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A.1 Boer War text in the context of the newspaper page



A.2 Boer War text: *Sydney Morning Herald*, p. 7, 3/6/1902

DECLARATION OF PEACE.

TREATY SIGNED AT PRETORIA.

JUBILATION IN LONDON.

THE NEWS IN SYDNEY.

GENERAL REJOICINGS.

EXPRESSIONS OF GRATIFICATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, June 1.

The terms of peace have been signed at Pretoria.

June 2.

After signifying their acceptance of the British terms all the Boer delegates arrived at Pretoria on Saturday and signed at half-past 10 o'clock at night the document containing the terms of surrender.

Lord Kitchener, in his despatch to the Imperial Government, added that Lord Milner and himself had also signed the document.

THE VEREENIGING CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 2.

The conference of Boer delegates representing the commandoes in the field was unanimous in the decision it came to on Saturday.

The principal Boer leaders accompanied the delegates to Pretoria.

The "Express" states that the knot of irreconcilables were told at the conference at Vereeniging that they would have to fight alone if they persisted in their attitude, and it was only then that they yielded.

KING EDWARD'S MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE.

AN APPEAL FOR RECONCILIATION.

THE CO-OPERATION OF SOUTH AFRICANS.

LONDON, June 2.

King Edward VII, in a message to the people, says:- "The King has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities with infinite satisfaction, and trusts that peace may speedily be followed by the restoration of prosperity in his new dominions, and that the feelings necessarily engendered by the war will give place to the earnest co-operation of his Majesty's South African subjects in promoting the welfare of their common country."

STATEMENT BY THE "LONDON TIMES."

"NO COMPROMISE, NO TREATY."

LONDON, June 2.

The "Times," in an article dealing with the declaration of peace, says that the in-corporation of the late republics is complete, and that there is no compromise and no treaty, but a mere document containing the terms of surrender, which the "Times" declares are essentially the same as those offered by the British Government in March, 1901.

The same journal adds: "There is much cause for thankfulness and pride for the attitude of the nation at home and in all the great self-governing colonies. To the late Queen, perhaps, above all others we owe the calm dignity and temper with which the people's Empire passed

through the greatest ordeal it has undergone since the downfall of Napoleon. Her son inherited her spirit and maintained the same ideals."

THE GENERAL REJOICINGS.

LONDON, June 1.

Immense crowds held jubilations in the city until a late hour to-night. Processions were formed, patriotic airs sung, and flags and rosettes displayed.

June 2.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh reports that the people of Pretoria paraded the streets after midnight singing "God Save the King," cheering, and in other ways expressing delight.

The congregations in the churches in Durban on Sunday sang the National Anthem. There was great joy in the streets. To-day will be observed as a general holiday.

There is general joy in Canada and in the English provinces.

Satisfaction is manifested in the United States and on the Continent.

The city and West End are illuminated.

"Now Thank we all our God" was sung at the close of the service at St Paul's and the Chapel Royal.

There were thanksgivings in most of the churches yesterday.

THE LORD MAYOR'S ANNOUNCEMENT IN LONDON.

DEMONSTRATION AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

LONDON, June 2.

The Lord Mayor of London (Sir J. C. Dimsdale) announced, amidst deafening cheers, at the Mansion House that peace had been proclaimed. He remarked that while the nation was thankful and was prepared for the news it was determined, if necessary, to make greater sacrifices to support the soldiers who were sustaining the honour and integrity of the Empire. In the course of his remarks the Lord Mayor emphasised the support given by the colonies to the motherland, and prayed for long and happy peace. He asked for three cheers for the King.

This appeal was responded to with mighty cheers. Then others were given for the Queen, for the soldiers, and for those who had fallen.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR OF NATAL.

THE DEMANDS OF THE DELEGATES.

LONDON, June 1.

Sir Henry McCullum, the Governor of Natal, speaking at Greytown on Friday, said that the Boer delegates wanted sixfold more than the British Government would grant them.

June 2.

Sir Henry McCullum later in his speech eulogised General Louis Botha who, he stated, was a prospective Natal colonist, and he strongly appealed to the British and Boer races for their fraternal co-operation in the upbuilding of the country.

VIEWS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

LONDON, June 2.

The "Standard," in commenting upon the conclusion of peace, says that as long as the drama unfolded itself the feelings of the spectators underwent change, and that the closing act will add to Great Britain's prestige and weight in the councils of the world.

England's gratitude for the successful termination of the war is, the same journal adds, associated with ungrudging admiration for the most valiant adversaries, the mother land and

colonies have encountered, and the Boers have no cause for humiliation. Though defeated they are not disgraced.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that peace with honour may, if the statesmen are wise in the use of their opportunities, be also peace with goodwill.

VIEWS ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, June 2.

The "Tageblatt," of Berlin, states that England will build a golden bridge for a brave but vanquished enemy.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

STATUS OF THE BOERS IN EUROPE.

MR. KRUGER'S OPINION.

LONDON, June 2.

The "Daily Mail" states that Great Britain early in the week rejected a proposal to submit the terms of surrender for ratification by Mr. Kruger and the other Boer delegates in Holland.

The "Express" states that Mr Kruger, upon learning that peace had been proclaimed, exclaimed, "My God, it is impossible."

IRISH NATIONALIST VIEW.

SPEECH BY MR. JOHN REDMOND.

LONDON, June 2.

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., speaking at a meeting held under the auspices of the United Irish League at Kensington, on Saturday, said that the pacification of South Africa would not be witnessed in this or the coming generation, and that the Dutch would regain their independence and power. He declared that England was willing to pay any sacrifice so as to conciliate the colonies, but the goodwill of Ireland exceeded the value of that of 32 colonies.

TRANSVAAL BONDS.

THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

LONDON, June 2.

A proclamation was issued at Pretoria on Saturday providing that notwithstanding Mr. Kruger's proclamation suspending interest on Transvaal bonds during the war, interest will accrue from yesterday.

TIME FOR DECISION.

LONDON, June 1.

It is reported from Washington that it was believed the Boers were given till Sunday to decide whether they would accept the terms offered by the British.

CONDITION OF BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, June 1.

The British troops and their horses are in magnificent form, after the rest which they have had.

COLONEL DE LISLE.

LONDON, June 1.

Colonel De Lisle, who was for a long period in command of New South Wales troops, has been invalided to England.

A.3 Clauses in Boer War Text

Clause ID	Clause
000013_1_1	DECLARATION OF PEACE
000013_2_1	TREATY SIGNED AT PRETORIA
000013_3_1	JUBILATION IN LONDON
000013_4_1	THE NEWS IN SYDNEY
000013_5_1	GENERAL REJOICINGS
000013_6_1	EXPRESSIONS OF GRATIFICATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES
000013_7_1	HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN
000013_8_1	THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT
000013_9_1	LONDON, June 1
000013_10_1	The terms of peace have been signed at Pretoria
000013_11_1	June 2
000013_12_1	After signifying their acceptance of the British terms
000013_12_2	all the Boer delegates arrived at Pretoria on Saturday
000013_12_3	and ^THEY signed at half-past 10 o'clock at night the document [[containing the terms of surrender]]
000013_13_1	Lord Kitchener, in his despatch to the Imperial Government, added
000013_13_2	that Lord Milner and himself had also signed the document
000013_14_1	THE VEREENIGING CONFERENCE
000013_15_1	LONDON, June 2
000013_16_1	The conference of Boer delegates [[representing the commandoes [in the field]]] was unanimous in the decision [[it came to on Saturday]]
000013_17_1	The principal Boer leaders accompanied the delegates to Pretoria
000013_18_1	The "Express" states
000013_18_2	that the knot of irreconcilables were told at the conference [at Vereeniging]
000013_18_3	that they would have to fight alone
000013_18_4	if they persisted in their attitude,
000013_18_5	and it was only then [[that they yielded]]
000013_19_1	KING EDWARD'S MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE
000013_20_1	AN APPEAL FOR RECONCILIATION
000013_21_1	THE CO-OPERATION OF SOUTH AFRICANS
000013_22_1	LONDON, June 2
000013_23_1	King Edward VII, in a message to the people, says:-
000013_23_2	"The King has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities with infinite satisfaction,
000013_23_3	and ^HE trusts
000013_23_4	that peace may <speedily> be followed by the restoration [of prosperity] [in his new dominions],
000013_23_5	and that the feelings [[necessarily engendered by the war]] will give place to the earnest co-operation [of his Majesty's South African subjects] [in promoting the welfare [of their common country]].
000013_24_1	STATEMENT BY THE "LONDON TIMES."
000013_25_1	"NO COMPROMISE, NO TREATY."
000013_26_1	LONDON, June 2
000013_27_1	The "Times," in an article [[dealing with the declaration of peace]], says
000013_27_2	that the incorporation of the late republics is complete,

000013_27_3	and that there is no compromise and no treaty,
000013_27_4	but ^THERE IS a mere document [[containing the terms of surrender, which the "Times" declares are essentially the same as those [[offered by the British Government in March, 1901]]]]
000013_28_1	The same journal adds:
000013_28_2	"There is much cause [for thankfulness and pride] for the attitude [of the nation at home and in all the great self-governing colonies]
000013_29_1	To the late Queen, perhaps, above all others we owe the calm dignity and temper [[with which the people's Empire passed through the greatest ordeal [[it has undergone]] [since the downfall [of Napoleon]]]]
000013_30_1	Her son inherited her spirit
000013_30_2	and ^HE maintained the same ideals."
000013_31_1	THE GENERAL REJOICINGS
000013_32_1	LONDON, June 1
000013_33_1	Immense crowds held jubilations in the city until a late hour to-night
000013_34_1	Processions were formed,
000013_34_2	patriotic airs ^WERE sung,
000013_34_3	and flags and rosettes ^WERE displayed
000013_35_1	June 2
000013_36_1	Mr. Bennet Burleigh reports
000013_36_2	that the people of Pretoria paraded the streets after midnight
000013_36_3	singing "God Save the King,"
000013_36_4	cheering,
000013_36_5	and in other ways expressing delight
000013_37_1	The congregations [in the churches [in Durban]] on Sunday sang the National Anthem
000013_38_1	There was great joy in the streets
000013_39_1	To-day will be observed as a general holiday
000013_40_1	There is general joy in Canada and in the English provinces
000013_41_1	Satisfaction is manifested in the United States and on the Continent
000013_42_1	The city and West End are illuminated
000013_43_1	"Now Thank we all our God" was sung at the close of the service at St Paul's and the Chapel Royal
000013_44_1	There were thanksgivings in most of the churches yesterday
000013_45_1	THE LORD MAYOR'S ANNOUNCEMENT IN LONDON
000013_46_1	DEMONSTRATION AT THE MANSION HOUSE
000013_47_1	LONDON, June 2
000013_48_1	The Lord Mayor of London (Sir J. C. Dimsdale) announced, amidst deafening cheers, at the Mansion House
000013_48_2	that peace had been proclaimed
000013_49_1	He remarked
000013_49_2	that <<> it was determined, <if necessary>, to make greater sacrifices
000013_49_3	<< while the nation was thankful
000013_49_4	and ^WHILE IT was prepared [for the news]>>
000013_49_5	to support the soldiers [[who were sustaining the honour and integrity of the Empire]]
000013_50_1	In the course of his remarks the Lord Mayor emphasised the support [[given by the colonies to the motherland]],
000013_50_2	and ^HE prayed for long and happy peace

000013_51_1	He asked for three cheers for the King
000013_52_1	This appeal was responded to with mighty cheers
000013_53_1	Then others were given for the Queen, for the soldiers, and for those [[who had fallen]]
000013_54_1	SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR OF NATAL
000013_55_1	THE DEMANDS OF THE DELEGATES
000013_56_1	LONDON, June 1
000013_57_1	Sir Henry McCullum, the Governor of Natal, <<>> said
000013_57_2	<<speaking at Greytown on Friday>>,
000013_57_3	that the Boer delegates wanted sixfold more [than [[the British Government would grant them]]
000013_58_1	June 2
000013_59_1	Sir Henry McCullum later in his speech eulogised General Louis Botha
000013_59_2	who, <<>> was a prospective Natal colonist,
000013_59_3	<<he stated>>,
000013_59_4	and he strongly appealed to the British and Boer races for their fraternal co-operation [in the upbuilding [of the country]]
000013_60_1	VIEWS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS
000013_61_1	LONDON, June 2
000013_62_1	The "Standard," <<>> says
000013_62_2	<<in commenting upon the conclusion of peace, >>
000013_62_3	that <<>> the feelings of the spectators underwent change,
000013_62_4	<<as long as the drama unfolded itself >>
000013_62_5	and that the closing act will add to Great Britain's prestige and weight in the councils of the world
000013_63_1	England's gratitude [for the successful termination [of the war]] is, <<>> associated with ungrudging admiration [for the most valiant adversaries [[the mother land and colonies have encountered]],
000013_63_2	<<the same journal adds,>>
000013_63_3	and the Boers have no cause for humiliation
000013_64_1	Though ^THEY ARE defeated
000013_64_2	they are not disgraced
000013_65_1	The "Daily Chronicle" says
000013_65_2	that peace with honour may, <<>> be also peace with goodwill.
000013_65_3	<<if the statesmen are wise in the use of their opportunities>>
000013_66_1	VIEWS ON THE CONTINENT
000013_67_1	LONDON, June 2
000013_68_1	The "Tageblatt," of Berlin, states
000013_68_2	that England will build a golden bridge for a brave but vanquished enemy
000013_69_1	THE NEGOTIATIONS
000013_70_1	STATUS OF THE BOERS IN EUROPE
000013_71_1	MR. KRUGER'S OPINION
000013_72_1	LONDON, June 2
000013_73_1	The "Daily Mail" states
000013_73_2	that Great Britain early in the week rejected a proposal [[to submit the terms of surrender for ratification by Mr. Kruger and the other Boer delegates in Holland]]
000013_74_1	The "Express" states
000013_74_2	that Mr Kruger, <<>> exclaimed,

000013_74_3	"My God, it is impossible."
000013_74_4	<<upon learning
000013_74_5	that peace had been proclaimed,>
000013_75_1	IRISH NATIONALIST VIEW
000013_76_1	SPEECH BY MR. JOHN REDMOND
000013_77_1	LONDON, June 2
000013_78_1	Mr. John Redmond, M.P., <<>> , said
000013_78_2	<<speaking at a meeting [[held under the auspices of the United Irish League]] at Kensington, on Saturday>>
000013_78_3	that the pacification of South Africa would not be witnessed in this or the coming generation,
000013_78_4	and that the Dutch would regain their independence and power
000013_79_1	He declared
000013_79_2	that England was willing to pay any sacrifice
000013_79_3	so as to conciliate the colonies,
000013_79_4	but the goodwill of Ireland exceeded the value of that of 32 colonies
000013_80_1	TRANSVAAL BONDS
000013_81_1	THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST
000013_82_1	LONDON, June 2
000013_83_1	A proclamation was issued at Pretoria on Saturday
000013_83_2	providing
000013_83_3	that notwithstanding Mr. Kruger's proclamation [[suspending interest on Transvaal bonds during the war]], interest will accrue from yesterday
000013_84_1	TIME FOR DECISION
000013_85_1	LONDON, June 1
000013_86_1	It is reported from Washington [[that it was believed the Boers were given till Sunday to decide whether they would accept the terms offered by the British]]
000013_87_1	CONDITION OF BRITISH TROOPS
000013_88_1	LONDON, June 1
000013_89_1	The British troops and their horses are in magnificent form, after the rest [[which they have had]]
000013_90_1	COLONEL DE LISLE
000013_91_1	LONDON, June 1
000013_92_1	Colonel De Lisle, <<>> has been invalided to England.
000013_92_2	<<who was for a long period in command of New South Wales troops,>

A.4 Opening move of the Boer War Text

THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT.
LONDON, June 1.
The terms of peace have been signed at Pretoria.
June 2.
After signifying their acceptance of the British terms all the Boer delegates arrived at Pretoria on Saturday and signed at half-past 10 o'clock at night the document containing the terms of surrender.
Lord Kitchener, in his despatch to the Imperial Government, added that Lord Milner and himself had also signed the document.

A.5 Process Types

See following spreadsheets.

ClauseID	Process	Actor	Goal	Range	Beneficiary	Location_Time	Location_Space	Extent_Time	Cause_Concession	Manner_Quality	Matter	Accompaniment	Cause_Condition	Cause_Reason
000013_2_1	SIGNED		TREATY				AT PRETORIA							
000013_10_1	have been signed		The terms of peace				at Pretoria							
000013_12_2	arrived	all the Boer delegates				on Saturday	at Pretoria							
000013_12_3	signed	^THEY	the document [[containing the terms of surrender]]			at half-past 10 o'clock at night								
000013_13_2	had <> signed	Lord Milner and himself	the document											
000013_17_1	accompanied	The principal Boer leaders		the delegates			to Pretoria							
000013_18_4	persisted	they									in their attitude			
000013_23_4	may <> be followed	the restoration [of prosperity] [in his new dominions]		peace						speedily				
000013_29_1	owe	we	the calm dignity and temper [[with which the people's Empire passed through the greatest ordeal [[it has undergone]] [since the downfall [of Napoleon]]]]		To the late Queen							above all others		
000013_30_1	inherited		her spirit		Her son									
000013_30_2	maintained	^HE	the same ideals											
000013_33_1	held	Immense crowds	jubilations			to-night	in the city	until a late hour						
000013_34_1	were formed		Processions											
000013_34_3	^WERE displayed		flags and rosettes											
000013_36_2	paraded		the people of Pretoria	the streets		after midnight								
000013_41_1	is manifested		Satisfaction				in the United States; and on the Continent							
000013_42_1	are illuminated		The city and West End											
000013_49_2	was determined to make	it	greater sacrifices										if necessary	
000013_49_5	to support		the soldiers [[who were sustaining the honour and integrity of the Empire]]											
000013_53_1	were given		others											for the Queen, for the soldiers, and for those [[who had fallen]]
000013_62_3	underwent	the feelings of the spectators		change										
000013_62_4	unfolded	the drama	itself											
000013_62_5	will add	the closing act			to Great Britain's prestige and weight in the councils of the world									
000013_68_2	will build	England	a golden bridge		for a brave but vanquished enemy									
000013_78_4	would regain	the Dutch	their independence and power											

ClauselID	Process	Actor	Goal	Range	Beneficiary	Location_Time	Location_Space	Extent_Time	Cause_Concession	Manner_Quality	Matter	Accompaniment	Cause_Condition	Cause_Reason
000013_79_2	was willing to pay	England	any sacrifice											
000013_79_3	to conciliate		the colonies											
000013_83_1	was issued		A proclamation			on Saturday	at Pretoria							
000013_83_3	will accrue	interest				from yesterday			notwithstanding Mr. Kruger's proclamation [[suspending interest on Transvaal bonds during the war]]					
000013_92_1	has been invalidated		Colonel De Lisle				to England.							

ClauseID	Process	Behaver	Behaviour	Location_Time	Location_Space	Manner_Quality
000013_18_3	would have to fight	they				alone
000013_34_2	^WERE sung		patriotic airs			
000013_36_3	singing	(the people of Pretoria)	"God Save the King,"			
000013_36_4	cheering	(the people of Pretoria)				
000013_37_1	sang	The congregations [in the churches [in Durban]]	the National Anthem	on Sunday		
000013_43_1	was sung		"Now Thank we all our God"	at the close of the service	at St Paul's and the Chapel Royal	
000013_57_2	speaking			on Friday	at Greytown	
000013_78_2	speaking			on Saturday	at a meeting [[held under the auspices of the United Irish League]]; at Kensington	

ClauseID	Process	Senser	Phenomenon	Location_Time	Manner_Quality
000013_23_2	has received	The King	the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities		with infinite satisfaction,
000013_23_3	trusts	^HE			
000013_57_3	wanted	the Boer delegates	sixfold more [than [[the British Government would grant them]]		
000013_74_4	learning				
000013_78_3	would not be witnessed		the pacification of South Africa	in this or the coming generation	

ClauseID	Process	Sayer	Target	Verbiage	Receiver	Location_Time	Location_Space	Cause_Reason	Manner_Means	Matter
000013_12_1	signifying	(all the Boer delegates)		their acceptance of the British terms						
000013_13_1	added	Lord Kitchener					in his despatch to the Imperial Government			
000013_18_1	states	The "Express"								
000013_18_2	were told				the knot of irreconcilables		at the conference [at Vereeniging]			
000013_23_1	says	King Edward VII					in a message to the people			
000013_27_1	says	The "Times,"					in an article [[dealing with the declaration of peace]]			
000013_28_1	adds	The same journal								
000013_36_1	reports	Mr. Bennet Burleigh								
000013_36_5	expressing	(the people of Pretoria)		delight					in other ways	
000013_48_1	announced	The Lord Mayor of London (Sir J. C. Dimsdale)					amidst deafening cheers; at the Mansion House			
000013_48_2	had been proclaimed			peace						
000013_49_1	remarked	He								
000013_50_1	emphasised	the Lord Mayor	the support [[given by the colonies to the motherland]],			In the course of his remarks				
000013_50_2	prayed	^HE						for long and happy peace		
000013_51_1	asked	He						for three cheers for the King		
000013_52_1	was responded to	This appeal							with mighty cheers	
000013_57_1	said	Sir Henry McCullum, the Governor of Natal								
000013_59_1	eulogised	Sir Henry McCullum	General Louis Botha			later in his speech				
000013_59_3	stated	he								
000013_59_4	appealed	he			to the British and Boer races			for their fraternal co-operation [in the upbuilding [of the country]]		

ClauseID	Process	Sayer	Target	Verbiage	Receiver	Location_Time	Location_Space	Cause_Reason	Manner_Means	Matter
000013_62_1	says	The "Standard,"								
000013_62_2	commenting									upon the conclusion of peace
000013_63_2	adds	the same journal								
000013_65_1	says	The "Daily Chronicle"								
000013_68_1	states	The "Tageblatt," of Berlin								
000013_73_1	states	The "Daily Mail"								
000013_73_2	rejected	Great Britain	a proposal [[to submit the terms of surrender for ratification by Mr. Kruger and the other Boer delegates in Holland]]			early in the week				
000013_74_1	states	The "Express"								
000013_74_2	exclaimed	Mr Kruger,								
000013_74_5	had been proclaimed			peace						
000013_78_1	said	Mr. John Redmond, M.P.								
000013_79_1	declared	He								
000013_83_2	providing									
000013_86_1	is reported			It... [[that it was believed the Boers were given till Sunday to decide whether they would accept the terms offered by the British]]			from Washington			

ClauseID	Process	Carrier	Attribute	Location_Time	Extent_Time	Matter
000013_16_1	was	The conference of Boer delegates [[representing the commandoes [in the field]]]	unanimous			in the decision [[it came to on Saturday]]
000013_23_5	will give place to	the feelings [[necessarily engendered by the war]]	the earnest co-operation [of his Majesty's South African subjects] [in promoting the welfare [of their common country]].			
000013_27_2	is	the incorporation of the late republics	complete			
000013_49_3	was	the nation	thankful			
000013_49_4	was	IT	prepared [for the news]			
000013_59_2	was	who	a prospective Natal colonist			
000013_63_3	have	the Boers	no cause for humiliation			
000013_64_1	ARE	^THEY	defeated			
000013_64_2	are not	they	disgraced			
000013_65_3	are	the statesmen	wise			in the use of their opportunities
000013_74_3	is	it	impossible			
000013_89_1	are	The British troops and their horses	in magnificent form	after the rest [[which they have had]]		
000013_92_2	was	who	in command of New South Wales troops		for a long period	

ClauseID	Process	Token	Value	Location_Time
000013_18_5	was	it... [[that they yielded]]]		then
000013_39_1	will be observed as	To-day	a general holiday	
000013_63_1	is <<>> associated with	England's gratitude [for the successful termination [of the war]]	ungrudging admiration [for the most valiant adversaries [[the mother land and colonies have encountered]],	
000013_65_2	may <<>> be	peace with honour	peace with goodwill	
000013_79_4	exceeded	the goodwill of Ireland	the value of that of 32 colonies	

ClauseID	Process	Existent	Location_Time	Location_Space
000013_27_3	is	no compromise and no treaty		
000013_27_4	is	a mere document [[containing the terms of surrender, which the "Times" declares are essentially the same as those [[offered by the British Government in March, 1901]]]]		
000013_28_2	is	much cause [for thankfulness and pride] for the attitude [of the nation at home and in all the great self-governing colonies]		
000013_38_1	was	great joy		in the streets
000013_40_1	is	general joy		in Canada; and in the English provinces
000013_44_1	were	thanksgivings	yesterday	in most of the churches

A.6 Circumstances of temporal and spatial location

A.6.1 Circumstances of temporal location

Clause ID	Circ:Loc:Temp	Sub-Category	Process Type	Process Event
000013_12_3	at half-past 10 o'clock at night	Chronometric Time	material	sign
000013_12_2	on Saturday	Relative Date	material	arrive
000013_33_1	until a late hour to-night	Relative Date	material	hold
000013_37_1	on Sunday	Relative Date	behavioural	sing
000013_44_1	yesterday	Relative Date	existential	be
000013_57_2	on Friday	Relative Date	behavioural	speak
000013_78_2	on Saturday	Relative Date	behavioural	speak
000013_83_1	on Saturday	Relative Date	material	issue
000013_83_3	from yesterday	Relative Date	material	accrue
000013_18_5	then	Event-Relative Time	relational	be
000013_36_2	after midnight	Event-Relative Time	material	parade
000013_43_1	at the close of the service	Event-Relative Time	behavioural	sing
000013_50_1	In the course of his remarks	Event-Relative Time	verbal	emphasise
000013_59_1	later in his speech	Event-Relative Time	verbal	eulogise
000013_73_2	early in the week	Event-Relative Time	verbal	reject
000013_78_3	in this or the coming generation	Event-Relative Time	mental	witness
000013_89_1	after the rest [[which they have had]]	Event-Relative Time	relational	be

A.6.2 Circumstances of spatial location

Clause ID	Circ:Loc:Spatial	Sub-Category	Process Type	Process Event
000013_33_1	in the city	Concrete Location: tangible	material	hold
000013_38_1	in the streets	Concrete Location: tangible	existential	be
000013_44_1	in most of the churches	Concrete Location: tangible	existential	be
000013_78_2	at a meeting [[held under the auspices of the United Irish League]]	Concrete Location: tangible	behavioural	speak
000013_2_1	AT PRETORIA	Concrete Location: mappable	material	sign
000013_10_1	at Pretoria	Concrete Location: mappable	material	sign
000013_12_2	at Pretoria	Concrete Location: mappable	material	arrive
000013_17_1	to Pretoria	Concrete Location: mappable	material	accompany
000013_18_2	at the conference [at Vereeniging]	Concrete Location: mappable	verbal	tell
000013_40_1	in Canada and in the English provinces	Concrete Location: mappable	existential	be
000013_41_1	in the United States and on the Continent	Concrete Location: mappable	material	manifest
000013_43_1	at St Paul's and the Chapel Royal	Concrete Location: mappable	behavioural	sing
000013_48_1	at the Mansion House	Concrete Location: mappable	verbal	announce
000013_57_2	at Greytown	Concrete Location: mappable	behavioural	speak
000013_78_2	at Kensington	Concrete Location: mappable	behavioural	speak
000013_83_1	at Pretoria	Concrete Location: mappable	material	issue
000013_86_1	from Washington	Concrete Location: mappable	verbal	report
000013_92_1	to England.	Concrete Location: mappable	material	invalid
000013_13_1	in his despatch to the Imperial Government	Abstract Location	verbal	add
000013_23_1	in a message to the people	Abstract Location	verbal	say
000013_27_1	in an article [[dealing with the declaration of peace]]	Abstract Location	verbal	say
000013_48_1	amidst deafening cheers	Abstract Location	verbal	announce

A.7 Verbal Processes with projections

ClauseID	Sayer	Sayer Entity	Process_Event	Projected Clause(s)
000013_12_1	(all the Boer delegates)	(Boer delegates)	signify	N/A
000013_13_1	Lord Kitchener	British officer Lord Kitchener	add	that Lord Milner and himself had also signed the document.
000013_18_1	The "Express"	British newspaper "Express"	state	that the knot of irreconcilables were told at the conference at Vereeniging that they would have to fight alone if they persisted in their attitude, and it was only then that they yielded.
000013_18_2			tell	that they would have to fight alone if they persisted in their attitude
000013_23_1	King Edward VII	King Edward VII of England	say	"The King has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities with infinite satisfaction, and ^HE trusts that peace may <speedily> be followed by the restoration [of prosperity] in his new dominions, and that the feelings [[necessarily engendered by the war]] will give place to the earnest co-operation [of his Majesty's South African subjects] [in promoting the welfare [of their common country]]."
000013_27_1	The "Times,"	British newspaper "Times"	say	that the incorporation of the late republics is complete, and that there is no compromise and no treaty, but ^THERE IS a mere document [[containing the terms of surrender, which the "Times" declares are essentially the same as those [[offered by the British Government in March, 1901]]]].
000013_28_1	The same journal	British newspaper "Times"	add	"There is much cause for thankfulness and pride for the attitude [of the nation at home and in all the great self-governing colonies].
000013_36_1	Mr. Bennet Burleigh	British war correspondent Bennet Burleigh	report	that the people of Pretoria paraded the streets after midnight singing "God Save the King," cheering, and in other ways expressing delight.
000013_36_5			express	N/A
000013_48_1	The Lord Mayor of London (Sir J. C. Dimsdale)	British Lord Mayor of London (Sir J. C. Dimsdale)	announce	that peace had been proclaimed.
000013_48_2			proclaim	N/A
000013_49_1	He	British Lord Mayor of London (Sir J. C. Dimsdale)	remark	that <<while the nation was thankful and ^WHILE IT was prepared for the news>> it was determined, <if necessary>, to make greater sacrifices to support the soldiers [[who were sustaining the honour and integrity of the Empire]].

000013_50_1	the Lord Mayor	British Lord Mayor of London (Sir J. C. Dimsdale)	emphasise	N/A
000013_50_2	^HE	British Lord Mayor of London (Sir J. C. Dimsdale)	pray	N/A
000013_51_1	He	British Lord Mayor of London (Sir J. C. Dimsdale)	ask	N/A
000013_52_1			respond	N/A
000013_57_1	Sir Henry McCullum, the Governor of Natal	Governor of Natal, Sir Henry McCullum	say	that the Boer delegates wanted sixfold more [than [[the British Government would grant them]].
000013_59_1	Sir Henry McCullum	Sir Henry McCullum	eulogise	N/A
000013_59_3	he	Governor of Natal, Sir Henry McCullum	state	who, <<>> was a prospective Natal colonist
000013_59_4	he	Governor of Natal, Sir Henry McCullum	appeal	N/A
000013_62_1	The "Standard,"	British newspaper "Standard"	say	that <<as long as the drama unfolded itself >> the feelings of the spectators underwent change, and that the closing act will add to Great Britain's prestige and weight in the councils of the world.
000013_62_2	(the "Standard")	British newspaper "Standard"	comment	N/A
000013_63_2	the same journal	British newspaper "Standard"	add	England's gratitude [for the successful termination [of the war]] is, <<>> associated with ungrudging admiration [for the most valiant adversaries [[the mother land and colonies have encountered]], and the Boers have no cause for humiliation.
000013_65_1	The "Daily Chronicle"	British newspaper "Daily Chronicle"	say	that peace with honour may, <<if the statesmen are wise in the use of their opportunities,>> be also peace with goodwill.
000013_68_1	The "Tageblatt," of Berlin	German newspaper Tageblatt	state	that England will build a golden bridge for a brave but vanquished enemy.
000013_73_1	The "Daily Mail"	British newspaper "Daily Mail"	state	that Great Britain early in the week rejected a proposal [[to submit the terms of surrender for ratification by Mr. Kruger and the other Boer delegates in Holland]].
000013_73_2	Great Britain	Great Britain	reject	N/A

000013_74_1	The "Express"	British newspaper "Express"	state	that Mr Kruger, <<upon learning that peace had been proclaimed,>> exclaimed, "My God, it is impossible."
000013_74_2	Mr Kruger	Boer leader Mr Kruger	exclaim	"My God, it is impossible."
000013_74_5			proclaim	N/A
000013_78_1	Mr. John Redmond, M.P.	British MP John Redmond, Irish Nationalist	say	that the pacification of South Africa would not be witnessed in this or the coming generation, and that the Dutch would regain their independence and power.
000013_79_1	He	British MP John Redmond, Irish Nationalist	declare	that England was willing to pay any sacrifice so as to conciliate the colonies, but the goodwill of Ireland exceeded the value of that of 32 colonies.
000013_83_2	(a proclamation)	(proclamation)	provide	that notwithstanding Mr. Kruger's proclamation suspending interest on Transvaal bonds during the war, interest will accrue from yesterday.
000013_86_1			report	It <<>> [[that it was believed the Boers were given till Sunday to decide whether they would accept the terms offered by the British]].

A.8 Sayer Thing Type and Allegiance

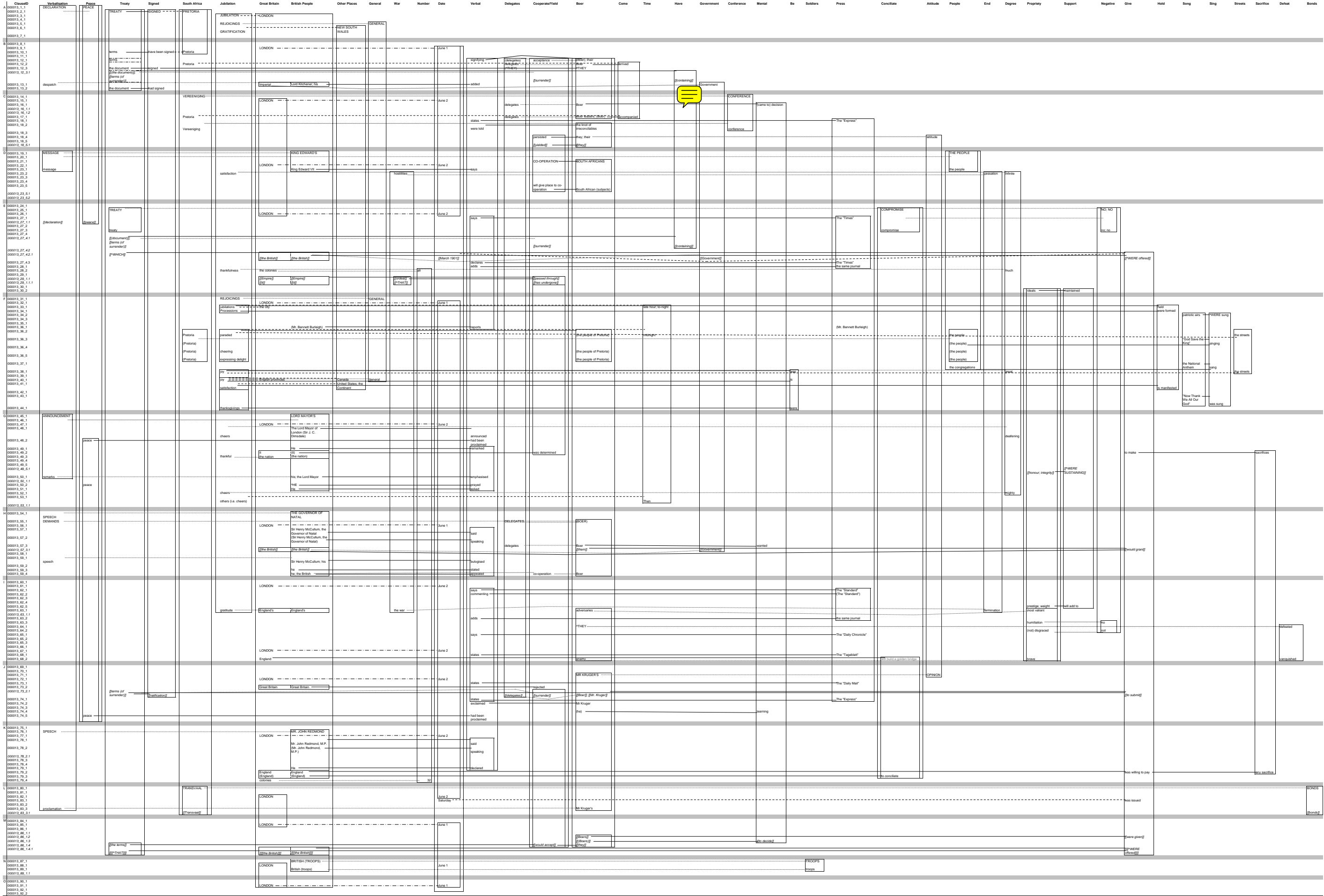
ClauseID	Sayer	Thing Type	Allegiance	Process Event
000013_73_2	[Agent:] Great Britain	political entity	Coalition	reject
000013_36_5	[Medium:] (the people of Pretoria)	simple: conscious: human collective	Civilian	express
000013_12_1	[Medium:] (Boer delegates)	simple: conscious: human collective	Enemy	signify
000013_50_2	[Medium:] ^HE	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	pray
000013_49_1	[Medium:] He	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	remark
000013_51_1	[Medium:] He	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	ask
000013_79_1	[Medium:] He	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	declare
000013_23_1	[Medium:] King Edward VII	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000013_13_1	[Medium:] Lord Kitchener	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	add
000013_36_1	[Medium:] Mr. Bennet Burleigh	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	report
000013_78_1	[Medium:] Mr. John Redmond, M.P.	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000013_48_1	[Medium:] The Lord Mayor of London (Sir J. C. Dimsdale)	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	announce
000013_59_3	[Medium:] he	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	state
000013_59_4	[Medium:] he	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	appeal
000013_74_2	[Medium:] Mr Kruger,	simple: conscious: person	Enemy	exclaim
000013_57_1	[Medium:] Sir Henry McCullum, the Governor of Natal	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000013_59_1	[Agent:] Sir Henry McCullum	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	eulogise
000013_50_1	[Agent:] the Lord Mayor	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	emphasise
000013_65_1	[Medium:] The "Daily Chronicle"	simple: non-con: institution	Coalition	say
000013_73_1	[Medium:] The "Daily Mail"	simple: non-con: institution	Coalition	state
000013_18_1	[Medium:] The "Express"	simple: non-con: institution	Coalition	state
000013_74_1	[Medium:] The "Express"	simple: non-con: institution	Coalition	state
000013_62_1	[Medium:] The "Standard,"	simple: non-con: institution	Coalition	say
000013_27_1	[Medium:] The "Times,"	simple: non-con: institution	Coalition	say
000013_28_1	[Medium:] The same journal	simple: non-con: institution	Coalition	add
000013_63_2	[Medium:] the same journal	simple: non-con: institution	Coalition	add
000013_62_2	[Medium:] (The "Standard,")	simple: non-con: institution	Coalition	comment
000013_68_1	[Medium:] The "Tageblatt," of Berlin	simple: non-con: institution	Neutral	state

A.9 Boer War Text cohesive harmony analysis

A.9.1 Chain interaction chart

A diagram of the cohesive harmony analysis, showing chain interactions, is presented in the foldout overleaf. The key to reading the diagram is as follows:

- Chains are listed across the top of the page by their mnemonic names, e.g. Verbalisation, Great Britain.
- Clauses are listed vertically from top to bottom, with embedded clauses shown in *italics*.
- Tokens are shown according to which chain they belong to and which clause they occur in.
- Chain interactions are indicated by horizontal lines joining tokens.
- Solid lines indicate that the interaction is between a Participant and a Process in the clause.
- Broken lines indicate that the interaction is between a Circumstance and a Process or Participant in the clause.
- Dotted lines indicate that the interaction occurs in nominal group structure between the Thing and another element, e.g. Epithet-Thing, Numerative-Thing.
- Identity chains within complex chains are indicated by a box around the tokens in the identity chain.
- Divisions between segments are shown by the thick grey horizontal lines.



A.9.2 Peripheral Tokens (PTs)

Clause ID	Peripheral Tokens			
000013_7_1	HISTORY			
000013_16_1.1	[[representing]]	[[field]]		
000013_17_1	principal			
000013_18_3	alone			
000013_23_2	has received	welcome		
000013_23_4	speedily	may be followed	new	
000013_27_2	incorporation			
000013_27_4.2	essentially			
000013_29_1	owe			
000013_29_1.1	[[Napoleon]]			
000013_33_1	Immense	crowds		
000013_34_3	flags	rosettes	^WERE displayed	
000013_36_5	ways			
000013_39_1	holiday			
000013_42_1	are illuminated			
000013_46_1	DEMONSTRATION			
000013_49_4	prepared			
000013_50_1	course			
000013_53_1.1	[[had fallen]]			
000013_57_3	more			
000013_59_4	fraternal			
000013_62_3	underwent change			
000013_62_4	unfolded			
000013_62_5	councils	world		
000013_63_1	is associated			
000013_63_1.1	[[have encountered]]			
000013_65_3	use	opportunities		
000013_74_3	"impossible"			
000013_78_2.1	[[auspices]]			
000013_78_3	this	generation		
000013_79_4	exceeded	value		
000013_83_3	will accrue			
000013_83_3.1	[[suspending]]			
000013_89_1	horses	rest		
000013_89_1.1	[[which]]			
000013_92_1	has been invalidated			
000013_92_2	command			
Total Tokens	37	10	2	49

A.9.3 Segmentation based on cohesive harmony analysis

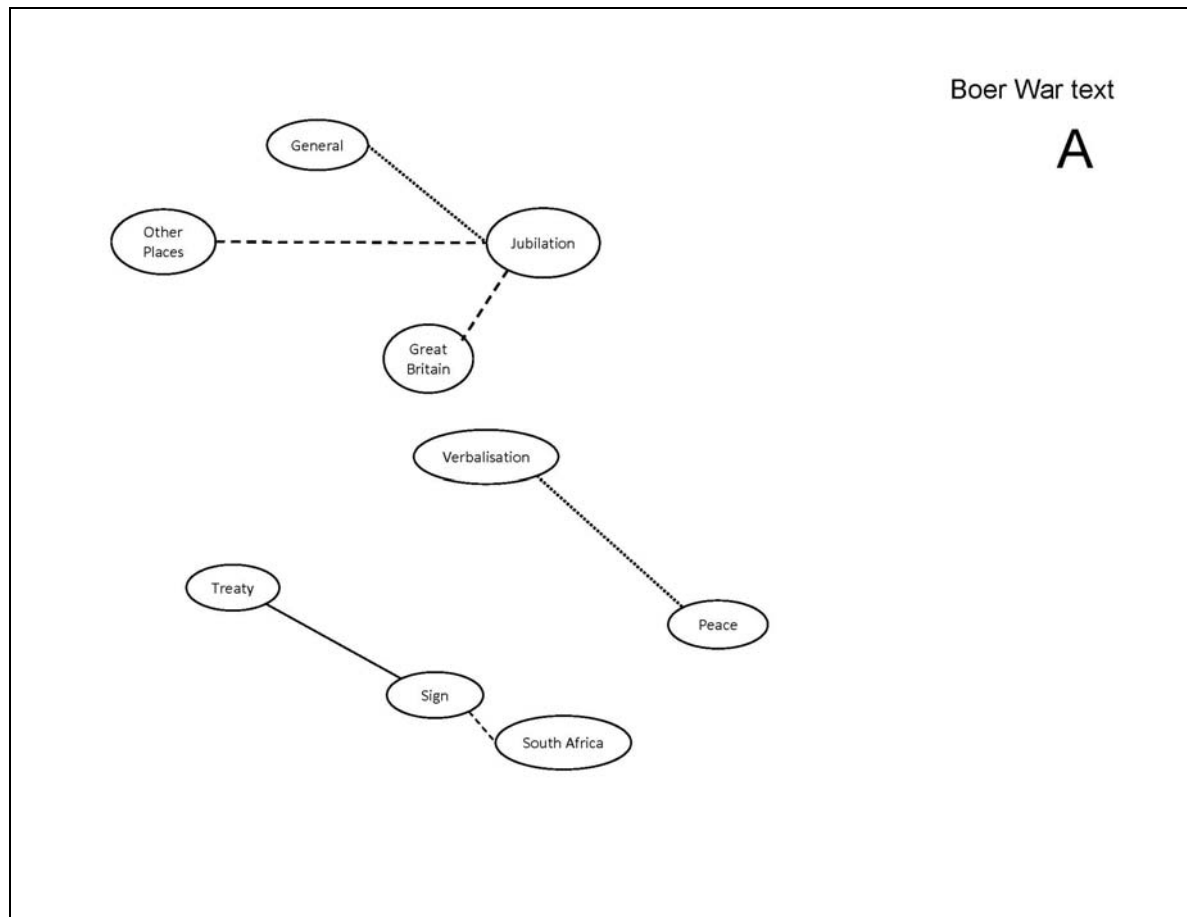
Segment	Text
A	DECLARATION OF PEACE.
	TREATY SIGNED AT PRETORIA.
	JUBILATION IN LONDON.
	THE NEWS IN SYDNEY.
	GENERAL REJOICINGS.
	EXPRESSIONS OF GRATIFICATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
B (elaborates segment A)	HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN.
	THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT.
	LONDON, June 1.
	The terms of peace have been signed at Pretoria.
	June 2.
	After signifying their acceptance of the British terms all the Boer delegates arrived at Pretoria on Saturday and signed at half-past 10 o'clock at night the document containing the terms of surrender.
C (independent)	Lord Kitchener, in his despatch to the Imperial Government, added that Lord Milner and himself had also signed the document.
	THE VEREENIGING CONFERENCE.
	LONDON, June 2.
	The conference of Boer delegates representing the commandoes in the field was unanimous in the decision it came to on Saturday.
	The principal Boer leaders accompanied the delegates to Pretoria.
	The "Express" states that the knot of irreconcilables were told at the conference at Vereeniging that they would have to fight alone if they persisted in their attitude, and it was only then that they yielded.
D (independent)	KING EDWARD'S MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE.
	AN APPEAL FOR RECONCILIATION.
	THE CO-OPERATION OF SOUTH AFRICANS.
	LONDON, June 2.
	King Edward VII, in a message to the people, says:- "The King has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities with infinite satisfaction, and trusts that peace may speedily be followed by the restoration of prosperity in his new dominions, and that the feelings necessarily engendered by the war will give place to the earnest co-operation of his Majesty's South African subjects in promoting the welfare of their common country."

<p>E (independent)</p>	<p>STATEMENT BY THE "LONDON TIMES." "NO COMPROMISE, NO TREATY." LONDON, June 2. The "Times," in an article dealing with the declaration of peace, says that the in-corporation of the late republics is complete, and that there is no compromise and no treaty, but a mere document containing the terms of surrender, which the "Times" declares are essentially the same as those offered by the British Government in March, 1901. The same journal adds: "There is much cause for thankfulness and pride for the attitude of the nation at home and in all the great self-governing colonies. To the late Queen, perhaps, above all others we owe the calm dignity and temper with which the people's Empire passed through the greatest ordeal it has undergone since the downfall of Napoleon. Her son inherited her spirit and maintained the same ideals."</p>
<p>F (elaborates segment A)</p>	<p>THE GENERAL REJOICINGS. LONDON, June 1. Immense crowds held jubilations in the city until a late hour to-night. Processions were formed, patriotic airs sung, and flags and rosettes displayed. June 2. Mr. Bennet Burleigh reports that the people of Pretoria paraded the streets after midnight singing "God Save the King," cheering, and in other ways expressing delight. The congregations in the churches in Durban on Sunday sang the National Anthem. There was great joy in the streets. To-day will be observed as a general holiday. There is general joy in Canada and in the English provinces. Satisfaction is manifested in the United States and on the Continent. The city and West End are illuminated. "Now Thank we all our God" was sung at the close of the service at St Paul's and the Chapel Royal. There were thanksgivings in most of the churches yesterday.</p>
<p>G (elaborates segment A)</p>	<p>THE LORD MAYOR'S ANNOUNCEMENT IN LONDON. DEMONSTRATION AT THE MANSION HOUSE. LONDON, June 2. The Lord Mayor of London (Sir J. C. Dimsdale) announced, amidst deafening cheers, at the Mansion House that peace had been proclaimed. He remarked that while the nation was thankful and was prepared for the news it was determined, if necessary, to make greater sacrifices to support the soldiers who were sustaining the honour and integrity of the Empire. In the course of his remarks the Lord Mayor emphasised the support given by the colonies to the motherland, and prayed for long and happy peace. He asked for three cheers for the King. This appeal was responded to with mighty cheers. Then others were given for the Queen, for the soldiers, and for those who had fallen.</p>

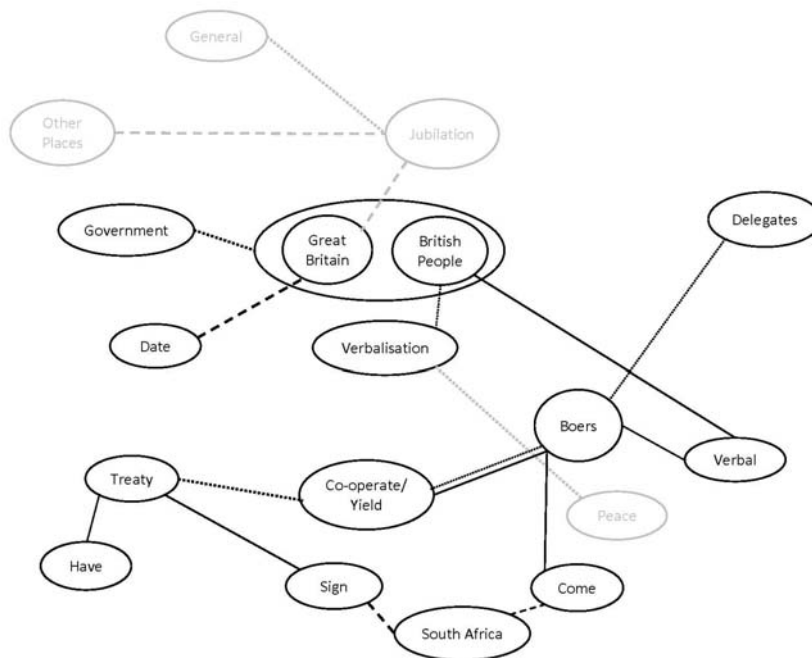
H (independent)	<p>SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR OF NATAL. THE DEMANDS OF THE DELEGATES. LONDON, June 1. Sir Henry McCullum, the Governor of Natal, speaking at Greytown on Friday, said that the Boer delegates wanted sixfold more than the British Government would grant them. June 2. Sir Henry McCullum later in his speech eulogised General Louis Botha who, he stated, was a prospective Natal colonist, and he strongly appealed to the British and Boer races for their fraternal co-operation in the upbuilding of the country.</p>
I (independent)	<p>VIEWS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS. LONDON, June 2. The "Standard," in commenting upon the conclusion of peace, says that as long as the drama unfolded itself the feelings of the spectators underwent change, and that the closing act will add to Great Britain's prestige and weight in the councils of the world. England's gratitude for the successful termination of the war is, the same journal adds, associated with ungrudging admiration for the most valiant adversaries, the mother land and colonies have encountered, and the Boers have no cause for humiliation. Though defeated they are not disgraced. The "Daily Chronicle" says that peace with honour may, if the statesmen are wise in the use of their opportunities, be also peace with goodwill.</p> <p>VIEWS ON THE CONTINENT. LONDON, June 2. The "Tageblatt," of Berlin, states that England will build a golden bridge for a brave but vanquished enemy.</p>
J (independent)	<p>THE NEGOTIATIONS. STATUS OF THE BOERS IN EUROPE. MR. KRUGER'S OPINION. LONDON, June 2. The "Daily Mail" states that Great Britain early in the week rejected a proposal to submit the terms of surrender for ratification by Mr. Kruger and the other Boer delegates in Holland. The "Express" states that Mr Kruger, upon learning that peace had been proclaimed, exclaimed, "My God, it is impossible."</p>
K (independent)	<p>IRISH NATIONALIST VIEW. SPEECH BY MR. JOHN REDMOND. LONDON, June 2. Mr. John Redmond, M.P., speaking at a meeting held under the auspices of the United Irish League at Kensington, on Saturday, said that the pacification of South Africa would not be witnessed in this or the coming generation, and that the Dutch would regain their independence and power. He declared that England was willing to pay any sacrifice so as to conciliate the colonies, but the goodwill of Ireland exceeded the value of that of 32 colonies.</p>

L (independent)	<p>TRANSVAAL BONDS. THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST. LONDON, June 2.</p> <p>A proclamation was issued at Pretoria on Saturday providing that notwithstanding Mr. Kruger's proclamation suspending interest on Transvaal bonds during the war, interest will accrue from yesterday.</p>
M (independent)	<p>TIME FOR DECISION. LONDON, June 1.</p> <p>It is reported from Washington that it was believed the Boers were given till Sunday to decide whether they would accept the terms offered by the British.</p>
N (independent)	<p>CONDITION OF BRITISH TROOPS. LONDON, June 1.</p> <p>The British troops and their horses are in magnificent form, after the rest which they have had.</p>
O (independent)	<p>COLONEL DE LISLE. LONDON, June 1.</p> <p>Colonel De Lisle, who was for a long period in command of New South Wales troops, has been invalided to England.</p>

A.9.4 Chain interaction diagrams of Boer War text segments



DECLARATION OF PEACE.
TREATY SIGNED AT PRETORIA.
JUBILATION IN LONDON.
THE NEWS IN SYDNEY.
GENERAL REJOICINGS.
EXPRESSIONS OF GRATIFICATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN.



THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, June 1.

The terms of peace have been signed at Pretoria.

June 2.

After signifying their acceptance of the British terms all the Boer delegates arrived at Pretoria on Saturday and signed at half-past 10 o'clock at night the document containing the terms of surrender.

Lord Kitchener, in his despatch to the Imperial Government, added that Lord Milner and himself had also signed the document.



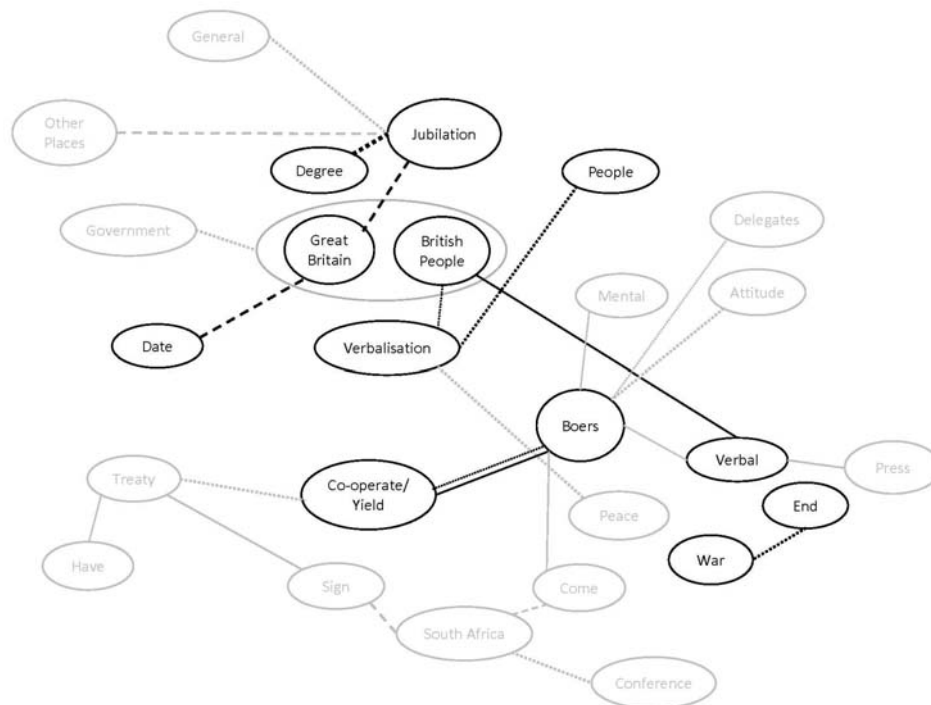
THE VEREENIGING CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 2.

The conference of Boer delegates representing the commandoes in the field was unanimous in the decision it came to on Saturday.

The principal Boer leaders accompanied the delegates to Pretoria.

The "Express" states that the knot of irreconcilables were told at the conference at Vereeniging that they would have to fight alone if they persisted in their attitude, and it was only then that they yielded.



KING EDWARD'S MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE.
AN APPEAL FOR RECONCILIATION.
THE CO-OPERATION OF SOUTH AFRICANS.
LONDON, June 2.

King Edward VII, in a message to the people, says:- "The King has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities with infinite satisfaction, and trusts that peace may speedily be followed by the restoration of prosperity in his new dominions, and that the feelings necessarily engendered by the war will give place to the earnest co-operation of his Majesty's South African subjects in promoting the welfare of their common country."



**STATEMENT BY THE "LONDON TIMES."
"NO COMPROMISE, NO TREATY."**

LONDON, June 2.

The "Times," in an article dealing with the declaration of peace, says that the in-corporation of the late republics is complete, and that there is no compromise and no treaty, but a mere document containing the terms of surrender, which the "Times" declares are essentially the same as those offered by the British Government in March, 1901.

The same journal adds: "There is much cause for thankfulness and pride for the attitude of the nation at home and in all the great self-governing colonies. To the late Queen, perhaps, above all others we owe the calm dignity and temper with which the people's Empire passed through the greatest ordeal it has undergone since the downfall of Napoleon. Her son inherited her spirit and maintained the same ideals."

Mr. Bennet Burleigh reports that the people of Pretoria paraded the streets after midnight singing "God Save the King," cheering, and in other ways expressing delight.

The congregations in the churches in Durban on Sunday sang the National Anthem. There was great joy in the streets. To-day will be observed as a general holiday.

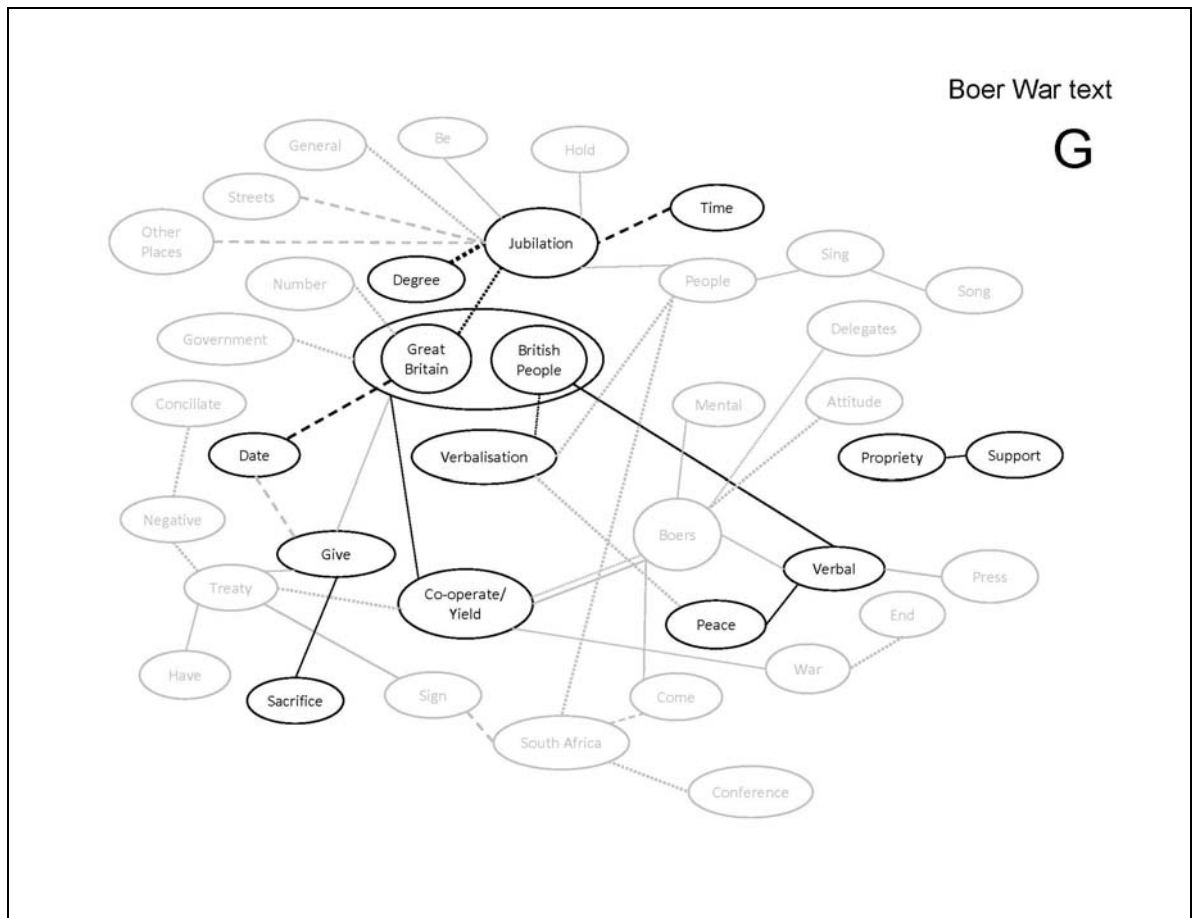
There is general joy in Canada and in the English provinces.

Satisfaction is manifested in the United States and on the Continent.

The city and West End are illuminated.

"Now Thank we all our God" was sung at the close of the service at St Paul's and the Chapel Royal.

There were thanksgivings in most of the churches yesterday.



**THE LORD MAYOR'S ANNOUNCEMENT IN LONDON.
DEMONSTRATION AT THE MANSION HOUSE.**

LONDON, June 2.

The Lord Mayor of London (Sir J. C. Dimsdale) announced, amidst deafening cheers, at the Mansion House that peace had been proclaimed. He remarked that while the nation was thankful and was prepared for the news it was determined, if necessary, to make greater sacrifices to support the soldiers who were sustaining the honour and integrity of the Empire. In the course of his remarks the Lord Mayor emphasised the support given by the colonies to the motherland, and prayed for long and happy peace. He asked for three cheers for the King.

This appeal was responded to with mighty cheers. Then others were given for the Queen, for the soldiers, and for those who had fallen.



SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR OF NATAL.

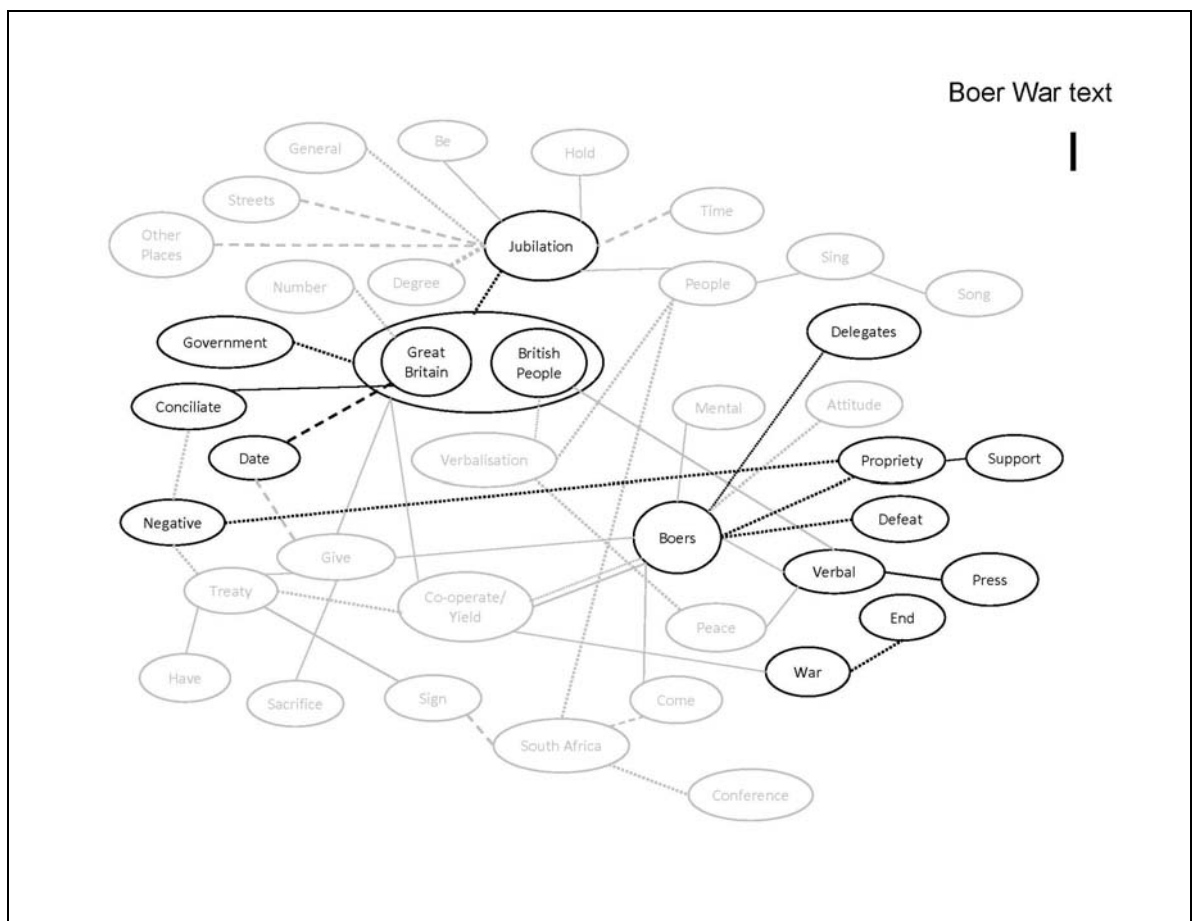
THE DEMANDS OF THE DELEGATES.

LONDON, June 1.

Sir Henry McCullum, the Governor of Natal, speaking at Greytown on Friday, said that the Boer delegates wanted sixfold more than the British Government would grant them.

June 2.

Sir Henry McCullum later in his speech eulogised General Louis Botha who, he stated, was a prospective Natal colonist, and he strongly appealed to the British and Boer races for their fraternal co-operation in the upbuilding of the country.



VIEWS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

LONDON, June 2.

The "Standard," in commenting upon the conclusion of peace, says that as long as the drama unfolded itself the feelings of the spectators underwent change, and that the closing act will add to Great Britain's prestige and weight in the councils of the world.

England's gratitude for the successful termination of the war is, the same journal adds, associated with ungrudging admiration for the most valiant adversaries, the mother land and colonies have encountered, and the Boers have no cause for humiliation. Though defeated they are not disgraced.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that peace with honour may, if the statesmen are wise in the use of their opportunities, be also peace with goodwill.

VIEWS ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, June 2.

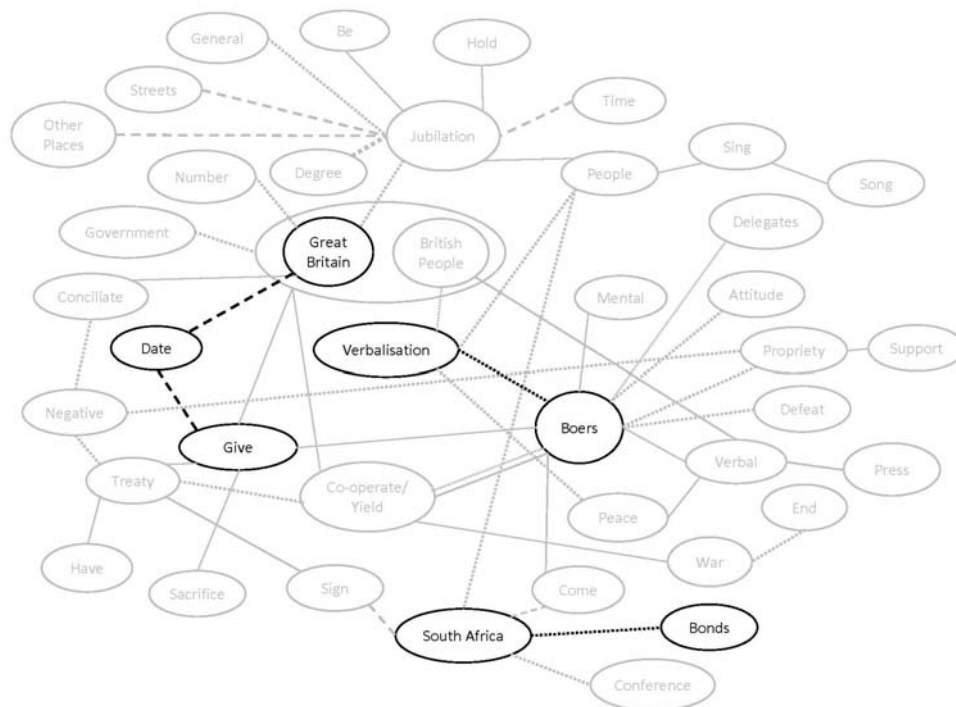
The "Tageblatt," of Berlin, states that England will build a golden bridge for a brave but vanquished enemy.



THE NEGOTIATIONS.
STATUS OF THE BOERS IN EUROPE.
MR. KRUGER'S OPINION.
LONDON, June 2.

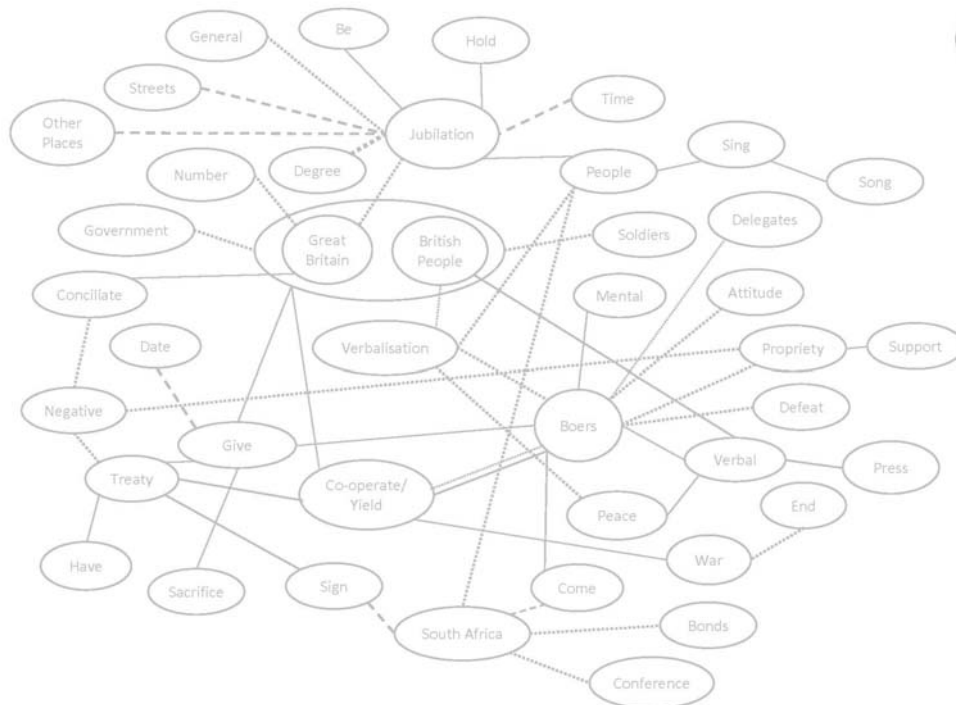
The "Daily Mail" states that Great Britain early in the week rejected a proposal to submit the terms of surrender for ratification by Mr. Kruger and the other Boer delegates in Holland.

The "Express" states that Mr Kruger, upon learning that peace had been proclaimed, exclaimed, "My God, it is impossible."



TRANSVAAL BONDS.
THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST.
LONDON, June 2.

A proclamation was issued at Pretoria on Saturday providing that notwithstanding Mr. Kruger's proclamation suspending interest on Transvaal bonds during the war, interest will accrue from yesterday.



COLONEL DE LISLE.

LONDON, June 1.

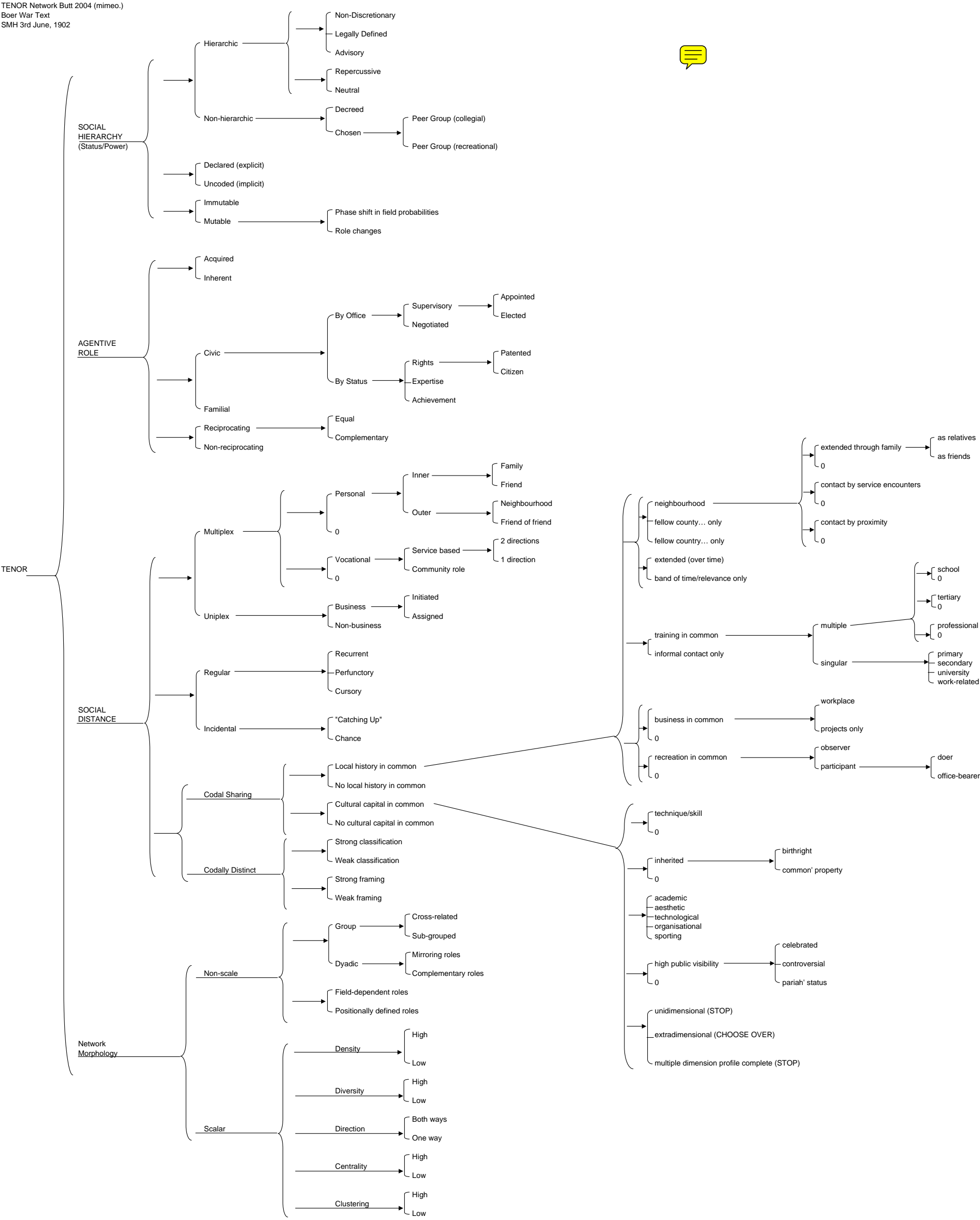
Colonel De Lisle, who was for a long period in command of New South Wales troops, has been invalided to England.

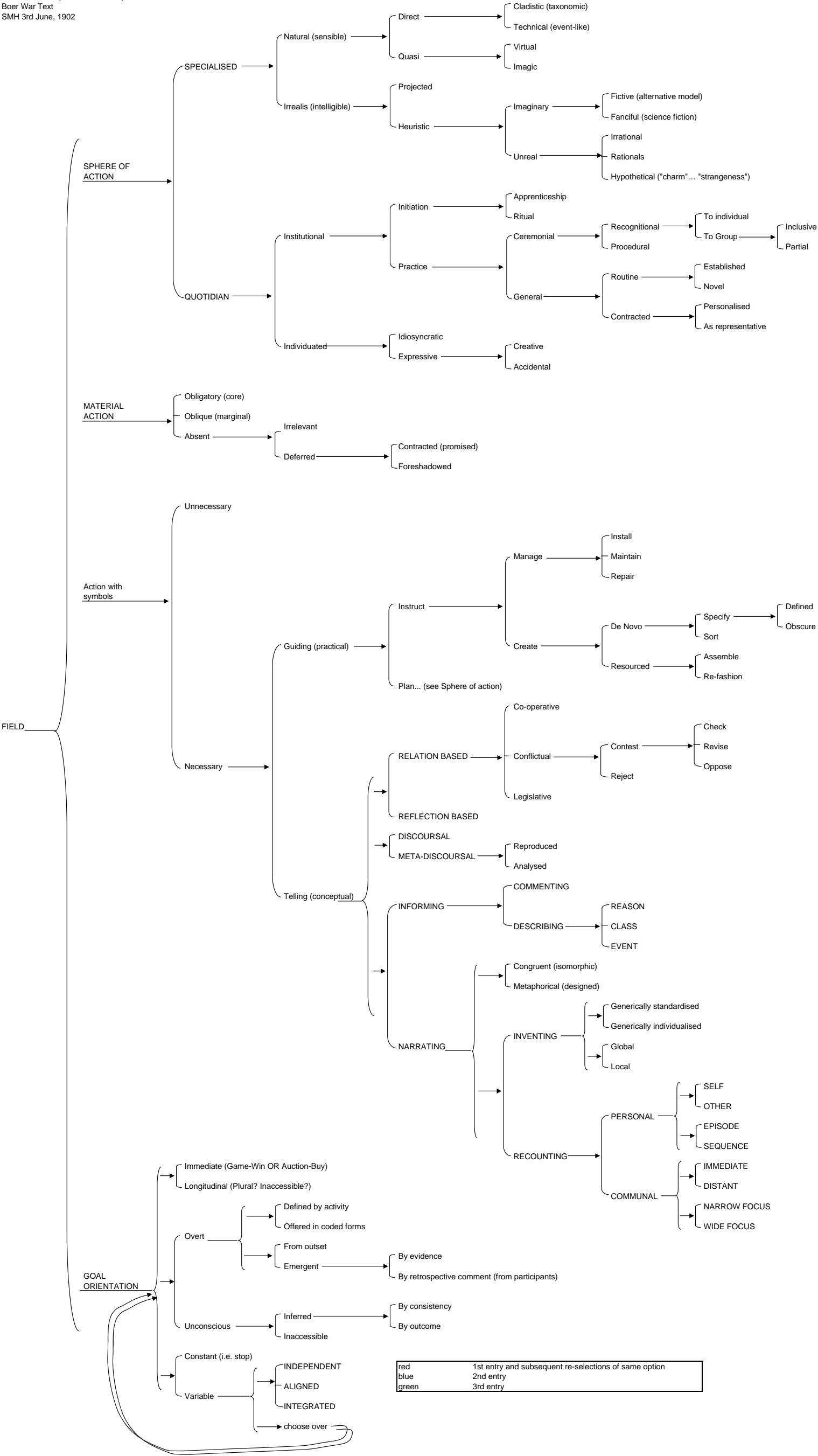
A.10 Context networks with selections marked

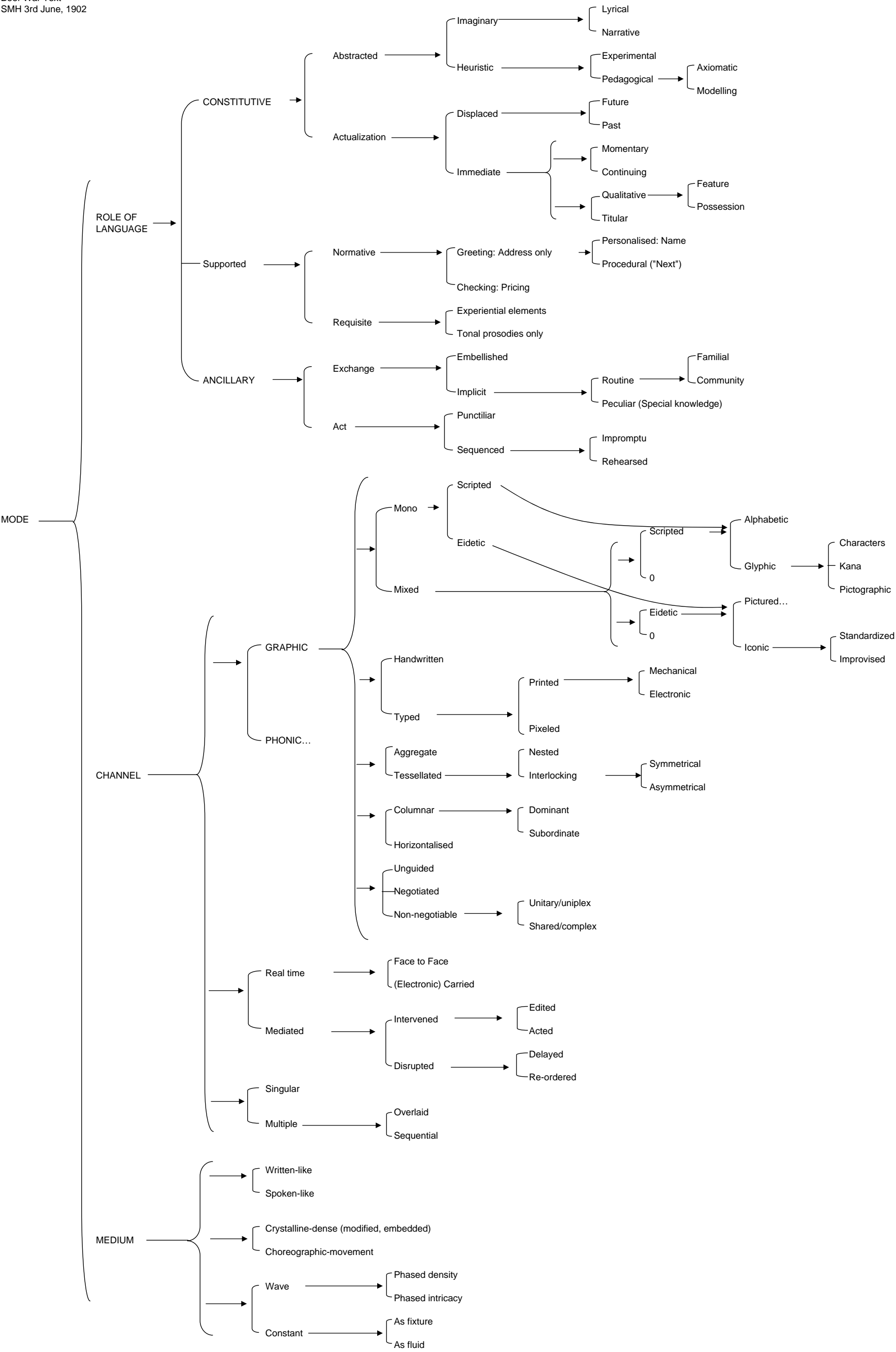
See following foldouts:

- field network (A.10.1)
- tenor network (A.10.2)
- mode network (A.10.3)

TENOR Network Butt 2004 (mimeo.)
Boer War Text
SMH 3rd June, 1902







Appendix B

World War I Text, 12th November 1918

B.1 WWI Text in the context of the newspaper page

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1918.

GERMANY SIGNS ARMISTICE

NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 3.5 a.m.
A Washington message says the State Department has announced that Germany has signed the armistice.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 11, 1 a.m.
It is officially announced that the armistice is signed.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 10.55 a.m.
Armistice signed at 5 o'clock this morning.—LONG.

MELBOURNE, Monday.
The following message was received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies through the Governor-General by the Acting Prime Minister (Mr. Watt) shortly before midnight—

LONDON, Nov. 11, 10.55 a.m.
Armistice signed at 5 o'clock this morning.—LONG.

HOSTILITIES CEASE.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 11.20 a.m.
The Press Bureau states: The Prime Minister (Mr. Lloyd George) announces that the armistice was signed at 5 o'clock this morning (Nov. 11), and hostilities were to cease on all fronts at 11 a.m.

THE ALLIED CONDITIONS

MELBOURNE, Tuesday Morning.
The following is a summary of the terms of the armistice to Germany—

MILITARY TERMS.
(a) Immediate evacuation of Belgium and France, also Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg, within 14 days, occupation by the Allied forces to keep pace with enemy evacuation.
(b) Surrender by the German army of 5000 guns, 20,000 machine-guns, 5000 aircraft, and 2000 aeroplanes.
(c) Evacuation by the German army of territory on the left bank of the Rhine, such territory to be administered by the Allied authorities under the control of the Allied army; occupation by the Allies of three principal crossings of the Rhine—Mayence, Coblenz, and Cologne—together with bridges.
(d) A neutral zone of about 50 kilometres (31½ miles) to be left on the east bank of the Rhine.
(e) Immediate repatriation without reciprocity of all Allied prisoners of war.
In addition there are clauses in regard to handing over of locomotive wagons, means of transportation, and so forth.

NAVAL CONDITIONS.
(a) Surrender to the associated Governments of 180 German submarines, all other submarines to be paid off and dismantled and placed under supervision of the Allies.
(b) Internment under Allied supervision in neutral ports of six battleships, 10 battlecruisers, eight light cruisers, 50 destroyers, all other surface warships to be paid off and dismantled and placed under supervision of the Allies.
(c) Freedom of access to the Baltic for the Allies.
(d) Blockade to be maintained.
In addition there are a number of minor clauses.

EARLIER REPORTS.

It was hinted in informal quarters that Marshal Foch might extend the line limit for reply to the armistice because the courier going to Spa was considerably delayed by bad roads.

It was learnt in authoritative quarters that as the result of the Kaiser's abdication the German Government might address a request to the Allies to initiate the revivification of the armistice terms; it was indicated that the German Government would point out that as there is no possibility of Germany accepting the terms of the armistice, the Allies should consider the possibility of the present armistice terms.

LONDON, Nov. 10.
A German official report says the courier has arrived at German headquarters. The arrival of the armistice conditions in Berlin may be expected shortly.

A Copenhagen message says all the Allied plenipotentiaries at Mr. de Belder's house.

THE KAISER.

ESCAPE TO HOLLAND

The German Government has issued a statement that the Kaiser has fled to Holland. The statement says that the Kaiser has fled to Holland, and that he is now in the hands of the Dutch Government. The statement also says that the Kaiser has fled to Holland, and that he is now in the hands of the Dutch Government.

REVOLUTION.

A NEW GERMANY

WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' COUNCIL, RULES BERLIN

LONDON, Nov. 10.
A German official report states: A new People's Government was initiated on Saturday. The greater part of the Berlin garrison and other troops joined the new Government. The leaders of the Social-Democratic deputations declared that they were in accord with the People's Government, and would intercede with the people for the maintenance of order. The movement of the guards stationed at public buildings was withdrawn. Short will carry on affairs.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council in Berlin has issued a manifesto stating that the general strike has been called. All factories are at a standstill. A large body of troops have placed themselves at the disposal of the People's Government, and would intercede with the people for the maintenance of order. The movement of the guards stationed at public buildings was withdrawn. Short will carry on affairs.

The German manifesto concludes: "Long live the social republic."

ORDERLY PROCEEDINGS.

There has been no outbreak of violence in Berlin since the revolution. The streets are quiet, and the people are working. The new Government is in the process of organizing the country. The new Government is in the process of organizing the country.

GREAT UPHEAVAL.

A Copenhagen message says it is expected that the Kaiser will be taken to Holland. The message says that the Kaiser will be taken to Holland, and that he is now in the hands of the Dutch Government.

ARMY WORKERS.

The German Government has issued a statement that the army workers have been ordered to return to work. The statement says that the army workers have been ordered to return to work, and that they are now working.

THE ARCADES.

The German Government has issued a statement that the arcades have been ordered to return to work. The statement says that the arcades have been ordered to return to work, and that they are now working.

SPANISH CABINET.

The Spanish Government has issued a statement that the cabinet has been reformed. The statement says that the cabinet has been reformed, and that it is now working.

DOMINIONS AND PEACE.

The Dominion of Wales has issued a statement that it is in favor of peace. The statement says that the Dominion of Wales is in favor of peace, and that it is now working.

THE SERVANTS.

The servants have issued a statement that they are in favor of peace. The statement says that the servants are in favor of peace, and that they are now working.

THE RING.

The ring has issued a statement that it is in favor of peace. The statement says that the ring is in favor of peace, and that it is now working.

B.2 WWI Text: *Sydney Morning Herald*, p.7, 12/11/1918

GERMANY SIGNS ARMISTICE

NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 3.5 a.m.

A Washington message says the State Department has announced that Germany has signed the armistice.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 11, 1 a.m.

It is officially announced that the armistice is signed.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 10.55 a.m.

Armistice signed at 5 o'clock this morning.

-LONG.

MELBOURNE, Monday.

The following message was received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies through the Governor-General by the Acting Prime Minister (Mr. Watt) shortly before midnight:-

LONDON, Nov. 11, 10.55 a.m.

Armistice signed at 5 o'clock this morning. -LONG.

HOSTILITIES CEASE.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 12.20 a.m.

The Press Bureau states: The Prime Minister (Mr. Lloyd George) announces that the armistice was signed at 5 o'clock this morning (Nov. 11), and hostilities were to cease on all fronts at 11 a.m.

THE ALLIED CONDITIONS

MELBOURNE, Tuesday. Morning.

The following is a summary of the terms of the armistice to Germany:-

MILITARY TERMS.

- (a) Immediate evacuation of Belgium and France, also Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg, within 14 days, occupation by the Allied forces to keep pace with the enemy evacuation.
 - (b) Surrender by the German armies of 5000 guns, 30,000 machine guns, 3000 minenwerfer, and 2000 aeroplanes.
 - (c) Evacuation by the German armies of territory on the left bank of the Rhine, such territory to be administered by the local authorities under the control of the Allied armies; occupation by the Allies of three principal crossings of the Rhine - Mayence, Coblenz, and Cologne - together with bridges.
 - (d) A neutral zone of about 30 kilometres (18 1/2 miles) to be left on the east bank of the Rhine.
 - (e) Immediate repatriation without reciprocity of all Allied prisoners of war.
- In addition there are clauses in regard to handing over of locomotive waggons, means of transportation, and so forth.

NAVAL CONDITIONS.

- (a) Surrender to the associated Governments of 160 German submarines, all other submarines to be paid off and disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies.

(b) Internment under Allied supervision in neutral ports of six battle-cruisers, 10 battleships, eight light cruisers, 50 destroyers; all other surface warships to be paid off and disarmed and placed under supervision of the Allies.

(c) Freedom of access to the Baltic for the Allies.

(d) Blockade to be maintained.

In addition there are a number of minor clauses.

EARLIER REPORTS.

It was hinted in informed quarters that Marshal Foch might extend the time limit for reply to the armistice because the courier going to Spa was considerably delayed by bad roads.

It was learnt in authoritative quarters that as a result of the Kaiser's abdication the German Government might address a request to the Allies to mitigate the severity of the armistice terms. It was indicated that the German Government would point out that as there is no possibility of Germany renewing hostilities the Allies should abandon the occupation of German strongholds. It was said that the Allies would not listen to any modification of the present armistice terms.

(ADMIRALTY - PER WIRELESS PRESS.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

A German official report says the courier has arrived at German headquarters. The arrival of the armistice conditions in Berlin may be expected hourly.

A Copenhagen message says all the Allied prisoners at Aix-la-Chapelle have been released.

B.3 Clauses in WWI Text

Clause ID	Clause
000010_1_1	GERMANY SIGNS ARMISTICE
000010_2_1	NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 3.5 a.m.
000010_3_1	A Washington message says
000010_3_2	the State Department has announced
000010_3_3	that Germany has signed the armistice
000010_4_1	VANCOUVER, Nov. 11, 1 a.m.
000010_5_1	It is officially announced [[that the armistice is signed]]
000010_6_1	LONDON, Nov. 11, 10.55 a.m.
000010_7_1	Armistice signed at 5 o'clock this morning
000010_8_1	-LONG
000010_9_1	MELBOURNE, Monday
000010_10_1	The following message was received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies through the Governor-General by the Acting Prime Minister (Mr. Watt) shortly before midnight:
000010_11_1	LONDON, Nov. 11, 10.55 a.m.
000010_12_1	Armistice signed at 5 o'clock this morning
000010_13_1	-LONG
000010_14_1	HOSTILITIES CEASE
000010_15_1	LONDON, Nov. 11, 12.20 a.m.
000010_16_1	The Press Bureau states:
000010_16_2	The Prime Minister (Mr. Lloyd George) announces
000010_16_3	that the armistice was signed at 5 o'clock this morning (Nov. 11),
000010_16_4	and hostilities were to cease on all fronts at 11 a.m

000010_17_1	THE ALLIED CONDITIONS
000010_18_1	MELBOURNE, Tuesday. Morning
000010_19_1	The following is a summary of the terms of the armistice to Germany:-
000010_20_1	MILITARY TERMS
000010_21_1	(a) Immediate evacuation of Belgium and France, also Asace-Lorraine and Luxembourg, within 14 days,
000010_21_2	occupation by the Allied forces to keep pace with the enemy evacuation
000010_22_1	(b) Surrender by the German armies of 5000 guns, 30,000 machine guns, 3000 minenwerfer, and 2000 aeroplanes
000010_23_1	(c) Evacuation by the German armies of territory on the left bank of the Rhine,
000010_23_2	such territory to be administered by the local authorities under the control of the Allied armies;
000010_23_3	occupation by the Allies of three principal crossings of the Rhine - Mayence, Coblenz, and Cologne - together with bridges
000010_24_1	(d) A neutral zone of about 30 kilometres (18 1/2 miles) to be left on the east bank of the Rhine
000010_25_1	(e) Immediate repatriation without reciprocity of all Allied prisoners of war
000010_26_1	In addition there are clauses [in regard to [[handing over of locomotive waggons, means of transportation, and so forth]]]
000010_27_1	NAVAL CONDITIONS
000010_28_1	(a) Surrender to the associated Governments of 160 German submarines,
000010_28_2	all other submarines to be paid off
000010_28_3	and ^ALL OTHER SUBMARINES TO BE disarmed
000010_28_4	and ^ALL OTHER SUBMARINES TO BE placed under the supervision of the Allies
000010_29_1	(b) Internment under Allied supervision in neutral ports of six battle-cruisers, 10 battleships, eight light cruisers, 50 destroyers;
000010_29_2	all other surface warships to be paid off
000010_29_3	and ^ALL OTHER SURFACE WARSHIPS TO BE disarmed
000010_29_4	and ^ALL OTHER SURFACE WARSHIPS TO BE placed under supervision of the Allies
000010_30_1	(c) Freedom of access to the Baltic for the Allies
000010_31_1	(d) Blockade to be maintained
000010_32_1	In addition there are a number of minor clauses
000010_33_1	EARLIER REPORTS
000010_34_1	It was hinted in informed quarters [[that Marshal Foch might extend the time limit for reply to the armistice because the courier going to Spa was considerably delayed by bad roads]]
000010_35_1	It was learnt in authoritative quarters [[that as a result of the Kaiser's abdication the German Government might address a request to the Allies to mitigate the severity of the armistice terms]]
000010_36_1	It was indicated [[that the German Government would point out that <<>> the Allies should abandon the occupation of German strongholds <<as there is no possibility of Germany renewing hostilities>>]]
000010_37_1	It was said [[that the Allies would not listen to any modification of the present armistice terms]]
000010_38_1	(ADMIRALTY - PER WIRELESS PRESS.)
000010_39_1	LONDON, Nov. 10.
000010_40_1	A German official report says
000010_40_2	the courier has arrived at German headquarters
000010_41_1	The arrival [of the armistice conditions] [in Berlin] may be expected hourly

000010_42_1	A Copenhagen message says
000010_42_2	all the Allied prisoners [at Aix-la-Chapelle] have been released

B.4 Opening move of the WWI Text

<p>GERMANY SIGNS ARMISTICE</p> <p>NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 3.5 a.m.</p> <p>A Washington message says the State Department has announced that Germany has signed the armistice.</p> <p>VANCOUVER, Nov. 11, 1 a.m.</p> <p>It is officially announced that the armistice is signed.</p> <p>LONDON, Nov. 11, 10.55 a.m.</p> <p>Armistice signed at 5 o'clock this morning.</p> <p>-LONG.</p> <p>MELBOURNE, Monday.</p> <p>The following message was received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies through the Governor-General by the Acting Prime Minister (Mr. Watt) shortly before midnight:-</p> <p>LONDON, Nov. 11, 10.55 a.m.</p> <p>Armistice signed at 5 o'clock this morning. -LONG.</p>

B.5 Process Types

See following spreadsheets.

ClauseID	Process	Actor	Goal	Range	Location_Time	Location_Space	Cause_Behalf	Manner_Means	Accompaniment
000010_1_1	SIGNS	GERMANY	ARMISTICE						
000010_3_3	has signed	Germany	the armistice						
000010_7_1	signed		Armistice		at 5 o'clock; this morning				
000010_10_1	was received	by the Acting Prime Minister (Mr. Watt)		The following message	shortly before midnight	from the Secretary of State for the Colonies		through the Governor-General	
000010_12_1	signed		Armistice		at 5 o'clock; this morning				
000010_14_1	CEASE	HOSTILITIES							
000010_16_3	was signed		the armistice		at 5 o'clock; this morning (Nov. 11),				
000010_16_4	were to cease	hostilities			at 11 a.m	on all fronts			
000010_21_2	to keep pace	occupation by the Allied forces							with the enemy evacuation
000010_23_2	to be administered	by the local authorities		such territory			under the control of the Allied armies		
000010_24_1	to be left			A neutral zone of about 30 kilometres (18 1/2 miles)		on the east bank of the Rhine			
000010_28_2	to be paid off		all other submarines						
000010_28_3	TO BE disarmed		^ALL OTHER SUBMARINES						
000010_28_4	TO BE placed		^ALL OTHER SUBMARINES			under the supervision of the Allies			
000010_29_2	to be paid off		all other surface warships						
000010_29_3	to be disarmed		^ALL OTHER SURFACE WARSHIPS						
000010_29_4	TO BE placed		^ALL OTHER SURFACE WARSHIPS			under supervision of the Allies			
000010_40_2	has arrived	the courier				at German headquarters			
000010_42_2	have been released		all the Allied prisoners [at Aix-la-Chapelle]						

ClauseID	Process	Phenomenon	Location_Space	Frequency
000010_35_1	was learnt	It... [[that as a result of the Kaiser's abdication the German Government might address a request to the Allies to mitigate the severity of the armistice terms]]	in authoritative quarters	
000010_41_1	may be expected	The arrival [of the armistice conditions] [in Berlin]		hourly

ClauseID	Process	Sayer	Verbiage	Location_Space	Manner_Quality
000010_3_1	says	A Washington message			
000010_3_2	has announced	the State Department			
000010_5_1	is announced		It... [[that the armistice is signed]]		officially
000010_16_1	states	The Press Bureau			
000010_16_2	announces	The Prime Minister (Mr. Lloyd George)			
000010_34_1	was hinted		It... [[that Marshal Foch might extend the time limit for reply to the armistice because the courier going to Spa was considerably delayed by bad roads]]	in informed quarters	
000010_36_1	was indicated		It... [[that the German Government would point out that <<>> the Allies should abandon the occupation of German strongholds <<as there is no possibility of Germany renewing hostilities>>]]		
000010_37_1	was said		It... [[that the Allies would not listen to any modification of the present armistice terms]]		
000010_40_1	says	A German official report			
000010_42_1	says	A Copenhagen message			

ClauseID	Process	Token	Value
000010_19_1	is	The following	a summary of the terms of the armistice to Germany

ClauseID	Process	Existent
000010_26_1	are	clauses [in regard to [[handing over of locomotive waggons, means of transportation, and so forth]]]
000010_32_1	are	a number of minor clauses

B.6 Circumstances of spatial and temporal location

B.6.1 Circumstances of temporal location

Clause ID	Circ:Loc:Temp	Sub-Category	Process Type	Process Event
000010_7_1	at 5 o'clock	Chronometric Time	material	sign
000010_12_1	at 5 o'clock	Chronometric Time	material	sign
000010_16_3	at 5 o'clock	Chronometric Time	material	sign
000010_16_4	at 11 a.m	Chronometric Time	material	cease
000010_16_3	this morning (Nov. 11)	Menological Time	material	sign
000010_7_1	this morning	Relative Date	material	sign
000010_12_1	this morning	Relative Date	material	sign
000010_10_1	shortly before midnight	Event-relative Time	material	receive

B.6.2 Circumstances of spatial location

Clause ID	Circ:Loc:Spatial	Sub-Category	Process Type	Process Event
000010_10_1	from the Secretary of State for the Colonies	Concrete Location: tangible	material	receive
000010_16_4	on all fronts	Concrete Location: tangible	material	cease
000010_40_2	at German headquarters	Concrete Location: tangible	material	arrive
000010_34_1	in informed quarters	Abstract Location	verbal	hint
000010_35_1	in authoritative quarters	Abstract Location	mental	learn

B.7 Verbal Processes with projections

Clause ID	Sayer	Process Event	Projected Clause(s)
000010_3_1	A Washington message	say	the State Department has announced
000010_3_2	the State Department	announce	that Germany has signed the armistice.
000010_5_1		announce	It [[that the armistice is signed]].
000010_16_1	The Press Bureau	state	The Prime Minister (Mr. Lloyd George) announces
000010_16_2	The Prime Minister (Mr. Lloyd George)	announce	that the armistice was signed at 5 o'clock this morning (Nov. 11), and hostilities were to cease on all fronts at 11 a.m.
000010_34_1		hint	It [[that Marshal Foch might extend the time limit for reply to the armistice because the courier going to Spa was considerably delayed by bad roads]].
000010_36_1		indicate	It [[that the German Government would point out that <<>> the Allies should abandon the occupation of German strongholds <<as there is no possibility of Germany renewing hostilities>>]].
000010_37_1		say	It [[that the Allies would not listen to any modification of the present armistice terms]].
000010_40_1	A German official report	say	the courier has arrived at German headquarters.
000010_42_1	A Copenhagen message	say	all the Allied prisoners at Aix-la-Chapelle have been released.

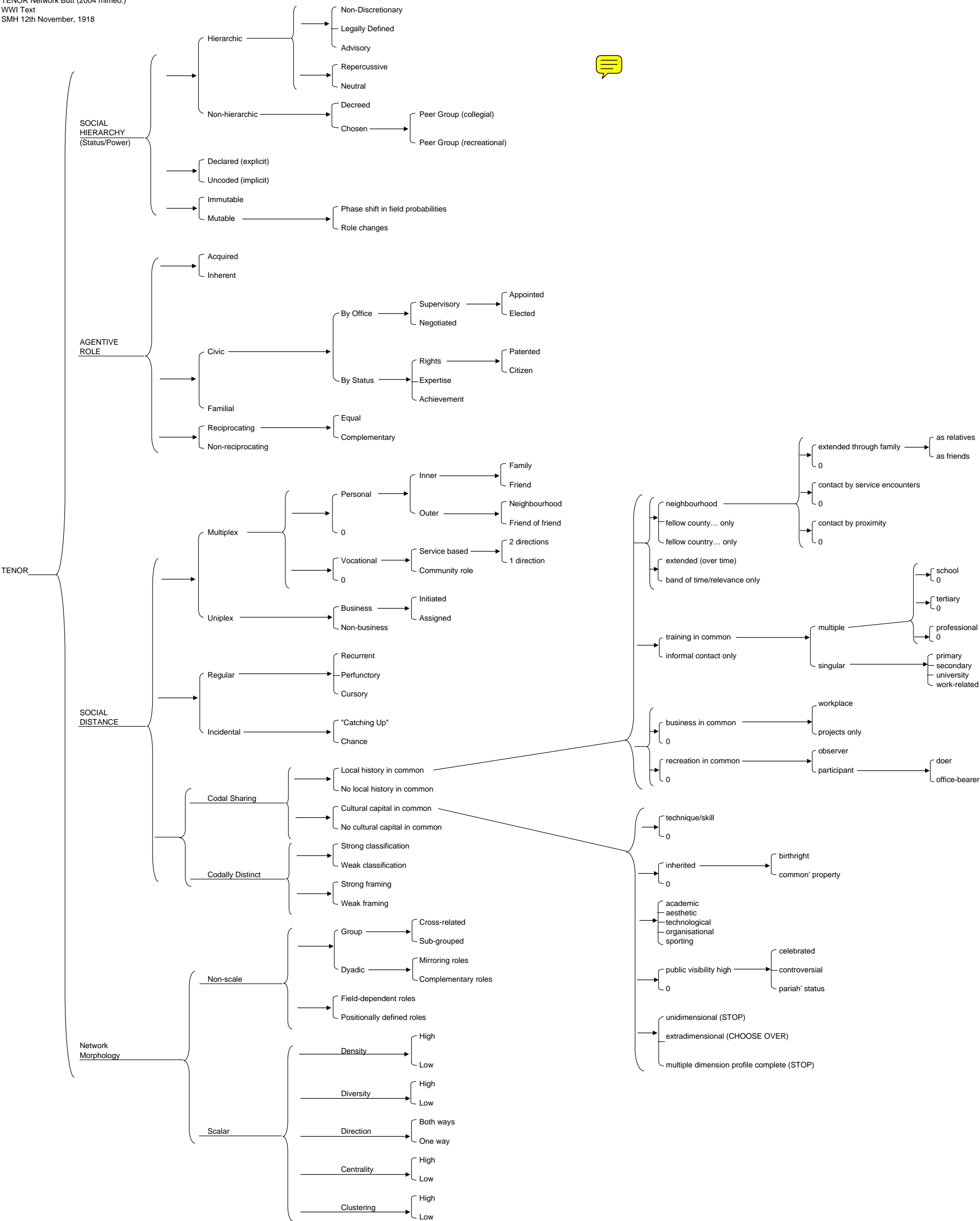
B.8 Sayer Thing Type and Allegiance

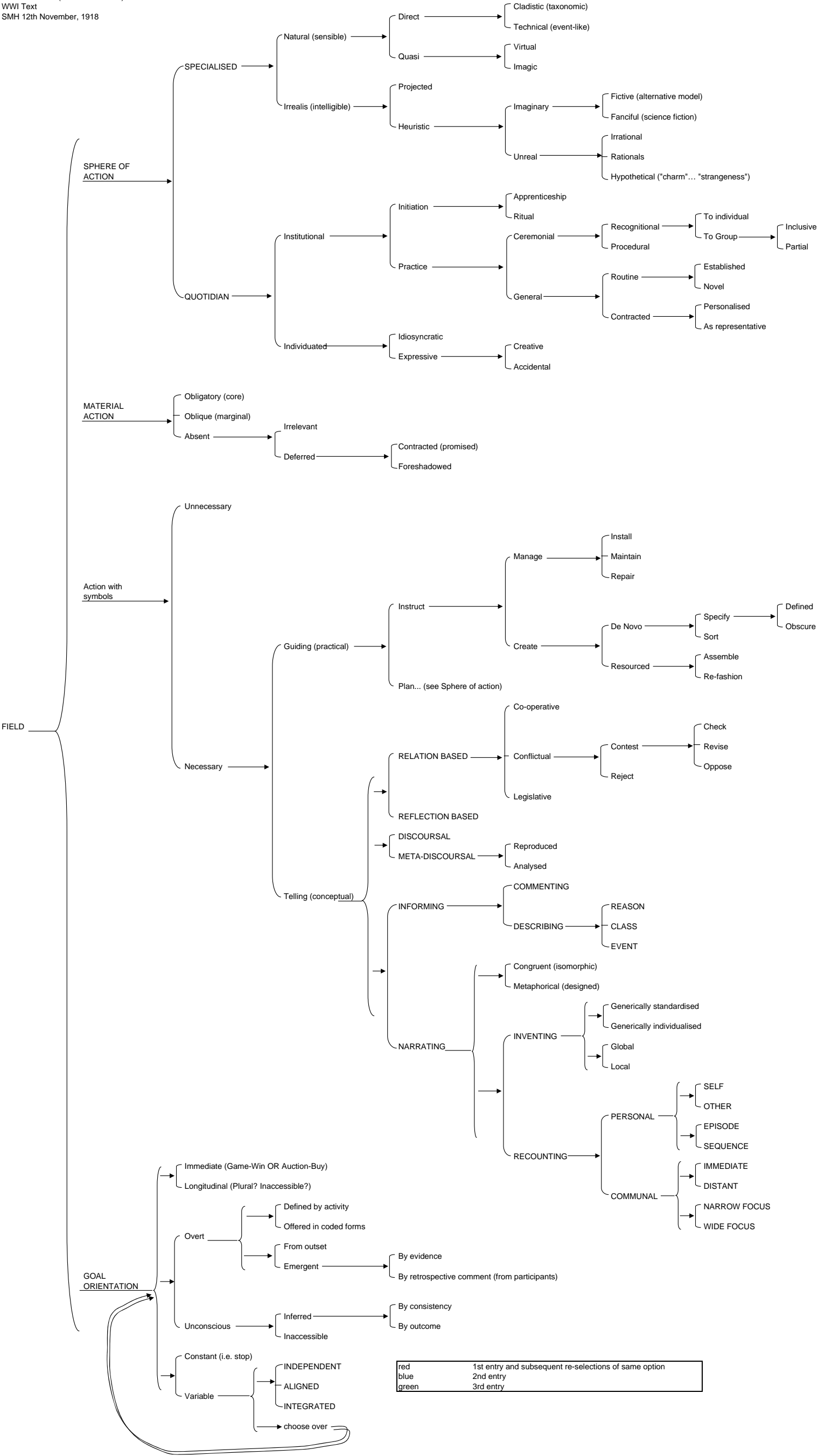
Clause ID	Sayer	Thing Type	Allegiance	Process Event
000010_16_2	[Medium:] The Prime Minister (Mr. Lloyd George)	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	announce
000010_16_1	[Medium:] The Press Bureau	simple: non-con: institution	Coalition	state
000010_3_2	[Medium:] the State Department	simple: non-con: institution	Coalition	announce
000010_3_1	[Medium:] A Washington message	simple: non-con: object: semiotic	Coalition	say
000010_40_1	[Medium:] A German official report	simple: non-con: object: semiotic	Enemy	say
000010_42_1	[Medium:] A Copenhagen message	simple: non-con: object: semiotic	Neutral	say

B.9 Context networks with selections marked

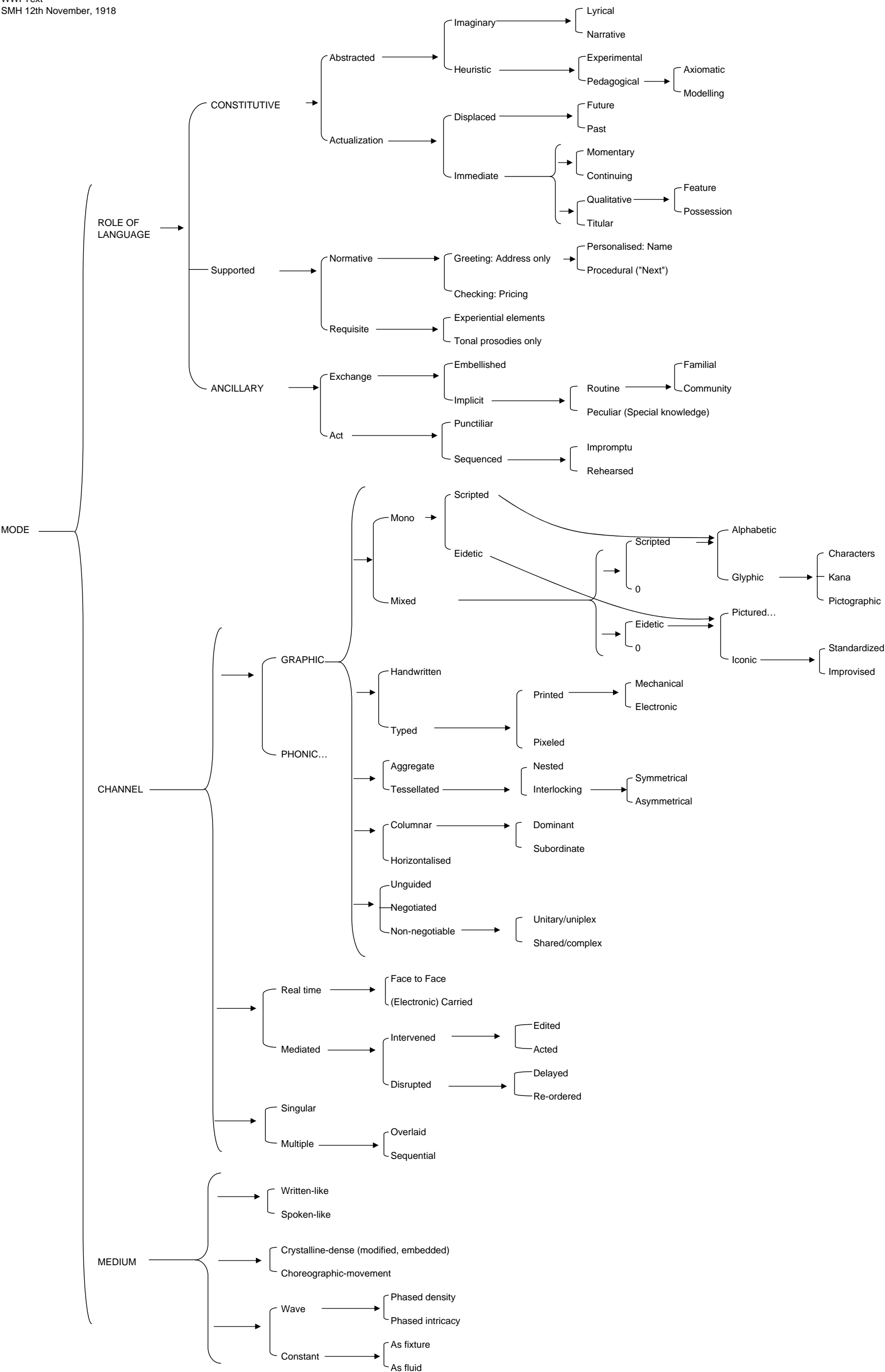
See following foldouts:

- field network (B.9.1)
- tenor network (B.9.2)
- mode network (B.9.3)





red	1st entry and subsequent re-selections of same option
blue	2nd entry
green	3rd entry



Appendix C

World War II Text, 16th August 1945

C.1 WWII Text in the context of the newspaper page

LATE EDITION **The Sydney Morning Herald.** **Price 2d**
 CITY FORECAST: Fine, cloudy in evening. Moderate N.W. wind, cooling W to S.W.
 ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION 16 PAGES and SUPP. SYDNEY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1945

JAPAN CAPITULATES

DELIRIOUS JOY IN AUSTRALIA

PLANS FOR SURRENDER

The announcement yesterday morning that Japan had capitulated was received with delirious joy by the peoples of the United Nations.

Cease fire in the Pacific was ordered by the Allies at 9.15 a.m. yesterday.

In Sydney immense crowds took part in scenes of unprecedented emotion and gaiety.

General MacArthur has been appointed Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and has ordered the Japanese to send representatives to him at Manila for instructions.

Japanese planes which approached the United States Fleet after the surrender were shot down.

The Japanese Cabinet has resigned, and the War Minister, General Anami, has committed hara-kiri.

An Australian Army unit will enter Japan with General MacArthur's forces to look after the interests of freed prisoners belonging to the British Commonwealth.

This unit is already at Manila awaiting transport.

Last evening Tokyo Radio told Japanese troops, overseas that it was useless to resist any longer.

It was officially announced at Buckingham Palace last night that the King-design next Sunday to be observed as a Day of National Thanksgiving.

The King and Queen will attend a thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral on that day.

Sydney's reaction to the great news was a spontaneous outburst of joy.

Throughout the day the party continued, but the fact that it was a day of deep thanksgiving as well was not forgotten.

Special services in many churches were attended by crowded congregations and many people held silent tribute at the Cenotaph.

At night there was a search-light and rocket display.

Early this morning crowds were still thronging the streets of Sydney, cheering and dancing. Police estimate that there were a million people in the streets during the night.

The great crowds were entertained for hours by leading radio artists from platforms at various points.

There were similar celebrations in other capital cities, and in country towns throughout Australia.

A 12-page Illustrated Supplement covering all aspects of the Pacific War is published with this issue.

NEWS ON OTHER PAGES:

Today's events	Mr. Attlee's speech	4
Truman's speech	Japan's rise and fall	2
Japan's peace	Leading artists	2
Cherry's speech	King's speech	3
London's reaction	Police's reaction	4
Other cities	Picture	6, 7

Events of Historic Day

Major events yesterday were:

9 a.m. (Sydney time): British Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, and President Truman announce Japanese surrender.

9.15 a.m.: Admiral Nimitz orders cease fire.

11.25 a.m.: Japanese ordered to give cease-fire order and send emissaries to General MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander.

11.55 a.m.: Tokyo announces Japanese Cabinet has resigned, and War Minister, General Anami, committed hara-kiri.

1 p.m.: Japanese planes shot down when they approach U.S. Fleet.

4.45 p.m.: General MacArthur orders Japanese to cease hostilities immediately and send representatives to Manila for instructions. Also orders Japanese Government to place radio station at his disposal for orders.

HARBOUR ROCKETS SIGNAL FIRST NIGHT OF PEACE



No longer a symbol of distress, but a symbol of victory, these rockets, which went up from small craft in Sydney Harbour last night, made for last night's quiet celebration.

C.2 WWII Text: *Sydney Morning Herald*, p.1, 16/8/1945

JAPAN CAPITULATES

DELIRIOUS JOY IN AUSTRALIA

PLANS FOR SURRENDER

The announcement yesterday morning that Japan had capitulated was received with delirious joy by the peoples of the United Nations.

Cease fire in the Pacific was ordered by the Allies at 9.15 a.m. yesterday.

In Sydney immense crowds took part in scenes of unprecedented emotion and gaiety.

General MacArthur has been appointed Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and has ordered the Japanese to send representatives to him at Manila for instructions.

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The Japanese Cabinet has resigned, and the War Minister, General Anami, has committed hara-kiri.

An Australian Army unit will enter Japan with General MacArthur's forces to look after the interests of freed prisoners belonging to the British Commonwealth.

This unit is already at Manila awaiting transport.

Last evening Tokyo Radio told Japanese troops overseas that it was useless to resist any longer.

It was officially announced at Buckingham Palace last night that the King desired next Sunday to be observed as a Day of National Thanksgiving.

The King and Queen will attend a Thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral on that day.

Sydney's reaction to the great news was a spontaneous outburst of joy.

Throughout the day the gaiety continued, but the fact that it was a day of deep thanksgiving as well was not forgotten.

Special services in many churches were attended by crowded congregations, and many people paid reverent tribute at the Cenotaph.

At night there was a search-light and rocket display.

Early this morning crowds were still thronging the streets of Sydney cheering and dancing.

Police estimate that there were a million people in the streets during the night.

The great crowds were entertained for hours by leading radio artists from platforms at various points.

There were similar celebrations in other capital cities, and in country towns throughout Australia.

C.3 Clauses in WWII Text

Clause ID	Clause
000009_1_1	JAPAN CAPITULATES
000009_2_1	DELIRIOUS JOY IN AUSTRALIA
000009_3_1	PLANS FOR SURRENDER
000009_4_1	The announcement yesterday morning [[that Japan had capitulated]] was received with delirious joy by the peoples of the United Nations
000009_5_1	Cease fire in the Pacific was ordered by the Allies at 9.15 a.m. yesterday
000009_6_1	In Sydney immense crowds took part in scenes of unprecedented emotion and gaiety
000009_7_1	General MacArthur has been appointed Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,
000009_7_2	and ^HE has ordered the Japanese
000009_7_3	to send representatives to him at Manila for instructions

000009_8_1	Japanese planes [[which approached the United States Fleet after the surrender]] were shot down
000009_9_1	The Japanese Cabinet has resigned,
000009_9_2	and the War Minister, General Anami, has committed hara-kiri
000009_10_1	An Australian Army unit will enter Japan with General MacArthur's forces
000009_10_2	to look after the interests of freed prisoners [[belonging to the British Commonwealth]]
000009_11_1	This unit is already at Manila
000009_11_2	awaiting transport
000009_12_1	Last evening Tokyo Radio told Japanese troops overseas
000009_12_2	that it was useless [[to resist any longer]]
000009_13_1	It was officially announced at Buckingham Palace last night [[that the King desired next Sunday to be observed as a Day of National Thanksgiving]]
000009_14_1	The King and Queen will attend a Thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral on that day
000009_15_1	Sydney's reaction to the great news was a spontaneous outburst of joy
000009_16_1	Throughout the day the gaiety continued,
000009_16_2	but the fact [[that it was a day of deep thanksgiving as well]] was not forgotten
000009_17_1	Special services in many churches were attended by crowded congregations,
000009_17_2	and many people paid reverent tribute at the Cenotaph
000009_18_1	At night there was a search-light and rocket display
000009_19_1	Early this morning crowds were still thronging the streets of Sydney
000009_19_2	cheering
000009_19_3	and dancing
000009_20_1	Police estimate
000009_20_2	that there were a million people in the streets during the night
000009_21_1	The great crowds were entertained for hours by leading radio artists from platforms at various points
000009_22_1	There were similar celebrations in other capital cities, and in country towns throughout Australia

C.4 Opening move of the WWII Text

JAPAN CAPITULATES

DELIRIOUS JOY IN AUSTRALIA

PLANS FOR SURRENDER

The announcement yesterday morning that Japan had capitulated was received with delirious joy by the peoples of the United Nations.

Cease fire in the Pacific was ordered by the Allies at 9.15 a.m. yesterday.

In Sydney immense crowds took part in scenes of unprecedented emotion and gaiety.

C.5 Process Types

See following spreadsheets.

ClauseID	Process	Actor	Goal	Range	Beneficiary	Location_Time	Location_Space	Extent_Time	Cause_Reason	Accompaniment
000009_1_1	CAPITULATES	JAPAN								
000009_6_1	took part in	immense crowds		scenes of unprecedented emotion and gaiety			In Sydney			
000009_7_3	to send	(the Japanese)	representatives		to him		at Manila		for instructions	
000009_8_1	were shot down		Japanese planes [[which approached the United States Fleet after the surrender]]							
000009_9_1	has resigned	The Japanese Cabinet								
000009_9_2	has committed	the War Minister, General Anami		hara-kiri						
000009_10_1	will enter	An Australian Army unit		Japan						with General MacArthur's forces
000009_10_2	to look after	(An Australian Army unit)		the interests of freed prisoners [[belonging to the British Commonwealth]]						
000009_11_2	awaiting	(The unit)		transport						
000009_14_1	will attend	The King and Queen		a Thanksgiving service		on that day	at St. Paul's Cathedral			
000009_16_1	continued	the gaiety						Throughout the day		
000009_17_1	were attended	by crowded congregations		Special services			in many churches			
000009_17_2	paid	many people	reverent tribute				at the Cenotaph			
000009_19_1	were thronging	crowds		the streets of Sydney		Early this morning				

ClauseID	Process	Behaver
000009_19_2	cheering	(crowds)
000009_19_3	dancing	(crowds)

ClauselD	Process	Senser	Phenomenon	Location_Space	Extent_Time	Manner_Quality
000009_4_1	was received	by the peoples [of the United Nations]	The announcement [yesterday morning] [[that Japan had capitulated]]			with delirious joy
000009_16_2	was not forgotten		the fact [[that it was a day of deep thanksgiving as well]]			
000009_20_1	estimate	Police				
000009_21_1	were entertained	The great crowds	by leading radio artists	from platforms [at various points]	for hours	

ClauseID	Process	Sayer	Verbiage	Receiver	Location_Time	Location_Space	Manner_Quality
000009_5_1	was ordered	by the Allies	Cease fire in the Pacific		at 9.15 a.m.; yesterday		
000009_7_2	has ordered	^HE		the Japanese			
000009_12_1	told	Tokyo Radio		Japanese troops [overseas]	Last evening		
000009_13_1	was announced		it... [[that the King desired next Sunday to be observed as a Day of National Thanksgiving]]		last night	at Buckingham Palace	officially

ClauseID	Process	Carrier	Attribute	Location_Space
000009_11_1	is	This unit		at Manila
000009_12_2	was	it... [[to resist any longer]]	useless	

ClauseID	Process	Token	Value
000009_7_1	has been appointed	General MacArthur	Supreme Commander [for the Allied Powers],
000009_15_1	was	a spontaneous outburst of joy	Sydney's reaction [to the great news]

ClauselD	Process	Existent	Location_Time	Location_Space
000009_18_1	was	a search-light and rocket display	At night	
000009_20_2	were	a million people	during the night	in the streets
000009_22_1	were	similar celebrations		in other capital cities; and in country towns throughout Australia

C.6 Circumstances of temporal and spatial location

C.6.1 Circumstances of temporal location

Clause ID	Circ:Loc:Temp	Sub-Category	Process Type	Process Event
000009_5_1	at 9.15 a.m.	Chronometric Time	verbal	order
000009_5_1	yesterday	Relative Date	verbal	order
000009_12_1	Last evening	Relative Date	verbal	tell
000009_13_1	last night	Relative Date	verbal	announce
000009_19_1	Early this morning	Relative Date	material	throng
000009_14_1	on that day	Event-relative Time	material	attend
000009_18_1	At night	Event-relative Time	existential	be
000009_20_2	during the night	Event-relative Time	existential	be

C.6.2 Circumstances of spatial location

Clause ID	Circ:Loc:Spatial	Sub-Category	Process Type	Process Event
000009_17_1	in many churches	Concrete Location: tangible	material	attend
000009_20_2	in the streets	Concrete Location: tangible	existential	be
000009_21_1	from platforms [at various points]	Concrete Location: tangible	mental	entertain
000009_22_1	in other capital cities,	Concrete Location: tangible	existential	be
000009_6_1	In Sydney	Concrete Location: mappable	material	take part
000009_7_3	at Manila	Concrete Location: mappable	material	send
000009_13_1	at Buckingham Palace	Concrete Location: mappable	verbal	announce
000009_14_1	at St. Paul's Cathedral	Concrete Location: mappable	material	attend
000009_17_2	at the Cenotaph	Concrete Location: mappable	material	pay
000009_22_1	in country towns throughout Australia	Concrete Location: mappable	existential	be

C.7 Verbal Processes with projections

Clause ID	Sayer	Sayer Entity	Process Event	Projected Clause(s)
000009_5_1	by the Allies	Allies	order	N/A
000009_7_2	^HE	Allied Supreme Commander General MacArthur	order	to send representatives to him at Manila for instructions.
000009_12_1	Tokyo Radio	Tokyo Radio	tell	that it was useless [[to resist any longer]].
000009_13_1			announce	It [[that the King desired next Sunday to be observed as a Day of National Thanksgiving.]]

C.8 Sayer Thing Type and Allegiance

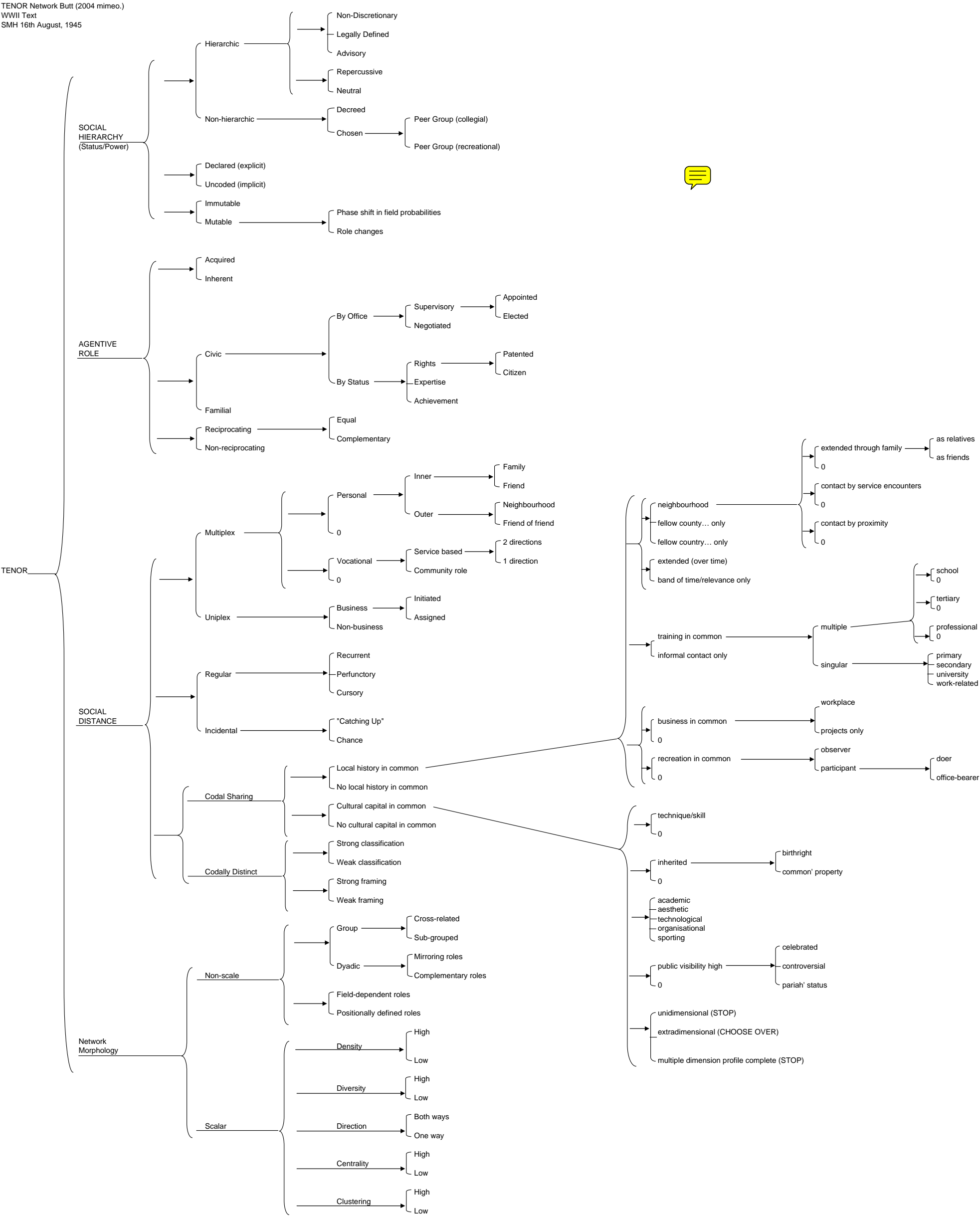
Clause ID	Sayer	Thing Type	Allegiance	Process Event
000009_5_1	[Medium:] by the Allies	simple: conscious: human collective	Coalition	order
000009_7_2	[Medium:] ^HE	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	order
000009_12_1	[Medium:] Tokyo Radio	simple: non-con: institution	Enemy	tell
000009_13_1	[Medium:] (unspecified)			announce

C.9 Context networks with selections marked

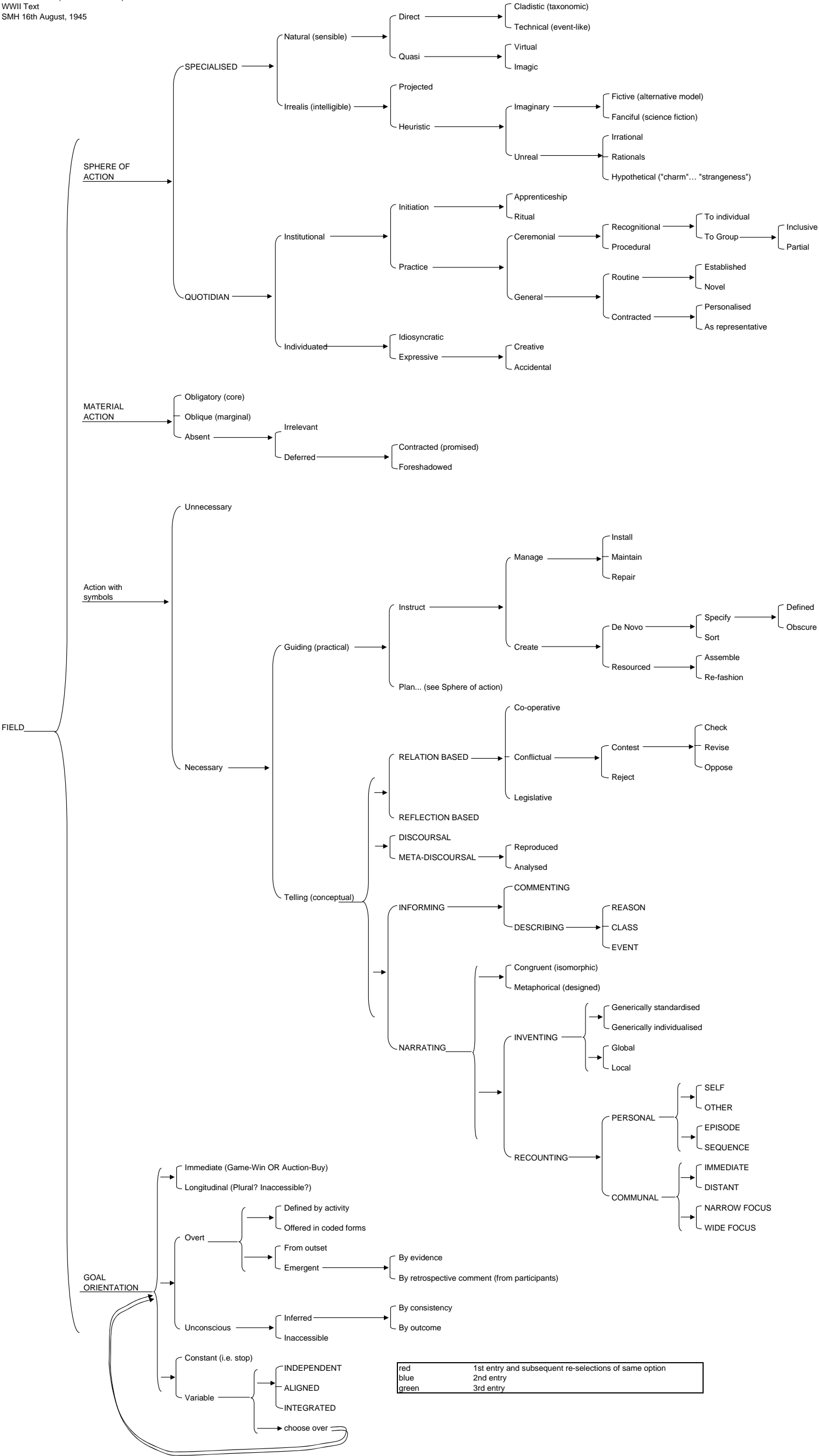
See following foldouts:

- field network (C.9.1)
- tenor network (C.9.2)
- mode network (C.9.3)

TENOR Network Butt (2004 mimeo.)
WWII Text
SMH 16th August, 1945

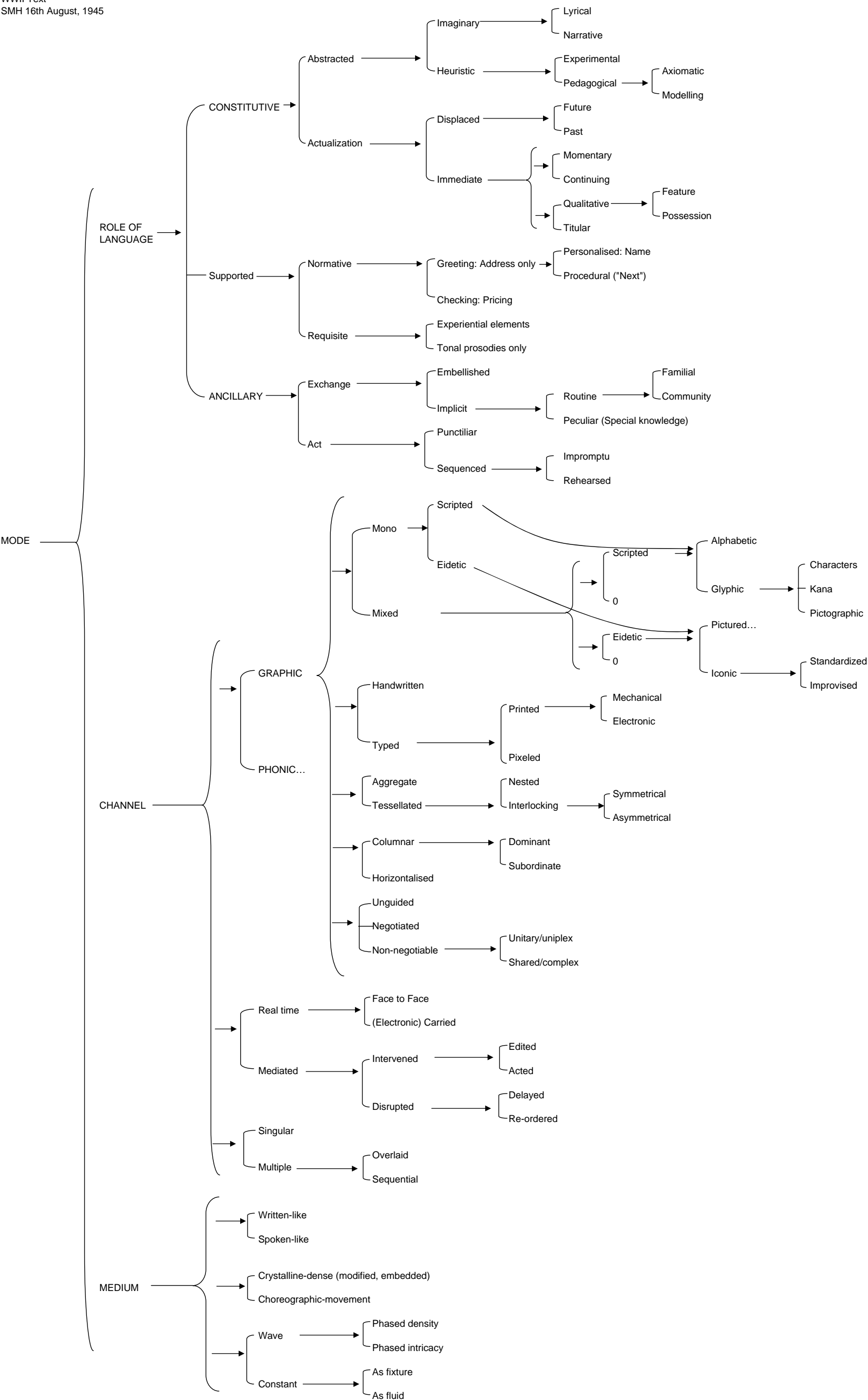


FIELD Network (Butt mimeo 2004)
WWII Text
SMH 16th August, 1945



red	1st entry and subsequent re-selections of same option
blue	2nd entry
green	3rd entry

MODE Network (Butt 2004 mimeo)
Channel extensions by Claire Scott & David Butt
WWII Text
SMH 16th August, 1945



Appendix D

Korean War text, 28th July, 1953

D.1 Korean War Text in the context of the newspaper page

[illegible]

D.2 Korean War Text: *Sydney Morning Herald*, p. 1, 28/7/1953

KOREAN TRUCE SIGNED

Cease-fire Becomes Operative; Rhee To Co-operate

NEW YORK, July 27 (A.A.P.) -The Communists and the U.N. Command signed the Korean truce at 10 am. (11 a.m. Sydney time) to-day.

Twelve hours later, at 10p.m., all military activity along the front ceased. U.N. troops who had been ticking off the minutes - finally the seconds - to the cease-fire hour, breathed sighs of relief and stood on their bunkers cheering and yelling wildly.

Fears that South Korea might still fight on were stilled by her President, Dr. Syngman Rhee. After the armistice was signed he announced that he would observe the truce for "a limited time".

The U.N. General Assembly has been summoned to meet in New York on August 17. It will choose the site and set the date of the conference to settle the Korean question peacefully, and probably name the nations which will participate.

The signing ceremony at Panmunjon was cold and impersonal. The chief U.N. and Communist delegates walked into a wooden building and sat down at tables without acknowledging each other. Each signed 18 times.

They did not exchange a single word.

The North Korean and Chinese commanders this morning broadcast orders to all their forces to observe the truce strictly and prepare immediately for withdrawal from the demilitarised zone.

They coupled the order with a warning to all Communist forces to remain on the alert in case the Allies violated the agreement by launching an attack.

The British Commonwealth Division Commander, Major-General M. A. R. West, this morning warned his men that the cease-fire did not necessarily mean a permanent end to hostilities.

Other U.N. Commanders and President Eisenhower welcomed the armistice, but warned that it was only the first step towards peace. They said that the difficult period ahead required the utmost vigilance.

The exchange of prisoners wishing to be repatriated will be one of the first moves under the truce. The U.N. Supreme Commander, General Mark Clark, to-day announced that the exchange would begin within a week if the Communists co-operated.

The Communists have told the U.N. that they will release 12,763 prisoners, including 15 Australians.

FIGHTING UNTIL THE LAST HOURS

Last night, armistice eve, was relatively quiet for Allied ground troops, although the air force and artillery pressed home heavier-than-usual attacks.

U.S. warships once again bombarded Wonsan, on the east coast of North Korea, and rear supply lines.

The Chinese attacked several positions in western Korea, but only one attack, on American Marines, developed into a bitter fight. The Marines beat the Reds back after a fierce machine-gun and mortar duel.

At 5.40 a.m. the last ground contact was reported, after the Chinese had thrown a final punch in central Korea.

They made a 250-man attack against South Korean troops, but were turned back with at least 140 men killed.

Artillery fire continued, once Communist salvo of 20 rounds being fired at an American mortar company exactly at the hour set for the truce signing.

A few minutes later American sabre jet fighters on patrol over North Korea spotted eight MIGs and tried to engage them. The MIGs fled into Manchuria.

During the afternoon Allied artillery and aircraft hit the Reds' supply dumps, but Communist artillery made no attempt to reply.

Then, as the time for the cease-fire neared, U.S. aircraft abandoned missions and turned back to their bases with full bomb loads.

At Panmunjon, Allied and Communist junior officers thrashed out last-minute truce details right up to the time of the signing ceremony. A pall of smoke from Allied bombs hung over frontline positions nearby.

At 9.40 a.m., U.N. security guards walked to the pagoda built by the Communists and placed on a table copies of the armistice agreement in blue covers of hard cardboard.

At the door was a U.N. guard of honour, including one Australian, Private Max Perkins, of Ferntree Gully, Melbourne.

About 35 Communist and 110 Allied correspondents and observers from both sides then filed in. There was no South Korean representative present.

Brigadier J. G. N. Wilton represented Australia.

At 10 a.m., the chief truce negotiators, Lieutenant-General William Harrison (America), and General Nam Il (North Korea), arrived and immediately began the ceremony.

Both men were expressionless as they sat at tables and began signing the documents ending three years, one month, and two days of fighting.

They exchanged copies and went on signing. The only sound was a ripple of laughter from some North Korean observers.

At 10.19 a.m. General Nam, without a glance at General Harrison, rose and walked from the hall. General Harrison got up immediately and also left.

Lying on the tables, guarded by Communist security police, were the truce documents.

U.N. and Communist staff officers immediately held a short meeting, and sent the truce documents for signature to General Mark Clark, at Munsan, and Marshal Kim Il-sung (North Korea), and General Peng Teh-huai (China), at Pyongyang.

General Clark signed them at 1.05 p.m. in the presence of a South Korean delegate, General Choi Duk-shin. General Choi walked out of the truce talks last month in a protest against a truce that would leave Korea divided.

General Clark walked into a galvanised iron theatre in a business-like manner, pulled a pen from his pocket, and immediately began signing.

Observers consider General Choi's presence as evidence that South Korea will collaborate in the armistice.

Later, Dr. Rhee said that South Korea would not disturb the armistice "while the political conference undertakes within a limited time to solve peacefully the problem of the liberation and reunification of Korea."

D.3 Clauses in Korean War text

Clause ID	Clause
000004_1_1	KOREAN TRUCE SIGNED
000004_2_1	Cease-fire Becomes Operative;
000004_2_2	Rhee To Co-operate
000004_3_1	NEW YORK, July 27 (A.A.P.)
000004_4_1	The Communists and the U.N. Command signed the Korean truce at 10 am. (11 a.m. Sydney time) to-day
000004_6_1	U.N. troops [[who had been ticking off the minutes - finally the seconds - to the cease-fire hour]], breathed sighs of relief
000004_6_2	and ^THEY stood on their bunkers

000004_6_3	cheering
000004_6_4	and yelling wildly
000004_7_1	Fears [[that South Korea might <still> fight on]] were stilled by her President, Dr. Syngman Rhee
000004_5_1	Twelve hours later, at 10p.m., all military activity [along the front] ceased
000004_8_1	After the armistice was signed
000004_8_2	he announced
000004_8_3	that he would observe the truce for "a limited time"
000004_9_1	The U.N. General Assembly has been summoned
000004_9_2	to meet in New York on August 17
000004_10_1	It will choose the site
000004_10_2	and ^IT WILL set the date of the conference [[to settle the Korean question peacefully]],
000004_10_3	and ^IT WILL probably name the nations [[which will participate]]
000004_11_1	The signing ceremony [at Panmunjon] was cold and impersonal
000004_12_1	The chief U.N. and Communist delegates walked into a wooden building
000004_12_2	and ^THEY sat down at tables
000004_12_3	without acknowledging each other
000004_13_1	Each signed 18 times
000004_14_1	They did not exchange a single word
000004_15_1	The North Korean and Chinese commanders this morning broadcast orders to all their forces
000004_15_2	to observe the truce strictly
000004_15_3	and ^TO prepare immediately for withdrawal [from the demilitarised zone]
000004_16_1	They coupled the order with a warning [to all Communist forces] [[to remain on the alert in case the Allies violated the agreement by launching an attack]]
000004_17_1	The British Commonwealth Division Commander, Major-General M. A. R. West, this morning warned his men
000004_17_2	that the cease-fire did not necessarily mean a permanent end [to hostilities]
000004_18_1	Other U.N. Commanders and President Eisenhower welcomed the armistice,
000004_18_2	but ^THEY warned
000004_18_3	that it was only the first step [towards peace]
000004_19_1	They said
000004_19_2	that the difficult period [ahead] required the utmost vigilance
000004_20_1	The exchange [of prisoners [[wishing to be repatriated]]] will be one of the first moves under the truce
000004_21_1	The U.N. Supreme Commander, General Mark Clark, to-day announced
000004_21_2	that the exchange would begin within a week
000004_21_3	if the Communists co-operated
000004_22_1	The Communists have told the U.N.
000004_24_1	Last night, armistice eve, was relatively quiet for Allied ground troops,
000004_22_2	that they will release 12,763 prisoners,
000004_22_3	including 15 Australians
000004_23_1	FIGHTING UNTIL THE LAST HOURS
000004_24_2	although the air force and artillery pressed home heavier-than-usual attacks
000004_25_1	U.S. warships once again bombarded Wonsan, on the east coast [of North Korea], and rear supply lines
000004_26_1	The Chinese attacked several positions [in western Korea],

000004_26_2	but only one attack, on American Marines, developed into a bitter fight
000004_27_1	The Marines beat the Reds back after a fierce machine-gun and mortar duel
000004_28_1	At 5.40 a.m. the last ground contact was reported,
000004_28_2	after the Chinese had thrown a final punch in central Korea
000004_29_1	They made a 250-man attack against South Korean troops,
000004_29_2	but ^THEY were turned back with at least 140 men killed
000004_30_1	Artillery fire continued,
000004_30_2	one Communist salvo [of 20 rounds] being fired at an American mortar company exactly at the hour [[set for the truce signing]]
000004_31_1	A few minutes later American sabre jet fighters [on patrol over North Korea] spotted eight MIGs
000004_31_2	and ^THEY tried to engage them
000004_32_1	The MIGs fled into Manchuria
000004_33_1	During the afternoon Allied artillery and aircraft hit the Reds' supply dumps,
000004_33_2	but Communist artillery made no attempt [[to reply]]
000004_34_1	Then, << >> U.S. aircraft abandoned missions
000004_34_2	<<as the time for the cease-fire neared>>
000004_34_3	and ^THEY turned back to their bases with full bomb loads
000004_35_1	At Panmunjon, Allied and Communist junior officers thrashed out last-minute truce details right up to the time [of the signing ceremony]
000004_36_1	A pall [of smoke [from Allied bombs]] hung over frontline positions nearby
000004_37_1	At 9.40 a.m., U.N. security guards walked to the pagoda [[built by the Communists]]
000004_37_2	and ^THEY placed on a table copies [of the armistice agreement [in blue covers [of hard cardboard]]]]
000004_38_1	At the door was a U.N. garde of honour,
000004_38_2	including one Australian, Private Max Perkins, of Ferntree Gully, Melbourne
000004_39_1	About 35 Communist and 110 Allied correspondents and observers [from both sides] then filed in
000004_40_1	There was no South Korean representative present
000004_41_1	Brigadier J. G. N. Wilton represented Australia
000004_42_1	At 10 a.m., the chief truce negotiators, Lieutenant-General William Harrison (America), and General Nam Il (North Korea), arrived
000004_42_2	and ^THEY immediately began the ceremony
000004_43_1	Both men were expressionless
000004_43_2	as they sat at tables
000004_43_3	and ^AS THEY began signing the documents [[ending three years, one month, and two days of fighting]]
000004_44_1	They exchanged copies
000004_44_2	and ^THEY went on signing
000004_45_1	The only sound was a ripple [of laughter [from some North Korean observers]]
000004_46_1	At 10.19 a.m. General Nam, without a glance at General Harrison, rose
000004_46_2	and ^HE walked from the hall
000004_47_1	General Harrison got up immediately
000004_47_2	and ^HE also left
000004_48_1	Lying on the tables,
000004_48_2	guarded by Communist security police,
000004_48_3	^THERE were the truce documents.

000004_49_1	U.N. and Communist staff officers immediately held a short meeting,
000004_49_2	and ^THEY sent the truce documents for signature to General Mark Clark, at Munsan, and Marshal Kim Il-sung (North Korea), and General Peng Teh-huai (China), at Pyongyang
000004_50_1	General Clark signed them at 1.05 p.m. in the presence [of a South Korean delegate, General Choi Duk-shin]
000004_51_1	General Choi walked out of the truce talks last month in a protest [against a truce [[that would leave Korea divided]]]
000004_52_1	General Clark walked into a galvanised iron theatre in a business-like manner,
000004_52_2	^HE pulled a pen from his pocket,
000004_52_3	and ^HE immediately began signing
000004_53_1	Observers consider General Choi's presence as evidence [[that South Korea will collaborate in the armistice]]
000004_54_1	Later, Dr. Rhee said
000004_54_2	that South Korea would not disturb the armistice
000004_54_3	while the political conference undertakes within a limited time to solve peacefully the problem [of the liberation and reunification [of Korea]].

D.4 Opening move of Korean War text

KOREAN TRUCE SIGNED

Cease-fire Becomes Operative; Rhee To Co-operate

NEW YORK, July 27 (A.A.P.) - The Communists and the U.N. Command signed the Korean truce at 10 am. (11 a.m. Sydney time) to-day.

D.5 Process Types

See following spreadsheets.

ClauseID	Process	Actor	Goal	Range	Beneficiary	Location_Time	Location_Space	Extent_Time	Frequency	Cause_Behalf	Cause_Reason	Manner_Quality	Role_elab.	Accompaniment
000004_1_1	SIGNED		KOREAN TRUCE											
000004_2_2	to Co-operate	Rhee												
000004_5_1	ceased	all military activity [along the front]				Twelve hours later at 10p.m.								
000004_6_2	stood	^THEY					on their bunkers							
000004_7_1	were stilled	her President, Dr. Syngman Rhee	Fears [[that South Korea might <still> fight on]]											
000004_8_1	was signed		the armistice											
000004_9_2	to meet	(The U.N. General Assembly)				on August 17	in New York							
000004_12_1	walked	The chief U.N. and Communist delegates					into a wooden building							
000004_12_3	acknowledging	(The chief U.N. and Communist delegates)	each other											
000004_13_1	signed	Each							18 times					
000004_15_1	broadcast	The North Korean and Chinese commanders	orders		to all their forces	this morning								
000004_15_3	^TO prepare	(their forces)				immediately					for withdrawal [from the demilitarised zone]			
000004_16_1	coupled	They	the order											with a warning [to all Communist forces] [[to remain on the alert in case the Allies violated the agreement by launching an attack]]
000004_21_2	would begin	the exchange				within a week								
000004_21_3	co-operated	the Communists												
000004_22_2	will release	they	12,763 prisoners											
000004_23_1	FIGHTING					UNTIL THE LAST HOURS								
000004_24_2	pressed	the air force and artillery		heavier-than-usual attacks			home							
000004_25_1	bombarded	U.S. warships	Wonsan, on the east coast [of North Korea], and rear supply lines											
000004_26_1	attacked	The Chinese	several positions [in western Korea],											
000004_26_2	developed	only one attack, on American Marines											into a bitter fight	
000004_27_1	beat	The Marines	the Reds			after a fierce machine-gun and mortar duel	back							
000004_28_2	had thrown	the Chinese		a final punch			in central Korea							
000004_29_1	made	They		a 250-man attack						against South Korean troops				
000004_29_2	were turned back		^THEY								with at least 140 men killed			
000004_30_1	continued	Artillery fire												
000004_30_2	being fired		one Communist salvo [of 20 rounds]			exactly at the hour [[set for the truce signing]]	at an American mortar company							
000004_31_2	tried to engage	^THEY	them											
000004_32_1	fled	The MIGs					into Manchuria							
000004_33_1	hit	Allied artillery and aircraft	the Reds' supply dumps			During the afternoon								
000004_33_2	made	Communist artillery		no attempt [[to reply]]										
000004_34_1	abandoned	U.S. aircraft	missions											
000004_34_2	neared	the time for the cease-fire												
000004_34_3	turned	^THEY					back to their bases							with full bomb loads
000004_35_1	thrashed out	Allied and Communist junior officers		last-minute truce details			At Panmunjon	right up to the time [of the signing ceremony]						
000004_36_1	hung	A pall [of smoke [from Allied bombs]]					over frontline positions nearby							
000004_37_1	walked	U.N. security guards				At 9.40 a.m.	to the pagoda [[built by the Communists]]							
000004_37_2	placed	^THEY	copies [of the armistice agreement [in blue covers [of hard cardboard]]]]				on a table							
000004_39_1	filed	About 35 Communist and 110 Allied correspondents and observers [from both sides]					in							
000004_4_1	signed	The Communists and the U.N. Command	the Korean truce			at 10 am. (11 a.m. Sydney time); to-day								
000004_42_1	arrived	the chief truce negotiators, Lieutenant-General William Harrison (America), and General Nam Il (North Korea)				At 10 a.m.								
000004_42_2	began	^THEY		the ceremony		immediately								
000004_43_3	began signing	^THEY	the documents [[ending three years, one month, and two days of fighting]]											
000004_44_1	exchanged	They	copies											
000004_44_2	went on signing	^THEY												
000004_47_2	left	^HE												
000004_48_1	lying						on the tables							
000004_48_2	guarded	by Communist security police												
000004_49_1	held	U.N. and Communist staff officers		a short meeting,		immediately								

ClauselD	Process	Actor	Goal	Range	Beneficiary	Location_Time	Location_Space	Extent_Time	Frequency	Cause_Behalf	Cause_Reason	Manner_Quality	Role_elab.	Accompaniment
000004_49_2	sent	^THEY	the truce documents		to General Mark Clark, at Munsan, and Marshal Kim Il-sung (North Korea), and General Peng Teh-huai (China), at Pyongyang						for signature			
000004_50_1	signed	General Clark	them			at 1.05 p.m.	in the presence [of a South Korean delegate, General Choi Duk-shin]							
000004_52_2	pulled	^HE	a pen											
000004_52_3	began signing	^HE				immediately	from his pocket,							
000004_54_2	would not disturb	South Korea	the armistice											
000004_54_3	undertakes to solve	the political conference	the problem [of the liberation and reunification [of Korea]].					within a limited time				peacefully		

ClauseID	Process	Behavior	Range	Location_Time	Location_Space	Cause_Reason	Manner_Quality
000004_6_1	breathed	U.N. troops [[who had been ticking off the minutes - finally the seconds - to the cease-fire hour]]	sighs of relief				
000004_6_3	cheering	(U.N. troops)					
000004_6_4	yelling	(U.N. troops)					wildly
000004_12_2	sat down	^THEY			at tables		
000004_43_2	sat	they			at tables		
000004_46_1	rose	General Nam		At 10.19 a.m.			without a glance at General Harrison,
000004_46_2	walked	^HE			from the hall		
000004_47_1	got up	General Harrison		immediately			
000004_51_1	walked	General Choi		last month	out of the truce talks	in a protest [against a truce [[that would leave Korea divided]]]	
000004_52_1	walked	General Clark			into a galvanised iron theatre		in a business-like manner,

ClauseID	Process	Senser	Phenomenon	Location_Time	Extent_Time	Manner_Quality	Role_elab.
000004_8_3	would observe	he	the truce		for "a limited time"		
000004_10_1	will choose	it	the site				
000004_10_2	will set	시T	the date of the conference [[to settle the Korean question peacefully]]				
000004_15_2	to observe	(their forces)	the truce			strictly	
000004_31_1	spotted	American sabre jet fighters [on patrol over North Korea]	eight MIGs	A few minutes later			
000004_53_1	consider	Observers	General Choi's presence				as evidence [[that South Korea will collaborate in the armistice]]

ClauseID	Process	Process_Event	Sayer	Target	Receiver	Verbiage	Location_Time
000004_8_2	announced	announce	he				
000004_9_1	has been summoned	summon			The U.N. General Assembly		
000004_14_1	did not exchange	exchange	They			a single word	
000004_17_1	warned	warn	The British Commonwealth Division Commander, Major- General M. A. R. West		his men		this morning
000004_18_1	welcomed	welcome	Other U.N. Commanders and President Eisenhower	the armistice			
000004_18_2	warned	warn	^THEY				
000004_19_1	said	say	They				
000004_21_1	announced	announce	The U.N. Supreme Commander, General Mark Clark				to-day
000004_22_1	have told	tell	The Communists		the U.N.		
000004_28_1	was reported	report				the last ground contact	At 5.40 a.m
000004_54_1	said	say	Dr. Rhee				Later,

ClauseID	Process	Carrier	Attribute	Angle
000004_2_1	becomes	Cease-fire	operative	
000004_11_1	was	The signing ceremony [at Panmunjon]	cold and impersonal	
000004_19_2	required	the difficult period [ahead]	the utmost vigilance	
000004_24_1	was	Last night, armistice eve	relatively quiet	for Allied ground troops
000004_43_1	were	Both men	expressionless	

ClauseID	Process	Assigner	Token	Value	Cause_Reason
000004_10_3	^WILL name	^IT	the nations [[which will participate]]		
000004_17_2	did not mean		the cease-fire	a permanent end to hostilities	
000004_18_3	was		it	the first step [towards peace]	
000004_20_1	will be		The exchange [of prisoners [[wishing to be repatriated]]]	one of the first moves	under the truce
000004_22_3	including		(12,763 prisoners)	15 Australians	
000004_38_2	including		(a U.N. guard of honour)	one Australian, Private Max Perkins, of Ferntree Gully, Melbourne	
000004_41_1	represented		Brigadier J. G. N. Wilton	Australia	
000004_45_1	was		a ripple [of laughter [from some North Korean observers]]	The only sound	

ClauseID	Process	Existent	Location_Space
000004_38_1	was	a U.N. garde of honour	At the door
000004_40_1	was	no South Korean representative	present
000004_48_3	were	the truce documents.	

D.6 Circumstances of temporal and spatial location

D.6.1 Circumstances of temporal location

Clause ID	Circumstance: Loc: Temporal	Sub-Category	Process Type	Process_Event
000004_4_1	at 10 am. (11 a.m. Sydney time)	Chronometric Time	material	sign
000004_5_1	at 10p.m.	Chronometric Time	material	cease
000004_28_1	At 5.40 a.m	Chronometric Time	verbal	report
000004_37_1	At 9.40 a.m.	Chronometric Time	material	walk
000004_42_1	At 10 a.m.	Chronometric Time	material	arrive
000004_46_1	At 10.19 a.m.	Chronometric Time	behavioural	rise
000004_50_1	at 1.05 p.m.	Chronometric Time	material	sign
000004_9_2	on August 17	Menological Time	material	meet
000004_4_1	to-day	Relative Date	material	sign
000004_15_1	this morning	Relative Date	material	broadcast
000004_17_1	this morning	Relative Date	verbal	warn
000004_21_1	to-day	Relative Date	verbal	announce
000004_51_1	last month	Relative Date	behavioural	walk
000004_5_1	Twelve hours later	Event-Relative Time	material	cease
000004_15_3	immediately	Event-Relative Time	material	prepare
000004_21_2	within a week	Event-Relative Time	material	begin
000004_23_1	UNTIL THE LAST HOURS	Event-Relative Time	material	fight
000004_27_1	after a fierce machine-gun and mortar duel	Event-Relative Time	material	beat
000004_30_2	exactly at the hour [[set for the truce signing]]	Event-Relative Time	material	fire
000004_31_1	A few minutes later	Event-Relative Time	mental	spot
000004_33_1	During the afternoon	Event-Relative Time	material	hit
000004_42_2	immediately	Event-Relative Time	material	begin
000004_47_1	immediately	Event-Relative Time	behavioural	get up
000004_49_1	immediately	Event-Relative Time	material	hold
000004_52_3	immediately	Event-Relative Time	material	begin signing
000004_54_1	Later,	Event-Relative Time	verbal	say

D.6.2 Circumstances of spatial location

Clause ID	Circumstance: Loc: Spatial	Sub-Category	Process Type	Process_Event
000004_12_1	into a wooden building	Concrete Location: tangible	material	walk
000004_12_2	at tables	Concrete Location: tangible	behavioural	sit down
000004_6_2	on their bunkers	Concrete Location: tangible	material	stand
000004_24_2	home	Concrete Location: tangible	material	press
000004_30_2	at an American mortar company	Concrete Location: tangible	material	fire
000004_34_3	back to their bases	Concrete Location: tangible	material	turn
000004_36_1	over frontline positions nearby	Concrete Location: tangible	material	hang
000004_37_1	to the pagoda [[built by the Communists]]	Concrete Location: tangible	material	walk
000004_37_2	on a table	Concrete Location: tangible	material	place
000004_38_1	At the door	Concrete Location: tangible	existential	be
000004_39_1	in ^TO THE ROOM	Concrete Location: tangible	material	file
000004_43_2	at tables	Concrete Location: tangible	behavioural	sit
000004_46_2	from the hall	Concrete Location: tangible	behavioural	walk
000004_48_1	on the tables	Concrete Location: tangible	material	lie
000004_51_1	out of the truce talks	Concrete Location: tangible	behavioural	walk
000004_52_1	into a galvanised iron theatre	Concrete Location: tangible	behavioural	walk
000004_52_2	from his pocket,	Concrete Location: tangible	material	pull
000004_9_2	in New York	Concrete Location: mappable	material	meet
000004_28_2	in central Korea	Concrete Location: mappable	material	throw
000004_32_1	into Manchuria	Concrete Location: mappable	material	flee
000004_35_1	At Panmunjon	Concrete Location: mappable	material	thrash out
000004_27_1	back	Aspectual Relation	material	beat
000004_50_1	in the presence [of a South Korean delegate, General Choi Duk-shin]	Abstract Location	material	sign

D.7 Verbal Processes with projections

ClauseID	Process_Event	Sayer	Sayer Entity	Projected Clause(s)
000004_8_2	announce	he	South Korean President Rhee	that he would observe the truce for "a limited time".
000004_9_1	summon			N/A
000004_14_1	exchange	They	UN and communist delegates	N/A
000004_17_1	warn	The British Commonwealth Division Commander, Major-General M. A. R. West	British Commonwealth Division Commander, Major-General M. A. R. West	that the cease-fire did not necessarily mean a permanent end [to hostilities].
000004_18_1	welcome	Other U.N. Commanders and President Eisenhower	UN Commanders, USA President	N/A
000004_18_2	warn	^THEY	UN Commanders, USA President	that it was only the first step [towards peace].
000004_19_1	say	They	UN Commanders, USA President	that the difficult period [ahead] required the utmost vigilance.
000004_21_1	announce	The U.N. Supreme Commander, General Mark Clark	U.N. Supreme Commander, General Mark Clark	that the exchange would begin within a week if the Communists co-operated.
000004_22_1	tell	The Communists	Communists	that they will release 12, 763 prisoners, [including 15 Australians].
000004_28_1	report			N/A
000004_54_1	say	Dr. Rhee	South Korean President Rhee	that South Korea would not disturb the armistice "while the political conference undertakes within a limited time to solve peacefully the problem [of the liberation and reunification [of Korea]]."

D.8 Sayer Thing Type and Allegiance


Clause ID	Sayer	Thing Type	Allegiance	Process Event
000004_22_1	[Medium:] The Communists	political entity	Enemy	tell
000004_14_1	[Medium:] They	simple: conscious: human collective	Both	exchange
000004_18_2	[Medium:] ^THEY	simple: conscious: human collective	Coalition	warn
000004_19_1	[Medium:] They	simple: conscious: human collective	Coalition	say
000004_54_1	[Medium:] Dr. Rhee	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000004_8_2	[Medium:] he	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	announce
000004_17_1	[Medium:] The British Commonwealth Division Commander, Major-General M. A. R. West	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	warn
000004_21_1	[Medium:] The U.N. Supreme Commander, General Mark Clark	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	announce
000004_18_1	[Agent:] Other U.N. Commanders and President Eisenhower	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	welcome
000004_28_1	[Medium:] (unspecified)			report
000004_9_1	[Medium:] (unspecified)			summon

D.9 Korean War Text cohesive harmony analysis

D.9.1 Chain interaction chart

A diagram of the cohesive harmony analysis, showing chain interactions, is presented in the foldout overleaf. The key to reading the diagram is as follows:

- Chains are listed across the top of the page by their mnemonic names, e.g. Truce, Korea.
- Clauses are listed vertically from top to bottom, with embedded clauses shown in italics.
- Tokens are shown according to which chain they belong to and which clause they occur in.
- Chain interactions are indicated by horizontal lines joining tokens.
- Solid lines indicate that the interaction is between a Participant and a Process in the clause.
- Broken lines indicate that the interaction is between a Circumstance and a Process or Participant in the clause.
- Dotted lines indicate that the interaction occurs in nominal group structure between the Thing and another element, e.g. Epithet-Thing, Numerative-Thing.
- Identity chains within complex chains are indicated by a box around the tokens in the identity chain.
- Divisions between segments are shown by the thick grey horizontal lines.

	ClauseID	Korea	Cardinal Points	Truce	Sign	Ceremony	Begin/Cease/Continue	Include	Co-operate	South Korea/Rhee	Presence	Allies	UN	Communists	Troops	Time	Limit	Number	Behavioural	Building/Furniture	Fighting (V)	Fighting (N)	Verbal	Observers	Decide	Solve		Peace	Impersonal	Move	Exchange	Ordinal Number	Step	Prisoners	Weaponry	Severity	Aircraft/Seacraft			
A	000004_1.1 000004_2.1 000004_2.2 000004_3.1 000004_4.1	Korean		truce	signed				To Co-operate	Rhee			U.N. Command	Communists		10 a.m., 11 a.m. Sydney time, to-day																								
B	000004_5.1 000004_6.1 000004_6.1 000004_6.2 000004_6.3 000004_6.4						ceased						U.N. (troops)		troops	10 p.m., hours, later		Twelve																						
C	000004_7.1 000004_7.1.1 000004_8.1 000004_8.2 000004_8.3 000004_9.1 000004_9.2			armistice	was signed																																			
D	000004_10.1 000004_10.2 000004_10.2.1 000004_10.3 000004_10.3.1	[Korean]											it IT IT													will choose "WILL set name														
E	000004_11.1 000004_12.1 000004_12.2 000004_12.3 000004_13.1 000004_14.1	Panmunjon			signing	ceremony							chief U.N. (delegates) THEY: their (they)	chief Communist delegates THEY: their (they)																										
F	000004_15.1 000004_16.2 000004_16.3 000004_16.1 000004_16.1.1 000004_16.1.2 000004_16.1.3			the truce										North Korean and Chinese commanders, their (forces) (forces)	forces	this morning		at																						
G	000004_17.1 000004_17.2 000004_18.1 000004_18.2 000004_18.3 000004_19.1 000004_19.2 000004_20.1 000004_20.1.1 000004_21.1 000004_21.2 000004_21.3 000004_22.1 000004_22.2 000004_22.3												The British Commonwealth Division Commander, Major- General M.A.R. West; his THEY: their They	Other U.N. Commanders THEY: their They																										
H	000004_23.1 000004_24.1 000004_24.2 000004_25.1 000004_26.1 000004_26.2 000004_27.1 000004_28.1 000004_28.2 000004_29.1 000004_29.2 000004_30.1 000004_30.2 000004_30.2.1 000004_31.1 000004_31.2 000004_32.1 000004_33.1 000004_33.2 000004_34.1 000004_34.2 000004_34.3	Korea Korea	western central										Allied (Allied air force & artillery) U.S. (warships)	Wonsan; coast of North Korea The Chinese the Reds	the Chinese THEY: their THEY: their	ground troops air force	HOURS (last night)																							
I	000004_35.1 000004_36.1 000004_37.1 000004_37.2 000004_38.1 000004_38.2 000004_38.3 000004_39.1 000004_40.1 000004_41.1 000004_42.1 000004_42.2 000004_43.1 000004_43.2 000004_43.3 000004_43.3.1 000004_44.1 000004_44.2 000004_45.1 000004_46.1 000004_46.2 000004_47.1 000004_47.2	Panmunjon		truce	signing	ceremony							Allied	U.N. (security guards)			9.40 a.m.																							
J	000004_48.1 000004_48.2 000004_48.3																																							
K	000004_49.1 000004_49.2 000004_50.1 000004_51.1 000004_51.1.1 000004_52.1 000004_52.2 000004_52.3 000004_53.1 000004_53.1.1	Munsan; Pyongyang		truce documents	for signature								General Mark Clark	General Peng Teh-huai (China); Marshal Kim Il-sung (North Korea)		1.05 p.m.																								
L	000004_54.1 000004_54.2 000004_54.3	Korea		the armistice																																				

D.9.2 Peripheral Tokens (PTs)

Clause ID	Peripheral Tokens					
000004_2_1	operative					
000004_3_1	A.A.P.					
000004_4_1	Sydney					
000004_6_1.1	[[had been ticking off]]					
000004_6_2	bunkers					
000004_6_4	wildly					
000004_7_1	Fears	were stilled				
000004_9_1	has been summoned					
000004_10_3	probably					
000004_15_2	strictly					
000004_15_3	demilitarised					
000004_16_1	coupled					
000004_17_2	necessarily	permanent				
000004_19_2	difficult	ahead	utmost			
000004_20_1.1	wishing	to be repatriated				
000004_24_1	eve	relatively				
000004_29_2	killed					
000004_30_2	rounds	exactly				
000004_31_1	patrol	spotted				
000004_34_2	heard					
000004_34_3	full	loads				
000004_35_1	details					
000004_36_1	pall of smoke	hung				
000004_37_1.1	built					
000004_37_2	placed	blue	covers	hard	cardboard	
000004_48_1	Lying					
000004_48_3	guarded					
000004_49_1	short					
000004_49_2	sent					
000004_51_1	protest					
000004_51_1.1	would leave	divided				
000004_53_1	consider	evidence				
000004_54_3	political	liberation	reunification			
Total	33	13	3	1	1	51

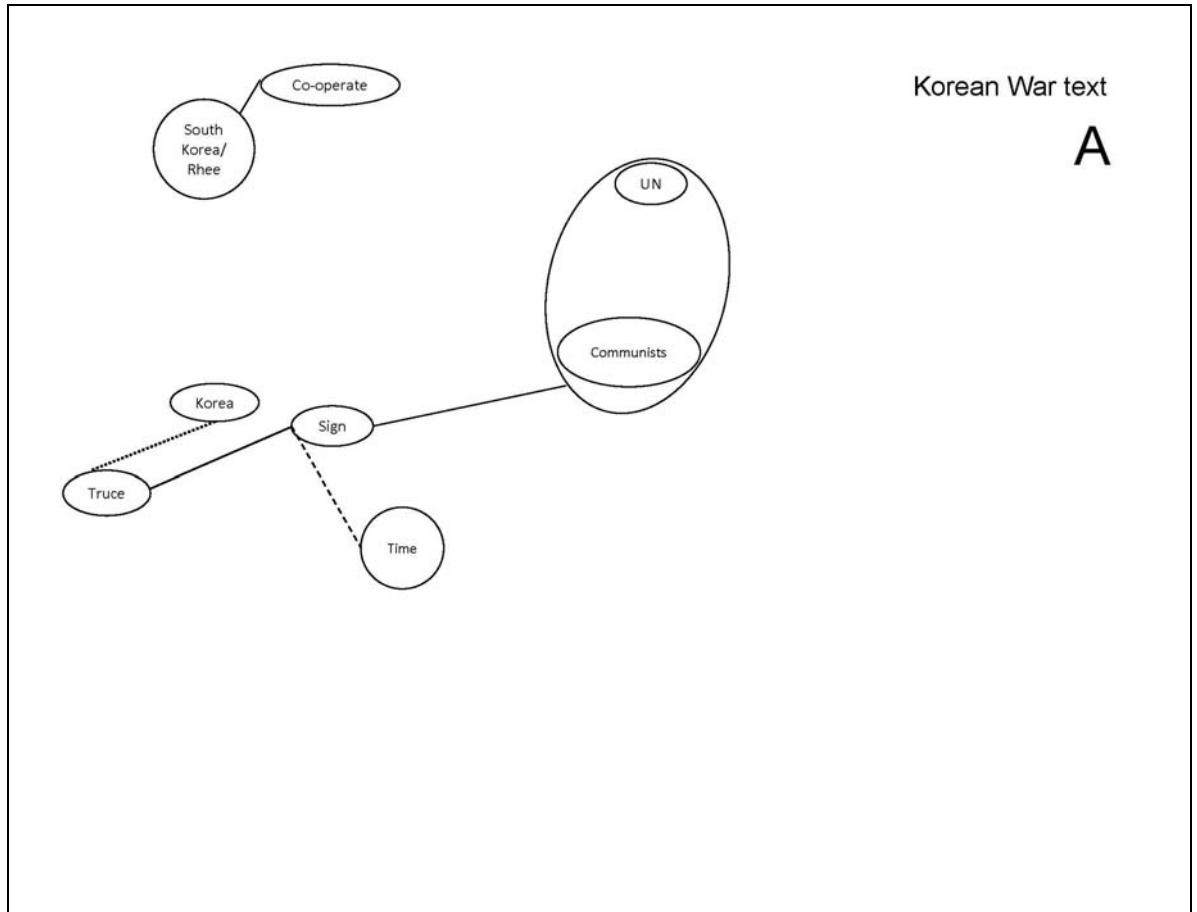
D.9.3 Segmentation based on cohesive harmony analysis

Segment	Text
A	KOREAN TRUCE SIGNED Cease-fire Becomes Operative; Rhee To Co-operate NEW YORK, July 27 (A.A.P.) -The Communists and the U.N. Command signed the Korean truce at 10 am. (11 a.m. Sydney time) to-day.
B (temporally enhances segment A)	Twelve hours later, at 10p.m., all military activity along the front ceased. U.N. troops who had been ticking off the minutes - finally the seconds - to the cease-fire hour, breathed sighs of relief and stood on their bunkers cheering and yelling wildly.
C (extends segment A)	Fears that South Korea might still fight on were stilled by her President, Dr. Syngman Rhee. After the armistice was signed he announced that he would observe the truce for "a limited time".
D (extends segment A)	The U.N. General Assembly has been summoned to meet in New York on August 17. It will choose the site and set the date of the conference to settle the Korean question peacefully, and probably name the nations which will participate.
E (elaborates segment A)	The signing ceremony at Panmunjon was cold and impersonal. The chief U.N. and Communist delegates walked into a wooden building and sat down at tables without acknowledging each other. Each signed 18 times. They did not exchange a single word.
F (temporally enhances segment A)	The North Korean and Chinese commanders this morning broadcast orders to all their forces to observe the truce strictly and prepare immediately for withdrawal from the demilitarised zone. They coupled the order with a warning to all Communist forces to remain on the alert in case the Allies violated the agreement by launching an attack.
G (temporally enhances segment A)	The British Commonwealth Division Commander, Major-General M. A. R. West, this morning warned his men that the cease-fire did not necessarily mean a permanent end to hostilities. Other U.N. Commanders and President Eisenhower welcomed the armistice, but warned that it was only the first step towards peace. They said that the difficult period ahead required the utmost vigilance. The exchange of prisoners wishing to be repatriated will be one of the first moves under the truce. The U.N. Supreme Commander, General Mark Clark, to-day announced that the exchange would begin within a week if the Communists co-operated. The Communists have told the U.N. that they will release 12,763 prisoners, including 15 Australians.

<p>H (temporally enhances segment A)</p>	<p>FIGHTING UNTIL THE LAST HOURS Last night, armistice eve, was relatively quiet for Allied ground troops, although the air force and artillery pressed home heavier-than-usual attacks. U.S. warships once again bombarded Wonsan, on the east coast of North Korea, and rear supply lines. The Chinese attacked several positions in western Korea, but only one attack, on American Marines, developed into a bitter fight. The Marines beat the Reds back after a fierce machine-gun and mortar duel. At 5.40 a.m. the last ground contact was reported, after the Chinese had thrown a final punch in central Korea. They made a 250-man attack against South Korean troops, but were turned back with at least 140 men killed. Artillery fire continued, once Communist salvo of 20 rounds being fired at an American mortar company exactly at the hour set for the truce signing. A few minutes later American sabre jet fighters on patrol over North Korea spotted eight MIGs and tried to engage them. The MIGs fled into Manchuria. During the afternoon Allied artillery and aircraft hit the Reds' supply dumps, but Communist artillery made no attempt to reply. Then, as the time for the cease-fire neared, U.S. aircraft abandoned missions and turned back to their bases with full bomb loads.</p>
<p>I (elaborates segment E)</p>	<p>At Panmunjon, Allied and Communist junior officers thrashed out last-minute truce details right up to the time of the signing ceremony. A pall of smoke from Allied bombs hung over frontline positions nearby. At 9.40 a.m., U.N. security guards walked to the pagoda built by the Communists and placed on a table copies of the armistice agreement in blue covers of hard cardboard. At the door was a U.N. garde of honour, including one Australian, Private Max Perkins, of Frentree Gully, Melbourne. About 35 Communist and 110 Allied correspondents and observers from both sides then filed in. There was no South Korean representative present. Brigadier J. G. N. Wilton represented Australia. At 10 a.m., the chief truce negotiators, Lieutenant-General William Harrison (America), and General Nam Il (North Korea), arrived and immediately began the ceremony. Both men were expressionless as they sat at tables and began signing the documents ending three years, one month, and two days of fighting. They exchanged copies and went on signing. The only sound was a ripple of laughter from some North Korean observers. At 10.19 a.m. General Nam, without a glance at General Harrison, rose and walked from the hall. General Harrison got up immediately and also left.</p>
<p>J (temporally enhances segment I)</p>	<p>Lying on the tables, guarded by Communist security police, were the truce documents.</p>

K (temporally enhances segment I)	<p>U.N. and Communist staff officers immediately held a short meeting, and sent the truce documents for signature to General Mark Clark, at Munsan, and Marshal Kim Il-sung (North Korea), and General Peng Teh-huai (China), at Pyongyang.</p> <p>General Clark signed them at 1.05 p.m. in the presence of a South Korean delegate, General Choi Duk-shin. General Choi walked out of the truce talks last month in a protest against a truce that would leave Korea divided.</p> <p>General Clark walked into a galvanised iron theatre in a business-like manner, pulled a pen from his pocket, and immediately began signing.</p> <p>Observers consider General Choi's presence as evidence that South Korea will collaborate in the armistice.</p>
L (temporally enhances segment K)	<p>Later, Dr. Rhee said that South Korea would not disturb the armistice "while the political conference undertakes within a limited time to solve peacefully the problem of the liberation and reunification of Korea."</p>

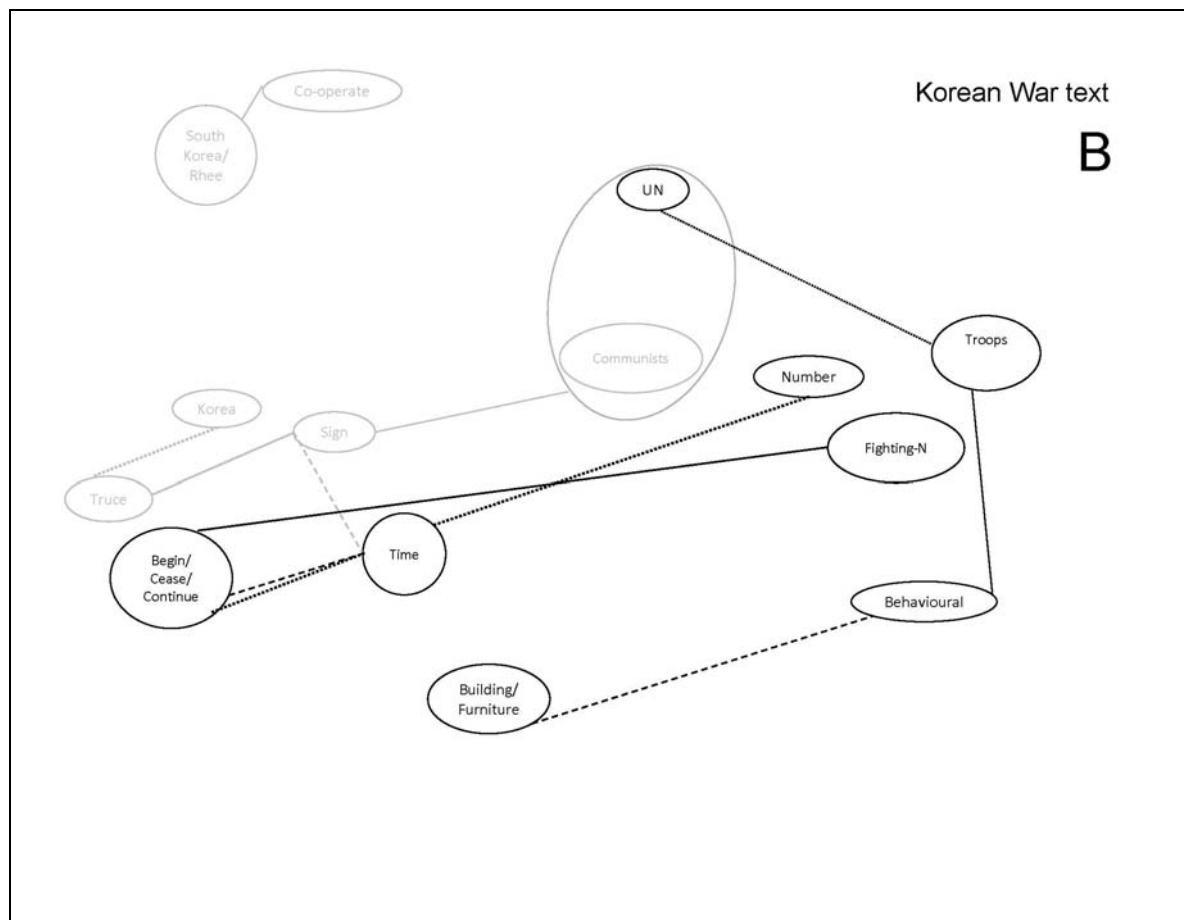
D.9.4 Chain interaction diagrams of Korean War Text segments



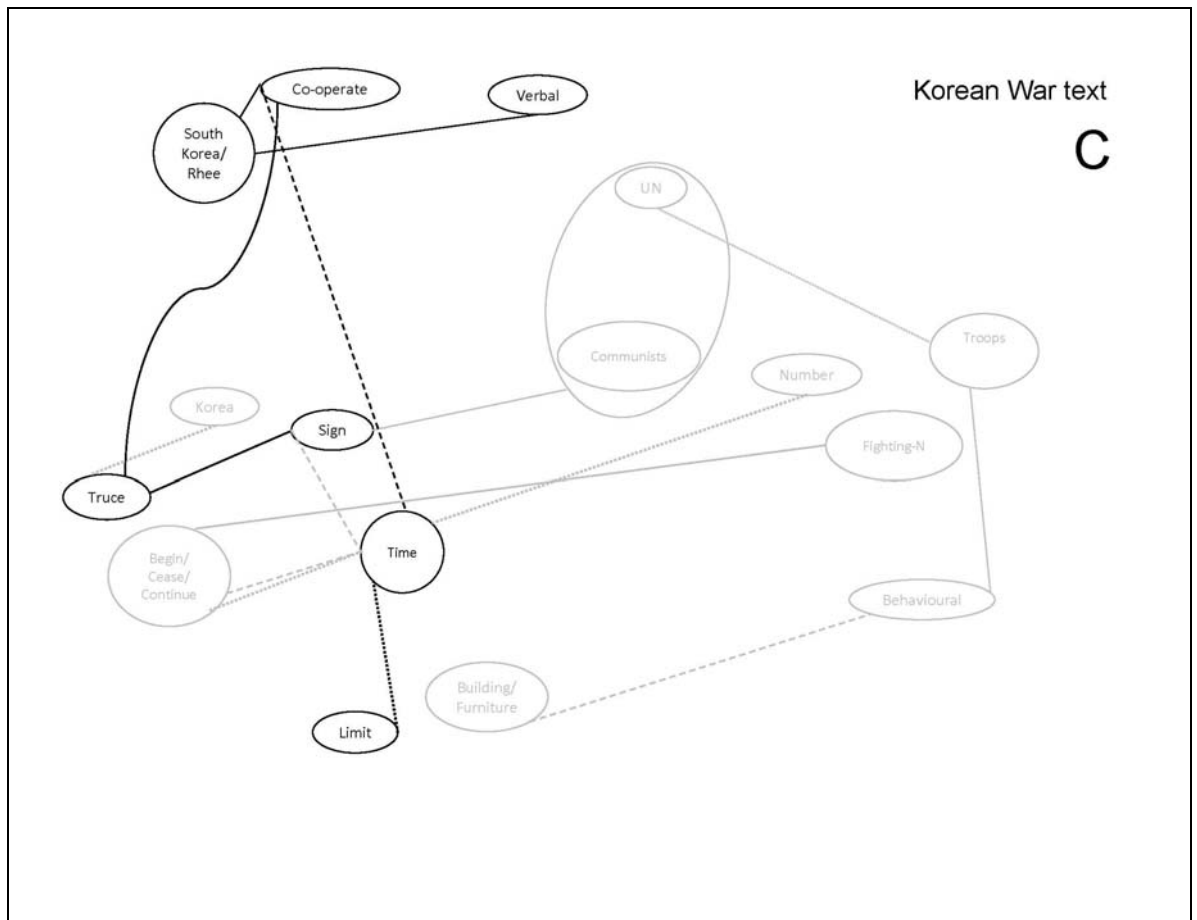
KOREAN TRUCE SIGNED

Cease-fire Becomes Operative; Rhee To Co-operate

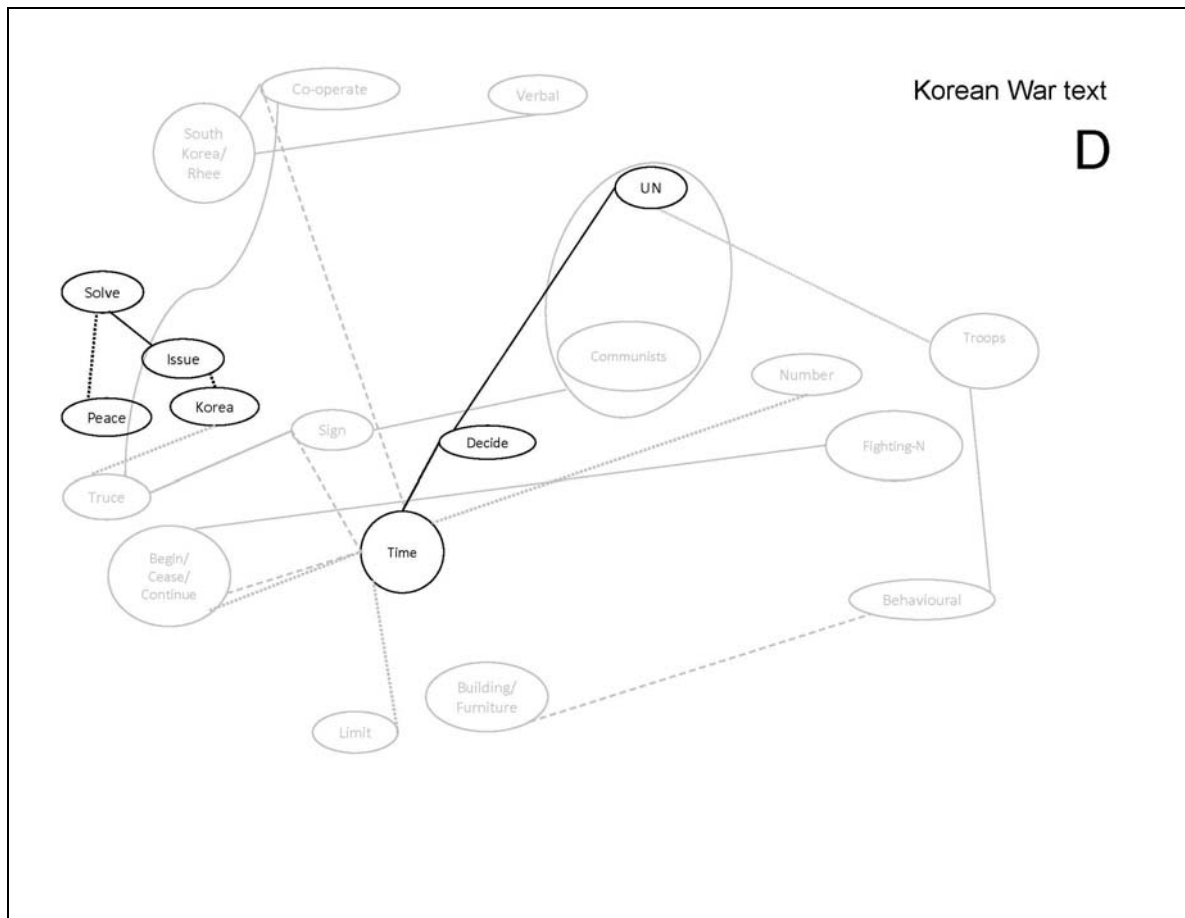
NEW YORK, July 27 (A.A.P.) -The Communists and the U.N. Command signed the Korean truce at 10 am. (11 a.m. Sydney time) to-day.



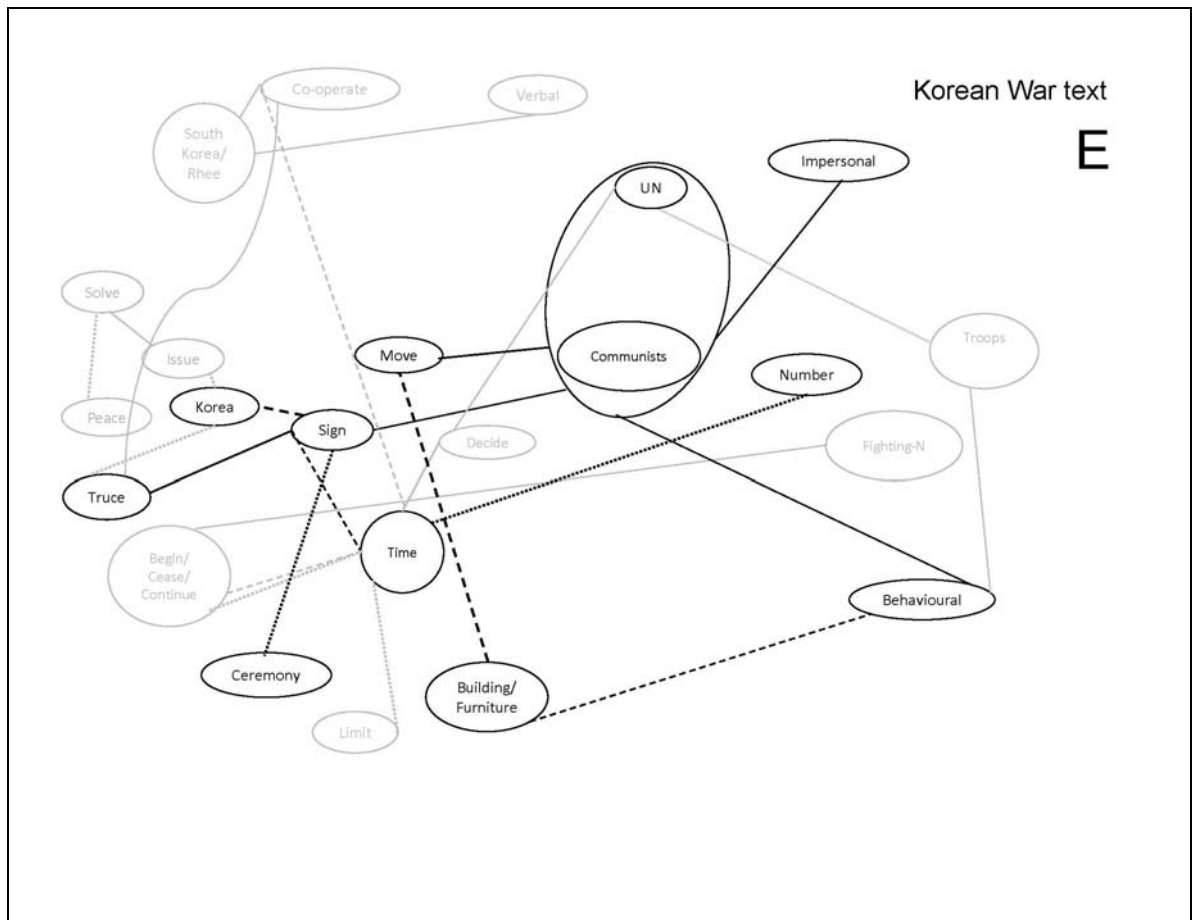
Twelve hours later, at 10p.m., all military activity along the front ceased. U.N. troops who had been ticking off the minutes - finally the seconds - to the cease-fire hour, breathed sighs of relief and stood on their bunkers cheering and yelling wildly.



Fears that South Korea might still fight on were stilled by her President, Dr. Syngman Rhee. After the armistice was signed he announced that he would observe the truce for "a limited time".

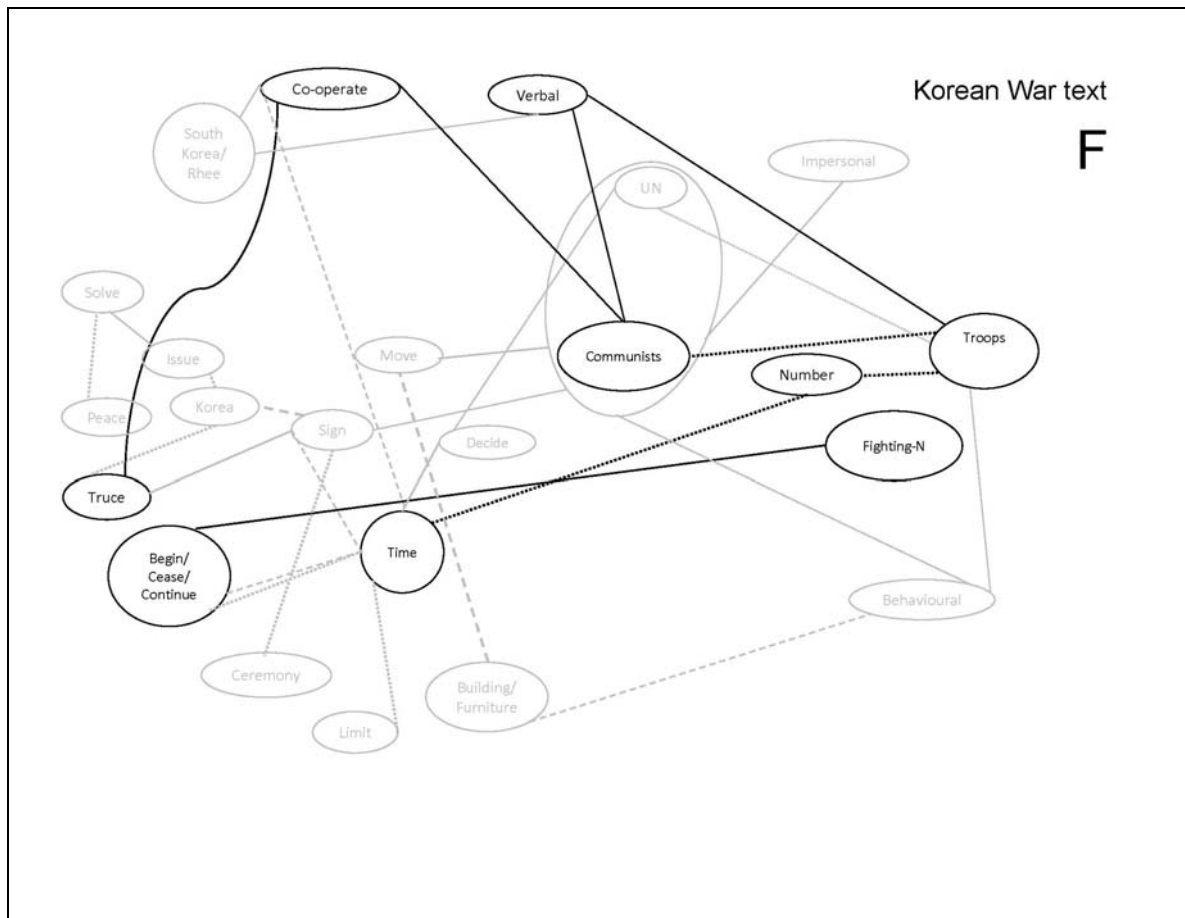


The U.N. General Assembly has been summoned to meet in New York on August 17. It will choose the site and set the date of the conference to settle the Korean question peacefully, and probably name the nations which will participate.



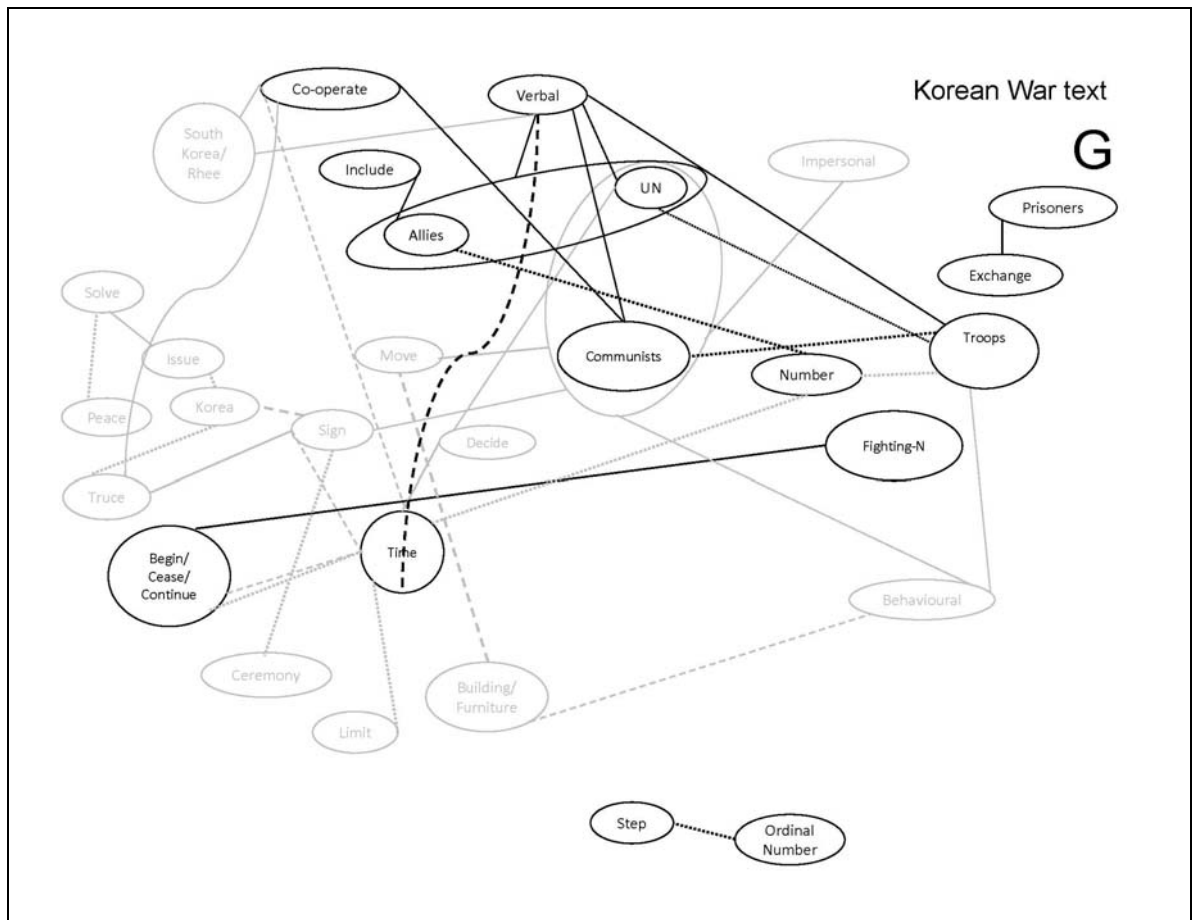
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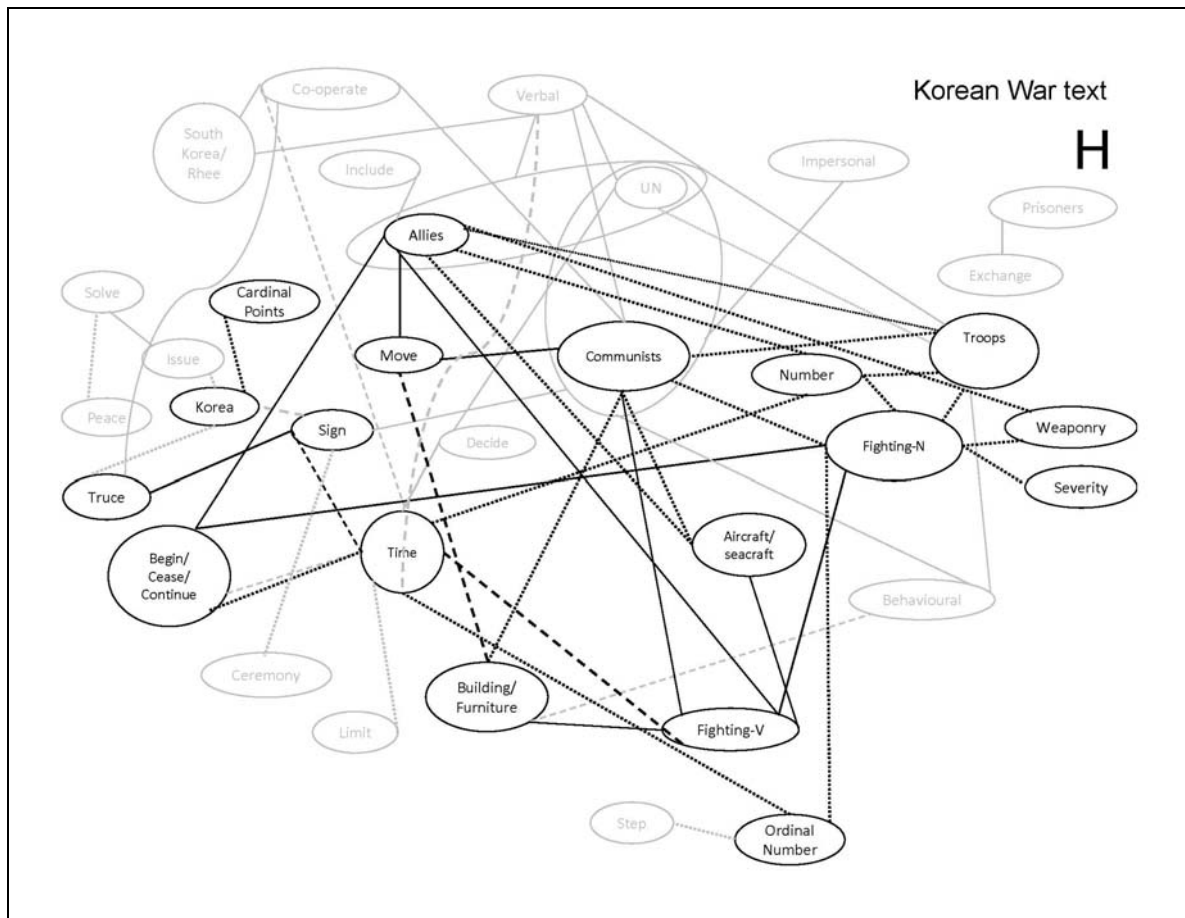


The British Commonwealth Division Commander, Major-General M. A. R. West, this morning warned his men that the cease-fire did not necessarily mean a permanent end to hostilities.

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The Communists have told the U.N. that they will release 12,763 prisoners, including 15 Australians.



FIGHTING UNTIL THE LAST HOURS

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The Chinese attacked several positions in western Korea, but only one attack, on American Marines, developed into a bitter fight. The Marines beat the Reds back after a fierce machine-gun and mortar duel.

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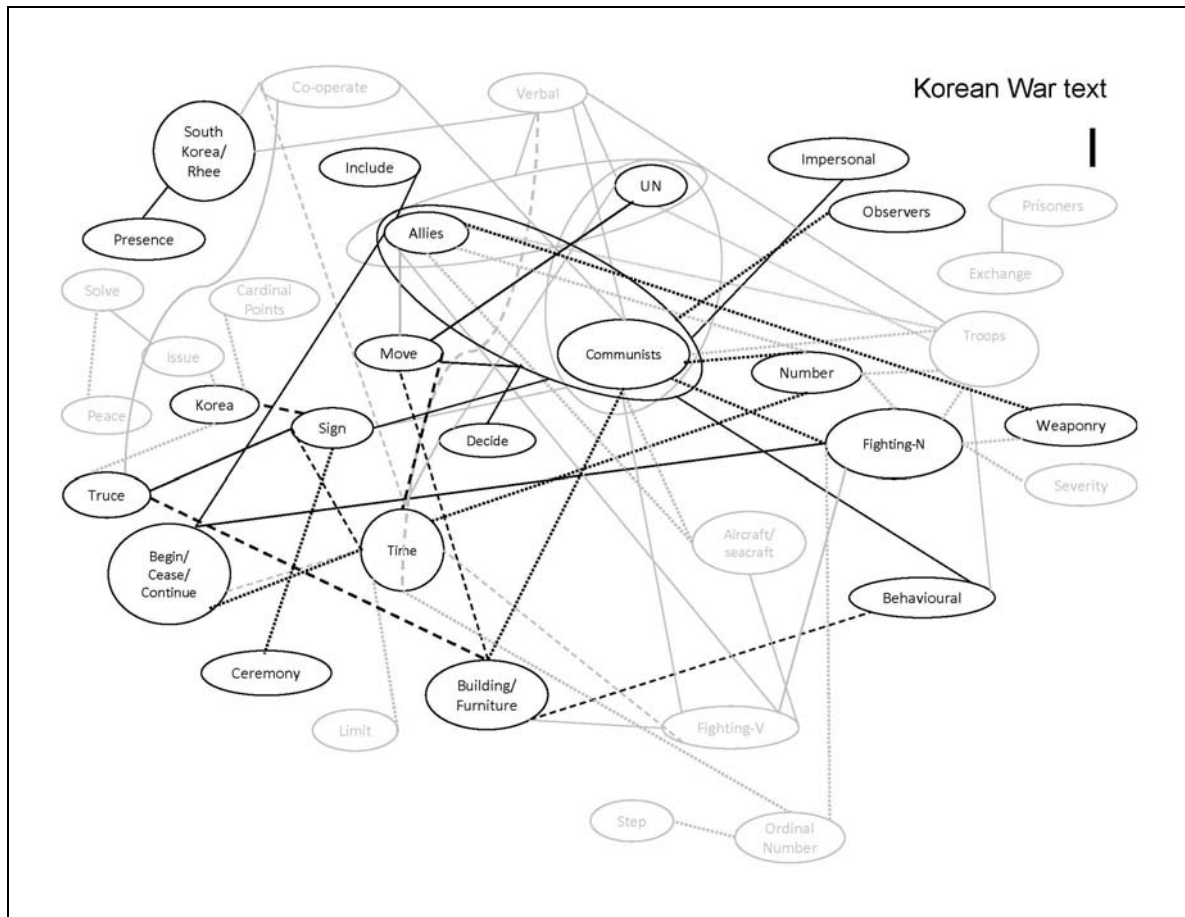
They made a 250-man attack against South Korean troops, but were turned back with at least 140 men killed.

Artillery fire continued, once Communist salvo of 20 rounds being fired at an American mortar company exactly at the hour set for the truce signing.

A few minutes later American sabre jet fighters on patrol over North Korea spotted eight MIGs and tried to engage them. The MIGs fled into Manchuria.

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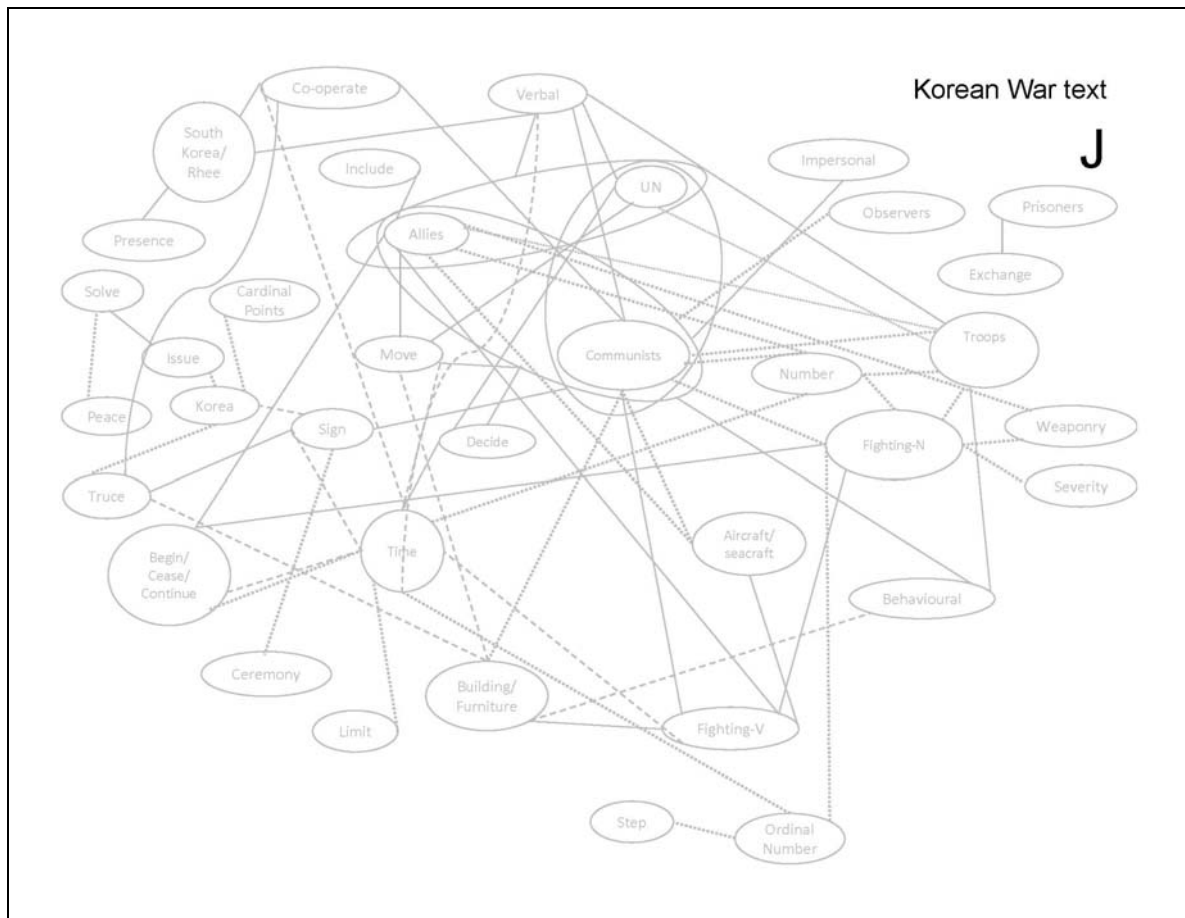
Brigadier J. G. N. Wilton represented Australia.

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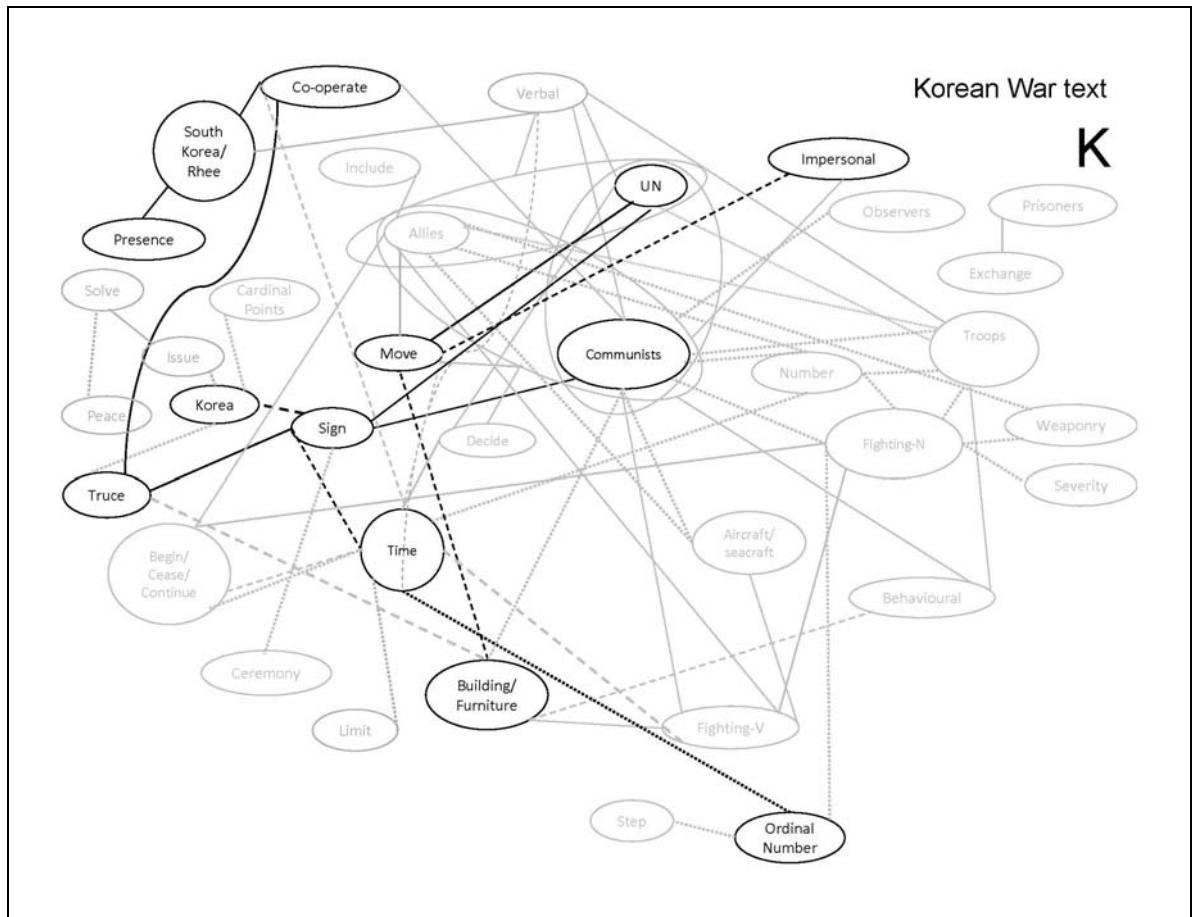
Both men were expressionless as they sat at tables and began signing the documents ending three years, one month, and two days of fighting.

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At 10.19 a.m. General Nam, without a glance at General Harrison, rose and walked from the hall. General Harrison got up immediately and also left.



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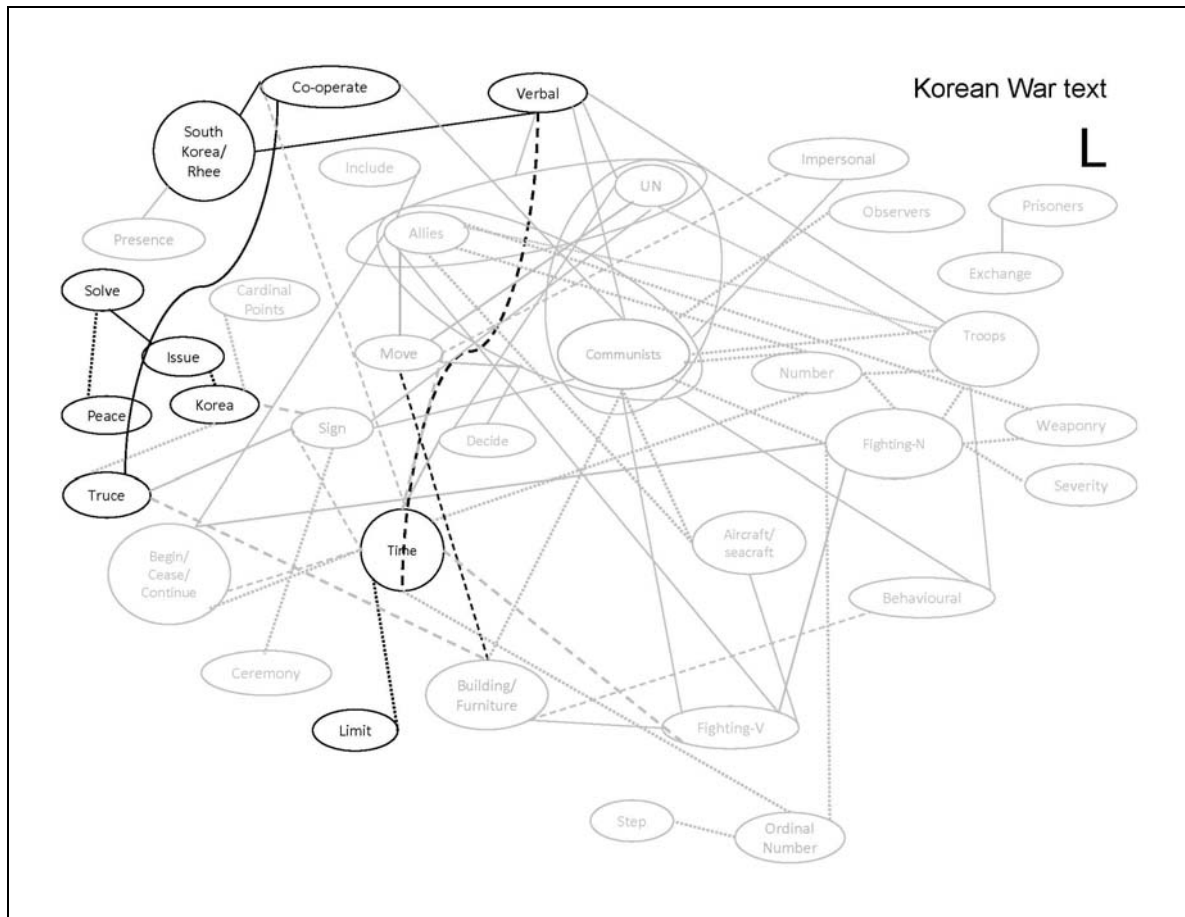


U.N. and Communist staff officers immediately held a short meeting, and sent the truce documents for signature to General Mark Clark, at Munsan, and Marshal Kim Il-sung (North Korea), and General Peng Teh-huai (China), at Pyongyang.

General Clark signed them at 1.05 p.m. in the presence of a South Korean delegate, General Choi Duk-shin. General Choi walked out of the truce talks last month in a protest against a truce that would leave Korea divided.

General Clark walked into a galvanised iron theatre in a business-like manner, pulled a pen from his pocket, and immediately began signing.

Observers consider General Choi's presence as evidence that South Korea will collaborate in the armistice.



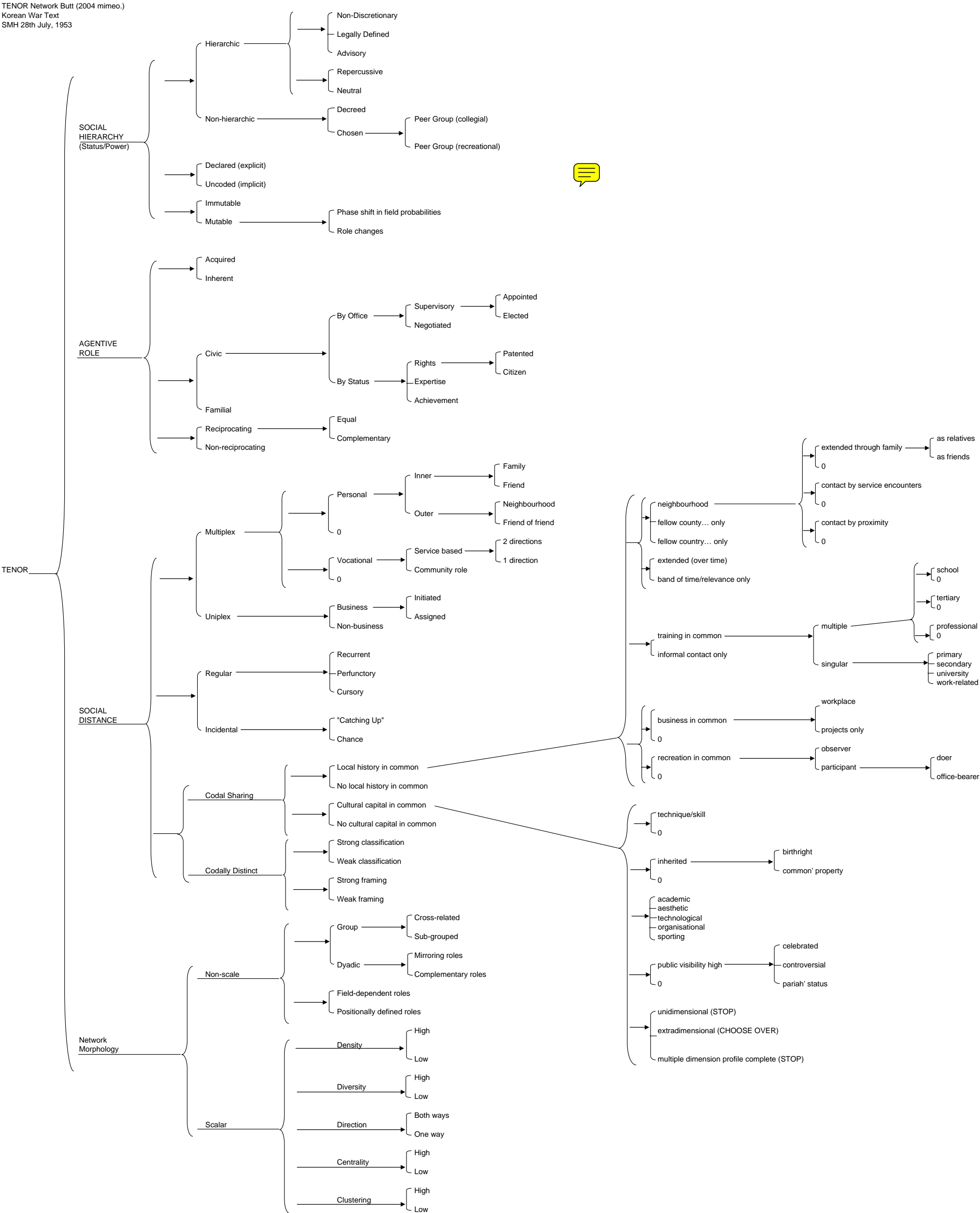
Later, Dr. Rhee said that South Korea would not disturb the armistice "while the political conference undertakes within a limited time to solve peacefully the problem of the liberation and reunification of Korea."

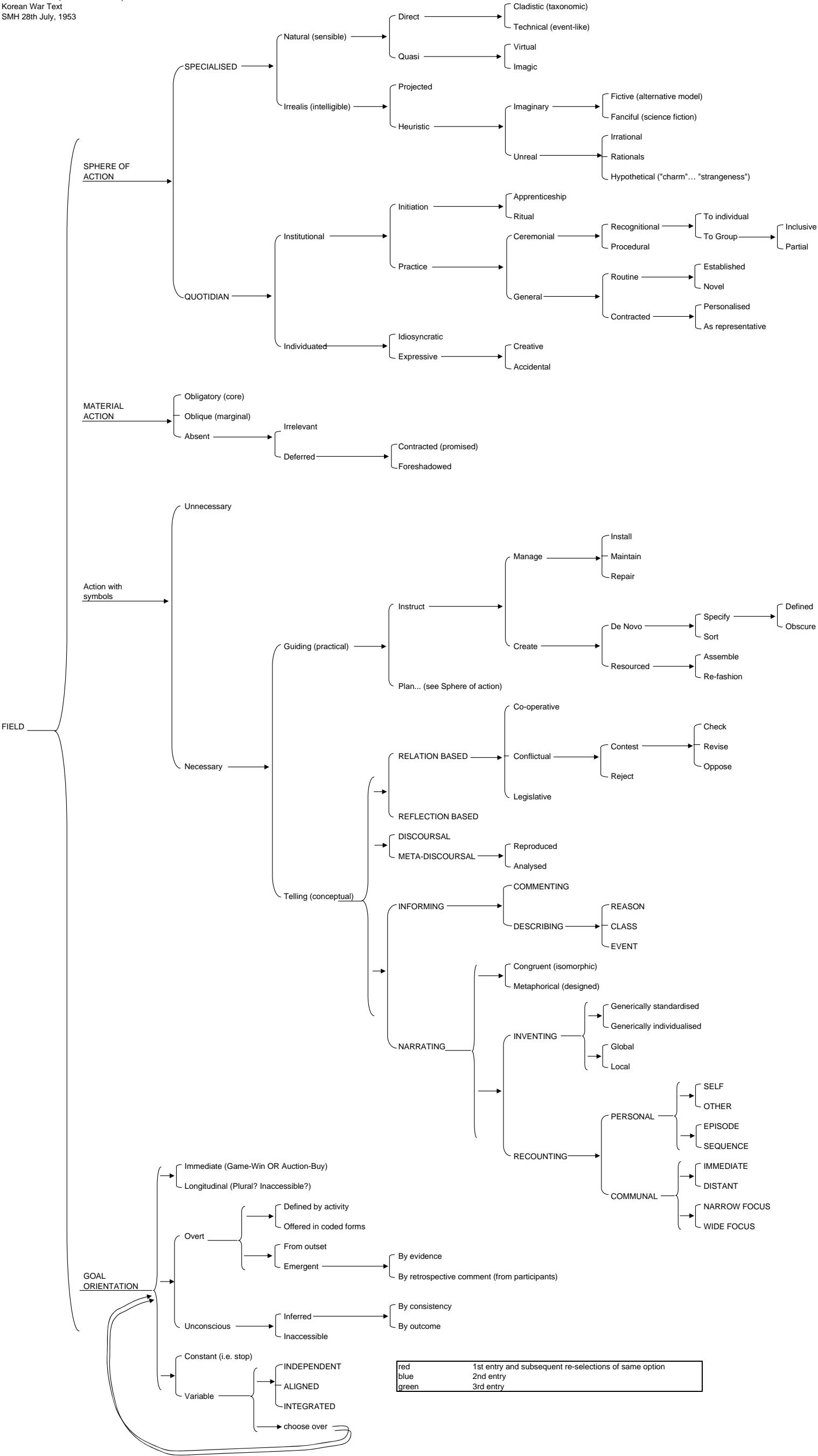
D.10 Context networks with selections

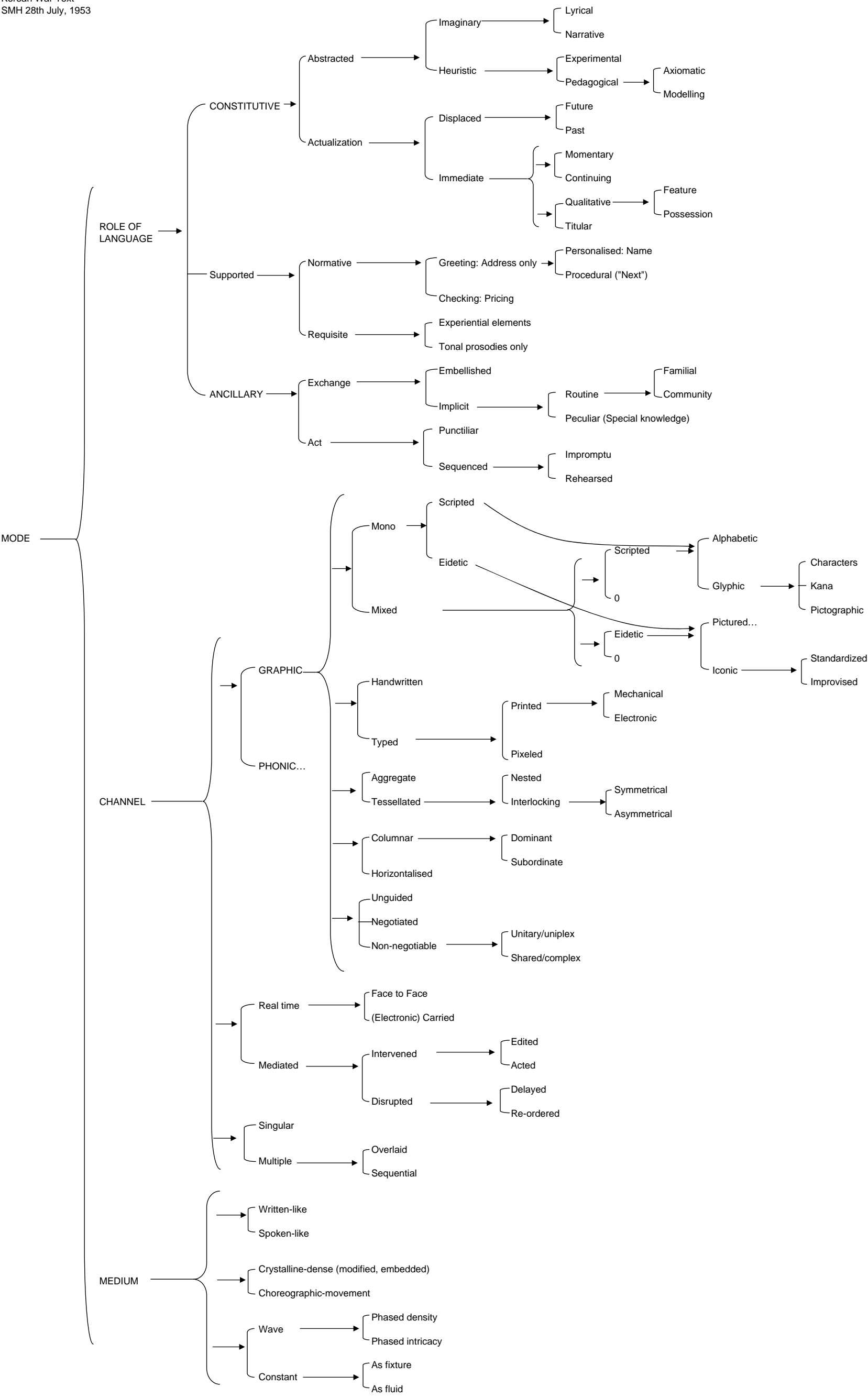
See following foldouts:

- field network (D.10.1)
- tenor network (D.10.2)
- mode network (D.10.3)

TENOR Network Butt (2004 mimeo.)
Korean War Text
SMH 28th July, 1953







E.1 Vietnam War Text in the context of the newspaper page

Appendix E Vietnam War Text

E.2 Vietnam War Text: *Sydney Morning Herald*, p. 1, 01/05/1975

VIETCONG TAKE OVER

Minh's surrender ends 29 years of bloody war

SAIGON, Wednesday. - South Vietnam surrendered today to the communists, ending 29 years of a bloody war which has devastated the country.

Soon after President Duong Van (Big) Minh announced the unconditional surrender over Radio Saigon, 20 communist tanks rolled into the city centre and into the grounds of the presidential palace.

A small pocket of South Vietnamese resistance was still holding out against the communists near the palace. A burst of fighting was also reported from the Chinese quarter of Cholon. The final cost of the war will never be known. But from estimated compiled by US sources more than three million civilians and troops on both sides have been killed or wounded since January, 1961, when American intervention was beginning in earnest.

Just before the surrender South Vietnamese officials estimated that 10 million people were refugees, about half the country's population.

100,000 evacuated

In Paris, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam said it would issue a statement soon outlining its position following the surrender.

A communiqué from the Revolutionary Committee for Saigon said it had been decided to rename the city after Ho Chi Minh.

About 100,000 people are reported to have been evacuated from Saigon before the surrender. Reports reaching Singapore said ships in the South China Sea continued to pick up refugees who had fled in boats down the river.

The total collapse came two-and-a-half hours after the last American flag was pulled down in Saigon.

The US Ambassador, Mr Graham Martin, one of the last Americans to leave, stepped from a helicopter on to the deck of a communications ship, looking weary and drawn.

At the height of the US evacuation yesterday, heavily-laden helicopters were converging on waiting warships at such frequent intervals that after the refugees reached the deck, crews had to push their craft overboard to make room for others to land.

At 10.20am (12.20pm Sydney time) President Minh announced the surrender in a 60-second address to his people. He told his soldiers to stop fighting and said he was ready to meet Vietcong leaders "to discuss the turnover of the administration, both civilian and military."

Masking emotion and weariness with his habitual quiet smile, the President watched with the Prime Minister, Mr Vu Van Mau, as soldiers leapt out of a lorry with the PRG's flag after three of the tanks broke through the main gate of the palace.

More tanks followed them through and fired a salvo.

The scene has been repeated earlier all through the capital as lorries carrying the victorious troops halted methodically every 30 metres and at each crossroads, and a trooper jumped down with a flag.

Carrying Chinese-made AK-47 rifles, the soldiers glided noiselessly into place around the palace and took up their positions. The sound of firing heard earlier had almost completely died down.

People in the streets applauded as the trucks drove by.

By 10.50am the Vietcong had stationed guards about every 50 metres along the main streets in central Saigon, while the new flag was run up on the Defence Ministry building.

Laughing, cheering communist troops entered the presidential palace shouting "Hello comrade" to bystanders and newsmen.

Troops moved through the street with loud-hailers declaring: "The forces of the National Liberation Front have become masters of Saigon. Do not worry, you will be well treated." Traffic continued in the centre of the capital. People stopped to ask if they could move about freely and were waved on with a smile and a "yes" from the Vietcong soldiers. At seven minutes past eleven Vietcong radio announced: "Saigon is experiencing an hour of glory. It is reliving the glorious moments of August, 1945 (the end of Japanese occupation). The Provisional Revolutionary Government asks the people to raise the revolutionary standards, those of independence and freedom."

Read by a young woman announcer, the statement went on: "Let us arise, let us unite to make revolution in Saigon, Ho Chi Minh city: that is our final battle."

Four hours after President Minh had announced the surrender a jeepload of North Vietnamese soldiers brought General Minh back to the microphone, and he appealed again to his troops to give up.

Earlier, the Foreign Minister of PRG, Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, had said in an interview in Da Nang that General Minh might still have some role to play in the future of Vietnam. About 70 aircraft of the South Vietnamese Government flew yesterday to refuge in Thailand. Two men were killed when their jet crashed when they attempted a landing on a road.

In Canberra a spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Department said the Australian Government would wait until it knew what form of administration had been set up in Saigon before making any comment on the end of the war.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Fraser, called on the Government to do all in its power through its embassies in Moscow, Peking and Hanoi to secure mercy for all South Vietnamese with Australian connections.

E.3 Clauses in Vietnam War Text

Clause ID	Clause
000012_1_1	VIETCONG TAKE OVER
000012_2_1	Minh's surrender ends 29 years of bloody war
000012_3_1	SAIGON, Wednesday.-
000012_4_1	South Vietnam surrendered today to the communists,
000012_4_2	ending 29 years of a bloody war [[which has devastated the country]]
000012_5_1	Soon after President Duong Van (Big) Minh announced the unconditional surrender over Radio Saigon,
000012_5_2	20 communist tanks rolled into the city centre and into the grounds [of the presidential palace]
000012_6_1	A small pocket of South Vietnamese resistance was still holding out against the communists near the palace
000012_7_1	A burst of fighting was also reported from the Chinese quarter of Cholon
000012_8_1	The final cost [of the war] will never be known
000012_9_1	But from estimates [[compiled by US sources]] more than three million civilians and troops [on both sides] have been killed or wounded since January, 1961,
000012_9_2	when American intervention was beginning in earnest
000012_10_1	Just before the surrender South Vietnamese officials estimated
000012_10_2	that 10 million people were refugees, about half the country's population
000012_11_1	100,000 ^PEOPLE evacuated
000012_12_1	In Paris, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam said
000012_12_2	it would issue a statement soon [[outlining its position [[following the surrender]]]]
000012_13_1	A communiqué [from the Revolutionary Committee for Saigon] said

000012_13_2	it had been decided [[to rename the city after Ho Chi Minh.]]
000012_14_1	About 100,000 people are reported
000012_14_2	to have been evacuated from Saigon before the surrender
000012_15_1	Reports [[reaching Singapore]] said
000012_15_2	ships [in the South China Sea] continued to pick up refugees [[who had fled in boats down the river]]
000012_16_1	The total collapse came
000012_16_2	two-and-a-half hours after the last American flag was pulled down in Saigon
000012_17_1	The US Ambassador, Mr Graham Martin, one of the last Americans [[to leave]], stepped from a helicopter on to the deck [of a communications ship],
000012_17_2	looking weary and drawn
000012_18_1	At the height [of the US evacuation yesterday], heavily-laden helicopters were converging on waiting warships at such frequent intervals [[that <<after the refugees reached the deck>>, crews had to push their craft overboard to make room [for others] [[to land]]]]
000012_19_1	At 10.20am (12.20pm Sydney time) President Minh announced the surrender in a 60-second address [to his people]
000012_20_1	He told his soldiers
000012_20_2	to stop fighting
000012_20_3	and ^HE said
000012_20_4	he was ready [[to meet Vietcong leaders]]
000012_20_5	"to discuss the turnover [of the administration, both civilian and military]."
000012_21_1	Masking emotion and weariness with his habitual quiet smile,
000012_21_2	the President watched with the Prime Minister, Mr Vu Van Mau,
000012_21_3	as soldiers leapt out of a lorry [with the PRG's flag]
000012_21_4	after three of the tanks broke through the main gate of the palace
000012_22_1	More tanks followed them through
000012_22_2	and ^THEY fired a salvo
000012_23_1	The scene had been repeated earlier all through the capital
000012_23_2	as lorries [[carrying the victorious troops]] halted methodically every 30 metres and at each crossroads,
000012_23_3	and a trooper jumped down with a flag
000012_24_1	Carrying Chinese-made AK-47 rifles,
000012_24_2	the soldiers glided noiselessly into place around the palace
000012_24_3	and ^THEY took up their positions
000012_25_1	The sound [of firing] [[heard earlier]] had almost completely died down
000012_26_1	People [in the streets] applauded
000012_26_2	as the trucks drove by
000012_27_1	By 10.50am the Vietcong had stationed guards about every 50 metres along the main streets [in central Saigon],
000012_27_2	while the new flag was run up on the Defence Ministry building
000012_28_1	Laughing, cheering communist troops entered the presidential palace
000012_28_2	shouting <<>> to bystanders and newsmen.
000012_28_3	<< "Hello comrade">>
000012_29_1	Troops moved through the street with loud-hailers
000012_29_2	declaring:
000012_29_3	"The forces of the National Liberation Front have become masters of Saigon
000012_30_1	"Do not worry,
000012_30_2	"you will be well treated.
000012_31_1	Traffic continued in the centre of the capital
000012_32_1	People stopped

000012_32_2	to ask
000012_32_3	if they could move about freely
000012_32_4	and ^THEY were waved on with a smile and a "yes" [from the Vietcong soldiers]
000012_33_1	At seven minutes past eleven Vietcong radio announced:
000012_33_2	"Saigon is experiencing an hour [of glory]
000012_34_1	It is reliving the glorious moments of August, 1945 (the end of Japanese occupation)
000012_35_1	The Provisional Revolutionary Government asks the people
000012_35_2	to raise the revolutionary standards, those of independence and freedom.
000012_36_1	Read by a young woman announcer,
000012_36_2	the statement went on:
000012_36_3	"Let us arise,
000012_36_4	"let us unite
000012_36_5	"to make revolution in Saigon, Ho Chi Minh city:
000012_36_6	"that is our final battle."
000012_37_1	Four hours after President Minh had announced the surrender
000012_37_2	a jeepload of North Vietnamese soldiers brought General Minh back to the microphone,
000012_37_3	and he appealed again to his troops
000012_37_4	to give up
000012_38_1	Earlier, the Foreign Minister of PRG, Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, had said in an interview in Da Nang
000012_38_2	that General Minh might still have some role [[to play]] in the future [of Vietnam]
000012_39_1	About 70 aircraft [of the South Vietnamese Government] flew yesterday to refuge [in Thailand]
000012_40_1	Two men were killed
000012_40_2	when their jet crashed
000012_40_3	when they attempted a landing on a road
000012_41_1	In Canberra a spokesman [for the Foreign Affairs Department] said
000012_41_2	the Australian Government would wait
000012_41_3	until it knew [[what form [of administration] had been set up in Saigon]]
000012_41_4	before making any comment on the end [of the war]
000012_42_1	The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Fraser, called on the Government
000012_42_2	to do all [in its power] through its embassies in Moscow, Peking and Hanoi
000012_42_3	to secure mercy for all South Vietnamese with Australian connections

E.4 Opening move of the Vietnam War Text

VIETCONG TAKE OVER

Minh's surrender ends 29 years of bloody war

SAIGON, Wednesday. - South Vietnam surrendered today to the communists, ending 29 years of a bloody war which has devastated the country.

Soon after President Duong Van (Big) Minh announced the unconditional surrender over Radio Saigon, 20 communist tanks rolled into the city centre and into the grounds of the presidential palace.

E.5 Process Types

See following spreadsheets.

ClauseID	Process	Actor	Goal	Range	Beneficiary	Location_Time	Location_Space	Frequency	Cause_Behalf	Manner_Means	Manner_Quality	Accompanimeni	Angle
000012_1_1	TAKE OVER	VIETCONG											
000012_2_1	ends	Minh's surrender	29 years of bloody war										
000012_4_1	surrendered	South Vietnam				today			to the communists				
000012_4_2	ending	^South Vietnam's surrender		29 years of a bloody war [[which has devastated the country]]									
000012_5_2	rolled	20 communist tanks					into the city centre; and into the grounds [of the presidential palace] near the palace		against the communists				
000012_6_1	was <> holding out	A small pocket of South Vietnamese resistance											
000012_9_1	have been killed or wounded		more than three million civilians and troops [on both sides]			since January, 1961,							from estimates [[compiled by US sources]]
000012_9_2	was beginning	American intervention									in earnest		
000012_11_1	evacuated		100,000 ^PEOPLE										
000012_12_2	would issue	it	a statement <> [[outlining its position [[following the surrender]]]]										
000012_14_2	to have been evacuated					before the surrender	from Saigon						
000012_15_2	continued to pick up	ships [in the South China Sea]	refugees [[who had fled in boats down the river]]										
000012_16_1	came	The total collapse											
000012_16_2	was pulled		the last American flag				down; in Saigon from a helicopter; on to the deck [of a communications ship],						
000012_17_1	stepped	The US Ambassador, Mr Graham Martin, one of the last Americans [[to leave]]											
000012_18_1	were converging	heavily-laden helicopters				At the height [of the US evacuation yesterday]	on waiting warships	at such frequent intervals [[that <<after the refugees reached the deck>>, crews had to push their craft overboard to make room [for others] [[to land]]]]					
000012_21_1	Masking	(the President)	emotion and weariness							with his habitual quiet smile,			
000012_21_3	leapt	soldiers					out of a lorry [with the PRG's flag]						
000012_21_4	broke	three of the tanks					through the main gate of the palace through						
000012_22_1	followed	More tanks		them									
000012_22_2	fired	^THEY		a salvo									
000012_23_1	had been repeated			The scene		earlier	all through the capital and at each crossroads,	every 30 metres			methodically		
000012_23_2	halted	lorries [[carrying the victorious troops]]					down					with a flag	
000012_23_3	jumped	a trooper											
000012_24_1	Carrying	(the soldiers)	Chinese-made AK-47 rifles										
000012_24_2	glided	the soldiers					into place; around the palace				noiselessly		
000012_24_3	took up	^THEY		their positions									
000012_25_1	had died down	The sound [of firing] [[heard earlier]]											
000012_26_2	drove	the trucks					by						
000012_27_1	had stationed	the Vietcong	guards			By 10.50am	along the main streets [in central Saigon].	about every 50 metres					
000012_27_2	was run up		the new flag				on the Defence Ministry building						
000012_28_1	entered	Laughing, cheering communist troops		the presidential palace									
000012_29_1	moved	Troops					through the street					with loud-hailers	
000012_30_2	will be <> treated		you								well		
000012_31_1	continued	Traffic					in the centre of the capital						
000012_32_1	stopped	People											
000012_32_3	could move	they					about				freely		
000012_32_4	were waved		^THEY				on			with a smile and a ^yes' [from the Vietcong soldiers]			
000012_35_2	to raise	(the people)	the revolutionary standards, those of independence and freedom.										
000012_36_3	Let <> arise	us											
000012_36_4	let <> unite	us											
000012_36_5	to make	(us)	revolution										
000012_37_2	brought	a jeepload of North Vietnamese soldiers	General Minh				in Saigon, Ho Chi Minh city: back to the microphone,						
000012_37_4	to give up	(his troops)											
000012_39_1	flew	About 70 aircraft [of the South Vietnamese Government]				yesterday	to refuge [in Thailand]						
000012_40_1	were killed		Two men										
000012_40_2	crashed	their jet											
000012_40_3	attempted	they		a landing			on a road						
000012_41_2	would wait	the Australian Government											
000012_41_4	making	(the Australian Government)	any comment on the end [of the war]										
000012_42_2	to do	(the Government)		all [in its power]						through its embassies in Moscow, Peking and Hanoi			
000012_42_3	to secure	(the Government)	mercy		for all South Vietnamese with Australian connections								

ClauseID	Process	Behaver	Accompaniment
000012_20_2	to stop fighting	his soldiers	
000012_21_2	watched	the President	with the Prime Minister, Mr Vu Van Mau,
000012_26_1	applauded	People [in the streets]	

ClauseID	Process	Senser	Phenomenon	Location_Time
000012_8_1	will never be known		The final cost [of the war]	
000012_10_1	estimated	South Vietnamese officials		Just before the surrender
000012_13_2	had been decided		it <> [[to rename the city after Ho Chi Minh.]]	
000012_30_1	Do not worry,			
000012_33_2	is experiencing	Saigon	an hour [of glory]	
000012_34_1	is reliving	It	the glorious moments of August, 1945 (the end of Japanese occupation)	
000012_41_3	knew	it	[[what form [of administration] had been set up in Saigon]]	

ClauseID	Process	Sayer	Verbiage	Receiver	Location_Time	Location_Space	Manner_Means
000012_5_1	announced	President Duong Van (Big) Minh	the unconditional surrender				over Radio Saigon
000012_7_1	was <> reported		A burst of fighting			from the Chinese quarter of Cholon	
000012_12_1	said	the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam				In Paris	
000012_13_1	said	A communique [from the Revolutionary Committee for Saigon]					
000012_14_1	are reported		About 100,000 people				
000012_15_1	said	Reports [[reaching Singapore]]					
000012_19_1	announced	President Minh	the surrender		At 10.20am (12.20pm Sydney time)		in a 60-second address [to his people]
000012_20_1	told	He		his soldiers			
000012_20_3	said	^HE					
000012_20_5	"to discuss	(He - *President Minh)	the turnover [of the administration, both civilian and military].				
000012_28_2	shouting	(Laughing cheering communist troops)		to bystanders and newsmen.			
000012_29_2	declaring:	(Troops)					
000012_32_2	to ask	(People)					
000012_33_1	announced:	Vietcong radio			At seven minutes past eleven		
000012_35_1	asks	The Provisional Revolutionary Government		the people			
000012_36_1	Read	by a young woman announcer					
000012_36_2	went on	the statement					
000012_37_1	had announced	President Minh	the surrender				
000012_37_3	appealed	he		to his troops	again		
000012_38_1	had said	the Foreign Minister of PRG, Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh			Earlier,	in an interview in Da Nang	
000012_41_1	say	a spokesman [for the Foreign Affairs Department]				In Canberra	
000012_42_1	called on	The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Fraser,		the Government			

ClauseID	Process	Carrier	Attribute
000012_10_2	were	10 million people... about half the country's population	refugees
000012_17_2	looking	(The US Ambassador, Mr Graham Martin)	weary and drawn
000012_20_4	was	he	ready [[to meet Vietcong leaders]]
000012_38_2	might <> have	General Minh	some role [[to play]] in the future [of Vietnam]

ClauseID	Process	Token	Value
000012_29_3	have become	The forces of the National Liberation Front	masters of Saigon
000012_36_6	is	that	our final battle

E.6 Circumstances of temporal and spatial location

E.6.1 Circumstances of temporal location

Clause ID	Circumstance: Loc: Temp	Sub-Category	Process Type	Process Event
000012_19_1	At 10.20am (12.20pm Sydney time)	Chronometric Time	verbal	announce
000012_27_1	By 10.50am	Chronometric Time	material	station
000012_33_1	At seven minutes past eleven	Chronometric Time	verbal	announce
000012_4_1	today	Relative Date	material	surrender
000012_39_1	yesterday	Relative Date	material	fly
000012_9_1	since January, 1961,	Event-Relative Time	material	kill or wound
000012_10_1	Just before the surrender	Event-Relative Time	mental	estimate
000012_14_2	before the surrender	Event-Relative Time	material	evacuate
000012_18_1	At the height [of the US evacuation yesterday]	Event-Relative Time	material	converge
000012_23_1	earlier	Event-Relative Time	material	repeat
000012_37_3	again	Event-Relative Time	verbal	appeal
000012_38_1	Earlier,	Event-Relative Time	verbal	say

E.6.2 Circumstances of spatial location

Clause ID	Circumstance: Loc: Spatial	Sub-Category	Process Type	Process Event
000012_5_2	into the city centre and into the grounds [of the presidential palace]	Concrete Location: tangible	material	roll
000012_6_1	near the palace	Concrete Location: tangible	material	hold out
000012_17_1	from a helicopter on to the deck [of a communications ship],	Concrete Location: tangible	material	step
000012_18_1	on waiting warships	Concrete Location: tangible	material	converge
000012_21_3	out of a lorry [with the PRG's flag]	Concrete Location: tangible	material	leap
000012_21_4	through the main gate of the palace	Concrete Location: tangible	material	break
000012_22_1	through ^THE GATE	Concrete Location: tangible	material	follow
000012_23_1	all through the capital	Concrete Location: tangible	material	repeat
000012_24_2	around the palace	Concrete Location: tangible	material	glide
000012_27_2	on the Defence Ministry building	Concrete Location: tangible	material	run up
000012_29_1	through the street	Concrete Location: tangible	material	move
000012_31_1	in the centre of the capital	Concrete Location: tangible	material	continue
000012_37_2	back to the microphone,	Concrete Location: tangible	material	bring
000012_40_3	on a road	Concrete Location: tangible	material	attempt
000012_7_1	from the Chinese quarter of Cholon	Concrete Location: mappable	verbal	report
000012_12_1	In Paris	Concrete Location: mappable	verbal	say
000012_14_2	from Saigon	Concrete Location: mappable	material	evacuate
000012_16_2	in Saigon	Concrete Location: mappable	material	pull
000012_36_5	in Saigon, Ho Chi Minh city:	Concrete Location:	material	make

		mappable		
000012_38_1	in an interview in Da Nang	Concrete Location: mappable	verbal	say
000012_39_1	to refuge [in Thailand]	Concrete Location: mappable	material	fly
000012_41_1	In Canberra	Concrete Location: mappable	verbal	said
000012_16_2	down	Aspectual Relation	material	pull
000012_23_3	down	Aspectual Relation	material	jump
000012_32_3	about	Aspectual Relation	material	move
000012_32_4	on	Aspectual Relation	material	wave
000012_24_2	into place	Abstract Location	material	glide

E.7 Verbal Processes with projections

Clause ID	Process Event	Sayer	Sayer Entity	Projected Clause(s)
000012_5_1	announce	President Duong Van (Big) Minh	South Vietnamese President Minh	N/A
000012_7_1	report			N/A
000012_12_1	say	the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam	Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam	it would issue a statement soon [[outlining its position [[following the surrender]]]].
000012_13_1	say	A communique [from the Revolutionary Committee for Saigon]	communique from the Revolutionary Committee for Saigon	it had been decided to rename the city after Ho Chi Minh.
000012_14_1	report			About 100,000 people... to have been evacuated from Saigon before the surrender.
000012_15_1	say	Reports [[reaching Singapore]]	reports	ships [in the South China Sea] continued to pick up refugees [[who had fled in boats down the river]].
000012_19_1	announce	President Minh	South Vietnamese President Minh	N/A
000012_20_1	tell	He	South Vietnamese President Minh	to stop fighting
000012_20_3	say	^HE	South Vietnamese President Minh	he was ready to meet Vietcong leaders "to discuss the turnover [of the administration, both civilian and military]."
000012_20_5	discuss	(He - President Minh)	South Vietnamese President Minh	N/A
000012_28_2	shout	(Laughing cheering communist troops)	North Vietnamese communist troops	"Hello comrade"
000012_29_2	declare	(Troops)	North Vietnamese troops	"The forces of the National Liberation Front have become masters of Saigon."
000012_32_2	ask	(People)	Vietnamese civilians in Saigon	if they could move about freely
000012_33_1	announce	Vietcong radio	Vietcong radio	"Saigon is experiencing an hour [of glory]."
000012_35_1	ask	The Provisional Revolutionary Government	Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam	to raise the revolutionary standards, those of independence and freedom.
000012_36_1	read	a young woman announcer	Vietnamese radio announcer	N/A
000012_36_2	go on	the statement	statement	"Let us arise, "let us unite "to make revolution in Saigon, Ho Chi Minh city: "that is our final battle."
000012_37_1	announce	President Minh	South Vietnamese President Minh	N/A
000012_37_3	appeal	he	General Minh	to give up.
000012_38_1	say	the Foreign Minister of PRG, Mrs Nguyen Thi	Provisional Revolutionary Government of	that General Minh might still have some role [[to play]] in the future [of Vietnam].

		Binh	South Vietnam Foreign Minister	
000012_41_1	said	a spokesman [for the Foreign Affairs Department]	Australian Foreign Affairs Dept spokesman	the Australian Government would wait until it knew [[what form [of administration] had been set up in Saigon]] before making any comment on the end [of the war].
000012_42_1	call on	The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Fraser,	Australian Opposition Leader Fraser	to do all [in its power] through its embassies in Moscow, Peking and Hanoi to secure mercy for all South Vietnamese with Australian connections.

E.8 Sayer Thing Type and Allegiance

Clause ID	Sayer	Thing Type	Allegiance	Process Event
000012_28_2	(Laughing cheering communist troops)	simple: conscious: human collective	Enemy	shout
000012_29_2	(Troops)	simple: conscious: human collective	Enemy	declare
000012_05_1	[Medium:] President Duong Van (Big) Minh	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	announce
000012_19_1	[Medium:] President Minh	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	announce
000012_20_1	[Medium:] He (President Minh)	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	tell
000012_20_3	[Medium:] ^HE (President Minh)	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000012_20_5	(He - President Minh)	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	discuss
000012_32_2	(People)	simple: conscious: person	Civilian	ask
000012_36_1	[Medium:] a young woman announcer	simple: conscious: person	Enemy	read
000012_37_1	[Medium:] President Minh	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	announce
000012_37_3	[Medium:] he (President Minh)	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	appeal
000012_38_1	[Medium:] the Foreign Minister of PRG, Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh	simple: conscious: person	Enemy	say
000012_41_1	[Medium:] a spokesman [for the Foreign Affairs Department]	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000012_42_1	[Medium:] The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Fraser,	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	call on
000012_12_1	[Medium:] the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam	simple: non-con: institution	Enemy	say
000012_33_1	[Medium:] Vietcong radio	simple: non-con: institution	Enemy	announce
000012_35_1	[Medium:] The Provisional Revolutionary Government	simple: non-con: institution	Enemy	ask
000012_13_1	[Medium:] A communique [from the Revolutionary Committee for Saigon]	simple: non-con: object: semiotic	Enemy	say
000012_15_1	[Medium:] Reports [[reaching Singapore]]	simple: non-con: object: semiotic	Neutral	say
000012_07_1	(unspecified)			report
000012_14_1	(unspecified)			report

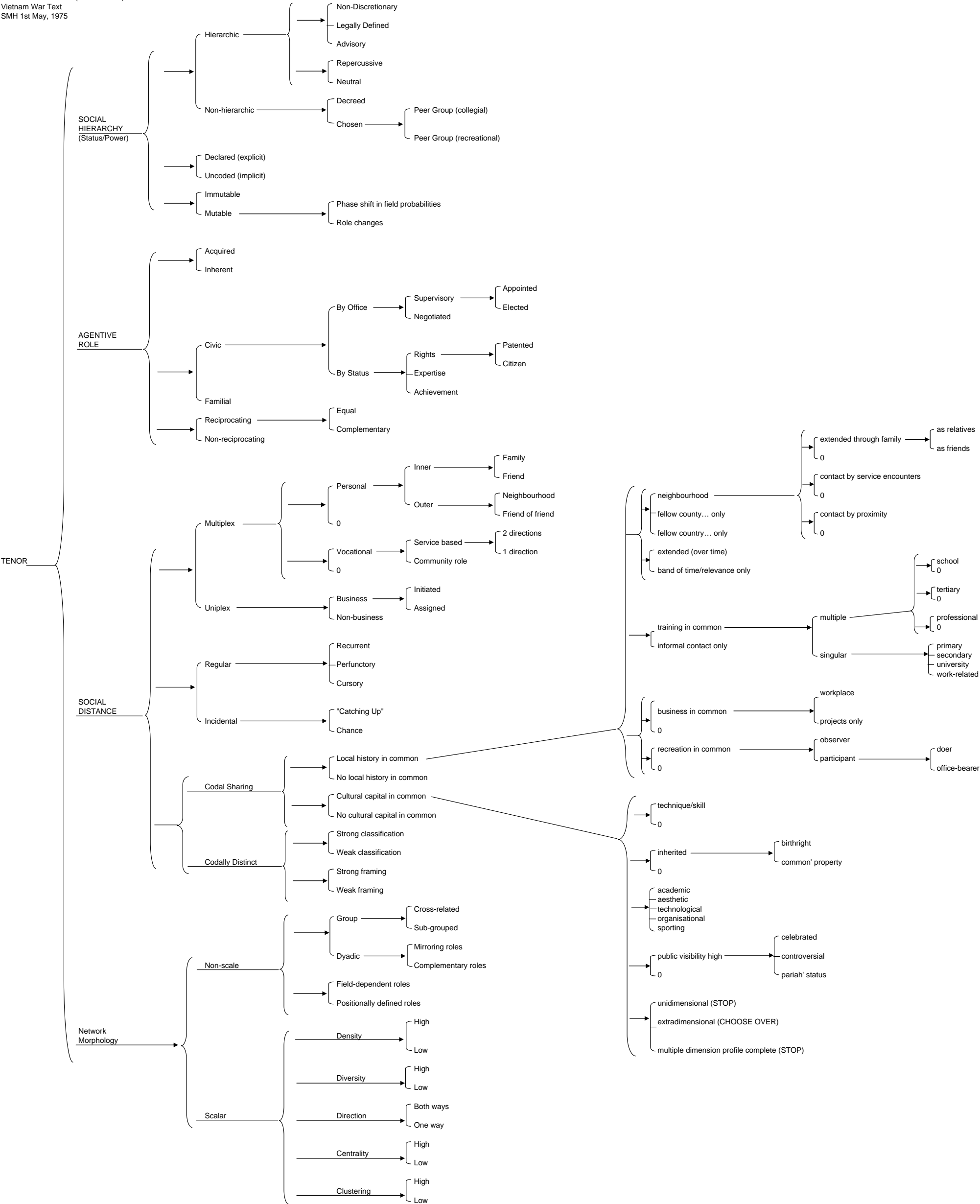
E.9 Context networks with selections

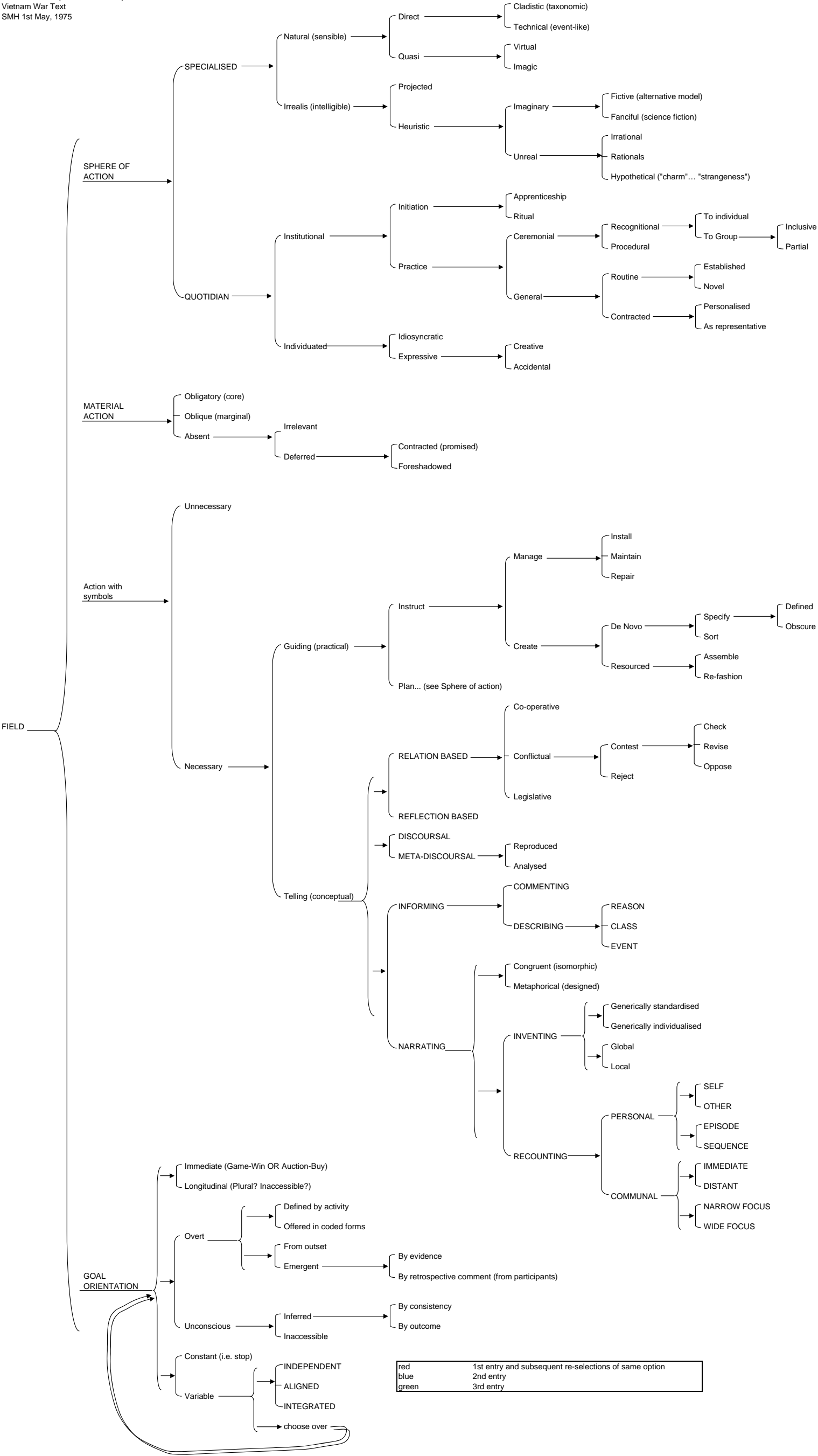
See following foldouts:

- field network (E.9.1)
- tenor network (E.9.2)
- mode network (E.9.3)



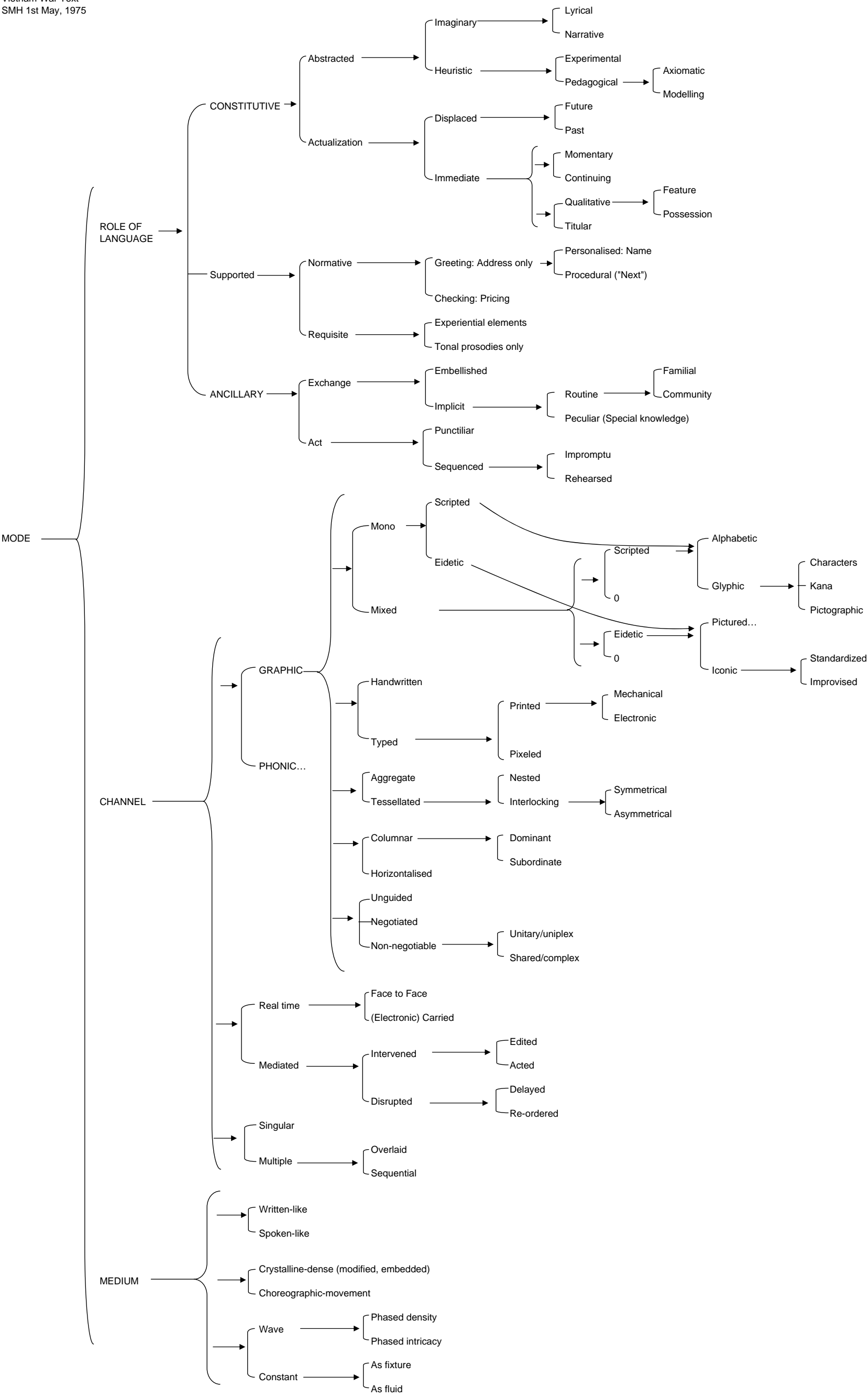
TENOR Network Butt (2004 mimeo.)
Vietnam War Text
SMH 1st May, 1975





red	1st entry and subsequent re-selections of same option
blue	2nd entry
green	3rd entry

MODE Network (Butt 2004 mimeo)
Channel extensions by Claire Scott & David Butt
Vietnam War Text
SMH 1st May, 1975



F.2 Gulf War Text: *Sydney Morning Herald*, p. 1, 1/3/1991

THE WAR IS OVER

By TONY WALKER In Riyadh

And PETER STEPHENS In Washington

1 March 1991

The Gulf War ended last night when President Bush declared that "Kuwait is liberated; Iraq's Army is defeated; our military objectives are met".

Seven weeks after the start of Operation Desert Storm and 100 hours after the beginning of the land war, the allies claimed total victory and the destruction of Iraq's military.

President Saddam Hussein endorsed the cease-fire after his Army had been destroyed in a four-day blitzkrieg, but allied commanders warned that if Iraq did not accept all the relevant UN resolutions they may have to resume their attack.

Baghdad Radio broadcast acceptance of the cease-fire in a terse announcement issued in the name of Saddam. "Orders have been issued to our armed forces on the front not to open fire," he was quoted as saying.

But the statement made no reference to Saddam's personally endorsing the 12 UN Security Council resolutions that formed the basis for allied military action against Iraq and will now be used to help determine the post-war settlement.

The US Secretary of State, Mr James Baker, will visit Kuwait City on Monday for the first of a series of consultations with countries in the region on ways to ensure a lasting peace.

The commander of the allied forces, General Norman Schwarzkopf, told a briefing in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, that Saddam no longer had enough military equipment even to threaten his neighbours. "It really isn't an offensive Army," he said.

Mr Bush said the outcome was a victory for Kuwait, the coalition partners, the United Nations, all mankind, the rule of law, and for what is right.

"This is not a time for euphoria," he said, "certainly not a time to gloat. But it is a time of pride - pride in our troops, pride in the friends who stood with us in the crisis, pride in our nation and the people whose strength and resolve made victory quick, decisive and just."

The cessation of fighting was conditional, Mr Bush said in a nationally-televised speech from the Oval Office. "It is up to Iraq whether this suspension on the part of the coalition becomes a permanent cease-fire."

The President's demands included:

- * The release of all coalition prisoners of war, third-country nationals and the remains of those killed.

- * The release of all Kuwait detainees and information on the location and nature of all land and sea mines.

- * That Iraq comply with all relevant UN resolutions, especially number 662, which declares the annexation of Kuwait null and void, and 674, which provides for reparations to Kuwait for loss, damage and injury.

- * That Iraq designate military commanders to meet allied commanders within 48 hours to "arrange for military aspects of the cease-fire".

Mr Bush said allied troops would be free to resume military operations if Iraq fired on coalition forces or sent Scud missiles into any other country.

In Riyadh, a senior US officer said the timing of an allied withdrawal would "be determined by the Iraqi leadership accepting the 12 resolutions and the precepts of the President's offer". Failure of Iraq to do so, he said, may oblige the allies to "go on the offensive".

When fighting stopped soon after dawn the allies had inflicted on the Iraqi Army one of the most severe defeats in the history of warfare.

So complete was the victory that in the last hours of the battle fewer than 20,000 Iraqi troops of the more than 500,000 sent to confront the coalition were still fighting. More than 40 of the 42 divisions sent to defend Kuwait were put out of action, according to a US spokesman. He said the allies were now allowing the few Iraqi tanks and armoured vehicles to survive the onslaught to withdraw to the north. "The gate is open, but there won't be too much going through the gate," he said.

The allies claim to have destroyed nearly all the more than 4,000 tanks Iraq had sent to southern Iraq and Kuwait. Television film shows the desert littered with the charred remains of Iraqi armoured vehicles.

The number of Iraqi dead and wounded may run into tens of thousands.

General Schwarzkopf told reporters last night that "there were a very, very large number of dead ... a very, very large number". He would not give details.

In Kuwait, which was formally liberated yesterday, the euphoria of residents was tempered by the realisation that thousands of Kuwaitis are unaccounted for and many may have been killed by the Iraqis.

Details of allied troops in southern Iraq were sketchy but substantial numbers remain there, including armoured units of the US 7th Army Corps, which had been systematically destroying the Republican Guard units south of the Euphrates River.

Mr Bush signalled that the US was shifting its attention from the battlefield to the negotiating table in an effort to play a role in stabilising the region.

"We must now begin to look beyond victory and war," he said. "We must meet the challenge of securing the peace."

There could be no solely American answer to the challenges of the region, but the US was ready to assist and to be "a catalyst for peace".

"The war is now behind us," Mr Bush said. "Ahead of us is the difficult task of securing a potentially historic peace. Tonight, though, let us be proud of what we have accomplished. Let us give thanks to those who risked their lives. May we never forget those who gave their lives."

His unilateral declaration of peace was the final, most convincing proof that from the moment the war began on 17 January it had been controlled by the allies.

The White House announced the start of fighting with the words "the liberation of Kuwait has begun" and ended it by saying "Kuwait is liberated".

Mr Bush, having rejected calls for cease-fires on Iraq's terms for more than a week, was able to declare a cease-fire on his own terms in a gesture which was designed to show that the US did not want to destroy Iraq, even though his forces could.

He emphasised this in his speech, saying that "at every opportunity I have said to the people of Iraq that our quarrel was not with them, but instead with their leadership, and above all with Saddam Hussein".

"This remains the case. You, the people of Iraq, are not our enemy. We do not seek our destruction. We have treated your POWs with kindness. Coalition forces fought this war only as a last resort, and looked forward to the day when Iraq is led by people prepared to live in peace with their neighbours."

The Speaker of the US House of Representatives, Mr Foley, who had opposed the war, greeted the announcement with pleasure.

He said Mr Bush had conducted the war "brilliantly, and we can all be deeply grateful that the casualties have been so low and the victory has come so fast".

A leading Democrat in Congress, Mr Stephen Solarz, who supported the war against the wishes of many in his party, confessed to "an enormous sense of pride" at "one of the most extraordinary victories in the history of warfare. We decimated a half-million man army with less than 100 casualties".

Reflecting a widespread belief that Saddam may not be secure in his leadership, Mr Solarz said that "if I were in the life-insurance business, I wouldn't be selling him a policy".

F.3 Clauses in Gulf War Text

Clause ID	Clause
000011_2_1	By TONY WALKER In Riyadh And PETER STEPHENS In Washington
000011_3_1	1 March 1991
000011_4_1	The Gulf War ended last night
000011_4_2	when President Bush declared
000011_4_3	that "Kuwait is liberated;
000011_4_4	"Iraq's Army is defeated;
000011_4_5	"our military objectives are met"
000011_5_1	Seven weeks after the start [of Operation Desert Storm] and 100 hours after the beginning [of the land war], the allies claimed total victory and the destruction [of Iraq's military]
000011_6_1	President Saddam Hussein endorsed the cease-fire
000011_6_2	after his Army had been destroyed in a four-day blitzkrieg,
000011_6_3	but allied commanders warned
000011_6_4	that <<>> they may have to resume their attack.
000011_6_5	<<if Iraq did not accept all the relevant UN resolutions>>
000011_7_1	Baghdad Radio broadcast acceptance [of the cease-fire] in a terse announcement [[issued in the name of Saddam]]
000011_8_1	"Orders have been issued to our armed forces [on the front] [[not to open fire,"]]
000011_8_2	he was quoted as saying
000011_9_1	But the statement made no reference [to Saddam's [[personally endorsing the 12 UN Security Council resolutions [[that formed the basis for allied military action against Iraq and will now be used to help determine the post-war settlement]]]]]
000011_10_1	The US Secretary of State, Mr James Baker, will visit Kuwait City on Monday for the first [of a series [of consultations [with countries [in the region]] [on ways [[to ensure a lasting peace]]]]]
000011_11_1	The commander [of the allied forces], General Norman Schwarzkopf, told a briefing [in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia],
000011_11_2	that Saddam no longer had enough military equipment [[even to threaten his neighbours]]
000011_12_1	"It really isn't an offensive Army,"
000011_12_2	he said
000011_13_1	Mr Bush said
000011_13_2	the outcome was a victory [for Kuwait, the coalition partners, the United Nations, all mankind, the rule of law, and for [[what is right]]]
000011_14_1	"This is not a time [for euphoria],"
000011_14_2	he said,
000011_14_3	"^IT IS certainly not a time [[to gloat]]
000011_15_1	But it is a time [of pride - pride [in our troops], pride [in the friends [[who stood with us in the crisis]], pride [in our nation and the people [[whose strength and resolve made victory quick, decisive and just]]]].
000011_16_1	The cessation [of fighting] was conditional,
000011_16_2	Mr Bush said in a nationally-televised speech from the Oval Office
000011_17_1	"It is up to Iraq [[whether this suspension [on the part [of the coalition]] becomes a permanent cease-fire]].

000011_18_1	The President's demands included: * The release [of all coalition prisoners of war, third-country nationals and the remains [of those [[killed]]]]. * The release [of all Kuwait detainees and information [on the location and nature [of all land and sea mines]]]. * [[That Iraq comply with all relevant UN resolutions, especially number 662, <<which declares the annexation [of Kuwait] null and void>>, and 674, which provides for reparations [to Kuwait] [for loss, damage and injury].]] * [[That Iraq designate military commanders to meet allied commanders within 48 hours to "arrange for military aspects of the cease-fire".]
000011_19_1	Mr Bush said
000011_19_2	allied troops would be free [[to resume military operations]]
000011_19_3	if Iraq fired on coalition forces
000011_19_4	or ^IF IRAQ sent Scud missiles into any other country
000011_20_1	In Riyadh, a senior US officer said
000011_20_2	the timing [of an allied withdrawal] would "be determined by [[the Iraqi leadership accepting the 12 resolutions and the precepts [of the President's offer]]]"
000011_21_1	Failure [of Iraq] [[to do so]], <<>>, may oblige the allies to "go on the offensive"
000011_21_2	<<he said>>
000011_22_1	When fighting stopped soon after dawn
000011_22_2	the allies had inflicted on the Iraqi Army one of the most severe defeats [in the history [of warfare]]
000011_23_1	So complete was the victory [[that in the last hours [of the battle] fewer than 20,000 Iraqi troops [of the more than 500,000 [[sent to confront the coalition]]] were still fighting]]
000011_24_1	More than 40 [of the 42 divisions [[sent to defend Kuwait]]] were put out of action, according to a US spokesman
000011_25_1	He said
000011_25_2	the allies were now allowing the few Iraqi tanks and armoured vehicles [[to survive the onslaught]] to withdraw to the north
000011_26_1	"The gate is open,
000011_26_2	but there won't be too much [[going through the gate]],"
000011_26_3	he said
000011_27_1	The allies claim
000011_27_2	to have destroyed nearly all the more than 4,000 tanks [[Iraq had sent to southern Iraq and Kuwait]]
000011_28_1	Television film shows
000011_28_2	^THAT the desert ^IS littered with the charred remains [of Iraqi armoured vehicles]
000011_29_1	The number of Iraqi dead and wounded may run into tens of thousands
000011_30_1	General Schwarzkopf told reporters last night
000011_30_2	that "there were a very, very large number of dead ... a very, very large number"
000011_31_1	He would not give details
000011_32_1	In Kuwait, <<>>, the euphoria [of residents] was tempered by the realisation [[that thousands of Kuwaitis are unaccounted for and many may have been killed by the Iraqis]].
000011_32_2	<<which was formally liberated yesterday>>
000011_33_1	Details [of allied troops [in southern Iraq]] were sketchy
000011_33_2	but substantial numbers remain there,
000011_33_3	including armoured units [of the US 7th Army Corps],
000011_33_4	which had been systematically destroying the Republican Guard units [south of the Euphrates River]

000011_34_1	Mr Bush signalled
000011_34_2	that the US was shifting its attention from the battlefield to the negotiating table in an effort [[to play a role in [[stabilising the region]]]]
000011_35_1	"We must now begin to look beyond victory and war,"
000011_35_2	he said
000011_36_1	"We must meet the challenge [of [[securing the peace]]].
000011_37_1	There could be no solely American answer [to the challenges [of the region]],
000011_37_2	but the US was ready [[to assist and to be "a catalyst [for peace]]"]
000011_38_1	"The war is now behind us,"
000011_38_2	Mr Bush said
000011_39_1	"Ahead of us is the difficult task [of [[securing a potentially historic peace]]]
000011_40_1	Tonight, though, let us be proud of [[what we have accomplished]]
000011_41_1	Let us give thanks to those [[who risked their lives]]
000011_42_1	May we never forget those [[who gave their lives]].
000011_43_1	His unilateral declaration [of peace] was the final, most convincing proof [[that from the moment [[the war began on 17 January]] it had been controlled by the allies]]
000011_44_1	The White House announced the start [of fighting] with the words "[[the liberation of Kuwait has begun]]"
000011_44_2	and ^IT ended it
000011_44_3	by saying
000011_44_4	"Kuwait is liberated"
000011_45_1	Mr Bush, <<>>, was able [[to declare a cease-fire [on his own terms]]] in a gesture [[which was designed to show that the US did not want to destroy Iraq, even though his forces could]]
000011_45_2	<<having rejected calls [for cease-fires] [on Iraq's terms] for more than a week>>
000011_47_1	"This remains the case
000011_48_1	"You, the people of Iraq, are not our enemy
000011_49_1	"We do not seek your destruction
000011_50_1	"We have treated your POWs with kindness
000011_51_1	"Coalition forces fought this war only as a last resort,
000011_51_2	"and ^WE looked forward to the day [[when Iraq is led by people [[prepared to live in peace with their neighbours]]]].
000011_52_1	The Speaker of the US House of Representatives, Mr Foley, <<>>, greeted the announcement with pleasure.
000011_52_2	<<who had opposed the war>
000011_53_1	He said
000011_53_2	Mr Bush had conducted the war "brilliantly,
000011_53_3	and we can all be deeply grateful
000011_53_4	that the casualties have been so low
000011_53_5	and the victory has come so fast".
000011_54_1	A leading Democrat in Congress, Mr Stephen Solarz, <<>>, confessed to "an enormous sense [of pride]" at "one of the most extraordinary victories [in the history [of warfare]].
000011_54_2	<<who supported the war against the wishes [of many [in his party]]>>
000011_55_1	"We decimated a half-million man army with less than 100 casualties".
000011_56_1	Reflecting a widespread belief [[that Saddam may not be secure in his leadership]],
000011_56_2	Mr Solarz said
000011_56_3	that <<>>, "I wouldn't be selling him a policy".

000011_56_4	<<if I were in the life-insurance business>>
000011_46_1	He emphasised this in his speech,
000011_46_2	saying
000011_46_3	that "at every opportunity I have said to the people [of Iraq]
000011_46_4	"that our quarrel was not with them,
000011_46_5	but instead ^IT WAS with their leadership,
000011_46_6	and above all ^IT WAS with Saddam Hussein"

F.4 Opening move of the Gulf War Text

THE WAR IS OVER
By TONY WALKER In Riyadh
And PETER STEPHENS In Washington
1 March 1991
The Gulf War ended last night when President Bush declared that "Kuwait is liberated; Iraq's Army is defeated; our military objectives are met".

F.5 Process Types

See following spreadsheets.

ClauseID	Process	Initiator	Actor	Goal	Range	Beneficiary	Location_Time	Location_Space	Extent_Time	Cause_Concessor	Cause_Reason	Manner_Means	Manner_Quality	Accompaniment	Angle
000011_4_1	ended		The Gulf War				last night								
000011_4_3	is liberated			Kuwait											
000011_4_4	is defeated			Iraq's Army											
000011_4_5	are met				our military objectives										
000011_5_1	claimed		the allies	total victory and the destruction [of Iraq's military]			Seven weeks after the start [of Operation Desert Storm] and 100 hours after the beginning [of the land war],								
000011_6_2	had been destroyed			his Army											
000011_6_4	may have to resume		they	their attack.							in a four-day blitzkrieg				
000011_9_1	made		the statement	no reference [to Saddam's [[personally endorsing the 12 UN Security Council resolutions [[that formed the basis for allied military action against Iraq and will now be used to help determine the post-war settlement]]]]											
000011_10_1	will visit		The US Secretary of State, Mr James Baker,		Kuwait City		on Monday				for the first [of a series [of consultations [with countries [in the region]] [on ways [to ensure a lasting peace]]]]				
000011_19_3	fired		Iraq					on coalition forces							
000011_19_4	sent		IRAQ	Scud missiles				into any other country							
000011_21_1	may oblige <<>>to 'go on the offensive'	Failure [of Iraq [[to do so]]	the allies												
000011_22_1	stopped		fighting				soon after dawn								
000011_22_2	had inflicted		the allies	one of the most severe defeats [in the history [of warfare]]		on the Iraqi Army									
000011_24_1	were put			More than 40 [of the 42 divisions [sent to defend Kuwait]]				out of action							according to a US spokesman
000011_25_2	were <> allowing <> to withdraw	the allies	the few Iraqi tanks and armoured vehicles [[to survive the onslaught]]					to the north							
000011_27_2	to have destroyed		(the allies)	nearly all the more than 4,000 tanks [[Iraq had sent to southern Iraq and Kuwait]]											
000011_28_2	'is littered			the desert								with the charred remains [of Iraqi armoured vehicles]			
000011_31_1	would not give		He	details											
000011_32_1	was tempered		by the realisation [[that thousands of Kuwaitis are unaccounted for and many may have been killed by the Iraqis]].	the euphoria [of residents]			In Kuwait,								
000011_32_2	was liberated			which			yesterday						formally		
000011_33_2	remain		substantial numbers					there							
000011_33_4	had been <> destroying		which	the Republican Guard units [south of the Euphrates River]									systematically		
000011_34_2	was shifting		the US	its attention				from the battlefield; to the negotiating table			in an effort [[to play a role in [[stabilising the region]]]]				
000011_36_1	must meet		We		the challenge [of [[securing the peace]]].										
000011_41_1	Let <> give		us	thanks		to those [[who risked their lives]									
000011_44_2	ended		'IT	it											
000011_44_4	is liberated			Kuwait											
000011_45_2	having rejected		(Mr Bush)		calls [for cease-fires] [on Iraq's terms]				for more than a week						
000011_50_1	have treated		We	your POWs									with kindness		
000011_51_1	fought		Coalition forces		this war						as a last resort				
000011_53_2	had conducted		Mr Bush		the war								'brilliantly so fast		
000011_53_5	has come		the victory												
000011_54_2	supported		who		the war					against the wishes [of many [in his party]]					
000011_55_1	decimated		We	a half-million man army										with less than 100 casualties	
000011_56_3	wouldn't be selling		it	a policy		him									

ClauseID	Process	Behaver	Location_Space
000011_35_1	must <> begin to look	We	beyond victory and war

ClauseID	Process	Senser	Phenomenon
000011_6_5	did not accept	Iraq	all the relevant UN resolutions
000011_42_1	may <> forget	we	those [[who gave their lives]].
000011_49_1	do not seek	We	your destruction
000011_51_2	looked forward to	^WE	the day [[when Iraq is led by people [[prepared to live in peace with their neighbours]]]].
000011_52_2	had opposed	who	the war

ClausesID	Process	Sayer	Target	Verbiage	Receiver	Location_Time	Location_Space	Frequency	Cause_Reason	Manner_Means	Manner_Quality
000011_4_2	declared	President Bush									
000011_6_1	endorsed	President Saddam Hussein	the cease-fire								
000011_6_3	warned	allied commanders									
000011_7_1	broadcast	Baghdad Radio		acceptance [of the cease-fire]						in a terse announcement [[issued in the name of Saddam]]	
000011_8_1	have been issued			Orders... [[not to open fire,"]]	to our armed forces [on the front]						
000011_8_2	was quoted as saying		he								
000011_11_1	told	The commander [of the allied forces], General Norman Schwarzkopf			a briefing [in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia]						
000011_12_2	said	he									
000011_13_1	said	Mr Bush									
000011_14_2	said	he									
000011_16_2	said	Mr Bush								in a nationally-televised speech from the Oval Office	
000011_19_1	said	Mr Bush									
000011_20_1	said	a senior US officer					In Riyadh				
000011_21_2	said	he									
000011_25_1	said	he									
000011_26_3	said	he									
000011_27_1	claim	The allies									
000011_28_1	shows	Television film									
000011_30_1	told	General Schwarzkopf			reporters	last night					
000011_34_1	signalled	Mr Bush									
000011_35_2	said	he									
000011_38_2	said	Mr Bush									
000011_44_1	announced	The White House		the start [of fighting]						with the words {?}"[[the liberation of Kuwait has begun]]"	
000011_44_3	saying	(The White House)									
000011_52_1	greeted	The Speaker of the US House of Representatives, Mr Foley	the announcement								with pleasure
000011_53_1	said	Sayer	He								
000011_54_1	confessed to	Sayer	A leading Democrat in Congress, Mr Stephen Solarz,	"an enormous sense [of pride]"					at "one of the most extraordinary victories [in the history [of warfare]].		
000011_56_1	Reflecting	Sayer	(Mr Solarz)	a widespread belief [[that Saddam may not be secure in his leadership]],							
000011_56_2	said	Sayer	Mr Solarz								
000011_46_1	emphasised	Sayer	He	this			in his speech				
000011_46_2	saying	Sayer	(Mr Bush)								

000011_46_3	have said	Sayer	I		to the people [of Iraq]			at every opportunity			
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ClauseID	Process	Carrier	Attribute	Location_Time	Location_Space	Manner_Means	Accompaniment
000011_11_2	had	Saddam	enough military equipment [[even to threaten his neighbours]]				
000011_12_1	isn't	It	an offensive Army				
000011_14_1	is not	This	not a time [for euphoria]				
000011_14_3	^IS not	^IT	a time [[to gloat]]				
000011_15_1	is	it	a time [of pride - pride [in our troops], pride [in the friends [[who stood with us in the crisis]], pride [in our nation and the people [[whose strength and resolve made victory quick, decisive and just]]]].				
000011_16_1	was	The cessation [of fighting]	conditional				
000011_17_1	is	"It... [[whether this suspension [on the part [of the coalition]] becomes a permanent cease-fire]].	up to Iraq				
000011_19_2	would be	allied troops	free [[to resume military operations]]				
000011_23_1	was	the victory	So complete... [[that in the last hours [of the battle] fewer than 20,000 Iraqi troops [of the more than 500,000 [[sent to confront the coalition]]] were still fighting]]				
000011_26_1	is	The gate	open				
000011_33_1	were	Details [of allied troops [in southern Iraq]]	sketchy				
000011_37_2	was	the US	ready [[to assist and to be "a catalyst [for peace]]"]				
000011_38_1	is	The war			behind us		
000011_39_1	is	the difficult task [of [[securing a potentially historic peace]]]			Ahead of us		
000011_40_1	let <> be	us	proud of [[what we have accomplished]]	Tonight			
000011_45_1	was	Mr Bush	able [[to declare a cease-fire [on his own terms]]]			in a gesture [[which was designed to show that the US did not want to destroy Iraq, even though his forces could]]	
000011_46_4	was not	our quarrel					with them
000011_46_5	^WAS	^IT					with their leadership
000011_46_6	^WAS	^IT					with Saddam Hussein
000011_47_1	remains	This	the case				
000011_53_3	can <> be	we <> all	deeply grateful				
000011_53_4	have been	the casualties	so low				
000011_56_4	were	I			in the life-insurance business		

ClauseID	Process	Token	Value
000011_13_2	was	the outcome	a victory [for Kuwait, the coalition partners, the United Nations, all mankind, the rule of law, and for [[what is right]]]
000011_18_1	included	The President's demands	The release [of all coalition prisoners of war, third-country nationals and the remains [of those [[killed]]]].... {list}
000011_20_2	would "be determined	[[the Iraqi leadership accepting the 12 resolutions and the precepts [of the President's offer]]]"	the timing [of an allied withdrawal]
000011_29_1	may run into	tens of thousands	The number of Iraqi dead and wounded
000011_33_3	including	armoured units [of the US 7th Army Corps],	(substantial numbers *of allied troops)
000011_43_1	was	His unilateral declaration [of peace]	the final, most convincing proof [[that from the moment [[the war began on 17 January]] it had been controlled by the allies]]
000011_48_1	are not	You, the people of Iraq	our enemy

ClauseID	Process	Existent
000011_26_2	won't be	too much [[going through the gate]]
000011_30_2	were	a very, very large number of dead ... a very, very large number"
000011_37_1	could be	no solely American answer [to the challenges [of the region]],

F.6 Circumstances of temporal and spatial location

F.6.1 Circumstances of temporal location

Clause ID	Circumstance: Loc: Temporal	Sub-Category	Process Type	Process Event
000011_4_1	last night	Relative Date	material	end
000011_10_1	on Monday	Relative Date	material	visit
000011_30_1	last night	Relative Date	verbal	tell
000011_32_2	yesterday	Relative Date	material	liberate
000011_40_1	Tonight	Relative Date	relational	be
000011_5_1	Seven weeks after the start [of Operation Desert Storm] and 100 hours after the beginning [of the land war],	Event-Relative Time	material	claim
000011_22_1	soon after dawn	Event-Relative Time	material	stop

F.6.2 Circumstances of spatial location

Clause ID	Circumstance: Loc: Spatial	Sub-Category	Process Type	Process Event
000011_19_3	on coalition forces	Concrete Location: tangible	material	fire
000011_19_4	into any other country	Concrete Location: tangible	material	send
000011_20_1	In Riyadh	Concrete Location: mappable	verbal	say
000011_24_1	out of action	Abstract	material	put
000011_25_2	to the north	Concrete Location: mappable	material	withdraw
000011_32_1	In Kuwait,	Concrete Location: mappable	material	temper
000011_33_2	there	Aspectual Relation	material	remain
000011_34_2	from the battlefield	Concrete Location: tangible	material	shift
000011_34_2	to the negotiating table	Abstract Location	material	shift
000011_35_1	beyond victory and war	Abstract Location	behavioural	look
000011_38_1	behind us	Abstract Location	relational	be
000011_39_1	Ahead of us	Abstract Location	relational	be
000011_56_4	in the life-insurance business	Abstract Location	relational	be
000011_46_1	in his speech	Abstract Location	verbal	emphasise

F.7 Verbal Processes with projections

Clause ID	Sayer	Sayer Entity	Process Event	Projected Clause(s)
000011_6_1	President Saddam Hussein	Iraqi President Saddam Hussein	endorse	N/A
000011_6_3	allied commanders	allied commanders	warn	that <<if Iraq did not accept all the relevant UN resolutions>> they may have to resume their attack.
000011_7_1	Baghdad Radio	Baghdad Radio	broadcast	N/A
000011_8_1			issue	N/A
000011_8_2			quote	N/A
000011_11_1	The commander [of the allied forces], General Norman Schwarzkopf	US Commander General Norman Schwarzkopf	tell	that Saddam no longer had enough military equipment [[even to threaten his neighbours]].
000011_12_2	he	US Commander General Norman Schwarzkopf	say	"It really isn't an offensive Army,"
000011_13_1	Mr Bush	US President Bush (I)	say	the outcome was a victory for Kuwait, the coalition partners, the United Nations, all mankind, the rule of law, and for [[what is right]].
000011_14_2	he	US President Bush (I)	say	"This is not a time [for euphoria]," <<>> "AT IS certainly not a time [[to gloat]].
000011_16_2	Mr Bush	US President Bush (I)	say	The cessation [of fighting] was conditional
000011_19_1	Mr Bush	US President Bush (I)	say	allied troops would be free to resume military operations if Iraq fired on coalition forces or ^IF IRAQ sent Scud missiles into any other country.
000011_20_1	a senior US officer	US military officer	say	the timing [of an allied withdrawal] would "be determined by [[the Iraqi leadership accepting the 12 resolutions and the precepts [of the President's offer]]]".
000011_21_2	he	US military officer	say	Failure [of Iraq] [[to do so]], <<>>, may oblige the allies to "go on the offensive".
000011_25_1	he	US military officer	say	the allies were now allowing the few Iraqi tanks and armoured vehicles [[to survive the onslaught]] to withdraw to the north.
000011_26_3	he	US military officer	say	"The gate is open, but there won't be too much [[going through the gate]],"
000011_27_1	The allies	US allies	claim	to have destroyed nearly all the more than 4,000 tanks [[Iraq had sent to southern Iraq and Kuwait]].
000011_28_1	Television film	Television film	show	^THAT the desert ^IS littered with the charred remains [of Iraqi armoured vehicles].
000011_30_1	General Schwarzkopf	US Commander General Norman Schwarzkopf	tell	that "there were a very, very large number of dead ... a very, very large number".
000011_34_1	Mr Bush	US President Bush (I)	signal	that the US was shifting its attention from the battlefield to the negotiating table in an effort [[to play a role in [[stabilising the region]]]].

000011_35_2	he	US President Bush (I)	say	"We must now begin to look beyond victory and war,"
000011_38_2	Mr Bush	US President Bush (I)	say	"The war is now behind us,"
000011_4_2	President Bush	US President Bush (I)	declare	that "Kuwait is liberated; "Iraq's Army is defeated; "our military objectives are met".
000011_44_1	The White House	the White House	announce	N/A
000011_44_3	(the White House)	(the White House)	say	"Kuwait is liberated".
000011_46_1	He	US President Bush (I)	emphasise	N/A
000011_46_2	(US President Bush I)	(US President Bush I)	say	that "at every opportunity I have said to the people [of Iraq]
000011_46_3	I	US President Bush (I)	say	"that our quarrel was not with them, but instead ^IT WAS with their leadership, and above all ^IT WAS with Saddam Hussein".
000011_52_1	The Speaker of the US House of Representatives, Mr Foley	US Speaker of House of Representatives, Mr Foley	greet	N/A
000011_53_1	He	US Speaker of House of Representatives, Mr Foley	say	Mr Bush had conducted the war "brilliantly, and we can all be deeply grateful that the casualties have been so low and the victory has come so fast".
000011_54_1	A leading Democrat in Congress, Mr Stephen Solarz,	US Democrat Congressman Stephen Solarz	confess to	N/A
000011_56_1	(Mr Solarz)	(Mr Solarz)	reflect	N/A
000011_56_2	Mr Solarz	US Democrat Congressman Stephen Solarz	say	that <<"if I were in the life-insurance business>>, I wouldn't be selling him a policy".

F.8 Sayer Thing Type and Allegiance

Clause ID	Sayer	Thing Type	Allegiance	Process Event
000011_44_1	[Medium:] The White House	political entity	Coalition	announce
000011_6_3	[Medium:] allied commanders	simple: conscious: human collective	Coalition	warn
000011_27_1	[Medium:] The allies	simple: conscious: human collective	Coalition	claim
000011_4_2	[Medium:] President Bush	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	declare
000011_6_1	[Agent:] President Saddam Hussein	simple: conscious: person	Enemy	endorse
000011_11_1	[Medium:] The commander [of the allied forces], General Norman Schwarzkopf	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	tell
000011_12_2	[Medium:] he	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000011_13_1	[Medium:] Mr Bush	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000011_14_2	[Medium:] he	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000011_16_2	[Medium:] Mr Bush	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000011_19_1	[Medium:] Mr Bush	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000011_20_1	[Medium:] a senior US officer	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000011_21_2	[Medium:] he	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000011_25_1	[Medium:] he	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000011_30_1	[Medium:] General Schwarzkopf	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	tell
000011_26_3	[Medium:] he	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000011_34_1	[Medium:] Mr Bush	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	signal
000011_35_2	[Medium:] he	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000011_38_2	[Medium:] Mr Bush	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000011_46_1	[Medium:] He	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	emphasise
000011_46_2	[Medium:] (he - President Bush)	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000011_46_3	[Medium:] I	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000011_52_1	[Agent:] The Speaker of the US House of Representatives, Mr Foley	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	greet
000011_53_1	[Medium:] He	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000011_54_1	[Medium:] A leading Democrat in Congress, Mr Stephen Solarz,	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	confess to

000011_56_1	[Medium:] Mr Stephen Solarz)	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	reflect
000011_56_2	[Medium:] Mr Solarz	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000011_7_1	[Medium:] Baghdad Radio	simple: non-con: institution	Enemy	broadcast
000011_44_3	[Medium:] (White House)	simple: non-con: institution	Coalition	say
000011_28_1	[Medium:] Television film	simple: non-con: object: semiotic	Neutral	show
000011_8_1	[Agent:] (unspecified)			issue
000011_8_2	[Agent:] (unspecified)			quote

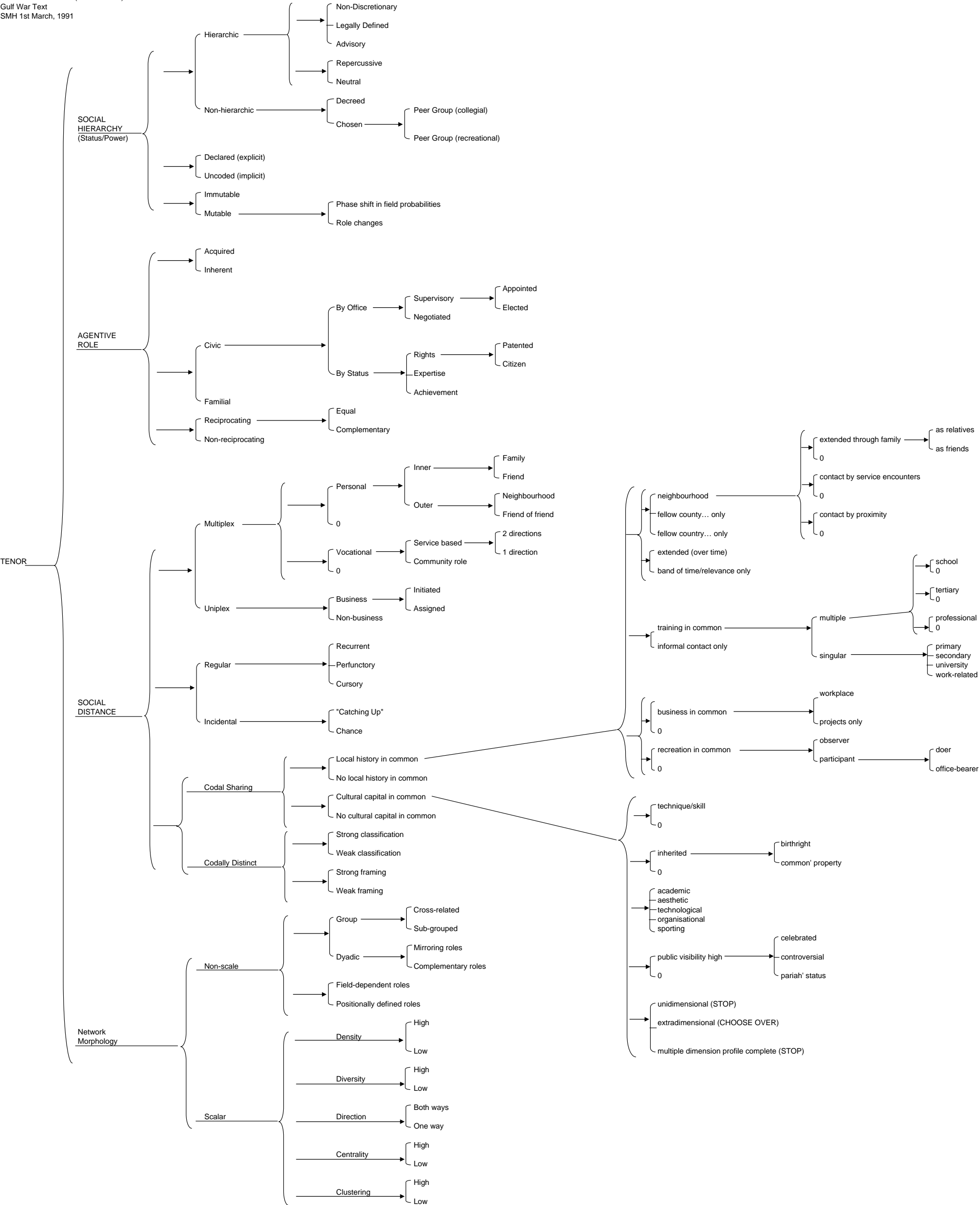
F.9 Context networks with selections

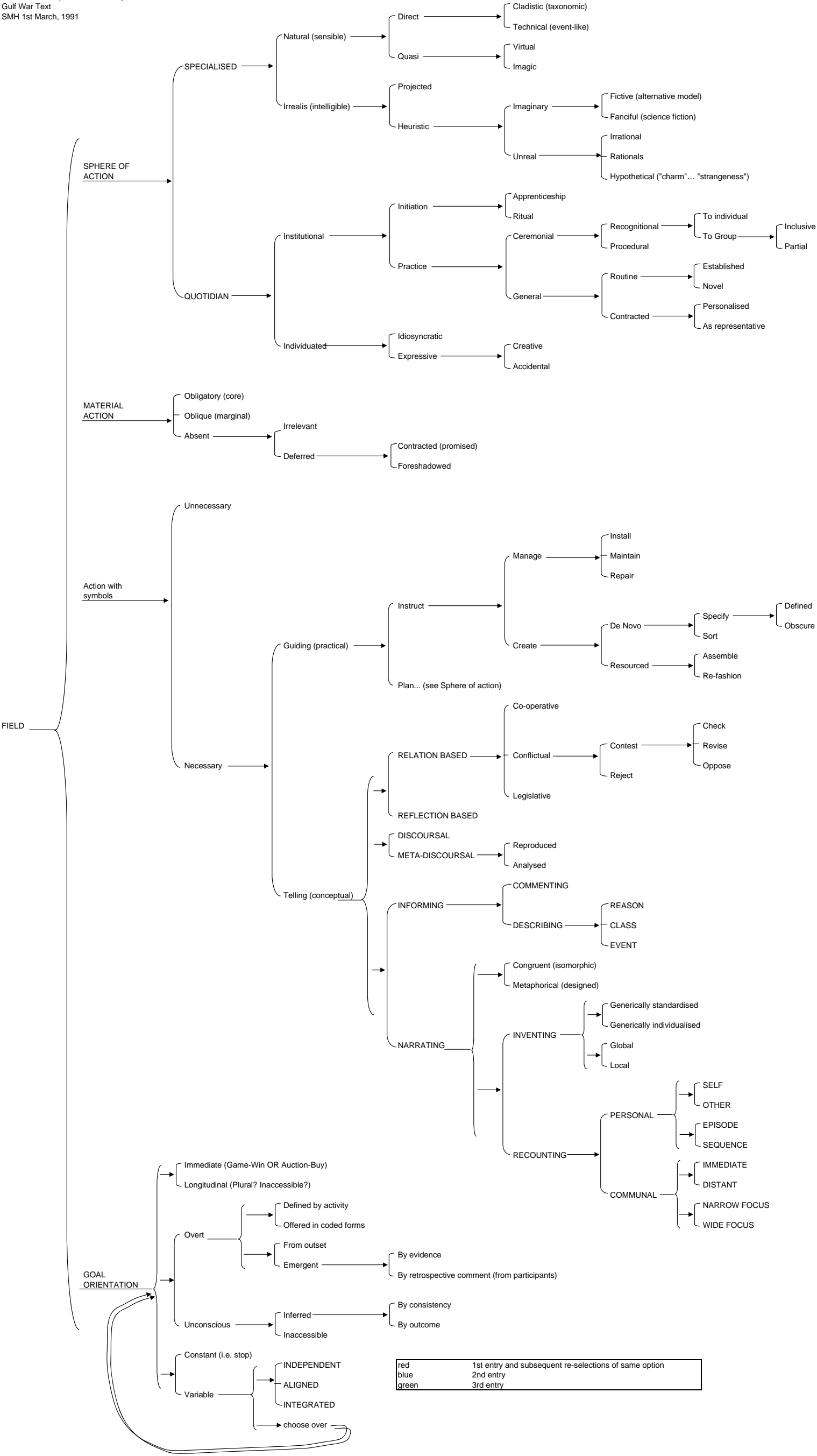
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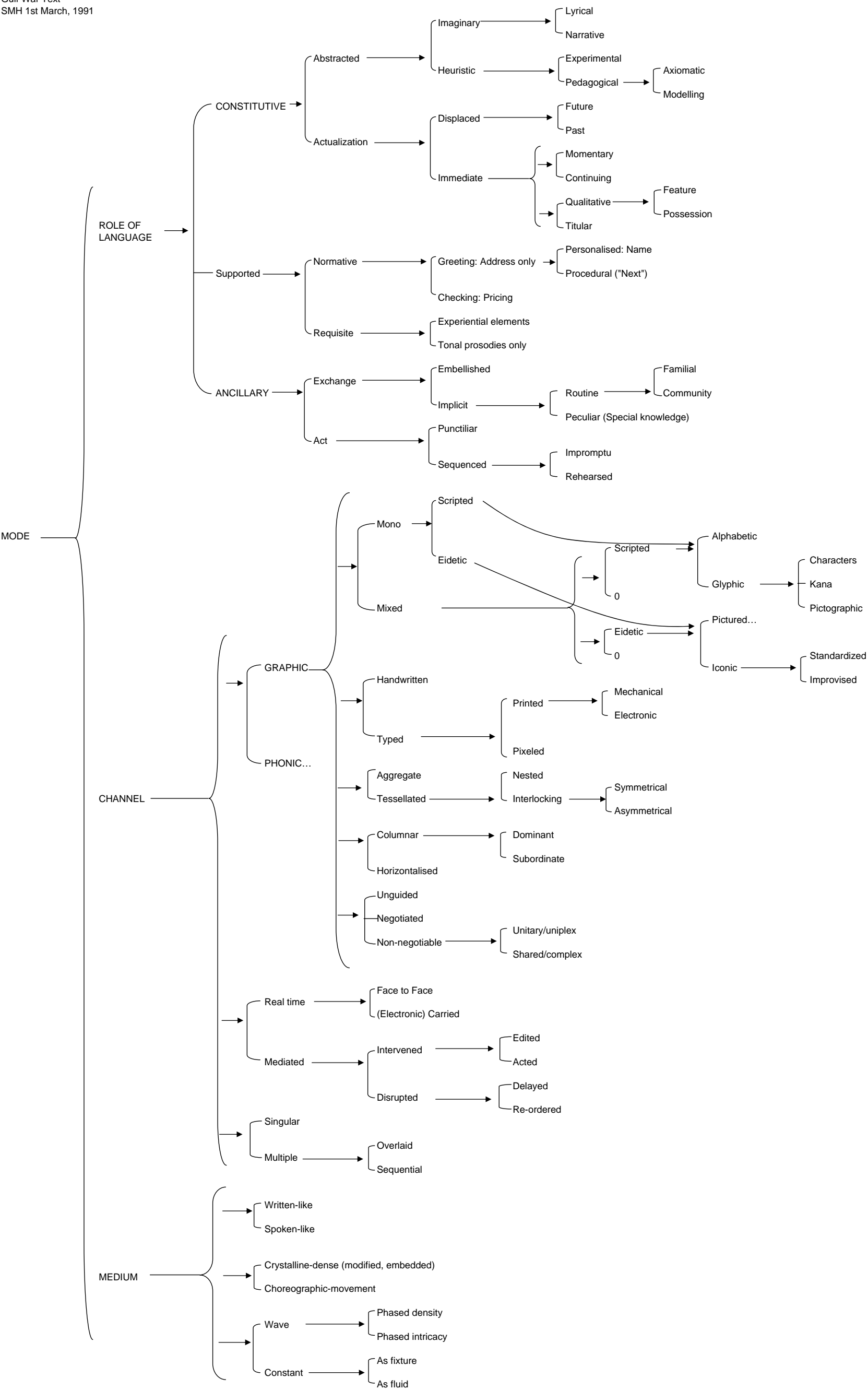
- field network (F.9.1)
- tenor network (F.9.2)
- mode network (F.9.3)



TENOR Network Butt (2004 mimeo.)
Gulf War Text
SMH 1st March, 1991

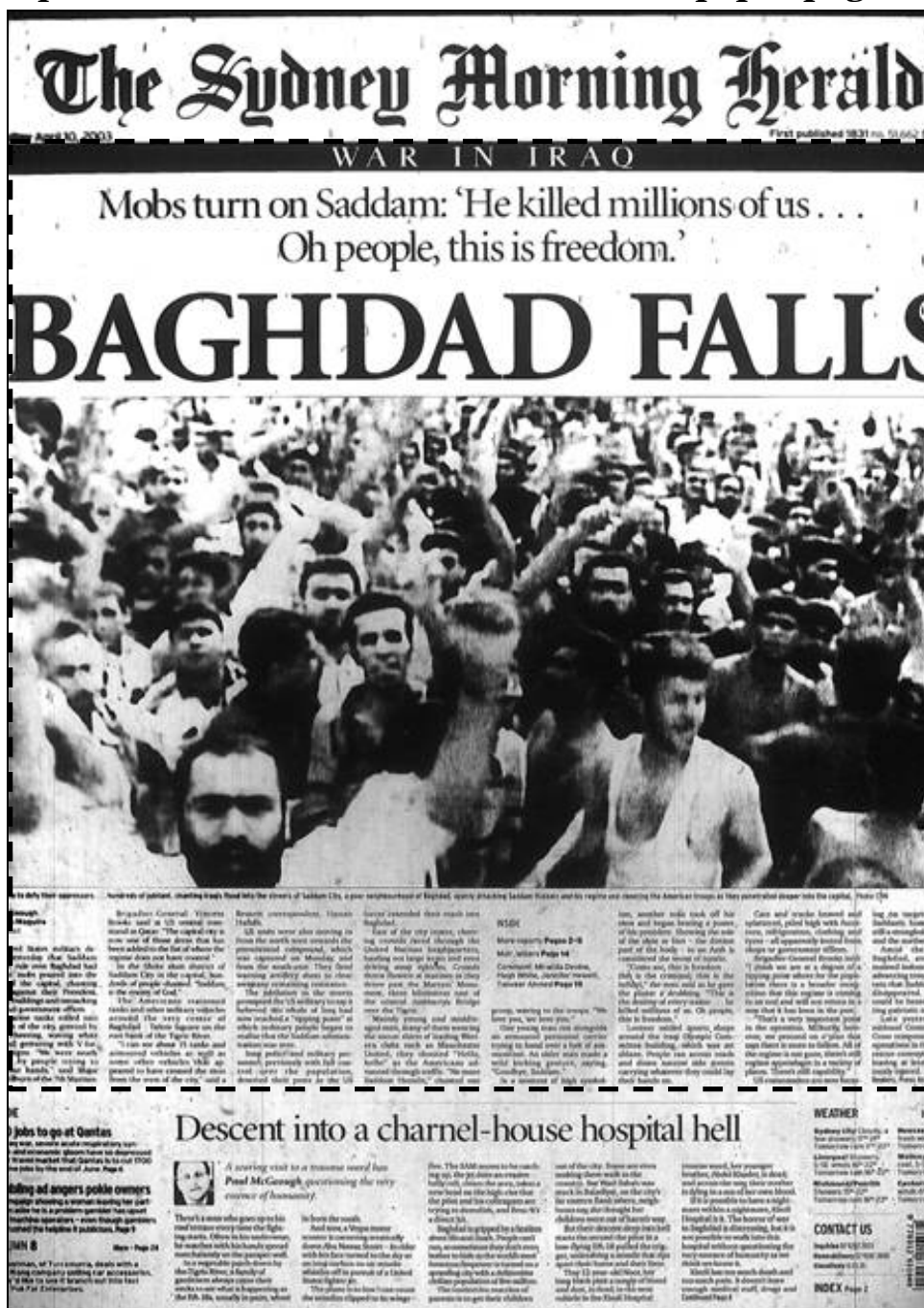






G Iraq War text, 10th April, 2003

G.1 Iraq War Text in the context of the newspaper page

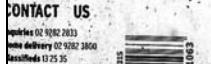
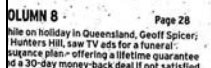
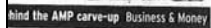
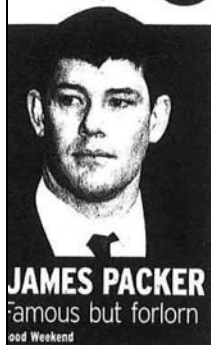


AUSTRALIA'S BEST CLASSIFIEDS Jobs, Homes, Cars

The Sydney Morning Herald

May 3-4, 2003 No. 51,681 FIRST PUBLISHED 1831

smh.com.au



Cover-up put babies in danger

Julie Robotham, Cosima Marriner and Andrew Stevenson

The drugs watchdog has known for two years that some folic acid supplements deliver insufficient vitamin to prevent spina bifida in unborn children, but it has issued no warnings to pregnant women.

Tests by the Therapeutic Goods Administration's laboratories in 2001 showed that 10 out of 51 popular Australian folic acid supplements – recommended by the Health Department for pregnant women – were unlikely to dissolve fast enough for the vitamin to be absorbed, confidential meeting minutes show.

But no recall was ordered and some of these products may still be on the shelves. As well, mandatory standards for how rapidly the supplements – also known as Vitamin B9 or folate – should dissolve will not come into effect until November at the earliest, despite serious concerns expressed to the TGA by one of its committees.

In the tests, some tablets did not even disintegrate, a requirement of less rigorous existing standards. Any crisis of confidence in a major pregnancy supplement would further call into question the ability of the TGA – already under fire for its handling of the Pan Pharmaceutical fiasco – to regulate the large and growing complementary health care industry.

The TGA suspended Pan's manufacturing licence and ordered the recall of many of its products amid allegations of falsified laboratory results and substituted ingredients, and fears that products could be contaminated or toxic.

Yesterday, Wayne Heath, a major supplier of products made by Pan, revealed it had stopped selling an item last year after an independent study found some brands of a menopause remedy had less than 1 per cent of the active ingredient.

A recall of 1369 Pan-manufactured products was expanded yesterday to include an anti-depressant drug and several pet health lines. The TGA said

FOLATE FILE

■ Recommended intake of folic acid 400-500 micrograms daily for at least a month before and three months after pregnancy.
■ Spinach, lettuce, peanuts and citrus fruit are high in folic acid.
■ Folate is estimated to reduce the likelihood of spina bifida or another debilitating neural tube defect by 70 per cent in babies.
More reports Page 18; It's enough to make you sick News Review

a single batch of the anti-depressant Allegron 25mg tablets had to be recalled. This applied only to 178 packets of 50 tablets with the batch number 82440, distributed in NSW and Queensland since mid-April.

On the folic acid supplements, the October 2001 minutes of the TGA's Complementary Medicines Evaluation Committee said "the implication of poor bioavailability of folate supplements is a reduction in the level of protection against neural tube defects such as spina bifida... This would be of major public health significance".

It also noted that the tablets could pass through the body quickly if not taken with food, and this could further mislead women who believed their intake to be adequate. It recommended at the time that standards should be enforced for how the supplements dissolved for pills claiming 100 micrograms or more of folic acid, whether alone or in a multivitamin preparation.

Peter Cummings, director of the TGA's Office of Complementary Medicines, said last night that "to have gone out publicly would have caused massive public concern... what we had to do was shore up the situation so that people pregnant or about to be pregnant were not at risk".

She defended the decision not to inform women, saying that to have done so could have jeopardised the supply of all folic acid supplements.

Instead, the distributors of offending products – particularly those targeting pregnant women – were asked to cease supplying them, but Mr Cummings understood there had not been a recall. She would not name the supplements.



That's a wrap... George Bush after landing aboard USS Abraham Lincoln where he declared combat over in Iraq. Photo: AP

Triumphant Bush warns other rogue states



President George Bush warned yesterday that the United States could strike pre-emptively against more countries as he declared an end to "major combat" in Iraq.

On board the aircraft carrier USS Abraham Lincoln, Mr Bush told thousands of crew members that the US would confront any government that supported terrorists – a veiled threat to Syria and North Korea. Flown to the ship, off the coast of San Diego, Mr Bush emerged in a flight suit and helmet to hail the "speed and boldness" of the military campaign against Iraq, and praised his coalition partners, Australia, Britain and Poland. He also again linked Iraq with the terrorist attacks of September 11, but provided no new evidence. More reports – Page 15, News Review

Fresh cases turn up heat on G-G

Greg Roberts

The Governor-General already under overwhelming public pressure to resign – faces a fresh round of accusations about his handling of child sex abuse complaints.

Three pending civil cases before Queensland courts may question the role of Peter Hollingworth in reacting to abuse allegations against clergy when he was Brisbane's Anglican archbishop, church sources have told the Herald.

A day after a damning church inquiry criticised Dr Hollingworth for allowing a known pedophile to remain a priest, a source close to the Governor-General said he was under "enormous personal pressure", with mounting calls for his resignation coinciding with his wife's illness.

from hospital on Thursday after surgery for breast cancer. However, Dr Hollingworth "at this juncture" intended to tough out the fallout from the report of the Brisbane diocese inquiry believing that much of the criticism being directed at him is unfair.

Across Australia yesterday, 75 to 80 per cent of callers to talkback radio in capital cities were critical of Dr Hollingworth, says the media-monitoring group Rehearse.

In the pending civil cases, complainants Mr Brisbane and two women are seeking damages from the diocese, alleging that Dr Hollingworth failed to respond sympathetically to their complaints. These cases were not covered by the diocese inquiry because its terms of reference precluded complaints involving legal action.

two commissioners and emeritus professor of child development at the University of South Australia, said the inquiry had unearthed only the "tip of the iceberg". She said material before the inquiry demonstrated the need for a Commonwealth royal commission, a proposal rejected by the Prime Minister. "The Brisbane inquiry was very limited in scope," Professor Briggs said. "It was limited to a small number of complaints. We need a national inquiry that looks at the systems we have in place. We still have people who abuse children who are moved around. Nothing is done about them. Those who try to act are vilified."

The inquiry report also criticised Dr Hollingworth for inappropriate treatment of a woman who claimed

Trouble and strife as Rude Boy r



The crowd boomed whenever he went near the ball and banners hung from the fences declared "Carey I Love Your Wife".

The villain himself, Wayne Carey, gestured arrogantly to the fans of his former team, the Kangaroos, as he ran past them at Melbourne's Telstra Dome.

This was the electric moment every AFL fan had been waiting for since Carey previously known as Rude Boy left his old team in disgrace last year after an affair with the wife of teammate Anthony Stevens.

And by half time it had lived up to its hype, with Carey, now an Adelaide star, becoming involved in heated incidents with both Stevens and Rude hard man Glenn Archer. It was at Archer's house that the scandal had broke during a brawl

Egg lab, Bob mot

Deborah S Science W

The product laboratory raised the question could their own eggs be used?

Scientists they had got supply of eggs stem cells to and female was achieve most expert work with it.

If it does, produced eggs would also women may donor eggs.

And that might also children the reproduction the sperm as containing a defective gene.

The doctor in the journal States and it prompted as well as apply an ethical review.

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And then Carey feelings car. He appeared Carey and them weigh TV close-emission their engaged in a vig before the ga ner read: "Ten hands to hands, make a stand."

but another ma

G.2 Iraq War text: *Sydney Morning Herald*, p. 1, 10/4/2003

WAR IN IRAQ

Mobs turn on Saddam: 'He killed millions of us...

Oh people, this is freedom.'

BAGHDAD FALLS

Paul McGeough and Sean Maguire

in Baghdad

The United States military declared yesterday that Saddam Hussein's rule over Baghdad had ended as mobs poured into the streets of the capital, chanting slogans against their President, torching buildings and ransacking shops and government offices.

US marine tanks rolled into the heart of the city greeted by people cheering, waving white flags and gesturing with V-for-victory signs. "We were nearly mobbed by people trying to shake our hands," said Major Andy Milburn of the 7th Marines.

Brigadier General Vincent Brooks said at US central command in Qatar: "The capital city is now one of those areas that has been added to the list of where the regime does not have control."

In the Shi'ite slum district of Saddam City in the capital, hundreds of people chanted:

"Saddam is the enemy of God."

The Americans stationed tanks and other military vehicles around the very centre of Baghdad - Tahrir Square on the east bank of the Tigris River.

"I can see about 15 tanks and armoured vehicles as well as some other vehicles that appeared to have crossed the river from the west of the city," said a Reuters correspondent, Hassan Hafidh.

US units were also moving in from the north-west towards the presidential compound, which was captured on Monday, and from the south-east. They fired warning artillery shots to clear away any remaining resistance.

The jubilation in the streets prompted the US military to say it believed the whole of Iraq had now reached a "tipping point" at which ordinary people began to realise that the Saddam administration was over.

Iraqi police and military personnel, previously with full control over the population, deserted their posts as the US forces extended their reach into Baghdad.

East of the city centre, cheering crowds raced through the United Nations headquarters, hauling out large items and even driving away vehicles. Crowds threw flowers at marines as they drove past the Martyrs' Monument, three kilometres east of the central Jumhuriya Bridge over the Tigris.

Mainly young and middle-aged men, many of them wearing the soccer shirts of leading Western clubs such as Manchester United, they shouted "Hello, hello" as the Americans advanced through traffic. "No more Saddam Hussein," chanted one group, waving to the troops. "We love you, we love you."

One young man ran alongside an armoured personnel carrier trying to hand over a belt of ammunition. An older man made a wild kicking gesture, saying, "Goodbye, Saddam."

In a moment of high symbolism, another man took off his shoe and began beating a poster of his president. Showing the sole of the shoe or foot - the dirtiest part of the body - to an Arab is considered the worst of insults.

"Come see, this is freedom... this is the criminal, this is the infidel," the man said as he gave the poster a drubbing. "This is the destiny of every traitor... he killed millions of us. Oh people, this is freedom."

Looters raided sports shops around the Iraqi Olympic Committee building, which was set ablaze. People ran across roads and down narrow side streets carrying whatever they could lay their hands on.

Cars and trucks heaved and spluttered, piled high with furniture, refrigerators, clothing and tyres - all apparently looted from shops or government offices.

Brigadier-General Brooks said: "I think we are at a degree of a tipping point where for the population there is a broader recognition that this regime is coming to an end and will not return in a way that it has been in the past.

"That's a very important point in the operation. Militarily, however, we proceed on a plan that says there is more to follow. All of the regime is not gone, there's still regime appendages in a variety of places. There's still capability."

US commanders are now focusing on targets to the north - Saddam's home town of Tikrit, still a stronghold of loyalist troops, and the northern city of Mosul.

Amid the jubilation in Baghdad, some citizens remained indoors, still wary of the advancing troops and not yet certain that Saddam's influence has disappeared. Baghdad radio could be heard faintly transmitting patriotic songs.

Late yesterday the International Committee of the Red Cross temporarily suspended its operations in the city after one of rescue convoys [sic.] came under fire, leaving at least one person seriously injured.

Reuters, Press Association.

G.3 Clauses in Iraq War text

Clause ID	Clause
000006_1_1	WAR IN IRAQ
000006_2_1	Mobs turn on Saddam:
000006_2_2	'He killed millions of us..
000006_3_1	Oh people, this is freedom.
000006_4_1	BAGHDAD FALLS
000006_5_1	Paul McGeough and Sean Maguire in Baghdad
000006_6_1	The United States military declared yesterday
000006_6_2	that Saddam Hussein's rule over Baghdad had ended
000006_6_3	as mobs poured into the streets of the capital,
000006_6_4	chanting slogans [against their President],
000006_6_5	torching buildings
000006_6_6	and ransacking shops and government offices
000006_7_1	US marine tanks rolled into the heart of the city
000006_7_2	greeted by people [[cheering, waving white flags and gesturing with V-for-victory signs]]
000006_8_1	"We were nearly mobbed by people [[trying to shake our hands]],"
000006_8_2	said Major Andy Milburn of the 7th Marines
000006_9_1	Brigadier General Vincent Brooks said at US central command in Qatar:
000006_9_2	"The capital city is now one of those areas [[that has been added to the list [of [[where the regime does not have control]]]]].
000006_10_1	In the Shiite slum district of Saddam City in the capital, hundreds of people chanted:
000006_10_2	"Saddam is the enemy [of God].
000006_11_1	The Americans stationed tanks and other military vehicles around the very centre of Baghdad - Tahrir Square on the east bank of the Tigris River

000006_12_1	"I can see about 15 tanks and armoured vehicles as well as some other vehicles [[that appeared to have crossed the river from the west of the city]],"
000006_12_2	said a Reuters correspondent, Hassan Hafidh
000006_13_1	US units were also moving in from the north-west towards the presidential compound, <<>>, and from the south-east.
000006_13_2	<<which was captured on Monday>>
000006_14_1	They fired warning artillery shots
000006_14_2	to clear away any remaining resistance
000006_15_1	The jubilation [in the streets] prompted the US military to say
000006_15_2	it believed
000006_15_3	the whole of Iraq had now reached a "tipping point" [[at which ordinary people began to realise that the Saddam administration was over]]
000006_16_1	Iraqi police and military personnel, previously with full control [over the population], deserted their posts
000006_16_2	as the US forces extended their reach into Baghdad
000006_17_1	East of the city centre, cheering crowds raced through the United Nations headquarters,
000006_17_2	hauling out large items
000006_17_3	and even driving away vehicles
000006_18_1	Crowds threw flowers at marines
000006_18_2	as they drove past the Martyrs' Monument, three kilometres east of the central Jumhuriya Bridge [over the Tigris]
000006_19_1	Mainly young and middle-aged men, many of them [[wearing the soccer shirts [of leading Western clubs such as Manchester United]]], they shouted
000006_19_2	"Hello, hello"
000006_19_3	as the Americans advanced through traffic
000006_20_1	"No more Saddam Hussein,"
000006_20_2	chanted one group,
000006_20_3	waving to the troops
000006_21_1	"We love you,
000006_21_2	we love you.
000006_22_1	One young man ran alongside an armoured personnel carrier
000006_22_2	trying to hand over a belt [of ammunition]
000006_23_1	An older man made a wild kicking gesture,
000006_23_2	saying,
000006_23_3	"Goodbye, Saddam.
000006_24_1	In a moment [of high symbolism], another man took off his shoe
000006_24_2	and ^HE began beating a poster [of his president]
000006_25_1	[[Showing the sole [of the shoe or foot - the dirtiest part of the body] - to an Arab]] is considered the worst of insults
000006_26_1	"Come see,
000006_26_2	"this is freedom...
000006_26_3	"this is the criminal,
000006_26_4	"this is the infidel,"
000006_26_5	the man said
000006_26_6	as he gave the poster a drubbing
000006_27_1	"This is the destiny of every traitor...
000006_27_2	"he killed millions of us
000006_28_1	Oh people, this is freedom.

000006_29_1	Looters raided sports shops [around the Iraqi Olympic Committee building],
000006_29_2	which was set ablaze
000006_30_1	People ran across roads and down narrow side streets
000006_30_2	carrying whatever [[they could lay their hands on]]
000006_31_1	Cars and trucks heaved
000006_31_2	and ^THEY spluttered,
000006_31_3	piled high with furniture, refrigerators, clothing and tyres -
000006_31_4	^WHICH WERE all apparently looted from shops or government offices
000006_32_1	Brigadier-General Brooks said:
000006_32_2	"I think we are at a degree [of a tipping point [[where for the population there is a broader recognition [[that this regime is coming to an end and will not return in a way [[that it has been in the past]]]]]]].
000006_33_1	"That's a very important point [in the operation]
000006_34_1	"Militarily, however, we proceed on a plan [[that says there is more to follow]]
000006_35_1	"All of the regime is not gone,
000006_35_2	"there's still regime appendages in a variety of places
000006_36_1	"There's still capability.
000006_37_1	US commanders are now focusing on targets [to the north - Saddam's home town of Tikrit, still a stronghold of loyalist troops, and the northern city of Mosul]
000006_38_1	Amid the jubilation in Baghdad, some citizens remained indoors,
000006_38_2	^BEING still wary of the advancing troops
000006_38_3	and not yet ^BEING certain [[that Saddam's influence has disappeared]]
000006_39_1	Baghdad radio could be heard
000006_39_2	faintly transmitting patriotic songs
000006_40_1	Late yesterday the International Committee of the Red Cross temporarily suspended its operations [in the city]
000006_40_2	after one of its rescue convoys came under fire,
000006_40_3	leaving at least one person seriously injured

G.4 Opening move of Iraq War Text

WAR IN IRAQ

Mobs turn on Saddam: 'He killed millions of us...

Oh people, this is freedom.'

BAGHDAD FALLS

Paul McGeough and Sean Maguire

in Baghdad

The United States military declared yesterday that Saddam Hussein's rule over Baghdad had ended as mobs poured into the streets of the capital, chanting slogans against their President, torching buildings and ransacking shops and government offices.

G.5 Process Types

See following spreadsheets.

ClauseID	Process	Actor	Goal	Range	Beneficiary	Location_Time	Location_Space	Manner_Means	Manner_Quality	Matter
000006_2_1	turn	Mobs					on Saddam			
000006_2_2	killed	He	millions of us							
000006_4_1	FALLS	BAGHDAD								
000006_6_2	had ended	Saddam Hussein's rule over Baghdad								
000006_6_3	poured	mobs					into the streets of the capital			
000006_6_5	torching	(mobs)	buildings							
000006_6_6	ransacking	(mobs)	shops and government offices							
000006_7_1	rolled	US marine tanks					into the heart of the city			
000006_7_2	greeted	by people [[cheering, waving white flags and gesturing with V-for-victory signs]]	(US marine tanks)							
000006_8_1	were mobbed	by people [[trying to shake our hands]]."	We							
000006_11_1	stationed	The Americans	tanks and other military vehicles				around the very centre of Baghdad - Tahrir Square on the east bank of the Tigris River			
000006_13_1	were moving in	US units					from the north-west towards the presidential compound and from the south-east.			
000006_13_2	was captured		which			on Monday				
000006_14_1	fired	They		warning artillery shots						
000006_14_2	to clear	(They - US units)	any remaining resistance				away			
000006_15_3	had reached		the whole of Iraq			now	a "tipping point" [[at which ordinary people began to realise that the Saddam administration was over]]			
000006_16_1	deserted		Iraqi police and military personnel, previously with full control [over the population]	their posts						
000006_16_2	extended	the US forces	their reach				into Baghdad			
000006_17_1	raced	cheering crowds					East of the city centre through the United Nations headquarters			
000006_17_2	hauling	(cheering crowds)	large items				out			
000006_17_3	driving	(cheering crowds)	vehicles				away			
000006_18_1	threw	Crowds	flowers				at marines			
000006_18_2	drove	they					past the Martyrs' Monument, three kilometres east of the central Jumhuriya Bridge [over the Tigris]			
000006_19_3	advanced	the Americans					through traffic			
000006_20_3	waving	(one group)					to the troops			
000006_22_1	ran	One young man					alongside an armoured personnel carrier			
000006_22_2	trying to hand over	(One young man)	a belt [of ammunition]							
000006_23_1	made	An older man		a wild kicking gesture,						
000006_24_1	took off	another man	his shoe			In a moment [of high symbolism]				
000006_24_2	began beating	^HE	a poster [of his president]							
000006_26_6	gave	he	a drubbing		the poster					
000006_27_2	killed	he	millions of us							
000006_29_1	raided	Looters	sports shops [around the Iraqi Olympic Committee building],							
000006_29_2	was set ablaze		which							
000006_30_1	ran	People					across roads and down narrow side streets			

ClauseID	Process	Actor	Goal	Range	Beneficiary	Location_Time	Location_Space	Manner_Means	Manner_Quality	Matter
000006_30_2	carrying	(People)	whatever [[they could lay their hands on]]							
000006_31_1	heaved	Cars and trucks								
000006_31_2	spluttered	^THEY								
000006_31_3	piled							with furniture, refrigerators, clothing and tyres -	high	
000006_31_4	^WERE looted		^WHICH all				from shops or government offices			
000006_34_1	proceed		we					on a plan [[that says there is more to follow]]		Militarily
000006_37_1	are focusing on	US commanders		targets [to the north - Saddam's home town of Tikrit, still a stronghold of loyalist troops, and the northern city of Mosul]		now				
000006_39_2	transmitting	(Baghdad Radio)	patriotic songs						faintly	
000006_40_1	suspended	the International Committee of the Red Cross		its operations [in the city]		Late yesterday			temporarily	

ClauseID	Process	Senser	Phenomenon
000006_12_1	can see	I	about 15 tanks and armoured vehicles as well as some other vehicles [[that appeared to have crossed the river from the west of the city]]
000006_15_2	believed	it	
000006_21_1	love	We	you
000006_21_2	love	We	you
000006_26_1	"Come see,		
000006_39_1	could be heard		Baghdad radio

ClauseID	Process	Initiator	Sayer	Verbiage	Location_Time	Location_Space
000006_6_1	declared		The United States military		yesterday	
000006_6_4	chanting		(mobs)	slogans against their President,		
000006_8_2	said		Major Andy Milburn of the 7th Marines			
000006_9_1	said		Brigadier General Vincent Brooks			at US central command in Qatar:
000006_10_1	chanted		hundreds of people			In the Shiite slum district of Saddam City; in the capital
000006_12_2	said		a Reuters correspondent, Hassan Hafidh			
000006_15_1	prompted to say	The jubilation [in the streets]	the US military			
000006_19_1	shouted		Mainly young and middle-aged men, many of them [[wearing the soccer shirts [of leading Western clubs such as Manchester United]]], they			
000006_20_2	chanted		one group			
000006_23_2	saying,		(An older man)			
000006_26_5	said		the man			
000006_32_1	said		Brigadier-General Brooks			

ClauseID	Process	Attributor	Carrier	Attribute	Location_Space	Matter
000006_32_2	are		We		at a degree [of a tipping point [[where for the population there is a broader recognition [[that this regime is coming to an end and will not return in a way [[that it has been in the past]]]]]]].	
000006_35_1	is not		All of the regime	gone		
000006_38_1	remained		some citizens		Amid the jubilation in Baghdad indoors	
000006_38_2	^BEING		(some citizens)	wary		of the advancing troops
000006_38_3	^BEING		(some citizens)	certain [[that Saddam's influence has disappeared]]		
000006_40_2	came		one of its rescue convoys		under fire	
000006_40_3	leaving	(attack on Red Cross rescue convoy)	at least one person	seriously injured		

ClauseID	Process	Token	Value	Location_Time
000006_3_1	is	this	freedom	
000006_9_2	is	The capital city	one of those areas [[that has been added to the list [of [[where the regime does not have control]]]]].	now
000006_10_2	is	Saddam	the enemy [of God]	
000006_25_1	is considered	[[Showing the sole [of the shoe or foot - the dirtiest part of the body] - to an Arab]]	the worst of insults	
000006_26_2	is	this	freedom	
000006_26_3	is	this	the criminal	
000006_26_4	is	this	the infidel	
000006_27_1	is	this	the destiny of every traitor...	
000006_28_1	is	this	freedom.	
000006_33_1	's	That	a very important point [in the operation]	

ClauseID	Process	Existent	Function_Medium	Location_Space
000006_35_2	's	regime appendages	Existent	in a variety of places
000006_36_1	's	capability	Existent	

G.6 Circumstances of temporal and spatial location

G.6.1 Circumstances of temporal location

Clause ID	Circumstance: Loc: Temporal	Sub-Category	Process Type	Process Event
000006_6_1	yesterday	Relative Date	verbal	declare
000006_9_2	now	Relative Date	relational	be
000006_13_2	on Monday	Relative Date	material	capture
000006_15_3	now	Relative Date	material	reach
000006_37_1	now	Relative Date	material	focus on
000006_40_1	Late yesterday	Relative Date	material	suspend
000006_24_1	In a moment [of high symbolism]	Event-Relative Time	material	take off

G.6.2 Circumstances of spatial location

Clause ID	Circumstance: Loc: Spatial	Sub-Category	Process Type	Process Event
000006_2_1	on Saddam	Concrete Location: tangible	material	turn
000006_6_3	into the streets of the capital	Concrete Location: tangible	material	pour
000006_7_1	into the heart of the city	Concrete Location: tangible	material	roll
000006_19_3	through traffic	Concrete Location: tangible	material	advance
000006_20_3	to the troops	Concrete Location: tangible	material	wave
000006_22_1	alongside an armoured personnel carrier	Concrete Location: tangible	material	run
000006_30_1	across roads	Concrete Location: tangible	material	run
000006_30_1	and down narrow side streets	Concrete Location: tangible	material	run
000006_31_4	from shops or government offices	Concrete Location: tangible	material	loot
000006_35_2	in a variety of places	Concrete Location: tangible	existential	be
000006_38_1	indoors	Concrete Location: tangible	relational	remain
000006_10_1	in the capital	Concrete Location: tangible	verbal	chant
000006_13_1	towards the presidential compound	Concrete Location: tangible	material	move in
000006_17_1	through the United Nations headquarters	Concrete Location: tangible	material	race
000006_18_1	at marines	Concrete Location: tangible	material	throw
000006_9_1	at US central command in Qatar:	Concrete Location: mappable	verbal	say
000006_10_1	In the Shiite slum district of Saddam City	Concrete Location: mappable	verbal	chant
000006_11_1	around the very centre of Baghdad - Tahrir Square on the east bank of the Tigris River	Concrete Location: mappable	material	station
000006_13_1	from the north-west	Concrete Location: mappable	material	move in
000006_13_1	and from the south-east.	Concrete Location: mappable	material	move in
000006_16_2	into Baghdad	Concrete Location: mappable	material	extend
000006_17_1	East of the city centre	Concrete Location: mappable	material	race
000006_18_2	past the Martyrs' Monument, three kilometres east of the central Jumhuriya Bridge [over the Tigris]	Concrete Location: mappable	material	drive

000006_14_2	away	Aspectual Relation	material	clear
000006_17_2	out	Aspectual Relation	material	haul
000006_17_3	away	Aspectual Relation	material	drive
000006_15_3a	a "tipping point" [[at which ordinary people began to realise that the Saddam administration was over]]	Abstract Location	material	reach
000006_32_2	at a degree [of a tipping point [[where for the population there is a broader recognition [[that this regime is coming to an end and will not return in a way [[that it has been in the past]]]]]]].	Abstract Location	relational	be
000006_40_2	under fire	Abstract Location	relational	come

G.7 Verbal Processes with projections

Clause ID	Sayer	Sayer Entity	Process Event	Projected Clause(s)
000006_6_1	The United States military	US military	declare	that Saddam Hussein's rule over Baghdad had ended
000006_6_4			chant	N/A
000006_8_2	Major Andy Milburn of the 7th Marines	US Marine officer Major Andy Milburn	say	"We were nearly mobbed by people [[trying to shake our hands]],"
000006_9_1	Brigadier General Vincent Brooks	US Brigadier-General Brooks	say	"The capital city is now one of those areas [[that has been added to the list [of [[where the regime does not have control]]]]]."
000006_10_1	hundreds of people	Iraqi civilians in Baghdad	chant	"Saddam is the enemy [of God]."
000006_12_2a	Reuters correspondent, Hassan Hafidh	Reuters correspondent Hassan Hafidh	say	"I can see about 15 tanks and armoured vehicles as well as some other vehicles [[that appeared to have crossed the river from the west of the city]],"
000006_15_1	the US military	US military	say	it believed the whole of Iraq had now reached a "tipping point" [[at which ordinary people began to realise that the Saddam administration was over]].
000006_19_1	Mainly young and middle-aged men, many of them [[wearing the soccer shirts [of leading Western clubs such as Manchester United]]], they	Iraqi civilians in Baghdad	shout	"Hello, hello"
000006_20_2	one group	Iraqi civilians in Baghdad	chant	"No more Saddam Hussein,"
000006_23_2	(an older man)	Iraqi civilian elderly man	say	"Goodbye, Saddam."
000006_26_5	the man	Iraqi civilian man	say	"Come see, "this is freedom... "this is the criminal, "this is the infidel,"
000006_32_1	Brigadier-General Brooks	US Brigadier-General Brooks	say	"I think we are at a degree [of a tipping point [[where for the population there is a broader recognition [[that this regime is coming to an end and will not return in a way [[that it has been in the past]]]]]]]."

G.8 Sayer Thing Type and Allegiance

Clause ID	Sayer	Thing Type	Allegiance	Process Event
000006_6_4	[Sayer:] (Iraqi mobs)	simple: conscious: human collective	Civilian	chant
000006_19_1	[Sayer:] Mainly young and middle-aged men, many of them [[wearing the soccer shirts [of leading Western clubs such as Manchester United]]], they	simple: conscious: human collective	Civilian	shout
000006_20_2	[Sayer:] one group	simple: conscious: human collective	Civilian	chant
000006_6_1	[Sayer:] The United States military	simple: non-con: institution	Coalition	declare
000006_8_2	[Sayer:] Major Andy Milburn of the 7th Marines	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000006_9_1	[Sayer:] Brigadier General Vincent Brooks	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000006_10_1	[Sayer:] hundreds of people	simple: conscious: person	Civilian	chant
000006_12_2	[Sayer:] a Reuters correspondent, Hassan Hafidh	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say
000006_15_1	[Sayer:] the US military	simple: non-con: institution	Coalition	say
000006_23_2	[Sayer:] (elderly Iraqi man)	simple: conscious: person	Civilian	say
000006_26_5	[Sayer:] the man	simple: conscious: person	Civilian	say
000006_32_1	[Sayer:] Brigadier-General Brooks	simple: conscious: person	Coalition	say

G.9 Iraq War Text cohesive harmony analysis

G.9.1 Chain interaction chart

A diagram of the cohesive harmony analysis, showing chain interactions, is presented in the foldout overleaf. The key to reading the diagram is as follows:

- Chains are listed across the top of the page by their mnemonic names, e.g. Baghdad, Iraqis.
- Clauses are listed vertically from top to bottom, with embedded clauses shown in italics.
- Tokens are shown according to which chain they belong to and which clause they occur in.
- Chain interactions are indicated by horizontal lines joining tokens.
- Solid lines indicate that the interaction is between a Participant and a Process in the clause.
- Broken lines indicate that the interaction is between a Circumstance and a Process or Participant in the clause.
- Dotted lines indicate that the interaction occurs in nominal group structure between the Thing and another element, e.g. Epithet-Thing, Numerative-Thing.
- Identity chains within complex chains are indicated by a box around the tokens in the identity chain.
- Divisions between segments are shown by the thick grey horizontal lines.



	ClauseID	War	Saddam	Iraqi Government	Baghdad	Centre	Buildings	Number	Iragis	Move (thru space)	Situation	Be	Freedom	Move (body)	Jubilation	Object	Revolt	Verbal-Behavioural	Symbol	End	Control	US Military	Vehicles	Saying	Mental Process	Propriety Negative	Unsure
A	000006.1.1 000006.2.1 000006.2.2 000006.3.1 000006.4.1 000006.5.1 000006.6.1 000006.6.2 000006.6.3 000006.6.4 000006.6.5 000006.6.6	killed	Saddam He	<div>BAGHDAD</div> <div>Saddam Hussein's President</div>	<div>BAGHDAD</div> <div>the streets of the capital</div>			millions	Mobs us	turn (on)	this, is freedom								chanting		FALLS had ended		United States military		declared		
B	000006.7.1 000006.7.2 000006.7.2.1 000006.7.2.2 000006.7.2.3 000006.8.1 000006.8.1.1 000006.8.2			government	the city	the heart			<div>by people [[people]] [[people]] [[people]] [[people]] [[people]] [[people]] [[people]]</div>	rolled					greeted [[waving]] [[gesturing]] [[waving]] [[gesturing]] [[waving]] [[gesturing]]		were <> mobbed		white flags V-for-victory signs				US marine (US marine)	tanks (tanks)			
C	000006.9.1 000006.9.2 000006.9.2.1 000006.9.2.1.1			[[[the regime]]]]																[[[does not have]]] [[[control]]]]		Major Andy Milburn of the 7th Marines Brigadier General Vincent Brooks		said said			
D	000006.10.1 000006.10.2		Saddam		Saddam City			hundreds	people			is						chanted							the enemy of God		
E	000006.11.1 000006.12.1 000006.12.1.1 000006.12.2 000006.13.1 000006.13.2 000006.14.1 000006.14.2 000006.15.1 000006.15.2 000006.15.3 000006.15.3.1 000006.15.3.2 000006.16.1 000006.16.2	fired shots			Baghdad	the centre				stationed [[appeared to have crossed]] were moving						jubilation				to clear away had reached tipping point	remaining resistance	US units They (they) US military it	tanks; military vehicles [[that]]		prompted to say believed		
F	000006.17.1 000006.17.2 000006.17.3 000006.18.1 000006.18.2 000006.19.1 000006.19.1.1 000006.19.2 000006.19.3 000006.20.1 000006.20.2 000006.20.3 000006.21.1 000006.21.2 000006.22.1 000006.22.2 000006.23.1 000006.23.2 000006.23.3			Iraq [[Saddam]] Iraq police	streets				[[ordinary people]]	extended their reach		[[was]]								previously full control; deserted		US forces					
G	000006.24.1 000006.24.2 000006.25.1 000006.25.1.1 000006.26.1 000006.26.2 000006.26.3 000006.26.4 000006.26.5 000006.26.6 000006.27.1 000006.27.2 000006.28.1		president						<div>crowds (crowds) Crowds them; they</div>	drove						threw	large items hauled out driving away	cheering				marines they	vehicles				
H	000006.29.1 000006.29.2 000006.30.1 000006.30.2 000006.30.2.1 000006.31.1 000006.31.2 000006.31.3 000006.31.4				roads; side streets		shops which Iraq Olympic Committee building		<div>group (group) We we young man (young man) An older man (an older man)</div>	advanced				waving				chanted			the Americans the troops you you				love love		
I	000006.32.1 000006.32.2 000006.32.2.1 000006.32.2.1.1 000006.32.2.1.2 000006.32.2.1.2.1 000006.33.1 000006.34.1 000006.34.1.1 000006.34.1.2 000006.34.1.2 000006.35.1 000006.35.2 000006.36.1 000006.37.1	are focusing on targets		[[[the regime]]] [[[VT]]] [[[Q]]]					<div>the man he us</div>									a wild kicking gesture				Brigadier General Brooks we; I we			think [[there is recognition]]		
J	000006.38.1 000006.38.2 000006.38.3 000006.38.3.1			[[Saddam's]] [[Saddam's influence]]	Baghdad			some	citizens (citizens) citizens	advancing		BEING BEING			jubilation								scoops			wary not yet certain	
K	000006.39.1 000006.39.2 000006.40.1 000006.40.2 000006.40.3																										

G.9.2 Peripheral Tokens (PTs)

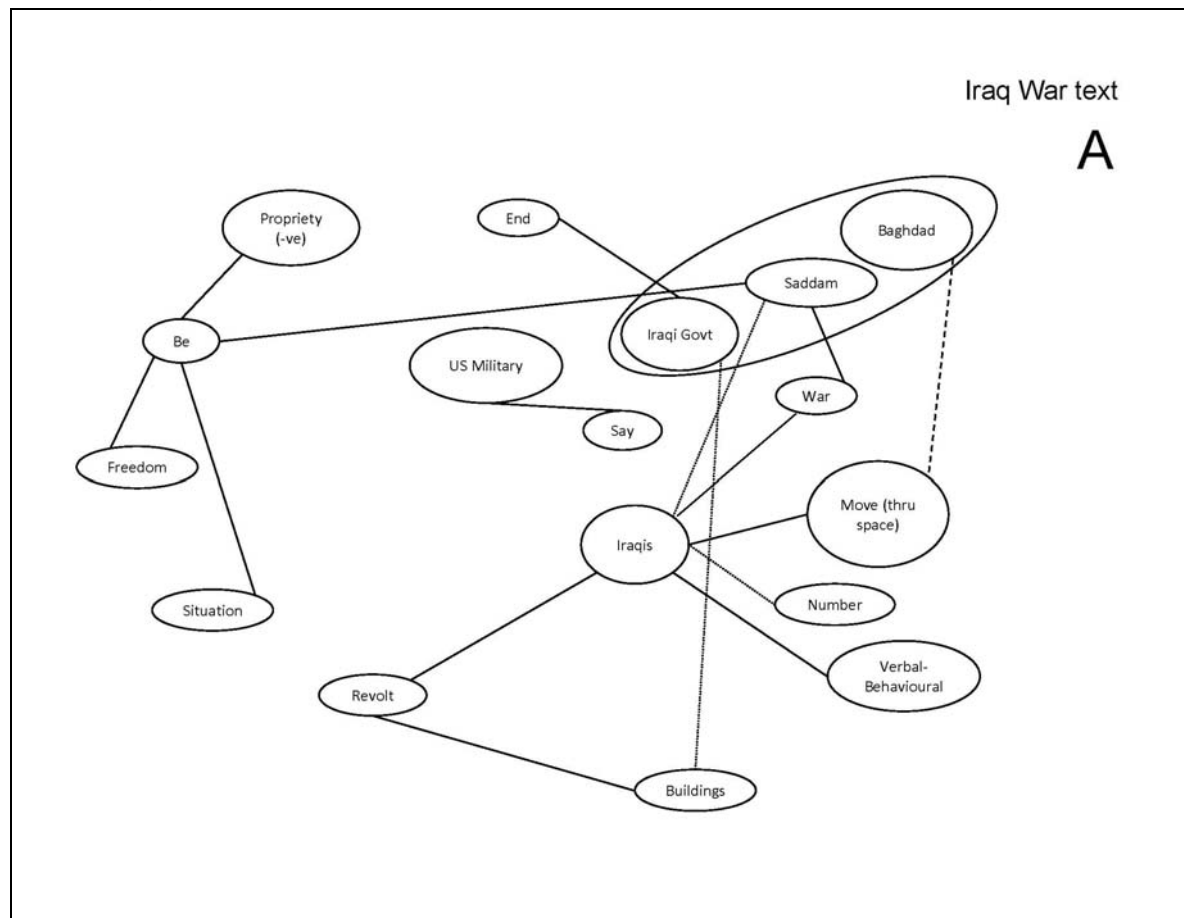
ClauseID	Peripheral Tokens				
000006_5_1	Paul McGeough	Sean Maguire			
000006_9_1	Qatar				
000006_9_2	those areas				
000006_9_2.1	[[has been added]]	[[the list]]			
000006_9_2.1.1	(places) [[[where]]]]				
000006_14_1	warning				
000006_16_1	military personnel	their posts			
000006_18_2	kilometres				
000006_19_1	Mainly				
000006_19_1.1	[[wearing]]	[[[leading clubs]]]	[[[Manchester United]]]		
000006_24_1	moment	[high symbolism]	took off		
000006_25_1.1	[[Showing]]	[[sole]]	[[[dirtiest]]]		
000006_26_1	"Come"				
000006_27_1	destiny	every			
000006_29_1	sports				
000006_30_1	narrow				
000006_31_1	heaved				
000006_31_2	spluttered				
000006_31_4	apparently				
000006_32_2	degree				
000006_32_2.1	[[[broader]]]				
000006_32_2.1.2.1	[[[way]]]]				
000006_33_1	important				
000006_34_1	Militarily				
000006_34_1.2	[[[to follow]]]]				
000006_35_2	variety of places				
000006_37_1	[home town]	still	[stronghold]	[loyalist troops]	city
000006_39_1	radio				
000006_39_2	faintly	transmitting	patriotic songs		
000006_40_1	Late	International Committee of the Red Cross	temporarily	suspended	
000006_40_2	rescue				
000006_40_3	leaving	person			
Total	32	11	6	2	152

G.9.3 Segmentation based on cohesive harmony analysis

Segment	Text
A	<p>WAR IN IRAQ</p> <p>Mobs turn on Saddam: 'He killed millions of us... Oh people, this is freedom.'</p> <p>BAGHDAD FALLS</p> <p>Paul McGeough and Sean Maguire in Baghdad</p> <p>The United States military declared yesterday that Saddam Hussein's rule over Baghdad had ended as mobs poured into the streets of the capital, chanting slogans against their President, torching buildings and ransacking shops and government offices.</p>
B (extends segment A)	<p>US marine tanks rolled into the heart of the city greeted by people cheering, waving white flags and gesturing with V-for-victory signs. "We were nearly mobbed by people trying to shake our hands," said Major Andy Milburn of the 7th Marines.</p>
C (elaborates segment A)	<p>Brigadier General Vincent Brooks said at US central command in Qatar: "The capital city is now one of those areas that has been added to the list of where the regime does not have control."</p>
D (elaborates segment A)	<p>In the Shiite slum district of Saddam City in the capital, hundreds of people chanted: "Saddam is the enemy of God."</p>
E (extends segment B)	<p>The Americans stationed tanks and other military vehicles around the very centre of Baghdad - Tahrir Square on the east bank of the Tigris River.</p> <p>"I can see about 15 tanks and armoured vehicles as well as some other vehicles that appeared to have crossed the river from the west of the city," said a Reuters correspondent, Hassan Hafidh.</p> <p>US units were also moving in from the north-west towards the presidential compound, which was captured on Monday, and from the south-east. They fired warning artillery shots to clear away any remaining resistance.</p> <p>The jubilation in the streets prompted the US military to say it believed the whole of Iraq had now reached a "tipping point" at which ordinary people began to realise that the Saddam administration was over.</p> <p>Iraqi police and military personnel, previously with full control over the population, deserted their posts as the US forces extended their reach into Baghdad.</p>

F (elaborates segment A)	<p>East of the city centre, cheering crowds raced through the United Nations headquarters, hauling out large items and even driving away vehicles. Crowds threw flowers at marines as they drove past the Martyrs' Monument, three kilometres east of the central Jumhuriya Bridge over the Tigris.</p> <p>Mainly young and middle-aged men, many of them wearing the soccer shirts of leading Western clubs such as Manchester United, they shouted "Hello, hello" as the Americans advanced through traffic. "No more Saddam Hussein," chanted one group, waving to the troops. "We love you, we love you."</p> <p>One young man ran alongside an armoured personnel carrier trying to hand over a belt of ammunition. An older man made a wild kicking gesture, saying, "Goodbye, Saddam."</p>
G (elaborates segment A)	<p>In a moment of high symbolism, another man took off his shoe and began beating a poster of his president. Showing the sole of the shoe or foot - the dirtiest part of the body - to an Arab is considered the worst of insults.</p> <p>"Come see, this is freedom... this is the criminal, this is the infidel," the man said as he gave the poster a drubbing. "This is the destiny of every traitor... he killed millions of us. Oh people, this is freedom."</p>
H (elaborates segment A)	<p>Looters raided sports shops around the Iraqi Olympic Committee building, which was set ablaze. People ran across roads and down narrow side streets carrying whatever they could lay their hands on. Cars and trucks heaved and spluttered, piled high with furniture, refrigerators, clothing and tyres - all apparently looted from shops or government offices.</p>
I (elaborates segment C)	<p>Brigadier-General Brooks said: "I think we are at a degree of a tipping point where for the population there is a broader recognition that this regime is coming to an end and will not return in a way that it has been in the past.</p> <p>"That's a very important point in the operation. Militarily, however, we proceed on a plan that says there is more to follow. All of the regime is not gone, there's still regime appendages in a variety of places. There's still capability."</p> <p>US commanders are now focusing on targets to the north - Saddam's home town of Tikrit, still a stronghold of loyalist troops, and the northern city of Mosul.</p>
J (temporally enhances segment A)	<p>Amid the jubilation in Baghdad, some citizens remained indoors, still wary of the advancing troops and not yet certain that Saddam's influence has disappeared. Baghdad radio could be heard faintly transmitting patriotic songs.</p>
K (temporally enhances segment A)	<p>Late yesterday the International Committee of the Red Cross temporarily suspended its operations in the city after one of rescue convoys [sic.] came under fire, leaving at least one person seriously injured.</p>

G.9.4 Chain interaction diagrams of Iraq War Text segments



WAR IN IRAQ

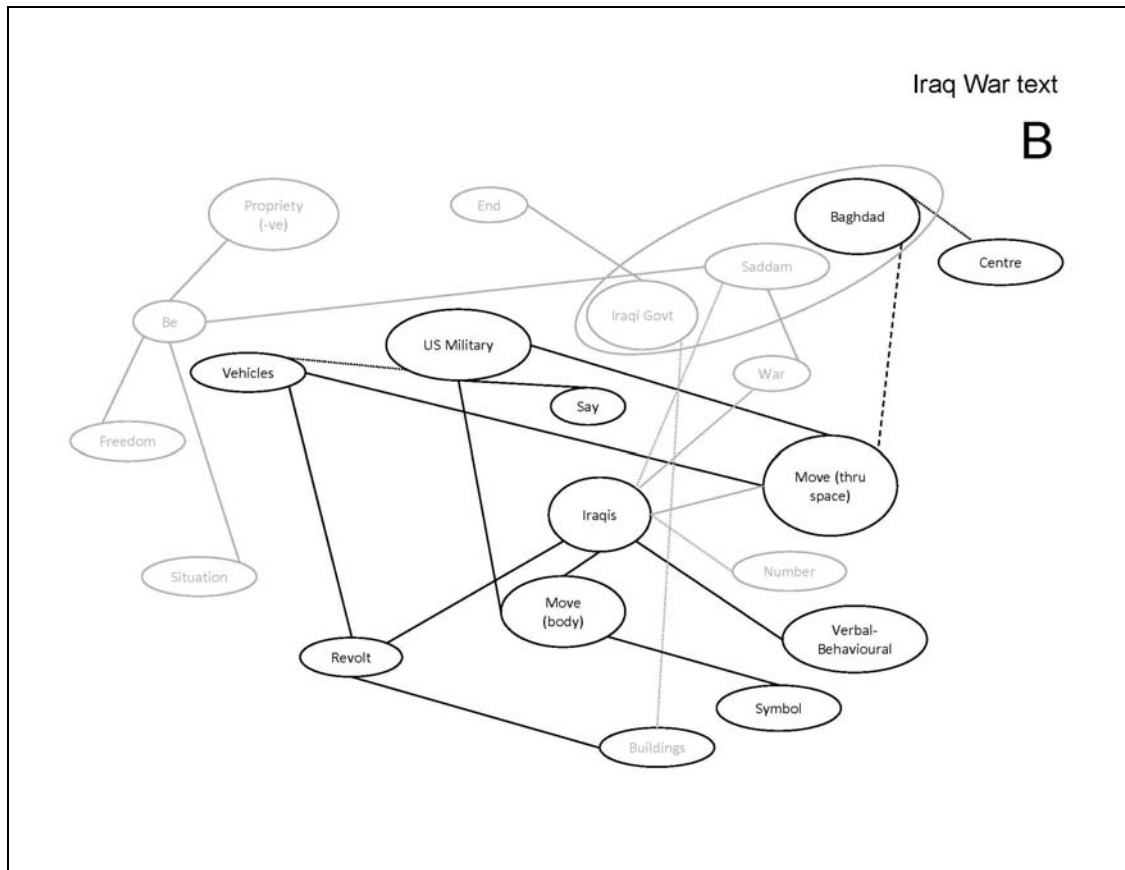
Mobs turn on Saddam: 'He killed millions of us...

Oh people, this is freedom.'

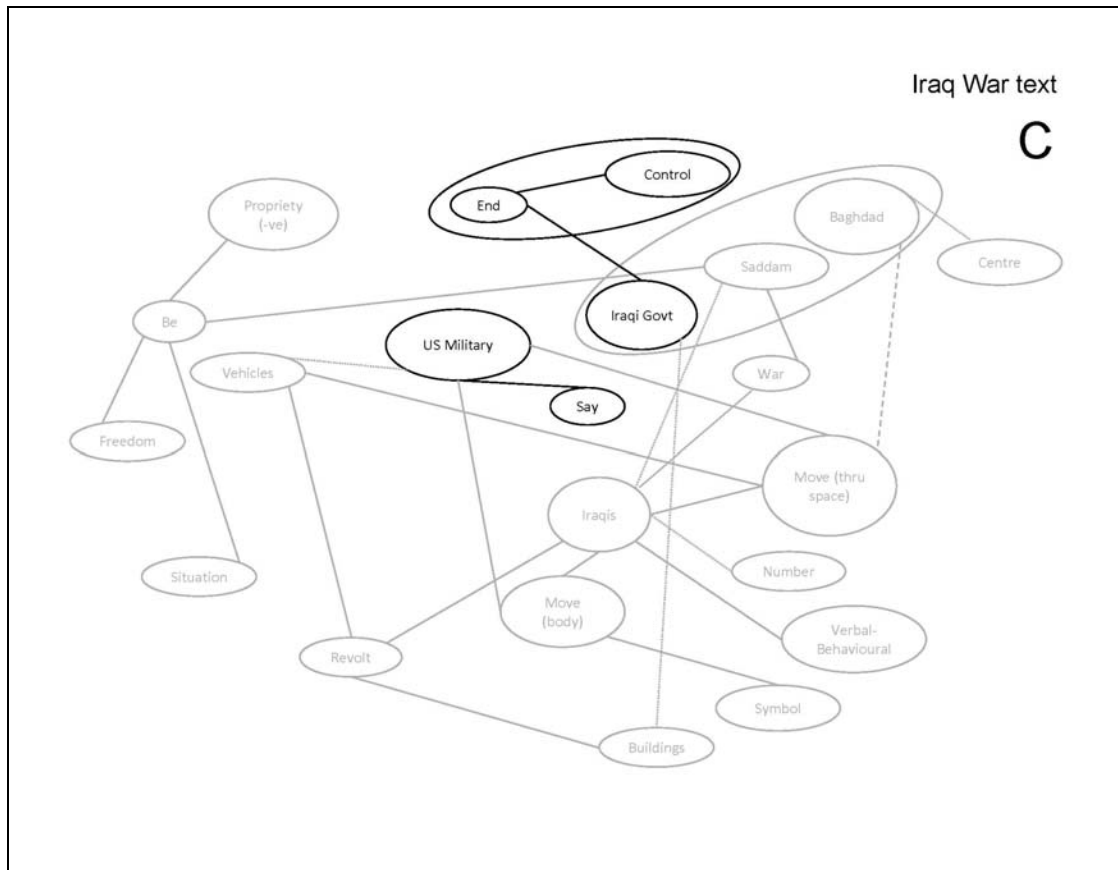
BAGHDAD FALLS

Paul McGeough and Sean Maguire
in Baghdad

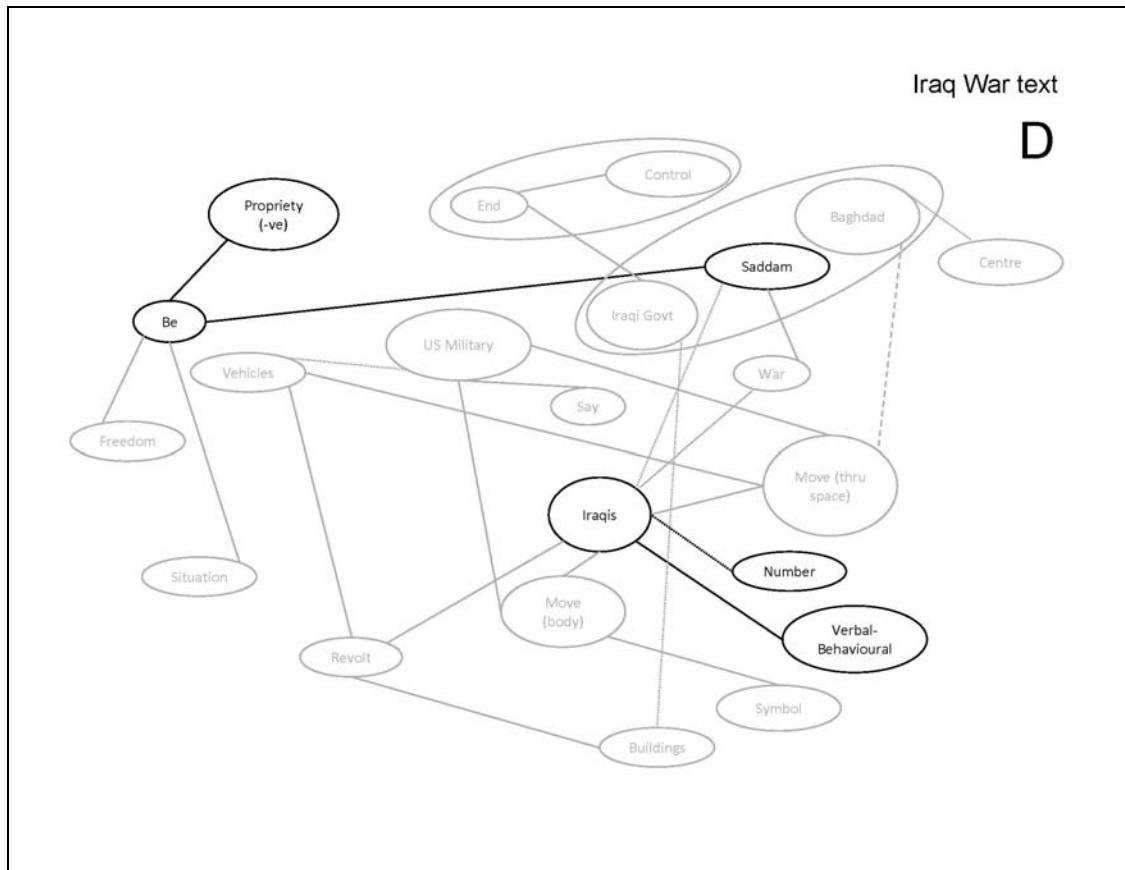
The United States military declared yesterday that Saddam Hussein's rule over Baghdad had ended as mobs poured into the streets of the capital, chanting slogans against their President, torching buildings and ransacking shops and government offices.



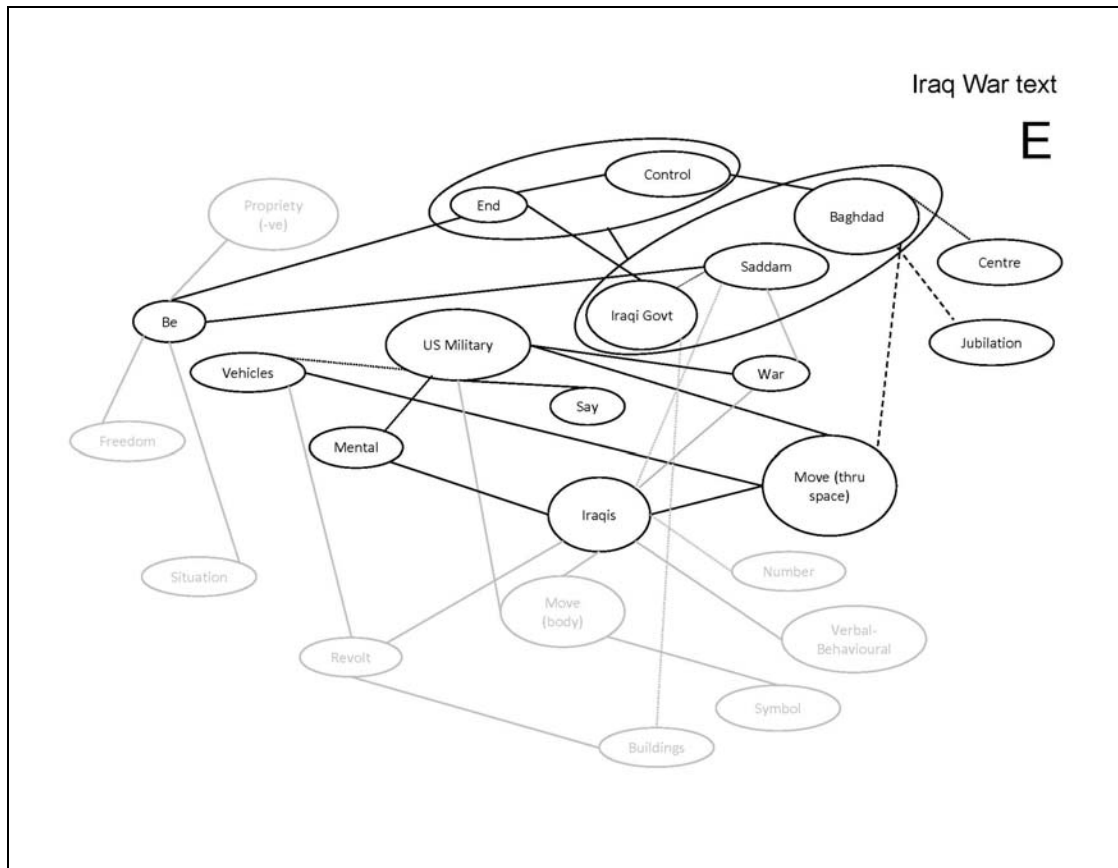
US marine tanks rolled into the heart of the city greeted by people cheering, waving white flags and gesturing with V-for-victory signs. "We were nearly mobbed by people trying to shake our hands," said Major Andy Milburn of the 7th Marines.



Brigadier General Vincent Brooks said at US central command in Qatar: "The capital city is now one of those areas that has been added to the list of where the regime does not have control."



In the Shiite slum district of Saddam City in the capital, hundreds of people chanted: "Saddam is the enemy of God."



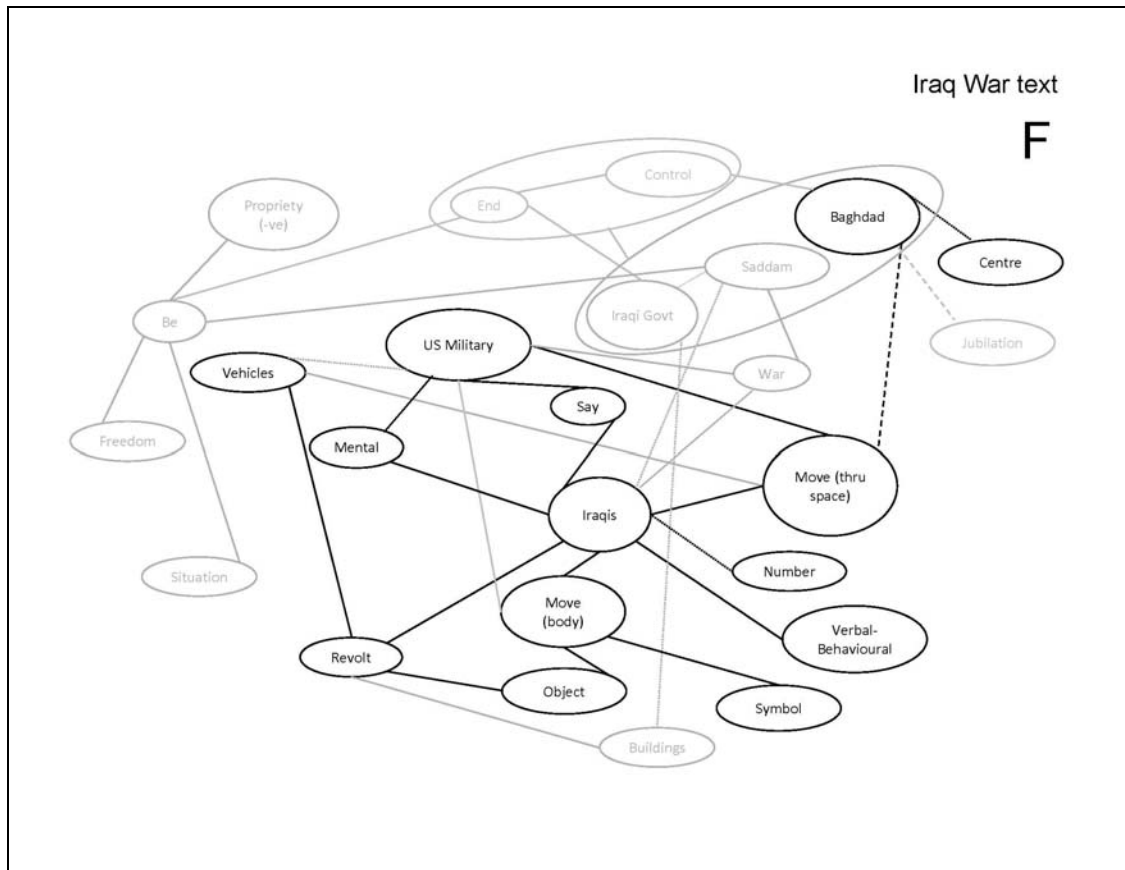
The Americans stationed tanks and other military vehicles around the very centre of Baghdad - Tahrir Square on the east bank of the Tigris River.

"I can see about 15 tanks and armoured vehicles as well as some other vehicles that appeared to have crossed the river from the west of the city," said a Reuters correspondent, Hassan Hafidh.

US units were also moving in from the north-west towards the presidential compound, which was captured on Monday, and from the south-east. They fired warning artillery shots to clear away any remaining resistance.

The jubilation in the streets prompted the US military to say it believed the whole of Iraq had now reached a "tipping point" at which ordinary people began to realise that the Saddam administration was over.

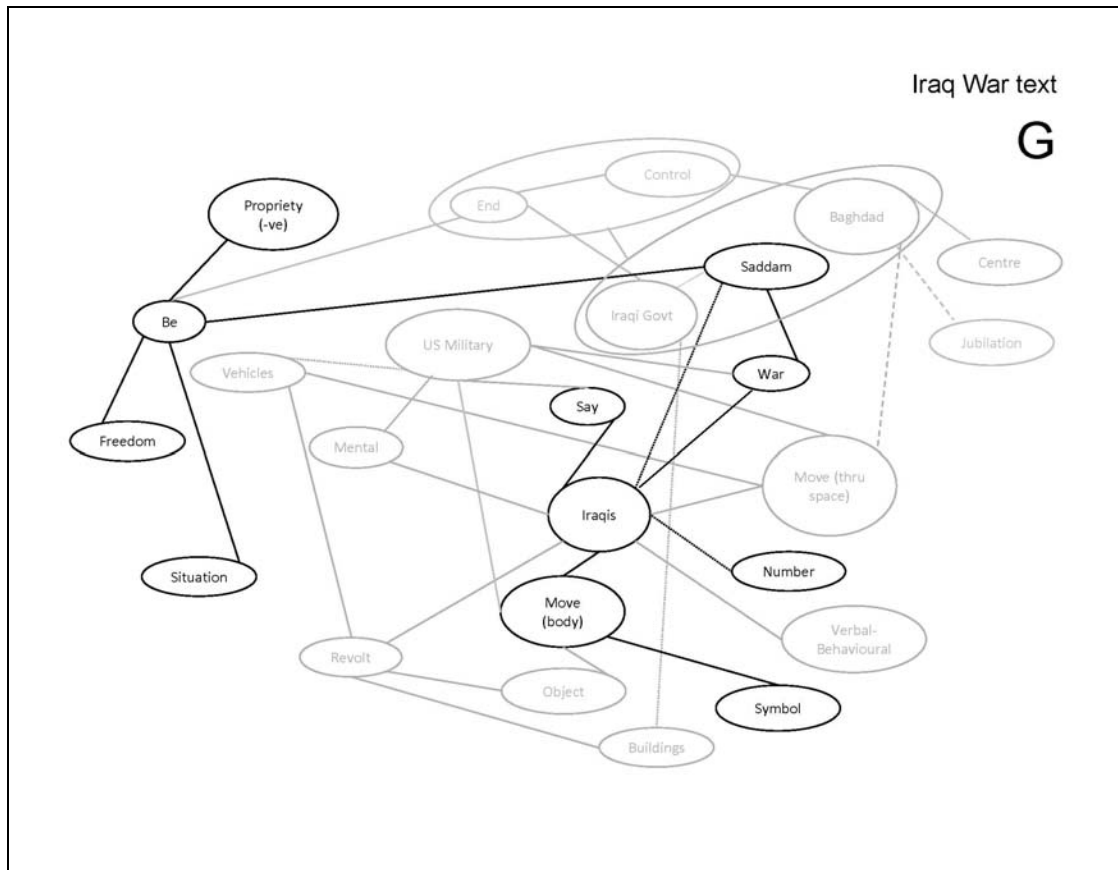
Iraqi police and military personnel, previously with full control over the population, deserted their posts as the US forces extended their reach into Baghdad.



East of the city centre, cheering crowds raced through the United Nations headquarters, hauling out large items and even driving away vehicles. Crowds threw flowers at marines as they drove past the Martyrs' Monument, three kilometres east of the central Jumhuriya Bridge over the Tigris.

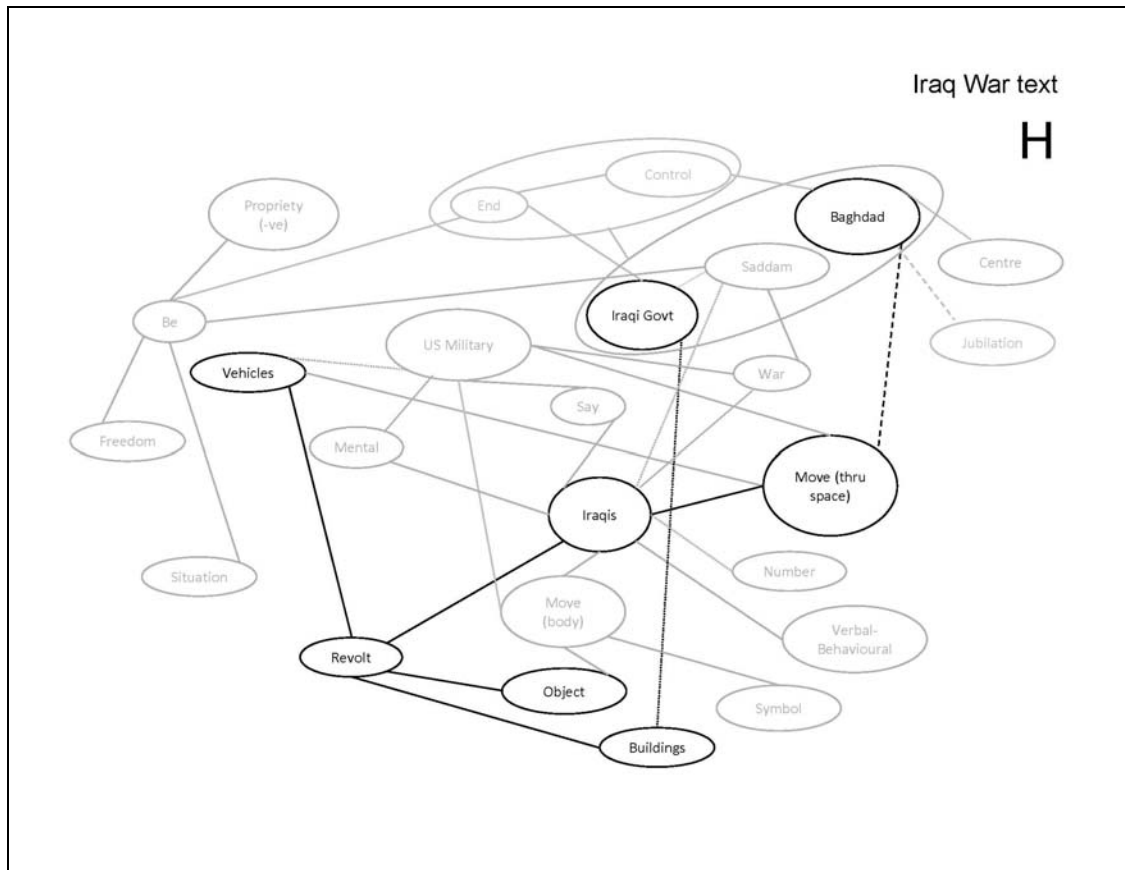
Mainly young and middle-aged men, many of them wearing the soccer shirts of leading Western clubs such as Manchester United, they shouted "Hello, hello" as the Americans advanced through traffic. "No more Saddam Hussein," chanted one group, waving to the troops. "We love you, we love you."

One young man ran alongside an armoured personnel carrier trying to hand over a belt of ammunition. An older man made a wild kicking gesture, saying, "Goodbye, Saddam."



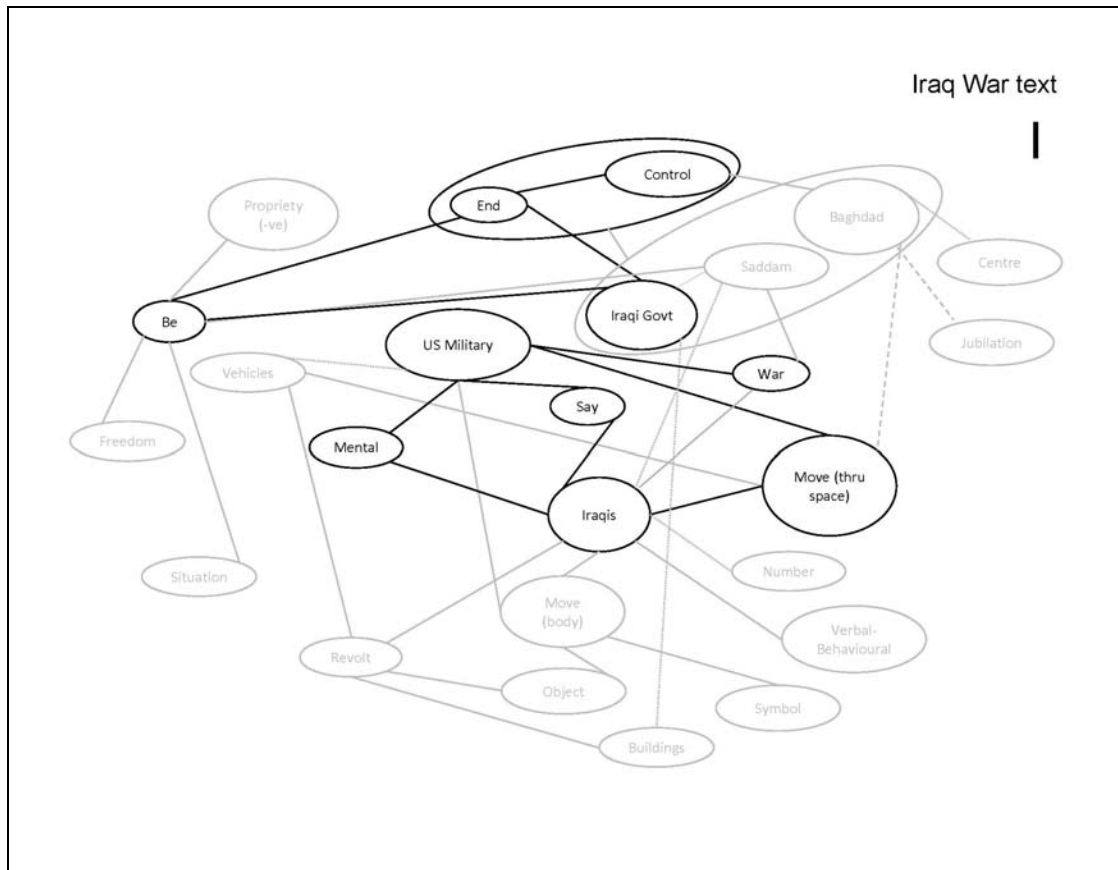
In a moment of high symbolism, another man took off his shoe and began beating a poster of his president. Showing the sole of the shoe or foot - the dirtiest part of the body - to an Arab is considered the worst of insults.

"Come see, this is freedom... this is the criminal, this is the infidel," the man said as he gave the poster a drubbing. "This is the destiny of every traitor... he killed millions of us. Oh people, this is freedom."



Looters raided sports shops around the Iraqi Olympic Committee building, which was set ablaze. People ran across roads and down narrow side streets carrying whatever they could lay their hands on.

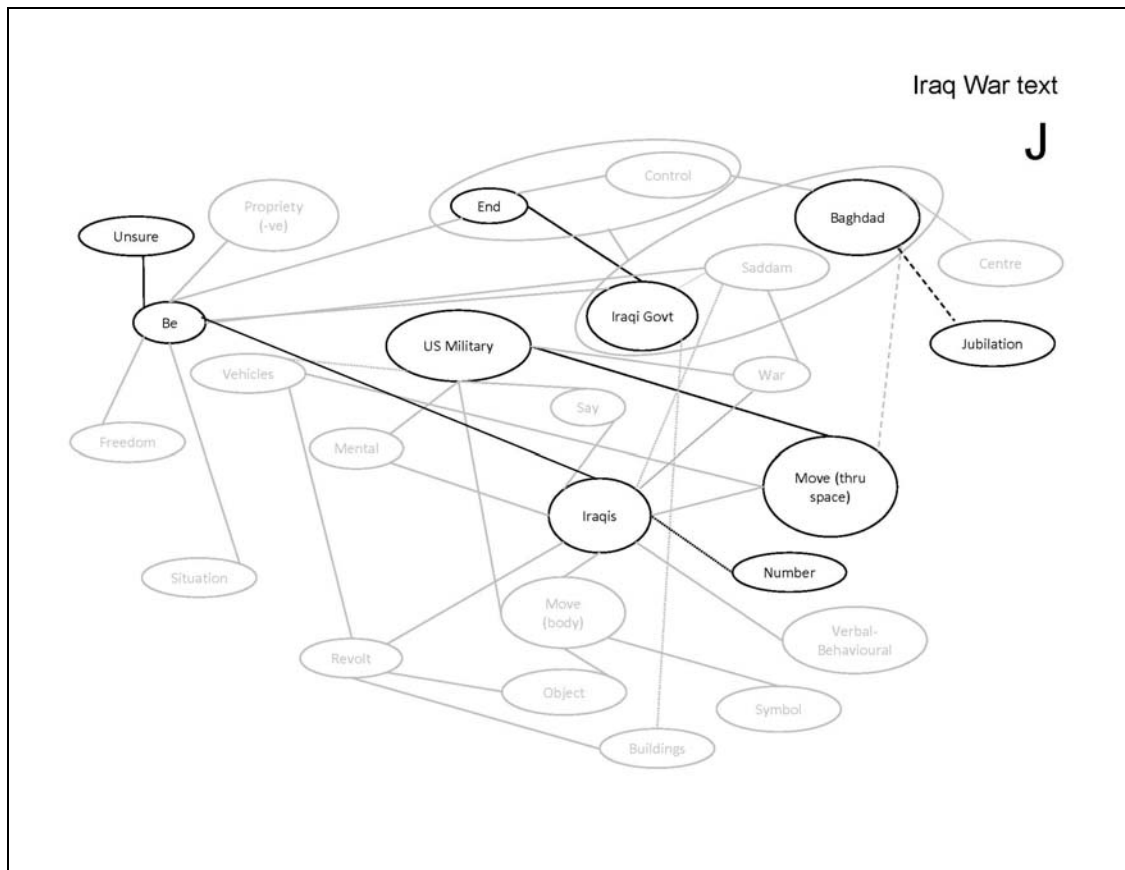
Cars and trucks heaved and spluttered, piled high with furniture, refrigerators, clothing and tyres - all apparently looted from shops or government offices.



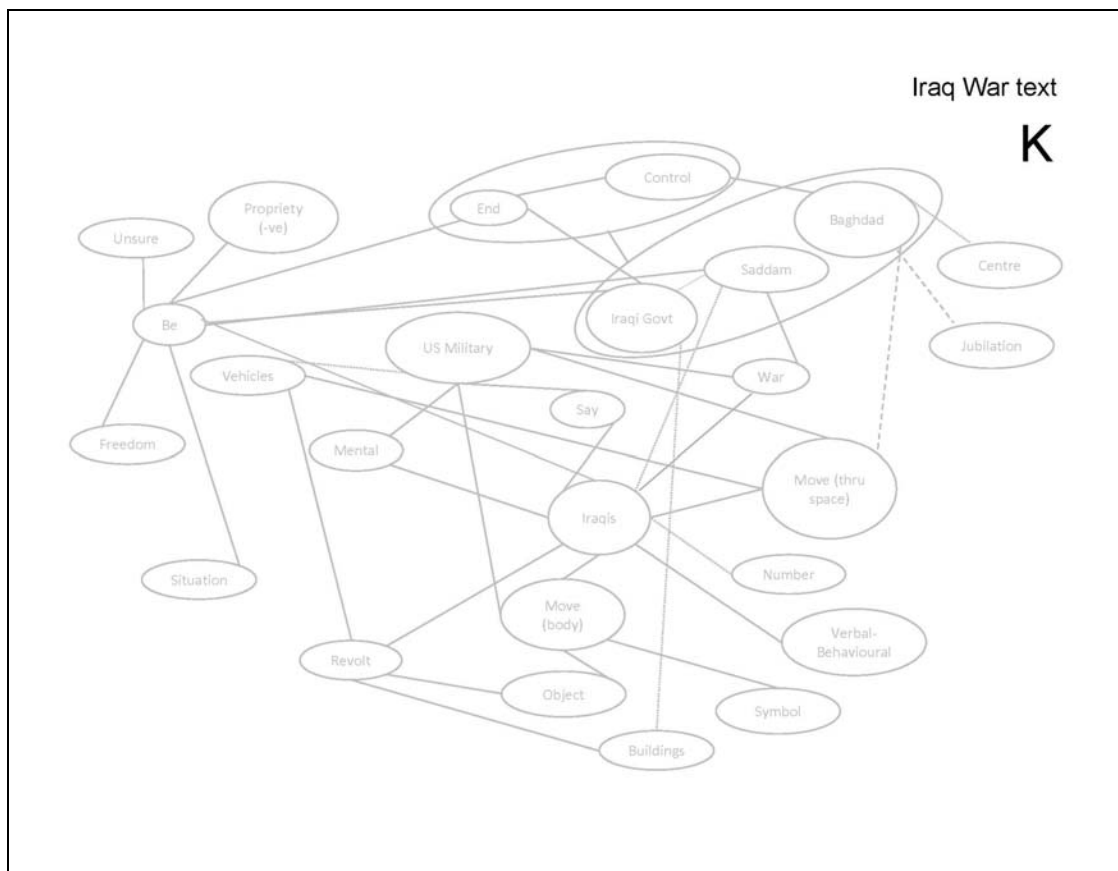
Brigadier-General Brooks said: "I think we are at a degree of a tipping point where for the population there is a broader recognition that this regime is coming to an end and will not return in a way that it has been in the past.

"That's a very important point in the operation. Militarily, however, we proceed on a plan that says there is more to follow. All of the regime is not gone, there's still regime appendages in a variety of places. There's still capability."

US commanders are now focusing on targets to the north - Saddam's home town of Tikrit, still a stronghold of loyalist troops, and the northern city of Mosul.



Amid the jubilation in Baghdad, some citizens remained indoors, still wary of the advancing troops and not yet certain that Saddam's influence has disappeared. Baghdad radio could be heard faintly transmitting patriotic songs.



Late yesterday the International Committee of the Red Cross temporarily suspended its operations in the city after one of rescue convoys [sic.] came under fire, leaving at least one person seriously injured.

G.10 Context networks with selections marked

See following foldouts:

- field network (G.10.1)
- tenor network (G.10.2)
- mode network (G.10.3)

