

**Time to read!**<sup>(2)</sup>

Decide from which section of *The New York Times* these headlines belong to.

○ Europe in Winter With a Package

○ ONLY SKILLED PROS MAKE OUR TEAM

○ 1 Million Italians in Piazza to Protest Government Budget

○ Penn State, 21 Down, Saves Its Season in Last 0:57

○ Rebel Bosnia Muslims

○ In Houston, The Symphony Reclaims Its Past

○ More Than One Way to See Art

200

DESIGN VIEW by Joseph Giovanni

# The New York Times

## TODAY'S SECTIONS

**Arts and Leisure/Section 2**

Sam Shepard, called the most original theatrical voice of his generation, re-works favorite themes in a new play.

**Automobiles/Section 11\*\***

**Book Review/Section 7**

Brent Staples reviews "The Last Shot," by Darcy Frey, about children who hope to escape poverty through basketball.

**Business/Section 3**

The lost years of a Nobel laureate: John Nash made his mark at 21, by 30 was a near legend. Then schizophrenia set in.

**The City/Section 13§**

**Editorials and Op-Ed/Section 4**

**Magazine/Section 6**

The brown tree snake of Guam bites babies, climbs power lines — and travels abroad. It is only one of the alien species that threaten to homogenize nature.

**Real Estate/Section 9\***

The new Chelsea's many faces.

**Regional Weeklies/Section 13¶**

**Sports/Sunday/Section 8**

**Television/Section 12\***

**Travel/Section 5**

A \$500 weekend for two: Miami Beach, Philadelphia or Seattle.

**The Week in Review/Section 4**

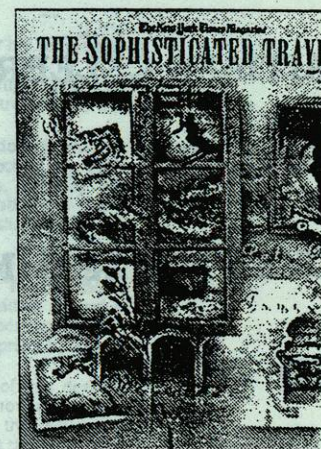
The Republicans have a new secret weapon: better candidates.

**Employment Advertising/Section 10\***

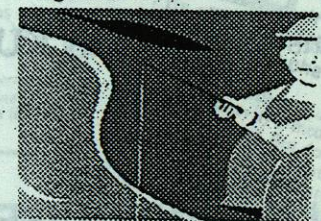
\* In New York City and the metropolitan region. († Elsewhere, auto pages are in section 3.)

§ In most parts of New York City.

¶ In Long Island, Westchester, Connecticut and central and northern New Jersey.



**Special Today:**  
**The Sophisticated Traveler/**  
**Magazine Part 2**



**Special Today:**  
**Children's Books/**  
**Book Review, Section 7**  
A 36-page special section.



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This appears in the  
International and National News/Section 1



Task 1

Read the following headlines and decide if the bias is for or against.

	HEADLINE	For	Against
1	Cedras goes but problems stay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	JUBILANT HAITIANS CELEBRATE THE END OF CEDRAS' ERA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	IRAQI ADVENTURISM MUST BE STOPPED AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	POLICING GULF FUTILE POLICY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	"Brothers in arms" ARRIVE IN KUWAIT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	ONE GAP IN U.S. INTELLIGENCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Task 2

Read the following articles and circle which headline from Task 1 belongs to each of them. Write the headline.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6

**OPPOSING VIEW** This time, make Persian Gulf rivals fight their battles without U.S. troops as bodyguards.

Ted Galen Carpenter  
Iraq's latest troop movements raise fears of a second Persian Gulf war less than four years after the USA's overwhelming military triumph. That possibility — and one hopes it is just a false alarm — underscores the futility of Washington's policy of policing the Persian Gulf.  
The problem with attempting to stabilize a politically turbulent region is that when a problem has been "fixed," it isn't stay fixed.  
The latest incident also demonstrates to those who assumed that Operation Desert Storm would chill the blood of aggressors around the world were naive.  
Not only has that victory failed to deter Serbs, Armenians, Abkhazians and others who have since resorted to force for territorial gain, it may not even have deterred Saddam Hussein.  
How many times is the USA prepared to wage war and waste the lives of its military personnel to protect Kuwait and the other gulf autocracies of the Persian Gulf? Or if this crisis does not flare into conflict, sooner or later Iraq — or, more likely,

Iran — will make another bid for pre-eminence in the region.  
Is the USA really willing to police the gulf forever, despite the tremendous cost and risk?

The conventional wisdom is that the USA must do so to protect its oil supply. But respected economists, including Milton Friedman, James Tobin and David Henderson, have demolished that rationale.

Henderson, for example, has calculated that an Iraqi conquest of Kuwait and its neighbors would give Saddam control of only 23% of world oil production — with the ability to drive up oil prices by a maximum of 50%.

The cost to the USA of that development would be \$30 billion a year. But Washington spends more than \$40 billion each year just maintaining the forces needed to guard the security of the gulf and intervene in a crisis. Given that expense, the "cheap" oil of the Persian Gulf is an illusory bargain.

Washington accomplished little of lasting value with Desert Storm. This time the USA should let the odious regimes of the gulf region fight their own battles. Do not use American troops as their bodyguard.

*Ted Galen Carpenter is director of foreign policy studies at the Cato Institute in Washington, D.C., and author of A Search for Enemies.*



**OUR VIEW** The principles that drew the U.S. and its allies into the gulf three years ago have not changed.

Maybe Saddam Hussein's deployment of 60,000 heavily armed troops to Kuwait's border is a bluff. But don't bet on it.  
Even after a devastating defeat in the Persian Gulf war, Saddam remains an unrepentant outlaw — resisting reasonable diplomacy and international codes of conduct.  
His latest actions make President Clinton's dispatch Sunday of a "formidable military force" of warplanes, high-tech missiles and ground troops to the Persian Gulf not just smart but essential.  
Saddam is a dangerous bully caught in a trap with no trapdoor.  
He's shown no sign of giving up his dreams of conquest. Yet the United Nations has thwarted him at every turn, insisting that he live up to gulf war peace terms before dropping economic sanctions.  
His hopes that the U.N. would tire and look the other way have been dashed. So it's not entirely surprising that with a U.N. vote on the sanctions due today, he'd try intimidation.  
The world cannot for a moment give Saddam any reason to believe that it will squander the gains of the brief but bloody Persian Gulf conflict and increase the risk of a new conflict.  
Four years ago, an international coalition, appalled by Iraq's aggression, agreed

that no nation should be allowed to swallow whole a neighboring country.  
The case against Iraq was strengthened by its potential to wreak havoc with the world's oil market through its control of Kuwait's vast wealth and its threats to take over the oil fields of Saudi Arabia.  
More than 400,000 U.S. troops had to put their lives on the line because of Saddam's aggression. And there's no better time to recall the payoffs of their success.  
Iraq was forced to surrender its illegal seizure of Kuwait.  
Saddam's fast-evolving nuclear, chemical and biological weapons programs were stopped in their tracks and put under international surveillance.  
The unprecedented alliance of Arab nations with Israel against Iraq led to historic Middle East peace agreements.  
The threat of oil blackmail was removed.  
All this greatly reduced the risk of a later war with a richer, stronger, nuclear-armed Iraq when an emboldened Saddam inevitably attacked his next victim.  
Not all is perfect. Kuwait's still not a democracy because of its wealthy ruling family's failure to follow through with reform. And Saddam remains a menace.  
But the principles that drew the United States into the first Persian Gulf war have not changed.  
Clinton could take no chances in answering Saddam's latest challenge. He had to respond with a sense of urgency and with the threat of indisputable force.

1

2



**Task 3**

Read the following opinions and decide if they are for or against the presence of the U. S. in Kuwait.

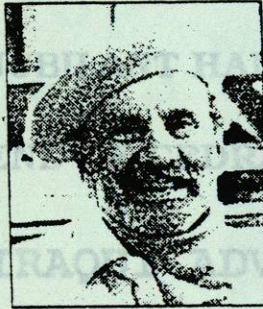
**Voices: Should the United States defend Kuwait?**

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has sent troops toward the Kuwait border and shock waves through the U.S. military, which already has responded. Assuming hostile intent, the Pentagon began organizing "a formidable military force" of troops, aircraft and missiles in the Persian Gulf. USA TODAY asked readers what the U.S. role in Kuwait should be.



**Colette Motl, 26**  
Media designer  
Cincinnati, Ohio

My perspective is that if we can help, we should help. But we don't need to be the world's police, either.



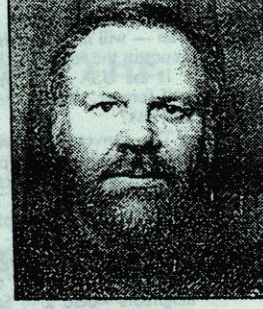
**Tad Dobbs, 74**  
Retired  
Dallas, Texas

We probably should because there are oil interests in the country. However, we missed the boat by not eliminating Saddam Hussein initially. My only fear now is the casualties that will occur if there's another war between Hussein and our country.



**Carolyn Perkins, 39**  
Financial planning dir.  
Stamford, Conn.

We really do have to figure out a number of alternatives to going into another situation and going to war with our troops. I favor a United Nations setup where we get together to find a solution instead of the United States leading the charge.



**Paul Covell, 47**  
Autoworker  
Lockport, N.Y.

I think those oil emirates have bled us enough. They've got their own money and can hire their own private army.



**Taka Domingo, 57**  
Electric contractor  
Honokaa, Hawaii

We've done it in the past. With the attitude and arrogance that Iraq has displayed, we should definitely go in there and get it over with. Oppression of this nature is uncalled for.

<b>For</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Against</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- What do you think about:**
- the presence of a powerful nation in another country?
- the presence of Iraq in Kuwait?
- the presence of USA in Kuwait?

Discuss with your partner

**Skill: Author's purpose**

**Task 1**

Here are two articles about Iraq and U. S. that appeared in the USA TODAY newspaper in the Today's Debate Section.

Read the article carefully and underline the words or expressions that, according to you or your personal point of view, bias the opinions of the readers.

	1	2
Which article favors the presence of the U. S. military force in the Persian Gulf.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Which article is against the participation of U. S. in the Persian Gulf.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Which article (1 or 2) appeals to...		
a — people who want to defend justice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b — people who admire war	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c — people who think U. S. should defend Kuwait	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d — people who think U. S. must not be world's police	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e — people who think U. S. government must stop spending so much money in foreign military affairs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>







Time to read! (2)

Spartan freed

diamonds blacks forbid

whites Coloureds

imprisoned police

racial wins

These words belong to a text.

— In which of these articles these words could appear?

- Los Angeles' riot
- Segregation and history
- Diamonds are forever
- Some facts in South Africa
- Political economic and social facts in a discriminating country
- Mandela: Peace Nobel Prize winner

Now read the following text and check your answers

- Did you know all these facts?
- Discuss the text with a partner

Hot Dates in South African History

Long before whites arrived, South Africa was composed of numerous tribes, including Bantu-speaking farmers and San and Khoikoi hunters.

1652	1795-1814	1838	1867-1899	1899-1902	1910	1911	1912	1913	1923	1948
The Cape of Good Hope becomes a pit stop for Dutch spice traders on their way to Indonesia.	British seize control of the Cape. Dutch rule ends—but ill will between Briton and Boer (Afrikaner or Dutch descendants) continues.	Afrikaners make a "Great Trek" toward Natal and fight the Battle of Blood River. Less than 500 settlers defeat thousands of Zulus, and thus believe God is on their side.	Amazing mineral discoveries—diamonds! gold!—make whites doubly eager to get blacks off the land, then under it (into the new mines, as dirt-cheap labor).	South African War. Boers fight for the right to run their own, un-British republics. They lose.	Union of South Africa, composed of Transvaal, Cape, Natal and Orange Free State provinces, is formed.	Mines institute "job reservation," legal insurance that top jobs go only to the whites; this practice will spread throughout the economy.	The South African National Council, formed to fight racial injustice, becomes known as the African National Congress.	Natives' Land Act reserves 7.5% of the land to blacks, who make up more than 75% of the population. (A later law will cede them a total of 13%.)	Natives Urban Areas Act provides for "townships" outside white cities. Blacks can be forced to live in these places or deported to rural areas.	The Afrikaner-dominated National Party comes to power. Apartheid, already a fact of life, becomes the main point of public policy.
1950	1956	1960	1964	1975	1976	1983	1990	1992	April 1994	
Banner year for apartheid legislation: New laws forbid blacks and whites to, among other things, live near or have sex with one another.	Coloureds (mixed-race South Africans) lose the right to vote.	In the "Sharpeville massacre," police shoot into a crowd of Pan Africanist Congress protesters.	ANC underground leader Nelson Mandela is imprisoned as enemy of the state.	Inkatha is founded as a nonpolitical Zulu organization. Later, as the very political Inkatha Freedom Party, it gives the ANC many headaches.	Police fire on black students protesting the teaching of Afrikaans (the Boer language) in their schools, killing hundreds in Soweto alone.	Whites vote for a three-winged Parliament, with houses for Indians and Coloureds, but not for blacks.	Prime Minister F. W. de Klerk shocks the world by announcing that outlawed political groups are legal again; Mandela is freed. . . .	Over two thirds of white voters support reforms. The ANC and the NP lead the writing of a new constitution, effective for five years after the election.	First free election held. Mandela wins.	Information from The A-Z of South African Politics: The Essential Handbook, Viking Penguin, 1994.

