSAp-h>with advice on changing medication or other measures. <N>By spotting problems early, such monitoring lets patients live more independent lives and reduces the time they need to spent at a GP surgery or in hospital.

S5/Elaboration B2

<N>During the world’s largest telehealth study, carried out in Newham in East London, Kent and Cornwall, about 120 lives were saved as a result of the technologies. Local trusts also spent 8 per cent less on each patient.

S6/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (money spent on healthcare as a result)

<NRT>The NHS expects <IT-i>to spent £750 million on installing the systems, <N>but <NRS>says<IS> that it will save about £1.2 billion as a result over the next five years.

CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S7-8)

S7/ Elaboration A4 (Appraisal)

<NRS>Mr Cameron said <NV>*in a speech on medical innovation yesterday*: <DS>“**We’ve trialled it, it’s been a huge success, and now we’re on a drive to roll this out nationwide. This is going to make an extraordinary difference to people – dignity, convenience and independence for millions of people.**” <N>More than two thirds of the £110 billion NHS budget is spent on long-term

conditions. ~ ~ ~ <NRS>Paul Burstow, the Care Services Minister, said: <DS> **“Without change, the rise in long-term conditions could overwhelm the NHS. Telehealth is not a technical fix, it is about changing the relationship between patients and clinicians so that people are not defined by their condition and can be more in control of their life.”**

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S8/Appraisal A1

<NRS>Nick Goodwin, a senior fellow of the King’s Fund health charity, said <IS-q>that the results could turn out to be a **“watershed moment”** for the technology. <DS>**“It could be that<eINRTA-hi> people will look back in five year (sic) and<eINRT> think, <eIDT-hi> ‘What were we doing before we had this?’ It’s like hole-in-the-wall machines in banks,”** <NRS>he said. <FDS>**“It’s enormously ambitious — but why not?”**

S9/Contextualization A1 (changes to accounting in connection to new technology)

<NRSAp>Sir David Nicholson, the chief executive of the NHS, promised changes to health service accounting rules to encourage local trusts to invest in the technology <N>and <NRS> said <IS><eINRSAp-h>*he would talk to industry about reducing upfront costs.*

S10/Contextualization B1 (other innovations in health care/research)

<NRS>Mr Cameron also announced yesterday <IS>that a £50 million centre for turning stem-cell research into therapies that can help patients with conditions such as Parkinson’s disease and blindness is to open in London next year.

S11/Contextualization B2

<N>The Cell Therapy Technology Innovation Centre will support scientists’ efforts to translate laboratory discoveries about stem cells into commercially viable treatments that can make money for British business.

S12/Contextualization B3

<NRSAp>The Prime Minister highlighted the huge potential of medical genomics to transform healthcare, <NRS>suggesting <IS>that <eINRT>*all NHS patients could expect <eIIT-h>to have their treatment guided by their genetic profile within a decade.* <NRS>He said: <DS>**“The explosion of information means drugs and diagnostics that can be more tailored than ever before.”**

T32 (Jenkins, Russell, p. 11)

Headline

<N>Hunt for dead landlady’s lodger spreads to France

Lead

<FIS//IS>The killer of a landlady who was strangled in her own home is likely to have opened the door to the victim’s mother before then murdering her in the same way, <NRS>police said yesterday.

S1/Elaboration A1 (mother and daughter murdered)

<N>Angela Holgate, 54, had probably been dead for some time in her home in Southport, Merseyside, before <NI-i>her anxious mother <N>came to visit.

S2/Elaboration A2

<NRT>Police believe<IT-i> that her killer is likely to have opened the front door of the semi-detached home to her mother, Alice Huyton, 75, and ushered her inside before she, in turn, was killed.

S3/Elaboration A3

<N>A double murder investigation was begun by Merseyside Police after post-mortem examinations concluded that the two women both died of asphyxiation. <NRS>Investigators revealed<IS-q> that there were **“differing features”** to each of the deaths.

S4/Elaboration B1 (search for lodger)

<N>Police have begun an international search for Barry Morrow, 51, Mrs Holgate’s lodger in Fairhaven Road, but <NRS>insist<IS> that <eINI>*they want <eINRSA-h>to question him* as a witness, as the most likely person to have last seen them alive, rather than as a murder suspect.

S5/Elaboration A4

<NRS>Police said <IS>that the two women were found together<N> but<NRS> would not say<IS-h> where in the house they were found. <NRT> It is also understood <IT-i>that Mrs Holgate was not in a romantic relationship with Mr Morrow at the time that she died.

S6/Contextualization A1 (background info about lodger-previous offences)

<NRSAp>Mr Morrow, who is unemployed but did odd jobs for his landlady, pleaded guilty to assaulting a woman in Southport last year. <N>However, the victim was neither Mrs Holgate nor Mrs Huyton.

S7/Elaboration B2 (Appeal, turn to Mr Morrow)

<NRS>Chief superintendent Nikki Holland, of Merseyside Police, said <IS>that Mr Morrow was last seen on Saturday in Southport. <N>The next sighting is at the wheel of his landlady's white Citroën C1 at the Calais ferry port. <NRS>She said: <DS>**"I would urge him to return to England <eINV-h>to speak to us and <eINV-h>tell us anything he can. <eINRT>We know<eIIT-i> there have been sightings of him all of this week around the area"**.

S8/ Contextualization B1 (area of forensic search)

<N>Meanwhile, the murder investigation has centred on the forensic science search of the property in the Churchtown area of the seaside resort.

S9/Elaboration B3 + Contextualization C1 (Morrrows personal life)

<N>Officers are also liaising with their French counterparts. <NRS>Police have suggested <IS> that Mr Morrow could be heading for Spain, where he once lived and still has friends, <N?> but there have been no sightings since he reached Calais on Saturday. <N>Mr Morrow, who also has connections with the Blackpool area where his estranged wife and child live, moved into Mrs Holgate's home this year. <NRS>One neighbour said: <DS>**"He was very powerfully built. He could lift flagstones with one hand. He seemed very affable."**

T33 (Frenkel, Sheera, p. 28)

Headline

<N> Hamas looks for a base away from Assad regime

Lead

<FIS//IS>Growing violence in Syria is forcing the Palestinian militant movement Hamas to begin moving its headquarters out of Damascus, <NRS>diplomats and Palestinian officials said yesterday.

CONCESSIVE- CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S1-3)

S1/Elaboration A1 (Hamas moves from Syria due to violence/Assad regime)

<N>Hamas, which controls the Gaza Strip, moved its exiled leadership from Jordan to Syria in 1999 and is now looking for a new base while moving many of its operatives back to the coastal Gaza Strip. It is partly motivated by security reasons but also because <NI-i>it no longer wants to be associated wit the host Government of President Assad, <N>whose regime is increasingly isolated in the Arab world.

<DS>**"They are looking to re-establish themselves somewhere with stability, yes, but where they will be protected, diplomatically and militarily, from Israel. Egypt could be that, but the truth is that they are waiting to see,"** <NRS>said a Palestinian official.

x x x

S2/Contextualization A1 (situation in Syria) + Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (challenges the assertion that Hamas moves headquarters from Asad regime)

<NI-i>Hamas has angered Syria <N>by <NRS>refusing <IS>to hold rallies in support of the Assad regime or sign <eINRWA>a statement <NRTAp-i//N>backed by other Palestinian groups, in support of the President. <NRS>Human rights group say<IS> that 4,000 people have died in the uprising against Mr Assad. <N>Last month, <NRS>the Arab League announced <IS>that it was suspending Syria's membership of the organization. <N>In Gaza, <NRS>Hamas officials denied<IS> they were looking to leave Syria. <DS> **"There is no change,"** <NRS>said Sami Abu Zuhri, a spokesman.

x x x

S3/ Elaboration A2

<N>However, <NRS>diplomats in Syria have reported <IS>that dozens of Hamas operatives have left in recent months.

<DS>**"The top-level guys will remain until the [very end] of Syria, because they must. But they see the writing on the wall,"** <NRS>said a Hamas official in Egypt. <FIS>Hamas activists on the move were those responsible for raising funds and for the political structure, <NRS> he said. <N>Many have moved back to Gaza, Sudan and Doha. Khaled Mashal, the Hamas leader in exile, has remained in Damascus where he has been based since dispute with Jordan in 1999, when

<NRSAp>the Hashmite kingdom accused the Palestinian group of carrying out illegal activities on its soil.

S4/ Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (Syria and Iran appeal to/threaten Hamas)

<FIW//IW><e1NRS//N>Iran has joined Syria in applying pressure on Hamas<e1IS//N> not to leave the country, including <e1NRS>threats <e1IS>to cut off financial support and arms, <NRW>the Israeli daily Haaretz said.

T34 (Kenber, Billy, p. 3)

Headline

<FDS>'My car was bombed by a huge rock'

Headline

<NRSAp>Mother tells of lucky escape on drive home from shopping

Lead

<NRSAp-q>A mother of two whose car was hit by a large rock dropped from a road bridge spoke yesterday of her "very, very lucky" escape.

S1/Elaboration A1 (mother tells of her lucky escape and the attack itself)

<N>Lisa Horne, 26, was driving home along the A12 near Chelmsford in Essex after spending the day shopping with her mother when the attack happened. <DS>"It was just as if someone had put their hands over my eyes and then I just heard a bang. Then my windscreen just shattered," <NRS>she said. <NRS>Ms Horne said<IS> that <e1NI>she felt lucky to be alive and <e1NRT>had been afraid <e1IT-q>that she "may never have come home to my children".

S2/Contextualization A1 (a similar accident in the area on the same day)

<N>A 57-year-old woman remains in a serious but stable condition in hospital after her car was hit by a bucket-sized block of concrete that was thrown from a nearby bridge about 40 minutes later on Thursday evening.

S3/Contextualization B1 (similar accidents in the past)

<N>Last night, <NRS>detectives revealed <IS>that they are investigating similarities with about thirty other incidents along the same stretch of road over the past three years, including a period of about a dozen attacks in November 2008. <N>One incident, in which a large piece of concrete smashed through the roof of a Land Rover Discovery on November 12, 2008, took place beneath the same motorway bridge where Ms Horne had her narrow escape.

S4/Elaboration A2

<NV>Speaking at a press conference yesterday morning, <NRS>Ms Horne described<IS> how a 30cm by 30cm rock bounced off the bonnet of her Vauxhall Astra and smashed the windscreen.

S5/Elaboration A3 (describes her feeling about the accident)

<NRS>She said <IS-q><e1NI>she was "very shaken" after the incident, <N?>which happened under the Fryerning Lane Bridge near Ingatestone at about 9.20pm. <FDS> "<e1NRT>I feel like <e1IT>somebody was looking over me. Obviously if I was going any faster it may have been a different story."

S6/Elaboration A4

<NRS>Ms Horne said <IS>she had been travelling at about 50 or 55mph because there was heavy rain and she was running low on petrol.

S7/ Elaboration A5

<NRS>She said: <DS>"It was the loudest bang I've ever heard. Luckily, I had my mum in the car and <e1NRS>she said, <e1IDS> 'Lisa get over on to the hard shoulder'. <e1NI>I'm sort of scared to drive. I certainly won't be going down the A12 and <e1NI>I'm scared that I may never have come home to my children," <NRS>she added.

S8/Elaboration A6 + Appraisal A1

<NRS>Her mother, Stella, 48, said: <DS>"<e1NRT>I remember <e1IT>seeing a shadow come down from the sky and then there was just the biggest explosion; obviously that was the rock hitting the car. At the time <e1NRT>I thought<e1IT> it was something off of an aeroplane."

<NRS>She said<IS-q><e1NI> she could not understand how whoever dropped it "went home that night and slept". <NRS>She added: <DS>"They could have killed four people within half an hour. I can't sleep <e1NRTAp>thinking about it."

#S9/Contextualization A2

<N>Forty minutes later, a bucket-sized concrete bollard was thrown from another bridge eight miles along the road. A 57-year-old woman was left with fractures to her face and ribs and internal injuries. Her husband, who was driving, had minor cuts and bruises. <NRT> Police believe <IT-i>that the bollard was stolen from a nearby garden and that because of its weight whoever dropped it is likely to have used a vehicle to transport it to the bridge.

##CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S10-11)

S10/Appraisal B1

<NRS>Residents said yesterday <IS-q>that the road, <N?>*which has a string of isolated bridges a long way from nearby houses*, has become a “**hotspot**” for attacks.

~ ~ ~

S11/Contextualization B2

<FIS-q>In 2008, two motorists were injured and several vehicles were damaged after “**all kinds of debris**” were thrown in a series of attacks, <NRS>police said. <NRS>Detective Chief Inspector Keith Davies said: <DS>“**It would be foolish to <eINRT>not consider <eIIT-h>that these last incidents are in some way linked to some of the attacks in 2008. They are similar because of both the bridge used, and also the type of missile.**” <NRS>He said <IS>that three teenage boys, who were arrested in 2008 but <eINRSA-h>*not charged*, <eINRSA-h>*would be questioned*.

S12/Contextualization C1 (police take action after attack)

<N>Officers have stepped up patrols on the A12 and <NRSA>made house-to-house enquiries near the site of the attacks.

S13/Appraisal B2

<NRS>Lindesay Metcalfe, 62, who lives on the same road as the bridge where Ms Horne’s car was attacked, said: <DS>“**<eINI//N>It’s always a concern and it’s happened a lot over the years, one way or another, but you just become very vigilant.**”

S14/Appraisal C1

<NRS>Edward Carson, 64, who lives near the bridge where the second incident occurred, said<IS> that he uses the A12 regularly and <eINI>*was appalled*. <NRS>He said: <DS> “**<eINRSAp-h>We’re not talking about a couple of small boulders, <eINRSAp>we’re talking about a great hunk of concrete. It’s murder.**”

S15/Contextualization D1 (no data available) (Balance)

<N>Neither the Highways Agency nor the Association of Chief Police Officers collects information on the total number of incidents of objects being thrown from road bridges.

T35 (O’Connor, Ashling, p. 1, 9)

Headline

<N>£40 million upgrade for the Olympic ceremonies

Lead

<N-q>The budget for the opening and closing ceremonies at the London Olympics has been doubled to £81 million in order to better exploit a “**great national moment**”, <NRS>in a tacit admission <IS>that the shows risked <eINI-hi>*underwhelming the world*.

S1/Contextualization A1 (Cause and effect: Consequence)

<N>The move comes after David Cameron was shown previews of the Games productions, which could reach a global television audience of four billion, and be worth up to £5 billion in media exposure to the UK.

S2/Elaboration A1 (the show risked underwhelming the world)

<N-sq>Organisers showed the Prime Minister a “pre-visualisation” through film clips and storyboards of what could be achieved with a bigger budget. <NRT> It is understood<IT-i> <eINI-i> *he liked the concepts* and<eINRSAp> *authorised more money to be spent* to avoid the shows appearing too modest.

S3/Elaboration B1 (the purpose of exploiting the opportunity)

<NRS>Hugh Robertson, the Sports Minister, said <IS-q>that it was vital to showcase the best of Britain in a “**once-in-a-generation opportunity**”. <NRS>He declined<IS><eINRSAp-h> *to criticise the early efforts of some of the best creative talent in the entertainment business*.

S4/Contextualization B1 (the creative team behind the ceremonies)

<N>Danny Boyle, the Oscar-winning director, is the creative director for the opening ceremony, and Kim Gavin, who staged Take That's Circus tour, is in charge of the closing ceremony.

S5/Elaboration B2

<NRS>Mr Robertson said: <DS>**“To get the ceremonies absolutely righty and boost the Games business and tourism legacy, we are putting additional investment into our ceremonies.”**

S6/Contextualization C1 (budget in general, also in security)

<N>The increased spending came as<NRS> it was confirmed <IS>that the budget for security at the Games venues had nearly doubled to £533 million <N?>after <eINRTAp-i//NRTAp-i>*organisers underestimated the number of security guards required.*

S7/Contextualization C2

<N>The total bill for the security operation, including policing costs, will be more than £1 billion. <FIS-h//IS-h>Organisers risk exceeding the overall £9,3 billion Games budget unless rigorous action is taken to curb costs, <NRS>the National Audit Office says today. <N> Construction of infrastructure is 92 per cent complete.

<DS-h>**“Not everything is rosy. <eINRT>The Government is confident<eIIT-i> that there is money available to meet known risks, but, in my view, the likelihood that the Games can still be funded within the existing £9, 3 billion public sector funding package is so finely balanced that there is a real risk more money will be needed,”** <NRS>Amyas Morse, the head of the NAO, will say.

S8/Contextualization A2 (Cause and effect: Consequence)

<NRSAp-h>The budget for the opening and closing ceremonies has never been officially confirmed <N>but <NRT>is understood <IT-i>to have been about £40 million. <NRS>Sir Martin Sorrell, the chief executive of the WPP advertising agency, has estimated <IS> that media exposure could be worth between £2 billion and £5 billion to Britain.

S9/Contextualization D1 (London shows compared to Beijing)

<NRSAp-q>Boyle has promised an **“epic and intimate”** show on July 27 in the Olympic Stadium in Stratford, East London. <N>Despite the extra spending his budget is a fraction of the £65 million spent by the Chinese film-maker Zhang Yimou, who produced Beijing's spectacular first night with more than 15,000 performers, including 2,000 synchronised drummers.

<N>Organisers of the London Games will use 20,000 volunteer performers across its four shows – the opening and closing ceremonies of the Olympics and Paralympics a few weeks later.

CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S10-11)

S10/Elaboration B3

<NRS>Mr Robertson said <IS>that London would not try to compete with Beijing, <NRS> adding: <DS>**“That's an arms race we won't win. <eINRTAp-i>We had a look at what was available and<eINRT> realised <eIIT-i>that this was a terrific opportunity and we had to make the most of it. <eINRT>We decided <eIIT-i>to go in at the higher figure for the benefit of the country.”**

~ ~ ~

S11/ Elaboration B4

<NRS>Paul Deighton, chief executive of the London organising committee, said<IS> that<eINI-i>*the coalition and Boris Johnson, the Mayor of London, were happy with the content of the shows.*

<DS>**“The Government has chosen to make this investment because <eINRT>they believe<eIIT-i> there will be a substantial return to tourism and business legacy, and we will continue to work hard to deliver four brilliant ceremonies, which showcase the UK to the world,”** <NRS>he added.

S12/Contextualization C3/Wrap-up

<NRS>Ministers said<IS> that the cost of the Games would not exceed £9,3 billion and that there was still £528 million of unallocated contingency money even after an additional £271 million for venue security. <N>This is largely to cover an extra 13,7000 security officers sourced from private companies, the military and volunteers. Organisers initially budgeted for 10,000.

T36 (Spence, Alex, p. 8)

Headline

<N>HSBC fined for wrongly selling elderly long-term investments

Lead

<N>Britain’s biggest bank was hit with a record fine yesterday for selling unsuitable investments to thousands of elderly customers who needed to pay for long-term care.

S1/Elaboration A1 (HSBC fined for misselling investments to the elderly)

<N>HSBC will pay more than £40 million in fines and compensation after<NRS> the City’s financial regulator said <IS-q>it was guilty of “**serious, systemic**” failings in its sales of the products over a five-year period. <FIS>More than 2,400 customers with an average age of 83 invested about £285 million in bonds that were designed for medium to long-term investors, even though many of them had only a few years left to live, <NRS>the Financial Services Authority (FSA) said.

S2/Elaboration A2

<N>Customers’ nest eggs were eroded as they were forced to pay for care bills, incurring penalty charges. <FIS><e1NRS>They should have been advised <e1IS-h>to invest in more accessible products, such as ISAs or high-interest savings accounts, <NRS>the FSA said. <N>In one of the worst examples, one of the bonds was sold to a 94-year-old customer even though <e1NRT>the investor was expected <e1IT-i>to only live another three years.

S3/Elaboration A3

<N>HSBC was fined £10.5 million for the breach — the highest sum ever imposed by the FSA on a British high street bank. <FIS>It would have been fined £15 million if it had not co-operated with the investigation at an early stage, <NRS>the City watchdog added. <N>HSBC will pay back another £29.3 million to customers who were wrongly sold the investments. The FSA calculated that 2,485 customers may have been affected between July 2005 and July 2010. They invested an average of 115,000 each.

S4/Elaboration A4

<N>The sales were carried out by a specialist division called NHFA, which controlled about 60 per cent of the market for long-term care funding. It regularly received referrals from health authorities and charities such as Help the Aged now Age UK. HSBC bought the company in 2005 and for two years it was overseen by the banks insurance division. It was only when HSBC’s British banking arm took over that <NRS>the sales failings came to light. An initial review of the sales revealed that 87 per cent were unsuitable. <NRS> According to the FSA, <FIS//IS> not enough attention was paid by the NHFA sales force to the customers’ individual circumstances, their attitude to risk or whether other types of investments may have been better. <NRS>The FSA said <IS>there was no evidence customers had been forced to leave care homes as a result of mis-selling. <N>HSBC closed NHFA to new business in July and is exiting the long-term care funding business.

##CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S5-6)

S5/Appraisal A1 (negatively evaluates the breach)

<NRS>Brian Robertson, chief executive of HSBC’s UK banking division, said: <DS> **“I fully accept that <e1NRSA-h>NHFA failed to give suitable financial advice to some of their customers. This should not have happened and<e1NI> I am profoundly sorry that it did”.**

~ ~ ~

S6/Appraisal B1 (negatively evaluates the breach)

<NRS>Tracey McDermott, acting head of enforcement at the FSA, said<IS-q><e1NI-i> **“NHFA was trusted by its vulnerable and elderly customers. <FDS>It breached<e1NI-i> that trust to sell them unsuitable products. This type of behaviour undermines <e1NI-i> confidence in the financial services sector.”**

S7/Appraisal C1 (attacks FSA; interprets incident within whole system)/Wrap-up

<NRS>Ap>Lawyers criticised the FSA for failing to spot that NHFA was mis-selling the products for five years. <NRS>Peter Wright, a partner at Fox Williams, said: <DS> **“Given that HSBC’s mis-selling occurred whilst it was closely supervised by the FSA, it raises <e1NRS> the [question] as to <e1IS>whether the current approach is working”.**

T37 (Webster, Ben, p. 14)

Head

<NRT>Press regulator knew <IT-i>members broke law<N> but took years to act

Lead

<N>The newspaper industry’s self-regulatory body took more than three years to issue new guidelines after<NRS>being told<IS> that <e1NRSA> *many of its members had commissioned a private investigator who used criminal methods to get information.*

Body

S1/Elaboration A1 (PCC fails to act after being informed of illegal methods)

<NRS>The Information Commissioner’s Office informed the Press Complaints Commission in late 2003 <IS>that Steve Whittamore had been engaged by many publications and that his activities breached the Data Protection Act.

S2/Elaboration B1 (PCC publishes new guidelines)

<N-sq>The PCC finally published “new guidelines on subterfuge and newsgathering” in May 2007 to response (sic) to what <NRSAp-q>it described as a “**wide-ranging inquiry into the press’s approach to subterfuge**”. <NRS>The PCC said<IS> the inquiry had been prompted by the cases of private investigator Glenn Mulcaire and News of the World royal editor Clive Goodman, <N?>who had been jailed in January 2007 for hacking phones of members of the royal household.

S3/Elaboration A2

<N>But <NRS>the PCC failed to mention <IS-h>that <e1NRSAp>*it had been alerted more than three years earlier to the problem of criminal acts by private investigators employed by newspapers.* <N-q//N-sq>In Operation Motorman in 2002 and 2003, the Information Commissioner’s Office had uncovered a network of “**blaggers**” and corrupt officials who sold private data from confident databases run by the police, DVLA and phone companies.

S4/Elaboration A3

<N>The evidence detailed invoices from newspapers and the names of 305 journalists <NRSAp-q//NRSAp-sq> who had made 17,000 requests for information, including people’s criminal records, private addresses, car registrations, ex-directory numbers and “**friends and family**” numbers.

S5/Elaboration A4

<NRS>The Leveson Inquiry into press standards heard yesterday <IS>that <e1NRW>*a barrister had advised the ICO in December 2003 <e1IW>that there was clear evidence that journalists and their editors had committed criminal offences.*

<NRW>The written advice stated: <DW>“**Having regard to the sustained and serious nature of the journalistic involvement in the overall picture, <e1NRT>there could be little doubt <e1IT>that many, perhaps all, of the journalists committed offences.**

<FDW> “<e1NRT>**The inference, overwhelming it seems to me, is <e1IT>that <e2NI-i> several editors must have been well aware of what their staff were up to and therefore party to it.**”

<NRW>The barrister added <IW-q>that “**it may not be unreasonable to give the Press Complaints Commission the chance to put their house in order**”.

S6/ Contextualization A1 (journalists not questioned for fear of intervention)

<NRS>Alex Owens, the former detective who led Operation Motorman, told the inquiry last week <IS>that his bosses had stopped him from <e1NRSA-h>*questioning journalists* because <e1NI-i>*they did not dare take on the press.*

S7/Contextualization B1

<NV-h>Richard Thomas, then the Information Commissioner, is due to give evidence to the inquiry on Friday.

S8/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (causes of slow response)

<NRS>Tim Toulmin, the PCC’s director from 2004 to 2009, told The Times <IS-q>that <e1NRT>*Mr Thomas had been under the “misapprehension” <e1IT-i>that the commission was a regulator with powers to investigate.*

<NRS>Mr Toulmin said <IS>that <e1NRS>*Mr Thomas had said<e1IS-q><e2NRSA> the requests made by newspapers to Mr Whittamore might have been illegal “but couldn’t be proved”.*

<NRS>Asked <IS>why the PCC had not acted more quickly, <NRS>Mr Toulmin said: <DS>“**One of the frustrations is that in a self-regulatory system you have to take the industry with you**”.

S9/Contextualization C1 (PCC’s first action in the form of note-before guidelines)

<N-q>The PCC’s first public action was in March 2005, when it issued a “**note**” to its members <N-sq>entitled “Data Protection Act, Journalism and the PCC Code”.

<NRWAp-q// NRWAp-sq> The note focused heavily on “**journalistic exemptions**” from the rules and the public interest in publishing private information about people.

#<NRWAp-h>The PPC did not refer to the Whittamore case<N> or <NRW>acknowledge <IW-h>that any mistakes had been made.

The Times: 29 December, 2011

T38 (Lea, Robert, p. 1, 6)

Headline

<NRSAp>Unions threaten new strike

Headline

<N>Private sector to copy public workers' aggressive stance

Lead

<N>Britain faces a wave of strikes in the new year over pay, pensions and job cuts as <NI-i>emboldened unions in the public and private sectors<NRSAp//N> seek fresh concessions from ministers.

S1/Elaboration A1 (emboldened unions threaten new strikes over pay, jobs, pension)

<NRSAp>The threat of industrial unrest comes from Brian Strutton, a senior GMB official and leading moderate, <NV>who has represented the unions <NRSAp>in talks with the Government over plans to make public sector workers pay more for their pensions.

<NRS>Mr Strutton has warned <IS-q>that unions <e1NRSa-h>*that have yet to agree pension deals with ministers* will start **"kicking back"** against compulsory redundancies in the public sector and <e1NRSAp-h//N>*could oppose pay caps* that are vital to the coalition's deficit reduction plan.

S2/Elaboration B1 (private sector copy public workers' aggressive stance)

<NRT>He believes <IT-i>that the unions' show of strength in last month's national strike and subsequent success in winning concessions from ministers over pensions will see private sector workers take a similarly aggressive stance.

<N>The new year opens with confrontations in the manufacturing and construction industries at Unilever, General Electric, Balfour Beatty, and at Cowley, the former hotbed of car industry militancy in Oxford, where BMW builds the Mini.

S3/Elaboration A2

<NRSAp>Mr Strutton has been applauded by ministers for his constructive role in trying to resolve <e1NV>*the pensions dispute*. <N>But <NRSAp>his forecast of worsening labour relations <N>raises the prospect of strikes in the summer when, the eyes of the world will be on Britain during the Olympic Games and the Queen's Diamond Jubilee celebrations.

#S4/Elaboration A3

<NRS>John Philpott, chief economist at the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development, <NV//N>*which represents managers*, said: <DS>**"The combination of mounting job insecurity and a further fall in real earnings may test the resilience and <e1NI-i>resolve of the UK workforce far more than it did in the recession of 2008-09 and foster <e1NI-hi>a tetchy passive-aggressive mood in many workplaces that could prove very hard to manage."**

S5/Elaboration A4

<NRSAp>A solution to <e1NV>*the pensions dispute* is now being considered by union executives <N> before being put to members. But <NRS>Mr Strutton told The Times: <DS>**"It is not a foregone conclusion that <e1NRT>all union executives will feel<e1IT-h> that they can live with this.**

<FDS>**"<e1NRS>If we say <e1IS-h>it doesn't work then we go back and <e1NRSAp-h>tell the Government that. Bear in mind, the industrial action is only suspended. <e1NRSAp-h>It has not been called off. We can switch the industrial action back on if it goes wrong."**

S6/Elaboration A5

<NRT>Mr Strutton believes <IT-i>that last month's national public sector strike helped to win concessions from the Government. It is that success which <NRT>he believes <IT-i> <e1NI-hi>*will embolden unions* to wage war on other fronts, including pay and jobs, in the new year.

<DS>**"Pay and jobs [in the public sector] are major issues coming down the line,"** <NRS>he said, <NRS>signalling <IS>that <e1NRSAp-h>*talks over public sector pay*, <e1NI-i>*which the Government wants to peg to a maximum rise of 1 per cent*, will coincide with <e1NV-h>*the next round of pension negotiations*.

<FDS> “Local government has been on an absolute pay freeze for two years. <eINRS> Council leaders are warning <eIIS>it may be the same. Then there is the juxtaposition of those issues with huge job losses. There is to be 710,000 in the public sector in total, half of which have already gone. Next year we will have pretty well run out of those <eINRSAp-h//N>who would volunteer for redundancy so you start getting into compulsory redundancies. That is when your members start kicking back.

<FDS>“This year was hard, 2012 is going to be much, much harder. November 30 [the national strike over pensions] was a real boost for the unions. <eINI-i>It has given the whole union movement a lot of confidence going into next year. <eINRS>People will say, <eIDS-h> ‘after November 30 we ended up in a better place’.

<FDS>“<eINRT>My hope is<eIIT>that it will lead to <e2NV-h>more realistic negotiations, that <eIIT><e2NRT>the Government will not just think <e2IT-h>that the public sector is there for the taking. We have shown <eINI-i>there is still spirit amongst public sector workers, that <eINI-i>they are prepared to stand and fight”.

S7/Elaboration B2

<FIS//IS>The public sector’s stand has also<eINI-i> emboldened private sector workers, <NRS>added Mr Strutton, whose 600,000- strong GMB union has strong representation in both sectors. <FDS> “We detect <eINRSA//N>a reawakening among our private sector members of their bargaining strength. <FDS> “<eINRT>Members are beginning to realise <eIIT-i>if an employer is making a lot of money and<e2NI-h> is worried about its reputation, it is susceptible to being brought to a standstill.

S8/Contextualization A1 (predictions about people’s reaction/possible)

<N>But <NRT>Mr Strutton fears<IT-i> that victory could yet be outweighed by the failure of the Government to shift on its plans to keep employees working until they are 68 and to increase employees’ pension contributions. <FDS> “Things could still go wrong. <eINRTAp-hi>Some people will still look at the negatives. <eINRS>We have argued <eIIS><e2NRS> the government proposals have been <e2FDS>pay more, work longer, get less. In some instances it will not be get less. But <eINI-hi>people will still be unhappy about paying more and working longer. <eINRS>They will say <eIDS-h>‘those issues are why we went on strike’.”

S9/Balance A1 (Appraisal) (refused to comment/evaluated as speculation)

<NRS>A spokesman for Francis Maude, the Cabinet Office Minister who leads <NRSAp>negotiations on public sector pensions, said: <DS>“<eINRSAp-h>We will not get drawn into commenting on <e2NRSA//e2NRSA-h>any speculation.”

#

T39 (Brown, David, p. 7)

Headline

<FDS//FIS><eINI-h>No emotion, <NRS>judge directs Lawrence jury

Lead

<NRS>Jurors in the trial of <NRSAp>two men accused of the racist murder of Stephen Lawrence were warned yesterday <IS>not to let <eINI-i>emotion influence <eINRSA-h> their deliberations.

S1/Elaboration A1 (emotion shouldn’t affect ruling)

<NRS>Mr Justice Treacy told the Old Bailey jury <IS>that <eINRTAp-h>they must weigh up the evidence in the case. <DS>“<eINI-i>Emotion such as sympathy for the Lawrence family has no part to play,” <NRS> he said. <FDS>“Equally, <eINI-i>anger at the nature of the attack cannot guide <eINRTA-h>your decision.”

S2/Contextualization A1 (parents’ presence at trial)

<N>Stephen’s parents, Doreen and Neville Lawrence, sat at the back of the court as <NRSA>the judge began his summing up after five weeks of evidence.

##CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S3-4)

S3/Cause and effect: Counter-Justification A1 (undermines the accusation of murder)

<NRS>Gary Dobson, 36, and David Norris, 35, deny<IS> being members of a gang of white youths that attacked the black A-level student at a bus stop in Eltham, southeast London, in April 1993.

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x x x

S4/Contextualization B1 (discovery of new evidence)

<NRS>The prosecution has said <IS-q//IS-sq>that a “cold case review” by forensic scientists discovered traces of Stephen’s blood, hair and clothing fibre on garments allegedly owned by the defendants. x x x <NRS>Mr Dobson and Mr Norris, <NRSAp>who deny <e1NRSA> the allegations, claim <IS>that the clothing was contaminated after being seized by police.

S5/Contextualization C1 (legal background to the case)

<NRS>Mr Justice Treacy said that <IS>if the defendants were present and <e1NRT> knew <e1IT-h> that at least <e2NRT>one member of the group intended <e2IT-i>to kill or cause serious harm to Stephen, they would be guilty of murder. <NRSA>The summing up continues today.

T40 (Barrow, Martin, p. 7)

Headline

<FDS><e1NRT>I knew <e1IT>our silicone was inferior, <NRS>says breast implant chief

Headline

<N-q><NRWAp-h>Product ‘had not received formal approval’

Lead

<NRS>The breast implant tycoon at the centre of a health scare affecting hundreds of thousands of women has admitted <IS>that his company <e1NI-i>knowingly used inferior silicone gel.

S1/Elaboration A1 (PIP supplies cheap low quality gel without approval)

<NRS>Jean-Claude Mas said <IS>that his now bankrupt company Poly Implant Prothese (NP) supplied implants with high quality gel for wealthier clients. <FIS-q//N-q//N-sq> But “simple” prostheses, supplied at discounted prices, contained industrial grade silicone <e1NRWAp-h//NRWAp-h>that had not been approved by health authorities.

S2/Elaboration A2

<NV>Speaking through his lawyer, Yves Haddad, <NRS>Mr Mas admitted<IS-q> that <e1NRWAp-h>a product made by PIP “did not formally receive approval, and in this regard there was a violation of regulations”.

S3/Cause and effect: Consequence A1 (reasons why cheap product was used)

<DS>“Why did this company use this kind of product? Because it was a corporation with economic objectives and because of corporate management that tried to get the best cost,” <NRS>he said.

S4/Elaboration A3

<DS> “There was a basic product and a high-end product, for people in the 16th [arrondissement] for example,” <NRS>he added, <NRSAp//N>referring to the affluent district of Paris. <FIS-q//IS-q>The “house gel” version of the PIP implants was “just as effective but five times cheaper” than the high-end version, <NRS>according to PIP.

S5/ Contextualization A1 (previous events – no approvals/letter and inspections)

<NRW>The company never asked France’s medical safety regulators <IW-h><e1NRWAp-h>to approve its implants. <NRS>Mr Haddad said<IS> that AFSSAPS, the health regulator, inspected the PIP factory in La Seyne-sur-Mer, outside Toulon, in March last year only after receiving an anonymous letter.

S6/Contextualization B1 (background info about Mr Mas) (Balance)

<NV-h>Mr Mas, 72, has not spoken publicly<N>since the scandal broke. <DS> “<e1INV-h>He will express himself in front of the courts,” <NRS>Mr Haddad said. <FDS> “He’s at home, he’s not on the run. Moreover, he can’t walk because he’s just been operated on.”

S7/Contextualization C1 (previous event – US warning in the past)

<N>The scandal has exposed weaknesses in the regulatory system across Europe. This week<NRS//N> it emerged <IS//N><e1NRSAp//NRSAp>that US authorities had raised<e2NI-i//e2NI//e1NI-i//e1NI> concerns over PIP’s products 11 years ago.

###CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S8-9)

S8/Cause and effect: Consequence B1 (implants removed/doctors consulted)

<NRS>The French Government has advised <IS>that the 30,000 women in France who had PIP’s implants should have them removed. <NRS>Authorities have said<IS> there is evidence of a link to cancer, <N>and <NRSAp>warned of higher rates of rupture. <NRS> Women affected in other countries have been told <IS><e1NRSA-h>to consult their doctor.

x x x

S9/Cause and effect: Concession A1 (no reason for worry and automatic removal)

<NRS>In Britain, Dame Sally Davies, the Chief Medical Officer, has said <IS-q>that <eINI-h>*women with PIP implants “should not be unduly worried”*. <NRSAp>The Department of Health has advised against their routine removal because of the health risks associated with the procedure.

S10/Contextualization D1 (problems with subsequent care)

<NI-i>There has also been confusion over responsibility for aftercare and costs. <NRS>Many clinics who carried out the original treatment have refused <IS>to undertake remedial work free of charge because NP is now insolvent.

CONCESSIVE SEQUENCE (S11-12)

S11/Cause and effect: Consequence C1 (Mr Mas at court as a result)

<N-q>Mr Mas’s trial for “**aggravated fraud**” is due to open late next year, while a manslaughter inquiry has been opened after <NRTAp-i>a suspicious death.

x x x

S12/Cause and effect: Concession B1 (product is safe/all gels can be irritants)

<NRS>Mr Haddad said<IS> that <eINRT>*Mr Mas remained adamant* <eIIT-i>that <e2NRWAp-h>*the unapproved silicone gel was safe*. <DS>“**The fact that it’s an irritant (when ruptured) is the same for all silicone gels,**” <NRS>the lawyer said.

T41 (Kenber, Billy, p. 11)

Headline

<N-q//N-sq>‘**Sexist**’ <NRWAp>BBC puts Tian Tian on women of the year list

Lead

<NV>The BBC is embroiled in another sexism row after <NRSAp-q>naming a panda as a “**light-hearted addition**” in its list of the 12 women <NW>who made the headlines this year.

S1/Elaboration A1 (women of the year list)

<NRWAp>The corporation’s Faces of the Year 2011 features a woman for each month, including the US congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords, the singer Adele and Eman al-Obeidi, a Libyan <NRS>who told <IS>how she had been gang-raped and brutalised by Colonel Gaddafi’s militia.

CONCESSIVE-CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S2-4)

S2/Elaboration B1 (row over placing panda on the list)

<NRWAp//N>Tian Tian, or Sweetie, one of two pandas who recently arrived at Edinburgh Zoo, was picked for December. <NRSAp//NRWAp>Politicians and Twitter users were quick to criticise her selection, <NI-i>which follows a furore over an all-male shortlist for the BBC Sports Personality of the Year award.

<NRW>Margaret Curran, the Shadow Secretary of State for Scotland, tweeted: <DW> “<eINI-i>*We all love pandas but the BBC are well out of order again — <eINI-i>do they not notice women’s achievements in any field!*”

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<NRS>The Labour MP Stella Creasy, who signed <NRW>a letter <IW-q>accusing the BBC of “**ignoring women’s achievements**” with its all-male sports shortlist, said: <DS-sq>“**No offence to Sweetie — sure a lovely panda and best in class etc —but clue is in title ‘women’ not ‘female of the species’ of the year.**” <NRS>She told The Times: <DS> “<eINI>*I love a good panda story as much as the next person, but <eINRT>the idea <eIIT>that you couldn’t find 12 women who were of interest and said something about the kind of year we’ve had is<eINI//N> frustrating. We don’t live in a society where women’s achievements are celebrated as equally as men’s, so it’s really important to give role models.*”

x x x

S3/Appraisal A1 (positive evaluation and defence of the list)

<N>However, <NRS>Esther Rantzen, the BBC presenter and founder of Childline, said<IS-q> the list was too “**ludicrous**” to undermine the more deserving recipients. <DS>“**Often these lists are so worthy and po-faced so there is something quite fun about it being so lunatic,**” <NRS>she said. <FDS>“**They’ve done it <eINI-h>to amuse and <eINI-h>irritate, and they have probably managed to <eINI-i>do both.**”

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S4/Elaboration C1 (adding Sweetie was a light-hearted addition)

<NRS>A spokeswoman for the BBC said: <DS> “<e1NRWAp//N>**Including Sweetie [Tian Tian] as one of the annual headline-makers was a light-hearted addition to the list.**” <NRS> The corporation pointed out <IS><e1NRWAp>that Peppa Pig was on the female list last year.

S5/Contextualization A1 (men’s list and international versions of lists)

<NRWAp>This year’s list of men featured Colin Firth, <N>who won an Academy Award for his role in *The King’s Speech*, the US Open winner Rory McIlroy, and Herman Cain, <N>a former candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. <NW>The BBC also produced an international version of the lists, <NRWAp>which included Pippa Middleton <N>because of the attention she received at her sister’s wedding to Prince William.

T42 (Woolcock, Nicola, p. 13)

Headline

<NI-i>Worried parents <N>point students towards degree that enriches more than the mind

Lead

<NI-i>Parents worried about high university fees<N> are overseeing their children’s degree choice to help them to avoid becoming unemployed graduates with crippling debt.

S1/ Contextualization A1 (lower number of applications)

<N>Many universities will charge students 9, 000 a year from next autumn – a threefold increase on the present tuition fees. <NRW//N>Figures released last month showed <IW//N>that<e1NRWA/NRWA>degree applications from British candidates for next year had fallen by 15 per cent.

S2/Contextualization B1 (also students are more careful in choice)

<N>However, with the deadline two weeks away, some universities are experiencing <NRWA>a surge of last-minute, carefully honed applications from cautious sixth-formers <NRTAp-i>who have taken time to consider their options. <N>Last year candidates adopted more of a scatter-gun tactic, <e1NI-i>with many desperate to get on to any course <N>before the fees increased.

S3/Elaboration A1 (worried parents oversee the choice towards lucrative fields)

<NI-i>Parents concerned about the higher costs<N>appear to be hovering over their children at each stage of the application process, and steering them toward a career-oriented degrees such as accountancy and law.

<NRS>Paul Layzell, principal of Royal Holloway, part of the University of London, said: <DS> “<e1NRT>We’re recognising<e1IT-i> that parents have a strong vested interest. <e1NI-i>They are wanting to make sure their children are getting value for money and making the right choices, and <e1NRT>will have some sense <e1IT-h>that there’s life after a degree. <e1NRT>I think <e1IT>there’s been a lot more shopping around. Record numbers attended our open days this year.

S4/Elaboration A2

<NRS>Professor Layzell said<IS> that <e1NI-i>parents were particularly anxious about non-vocational courses. <FDS>“It’s about who is doing the teaching, what are they taught, <e1INV>those are the discussions we’re having. <e1NRS>None of them is saying, <e1DS-h> ‘Why are you charging £9,000 rather than £8,500?’”

S5/Contextualization B2

<NRS>Ian Blenkharn, head of admissions at Exeter, said: <DS>“Students are becoming more particular. Whereas in previous years they made sure they applied to a range of universities, now they’re focusing their ambitions. <e1NI-i>They are more concerned about getting value for money.”

S6/Contextualization A2

<N>Ucas, which handles <NRWA>applications, <N>will release its latest figures next week. <NRWA>Some 158,387 applications <N>had been received by November 21, which is 23,427 or 12.9 per cent fewer than the same point a year ago.

<N>British candidates made up 133,357 of <NRWA>these applications, <N>down 15.1 per cent on last year.

T43 (Asthana, Anushka, p. 13)

Headline

<N>NHS struggles as over-80s swamp A&E

Lead

<N>The NHS is being stretched to breaking point by a surge in emergency admissions among the over-80s to more than 1.2 million last year. <NRS>Experts say<IS-q> that **“inadequate and patchy provision”** of out-of-hours GP services are partly to blame for the 37 per cent increase in two years.

S1/Elaboration A1 (number of elderly treated at A&E has risen)

<NRS>Chris Skidmore, the Conservative MP who obtained the data from the Department of Health, said <IS>that urgent action was needed. <DS>**“In only two years attendances have rocketed, and are likely to continue to rise,”** <NRS> he said. <NRS>He added <IS>that the answer lay in improving support for the elderly at home, which could be cheaper and prevent patients from reaching crisis point.

##CONCURRING SEQUENCE (S2-4)

S2/Elaboration B1 (inadequate out-of-hours service to blame for the rise)

<NRS>Ruthe Isden, from the charity Age UK, said: <DS>**“<eINRT>There is a general sense <eIIT-i>that there is a problem with inadequate and patchy out-of-hours provision. People can find themselves unable to access the help they need from GPs or community services at night or the weekend, as a result they may turn to A&E.”**

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S3/Contextualization A1 (a report pointing to a possible example of patchy provision)

<NRW>A report by the Healthcare Commission in 2008 found <IW>that three out of ten out-of-hours’ services failed to meet <eINRWA//N>national requirements for answering <eINV-h>telephone calls.

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S4/ Elaboration B2

<NRSAp>Paul Burstow, the Health Minister, blamed the previous Government’s change to GPs’ contracts in 2004 for the rise in elderly admissions to A&E. <DS>**“<eINRT>Labour’s decision <eIIT-i>to stop GPs being responsible for out-of-hours’ care meant that hospitals saw huge increases in the number of vulnerable patients having to go to hospital,”** <NRS>he said.

S5/Contextualization B1 (other problems with hospitals being flooded with patients)

<N>Meanwhile, <NRS>the head of NHS Confederation will say today <IS-h>that one quarter of patients in hospital beds could be looked after by NHS staff at home. <NRS>Mike Farrar will say <IS-h//IS-qh>that it is time <e1NRS//N>to convince people <eIIS-qh//N>to let go of the **“out-dated hospital-or-bust model of care”**.

<FDS>**“Hospitals play a vital role, but we do rely on them for some services that could be provided elsewhere.**

#<FDS>**“We should be concentrating on reducing hospital stays where this is right for patients, shifting resources into community services, raising standards of general practice and promoting early intervention and self-care.”**

T44 (Pitel, Laura, p. 14)

Headline

<N>Mother finds babysitter daughter stabbed to death

Lead

<N>A teenage girl was stabbed to death while babysitting her three-year-old nephew and four-year-old niece on Boxing Day. Her body was found by her mother.

S1/Elaboration A1 (babysitter stabbed to death)

<N>Chatherine Wynter, 19, went to stay at her sister’s home in the Hertfordshire town of Borehamwood on Monday evening to care for the two children. Her body was discovered when her mother called at the house at 8am the following day.

S2/Contextualization A1 (police interview the children)

<N>The children were still at home and were unharmed. <NV>Police are interviewing them <N>and <NI-i>do not yet know how much they saw or heard of the attack on their aunt, <N>who lived with her mother and regularly babysat for her sister.

S3/Contextualization B1 (men arrested on suspicion of murder) (N-C: FD)

<N>An 18-year-old man from Borehamwood was arrested on <NRTAp-i>suspicion of murder <N>and remained in custody last night. A 26-year-old man from Islington, North London, who had

also also been arrested, was released last night with no further action to be taken (sic). <NRS>Police said <IS><eINI-i>that the men were known to the victim and her sister, but were not direct relatives.

S4/Contextualization C1 (details of the girl)

<NRS>The family of Ms Wynter, who was due to graduate from an art course at West Herts College in Watford next summer, said <IS-q>that she was a “**quiet girl <eINI-i>who enjoyed life**”, <NRS>adding: <DS> “**<eINI-i//N>She was a loving auntie to her niece and nephew.**”

S5/Elaboration A2

<NRT>Officers believe <IT-i>that the teenager, <N?>a talented artist who was also <NRTAp-i//N>known as *Katie Briscoe*, was attacked between 7pm on Boxing Day and 8am on Tuesday. <N> A post-mortem examination concluded that she died of multiple stab wounds.

S6/Elaboration A3

<N>Police are investigating whether there were any signs of a break-in at the house, but <NRS>said <IS>that she and the children were the only people staying there on the night.

S7/Contextualization D1 (Appeal, police turn to public for help)

<NRS>Detective Superintendent Mick Hanlon appealed for witnesses <IS>to come forward. <DS> “**We have a team of detectives currently working on the case who are looking at a number of lines of inquiry to establish exactly what happened, however I would like to appeal to the communities of Borehamwood to help us,**” <NRS>he said.

S8/Contextualization E1 (peoples’ reactions to the event)

<NRW>Simone Goodfellow, a friend of the victim, wrote on Twitter: <DW> “**RIP my sweetest friend Katy Briscoe. <eINI>I knew you since primary school. <eINI>I still can’t understand it.**”

S9/Contextualization E2

<NRW>Rebecca Ward wrote: <DW> “**Rest in Peace Katy :(one of the loveliest people <eINI>I have ever had the honour of knowing.**”

S10/Contextualization C2/Wrap-up

<NRS>Doreen Fostery 76, <NRSAp>who described herself as Ms Wynter’s adopted grandmother, said: <DS> “**She was a lovely girl. She had a bubbly personality and <eINI-i> was never in a bad mood.**”

T45 (Blanford, Nicholas, p. 31)

Headline

<FIS//IS>Observers kept away from the worst of violence, <NRS>say activists

Lead

<NRTAp-i>The role and effectiveness of Arab League observers in Syria was cast into doubt yesterday<N> amid <NRS>reports <IS>that members of the mission have not had unfettered access to cities in rebellion.

S1/Elaboration A1 (observers are denied unrestricted access/kept away from violence)

<NRSAp>France accused the Assad regime of preventing the observers from gaining a true picture of the violence, <N>while <NRS>a human rights organisation alleged<IS> that the Government was hiding detainees from them.

#S2/ Contextualization A1 (comments by the head of delegation)

<NRS>Comments by General Mohammed Ahmad Mustafa Dabi, the head of the delegation, <IS-q> that <eINRTAp//eINRTAp-i>the initial assessment of the situation in the restive city of Homs was <eINI//N>“**reassuring**” <NI-i>added to the sense of unease. <N>The mission is meant to monitor Syria’s compliance with <NRW>an agreement <IW>to end nine months of violence directed at pro-democracy demonstrators.

S3/Elaboration A2

<NRS//N>Residents of Bab Amr in Homs, <NI-A>where about 34 people were reportedly killed on Monday by tank and mortar shelling, initially refused <IS//N>to allow the observers into the community yesterday <N>after learning that the team was accompanied by a Syrian army officer. <NRS>Only after the officer agreed<IS> to stay away <N>was the delegation allowed in.

<NRS>The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, a campaign group, said<IS><eINRS> the residents asked the observers<eIIS-q> to “**come and see the wounded people and the parents of the martyrs, and not members of the Baath Party,**” <N?>which rules Syria. <NRS>The group

said<IS><e1NRT> it feared <e1IT-q> **“that the observer team is not really seeing the violation of human rights in Syria”**.

S4/ Contextualization A2

<NI-i>Their concerns were heightened<N> by<NRS> comments from General Dabi, a former Sudanese head of military intelligence and leader of the monitoring mission, who said<IS-q> that the situation in Homs seemed <e1NI//N>**“reassuring so far”**. <N>He was among the observers who briefly visited Homs on Tuesday. <DS>**“Some places looked a bit of a mess but <e1NI//N>there was nothing frightening,”** <NRS>he told reporters by telephone from Damascus.

S5/ Elaboration B1 (observers’ role and effectiveness doubted)

<NRS>Syrian opposition activists said<IS> that their members had seen army and security forces withdrawing personnel and tanks into military compounds in Homs before the arrival of the monitors, <NRS>adding<IS> that the move fell short of <e1NRWA>*the Arab League’s proposal, <e1NRWAp>which calls for the withdrawal of all troops from cities and towns.*

S6/Elaboration B2

<NRS>Bernard Valero, a spokesman at the French Foreign Ministry, said <IS-q>the Arab observers’ visit to Homs **“did not prevent the continuing of the bloody crackdown in this city, where large demonstrations were violently repressed, leaving about ten dead”**.

<NRS>Mr Valero added: <DS> **“<e1NI-hi>The international community will be reassured when the violence stops, when the army returns to barracks, when the political prisoners are freed and when foreign journalists will receive visas to go to Syria”**.

S7/Contextualization B1 (fulfilment of the AL agreement)

<NRWAp>The Arab League agreement, which Syria accepted in November, calls for the release of all political detainees and for<e1NV-h> *negotiations between the Syrian authorities and the opposition.* <NRS>The Syrian opposition so far has refused <IS><e1NV-h>*to hold talks with the regime.* <N>But <NRS>Damascus announced yesterday<IS-q> that it had released 755 prisoners **“who did not have blood on their hands”**.

S8/Elaboration A3

<NRS>Human Rights Watch, based in New York, said yesterday <IS>that the regime was hiding hundreds of detainees from the Arab observers. <DS>**“<e1NRSAp-h>The Arab League should insist on full access to all Syria sites used for detention, consistent with <e1NRWA>its agreement with the Syrian Government,”** <NRS>the group said <NRSa>in a statement.

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