

Visions of Africa: A Critical Discourse Analysis of the *New York Times*' Coverage of Africa

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Abstract

Previous studies of African news coverage tend to look at very specific events or spectacles. Looking to take a more holistic view of media coverage of Africa and understanding the prominent agenda setting role the *New York Times* plays in international reporting, this study evaluates the *New York Times*' coverage of Africa at four moments in history – 1982, 1992, 2002, and 2012 – to assess the types of stories covered, if and how this coverage changed over time, and the language used to convey prominent themes. This study looks to understand if the stereotypes born in the age of the Enlightenment, used to justify both colonialism and slavery, and naturalized over time hold true when looking at a more holistic sample of news coverage versus the spectacles previously studied. Through the lens of postcolonial theory and armed with the toolkit of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), this study works to start to deconstruct the stories told about Africa in order to challenge problematic representations and begin to work through the implications of this imagining of Africa. To do this, the analysis is broken into two parts. The first is a high-level overview of the coverage included in the full sample of 2,187 articles, including general observations from each one-year analysis period. The second goes deeper, looking closely at the coverage that emerged as most prominent, showing a tale of two very different moments in history – one, Apartheid in 1982 and 1992, and, two, the intertwined issues of Militant Islam and Terrorism in 2002 and 2012 culminating in a case study of the Benghazi coverage. This study shows that the news coverage of Africa is as nuanced as the stories being told, despite the fact that the reporting is often as challenging as the previous literature explains. It also illustrates the importance of evaluating news events in the larger context of the news landscape, with a firm understanding of the structure and institution of

media. Without this context, without this grounding, it is easy to essentialize our analyses just as much as the coverage can essentialize Africa and African issues.

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Introduction

What do you think about Africa? What do you know about Africa? What does “Africa” even mean? The average American likely spends little time contemplating such questions. And, if you took the time to ask an average American college student at a prestigious Midwestern university, you may be surprised to hear her tell you something like:

You always see like the pictures of like black, like really dark black people with like the bones in their hair or whatever, and like the earrings and the tribal markings and stuff like that (Personal Communication, 2001).

These are exactly the mental images of “Africa” that otherwise intelligent, rational, and informed people tend to have when they do not have any personal connection to the large and diverse continent. Why? Where do these distorted images come from? One place is likely the media. The media are one of the primary tools we use to learn about places we have never been and people we have never met. Newspapers, in particular, inform us about the daily happenings from the far corners of the world, providing a foundation on which we can build images of the world we live in and an understanding of our place in it. Despite the ever-evolving information landscape of this digital age, newspapers still wield power and influence in the discourse of who “we” are and who “they” are – the Other, the people who are not like us in places that are not like the United States. “Africa” is one of those “Other” places.

A diverse continent of 54 currently recognized sovereign states, nine additional territories, and two little recognized de facto independent states, Africa is now home to over one billion people who speak over 2,000 different languages (World Population Review, 2015). Such diversity could never be captured in one word, one concept, or one mental image. However, all of this diversity is, in fact, often distilled down to just one over-simplified concept, one word –

“Africa”. And, the connotations that are associated with that one word, “Africa,” tend to be negative. They tend to be saturated in stereotype, outside of history.

Generally speaking, American media coverage of Africa paints a very cynical picture of the continent and its people. This is problematic when we consider Entman’s (1989) assertion that Americans have such a limited knowledge of the world that information provided by the news media has the ability to significantly shape their attitudes. In addition, Graber (1988) notes that people learn from the media and even if they forget the intricacies of a story, it leaves a lasting impression. This impression becomes one element of a person’s perception of reality (Potter, 1991). Consequently, this cynical and often misleading media image of Africa is potentially aiding Americans’ misguided perceptions of Africa, making Americans more likely to assume that the only realities in Africa as those they see in the headlines – headlines few and far between, but when present, dominated by disease, war, famine, crisis, general chaos, and unimaginable suffering.

A critical first step in unpacking how Africa is understood, how Africa is imagined, is looking at the information people have access to about the continent. Obviously, information comes in many forms and via many media. This particular evaluation will focus on one – the U.S. newspaper “of record” – our history in the writing, the *New York Times*¹. The *New York Times* is not only significant because it has a daily circulation of 1.87 million making it the second most circulated paper in the U.S. behind only the *Wall Street Journal* (Lee, 2013), or because it is the second most visited digital news site with a paywall (<http://www.journalism.org/media-indicators/top-5-u-s-newspapers-with-paywalls/>), or even because it is the fifth most visited news website generally

¹ The *New York Times* was established in 1851, and is owned by the New York Times Company of which it is the flagship enterprise. The Ochs-Sulzberger family has led the paper from 1896 through the current chairman Arthur Sulzberger Jr.

(<http://www.ebizmba.com/articles/news-websites>). But, more importantly, it is because the *New York Times* for so long has been considered a leader in international reporting and “the final arbiter of quality and professionalism across all the news media” (Shoemaker & Reese, 1996, p. 125). In this way, the *New York Times* has and continues to decide what is and what is not news, as well as how that news should be covered. The *New York Times* is the primary international news agenda setter in the United States with its storied influence over what is worthy of print and prominent role as an “intermedia” influence (pp. 124-125). This discursive power is important, and it is from this point of entry we will begin to deconstruct and critique how Africa is covered in the media.

As a review of the literature will show, much has been written about how the continent of Africa, or the idea of “Africa,” is portrayed in Western media. These studies often focus on specific events or single moments in time. They are also generally anchored to a high-profile spectacle, such as a major famine, a genocide, or a pivotal point in a war. Newspapers are meant to discuss the news, and it is exactly these spectacles that draw the gaze of major media outlets. But, newspapers are more than shock and awe – newspapers are our window to the world, the good and the bad, the everyday and the extreme. As a result, it is important to look at media more holistically to see what the coverage looks like when the focus isn’t a specific, horrific event. Do the same tropes hold true? Does the type of coverage remain consistent over time or does it evolve or change in any way?

Understanding the agenda setting role the *New York Times* plays in international news coverage and appreciating the need for a more holistic review of media coverage of Africa, this study looks at *New York Times*’ coverage of Africa at four moments in history – 1982, 1992, 2002, and 2012 – to evaluate what types of stories were covered, if and how this coverage

changed over time, and the language used to convey the prominent themes found in this coverage. These time periods were selected to avoid the largest of spectacles – the major famines of the 1980s, Nelson Mandela’s release from prison in 1990, the Battle of Mogadishu in 1993, the official end of Apartheid in 1994, the 1994 Rwandan genocide, the height of the genocide in Darfur in the mid-2000s, the start of the Arab Spring in Tunisia in 2010, the World Cup in South Africa in 2010, the fall of the Egyptian and Libyan governments in 2011, the historic independence of South Sudan also in 2011, or the most critical of the flashpoints in the Congo civil war that has spanned decades.

By looking at the news coverage at four points in time across four decades and looking beyond specific events, this study adds to the literature and takes our understanding of how the media portray Africa to a new level. By looking at the news coverage for an entire year, we are able to see if spectacles still rise to the surface as the primary narratives or if there is more than that to the coverage. Ultimately, as will be seen in the analysis and discussion below, this broad stroke approach to the analysis did in fact show that both are true. This study adds to the literature by showing that when you look beyond a single, specific event you can see that the coverage is significantly more nuanced than the previous studies indicate. The image of Africa apparent in the news is much less black and white. Taking a longer view and looking beyond single events, we see that there is in fact the very negative, stereotype-laden coverage as the previous studies indicate; but, there is also a strong understanding of time and place, history, and context in some of the reporting. There is an ebb and flow to the coverage sometimes dependent on the story and its level of spectacle, sometimes dependent on the relationship of the story to the current political climate and primary policy objectives of the dominant ideology.

The news is the writing of history in the moment – yes, it is a business and it is meant to grab attention, and thus revenue, with the big story or the extreme narrative. But, by looking at the coverage of Africa across four different moments in time and for a full year at each point, this analysis is able to show more of the grey areas than the more limited and targeted studies previously done. When we focus on a specific, extreme event alone it is hard to understand where in context of the news landscape the story fits. Is it an isolated, unique look at the continent or is it part of a larger narrative that, when put in context, further illustrates the extreme or mutes it? This is the nuance that is difficult to see in the previous literature, but is quite salient in this study. Spectacle does inevitably rise to the surface in some way, as will be seen, given the goals and institution of news. But, by taking a more holistic view and looking beyond just one single, isolated event this analysis provides a more refined understanding of what the news coverage of Africa looks like in the primary agenda setting news source for international news, thus allowing us to begin to better question why the coverage looks like it does and what impact such coverage might have in our understanding of Africa and our relationship with Africa.

It is important to understand this media portrayal because there are real implications regarding how a region of the world, or an entire continent in this case, is understood and imagined. For instance, if a place is always portrayed as hopeless and helpless, it is unlikely that the average U.S. citizen will take interest in this place and encourage their government to do the same. This can affect everything from aid to trade. This could be the difference between popular support for, or protests against, a policy that could have major long term implications for both Americans and Africans. This could impact whether Americans and Africans are ever viewed as equals across a negotiating table. In an interconnected and borderless world, this could be the difference between perpetuating global crises and solving them. When we don't truly understand

a place, misinformation is more likely to be disseminated. We might be more likely to believe that Ebola is a disease that only happens “there” or to “those people”. We might be more likely to believe that environmental issues on a continent far away have no impact on us in the U.S. We might be less willing to appreciate the most equitable ways to ensure resource needs and wants are met across the globe. We may be less willing or ill-equipped to best negotiate and work toward a productive dialogue with the people and governments of Africa and therefore continue to decide in the boardrooms and halls of government in the West what is best for the rest of the world without the voice of that world included in the conversation. In general, we may not be able to appreciate what Africa and her people have to contribute to the global conversation. Understanding the real world implications of media images, this study looks to take a broader view of the media coverage of Africa in one of America’s premier news sources and see what narratives emerge.

This study will evaluate the *New York Times* coverage of Africa through the lens of postcolonial theory and armed with a methodological toolkit provided by Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Chapter 1 will start by looking at the existing literature on the portrayal of Africa in the media generally and explore the structures, economics, and traditions of Western media institutions that so often lead to misguided international news reporting. To truly understand where accepted, albeit inaccurate and negative, representations of Africa and Africans originated, Chapter 2 will review literature on the historical construction and representation of Africa in the West and the role of race in this process. Understanding the construction of race and racism, and ultimately stereotype, is critical in understanding this news coverage and provides the bridge to postcolonial theory, the next topic of review in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 then moves to a dialogue on CDA and discusses the methods and processes used to

approach this study. Chapter 4 includes the analysis of the news coverage of Africa in the *New York Times* during the period sampled and discusses the implications of the findings.

Chapter 1. Africa in the Media & the Institution of Media

September 7, 1992 - the cover of *Time* magazine - the most widely circulated U.S. news magazine - reads, “The Agony of Africa” and features a bleak, brown, washed out, desolate landscape in the background and in the foreground is the silhouette of a crying, black African child standing alone. The cover story explains,

Much of the continent has turned into a battleground of contending dooms: AIDS and overpopulation, poverty, starvation, illiteracy, corruption, social breakdown, vanishing resources, overcrowded cities, drought, war and the homelessness of war’s refugees. Africa has become the basket case of the planet, the “Third World of the Third World,” a vast continent in free fall (Morrow, 1992).

This example is indicative of how Africa is generally portrayed in the Western media – American and British media, specifically. As a result, critics tend to agree that Western media coverage of Africa is problematic. Western media coverage is the most prominent coverage of Africa circulating worldwide, and specifically in the United States. As the discussion below will illustrate, previous studies of this media coverage have consistently revealed it portrays Africa negatively. Three of the most prominent themes in American and British media coverage of Africa are 1) the depiction of Africa in crisis and the need for the West to save it; 2) the characterization of Africa as primitive, backward, and “tribal;” and, 3) coverage that ignores historical, social, political, and economic context putting events in Africa outside of history. Each of these three themes, as explained in the literature, is discussed in more detail below. Together these overlapping and interrelated themes work to create a disparaging picture of Africa for America and for the world.

1) Africa in Crisis and the West (White) as Savior

According to Megwa and Ndolo (1992), “The U.S. news media give Africa the least attention and the most distorted portrayal of any region of the world” (p. 267). When Africa is

presented in Western media it is most often portrayed as being in a state of crisis. News stories of Africa show Africa is engaged in “tribal war, plagued by famine, and haunted by poverty” (Fair, 1993, p. 12). Africa is “portrayed as a homogenous block with violence, helplessness, human rights abuses, and lack of democracy as its main characteristics” (Brooks, 1995, p. 465). As a result, Fair and Parks (2001) explain, “...when Africa flickers across America’s ‘radar screens,’ it is automatically coded as a crisis or catastrophe, allowing any political and social turmoil and upheaval to be imagined as Africa’s natural environmental condition” (p. 49). This “...consistent distortion of Africa in the U.S. news media fosters and legitimizes the erroneous image of Africa as nonpresent, nonactive, unproductive, and incapable of self-governance - and thus always in dire need of Western salvation” (Megwa & Ndolo, 1992, p. 275). The literature explains that these are the types of stories we read about Africa, and this works to describe Africa as endemically troubled and unable to “save” itself. To counteract this, Megwa and Ndolo (1992) explain the U.S. media must “give equal attention to both the disruptive and nondisruptive aspects of development in Africa; provide background information on famine, disease, irrigation projects and health campaigns; and give fair coverage to corruption, graft, and inefficiency as well as honesty and accountability in government” (pp. 278-279).

Brooks (1995) evaluation of African news coverage in two British newspapers in June 1990, the conservative *Daily Telegraph* and the liberal *Guardian*, showed a similar portrayal. The analysis indicates that “Civil war, civil conflict, aid, human rights, politics, crime, and disaster account for 92 percent and 96 percent of all news about Africa in the [*Daily Telegraph*] and the [*Guardian*] respectively” (p. 465). These news sources were preoccupied with violence, and the nature of the coverage “results in the foregrounding of Africa as violent, repressive and helpless” (p. 471). And, “African civilians...are predominantly foregrounded as victims and

frequently referred to in terms of numbers of people who have been killed” (p. 479). Aid to Africa is explained to be either unproductive due to lack of political reform, corruption, or civil conflict (pp. 466-467). Africans are also unable to negotiate peace (p.467). Therefore, “Africa is a threat to the West in terms of being a drain on western resources,” making Africa a “burden” for the West (p.474). Brookes (1995) finds that this “...contributes to the naturalization of the West’s role in Africa as leader, mediator, bringer of peace and democracy and giver of aid as inevitable common sense” (p. 480). Therefore, the literature explains, left to their own devices, Africans will be forever embroiled in conflict and crisis - they cannot help themselves so if crisis is to end in Africa it will be the result of the West’s benevolence.

Fair (1996) saw a similar characterization when evaluating the patterns of representation in the American network television news coverage of famine in Ethiopia. The coverage defines the victim as “totally dependent” on the West's food aid (p. 11). The woman victim is blamed for the crisis through the discourse of overpopulation (p. 15). The failed African woman cannot provide for her child and the failed African state cannot provide for its people - both are in crisis (p. 17). According to Fair (1996), “The graphic images of famine victims, mostly shown to be women and children, reinforce Western notions of chaos and helplessness associated with the continent of Africa. By presenting Africans as the victims of their own fate, Americans are positioned as morally superior” (p. 25); Americans are again portrayed as Africa’s only hope. This is the case because, “Missing in the coverage is any discussion of political, economic, and social conditions that serve to create or maintain the famine” (p. 23). There is no context, allowing the narrative of Africans as helpless victims to stand as both cause and outcome.

Fair and Parks (2001), saw this theme repeated when studying U.S. network television coverage of the Rwandan refugee crisis sparked by the 1994 Rwandan genocide. The authors

explain that this coverage prominently featured the good deeds done by the White, Western relief workers in the refugee camps. They found that the coverage removed agency from the African refugees themselves and instead focused on Whites as saviors (p. 41).

2) Africa as Primitive, Backward – Africa as “Tribal”

Repeated exposure to the theme of crisis does not work alone to solidify it as the “fact” of Africa. Stereotypes of Africa and Africans also work to make this portrayal acceptable by making Africans less like “us” and thus more prone to unending crisis and chaos. References to African primitiveness are perhaps the most obvious stereotypical theme in Western news coverage of Africa according to previous studies. Fair (1993) explains that one of the primary classifications used to situate Africa is race, specifically blackness. Using this classification and its historical associations, news coverage of Africa emphasizes “backwardness, savagery, and primitiveness” (p. 12). These news stories “...construct an Africa in which ‘we’ and ‘them,’ ‘white’ and ‘black,’ ‘traditional’ and ‘modern,’ ‘civilized’ and ‘savage,’ and ‘sophisticated’ and ‘primitive’ are put into opposition” (p. 12). Africa is constructed by merely looking at how it is different from the West, how it is the antithesis of the civilized world.

Wall (1997), who studied the first year of intensive news coverage of both the genocides in Bosnia (1992) and Rwanda (1994) in *Newsweek*, *Time*, and *U.S. News & World Report*, also saw this dichotomization. In her analysis, Rwandans, too, are depicted as inferior to the West...“portrayed as primitive, savage people” (p. 411). Terrell’s (1989) discussion of analyses of *Newsweek* and *Time* in the 1960s provides further evidence of the timelessness of this characterization of Africa. Because this construction is so prevalent and lasting in the press coverage, news sources are not expected to explain anything beyond this accepted “fact”. If

Africa is inherently backward and primitive, then non-stop fighting should be expected. It is simply the “nature” of African people. No further context is needed.

Wall (1997) explains, the coverage continually refers to the fact that the Rwandan violence was “inevitable and therefore unsolvable” and so “the world had ‘abandoned Rwanda to its fate’” (p. 422). Wall (1997) does note that both Bosnians and Rwandans are explained as inferior to the West, but that the coverage attempts to show that Bosnians are culturally similar to Americans on some level, thus making this conflict more relevant for the average news reader and invoking sympathy for the people involved. No such linkages are made regarding Rwandan culture and instead of sympathy or understanding, the coverage continually refers back to the primitiveness of Rwandans (and Africans in general) and their resulting propensity for violence and crisis.

Brookes (1995) found that British coverage demonstrates “there is a stereotypical, naturalized, and dominant representation of Africa,” and this representation is racist. The media show that civil war in Africa “involves fierce, tribally based fighting, excessive uncontrollable and indiscriminate violence, terrible atrocities and other human rights abuses, large numbers of deaths, large scale destruction, and anarchy” (p. 466). Leaders are all power hungry, opportunistic, and corrupt. (p. 487). Brookes (1995) also shows that Africa is constructed in terms of darkness. As the author explains, “The symbolic use of darkness suggests evil, sin, paganism, and unenlightenment. Africans are primitive, savage, murderous, and violent. Darkness gives a sense of anarchy and chaos that is beyond normal understanding” (p. 474). In addition, “...war in Africa invariably invokes notions of tribalism” (p. 471).

In Fair’s (1993) analysis of the media coverage of the Liberian civil war from 1990 to 1992 in the *New York Times* and *Washington Post*, she too found that the violence is explained as

“tribal,” one of the most persistent stereotypes of Africa (p. 15). According to Fair (1993), “What the word ‘tribal’ does is to instantly separate Africa from America. ‘Tribalism’ invokes the primordial; it invokes the ‘uncivilized,’ locating Africa in a time distant in evolutionary scale from ‘our’ contemporary and modern time” (p. 15).

The term “tribe” was imposed on Africa and was largely used in connection with, or justification of, colonial domination (Lowe, 1997). As Lowe (1997) explains, it brings Africa down to the level of primitive savagery and conjures up images of barely clothed people running around with spears. Per the literature, this term alone sets the tone of much of U.S. newspaper coverage of Africa. My own previous analysis of the *New York Times*’ first month of coverage of the 1994 Rwandan genocide furthers the illustration. In this *New York Times* coverage, we read about “rival tribal factions,” “tribal violence,” “tribal bloodletting,” “tribal massacre,” and “tribal fighting”.

Television coverage in the U.S. is also indicted. Ogundimu and Fair (1997) analyzed U.S. network TV new coverage of Somalia for the two years prior to U.S. intervention. Somalia, the place, is depicted as “dry, desolate, and devastated” (p. 30). And the people causing the destruction are partaking in “tribal and clan warfare,” are “clan militias,” and “warlords” (p. 32). Again, stereotypes are used to not only describe, but explain the situation.

3) Africa Outside of History – Lack of Context

When media focus on crises explained away only by stereotypes there is a lack of context. The use of stereotypes allows the press to forgo providing any framework for the conflicts and problems that are covered. And, without context, none of these “African crises” can be truly understood in any logical way or as part of any historically, politically, or economically rooted reality. As a result, the stereotypes are perpetuated and the realities of Africa are left

outside of the realm of Western comprehension. There is then a recurring pattern of the stereotypical Africa forever ensnared in a cycle of chaos.

Again, Wall (1997) found that U.S. news magazines saw the Bosnian violence as “...linked to its immediate history. Thus, news accounts often explain the conflict as a continuation of events that began with the First and Second World Wars. The logical significance of this explanation is that it represents a linear, logical account for the violence” (p. 416). Such linear, logical, and historically embedded explanations are completely lacking in the coverage of the Rwandan genocide, however.

Wall’s (1997) study also shows this theme in U.S. magazine coverage. When the situation in Rwanda was characterized, the violence was noted as “unavoidable and so alien from Western understanding as to defy explanation” (p. 411). In contrast, “Coverage of Bosnia suggests participants made a logical, albeit evil, decision to commit violence in an attempt to seek revenge for past grievances” (p. 411). The African violence is inexplicable and just another example of a continent forever in crisis, but the Bosnian violence is the result of good people with an understandable history of injustice making bad decisions. The Rwandan violence is irrational, but the Bosnian violence is rational. As rational, the Bosnian violence can be solved - even if the West, specifically the United States, again must be the one to solve it. For Rwanda, however, a solution or the opportunity for a solution is not provided in the news magazine coverage.

As Wall (1997) explains, for Rwanda, “...the cause of the problem was often [reported as] the problem itself. That is, Rwanda's violence was caused by the Rwandan people’s innate violence” (p. 417). Thus, no historical context is given and instead circular reasoning is used that is as equally irrational as the irrationality of the Rwandans described. We are not given history,

just false imagery. Rwandans are characterized as being “... possessed by devils, driven to irrational extremes by forces outside the realm of Western understanding...[which] suggests that this awesome drama is taking place in some other time and in some other world that has little to do with our own modern lives” (p. 419). Africa is robbed of its complex history, and the conflict is taken out of context in such a way that the situation becomes not only irrelevant to the West, but inexplicable as well.

Fair and Parks (2001) analysis of American televised video footage of the Rwandan refugee crisis created by the 1994 genocide explains that it was very difficult for news organizations to cover genocide, and therefore, it became easier to cover refugees. One reason this is true, is because refugees “... make good visuals because they invoked the now familiar images of famine and conflict in Africa” (p. 36). The analysis explains that this type of news coverage, looking at refugees as deterritorialized while also ignoring the causes of the conflict and thus the cause of the refugee crisis itself, allows the refugee crisis to be characterized as a natural disaster -- something out of history, without context, and inevitable. In Ogundimu and Fair’s (1997) analysis of the Somalia situation, they found the antecedents to the conflict are ignored (p.25), as is all history and context (pp. 34-35). Somalia is in crisis, though we are never really told why - we are just provided a litany of stereotypes. Again, the historical, political, social, and economic factors that create a situation are not explicated, and we are left to believe that crisis is just the fate of Africa and Africans.

Context is also an issue in my previous analysis of the *New York Times*’ first month of coverage of the 1994 Rwandan genocide. Throughout this coverage, there are repeated mentions that the “feud” between the two primary groups in Rwanda, the Tutsi and Hutu, represents an ancient conflict. For instance, Gray (1994) writes, “Tribal problems exist in virtually every

African country. But modern weapons [and] the centuries-old feud between the Hutu and the Tutsi ... [have] led to genocidal orgies in Rwanda and Burundi” (p. 6).

In the instances that this “ancient feud” is discussed, it is not explained or qualified. It is simply written as historical fact, even though the reality is that Hutu and Tutsi were not considered distinct ethnic groups until Rwanda’s colonial powers chose to emphasize differences – in pre-colonial Rwanda, “the boundary between Hutu and Tutsi was flexible and permeable” (Des Forges, 1999, p. 34). The historical realities of this situation, particularly the effects of colonialism, are ignored.

And, when the history of Rwanda is explained, it is not accurate. Gray (1994) writes, “The first recorded tribal clashes date back to the 15th century, when the Tutsi...migrated from Ethiopia and imposed feudal rule over the Hutu...” (p. 6). This mention of a move from Ethiopia is predicated on the Hamitic myth, not history. In fact, it is believed that the Tutsi integrated into what is now Rwanda over a 2,000-year process, allowing the two groups to share a highly developed language and culture for centuries (Des Forges, 1999). Instead, though, Americans are merely taught that this is ancient tribal feuding, inevitable and part of African nature. As this example shows, even attempts at context only extend the stereotype.

When covering a story about Africa, the stereotype becomes the only needed “explanation”. We are left with nothing but the stereotypes and, ultimately, innate crisis. As the literature explains, the use of these stereotypes takes the focus away from the historical and contemporary context creating the situation at hand. If Africa is always in crisis and Africans are unable or unwilling to help themselves, then the situation is simply hopeless. There is no need to understand “African problems” more completely because it is just the nature of Africa and Africans to kill each other and prevent lasting peace and stability. Based on the most visible

Western media coverage of the continent and its people, the logical conclusion is that this is just what we should expect out of Africa.

Even from this limited illustration, the existing literature makes it clear that Western, and specifically American, news coverage of Africa is often problematic. Why this is the case, why these themes are so prominent, is the next logical question. To further investigate factors that may be contributing to this media coverage, we turn to a discussion of the institution of media and its impact on international reporting, generally, and specifically on reporting about Africa.

Media – The Institution & Its Impact on International News Reporting

To understand why Africa is covered in the American news media as it is, we need to understand the structure of the media, and the institutional practices – the routines – that influence international reporting. To do this, it is instructive to look to Herman and Chomsky's (2002) propaganda model. This model discusses five media filters that affect news coverage, three of which directly apply to international reporting – ownership, advertising, and sourcing. Although the propaganda model was first published in 1988, these three filters are stronger and more relevant today than they were when it was originally written (Goss, 2013). Ownership is more concentrated, media are increasingly commercialized, and sourcing continues to be dominated by official corporate and government entities (Mullen & Klaehn, 2010). It was once pondered whether digital media with international reach would democratize and forever alter the media landscape, but instead corporate run traditional media are “now colonizing the new media” (p. 224).

In a recent interview, Chomsky reiterated concerns that “the sources of news have become narrower...What you see is local news, pieces from the wire services, some pieces from *The New York Times*, and very little else” (Lee, 2015). Not only do influential big media outlets

like the *New York Times* still maintain a strong hold on the media content, particularly in terms of international reporting, but they maintain control of a large proportion of the media audience. As explained, the *New York Times* has a large online and print audience. And, their content is further disseminated via online channels and news aggregator applications like Flipboard, Pulse, or Google Currents. This means that the power of traditional big media like the *New York Times* in the current media landscape is amplified by the proportion of news consumers that are exposed to their content. The 1988 media landscape might appear significantly different than the 2015 media landscape, but underneath, it is the same structure and routines influencing international reporting. As a result, according to Chomsky, "...fundamentally, the system hasn't changed very much" (Lee, 2015).

Previous studies of the propaganda model and international coverage in the *New York Times* have shown these filters to be very relevant and clearly apparent. Such was the case with Boyd-Barrett's (2004) analysis of Judith Miller's 2003 coverage of the buildup to the invasion of Iraq. Boyd-Barrett (2004), however, also pointed out some important criticisms of this model. For one he notes that a downfall of the model is that it does not provide any methodological tools to analyze when and if the filters are at work and thus it can be difficult to tell at times if the existence of the filter is conscious or unconscious (p. 448). In fact, the debate round "intent" is one regularly seen in the criticism of the model (see Raphael (2000) and Klaehn (2010), for instance). Though, Herman (1996) has stated the point of the model was not to try to measure intent, but simply to look at the evidence of the existence of a given filter. Boyd-Barrett (2004) also argues that the filters are not necessarily as distinct and clear as the authors suggest; this study assumes they are in fact overlapping and interrelated.

As Klaehn (2003) explains, we can think of the propaganda model as an “analytical, conceptual framework” (p. 361). It is not meant to explain all things, but to provide a structure to help us organize and evaluate the inputs that influence media output. It is included here as an instructive tool, useful in structuring our approach to a review of the news text.

To understand how the propaganda model, and specifically the three filters ownership, advertising, and sourcing, influence international reporting generally, the next section defines and explains each of the three filters of interest. This section is followed by a section specifically tying these filters to international reporting on Africa. Looking at these filters and how they impact news coverage of Africa specifically can help us begin to understand why the coverage of Africa may look the way the literature has explained that it does. And, this can in turn help us better make sense of the news coverage included in this study’s analysis.

The Propaganda Model

Herman and Chomsky’s (2002) first filter is size, ownership, and the profit orientation of the mass media. Since the mid-nineteenth century, the media industry has grown incredibly, and with growth has come increased cost to enter the market (Herman & Chomsky, 2002, p. 3). The significant investment needed to enter the market greatly limits the number of companies involved in the industry. In 2002, just 29 media systems produced over half the output of newspapers and most of all other media output (p. 4). And, within these largest 29, there is a top tier of media producers that supply the majority of national and international news and feed it to all other media. As a result, the concentration of the market is even more significant as this top tier is controlling the great resources of the media industry.

Where you can clearly see the influence of this top tier media ownership concentration is through “intermedia influences” (Shoemaker & Reese, 1996, p. 124). Media producers are the most avid readers/users of other media (p. 124). These organizations also communicate and share

information. This affects international reporting in two key ways. One, news agencies (wire services) tend to limit the types of stories editors can choose from and thus serve a major agenda setting function (p. 118). By providing an astonishingly high percent of the source material for international reporting, Western news agencies are largely controlling the world's image (Pillai, 1999/2000). Second, in international reporting, the *New York Times* "is considered the final arbiter of quality and professionalism" and sets the international agenda (Shoemaker & Reese, 1996, p. 125). When other media sources are looking at the larger media landscape to see what stories are being reported and how they are being reported, they look to the *New York Times* as a guide. Regardless of the seemingly countless number of newspaper, magazine, and broadcast news titles, a very small number of key influencers guide the tenor of news coverage. Ultimately, then, competition – even if and when it might exist – does not equal a diversity of perspectives in Western media (Shoemaker & Reese, 1996, p. 210). A small number of top tier systems are controlling the system and an even smaller number of key agenda setters are dictating what is published. And, as explained above, the digital landscape does not alter this equation.

Add to this that, above all else, these media giants are profit-seeking corporations (Herman & Chomsky, 2002, pp. 5, 12). Deregulation leads to conglomeration. And, as huge conglomerates with major assets and large and influential webs of investors, bankers, and board members, there is increasing pressure on these media to focus on the bottom line (pp. 5, 7, 8-12). Also, in a quest for profits and market share, there are now only a very small minority of media companies invested in a single media sector (p. 12). And, few of the largest media giants are invested in media alone. These diverse business interests can lead to conflicting loyalties. In 1983, 90% of the American media were owned by 50 companies. By 2011, 90% of the American media were owned by six companies (Lutz, 2012). After Comcast purchased the remainder of

NBC from GE in 2013, those six companies were Comcast, NewsCorp, Disney, Viacom, Time Warner, and CBS. This leaves just six media giants in control of nearly all media outlets. And, these giants are focused more on profits now than ever before.

The multinational reach of these large media conglomerates is also important. These corporations make a large portion of their revenue overseas, and therefore access to overseas markets and favorable government policies facilitating this access is critical (Herman & Chomsky, 2002, p. 13). This makes maintaining a positive relationship with government important. Media companies also need to maintain good relations with the government because they are legally and structurally dependent on government for licenses and franchises (p. 13). As a result, media corporations work hard to develop a good working relationship with the government, and spend considerable effort and funds lobbying for favorable government policy.

A focus on profits and the need to maintain a positive relationship with government, in addition to the diversified interests held by these media giants results in an effort to maintain the status quo (Herman & Chomsky, 2002, p. 8; Shoemaker & Reese, 1996, p. 214). These media giants will avoid taking risks that could hamper business and/or political relationships and/or negatively affect profits (Shoemaker & Reese, 1996, pp. 145, 164). And, ultimately, it leads to media favoring corporate and government interests (p. 165). The bottom line and the need to maintain positive business and government relationships become more important than the news being reported. Many would argue that the media are not too liberal; they are too close to power (p. 208).

Herman and Chomsky's (2002) second filter is the advertising license to do business. This filter illustrates how advertisers can "de facto license" media because, without advertising revenues, media outlets will cease to be profitable and thus cease to exist (p. 14). The ad model

also inhibits the free market from guiding the media industry in that buyer choice alone does not dictate the most profitable media outlet. If a media source cannot lure enough advertising dollars, it will not be able to compete effectively and will lose market share and profitability (p.14). In this way, the ad model also leads to further concentration in the media industry – only a limited set of media can deliver the advertising audience required to ensure profitability.

In order for media companies to lure ad dollars, they need to promise advertisers that they will deliver a relevant audience that will translate advertising placement into purchases and profits. As a result, “...mass media are interested in attracting audiences with buying power, not audiences per se” (Herman & Chomsky, 2002, p. 16). Media outlets are looking for affluent media consumers they can in turn market to their potential advertising base. And, in turn for “subsidizing” the media with advertising dollars, advertisers look to assure that the media content they are paying for does not interfere with the audiences’ “buying mood” (p. 17). This means that advertisers avoid supporting media outlets with content that is too serious, complex, or controversial. As Bagdikian (2000) explains, this means that the ad model leads to watered down, just the facts news in an attempt to avoid offending anyone and maximize chances of attracting the widest possible audience (pp. 129-130). The ad model leads to media messages that are compatible with the ads subsidizing the content (Shoemaker & Reese, 1996, p. 149). In a subtle, nuanced, and indirect way advertisers can then influence the kind of content that is seen in media. Advertisers do not directly censor media messages, but the fear of losing precious ad dollars can indirectly impact the media messages that are and are not published.

Another way that the ad model significantly influences media messages is through the reality of the “news hole”. In order for media outlets to be profitable, they must first sell a certain amount of advertising for each installment of their media product. Once the ads are placed, the

remaining page space or air time is the “news hole” – or the room left to include news content. Thus, the “news hole” physically constricts the number and types of stories that can be included in each newspaper, magazine, or news program, further influencing what media content reaches the public (Shoemaker & Reese, 1996, p. 119).

The third filter Herman and Chomsky (2002) discuss, and the last of the five that directly relates to international reporting, is the sourcing of mass media news. Media need a reliable and steady flow of raw material for news. This is especially true in today’s world of the 24-hour/digitized news cycle, where even newspapers and local outlets need to be continually updating their websites with new information to stay relevant. Because media outlets cannot have reporters and cameras waiting in every corner of the world, they concentrate on the most cost and time efficient places, such as Washington, D.C., where the White House, Pentagon, and State Department alone can supply a significant amount of daily news (Herman & Chomsky, 2002, pp. 18-19). Other dominant reporting locations include New York (home of the United Nations and Wall Street) and London (the window to the European Union) – both hubs for government and corporate interests providing easy access to official sources (Fleeson, 2003, p. 32).

Relying on official sources, such as government officials, is considered cost and time efficient because these official sources have built-in credibility – what they say is taken as fact, no lengthy investigation or fact-checking needed (Herman & Chomsky, 2002, p. 19; Shoemaker & Reese, 1996, p. 181). Also, organizational sources, like corporations and government offices, are more cost efficient than individuals because they have the resources to provide the media with information in a format they can easily use, giving the corporate and government sectors even more influence (p. 180). In this way, it is bureaucracies that feed the media bureaucracy

with information (Herman & Chomsky, 2002, p. 19; Shoemaker & Reese, 1996, p. 133).

However, it is generally only the government and corporate sectors that have the money and influence needed to engage in this symbiotic relationship. Not all sources are created equal – it is the sources with the money and power that are more likely to influence the media (p. 180). Those in power control media as a commodity because they have the money and technology to control the system (Megwa & Ndolo, 1992, pp. 268-270).

Not only do government and business have the money and influence to situate themselves as primary news suppliers, they have an interest in supplying the information they wish to see shared with the public. It is in their best interest to make it easy for the media to get their information. Supplying content to media in a media-friendly way, providing trusted content that is generally considered print ready as delivered, and ensuring a steady supply of content to the media strongly positions government and business helping them gain special access to the news media by basically subsidizing them with this inexpensive content (Herman & Chomsky, 2002, p. 22; see also Gandy, 1982, and Shoemaker & Reese, 1996).

As “routine” news sources, these sectors have privileged status with the media, and they can use their personal relationships along with threats and rewards to coerce the media (Herman & Chomsky, 2002, p. 22). But, more importantly, the media will be very careful not to offend these sources for fear of losing them or stressing the relationship. This tends to lead journalists to avoid non-official sources, not only because they are more difficult to access and thus more expensive to use, but because they may be critical of their official sources’ positions, disrupting important and needed relationships (p. 22). Maintaining access to official sources is even more pressing for the wire service reporter who is under extreme time constraints and who is expected to supply more news wordage than an average reporter (Shoemaker & Reese, 1996, p. 181).

Agency reporters, as most reporters, would rather self-censor than lose access (Patterson, 1997, p. 58).

Through sourcing and information sharing, government and business can control news and set the agenda by flooding the media with the news material they want covered, and working to bury what they do not want covered (Herman & Chomsky, 2002, p. 23). This is critical, because if an issue is not covered in the press, the audience will not know what they are missing (Parks, 2002, p. 56). Also important is that if news sources are unwilling to go after alternative perspectives for fear of losing access to a routine official source, they will be left with only a piece of the story, but they will often report it as the whole or the “real” story. This lack of diverse perspectives, particularly in international news, can cause myth to be reported as reality (Patterson, 1997, pp. 55-62).

Ultimately, the media’s reliance on official sources has a very powerful effect on news content, and this is critically important when looking specifically at international news about the continent of Africa. Accepting official sources means media are reporting and perpetuating the dominant ideology (Shoemaker & Reese, 1996, pp. 224, 233). This is evidenced by the fact that the frame used to report a given issue tends to shift with shifts in government policy (p. 207). To illustrate this, Shoemaker and Reese (1996) discuss a 34-year study of news coverage of China in both the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*. This study showed that at those moments when the U.S. government was supporting more positive relations with China, the coverage showed more support for improved relations. Ideology is “meaning tied to interests,” so reporting the dominant ideology means reporting news that serves the interests of those in power, and it means constructing stories “from the perspective of powerful interests” (pp. 222, 224).

With a basic overview of these three critical filters, we can next look to understand how these filters specifically impact news coverage of Africa.

Media Ownership, Advertising, and Sourcing – Impact on Africa

Stuart Hall (1980) reminds us that it is this ability to *define* that gives media such ideological power. Media help preserve the hegemonic power structure, not by direct control, but through their business structure and routines, which as discussed, keeps media closely tied to government and corporate interests through the use of official sources and advertising dollars. Hegemonic media messages are accepted as legitimate because there is an illusion of media autonomy and press freedom.

A key function of the media is to “maintain boundaries in a culture,” meaning media will define some ideas, actions, and values as within the acceptable limits of culture and some outside these limits. This is done by communicating deviance (Shoemaker & Reese, 1996, pp. 224-225). News selection criteria are often based on dimensions of deviance such as “the controversial, sensational, prominent, and unusual” (p. 225). News items perceived as “deviant” will not necessarily be left out of the news, but they will be carefully constructed in order to “underscore their deviance” (p. 225). “Deviant” world events are the most likely to be covered, such as genocide or civil war in Africa. As Daniel Hallin (1989) explains, when reporters are working within the “sphere of deviance,” neutrality and balance are no longer necessary. Instead the reporter’s role becomes “...exposing, condemning, or excluding from the public agenda those who violate or challenge the political consensus” (p. 117). This is the type of news coverage that gets to set the limits on “legitimate” conflict and “legitimate” conflict resolution. In this way, it is media’s business structure and routines – developed to, above all else, increase profits – that work together to provide news consumers with a distorted, negative, and incomplete picture of the world they do not know personally. As the review of the literature on how Africa is portrayed

in Western media shows, there is no part of the world that better illustrates this than Africa. The deviance that is reported is genocide, war, famine, and disease. Africa is portrayed as something very different from the U.S. or at best America's past. No context or history is given, just a contrived imaging of Africa. This study will look to see if such deviance is seen in the *New York Times* coverage.

In the late 1990s, Seymour Topping, former managing editor of the *New York Times* said, "The great threat today to intelligent coverage of foreign news is...concentration of ownership that is profit driven..." (Hoge, 1997, p. 51). His counterpart, former *Newsweek* editor Maynard Parker explained, "Featuring a foreign subject on the cover [of a news magazine] results in a 25 percent drop in newsstand sales" (p. 49). When making a profit and providing a large and positively engaged audience to advertisers are a media outlet's priority, they will not go out of their way to provide content they believe their consumers do not want. Media owners have not considered foreign news a priority for some time (Parks, 2002). To this day, the belief is that the two major reasons there is not more focus on international reporting are money and interest. Editors and producers may admit that people are more "global" in their interests or in their reach via the Internet, but that is not translating into more investment in international news gathering (Enda, 2011). Even in this digital world, where pulling an international audience is one way to make money and survive the ever-shrinking news landscape, there is no increase in international news coverage (<http://www.economist.com/node/21550262>).

The drive for profit, in conjunction with perceived audience indifference to foreign news (remembering, of course, that if there is no audience, there are no ad dollars), has led news organizations to consider foreign bureaus an unnecessary expense. International reporting is the most expensive type of information gathering there is (Hachten & Scotton, 2007, p. 133).

Maintaining a full-time correspondent abroad involves a myriad of expenses. As a result, it is more cost effective to keep the reporter in the newsroom and primarily rely on the news agencies that already have bureaus abroad, even if agency bulletins contain only the most basic information about a situation, which is largely culled from official sources (Taylor, 1997, pp. 67-68).

Print media first began cutting back and closing international bureaus in large numbers after World War II, a move largely blamed on the audience shift from print to television news (Taylor, 1997, p. 66). But, since the 1980s, both print and network and cable television news operations have again been closing bureaus, leaving the African continent “mostly uncovered by resident correspondents” (Fleeson, 2003, p. 32). Even cable news – currently gaining the most ad dollars in the media landscape and maintaining large audiences – have little invested in Africa (<http://stateofthemedias.org/2013/overview-5/key-findings/>). At this time, Fox news has six foreign bureaus, but none in Africa. CNN, as a result of CNN International, has 32 bureaus outside of the United States of which only four are in Africa – located in Cairo, Johannesburg, Nairobi, and Lagos (<http://stateofthemedias.org/2012/cable-cnn-ends-its-ratings-slide-fox-falls-again/cable-by-the-numbers/>). This is significant – between the web, mobile devices, and television, CNN reaches more individuals in the United States than any other cable news network. And, internationally, CNN reaches about 284 million households in over 200 countries every day (<http://cnnpressroom.blogs.cnn.com/cnn-fact-sheet/>), and yet they maintain only four African bureaus. The same is true of CNN’s primary international competition, BBC World, which maintains 41 bureaus – again, only four in Africa, specifically located in Abidjan, Johannesburg, Lagos, and Nairobi (http://news.bbc.co.uk/aboutbbcnews/hi/this_is_bbc_news/newsid_3280000/3280443.stm#nnt).

In terms of American print news sources, the situation is not much better. Of the four newspapers with the most foreign bureaus, Africa is significantly underrepresented. The *Wall Street Journal* has the most foreign bureaus of any daily with 35 (down from 41 in 2000 (Layton, 2000)), but only two African bureaus in Lagos and Johannesburg (<http://www.dowjones.com/bureaus.asp>). The *Los Angeles Times* had 23 total foreign bureaus in 2000, three of which were located in Africa – in Cairo, Johannesburg, and Nairobi (Layton, 2000). Today, the paper has just seven foreign bureaus, with two in Africa – in Cairo and Johannesburg (<http://www.latimes.com/about/la-editorial-staff-directory-htmlstory.html>). The *New York Times* now has 21 foreign bureaus (down from 23 in 2000), with four African bureaus located in Cairo, Johannesburg, Nairobi, and Dakar. Finally, the *Washington Post* has two African bureaus of 15 (down from 21 in 2000), located in Cairo and Nairobi (<http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/foreign-bureaus/>).

Most foreign correspondents are located in European countries. And, most “bureaus” are comprised of exactly one journalist (Martin, 2012). When it comes to covering Africa, this one journalist is generally responsible for anywhere from one quarter to one half of the continent. If we look at the location of the *New York Times*’ bureaus over time, they are generally in the same locations – North, East, West, and South Africa. Outside of South Africa, which has consistently housed a bureau, the exact location of the other bureaus tends to depend on political stability and available resources, meaning the countries chosen have the infrastructure to support a bureau. The West African bureau has traditionally been in one of two Francophone countries – Senegal or Ivory Coast, and the East African bureau has generally been in the Anglophone nation of Kenya. Locating the North African bureau in Egypt helps facilitate not only coverage of North Africa, but also, and often, the Middle East. Having at least one correspondent in each of these

general regions of Africa helps facilitate coverage across the continent. With the exception of South Africa, which is not only the host of a bureau but also often the topic of coverage, bureau location has very little to do with what is covered and more to do with a systematic attempt to cover a large and diverse continent while expending minimal resources.

The diversity of the continent cannot adequately be covered in this way, however. The media's profit motive has left Africa at a great disadvantage. As a result, when a story breaks, news organizations are left to rely on news agencies or freelance journalists (or stringers). When the story is big, news organizations will "parachute" journalists in just to cover the crisis at hand (Hachten & Scotton, 2007, pp. 134-136). When this happens, journalists will flood an area in search of the story. When journalists are parachuted in, they tend to form a "pack" and work together to cover the story. This "pack journalism" means that journalists in the pack rely on one another for information and to "validate news judgment, and corroborate story angles and notes" (Ogundimu & Fair, 1997, p. 23). In this way, individual journalists are kept from widely diverging from the pack, because editors do not want the version of events presented in their news outlet to differ too widely from what will be reported in other news outlets. This creates a consensus as to how to report the story and what "facts" of the story to report (see Fair, 1993).

Van Ginneken (1998) explains two of the primary consequences of parachuting, and the resulting "pack" reality. One, this means the journalists converging on the current crisis are leaving their previous location unattended, which is a particular concern for a bureau-based correspondent – especially when we take into account the largely "one-man" bureaus in Africa today. And, if a major story should break elsewhere in Africa, a choice will need to be made regarding which story the resident correspondent should cover. There is simply no way a news organization with even four African bureaus can intimately cover multiple stories

simultaneously. When journalists are responsible for a quarter of the continent it is impossible for them to spend too much time with any one story.

Two, parachute journalists arrive without the resources needed to do their jobs. They do not know the language, culture, or history of the place. Without background knowledge, the language, or local contacts, it is virtually impossible for journalists to access credible non-official sources. This can lead to rumors and unreliable information being exchanged between journalists as they attempt to find the real story (Van Ginneken, 1998, p. 135). These rumors often end up reported as fact, as the discussion of the coverage of the Rwandan genocide above illustrates. As Fair (1993) explains, news stories are rooted in the societies in which they occur, and if a journalist is just parachuting in to cover a “crisis,” the journalist will not have the tools needed to address the deeper issues of history, politics, and economics necessary to fully contextualize and explain the situation (p. 9). Again, my previous analysis of the coverage of the Rwandan genocide in the *New York Times* provides a good example of this. As the magnitude of the genocide began to be known, more and more high profile journalists flocked to the region to cover the story. The “history” reported of the Hutu and Tutsi people as explained above was more fable than truth. The lack of knowledge about the region and the people, the lack of understanding about the factors that led to the genocide contributed to misinformed, hyperbolic coverage that resorted to using stereotypes to explain the conflict. If a correspondent with local understanding and historical context covered the same event, the coverage could have looked much different.

A related and larger concern, however, is that this lack of understanding does not seem to be viewed as a major problem from the journalistic perspective. According to Hannerz (1996), “...newspeople do not seem much given to deciphering foreign meanings at all. The working

assumption, apparently, is that understanding is not a problem, things are what they seem to be” (p. 210). Foreign correspondents tend to report what they see based on their own interpretation and without greater understanding of local meaning – a process Hannerz (1996) describes as “writing without culture” (p. 210). This is a major problem because it is very difficult for a news consumer to distinguish between reality and the representation of that “reality”. “While ideological production is not the explicit goal or intention of news organizations, it is a consequence of journalistic practices, routines, and conventions. By choosing certain events, emphasizing certain facts, and giving stories a certain tone, the news media structure and define reality” (Fair, 1993, p. 13). As a result, the African “reality” presented in media is generally problematic. Again, we can look at the examples provided above of the Rwandan genocide. As Wall’s (1997) analysis explained, the coverage of the Rwandan genocide focused on the primitive nature of the Rwandans and ultimately asserted it was simply Rwanda’s fate to be engulfed by such extreme violence. This “reality” provides no historical explanation, no nuance, no context. The “reality” of Rwanda is nothing more than stereotypes outside of history.

It is important here to refer back to Herman and Chomsky’s (2002) third filter, sourcing the mass media. Pack and parachute journalism lead to a further reliance on official sources at home and abroad. When a pack descends on a crisis not only are they unable to independently understand what they are seeing in context, but they are often shuffled from one official source to another. And, again, relying on official sources means reporting the story from the perspective of the dominant ideology of a given place. If access to non-official sources is cut off, only one side of the story will emerge.

There is no way international news stories can have the level of historical detail and local understanding necessary to give them any context and relevance when you do not have dedicated

journalists living in country that truly understand a place, a people, and a situation. But, the pressures of profit and advertising have made this type of international reporting impossible. And, it is not just affecting places that are seen as less “relevant” to the U.S. and U.S. interests. In 2003, with two wars raging in the Middle East, Paul Slavin, ABC's senior vice president of worldwide newsgathering said, "I don't need a bureau in Africa...I am much better off with David Wright getting there for three weeks. I don't need a bureau in Afghanistan, but I am sending Bob Woodruff. That is a more efficient use of resources" (Fleeson, 2003, p. 35).

Obviously, the structure and routines that dictate U.S. newsgathering practices negatively affect international reporting generally and African news coverage specifically. In addition to limiting what gets printed and how those stories are sourced, media's profit orientation, and the resulting need to avoid offending advertisers and “routine” sources, along with the need to keep readers in a “buying mood,” leads to just-the-facts reporting. But, as Bagdikian (2000) explains, this watered down, bare facts news is not conducive to good foreign reporting. It is very difficult to represent complex international situations with just bare facts. In-depth information is needed, particularly history and context, in order for the reader to fully understand the event being covered. Without this, the news, specifically out of Africa, is just a litany of “crises” that have no defined beginning or end and erupt for no reason. This makes it very difficult for the average news consumer to follow the events when they are reported. It is therefore not surprising that, in terms of audience perceptions, the consensus among media observers is that Americans need more information to understand international realities (Van Ginneken, 1998, p. 143; Hachten & Scotton, 2007, pp. 128-141). Interestingly, American audiences agree.

Just after 9/11 and at a moment of significant U.S. presence abroad, it was not surprising that a Pew study (2002) found that 65 percent of study respondents followed international news

very or somewhat closely, an increase from 59 percent reported in 2000. What is most interesting about this study are the reasons respondents with moderate and low interest in international news gave for *not* paying more attention. A full 65 percent noted they lose interest in international stories or they do not pay closer attention to foreign reporting because they do not have access to the background information they need to truly understand the situation being reported. And, 51 percent noted it was because “nothing ever changes.” Forty-five percent reported they did not follow world news more closely because they are not personally affected by the events covered. And, 42 percent said they did not follow international news because there is “too much war/violence” (p. 1).

More recent research has corroborated this. Cohen’s (2013) volume provides the results of a large-scale study of television news in 17 countries. This work employed content analysis, audience surveys, and in-depth interviews with key media gatekeepers, such as producers and editors. Not surprisingly, the study found that, in general, domestic news was preferred to foreign news. When asked why respondents did not watch foreign news, they most commonly noted it was because reporting focused too much on wars, violence, and disasters. And, yet, when the researchers looked at the foreign news that attracted most attention it was news related to accidents and disasters. The gatekeepers were clearly preoccupied with ratings and, therefore, what they perceive is of interest to their audience. This creates a cycle of deviant news coverage that does not provide news consumers with the context they need to understand, or invest in, international reporting.

It is the structure and process of today’s profit-driven media that produces international news that lacks context. This lack of context makes it nearly impossible for the average news consumer to follow a story and really understand what is happening, which is why they do not

possess the toolkit necessary to more closely follow foreign news. And, when readers comment that it seems as if nothing ever changes it is significant because this is a byproduct of the fact that only a certain set of stories tend to be reported, particularly regarding Africa. The literature tells us we see the same stories about Africa over and over again – stories focused on war, famine, disease, refugees – stories that are, consequently, overwhelmingly violent in nature. When these are the only types of stories covered, and when news out of Africa is reported chaotically without explaining how a situation started and/or following a story or event through to its conclusion, of course it will seem as if nothing changes.

The issue of proximity is also a problem here. Generally, foreign correspondents work to “select news items that are culturally and socially relevant to their news markets and present them in such a manner as to make sense to their own audiences” (Megwa & Ndolo, 1992, p. 270). However, when it is foreign news, and deviance is reported, the story tends to emphasize difference and show how the unimaginable reality presented is outside the Western cultural and social framework. When deviance guides international reporting, news is not reported in a way to make stories relevant to the news consumer, so people do not see the need to engage with the story.

According to Megwa and Ndolo (1992), “most Americans lack the basis for critical evaluation of international news, particularly news about Africa in the U.S. media” (p. 272). If a situation in Africa is ignored, American news consumers will not ask for it, because they are unaware of what is out there and why it is in their best interest to understand it. As a result of the way Africa is generally covered in media, and the fact that Americans have very little direct contact with Africa, they are left with a warped perception of Africa – a perception they are willing to accept as fact because they do not have immediate access to information challenging

this dominant representation. And, because they are unlikely to fully understand the African situations covered in media, they are also unlikely to become critically engaged with these situations.

But it is not only the average American who has warped perceptions of Africa as a result of the news coverage; American leadership shares these problematic impressions (Gordon & Wolpe, 1998, p. 49). Wiley (1991) finds that American media coverage of Africa plays a key role in U.S. foreign policy concerning Africa. He found that most Congressmen knew about Africa only what they see or read in the news. In this way the media provide American lawmakers with a frame of reference for “understanding” Africa and African issues. And, Wiley (1991) makes clear that “The generally gloomy tone of the U.S. media coverage of Africa reinforces powerful stereotypes about Africa within government and in the broader society and creates a negative context for all considerations of Africa policy” (p. 45). According to Celinda Lake, a Democratic pollster, the crisis oriented and violent coverage of the world has “made international involvement look very undesirable” (Parks, 2002, p. 56). And international debacles in Africa, specifically, such as United States involvement in Somalia in 1993, only make the government and the people less interested in direct involvement in Africa.

The way Africa is covered in the media is also a problem for policy because it is erratic. Situations seem to appear out of nowhere, with no history or context provided, and then, just as randomly, the coverage stops regardless of whether the situation has been resolved or not (Taylor, 1997, p. 61). This phenomenon is often referred to as “spotlighting”. Because media cannot be everywhere and highlight every issue, some issues are not covered and others are put in the “spotlight” only when the situation meets the criteria for publication. For instance, if deviance is a driving factor for news coverage of Africa, then at the height of a conflict, the story

will be in the spotlight. But, as the conflict begins to wane, it will be of less interest and thus disappear into the shadows, without any context or explanation for the reader (or the policymaker, for that matter). Media focus on conflicts, not conflict resolution.

One consequence of spotlighting is the systematic creation of “non-issues”. If media spotlight some issues and not others, some issues can be left out of the public view completely. As Trenz (2004) explains in his discussion of European media, “Shared non-issues,’ i.e. the fact that some issues are systematically left out by all newspapers, refer to a particular kind of reciprocal resonance, which demarcates the non-visible terrain... They cannot tell us what kind of communication actually takes place within the ... public sphere, but they are able to tell us what kind of selection procedures are applied by the single newspapers and what kind of news values underlie ... news coverage” (p. 307). One consequence of this is that a situation that desperately needs international attention and/or the weight of public opinion will not get it because it is out of the media and thus out of sight.

Another consequence of spotlighting is that the media can engage public opinion without providing history or context, and thus public opinion can work to push the hand of government without either fully understanding the situation in question. This can encourage politicians to react quickly to a crisis, often with a gut reaction not much different than the average citizen (Taylor, 1997, pp. 94-98). As Taylor (1997) explains, “The kind of foreign policy issues which media seize upon – wars, crises, famine, disasters and the like – are invariably infinitely more complex than the media can ever possibly convey in the time and space available to them” (p. 75). This is one aspect of what is referred to as the “CNN effect” – the idea that global news instantaneously disseminated around the world can lead to bad policy decisions (Demers, 1999,

p. 52; Taylor, 1997, pp. 75-77). Media coverage is short-term and foreign policy is long-term – having the first dictate the second is never beneficial (Taylor, 1997).

The opposite works, too, however. Because leadership understands the impact media can have, government will work to keep unwanted foreign policy issues out of the media by working to dictate the international news agenda (Paterson, 1997, p. 52). Occasional lip service, particularly about situations such as those in Darfur or U.S. contributions to the fight against malaria, AIDS, and now Ebola, is the most we see of Africa from the current administration in Washington.

In general, when African issues are not a priority for American leadership, leadership will work to keep these issues out of the news. As explained, government as an elite and routine media source can work to keep the issues out of the news they would prefer to keep out of the American consciousness. If a story does not make it into the mainstream American press, how will the average American know what they are missing? If they do not know a given situation is happening, they cannot press their leaders to become constructively engaged. And, if the coverage that is provided on Africa is focused on crisis and couched in stereotypes, the average news consumer is unlikely to become engaged in the story. Again, it comes back to the institution of media, the structure of media and the three critical filters Herman and Chomsky (2002) laid out so many years ago – ownership, advertising, and sourcing.

In the case of Africa, news representations tends to keep the continent's many nations off of the United States' foreign policy agenda (Megwa & Ndolo, 1992). This is a major problem for Africa. The United States is the arbiter of international relations in many respects, and if the United States ignores a situation, or a continent, it gives the rest of the world an excuse to do the same. Granted, historical colonial relationships between Africa and countries such as France and

England, particularly, do keep these nations more involved in Africa. But, for better or worse, the United States is the last remaining superpower. As long as Africa remains marginalized in American news coverage, it will remain marginalized in American foreign policy. The nature of the coverage discourages investment (Megwa & Ndolo, 1992), and it keeps Americans from developing an interest in African issues. If politicians have a warped view of a helpless and innately violent and primitive Africa, they will not be quick to engage with Africa. And, because Americans are not learning about African realities in a way that makes these realities relevant to them, they will not encourage their leaders to act more responsibly. It is a self-fulfilling downward spiral.

And, key to remember is that this is not just the West's news, this is also the world's news, and this is Africa's news (Hagos, 2000). The third world gets its news primarily from the top four Western news agencies (Pillai, 1999/2000, p. 198), CNN, the BBC, and the Voice of America (VOA). This further creates problems for international understanding and cooperation. Africans are well aware of how they are represented in Western media. This could have significant implications for U.S./Africa relations, inhibiting the development of the cooperative environment so needed to allow for African-derived solutions to African problems. Improving the Western media's coverage is critical to improving not only Africa's image, but African material and political realities as well.

Many had hoped that that in the post-9/11 world, people would maintain a greater interest in international events and international realities. This did not happen. There was an uptick in interest, and news space, for foreign news after 9/11. But, interest in international news hit a peak in 2006, and by 2010, it had dropped significantly to pre-9/11 levels (Enda, 2011). For many U.S. outlets, pre-9/11 levels were seen as soon as a year later (Klinenberg, 2005). This is

further evidence that the institution of media, the structure of media, specifically the critical factors of ownership, advertising, and sourcing, play a major role in the type, quantity, and quality of international reporting. And, this has a significant impact on media coverage of Africa.

This chapter reviewed the existing literature on the representation of Africa in the Western media, highlighting three prominent themes found in the coverage: Africa in crisis and the West (White) as savior; Africa as primitive, backward, and “tribal;” and, Africa outside of history. This chapter also looked to evaluate the factors that influence internal reporting generally and reporting on Africa specifically. For this, we turned to the Propaganda Model and specifically the filters of media ownership, advertising, and sourcing. Looking at the structure and practice of media helps us begin to understand the types of stories that get reported, why they get reported, and the impact such reporting can have not only on the average news consumer’s understanding of places of the world they do not have direct contact with, but also on a nation’s foreign policymakers. With this understanding of how previous research has found Africa to be represented and what about the institution and practice of media can shape international reporting, this study can look to evaluate if a more holistic review of media coverage over time – apart from a specific spectacle – replicates any of these findings eliciting the same themes and demonstrating the same practices or if the “average,” “everyday” coverage of Africa looks different.

The literature evaluated illustrates that stereotype, and specifically race, are regularly used discursive tools to describe and explain Africa in the media – that at their core, the primary themes seen in the news coverage of Africa are built on stereotype. But, these tools, these themes, can only be effective if there is a historical basis and shared understanding of the stereotype. Appreciating the role stereotype and race play in the construction and understanding

of Africa in the media, we now turn to a review of the historical context and the lens of postcolonial theory to provide the necessary grounding to embark on an analysis of the coverage in the *New York Times*.

Chapter 2. Constructing Africa –Providing Historical Context and a Postcolonial Lens

To understand and situate how Africa is portrayed in Western media, the history and legacy of Africa's representation in the West is important. We must look at how "Africa" has been constructed in the minds of the American people over time – a construction that allows the average news reader to accept what has been explained as an often stereotypical representation of the continent and her people outside of history. And, it is history itself, or perhaps more accurately, the history of ideas that is argued as one of the many reasons that news coverage of Africa is problematic. As Fair (1993) explains, Africa and Africans have been historically represented as "Other". "The hundreds of years of Africa's unequal engagement with the West through the slave trade, colonial, and postcolonial relations has produced a system of classifications of people and societies, which has left Africa marginalized" (p. 10). News stories reproduce "Africa and Africans within the discourse of the West...and news of Africa [becomes] essentialized and reduced to generalities" (p. 11). Instead of explaining the historical context of a current situation or the antecedents to a given conflict, the press uses dichotomies to explain Africa in terms of how it is different from the West – black versus white, traditional versus modern, savage versus civilized (p. 12). Remembering the discussion of deviance, Africa is often reported in a way to accentuate how different it is from the U.S. today. Dichotomies help facilitate this focus on difference. The earliest constructions of Africa employed this same type of focus on difference and continue to influence the stereotypical way the literature explains Africa is portrayed in the media today.

This chapter will begin by looking at the earliest philosophical constructions of Africans and the idea of Africa because it is these constructions that solidified the concept of race on which so many of the stereotypes of Africa today are built. It is the philosophical foundation for

what postcolonial theory argues is the naturalized idea of Africa – the cause and effect of the realities of Africa. The chapter then turns to a discussion of postcolonial theory, the lens through which this study will analyze the coverage in the *New York Times*.

Constructing the Idea of Africa

You could argue with some authority that, on some level, Africans have always been looked down upon by the West. However, you could not claim that this opinion has always been racist. The concept of race as we understand it today is a Western construction born out of the Enlightenment – a paradox in and of itself. The Enlightenment is best known for concepts such as Reason, Right, Autonomy, and Liberty. But, the Enlightenment is also the period that began to explain, define, order, and identify race(s). The Enlightenment occurred in the social context of colonial expansion, economic and political domination, and subjugation. It was the heyday of slavery in the Americas. Prior to the Enlightenment, Africans were considered different, strange. They were culturally unfamiliar and it was more Eurocentrism and xenophobia that shaped how the West viewed Africa. However, with the Enlightenment came a new lens through which to view Others, and it is a lens the West is still largely looking through today.

As Gould (1996) explains, the concepts of race and racial inferiority we see today are merely recycled ideas set in a new social context. The Enlightenment provides a key methodological turn that allowed race to become central. It triggered the move away from religious thinking toward secular thinking, in large part thanks to the work of Hobbes and Locke. And, according to Hannaford (1996), this meant no longer seeing humans as Christians and heathens, thus opening the door for humans to be divided based on “differences in their observable characteristics” (p. 191).

Hobbes' key text was *The Leviathan* (1651), and in this text he explicated two primary concepts – self-preservation and self-interest. He did ultimately feel that all men were basically equal mentally and physically, an equality derived from a man's disposition to war. The nature of men is that they all wish to gain power and authority through cunning and force. As such, Hobbes conception of “natural laws” opened the door for expanded arenas for occupation and conquest. It was his opinion that if you did not fall under the protection of the commonwealth, then you could justly be conquered. Therefore, in Hobbes' opinion the English colonies were justly taken over and the natives that were there were not citizens or subjects, but enemies (Hannaford, 1996, pp. 191-193). It was not inferiority of a race or people that justified conquest and specifically colonialism; it was that they were justly defeated in war.

Despite the fact that Hobbes himself did not argue racial or cultural inferiority, his ideas helped build the foundation for those that did. Locke was one of them. He started with Newtonian science believing that all knowledge was based on sense impressions, on observations. Thus, man is what he is observed to be. His famous example in *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding* (1690) explained why a black man is not a man. He illustrated how when an English child discussed what a man was it would not be a Negro because only the white color was associated with a man, and thus a Negro could not be a man. Based on observation and physical appearance alone, knowledge is built. But it is not only the “science” of observation that explained and justified black inferiority for Locke. For this, he turned to the Enlightenment concept of “Reason” and Hobbes as well.

Locke argued in the *First Treatise on Government* (1680) that “human beings are free, and equally so, in virtue of equal endowment in and command by rationality” (Goldberg, 1993, p. 27); and, at the same time, he argued that there are conditions under which slavery is just in

his *Second Treatise* (1690). He could simultaneously argue both seeming contradictory points without concern for two reasons. One, Hobbes had already provided new grounds for conquest, and Locke could extend this by stating that slavery was acceptable if those enslaved were captured in just war and the alternative to slavery was death. In this case, slavery was merciful (p. 27). And, using the logic of Enlightenment subjectivity, if someone was not acting rational, they were not acting fully human and thus did not need to be fully treated as such. The Others – Africans and Native Americans – were brutish and irrational. Here, “rational capacity...sets the limit upon the natural equality of those beings ordinarily taken to be human” (p. 27). Color was correlated with rational capacity (p. 28). Therefore, those who were not white were irrational, thus without reason, thus animal, and worthy to be treated as such.

The growth of anthropology and biology coupled with the Enlightenment had a significant impact on the conception of race. As Goldberg (1993) explains, “Anthropology was initially concerned to catalog the otherness of cultural practices. However, as it became increasingly identified as ‘the science of peoples without history,’ anthropology turned primarily to establishing the physical grounds of racial difference” (p. 29).

Johann Friedrich Blumenbach is often considered the father of modern anthropology and it is with him and those that influenced him that we see the organization of humans into races. Three of Blumenbach’s primary predecessors were Bernier, Linnaeus, and Buffon, all of whom classified people based on color and/or physical type/traits (Hannaford, 1996). Blumenbach himself focused on the formation of the head and facial angles to determine “a racial face type,” and although noting color, he focused on head shape to lay out initially four, then later a fifth, variety (Hannaford, 1996, p. 206). Blumenbach ranked races from superior to inferior (with Caucasians as most beautiful and thus superior, and blacks as most inferior), but he did not feel

these categories were fixed, and he did see that they overlapped (p. 208). And, like Buffon, he felt differences could be attributed to climate (p. 210). He had argued the idea of degeneration – that climate could alter humankind as to make differences so great that people could misinterpret them as different species. Blumenbach hoped that his scientific evidence was sufficient to prove the unity of humankind.

In fact, degeneration was the primary argument for those that held the belief that all people on earth did originate from a single source – monogenism (Gould, 1996, p. 71). Blumenbach and Buffon were key supporters of monogenism and both provided what they found to be significant evidence for it. Buffon is particularly credited with noting that humankind must be a single species because otherwise blacks and whites could not mate (p. 71). Also interesting about Buffon was that he was a staunch abolitionist himself. However, he also pushed the white standard noting that the temperate climates produced the most beautiful people, ideas, and genuine color (p. 71). Thus, even those operating in the name of science, who believed in the humanity of all, still degraded and diminished black people, specifically Africans, and added potential “evidence” to justify their subjugation through both colonialism and slavery.

Polygenists, a minority position, saw blacks and Native Americans as separate species. Gould (1996) points out that the Americans produced the strongest school of polygenists, which he finds appropriate given the social reality of slavery. However, because this idea was in conflict with scripture it did not win out in the southern United States, despite the many useful justifications it produced for slavery (Curtin, 1964).

The debate between monogeny and polygeny was more or less nullified by Darwin and his *Origin of the Species* (1859). Darwin here was building on Spencer’s “survival of the fittest”. In 1842 Herbert Spencer wrote *The Proper Sphere of Government* where he explained a doctrine

of laissez-faire, where everything in nature had its own laws and thus should be allowed to move at its own pace and progress as it should (Hannaford, 1996, p. 1996). Moving this concept to the animal world, Darwin produced a theory that species developed through a process of biological evolution (p. 275). Darwin's ideas were, however, picked up and placed in the social realm and the racial realm through Social Darwinism. According to Bannister (1979), the use of Darwinian ideas in an attempt to promote racist ideas or promote racial segregation and denigration do not find wealth in what Darwin actually wrote or said, but in what he did not. The application of Darwin's ideas to the social setting has been yet another justification for racial oppression.

Understanding the monogeny/polygeny debate is important in understanding how the concept of race evolved over time and how these concepts worked to justify slavery and racial oppression despite the fact that they were cloaked in Enlightenment ideas of Reason, and built on the concepts of science and objective truth. Moving from the physical to the more theoretical, Hume, Kant, and Hegel are important as they bring in concepts of character and history, which have had a lasting effect on perceptions and understanding of the Other, and specifically Africa as the Other.

Hume rejected environmental claims, and he also rejected the unity of mankind (Tiainen-Anttila, 1994, p. 230). He did not believe that nature had anything to do with difference. He believed difference was the result of national character. Associations build this character over time. Differences, then, were the result of moral not physical causes. He saw blacks as inferior because "they had produced no civilized nation or individual eminent in action, speculation, manufacture, the arts, or the sciences" (Hannaford, 1996, p. 216). Blacks were thus mentally inferior and unable to be full citizens. Hume himself opposed slavery on economic grounds and

because he thought it caused problems for general human happiness, but his arguments provided a clear justification.

Immanuel Kant with his two primary works in 1775 and 1798 again raised this idea of character. Kant used character in two ways – physical character and character as a result of thought (Hannaford, 1996, p. 219). In this duality, Kant looked at a portion of Hume's conception of character, but brought back in the environmental aspect. In terms of national character, Kant saw this as expressions that are frequently used and thus become permanent characteristics of not only an individual's face, but of the faces of a nation – thus they become the physical marks of a nation – a nation's character (Hannaford, 1996, p. 221). Kant believed in the unity of humankind and he felt that all humans had the same characteristic, but that some would come to the surface and others would not depending on environmental conditions, thus humans were adaptable (Tiainen-Anttila, 1994, pp. 126-127). But, this adaptation was really degeneration for Kant asserted that it led to African mental inferiority. According to Kant, “man matured rapidly in the hot countries, but did not reach the perfection of people in the temperate zones” (p. 132).

Hume and Kant inspired discussions of nation and of national characteristics. From this, philosophers such as Fichte (1807-1808) began thinking about the connection between people, nation, and blood (Hannaford, 1996, p. 226). Specifically, he felt Germans had been blessed with geography and climate and endowed with exceptional personal characteristics through their blood. It was such ideas that premised the work of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, someone whose ideas have had a long lasting effect on perceptions of black people and Africa, specifically. Key to Hegel's discussion of Africa was that it was a void; it had no history. In *Philosophy of History* (1837) he explains that Africa, “...is no historical part of the World; it has

no movement or development to exhibit. Historical movements in it — that is in its northern part — belong to the Asiatic or European World...What we properly understand by Africa, is the Unhistorical, Undeveloped Spirit, still involved in the conditions of mere nature, and which had to be presented here only as on the threshold of the World's History" (p. 117). Thus, the only African contributions to the world and civilization are attributed to Asia and Europe. Africa alone, has contributed nothing.

Hegel did not see environment alone as the cause of Africa's and thus black people's problems. Geography was also an issue, because "Africa proper, as far as History goes back, has remained — for all purposes of connection with the rest of the World — shut up; it is the Gold-land compressed within itself — the land of childhood, which lying beyond the day of self-conscious history, is enveloped in the dark mantle of Night" (p. 109). Lack of contact with the outside world has kept Africans from moving past a primitive state.

In terms of Africans' character, Hegel (1837) believed it was incomprehensible because they have no concept of the universal. He explained, "In Negro life the characteristic point is the fact that consciousness has not yet attained to the realization of any substantial objective existence — as for example, God, or Law — in which the interest of man's volition is involved and in which he realizes his own being" (p. 110). Because the Negro has no knowledge of these, he is "the natural man in his completely wild and untamed state" (p. 111). Thus, there is no need for "reverence and morality" when dealing with the Negro (p. 111). Ultimately, Hegel saw that slavery was unjust because the natural state of man is freedom. However, he saw slavery as a necessary stage for the African. He saw it as their education, their socialization. It was for this reason he was weary of anything other than gradual emancipation. He felt slavery in the Americas may have been bad, but life in Africa was worse for it was an absolute slavery where

family members freely sell each other into bondage (pp. 113-114). Thus, Europeans were not responsible for black slavery.

Hegel (1837) also believed Africans, as a race, had no political constitution. He felt this derived from their lack of other bonds such as family. Because they had no basis for civic relations they had no ability to engage in a political system. Thus, “Nothing but external force can hold the State together for a moment. A ruler stands at the head, for sensuous barbarism can only be restrained by despotic power” (p. 114). So, according to Hegel, Africans are without history, without law or State, without family or civic bond, and without the character to use or understand any of it. Thus, they can be, and in fact, must be subjugated at least until they can be educated into history, as it were.

Each of these philosophers built on each other to produce a these concepts that built the foundation for racism or racist ideas, the stereotype, that still circulate and that permit news coverage of a primitive, backward, and “tribal” Africa, an Africa out of history and out of context. One of the main reasons this was accomplished was because these theorists worked to draw a causal link between single factors such as color or skull shape with intelligence, character, behavior, and culture. Thus, because someone is black they are inferior, they are less intelligent, they are prone to violence, and they are more likely to commit crime. These false attempts at causal links still lurk in American consciousness and permit the perpetuation of the stereotypes the literature has shown function as both cause and effect of African realities in Western news coverage, especially when it is news coverage that emphasizes deviance. Stereotype justified colonialism and slavery thus facilitating a powerful and extended subjugation of a people and a place. Stereotype is an entry point to studying the news coverage of Africa, and postcolonial theory is a lens that helps us better understand how stereotype and

stereotypical constructions function in Western media coverage of Africa thus informing this study's analysis.

Postcolonial Theory

Africa made first contact with the West through slavery and colonialism. And these realities continue to shape Western stereotypes of Africa. These negative images have been perpetuated for so long, that they have become naturalized. As explained, these stereotypes – savage tribes full of rage – were constructed to justify slavery and colonialism. Loomba (1998) believes then that “the relationship between racial ideologies and exploitation is better understood as dialectical, with racial assumptions both arising out of and structuring economic exploitation” (p. 113), the very purpose of the colonial mission. The U.S. media coverage today is by extension “essentially neocolonial and imperialistic, intended to maintain and perpetuate the superior-subordinate relationship that exists between industrialized nations and developing nations” (Megwa & Ndolo, 1992, p. 274) – a new context for the same story. The nature of relations between the West and Africa were defined in negative terms, terms the literature reviewed explain continue to define the relationship today.

This historical review helps us understand where these images of Africa originated. Next, we need to understand how they are perpetuated. As a theoretical lens, postcolonial theory helps us further this investigation. For Mengara (2001), the “postcolonial” can be defined as “all the continuities and discontinuities triggered in the colonized world from the very moment of colonization up to the present” (p. 17), because from the moment of colonial contact, the West's relationship with the world, and understanding of it, was forever altered. Hence, the theory informs and better allows us to probe the colonial reality in order to understand the significant impact it still has on our understanding of Africa.

According to Shome and Hedge (2002), "...postcolonial scholarship is concerned with phenomena, and effects and affects, of colonialism that accompanied, or formed the underside of, the logic of the modern, and its varied manifestations in historical and contemporary times" (p. 258). As Abrahamsen (2003) explains, postcolonial theory "...stems from a deep engagement with the role of power in the formation of identity and subjectivity and the relationship between knowledge and political practices" (p. 197). It helps us interrogate how ideas about who people are and what they are like become common knowledge and translate into action and active representation. Shome and Hedge (2002) go on to explain that in terms of communications research specifically, "...a postcolonial intervention pushes for more socially responsible problematizations of communication. It is these critiques that will lead eventually to the production of a more just and equitable knowledge base about the third world, the other, and the 'rest' of the world" (p.261). In all of these manifestations, postcolonial theory provides a critical view of how colonialism structured relationships and representations of the Other.

It is important, however, to remember some of the primary criticisms of postcolonial theory. This can help ensure that this study is appropriately situated and aware of the shortcomings of this lens. In this way we can work to avoid perpetuating the deficiencies of this critical approach. It can be argued that Edward Said's seminal work *Orientalism* (1978) signals an entry into the scholarship of the postcolonial as an analysis of representation, clearly linking knowledge and power (see also Quayson, 2000). One of the primary critiques of this work was that Said was too essentializing in his dichotomization of the Orient and the Occident, in his fixation on East versus West (see Loomba, 1998). He wrote of how the West could not destroy the Orient, but the West did have the means to "capture it, treat it, describe it, improve it, and radically alter it" (Said, 1978, p. 95). Ultimately, the West had the power to recreate the Orient in

its own terms. And, in effect, this is a primary criticism of postcolonial theory. In an attempt to critically engage with the representation of the Other, can postcolonial scholarship end up essentializing the Other? If the postcolonial is a product of the Western academe, as Appiah (1996) asserts, is that inevitable? Postcolonialism looks to discard the “master” (Dirlik, 1994) or “grand” (Hulme, 1994) narratives, as they are Eurocentric in origin and context. The concern is doing so also discards some of the fundamental structures that shape the context of the world in which we analyze texts through a postcolonial lens.

It is important to understand that the discourse of postcolonialism is often taking place in Western universities and that this shapes the language and positioning of the argument. These Western trained analysts “are known through the Africa they offer; their compatriots know them both through the West they present to Africa and through an Africa they have invented for the world, for each other, and for Africa” (Appiah, 1996, pp. 62-63). Just as postcolonial theory provides a lens to deconstruct the Africa being represented to us, we must be careful that that lens is not instead used to construct another Africa that serves the critical/political purpose of the analyst.

And, it is important to remember that despite, or perhaps because of, the post-modernist and Marxist roots of many “post-,” including “postcolonial,” ideas, the global capitalist structure is important. Context is important. And, capitalism is a real and true context of the world in which the representations we work to critically analyze exist. It is also the structure out of which the postcolonial analyst is born. Dirlik (1994) explains:

I would suggest...that postcoloniality is the condition of the intelligentsia of global capitalism. The question, then, is not whether this global intelligentsia can (or should) return to national loyalties but whether, in recognition of its own class-position in global capitalism, it can generate a thoroughgoing criticism of its own ideology and formulate practices of resistance against the system of which it is a product (p. 356).

Postcolonial theory is a lens that can illuminate useful insights into our understanding of the Africa we see in the *New York Times*. It offers an opportunity to understand how and why Africa is represented as it is, and how and why such representations should be questioned and challenged. To do this, however, we must also question our position within the discourse on the postcolonial and the context and power of that discourse. We must work to ensure that in attempting to evaluate the representation of the Other, we are not furthering the dominated positioning of the Other. As Loomba (1998) explains, “postcolonial studies demands both a revision of the past, and an analysis of our fast-changing present,” and as a result “we cannot work with closed paradigms” (p. 254). We must appreciate the fluidity of history and of the present. We must appreciate the importance of global and local context. And, we must ensure that in analyzing the essentialized images and representations, we are not essentializing as well.

Fixity and the Naturalization of Images – The Stereotype

It is helpful to start to understand the power and utility of images and representations by looking at Barthes’ concept of naturalization in terms of signs and myths. For Barthes, “The meaning of the individual sign lies in its difference from all other signs in the language chain” (Weedon et al., 1980, p. 195). According to Barthes, signs do not only denote, or label, but they connote as well. It is at this level that ideas move to the subjective. As Fiske (1990) explains, “Because connotation works on the subjective level, we are frequently not made consciously aware of it...It is often easy to read connotative values as denotative facts” (p. 87). These connotations allow signs to come together to create a myth. The idea and significance of myths is explained in Barthes’ 1957 work, *Mythologies*. Here Barthes explains how myths allow signs to provide meaning on another level. Myths function to order signs so that they play a specific social role. Myths have social and political messages, messages that always involve distortions

or the elimination of alternative messages. This makes such myths appear exclusively true, even if the reader of that message is left with only a portion of the real meaning.

Critical is that, according to Barthes, myths function to make certain ideas seem natural (thus self-evident), which makes it difficult for these ideas to be refuted. Reality is thus put outside the realm of public debate. As Barthes (1973) explains, “Myth does not deny things, on the contrary, its function is to talk about them; simply, it purifies them, it makes them innocent, it gives them a natural and eternal justification, it gives them a clarity which is not that of explanation but that of a statement of fact” (p. 143). Myths are presented as neither “historical [n]or social,” which helps to make myths “appear not only unchangeable but also fair” (Fiske, 1990, p. 89). Myths are presented as neutral facts. For Barthes (1973), myths serve the ideological interests of a particular group – generally, this is the dominant leadership (or bourgeoisie, in Barthes’ discussion) (p. 137). Myths change over time as the social context does. Myths link the “textual structures with social structures” (Fiske, 1990, p. 162).

Stuart Hall agrees that messages are produced to look “natural”. According to Hall (1980), “This has the (ideological) effect of concealing the practices of coding which are present” (p. 132). In Hall’s (1996) discussion, *Race the Floating Signifier*, he explains that race is one of the major concepts that organizes the great classificatory systems of difference that operate within society. Race is negative when it functions as a common sense code in society for it limits the ability to debate it, much as Barthes explained. Essentializing race allows characteristics to be fixed or held in place by the system. One expects results due to race; one expects an assigned outcome. Hall (1996) believes that race is a discursive construct, a sliding signifier. He believes that we need to dislodge the common sense assumptions of race because naturalizing race takes it out of history, and thus denies the possibility of social change for

people signified by it. It prohibits the deconstruction of the stereotype, and instead facilitates its perpetuation.

Homi Bhabha moves beyond Hall's discursive to the psychic mode². In this process, he discusses the concepts of fixity and stereotype. For Bhabha (1994),

Fixity, as the sign of cultural/historical/racial difference in the discourse of colonialism, is a paradoxical mode of representation: it connotes rigidity and an unchanging order as well as disorder, degeneracy and daemonioic repetition. Likewise, the stereotype, which is its major discursive strategy, is a form of knowledge and identification that vacillates between what is always 'in place,' already known, and something that must be anxiously repeated...as in the essential duplicity of the Asiatic or the bestial sexual license of the African that needs no proof, can never really, in discourse be proved (p. 66).

Thus, fixity is the attempt to fix meaning through the process of repetition. The stereotype can be considered the construct used for this purpose. However, Bhabha believes that we need to change the unit of analysis from the stereotype itself, to the ambivalence of the stereotype (p. 70). For Bhabha (1994),

...it is the force of ambivalence that gives the colonial stereotype its currency: ensures its repeatability in changing historical and discursive conjunctures; informs its strategies of individuation and marginalization; produces that effect of probabilistic truth and predictability which, for the stereotype, must always be in excess of what can be empirically proved or logically construed (p. 66).

It is important to construct stereotypes that one can accept without needing to prove to believe.

This is because stereotypes are not true realities; they are constructions. And, if someone attempts to prove them, they are likely to learn that there is more fiction than fact to them.

² Frantz Fanon should be credited as pioneering such work on stereotype in the psychic mode. In *Black Skin, White Masks* (1952), Fanon explained how the construction of the "Negro myth" was developed by the European colonizers to help maintain their system of domination. It is this myth, this collection of stereotypes that is continually repeated and naturalized. For Fanon (1952), this myth explained that "The Negro is an animal, the Negro is bad, the Negro is mean, the Negro is ugly..." the Negro is a cannibal (pp. 13, 120). The Negro is oversexed (p. 157). This myth equated blackness to evil and sin, which Fanon believed functions not only to perpetuate the racial domination of blacks, but also leads to black self-loathing (pp. 188-189).

Again, we see this idea that stereotypes must be naturalized – they must become common sense to function. Which is why, according to Bhabha, we need to evaluate how stereotypes operate, not the “reality” of them. To function, the stereotype must be part of a continual chain of stereotypes – the “same old stories” must be told over and over to fix the idea (p. 77). And, the stereotype must engage with signifiers that can easily be noticed and naturalized – that can, as Hall explains, provide an expectation, an outcome. In this, “Skin, as the key signifier of cultural and racial difference is the stereotype, is the most visible of fetishes, recognized as ‘common knowledge’...” (Bhabha, 1994, p. 78). Therefore, dark skin is associated with the negative images presented by racial, cultural, and ethnic stereotypes.

As Loomba, Bhabha (1994) sees that the stereotype, these fixed ideas of what and who Africans are based on their color and construction, plays into the colonial condition that created so much of Africa’s current reality. According to Bhabha (1994), “The stereotype can also be seen as the particular ‘fixated’ form of the colonial subject which *facilitates* colonial relations, and sets up a discursive form of racial and cultural opposition in terms of which colonial power is exercised” (p. 78). However, Bhabha explains, “In order to understand the productivity of colonial power it is crucial to construct its regime of truth, not to subject its representations to normalizing judgment” (p. 67). Thus, we should not just argue that the representations of the other are “wrong” or “negative,” but we must understand why they are wrong, how they have been constructed, and how they have come to be accepted as truth. As Shome and Hedge (2002) explain, “Denaturalizing communication (to use Grossberg’s words) and problematizing culture from a postcolonial perspective allows us to go beyond the descriptive and account for the ways in which the Western realities have spread across the world as the universal condition” (p. 261). Understanding the historical creation and use of stereotype and seeing how they are continually

repeated and naturalized, for instance in Western news coverage of Africa, allows us to truly understand their power and function and, therefore, deconstruct and move beyond them.

This study looks to evaluate the coverage of Africa in the *New York Times* in order to evaluate what types of stories are covered, if and how this coverage changed over time, and the language used to convey the prominent themes found in this coverage. This study looks to understand if the stereotypes born in the age of the Enlightenment, used to justify the horrors of both colonialism and slavery, and naturalized through repeated use over time that the previous literature has seen in the news of specific spectacles holds true when looking at a more holistic sample of news coverage. Understanding the existing perception of Western news coverage of Africa, the structures and practices of the institution of media that affect this news coverage, and the origination and function of stereotype which have been implicated as both the cause and effect of this news coverage, we now turn to the analysis itself and the tools and processes used to conduct it.

Chapter 3. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) & the Methods and Processes of this Media Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is useful in facilitating a deconstruction of the news coverage reviewed in this study and evaluating if what we are seeing in media, and specifically in the *New York Times*' coverage of Africa, is the perpetuation of naturalized myths of Africa as Other, Africa as a stereotype, Africa as outside of history. There is not one idea of CDA or one way to conduct CDA – in essence, it is a toolkit to facilitate the analysis of texts and spoken language, and even images. What all practitioners of CDA have in common, despite varied approach and theory, is the “view of language as a means of social construction; language both shapes and is shaped by society...CDA assumes that power relations are discursive...power is transmitted and practiced through discourse” (Machin & Mayr, 2012, p. 4). Many of the canons of CDA are also shared with the critical theory of the Frankfurt School (Van Dijk, 2001). Like these critical theorists, CDA does not purport to represent value-free science. The analyst and that being analyzed are explicitly part of the society and social structure that has produced them. All analysis must be “sociopolitically ‘situated’” (p. 535). Like postcolonial theory, CDA is “openly committed to political intervention and social change” (Fairclough & Wodak, 1997, p. 258). Language use is a choice and words hold power – “Language is a form of social practice” (Hodge & Kress, 1998).

As we've seen, stereotype and myth are based on the use of specific words and the images and understanding they evoke. And, media are a powerful social institution and, as noted earlier, their ability to define gives them ideological power (Hall, 1980). Power is central to most critical work, and CDA is no different. Here, social power is defined in terms of *control* – control of public discourse and subsequent control over resulting understanding and actions (Van Dijk, 2001, pp. 354-355). This control has social consequences, from the more intangible such as

misguided perceptions and misunderstanding to the much more significant, including social and racial inequality. The media's discursive power over Africa has implications across all fronts as Americans' lack of understanding about Africa and misguided perceptions can lead to unequal treatment and a tendency toward not supporting, or even actively discouraging, American support for African situations and African-derived solutions to African challenges.

CDA is inherently multidisciplinary and looks to explain, not just describe, discourse in terms of the social structure. "More specifically, CDA focuses on the ways discourse structures enact, confirm, legitimate, and reproduce, or challenge relations of *power* and *dominance* in society" (Van Dijk, 2001, p. 353). According to Fairclough and Wodak (1997), CDA addresses social problems understanding power relations are discursive. Discourse is society and it is culture, it does ideological work, and it is historical. The bridge between discourse and society is mediated and so discourse analysis must be interpretive and explanatory. This means discourse, and its analysis, are a form of social action (pp. 271-280).

CDA, Semiotics, Context, & Topics

Largely building on the work of social semiotics and pioneers such as Barthes, at its most basic level, CDA is "lexical analysis" – evaluating word choice and vocabulary. Word choice allows the author "to highlight some kinds of meanings and to background others" (Machin & Mayr, 2012, p.30). But CDA also allows the study of "implicit or indirect meanings" in texts (Wodak & Meyer, 2009, p. 29). The words used, the words not used – also discussed as "suppression" or "lexical absence" – the stories told, and how they are told (or not told) are all important in analyzing the text and understanding its meaning. Language used and subjects covered are done so for a specific social purpose and are "governed by certain types of preoccupation," whether conscious to the author or not (Machin & Mayr, 2012, p.31). In this

way, the connotations of the words used are very important. Machin & Mayr (2012) use the example of referring to where you live as a “building” versus a “family home” (p. 32). In the context of this study, we can think about the use of a term such as “tribe” versus “ethnic group”. The connotations are very different even if the reference is ultimately the same. In this way words have power to shape understanding and perceptions and studying not only the words used, but also the meanings they create, are equally important.

When analyzing subject matter that is something problematic or ideological, much like the content being studied here, we can see “overlexicalisation,” or the use of multiple words or synonyms to say something that does not need the additional emphasis or elaboration to be understood. It is an indication that persuasion is being employed or that the author sees the content as deviant (Machin & Mayr, 2012 & Teo, 2000). For instance, news coverage might speak of a “Marxist Dictator” – depending on the context either one of those descriptors would be sufficient. Using both indicates the author is trying to drive home a very specific image, a very specific understanding, and that it is outside the norm. Overlexicalisation is a technique regularly seen in news coverage, generally. When looking at news coverage of Africa, where events are generally reported as deviant, this technique becomes even more powerful.

Another powerful discursive tool is the use of structural oppositions. No words or concepts exist in isolation – they are part of larger “networks of meaning” (Machin & Mayr, 2012, p. 39). Many of these networks include opposing meanings or dichotomies. Even if the writer is not expressly noting the dichotomy, using one value laden term or one term with a clear and known opposite, shares a powerful message. For instance, saying something is good assumes the opposite is bad, even if this is not expressly said. As noted earlier, the literature explains that

Africa is often discussed in the media in terms of dichotomies in order to explain how Africa is different from the West – black versus white, traditional versus modern, savage versus civilized.

Ultimately, meaning is implicit – it is not enough to look at a text at face value. Even at the most basic level – lexically – it is critical to understand what is and what isn't said, and what it means in relation to the larger networks of meaning and mythologies in which the words used (or not used) exist. In this way semiotics and context matter, and the importance of interpretation matters. The topics chosen also matter. This is particularly true when looking at news coverage. As discussed, agenda setting is part of the power of the media – the ability to choose what is discussed in addition to how it is discussed. In this way, it is important to remember the role of media institutions, processes, and practices. It is important to remember the filters of media ownership, advertising, and sourcing – especially sourcing. As a result, this study looks at the topics chosen and the topics ignored, the themes that emerge, the words used, and the discursive tools employed in the media coverage. Through a lens of postcolonial theory and in the tradition of CDA, the implicit meaning of the coverage is analyzed and the implications of the news coverage are discussed understanding that I, as the analyst, am approaching this text from a specific social context that is inherently colored by my own experiences and understanding of the world. In the end, the goal of this analysis is to evaluate holistically what the coverage of Africa in the *New York Times* looks like over time and to dig deeper – at a lexical level – to understand the image of Africa, and the implications of this image, portrayed by the most prominent coverage in this timeframe.

The Methods and Processes of this Analysis

Building on the tradition of Grounded Theory, there is little uniform discussion of sampling or data collection in CDA. "...it is a matter of finding indicators for particular

concepts, expanding concepts into categories and, on the basis of these results, collecting further data (theoretical sampling),” if warranted (Wodak & Meyer, 2009, p. 27). It is expected that new questions will arise as the data are reviewed and new concepts and themes will emerge.

Understanding that at its core, this study is an exploratory, systematic textual analysis, the first step was to define the sample. As explained, the *New York Times* was chosen as the focus of the analysis because of its prominent role in international reporting and its significant reach both in terms of audience proportion and intermedia influence. Having defined the four moments in time in an effort to avoid the largest of spectacles covered during the four decade period – 1982, 1992, 2002, and 2012 – I used Lexis/Nexis pull the articles for analysis. The primary search term used was “Africa.” Using the advanced search function, I then limited the search by:

- Source: New York Times
- Date: Each year 1/1 through 12/31
- Search within results: “foreign desk”
- Geography filter: Africa

This ensured that I captured all articles covering the continent of Africa included in the first section of the newspaper, the foreign desk, for the entire year of each analysis period. Limiting by “foreign desk” helped remove articles from the sample that were more commentary or related to sport. For instance, outside “foreign desk,” most articles were book reviews, travelogues, editorials, or sports-related. This filter helped constrain the analysis to “hard news” articles. I then turned on the option to remove duplicates with “high similarity”. This eliminates from the sample all articles that are virtual reproductions of a base article often with just a correction added. As each article was initially reviewed and analyzed, some articles were removed from the analysis. The two primary reasons articles captured in the initial pull were excluded were

because 1) the news item was not actually an article, but was the descriptive text associated with a photo that had its own Lexis/Nexis ID and thus was captured as a separate article, and 2) the article discussed a vote at the United Nations and simply listed the African nations that were part of the given committee or who voted on a given resolution. If there was simply a list of nations with no information or context around the vote or the relevance of the issue to any one or more African countries, the article was not included in the sample. In other cases, obituaries of international figures who had a tangential relationship or once visited or worked in an African country were removed. This approach culminated in a total sample of 2,187 articles for analysis. Table 1 provides a breakdown of articles by year in the final sample.

Table 1. Number of articles by year.

Year	Number of Articles	Percent of Coverage
1982	446	20%
1992	418	19%
2002	709	32%
2012	614	28%
Total	2,187	100%

Prior to the first review of each article in the sample, I developed an initial plan for article analysis. Understanding my goal was to be able to analyze the overall nature of the coverage as well as dive into a deeper analysis of illustrative portions of the text, a two-level coding structure was defined, and the framework for this dual-level coding was built in Dedoose (www.dedoose.com). Dedoose is a qualitative analysis software package. Digital tools like Dedoose are particularly beneficial for a large qualitative analysis like this. Such digital tools do not analyze the data for you; instead, digital tools are just that – a tool to organize your data so that more structured, systematic, and rigorous analysis is possible. Dedoose also provides the

ability to run basic descriptive statistics so that it is possible to best unearth patterns and themes in your data that can then be further explored through critical textual analysis.

In order to facilitate this analysis approach, it is necessary to have a basic understanding of the types of descriptive analyses of interest, define the variables, and ultimately build what is referred to as a “descriptor set” in Dedoose. This set of variables and their values were the basis of the first level of coding for this analysis. This descriptor set included the most basic information about each article, from a unique ID that linked the descriptor variables to specific articles, the headline, authors, dateline, and location of reporting, to page and column number, as well as the primary country covered in the article, whether or not the article was produced by a news agency, and the article subject. Ultimately, this included 25 variables. A full list of variables, or “fields” as they are referred to in Dedoose, can be found in Appendix I. Many of these fields will be discussed in more detail in Chapter 4 as part of the data analysis.

Qualitative analysis is iterative on many levels. As Saldana (2013) explains, we can begin to give structure to our qualitative data by coding in cycles. The first cycle is generally more simple and direct. The second cycle is generally more challenging and analytic in nature. Successive cycles of coding can be conducted as needed and as dictated by the research questions. In this way you can think of coding as a heuristic approach to getting to know and understand your data. Coding your data is a process of discovery. And, as a result, this initial set of variables and the codes used evolved over the course of the analysis. For instances, in some cases the structure of the reporting changed over time. For instance, as will be discussed more in Chapter 4, in 1982 most articles had at most one or two authors and one reporting location. By 2012, articles had teams of authors and multiple reporting locations listed. To accommodate this, additional byline and dateline variables were added.

One of the most critical variables coded in the first cycle of analysis was the primary subject of the article. This primary subject code formed the backbone of the coding scheme for this study. I first started with the previous literature. One particularly instructive source was Brookes (1995). Brookes (1995) conducted a study of June 1990 news coverage of Africa in two British newspapers. This analysis, though limited to just one month, was the most holistic of the studies reviewed. Brookes (1995) also employed CDA further making this previous work instructive for this study. Brooks (1995) identified 11 primary subjects. I started with this list of 11 and then removed, added, and combined codes as appropriate for the data in my sample. For instance, Brooks (1995) had two subject codes – “politics” and “living conditions”. Ultimately, both of these subjects were subsumed into an overarching category in this study labeled “Politics/Domestic Situation”. Also, the articles in this sample required additional codes to be added. For instance, a code was added for “Diplomatic Relations” to accommodate the many articles that addressed relations between different African countries and between African countries and non-African countries. And, a code was added for “Militant Islam/Terrorism,” because as the analysis will show, this was a very prominent topic in the later years of analysis. In the end, 19 total subject codes were used. A list of subject codes and a short explanation of each can be found in Appendix II. And, a full list of articles analyzed for this study, with subject codes, can be found in Appendix III. Note that all references in this text to articles in the sample will be indicated by a parenthetical reference to the ID number. Each article is listed by ID number in this appendix.

Some of the variables included in the descriptor set, as indicated in Appendix I, were part of the second level or cycle of coding and analysis. For instance, there are variables for article tone and headline match. The first variable was coded to indicate the overall tone of the article,

including whether the article was pessimistic, optimistic, or neutral. And, the second variable was coded either yes or no to indicate if the tone of the headline matched the tone of the narrative of the article. These variables were primarily coded for the set of articles included in the deeper lexical analysis as part of the more challenging analytic coding cycle.

This second cycle of analysis, in general, focused on the set of articles that best illustrated the dominant themes that emerged from the data based on the work of the initial coding cycle. In addition to coding the variables just mentioned, this coding cycle involved applying a deeper level of subject and thematic codes to each article. Sources were also coded during this second cycle. And, key coverage areas were defined in conjunction with the dominant themes and coded at this time, as well. Again, the details of this coding work will be discussed more in Chapter 4. Generally, however, it is important to know that in Dedoose you can define parent and child level codes. This allows you to have an overarching category or theme, such as “Africa in crisis,” defined as a parent code. You can then assign any number of child codes to this parent code to indicate what types of discourse equate to “crisis”. This allows you to capture more nuances in the data and provides greater transparency around how the data were coded. A complete list of parent and child codes can be found in Appendix IV.

To establish the parent and child codes, I again went back to the previous literature on media coverage of Africa. First, I established parent codes for the primary themes identified in the literature review: Africa in crisis and West as savior; Africa as backward, primitive, “tribal;” and Africa outside of history/lack of context. For the purposes of coding and based on the initial cycle of coding, I separated “Africa in crisis” and “West as savior” as it was clear the two did not always occur together. These now four themes were the parent code and under each child codes

were established based on the types of things indicative of each per the literature. These were further fleshed out as codes emerged from the data.

Additionally, each of the 19 subject codes defined in the first cycle of the analysis were set as parent codes. Again, child codes were established based on the previous literature and the overarching category descriptions that emerged through the first cycle of coding. Where the overarching subject coded in the first cycle of analysis provides one, primary subject area for the article as a whole, the parent and child codes allow for a more nuanced analysis of the complex interplay of subjects and themes in the data.

This deeper level of coding, combined with the lexical analysis, allow us to get to the heart of the CDA. This permits us to look beyond the stories covered (and not covered) and down to the words used and the meanings they create to truly begin to unpack the news coverage. From here, we can begin to better question why the coverage looks like it does and what impact such coverage might have in our understanding of Africa and our relationship with Africa. To see just this, we now turn to the analysis.

Chapter 4. Africa in the *New York Times* – Analysis & Discussion

Looking to take a more holistic view of media coverage of Africa, this study evaluates the *New York Times*' coverage of Africa at four moments in history – 1982, 1992, 2002, and 2012 – to assess the types of stories covered, if and how this coverage changed over time, and the language used to convey the prominent themes found in this coverage. Ultimately, as postcolonial theory and CDA inform and instruct, this will allow us to start to deconstruct the stories told about Africa. In turn this will allow us to understand and challenge problematic representations and begin to understand and work through the implications of this imagining of Africa. To do this, the analysis is broken into two parts. The first will take a view from above – a high-level overview of the coverage included in the full sample and general observations of the coverage from each one-year analysis period. The second will go deeper, looking closely at the coverage that emerged as most prominent, showing a tale of two very different moments in history – one, the issue of Apartheid in 1982 and 1992, and, two, the intricately intertwined issues of Militant Islam and Terrorism in 2002 and 2012 culminating in a case study of the Benghazi coverage.

The View from Above

Overall, each year of coverage in the analysis had a unique and particular feel. It was not difficult to know when the coverage had shifted from one year to the next. It was evident in the countries covered, the topics covered, and the tone and tenor of the coverage, including the ideological slant of the coverage. But, before getting the specifics of the most prominent coverage, we will first evaluate more of the feel and general evolution of the news coverage. It is instructive to look at some of the more high level descriptive statistics to get a sense of what was covered and how it was covered overall, and across each of the analysis periods. It is also

illustrative to look at some examples in the coverage to begin to make sense out of the types of coverage being seen so we can begin to interrogate why the coverage looks as it does.

Countries Covered

Across the four analysis periods, every nation in Africa was covered as the primary country of focus in at least one news article in the *New York Times*. This does not in any way indicate, however, that this coverage was evenly distributed. Eleven countries were mentioned three or less times across all four years of analysis. Another 15 were covered as the primary country of interest in a story 10 or less times. Four countries were covered 100 or more times over the four analysis periods, and 171 articles focused on more than three countries and so were coded as primary country “Multiple”. By far, South Africa stands out as the most covered country by a very wide margin – across all four years of analysis, South Africa was the primary country covered in 456 articles, or 21% of the total news coverage analyzed. The next most mentioned country was Somalia with 126 mentions, followed closely by Nigeria with 121 mentions – each representing 6% of the total coverage analyzed. See Appendix V for heat maps visualizing the coverage overall and by year.

Looking at the primary country covered by year, we do see some noteworthy differences across years. In 1982, there were 17 countries not mentioned at all in the coverage, including countries like Rwanda and Tunisia. And, Eritrea was only mentioned as a secondary focus for the first time in December 1982. This is surprising because Eritrea was locked in an intense 20-year battle with Ethiopia that culminated in Eritrean independence in 1993. But, in 1982, this situation was invisible in the *New York Times*. Thirty-six percent, or 159 articles, were focused on South Africa in 1982, and an additional 13% (56 articles) were focused on the situation in Namibia, where South Africa also played a major role. Although Namibia wasn’t officially independent of South African administration until 1988 and was not fully independent until

1990, it was coded here as a separate entity in order to keep Namibian stories separate from stories about the domestic situation in South Africa at this time. Overall, in 1982, only 6 countries were the primary focus of an article more than 10 times, and these countries were (from most to least mentions) South Africa, Namibia, Angola, Chad, Zimbabwe, and Kenya.

In 1992, 21 countries were never the primary focus of an article. Notable is that there were only three total articles on Sierra Leone in 1992 despite the fact that Sierra Leone was embroiled in an infamous civil war from 1991 to 2002. This conflict produced a litany of human rights abuses and was characterized by rebel amputation of opponents' and civilians' limbs, use of child soldiers, and the use of rape as a weapon of war (<http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/04/11/armed-conflict-sierra-leone>). Given the discussion in the literature that deviance is a driving factor for international news selection, especially regarding Africa, it is interesting that this conflict is largely invisible in this new coverage. The three articles that did mention Sierra Leone were clustered around the coup that disposed the president, and one article focused solely on the evacuation of U.S. citizens from the country (see 141_1992, 144_1992, and 145_1992). At this early point in the conflict it is not only surprising, but problematic that there is little to no attention. As noted, if Americans – particularly policymakers – do not know there is an issue, how can they encourage responsible support or action? But, given the nature of the war, it is mostly surprising this was not a focus purely for the spectacle of it.

Another notable absence is regarding coverage of Rwanda. Again, we see only three articles in 1992 and only one is covering the political turmoil that, in hindsight, was a precursor to the 1994 genocide. As described earlier, one of the problems with international reporting is that conflicts appear out of nowhere and disappear just as mysteriously from the news

conscience. My own critique of the *New York Times*' coverage of the Rwandan genocide showed a lack of historical context or understanding, one of the primary themes noted in the literature, as discussed in Chapter 1. And, this one article does include some of the same problematic "history". For instance, Jane Perlez – the Kenyan bureau chief from 1988 to 1992 – writes that "Rwanda has long known ethnic tension," and speaks of the Hutu and Tutsi "tribes," and the fact that "all citizens are required to carry cards listing tribal affiliation" (174_1992). There is no mention, for instance, that identification cards were the result of a policy put in place by the Germans under colonialism because it was hard for them to tell exactly who was Hutu and who was Tutsi. There is one explanation given in this article regarding the difference between the two groups – Hutu are noted as "...a shorter people than the tall Tutsi" (174_1992). This is exactly the type of reporting that previous research has indicted. It paints Rwanda, and by extension Africa, as a primitive, tribal place embroiled in conflict – backward and in crisis, using stereotype to explain the situation and ignoring the colonial roots of the tensions. This is an example of all the worst of the reporting on Africa, but it is only one article. Of course, the fact that it is the only article is problematic, as mentioned. The question that arises is which reality does the situation more of a disservice – lack of coverage or the stereotypical nature of the little coverage that is there?

Looking at what does get attention in 1992, South Africa was again the most covered country representing 42% (176 articles) of the coverage. Somalia was the next most covered country, with just 13% (55 articles) of the 1992 coverage. What we see consistent across the 1982 and 1992 countries covered is that South Africa is the most covered by a wide margin. This is important and something that will be explored further in the next section of this chapter as it is

not just that South Africa is predominately covered – it is that one issue in South Africa is predominantly covered, and that issue is Apartheid.

In 2002, there are 12 countries that are never covered as a primary country focus. None of the countries on the list stand out, however. What does stand out is that for the first time in the analysis period, South Africa is not the most prominently covered country. The largest proportion of 2002 articles (13% or 91 articles) covered more than three countries, and thus these articles were coded as “Multiple”. These articles dealt mostly with aid, development, trade, hunger, AIDS and Ebola, and 10 of these articles dealt with Militant Islam and /or terrorism. This is part of an important trend that really begins in 2002. This is also something that will be explored further in the next part of the analysis.

Next, we see 10% (71 articles) focused on Zimbabwe, and then we see South Africa with just 9% (62 articles) of the 2002 coverage. It is not surprising that South Africa was no longer the focal point as it had been in 1982 and 1992 – in 1994 Apartheid officially ended and Nelson Mandela was elected president. By 2002, the situation was more stable and majority rule was firmly in place. Zimbabwe was in the news as long-time controversial ruler Robert Mugabe won a contested election after putting harsh limitations on the press around the election (see 058_2002), and began the process of redistributing white-owned farms to black Zimbabweans during this period (see 417_2002). Here the construction of race and the antics of a controversial leader do play into the concepts of stereotype and deviance. In addition to these countries, Nigeria (8% or 56 articles) and Kenya (7% or 51 articles) are both strongly represented. This will again be important as the shift in coverage seen starting in 2002 is further discussed below.

In 2012, there are 11 countries that are not featured as a primary country at all in the coverage for the year. However, again, there is nothing remarkable about the countries excluded.

What is of particular interest is that the country that is most prominently featured as a primary focus is Libya with 12% of the coverage in 2012 (73 articles). South Africa's presence increases slightly to 10% (59 articles), and Mali (9% or 57 articles), Sudan (9% or 56 articles), Somalia (7% or 45 articles), and Nigeria (7% or 44 articles) round out the top tier of countries covered.

What the stories about these top covered countries have in common, save South Africa, is Militant Islam and/or terrorism.

Subjects and News Topics Dominating Coverage Each Year

As mentioned, South Africa and Apartheid dominate the coverage in 1982 and 1992.

Other subjects that frequent the news coverage in 1982 include regional conflicts involving Angola, Chad, and Western Sahara as well as civil conflict and unrest in multiple countries from Zimbabwe to Ghana to Uganda to Sudan. What is interesting in most of these situations is that there wasn't necessary a lot of coverage on any one conflict. For instance, there are only 10 total articles on Ghana in 1982 and the year starts out with Rawlings initiating he second coup (see 001_1982). But, despite such a major event, there is a little coverage right at the start of the year, and then, as discussed, the coverage just falls away. In fact, there are only 18 total articles discussing Ghana in the 4 years of news coverage included in this analysis. Again, we see how events just come in and disappear with little warning or context, exactly the reason Pew (2002) found news consumers find it difficult to follow and engage with international reporting.

In 2002, we start to see a powerful shift toward Militant Islam and terrorism that remains evident in the 2012 coverage. Starting in 1992, there is a shift from coverage that focuses on discussions of communism to a discourse on the West's general concern with Islamic Fundamentalism, or Militant Islam, but it is somewhat guarded. In the 1982 coverage, there was mention of the role or power of Islam, but nothing about "radical," or "fundamentalist," or "militant" Islam. In 1992, the mention of Islam also walks a fine line, particularly in relation to

stories about Algeria and Sudan. In these discussions it is more a discussion of the reality that Islamic parties are part of the government, so it is more just the political and domestic situation being covered, and this is a descriptive element of that discussion.

In 2002, however, the hot topics are Militant Islam and terrorism, for obvious reasons. And, at this point, the framing changes dramatically. Post-9/11 there is a clear change in policy and a clear change in the focus of the news coverage. It is not just obvious stories about al Qaeda, though. A number of 2002 stories cover Nigeria and discuss the application of Islamic law in Northern Nigeria and controversial stoning sentences that result. Interesting is that all but one of these articles is a wire service story (the exception is 457_2002). Reading this coverage, you get the immediate sense that the information is being used to position Sharia negatively and, as a result, Islam, Nigeria, and by extension Africa, look barbaric and backward. Again, we see a theme prominent in the previously evaluated literature and the use of stereotype coming through in this coverage.

The coverage in November 2002 also includes a terrorist attack in Kenya on a resort frequented by Israelis. There is an increase in coverage under the heading “TERROR IN AFRICA”. In total, there are 18 articles under this provocative label and they evoke two primary themes: 1) Terrorism in Africa, and links to al Qaeda; and 2) Israel (see articles between 617_2002 and 642_2002, for instance). What is missing is Kenya. The majority of articles nearly or completely ignore the Kenyan perspective and/or the loss of Kenyan life. In this way, Africa is a threat – Africa is in crisis AND Africa is nonpresent. Again, we see the themes discussed in Chapter 1.

This example is also an interesting case study in what drives news focus. The discussion around the Propaganda Model in Chapter 1 explained that the media tend to perpetuate the

dominant ideology, largely as a result of sourcing, and that this is evidenced by the fact that the frame of media coverage tends to shift based on shifts in policy (Shoemaker & Reese, 1996, pp. 207, 224, 233). This is illustrated in this example. Post-9/11 there is a focus on finding al Qaeda, and al Qaeda is implicated in the Kenyan attack. Therefore, this angle is emphasized in the coverage. Also, Israel is a close ally of United States and is afforded significant support by the U.S. government and specifically the administration of George W. Bush, in power at this time. As a result, the coverage focuses on these points. It is these points that follow the priorities of the dominant ideology at this time and that are in line with the U.S. administration's primary foreign policy objectives. The domestic situation in Kenya is not, and this is what is ignored in the coverage.

There are a number of changes in the reporting in 2002 that are worth mentioning as we work to understand the type of content seen. In addition to the "TERROR IN AFRICA" header, 2002 also included the headers "A NATION CHALLENGED" and "THREATS & RESPONSES". Both headers primarily signified articles that were related to the hunt for al Qaeda in Africa and both drive home some of the primary themes seen in previous studies of the media coverage of Africa. There are only seven articles under the header "A NATION CHALLENGED," but this discursive tool is important to evaluate. By signifying the African country as "challenged" it is situating Africa as at a disadvantage, as in crisis.

In 2002, there are 17 articles that use the heading "THREATS & RESPONSES". This is particularly powerful as signifying Africa as a "threat" immediately situates Africa in crisis. And, when the article is about the West's concern about al Qaeda in Africa, "responses" does not evoke agency for the African nation, but instead invokes the West as savior. For example, one article's headline reads, "THREATS AND RESPONSES: THE HUNT; U.S. Moves Commandos

to Base in East Africa” (486_2002). Immediately, Africa is signified as a problem for the U.S. to solve and the solutions is taking the “hunt” to East Africa. This type of discursive approach defines a clear power dynamic and it does not favor the African nations in question.

As mentioned, in 2012 it is the continued shift toward a focus on Militant Islam and terrorism that is particularly salient in the media coverage analyzed. As noted, this will be discussed in more detail in the next section. For more information about how the most prevalent subject codes evolved in the data over the four analysis years, see Appendix VI.

Reporting the News & Positioning the News

There are also some interesting trends in how the data were reported in terms of the length of articles published and the number of wire service articles published. For original articles produced by the *New York Times*, there were some notable trends around byline and dateline. However, prior to investigating that, it is informative to evaluate where in the newspaper articles were positioned over time. These trends will all be explored in this section.

In addition to what has already been discussed, another unique aspect of the 2002 coverage, as shown in Table 1, is that this year had the highest volume of articles – nearly a third of all articles analyzed were published in 2002. Keeping this in mind, it is particularly interesting to look at the average word count for each article across the four years analyzed and the total words published each year. This information can be found in Table 2.

Table 2. Articles by words by year.

Year	Average Length	Total Words	% of Words	Total Articles
1982	638	284,766	23%	446
1992	730	305,307	24%	418
2002	445	315,385	25%	709
2012	565	346,606	28%	614

What we see is that even though 2002 had 32% of all articles analyzed, these articles account for 25% of the total words published, which is consistent with the proportion of words published for both 1982 and 1992. Table 2 also illustrates that the average length of the 2002 articles was much shorter than the articles from other years. This is largely due to the fact that the *New York Times* started publishing very short articles under the heading “World Briefing” in 2002. Across 2002 and 2012 there are 595 total “World Briefing” articles, and these articles average only 96 words in length. And, 382 of these are produced by one of the wire services. In fact, in 2002, there was an increase in wire service reporting, which continued in 2012. Table 3 shows the number of wire service stories by wire service by year.

Table 3. Number of wire service stories by wire service by year.

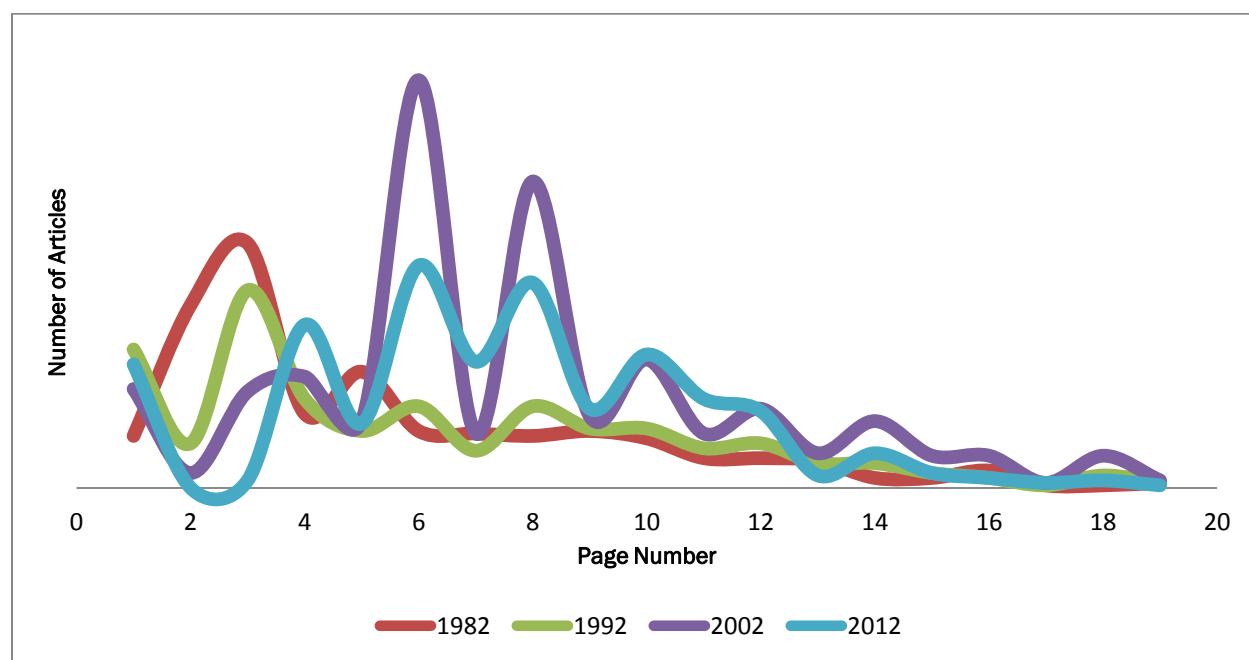
Wire Service	1982	1992	2002	2012	Total
AFP	0	0	82	12	94
AP	60	46	52	118	276
Bloomberg	0	0	0	1	1
Reuters	75	39	122	100	336
UPI	21	0	0	0	21
Total	156	85	256	231	728

We see that in 1982, 34% of all articles were produced by a wire service. This decreased to 20% in 1992. But, in 2002 this jumped to 36%. The coverage in 2012 actually increased to 38% wire service articles. In 2002 we see the drumbeat start for a war with Iraq. This is the topic that starts to dominate international news coverage and therefore international newsgathering resources. As this becomes a more popular topic, we do see an increase in the number of articles focused on U.S. oil interests in Africa, again seeing the influence of the foreign policy shift on news coverage. But, as international news reporting resources are more and more focused on Afghanistan and Iraq, as the spotlight turns more and more in this direction, we see a greater

reliance on wire service stories for coverage on Africa. And, with this new “World Briefing” format, we see more “stories” but these stories are fewer words, farther back in the newspaper. Quantity overtakes substance.

In fact, if we look at the trend lines by page number by year, as shown in Figure 1, we see that there are more articles further back in the foreign desk section in 2002 than in all other years. The 2012 articles are further back in the section than the 1982 and 1992 articles, but not as far as the 2002 articles. This positioning of the news is important to consider.

Figure 1. Number of articles by page number by year.



Clearly, having a major international event outside the continent of Africa has an effect on the depth and location of the articles that are published on African topics. This is further evidence that the agenda of the dominant ideology is driving the news coverage and that news coverage is closely tied to the government’s foreign policy agenda. It is also an indication of how the spotlighting phenomenon works. As all attention goes to the Middle East, Africa is left largely uncovered, at the least inconsistently covered.

As we see the *New York Times* move to more short wire service stories positioned farther back in the newspaper, we also see another – likely related – change in who is writing the stories and from where. In 1982 it was very clear who the bureau based reporters were. At a certain point in article review, it was so predictable that it was easy to tell who the reporter was just by evaluating the writing style. Generally, staff articles were written by one reporter. At most, you would see a team of two. For instance, in 1982, 89% of the articles were either wire or short “staff” articles with no author attributed (43%), or were written by one of four reporters (46%). Joseph Lelyveld, for instance, was the Johannesburg bureau correspondent in 1982, and his 20% of the articles covered all stories South Africa, with an occasional article reported from nearby Zimbabwe, Botswana, or even Angola. In 1992, 84% of the articles were also either wire or staff articles (23%), or written by one of six reporters (61%). Articles definitely clustered near one of the operating African bureaus. In 2002, the same pattern largely holds true, though as noted, we see more wire stories this year. In 2002, there was a greater proportion of articles that had no byline information (38%). However, four reporters produced a full 44% of all content in that year.

In 2012, not only do we see a much higher proportion of wire stories, but we see a much higher number of “team” reported stories. Some of these articles have nearly a paragraph for a byline. For instance, one article about U.S. involvement in a Somali raid details, “By JEFFREY GETTLEMAN, ERIC SCHMITT and THOM SHANKER; Jeffrey Gettleman reported from Khartoum, and Eric Schmitt and Thom Shanker from Washington. HELENE COOPER contributed reporting from Washington, MOHAMMED IBRAHIM from Mogadishu, Somalia, and TIMOTHY WILLIAMS from New York” (40_2002). This complex arrangement is seen often in 2012 reporting. As resources for international reporting shrink, it is more likely we see a

stringer or other locally based journalist on the ground – in this case the reporter in Somalia is a Somali who worked with Jeffrey Gettleman, the East Africa Bureau Chief. Such a diversity of contributors blunts the impact of decreasing international reporting resources, surely. The true impact of this reporting approach would be beneficial to further study. It definitely provided a point of departure from what was seen in years previous.

Overall, looking at the top ten dateline locations over the four years of the analysis, some clear trends emerge. First, in 1982 and 1992, there were very few articles that did not have a dateline location, just 18 total. However, with the large rise in wire stories in 2002 and 2012, it is not surprising that so many stories in those years did not include reporting location information. In total, 568 articles had no location information in just those two years. Based on the overwhelming number of articles focused on South Africa in this sample, it is also not surprising that Southern Africa is the reporting location for 26% of the articles in the analysis. Overall, the trends in these numbers match the trends in primary country focus, as expected.

Generally, speaking over the course of the analysis, the *New York Times* maintained bureaus in South Africa, East Africa (generally in Kenya), West Africa (currently in Senegal), and North Africa (generally in Egypt). This is consistent with at least the top three reporting locations. It is interesting to observe that the U.S. is the reporting location for more articles than North Africa, especially understanding the shift in interest to North Africa by 2012. It is also interesting to see the significant drop in articles reported from the United Nations in 2002 and 2012 about Africa. Again, this could speak to a spotlighting phenomenon with Iraq drawing away any attention Africa might have gotten.

Table 4. Primary dateline location composite by year.

Location	1982	1992	2002	2012	Total
None	11	7	387	271	676
Southern Africa	208	198	96	61	563
East Africa	42	60	54	63	219
West Africa	30	37	51	59	177
United States	33	25	32	50	140
Western Europe	36	19	42	20	117
North Africa	24	17	9	53	103
Central Africa	22	16	11	15	64
United Nations	22	32	9	1	64
Middle East	3	2	7	13	25

The analyses in this section show the big picture of what the data looked like across the four reporting years and reveal trends that were found in the data. Through an evaluation of these trends and through a closer look at some examples, some similarities were seen in this coverage consistent with the literature of previous studies of Western media coverage of Africa. The analyses have provided some limited evidence of the existence of the three major themes explained in the literature – Africa in Crisis and the West as Savior; Africa as Backward, Primitive, and Tribal; and, Africa as Outside of History. And, some clear examples have been found illustrating when and how the media coverage mirrors the shift in policy of the governing ideology and when that gaze, or spotlight, leaves Africa how it can affect the coverage of Africa. From here, we will move on to a more in-depth, lexical analysis of the most prominent news coverage in the analysis period to see if and/or how the media coverage differs and to look more deeply at other factors, such as sources, to see what story the data have to tell about how Africa is imagined and understood through the discourse of media.

A Tale of Two Eras

In the process of conducting the first cycle review of the data, it became clear that two areas of coverage really defined and ultimately demarcated two very specific historical moments, telling a tale of two very different eras divided by one of the most significant historical events in the United States. As the material was initially studied, it became evident that the most prominent storyline in both 1982 and 1992 was South Africa's struggle to end Apartheid. This was accomplished in 1994, and as the analysis above shows, South Africa began to fall into the shadows more in the two later analysis periods.

Between 1992 and 2002, however, the U.S. experienced something many other nations, specifically many African nations, know too well – the impact of a terrorist attack perpetrated by a Militant Islamist group on domestic soil. The events of 9/11 ushered in a new era, and the effects of this are evident in the news coverage. As the initial analysis above shows, 2002 was the dawn of a new world and a new way of looking at Africa. Now, Africa was inherently a threat – a place where al Qaeda and the organization's sympathizers lurked. Ultimately, this all culminated in the events in Benghazi on the 2012 anniversary of 9/11.

This final portion of the analysis will look more closely at the coverage of Apartheid in the 1982 and 1992 analysis periods and the prominent coverage of Militant Islam and terrorism, in the 2002 and 2012 coverage, with a special emphasis on the events related to Benghazi. This analysis will evaluate the themes the coverage illustrates, the language and imagery used to share these stories with the American people, and the framing and focus of what are immensely complex and layered realities steeped in intricate histories.

handful of articles after the official end of Apartheid in 1994 – six articles were published in 2002 and there was just one mention of Apartheid in 2012. Of these 271 articles, 22% were wire service articles (30 AP, 25 Reuters, and 5 UPI).

In terms of the primary subject of these apartheid articles, almost all articles fell into one of three subject categories. Over 80% were coded as “Politics/Domestic Situation,” as many articles dealt with issues of race and ethnicity in society, political opposition to the white Afrikaner government, and the process of working toward a new political system that was underway during the analysis period. Thirteen percent of these Apartheid articles were coded as “Civil Conflict” because they were covering moments of political violence and unrest. Four percent of the articles were coded as “Diplomatic Relations” – these articles largely dealt with South Africa’s attempts to reintegrate into the world community as the system of Apartheid began to be dismantled. The subject coding breakdown is listed in Table 5.

Table 5. Subject breakdown of Apartheid articles.

Subject	#
Politics/Domestic Situation	220
Civil Conflict	36
Diplomatic Relations	10
Arts/Music	2
Disaster	1
Natural Resources/Energy	1
Sport	1
Total	271

Sixty-five percent of the articles on Apartheid are told with three voices based in the Johannesburg bureau – Joseph Lelyveld in 1982 (20%), Bill Keller in 1992 (22%), and Christopher S. Wren in 1992 and 2002 (23%). Twenty-nine percent of Apartheid articles had no

author information, which is consistent with the number of wire service articles and shorter “staff” articles.

As we see in Figure 2, at least some of the dominant themes explicated in the literature are evident in the Apartheid coverage. In 1982, the most prominent theme is Africa as Primitive, Backward, “Tribal,” largely as a result of discussions of race and Africa/Africans as Other. The second more prominent theme in 1982 was Africa in Crisis, primarily as a result of government repression and to a much lesser extent violence. The themes West as Savior and Africa Outside of History were not seen in the 1982 Apartheid coverage.

In 1992, the tenor of the coverage shifts with the evolution of the situation in South Africa. In 1990, Nelson Mandela was released from prison after 27 years. By 1992 the initial policies and processes were in place to dismantle the Apartheid system. It would take until 1994 for the system to be completely dismantled, a new constitution to be written and adopted, and the first truly free and open election to take place, where Mr. Mandela was elected the first black president of South Africa.

Given this significant historical shift, in this analysis period, the most prominent theme was Africa in Crisis, primarily as the result of violence. This political violence is couched in race as Apartheid is, and so the theme of Africa as Primitive, Backward, “Tribal” is also prominent in this coverage in 1992. In 1992, Africa as Other is not as prominent in the coverage; however, the theme West as Savior has emerged, though to a much lesser extent than the other themes. And, there is just one mention of Africa as Outside of History in the Apartheid coverage in 1982 and 1992. Therefore, this theme ultimately does not function in this text.

Figure 3 provides an overview of how articles were coded by theme. It is important to remember that a single text can have multiple themes functioning or it could reflect “just the

facts” reporting with no clear theme operating. Text was coded as appropriate – not every article revealed a theme, and in those cases no thematic codes were applied.

Figure 3. Apartheid coverage by thematic code case count.

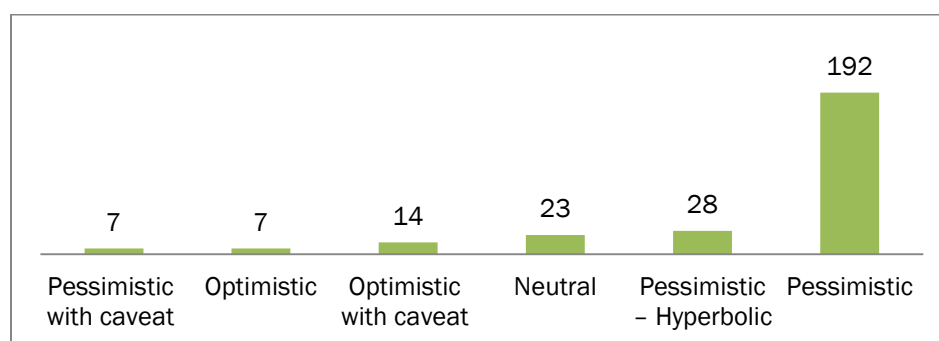
Year	Africa in Crisis	Economic Deterioration/ Poverty	Casualty/ Victim	Corruption	Chaos	Dependent	Failed State/ Political Reform	Population Issues	Repression	Violence	Africa as Threat	Africa as Helpless
1982	26								22	6		
1992	83	5	1	10	9	1	16		1	66		2

Year	Africa as Primitive, Backward, "Tribal"	Blackness/ Darkness	Clan/ Ethnic Violence	Primitive	Race	Backward	Traditional	Tribe/ Tribal	Uncivilized	Violent / Corrupt People	Warlords	Africa / Africans as Other
1982	49				34			1	1	2		29
1992	70		5	3	54	2	5	2		1	2	12

Year	West as Savior	Africans Can't Solve Problems	African Personal / Structural Capacity Lacking	West as Protector	West as Mediator	West as Aid Giver	Outside of History, Lack of Context
1982							
1992	9	7	1			1	1

With this foundation, we can turn to the text to more deeply evaluate how these themes were revealed in the articles and what discursive tools were at work to shape the coverage both thematically and in terms of tone and presentation. Regarding tone, each article was coded for an overarching tone. Six tone categories were used. The Apartheid coverage was overwhelmingly pessimistic. And, about 10% of the coverage was definitively hyperbolic, meaning lexically the coverage went beyond simple negativity and evoked the most powerful and generally stereotypical imagery. Figure 4 provides a complete breakdown of tone in the Apartheid coverage. Articles coded “with caveat” were essentially either pessimistic or optimistic but showed a hint of the reverse as well, and thus were slightly more nuanced.

Figure 4. Article tone in the Apartheid coverage.



There is one common thread in the 1982 coverage that is important to mention as it will be seen throughout the discussion of the specific themes. In 1982 President Ronald Reagan is one of very few world leaders unwilling to support sanctions against the Apartheid regime and outright condemn the Afrikaner government. It is therefore telling that much of this news coverage walks a fine line. There is clearly a sense that this regime is doing something unsavory, but there is generally a delicate maneuvering around reporting events and actions without ever condemning anything. This is an interesting indication of how the institution and structure of media, and particularly the filter of sourcing, can impact the media message.

Africa as Backward – Africa as Other

As seen in the thematic analysis, there was a focus in the Apartheid news coverage on Africa, and in this case, South Africa, as Other. The discussion of the literature in Chapter 1 explains that as Other, Africa is something beyond what we in America can comprehend; Africa is something very different from the world we know. In this way, deviance plays in. In the previous studies conducted regarding news coverage of Africa, and as further explained by the earlier discussion on postcolonial theory, Other is generally achieved through stereotype. And, the stereotypes of Africa generally found are those of primitive, dark-skinned people. The coverage of Apartheid, especially in 1982, flips this understanding of Other on its head at times. We'll first explore this manifestation of Other in the news coverage.

South Africa as an Other...Other

This other manifestation of Africa as Other is one that looks at Africa as so different from us/U.S. because of the institutionalized and accepted racism of whites toward the black majority. There is a stereotype here, but it is not the dominant stereotype we have come to expect, that the literature tells us we will find, in news coverage of Africa. As such, South Africa is a different Africa. For instance, there were articles about Dr. Andries Treurnicht, who per one headline was a “Man in the News; Rigid Defender of Apartheid” (079_1982). Dr. Treurnicht was best known for his support of “white self-determination” explaining, ““Those who share power with others are no longer independent”” (079_1982). He was featured in the midst of coverage about Prime Minister Botha’s plans to allow coloreds (South Africans of mixed race) and Asians a role in the government structure. This was a major news topic in 1982.

Not only was Dr. Treurnicht noted in the article as one of the staunchest supporters of white power, he was essentially credited in the narrative with being the root cause of the Soweto riots – one of the most brutal moments of Apartheid history. This is not a character the average American can relate to. This is an example of Africa as Other, but this is a very different form of Othering. Again, it is interesting that this article does not condemn this man for his extremist beliefs. It simply discusses the unique political situation he found himself in disagreeing with the Prime Minister over the political expansion plan. The article even discussed his wife, children, and love of jogging. Ultimately the story is a half-hearted attempt to humanize a man whose actions are described as nearly demonic. It is an illustration of the difficulty of covering a situation that the world agrees is horrible but the U.S. President will not firmly stand against. This is a clear conflict created by the institution and structure of media discussed. There is a desire to maintain the dominant ideological position, while clearly being at least somewhat uncomfortable with doing so.

This is not limited to the 1982 coverage. In 1992, as President F. W. de Klerk was campaigning for a yes vote on a referendum to ultimately let his National Party continue negotiating with the African National Congress (ANC)-led opposition regarding a path toward an end to Apartheid, there was discussion of the white resistance. Some of the stauncher white locations were described, “Even if Mr. de Klerk wins his referendum on March 17, he confronts deep wellsprings of resistance in pockets like Potgietersrus, which was named in 1854 for Piet Potgieter, a pioneer leader killed while hunting down a defiant African chieftain” (078_1992). And, when the inhabitants of this town were described, the article used an unexpected discursive tool to situate them: “This farming town of 20,000 still belongs to the Afrikaners, the descendants of Dutch, French Huguenots and Germans who have coalesced into Africa's only white tribe” (078_1992). The use of “tribe” here is interesting. This is a term, as discussed earlier, awash in stereotypical imagery of Africa as Other. The fact that this term is used to describe white Afrikaners works to take these white Africans and firmly position them in the African narrative as told through stereotypes. This illustrates how the Apartheid coverage takes the idea of Africa as Other and ultimately flips it to apply to white South Africans. It is still couched in race, but not in the way you would generally expect.

South Africa as Other in a More Traditional Sense – Backward (Black) Africans

The type of Othering that the previous work in this area has focused on, that based in blackness, is also found in this coverage. And, when the language of stereotype is inserted into the discourse through a quote of a member of the negatively viewed group, that discursive tool functions in a particularly powerful way. For instance, after the referendum de Klerk ushered forward won, a man in Soweto was asked about the implications of the favorable vote, ““Some people feel this is a case of two zoo keepers trying to argue over how to control us best... We are still in the cage. The basic concern of people is to get out of the cage”” (094_1992). This imagery

of Africans as animals in a cage is not productive, but it does play into the expected stereotypes. So, use of this quote out of any greater context functions to further the negative imagery, the Otherness.

When the South African townships, or homelands, where the majority of the black population were ultimately forced to live were discussed the imagery was hyperbolic stereotype:

Almost inevitably, the homelands have tended to confirm all the worst prejudices of white South Africans about black rule. Stripped by the mapmakers of their assets, burdened with millions of impoverished blacks forcibly resettled from other areas and saddled in many cases with ruthless and corrupt rulers...Seymour [one such homeland] today boasts one of South Africa's more wretched settlements of mud-brick huts and tin sheds. The primary school has a dirt floor and no electricity. The drinking water that flows to the few communal taps comes from a reservoir polluted by two cemeteries that lie submerged in the rainy season (281_1992).

Africa in this construction is backward and helpless. Africa is the stereotype.

Inevitably the stereotypes come forward throughout the coverage. We were told of “hordes” of black people (335_1992). The Inkatha movement was repeatedly characterized as “traditional,” “tribal,” and ultimately backward (see 362_1992). We occasionally saw the ANC referred to as “the black organization,” with no mention of their official name, situating them in darkness, unworthy of formal linguistic representation (364_1992). We saw examples of overlexicalisation, as discussed in Chapter 3. We heard about “bleak shantytowns” (013_1992), and “wretched poverty” (281_1992). And, we heard about the “bloodletting” in South Africa (406_1992).

In a discussion about the construction of the Lost City – owned by the same Russian moguls as the infamous Sun City – it was explained, that businessmen hope tourists will “storm the subcontinent in a spending frenzy, and that they will want to experience Africa, as long as it is not too -- African” (383_1992). The creator explained: “I saw a major African jungle with rivers, with waterfalls, with what you would expect in a jungle, and that the concept would

revolve around that, and the animals of Africa'...And – because history in Africa is so troublesome – the resort has its own myth, involving a peace-loving, rich, environmentally correct and watersport-loving tribe of founders known as the Ancients” (383_1992). This is a caricature of Africa; it is Africa as theme park. But, it needs little explanation when the reporter writes the place just can't be “too African” to draw tourist dollars – repeated enough, for long enough, as the discussion of fixity above explains, these ideas become so naturalized that they are simply taken at face value and not further questioned.

South Africa as Other – As America's Past

Another discursive tool used regularly in the news coverage of Apartheid is Apartheid South Africa as America's past harkening back to a time pre-civil rights and evoking a sense of deviant nostalgia. For example, early in 1982, there was an article about some white South Africans shunning a fellow white South African for simply praying with blacks. The article mentioned, as was regularly done, "banning orders," a common tool of the Apartheid regime to work to limit dissent and penalize those who had acted against the government or the Apartheid order (043_1982). The narrative was basically one of subtle bewilderment that such openly racist attitudes and segregation was still a reality in the world in 1982.

The image of South Africa as Other is painted in some articles through thick description. One of the running stories in 1982 was around the detention and death of a young, white doctor who worked with the newly formed black labor unions. The article that covered the funeral of Dr. Neil Aggett, who was the first white to die in police custody under Apartheid, was an illustration of both the delicate balancing act the narrative negotiated on Apartheid and this idea of South Africa as a moment in America's past.

Dr. Aggett had been held for months under the "Terrorism Act," without charge (059_1982). It was believed the Botha government was trying to get him to agree to testify as a

state's witness against the newly allowed black unions. The belief was that they were doing the work of the banned ANC. The government said he committed suicide – whether he did or didn't was not being questioned – it was considered murder by the people regardless. The article told the story of the funeral:

Bearing the coffin of a white trade union organizer who died in detention and the flag of the outlawed African National Congress, a cortege of more than 1,000 blacks and whites wound its way slowly for about four miles today through downtown Johannesburg and its white suburbs.

In the South African context, where demonstrations against white minority rule are almost automatically proclaimed to be "riotous assemblies," it was a startling sight - almost certainly the largest display of black political feeling to have been seen in the white areas here since the Congress movement was forced underground in 1960 by a banning order.

...

The service in the cathedral veered back and forth between familiar English hymns, accompanied by the organ, and black political anthems, punctuated by passionate cries of "Amandla!" or "Power!" To the singing of a dirge in Zulu, an equal number of white and black pallbearers carried the casket down the central aisle, raising their free hands in the clenched-fist salute.

Another 2,000 or so persons, mainly blacks, were waiting outside the cathedral and it was there that the black-green-and-gold tricolor of the African National Congress was unfurled, almost certainly the first time it had been displayed publicly in downtown Johannesburg in a generation.

Present at the cathedral and also at the cemetery were the parents, wives and relatives of many of those who have been taken into custody by the security police in recent waves of detention.

Dr. Aggett was laid to rest under a jacaranda tree and a thicket of trade union banners held aloft over his grave and his mourning parents while the final prayers in requiem were read. "The workers struggle continues," one of the banners said (059_1982).

This is an excellent exemplar of how the *New York Times* paints the picture of white versus black, the corrupt white government against the black clenched raised fist of the oppressed under Apartheid. There is a careful dance – praising those willing to unfurl an ANC

banner in public and truly considering Dr. Aggett a martyr (note “martyr” is in quotation marks in the headline, “Thousands mourn a ‘martyr’ in South Africa”) and making the government the “bad guys”. Regardless, this is discussed like something that couldn't happen here, something perhaps of another time, a time in America’s past (059_1982), a civil rights march of the 1960s, perhaps.

In another instance, inter-racial marriage was discussed. There was one article set up as a feel-good story about a white South African man married to an Indian woman to show things were getting better despite the official laws on the books in South Africa banning inter-racial marriage. But, the story explained the couple had to be married outside the country and had to exile for years after the husband was initially arrested. It also clearly illustrated that although race mixing with Asians, Indians, and coloreds seemed more accepted, race mixing with blacks was more prosecuted at that point than ever before (402_1982). The thought of a couple being prosecuted for an inter-racial marriage is also portrayed as a moment in America’s history.

Lexically, some of the word choice worked to immediately evoke images of the days of America past. There was a narrative about the speak easies of Soweto and the adventures of illegal alcohol running (029_1982). And, there was a running discussion of South Africa’s segregated school system that employs “separate but equal” jargon (see 429_1982, 153_1992).

West (White) as Savior

Again, the coverage of Apartheid provides an illustration of how a theme seen in other coverage of Africa can be turned on its heads. As the previous literature notes, there is often a fine line between seeing “West” and “White” as Savior. In the South African context, it is definitely “White”. For instance, there was an Apartheid article about, according to the headline, how black unions were gaining strength. The headline makes you think that we are about to read how through black leadership and resolve, there was a formidable challenge brewing to the

Apartheid system. But, ultimately, the article told a different story. An illustration of “White” as Savior is not hard to see:

The leaders of the federation and the unions that are moving into alignment with it were initially drawn from the mainly white universities and then from the factory floor itself. The white intellectuals brought organizational experience and a grasp of union tactics in other countries. They also brought a political conviction that the development of a black union movement could serve as a unifying force for blacks.

“We all feel it has got the potential to become a crucial force in this country,” said Alec Erwin, a former economics lecturer at the University of Natal, who now works as an organizer for the National Union of Textile Workers, a federation affiliate (267_1982).

The article did discuss a growing number of union leaders from the ranks of the black workers, but the impetus, the agency, was given to the white intellectuals who were doing the organizing. It was ultimately, then, the white contribution making the difference.

And, sometimes, there is just one article that encompasses all the tropes found in the coverage, particularly in 1982, and of course, it is an article published on the front page. A December 1982 front-page article was about the “advances” in black, or Bantu, education in Apartheid South Africa. As the headline, “Pretoria and black education: Static Change?,” makes apparent, advances were not really advances. The Reagan administration was noted as praising the fact the South African government was spending so much more on building black schools, but if those black schools were not teaching more or better or providing real opportunities, it was all just window dressing. And, ultimately, that was what this article was explaining. As the article illustrated when discussing curriculum, “True to the old goals of Bantu education, the reader seemed to define a rural habitat as the natural one for black children. Thus these urban children read about black children their age who hunt rabbits with bows and arrows when they are not weaving baskets” (429_1982). Here we see the traditional Other, the stereotypical black African child.

This Othering is furthered when an official is quoted, “Dr. Verwoerd said the black had to be saved from a school system that ‘misled him by showing him the green pastures of European society in which he was not allowed to graze’” (429_1982). Leading a frustrated black professor to note of black students coming out of this education system, “‘Their dependence on white people is remarkably high,’” illustrating the theme of White as Savior (429_1982). And, in this article Africa is firmly situated in America’s past, as there was an explicit discussion of how “separate but equal” was the most the blacks could hope for. Africa is thus stereotype, backward, Other, and in need of Whites. So much of what is seen in the coverage generally is neatly rolled into one example.

At the end of 1982, though, there seemed to be a sea change starting – there were a series of articles challenging the U.S. dominant ideology, the official unwillingness to denounce the South African government and Apartheid. This coverage was less apologetic for white complicity and less willing to show “both sides” (see 437_1982). Another late 1982 article about the upcoming vote on the new political system (3 chambers, adding chambers for coloreds and Asians) discussed U.S. policy and how the U.S. was the only Western country to support the proposal. This was used as an opposition argument to help illustrate this was not real reform. It was new to see such a push-back against the official Reagan stance (438_1982).

This trend continued in a page two article in the final days of December (the last article on South Africa in 1982). This article made the “homeland” system as “international” territories based on ethnicity look as ridiculous as it was, but gave a glimmer of hope that the new plan for one particular squatter colony – homes for workers so desperately needed in Pretoria – could alter some core policies about who could live where and who was responsible for horrible living

conditions in these legal spaces “in between” South Africa and homelands (444_1982). So, 1982 ended with a tentative negotiated hope.

In 1989, Reagan left office, George H. W. Bush took over in the U.S., and F.W. de Klerk took power in South Africa. Nelson Mandela was freed February 11, 1990 after 27 years in prison. In 1990, de Klerk started the process of dismantling the Apartheid system, in legal terms, and this culminated in the first true national election in 1994 that brought an end to white minority rule and ushered in the presidency of Nelson Mandela. In 1992, the process to move toward a constitution and a transition plan was ongoing. This set the stage for significant tensions and this led to a narrative of Africa in Crisis steeped in racially-based violence.

Africa in Crisis – Violence and Race

There was some coverage of violence in 1982. In mid-1982, we start to see articles about black violence. The first mention was almost startling – up to this point the coverage had maintained that fine line of reporting the facts and not explicitly supporting the black resistance or denouncing the white leadership, but something in between. Implicitly, there was at least a sense of empathy for the ANC-led resistance (unofficially, of course, as the ANC was officially banned in South Africa at this point). First, we see an article about bombings, some attributed to the exiled ANC. Here, the actors were referred to as playing a “role in underground sabotage or guerrilla actions” (191_1982). But, this was almost a fleeting reference.

And, then, by late 1982 we see more. An article reporting about yet another “treason” case against someone accused of supporting the ANC and “infiltrating” the black unions (a white woman, in this particular case, which was a unique aspect of the story), ended with: “The military wing of the congress [ANC], Spear of the Nation, operates bases in Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique and sends recruits to train in Libya, East Germany and the Soviet Union, the South African Government says. Officials say 10,000 to 15,000 blacks have received guerrilla

training under auspices of the congress” (355_1982). Seemingly out of nowhere the South African government was given a platform to characterize the ANC as having a robust, guerilla military wing with pan-African ties.

There was a front-page article on the bombing of a nuclear power station. The “underground” ANC took responsibility for it in response to a South African government cross-border raid into Lesotho 10 days earlier, where 30 exiled ANC members were among the 42 killed (431_1982). The interesting thing was that the ANC bombing was a front-page article – there was no coverage in the *New York Times* of the South African military action into a neighboring sovereign country, which the coverage explained was basically a warning to South Africa’s black African neighbors who gave refuge to exiles. No one was killed in the bombing of the plant and no danger was declared – the reactors were not yet up and running. And, yet, the narrative was about “sabotage”. Here the opposition ANC was the clear aggressor; the South African government’s aggression was muted. In this coverage, we see the emerging theme of black violence coupled with the interesting dance around U.S. policy and the reality of the situation in late 1982.

But, where the narrative of race and violence is really set is in the 1992 coverage. The first articles covering Apartheid in 1992 (starting with 005_1992) discussed a right-wing military campaign against the state that “...will not cease until the Government recognizes our right to an autonomous Boer state,” Robert van Tonder, leader of the small right-wing Boerestaat Party is quoted saying (005_1992). The narrative as a civil conflict, as race violence was being set, where the actors are “right-wing militants” and black “guerillas” (009_1992). At this early stage of the coverage there was only passing mention of the violence between the ANC and the rival Inkatha Freedom Party. This early coverage did characterize this violence as “usual” or

“common,” but there was not specific coverage in early 1992. By late 1992, this black-on-black violence was a major thread.

In 1992, F. W. de Klerk, now President of South Africa, shepherds through a referendum making the move away from Apartheid more possible. Prior to this vote, there was coverage of how white groups were perpetrating violence to try to disrupt it (082_1992). We see front-page hyperbolic coverage that declared, “...the potential for civil war haunts South Africa” (085-1992). The general hopelessness of this narrative was further played out by quoting Mandela, ““If the right wing takes power and tries to revive apartheid...civil war is unavoidable;”” and, explaining, “militant whites show every intention of resorting to violence if Mr. de Klerk shares power with black leaders” (085_1992). The article even quoted one young right-wing protester as saying, ““There's no terrorism like white terrorism, and we will not let them take away what is ours'...” (085_1992).

When the referendum was won, there was an opportunity for a positive approach, yet instead the reporting evokes racialization. In yet another front-page article following the victorious referendum to continue the march toward the end of Apartheid, there was guarded optimism. But, there was a focus on why some whites supported the referendum when they were “terrified at the prospect of surrendering their privileges” (093_1992). The fact that South Africans wanted to see their sports teams and cultural performers internationally was discussed, but the article went beyond that quoting David Welsh, a professor of southern African studies at the University of Cape Town, ““it was symptomatic of something deeper: a widespread sense of relief that South African whites were no longer being regarded as lepers in the international community”” (093_1992). Another expert was quoted as saying, ““South African whites...have become a byword in the world for myopic bigotry...” (093_1992). Again, the focus was

racialization and white guilt, not this wonderful opportunity to right one of the greatest wrongs of the time.

After the referendum passed, there was increasingly more, and more hyperbolic, coverage of violence between the ANC and Inkatha. There was a distinct change in the narrative and it was steeped in stereotype:

Alexandra, one of several satellite black townships around Johannesburg, teetered today on the brink of chaos as residents battled each other in politically tinged violence and angry mobs surged into the streets. At least five people were reported killed today and 38 others wounded after a night of gun battles. The death toll has reached 10 since Tuesday. The violence, which first erupted in Alexandra last month, has involved migrants living in workers' hostels and residents of the surrounding township, which in its organization is similar to but smaller than the better-known Soweto township. It quickly took on political overtones because the migrants are mostly Zulus loyal to the tribally based Inkatha Freedom Party, while the long-term residents of the township largely support the African National Congress...Alexandra has found itself the current center of black turmoil (112_1992).

In May 1992, a report came out that blamed the ANC and Inkatha for the increasing violence. However, shortly thereafter it was revealed that these conclusions had been drawn from a condensed version of the report released by the government; the full report did not exonerate the government's security forces and explained the violence as much more complex (177_1992). Later in the year, the security forces were more firmly implicated in the township violence, something Mandela had been asserting all along. In the meantime, however, the coverage was overrun with images of stereotypical Africans perpetrating extreme black-on-black violence. This created a near perfect storm of all the worst of reporting on Africa.

The June 1992 coverage of the Boipatong Massacre provided excellent examples of this growing narrative. We see articles that illustrate so many of the themes of reporting on Africa – we see extreme violence (Africa in Crisis); we see black-on-black, ethnic violence in the South

African townships (Africa as Backward, Primitive); and, we see leaders unable to do anything but blame each other. The article explains:

Mobs of armed attackers shot and hacked their way through this black township and an adjoining squatter camp on Wednesday night, leaving at least 39 people dead and delivering a jolt to negotiations on South Africa's political future. Witnesses said today that the attackers were Zulu-speaking men who had been brought to the scene and assisted in the seemingly random massacre by the South African police. The police heatedly denied involvement. The victims, in what was one of the largest township massacres ever carried out, included a nine-month-old child impaled through the head and found lying in the arms of his dead mother, a pregnant woman riddled with gunshot and knife wounds, and several elderly men and women shot or axed as they tried to flee their homes. Dozens more were wounded, including eight children who were in critical condition tonight in the wards of Sebokeng Hospital (193_1992).

Here we see powerful imagery of horrendous violence and barbaric force.

The follow-up front-page article explained that “The Kwamadala Hostel hulks here on the edge of the vast Iscor steelworks, part Zulu laborers' dormitory, part refugee camp, part political ward and, by many accounts, part staging area for some of South Africa's most savage political killings” (194_1992). When the police came to “investigate,” the article explained their “desultory search turned up only a number of spears”. The use of “spears” is interesting when the original account didn’t mention anything like this and this term clearly conjures up very specific primitive stereotypes of Africa and Africans. The narrative was one of continuing violence and crisis, explaining “the hostel has been the scene of gang rapes, weapons training and frequent assaults on African National Congress supporters” (194_1992).

Another installment of front-page coverage of the black township “massacre,” which many suspect the South African police were behind in concert with ANC foe, the Inkatha Freedom Party, explained de Klerk’s visit – “the first by a South African President to one of the country's many scenes of black bloodshed” (195_1992). The article explained, “President F. W. de Klerk ventured into this bitter black township today in a show of concern for victims of a

massacre on Wednesday, but was chased away by angry residents, leaving behind an ugly mood that soon exploded into more violence” (195_1992). The article noted, “In the Wednesday night assault, at least 40 people, many of them women and children, were shot, stabbed or hacked to death;” it is explained that “His [de Klerk’s] car stopped at one point in the midst of Wednesday’s killing zone,” but he didn’t get out as it was clear the crowd was angry (195_1992). This article also noted that the hostel was searched, “Police officers said they had taken statements and confiscated a number of so-called traditional weapons, like spears and clubs” (195_1992). Overall, this is a very negative article with hyperbolic imagery of extreme violence and primitive Africans.

Yet another front-page article on the township “massacre” and the “past week’s horror and recriminations” looked at the violence and the fact this could force the ANC away from the negotiating table (196_1992). There was a new issue brought up in this article, “One of the problems sometimes overlooked in the euphoria of the bargaining table was that none of the parties to the talks fully control their followers, or accept full responsibility for the things done in their names. The negotiations have not deterred a relentless series of assassinations and reprisals by partisans of both the African National Congress and the conservative Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party,” indicating that the parties were unable to control the situation making a solution seem far off (196_1992). The article concluded, “In reality, apartheid remains deeply ingrained in the economy, the culture, the demography, even, it often seems, the soul. What the law no longer keeps apart remains divided by economic circumstance, razor wire and private security companies, primal fear, envy and suspicion” (196_1992). The African soul is implicated and “primal” fear is evoked. And, such coverage of the massacre, often on the front-page, just goes on (see 200_1992, 206_1992, 209_1992, 210_1992, etc.).

One such article began with a headline that read, “Post-Apartheid Hopes Stained by Bloodletting,” explained, “At times, South Africa threatens to degenerate into a morass of violence, intolerance and racial hostility that brutalizes blacks and whites, scares away foreign investors and compounds poverty and joblessness” (209_1992). The article spoke of a “lost generation” of black youth thanks to poor education and constant school boycotts, and of renegade justice for ever increasing violence: “The near anarchy in some townships has given rise to ‘people’s courts,’ at which brutal kangaroo justice is meted out to suspected criminals or collaborators. Necklacing, an execution ritual in which a gasoline-soaked tire hung around the offender’s neck is set afire, has claimed over 110 victims this year, including a young woman and a 15-year-old boy. Several men were publicly flogged last year for going to work in defiance of a labor boycott.” Crime leaking into white areas, and the growing issues of everyone self-arming, tall walls, and razor wire were discussed. Interestingly, the article quoted the abridged version of a report that put the blame squarely on the ANC and Inkatha, and seemed less willing to accept police involvement. This was a more one-sided article, but ended with an odd caveat of hope that a free, peaceful, majority-ruled South Africa was possible. This did little to drown out the hyperbole of the article as a whole, especially when taken as one part of a more complete narrative of days of successive reporting on the horrors of the massacre largely painted as black-on-black violence of the most primitive and brutal nature.

The coverage of Apartheid South Africa in 1982 and 1992 shows many, many examples of Africa as Other; Africa as a stereotype – Backward, Primitive, “Tribal;” Africa in Crisis, and Africa in need of Whites as Savior. The small sample of examples provided here are meant to give a flavor of the repeated narratives and some examples of the lexical and discursive tools used to situate Africa, and particularly South Africa at these moments in history. We see clear

world. This crisis, this threat, cannot be addressed by the weak African government, so the West, specifically the United States, must swoop in to address the issue. Therefore, we see the West as Savior. These are the aspects of the coverage that are unlikely to surprise any reader. But, quite interestingly, this wasn't all we saw in the Benghazi coverage, which makes this case study particularly valuable to spotlight.

Before we take a closer look at this unique case, it is important to put the coverage of the Benghazi attacks into context. As noted, Militant Islam and terrorism became the focal point of the *New York Times*' coverage of Africa in 2002, and this only intensified by 2012. Given the events of September 11, 2001, one can understand how this could happen. But, the implications of this are quite important to evaluate. In 1982, the word "terrorism" was mentioned in 17 articles, "Islam" was mentioned in just 14. In 1992, there were 21 mentions of "terrorism" and 38 mentions of "Islam". Then, 9/11. In 2002, there were 39 mentions of "terrorism" and 68 mentions of "Islam". And, in 2012, there were 32 mentions of "terrorism" and 197 mentions of "Islam". In 1992 there were 18 articles that had a primary subject of Militant Islam/Terrorism, but these were almost entirely related to the Lockerbie bombing. This was very much just "terrorism" without the "Islamist" slant. That changed starting in 2002, where "terrorism" was rarely if ever separated from "Militant Islam". And, as result 49 articles in 2002 had this as their primary subject and 119 had this primary subject in 2012.

In addition to these key words, there were 45 mentions of al Qaeda in 2002 and 96 in 2012; al Qaeda was absent from news coverage on Africa in 1992, even though the organization came into existence between 1988 and 1989. It was in early 2002 when the narrative of Africa as a "breeding ground" for terrorists began to emerge (022_2002); interestingly, this article actually mentions this as a known image of Africa, but in doing so does not deconstruct the image, but

instead used the reference as a tool to solidify the image – fixity. At the end of 2002, as mentioned, there was the terrorist attack in Kenya where al Qaeda was implicated. The coverage in 2012 literally starts on New Years' Day with Militant Islam in Nigeria (001_2012); this was the first of 36 mentions of Boko Haram. In addition, Somalia and Kenya's struggles with Militant Islam were further highlighted by 44 mentions of al Shabab in 2012. Remember that the top countries covered in 2012, excluding South Africa, which was the second most covered country with 10% of the articles, were:

- Libya (12%), where Benghazi took place.
- Mali (9%), where the north of the country had been overrun by al Qaeda's affiliate in North Africa – al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) – which the U.S. declared was “operating terrorist training camps in northern Mali and providing arms, explosives and financing to a militant Islamist organization in northern Nigeria” (556_2012) and generally destabilizing Northern Africa.
- Sudan (9%), where the Islamist North was locked in battle with the newly independent non-Muslim South.
- Somalia (7%), where the fledgling interim government and neighboring Kenya were embroiled in a battle with the Islamist Militants of al Shabab.
- Nigeria (7%), where the government was trying to contend with the brutal terror of the Militant Islamic group Boko Haram.

Clearly, Militant Islam and terrorism, used synonymously by 2012, were central to the *New York Times'* African narrative, with 44% of the top 54% of the coverage focused on these countries.

If there was a story in 2012 that qualified as something akin to an African news spectacle it was one of the stories that fell into the Militant Islam/Terrorism narrative and exemplified the

prominent theme in the 2002 and 2012 coverage of Africa in Crisis, Africa as Threat – Benghazi. Before we get into a deeper textual review of the coverage, let's first look at the articles as a whole.

In total, there were 51 articles that focused specifically on the situation in Benghazi. This is impressive when you take into account there were 614 total articles focused on the continent of Africa in 2012 and that this event took place just 3 months before the end of the year. Perhaps even more impressive is that of these 51 articles, 25% were front-page stories. In all of 2012, there were 50 front-page stories related to Africa. Of those, 26% were on Benghazi. Only one of the stories on Benghazi was produced by a news wire (AP), all other stories were written by newspaper staff.

In terms of the primary subject of these 51 Benghazi articles, 57% were primarily focused on Militant Islam and terrorism, which is expected given that all articles at least touched on this subject in some way. Twenty percent were focused on the domestic situation in Libya. The ever-growing civil conflict in Libya was the primary focus of 12% of the articles, and 8% of the articles looked at the diplomatic situation between the U.S. and Libya. Finally, 4% of the articles covered U.S. plans for new or greater military support or military engagements with the Libyan government, largely around helping the Libyan government find and quell militant groups. Table 6 shows the exact primary subject breakdown.

Table 6. Subject breakdown of Benghazi articles.

Subject	#
Militant Islam/Terrorism	29
Politics/Domestic Situation	10
Civil Conflict	6
Diplomatic Relations	4
Arms/Military	2
Total	51

The thematic analysis of these Benghazi articles was very clear. Overwhelmingly, the theme was that Africa was in crisis. This predominately meant that Africa was a threat. It was in Africa that these Islamists were operating, it was in Africa that these terrorists were planning their strikes against U.S. interests. Ultimately this showed an Africa in chaos, and overrun by violence. Africa was characterized as helpless.

This directly relates to the next more prevalent theme seen in the coverage – because Africa was in crisis, the West was needed as savior. The coverage explained Africa could not solve its own problems so the West was needed to protect them. Of course, this protection was not benevolent – this protection was self-serving. Interestingly, almost none of the coverage on Benghazi touched the theme of Africa as primitive and there were no articles related to Africa as outside of history. Therefore, these two themes were not operating in this news coverage. As the analysis will show, this is not remarkable. Figure 6 provides a breakdown of the thematic code case count for these 51 Benghazi articles.

Figure 6. Benghazi coverage by thematic code case count.

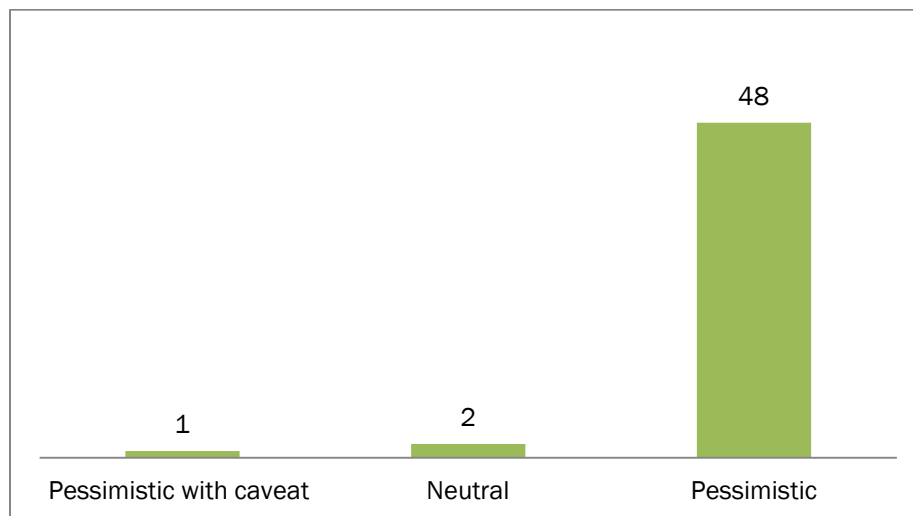
Year	Africa in Crisis	Chaos	Failed State/ Political Reform	Violence	Africa as Threat	Africa as Helpless	Africa as Primitive, Backward, "Tribal"	Race	Tribe / Tribal	Africa / Africans as Other
2012	45	17	3	16	28	9	2		1	1

Year	West as Savior	Africa as Burden	African's Can't Solve Problems	African Personal / Structural Capacity Lacking	West as Protector	West as Mediator	West as Aid Giver	Outside of History, Lack of Context
2012	21		13	3	12		1	

Again, thematic analysis provides a gateway to a more in-depth analysis of the text. It is also instructive to evaluate the tone of the articles. All but three articles were without question pessimistic in tone. This is consistent with the strength of the thematic codes. Two articles were

neutral, just-the-facts reporting. One of the neutral articles was the one wire service article produced by AP about the appointment of the new Libyan premier (471_2012). And, the other was a short staff written piece about a new U.S. ambassador being chosen for the Libya post (459_2012). One article was pessimistic, overall, but had a glimpse of hope for something positive to come. This was coded as “Pessimistic with caveat” (447_2012); this article will be discussed in more detail in the analysis below. Figure 7 provides a full breakdown of Benghazi articles by tone.

Figure 7. Article tone in the Benghazi coverage.



What is most interesting about the tone of the Benghazi articles is that there were no articles that went beyond pessimistic to the “hyperbolic,” stereotypical coverage the previous studies speak so much of. The subject matter definitely could have lent to such reporting, but it was not seen. Again, we will come back to this in the analysis below.

Libya was not invisible in the *New York Times*’ coverage prior to 2012. In total there were 99 articles written focusing primarily on Libya across the analysis periods. Of those written prior to 2012, three were neutral in tone and the rest were pessimistic. None were considered “hyperbolic”. It is important to look at the coverage prior to the attack on the embassy in

Benghazi in 2012 to understand the context in which the attack occurred. We'll now evaluate the coverage before Benghazi to help set the stage.

Libya before Benghazi – Providing Context

In 1982, there were six articles on Libya. Of these, one was a front-page article regarding Reagan's decision to order an embargo of oil from Libya. This was the first time we hear about Libya and terrorism, but as mentioned this was terrorism without an Islamist slant. It did characterize Libya as a threat. The article explained, "The Administration has accused Libya of having served as a training ground and haven for terrorism around the world and of trying to destabilize neighboring states in Africa" (076_1982). As was seen often in this coverage, this article was generally pessimistic and shows the U.S. in more of a paternalistic role, halfheartedly scolding Libya for her wrongdoings.

During his rule, much of the coverage focuses on Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, or the caricature of him. He was never portrayed as a legitimate ruler that was taken seriously. For instance, when Qaddafi asked the United Nations to expel Israel, Libya was portrayed like an outsider with fringe desires, exemplifying Africa as Other (337_1982). A very interesting article in hindsight as we work to a review of the Benghazi coverage was an article in September of 1982 looking at how Libya was stuck between two worlds – Libyans had "modern" material possessions but were repressed in a backward land under the thumb of an absolute dictator using Islam for his personal ambition, including taxing pilgrims coming in for the Haj (318_1982).

This article was particularly interesting for two reasons – 1) it spoke dismissively of Qaddafi's adherence to "traditional Islam," which was immediately put in question in the narrative. For instance, the article explained that actual traditional Muslims were "dismayed" by Qaddafi, citing for one his willingness to allow women to do things like drive. And, "The traditionalists are also disturbed by Colonel Qaddafi's assertion that Islam's five basic obligations

should be increased to six with the addition of jihad, or holy war” (318_1982). It was clear Qaddafi was not truly Islamic, he was an opportunist and at this moment in history it was a useful tool. And, 2) Benghazi was called out as a hotbed. Protests at the University of Benghazi were highlighted. Another article also discussed Libyan anger at U.S. air strikes in Tripoli and Benghazi in 1986, which the U.S. said was in “retaliation for terrorism” (117_1992).

There were 17 articles on Libya in 1992. As mentioned, the 1992 articles on Libya were largely focused on the December 1988 bombing of Pan American Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland and the 1989 French U.T.A. Flight 772 bombing – in both, Libya was implicated as “supporting terrorism.” Again, this mention of “terrorism” was not tied to Islam. Again, in the 1992 coverage, discussions of Qaddafi and Islam were tempered by the fact that Qaddafi was perceived to use Islam for his needs despite his words in support of “traditional Islam.” As a result, coverage again was more about Qaddafi the caricature of a despotic, third world leader with delusional aspirations of world domination. That said these articles did begin to portray Libya, and thus Africa, as a threat, as supporter of world terrorism.

There were six front-page articles on Libya in 1992. These were all related in some way to the United Nations’ resolution demanding Libya hand over the suspects in the Lockerbie bombing, the first time one member state was ever asked to hand suspects to another member state to be tried for a crime. Another first, it was also the “first time the [Security] Council has implicitly accused another United Nations member of involvement in government-sponsored terrorism” (021_1992). This was again important foreshadowing for Benghazi. If Libya had already be set in Western consciousness as a sponsor of terrorism then some of the claims that were made in the coverage and by those in power became easier to perpetuate by the time we reach Benghazi in 2012.

There was a front-page article explaining that the U.N. resolution did ultimately pass, with some interesting provisions as, again, we think to the future of the Libyan narrative. The final resolution passed included clauses about renouncing terrorism. This article repeated what other articles had noted, “The requirement that Libya demonstrate its renunciation of terrorism by ‘concrete actions’ has aroused speculation that the United States, Britain and France might demand names of terrorists trained and armed by Libya as well as details of past terrorist operations it was involved in as a condition for lifting sanctions” (111_1992). This was again driving home the idea of Africa as threat. It is interesting that the article, as others in this period have, ties Qaddafi’s fate to the sanctions and likens it to Saddam Hussein’s fate in Iraq. The article was pessimistic and skeptical, but not hyperbolic despite the subject provided plenty of opportunity for such coverage.

The day after sanctions were announced, there was another front-page article declaring Libya’s new predicament with the headline, “Isolation of Libya Grows as its Links to the World are Cut” (130_1992). The article quoted Libyan radio, which said the sanctions were, “...the continuation of a war by the imperialist states against other peoples and an attempt to force them to submit to hegemony” (130_1992). Again, Libya was a threat because the country was believed to support terrorism, but the matter of fact approach to this reporting is surprising in that it is unremarkable. Libya is Libya and agents of Qaddafi’s government will make statements about imperialism and hegemony, but it is given little weight in the larger narrative.

One of the final articles on Libya in 1992 primarily focused on the economic impact of the sanctions and Libya’s increased isolation. A focal point was Qaddafi’s recent behavior. The article explained, “Increasingly erratic behavior and pronouncements from Colonel Qaddafi, as reported in newspapers throughout the Arab world, are reviving talk and speculation about how

well Colonel Qaddafi is coping with the pressure, at times making him almost a laughing matter in an Arab world in which he is nearly completely isolated” (373_1992). Again, Qaddafi was portrayed as a caricature, but without question Libya was positioned as a threat.

A trend that stands out in the 1992 coverage is that most of the articles were written from the United Nations, not from Libya. It would be beneficial in future analyses to evaluate if location of reporting alters tone. It is surprising that these articles were not more hyperbolic as these terrorist attacks definitely could have been framed in that way. That said, Libya was clearly characterized as a threat and neutralizing that threat, and Qaddafi himself, was a clearly stated matter of fact throughout this coverage (for example, see 101_1992).

Sanctions were lifted in 1999. There were only 3 articles on Libya in 2002, but these articles clearly showed the turn the coverage on Africa had taken and how the focus was at this time not just terrorism, but Militant Islam. A May 2002 article, for instance, discussed the U.S. State Department’s annual review of global terrorism. The report, we are told, explained that both Libya and Sudan were the two African countries on the U.S. list of "state sponsors of terror," but the report found that “...the government of Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi in Libya appeared to have curtailed its support for groups with links to terrorist activities...” (282_2002). Both countries are noted as working to ““to get out of the terrorism business”” (282_2002). But, Sudan was implicated in the continued support of al Qaeda. Africa again was a threat, but Libya less so.

As we approach the events of 2012, we have a narrative that has firmly placed Libya as threat and supporter of global terrorism. Qaddafi was a caricature using Islam, but not necessarily an Islamist himself. He was someone the U.S. would like to see out of the picture, regardless. Then, two noteworthy events take place that help us situate the coverage of the

Benghazi attacks. First, in 2002 there was coverage about the fact that the one Libyan man, Abdelbaset al-Megrahi, who was convicted in 2001 for the Lockerbie bombing and sentenced to life in prison, would serve out his sentence in Scotland (405_2002). What is interesting is that at his death, he was still professing his innocence (he was given a compassionate release in 2009 and died in 2012 from cancer). More recent evidence suggests it was not Libya, but Iran and a Palestinian group that may have been behind Lockerbie. This is still currently contested. But, it is interesting considering how Lockerbie is such a strong image in the American psyche and helps make it easy to characterize Libya as an evildoer (<http://www.cnn.com/2012/05/22/world/lockerbie-suspects-qa/>).

Second, in October 2011, a less than one-year long civil war (it is reported as a seven, eight, and nine month battle in different articles by the *New York Times*) between the Qaddafi government and rebel forces came to a head when Qaddafi was killed. Despite a graphic video that went viral, the circumstances and details of his death are still debated. It is widely accepted, however, that international forces, including the F.B.I. and C.I.A. were involved.

There were 73 total articles focusing on Libya in 2012. At the start of 2012, these articles were largely discussing the transitional government's attempts to rein in the various fighting factions and unify the country post-Qaddafi. There were also a series of articles about Qaddafi's son Saadi, who had asylum in Niger at the time, but who Libya wanted extradited. And, there were discussions of his son, Seif al-Islam, and other high ranking officials wanted for both crimes against humanity and terrorist strikes. And, there was discussion of the upcoming election, the first post-Qaddafi. Most 2012 articles were short "world briefing" pieces, and many were wire service articles.

Prior to the start of the Benghazi coverage in September 2012, there were three articles worth mentioning. These help illustrate the context that Benghazi will come to life within. First, there was a discussion of the ongoing struggles of the transitional government. The article explained, “On Saturday, a crowd in the eastern city of Benghazi, the former rebel capital, ransacked the transitional government's headquarters, leading to the resignation of the government's deputy leader and the suspension of several Benghazi delegates” (43_2012). This illustrated the state of affairs in Benghazi at the start of 2012.

In late August 2012, there was a short piece about a car bomb in Tripoli, “the latest in a string of violent episodes that have shaken several Libyan cities in recent weeks,” even though this was the first mention of the violence in the *New York Times*’ coverage (342_2012). The article explained, “There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the blasts, which followed a campaign of bombings, assassinations and other attacks in Tripoli, Misurata and Benghazi, the eastern city where the revolt against Colonel Qaddafi started last year” (342_2012). Indicating the situation in Benghazi was tenuous the article reported, “Last week, the International Committee of the Red Cross said it was suspending its work in Benghazi and Misurata, after repeated attacks on its offices and staff” (342_2012). The implication was that the attacks were the work of Qaddafi loyalists. The situation was portrayed as chaotic, prior to the attack on the embassy, Africa through the lens of Libya, was firmly positioned in crisis.

The first mention of Militant Islamists in Libya was reported August 29. The article was about destruction of Sufi graves and shrines. The article explained, “...there are an unknown number of militant Islamists who took up arms against Colonel Qaddafi, some of whom had fought in Iraq or Afghanistan and may favor vigilante action against Sufi deviations from Muslim orthodoxy” (360_2012). And, so, we know that Benghazi was a hotbed, we know that

the interim government was having difficulty controlling the domestic situation, and we know Militant Islamists were employed to oust Qaddafi, and the repercussions of that were being seen. We know Libya, and Africa, were in crisis. To this point, this has very much been discussed from the perspective of the Libyan situation; how this unrest and the role of Islamists affect the future and the potential for peace in Libya.

And, then Benghazi. On the anniversary of September 11, there was an attack on the U.S. embassy in Benghazi, Libya. The first *New York Times*’ article on the attack was published September 13. Between that first article and November 5, the day before the U.S. presidential election, there were 40 articles published on Benghazi, 13 of which were front-page news. As mentioned, that was a significant blast of news on a single African topic. As the thematic analysis above shows, there were two clear and obvious themes in the coverage – Africa in Crisis and West as Savior. There was also a quite unexpected narrative of resistance. Each will now be discussed in more detail.

Africa in Crisis – Africa as Threat

It is interesting that the very first article covering the Benghazi attack was not primarily about Benghazi. It was primarily about Egypt. In fact, the first six articles on Benghazi were also about Egypt. This article discussed the protests and riots that started at both the embassies in Egypt and Libya over a video produced by anti-Islam Americans, *Innocence of Muslims*. Seen as an affront to Islam, this video was portrayed as the spark for protests in both countries. This article focused less on the attack in Benghazi and more on the White House reaction to both the Libyan and Egyptian response to the embassy protests. President Obama was quoted as thanking the Libyans for all they did to try to protect the embassy (390_2012). There was grave concern, however, the Morsi government in Egypt had not done enough and was instead sparking protests.

The article's overarching narrative was best captured by Robert Malley, Middle East and North Africa program director at the International Crisis Group, who was quoted as saying “‘in the longer term, Libya mainly is a problem for Libyans.’ What happens in Egypt, by contrast, from ‘popular attitudes toward the U.S., to its domestic economy, to relations between the Muslim Brotherhood and the army, to relations between Cairo and Jerusalem, to the situation in Sinai, will profoundly affect the region, and so will profoundly affect America's posture in the region...’” (390_2012). Thus, the focus of this article was on diplomatic relations and on Africa as a threat to the U.S. in the form of Egypt, not Libya. The Libyan public was noted as “pro-American,” where anti-American sentiment was attributed to Egypt. And, important to realize, there was no mention of terrorism in this article. It is also curious it was published two days after the attack and was written from Washington.

The first front-page article on Benghazi was the fourth written and appeared four days after the incident. The focus of the article was on the protests around the anti-Islam video, which was argued to show the fragility of North African governments post-Arab Spring and the potential destructive power of the Islamist movements in North Africa. Noting the protests had now spread to 20 countries, the article explained,

The broadening of the protests appeared to reflect a pent-up resentment of Western powers in general, and defied pleas for restraint from world leaders, including the new Islamist president of Egypt, Mohamed Morsi, whose country was the instigator of the demonstrations that erupted three days earlier on the anniversary of the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks (400_2012).

The article quoted an expert from the International Crisis Group, “‘We have, throughout the Arab world, a young, unemployed, alienated and radicalized group of people, mainly men, who have found a vehicle to express themselves...’” (400_2012). Africa was in crisis, there was chaos, and as a result Africa, particularly North Africa in this case, was a threat.

Starting a little over a week after the attack, we see the emergence of the al Qaeda narrative (404_2012). The political implications of this narrative are discussed in more detail later in this chapter. In the discussion of Africa in Crisis, Africa as Threat, what is important to understand is that in a post-9/11 world, the simple mention of al Qaeda evokes an array of imagery and emotion. Little more discussion or context is needed once this has been mentioned. Remember the earlier discussion of fixity and myth – with how much has been said generally in the news discourse about al Qaeda, simply entering the group into the conversation equates the situation to a crisis, and clearly paints the crisis as a significant threat. Al Qaeda took American lives on American soil, of course they can take American lives amidst the chaos of Africa where their organization lurks – this is an easy cognitive leap for the average news consumer to make given the myriad of images they have already been exposed to regarding this threat.

And the coverage repeatedly made clear that this place was a threat. Republican Senator Susan Collins of Maine was quoted, ““In my judgment, which is informed by numerous briefings and discussions with experts, the attack in Benghazi was not a black swan, but rather an attack that should have been anticipated, based on the previous attacks against Western targets, the proliferation of dangerous weapons in Libya, the presence of Al Qaeda in that country and the overall threat environment”” (410_2012). Representative Mike Rogers, a Michigan Republican speaking on a Sunday CNN program noted there was ““a high degree of probability that it is an Al Qaeda or Al Qaeda-affiliated group that had a very specific target in mind, and that was to attack the consulate and cause as much harm, chaos and death as possible”” (418_2012). Africa was a threat, and Africa was in a state of chaos.

But, it is ultimately not just the Republicans that adopt this al Qaeda narrative, as with time the Obama administration does as well. Again, the implications of this are discussed more

below. In terms of the narrative of Africa as Threat, we see that it is ever growing. Hillary Clinton spoke at the United Nations and suggested that the attack in Benghazi was associated with al Qaeda, “Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb has long operated in the region, she said, and was now exploiting a haven in Mali to export extremism and terrorist violence to neighbors like Libya...” (426_2012). Linking the situation with the situation in Mali paints a picture of a wider crisis and increased chaos in North Africa, and it effectively expands the narrative of threat. Libya was just one example of the threat that was North Africa. There was a barrage of front-page coverage of Benghazi in late September 2012. Again a link to Mali was made as an article stated, “Islamist extremists are believed to have a more secure foothold than ever in Africa, receiving training and fighting across borders, officials said” (427_2012). Again, the narrative continues to expand the idea of Africa as Threat.

The narrative of Crisis and Threat was apparent throughout the coverage. There was ample discussion of the militias who were tasked with helping the government with security because the government did not have the capacity to address security on its own. But, it was the same militias tasked with aiding security that were implicated in threatening security. Much like the use of al Qaeda evokes imagery of threat, so does evoking a country most associated with lawlessness and piracy – one Libyan activist quoted doesn’t believe the militias are helping with security and says, ““There are assassinations, there are bombings, kidnappings -- what security?...We do not want to be like Somalia”” (415_2012).

As we see more and more front-page coverage of Benghazi, the focus moves farther and farther away from Libya – the threat of Africa, of Libya, of the Islamists who roam there was on the front-page, but Libya and the complexity of the domestic situation was largely not. Libya begins more and more to exist only as a symbol of the crisis, of the threat. By early October, the

attack was being attributed to a conservative, radical Islamist local militia. There were major concerns expressed about whether the U.S. should have had more security and whether or not more security was requested by the embassy. Eastern Libya and Benghazi, specifically, were known to be a hotbed of Islamist activity and general well-armed militia activity after the death of Qaddafi, so the narrative was increasingly focused on why more was not done (433_2012). The security issue was used to attack the Obama administration as the election approached. The security issue came up repeatedly, and in one article it was explained, “For the State Department, the security situation in Libya came down in part to the question of whether it was a war zone or just another African outpost” (462_2012). The choice of language here is important – Libya was either in chaos or a colony, in essence. This combined with evoking the “boogeyman” of al Qaeda was a powerful tactic (433_2012). This discursive tactic was increasingly becoming the totality of the narrative itself.

But, there was also a continued focus on the militias and on the need for Libya to rein them in while also relying on them for state security. “Taming the militias has been the threshold test of Libya's attempt to build a democracy after four decades of dictatorship under Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi. But how to bring them to heel while depending on them for security has eluded the weak transitional government, trapping Libya in a state of lawlessness” (464_2012). Per the narrative, the militias must be “tamed” and “brought to heel” like animals – but the weak government can’t control their animals so the result was chaos, crisis.

West as Savior

If one thing is amazingly clear in the coverage discussed so far, Libya, and by extension Africa, was in crisis because it was helpless. And, the Libyan government was in no position to make the situation better. If anything, as the year came to a close, the coverage told us that Libya

was only further failing to solve its own problems. And, this was why the West, and specifically the U.S. in this case, was needed as savior. The question was who was to be saved?

The U.S. was positioned well for this savior role from very early in the coverage. In the second article written on the attacks it is explained, “Many Libyans considered Mr. Stevens [the fallen diplomat] a hero for his support of their uprising against Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi” (392_2012). It was Ambassador Christopher Stevens’ hero status and personable style that made his death particularly tragic it would seem from the coverage.

There was a focus in the coverage on how the U.S. needed to balance security while not turning embassies into fortresses. One quote explained too clearly the U.S. view of places like Africa, and Libya, specifically: “Although Mr. Stevens's trademark runs through the countryside and his casual stops to converse with everyday Libyans made him stand out from his button-down colleagues who focus their work in back rooms and over conference calls, his violent death most likely will only increase efforts to protect American diplomatic personnel from the chaos of the countries where they are posted” (393_2012). Here the West must be the protector, but they are not protecting Africa – they are protecting themselves from Africa. The article discussed the “‘Fortress America’ approach” to international diplomatic missions. This was necessary to “keep the mobs at bay in Cairo and Benghazi on Tuesday and in Sana, Yemen, on Thursday” (393_2012). The governments don’t have the capacity or structure to address the issues, “‘By going out in Benghazi -- where the Libyans don't have full and sovereign control of their territory -- then all these security measures fall out of place...It is not your normal environment for an ambassador’” (393_2012). If these governments can’t protect the U.S. diplomats, the U.S. will have to do it themselves.

There was a lot of discussion of the fragility and lack of capacity of the African state. When talking about the original protests that were believed to have sparked the Benghazi attack, an expert from the International Crisis Group explained, ““the state has lost a lot of its capacity to govern effectively. Paradoxically, that has made it more likely that events like the video will make people take to the streets and act in the way they did”” (400_2012). These African states can’t control their Islamist youth, and so the West must be the protector, again protecting themselves from the violence and chaos that ensues.

As the theme of Africa in Crisis, Africa as Threat is continually explicated in the coverage, the theme of West as Savior is solidified as well. Articles that spoke of the need to stop al Qaeda and free not only Libya but all of North Africa from the likes of al Qaeda, also spoke of the need to push counterterrorism operations in the region – the West was forced to come in as savior (426_2012). It is clear the Africans were not in control, and the narrative makes the reader question if they ever could be. It is explained, “American officials would prefer that Libyan officials lead any military or paramilitary operation, or work alongside American investigators, to arrest any suspects. But the transitional Libyan government still does not command a meaningful national army or national police force” (427_2012). They couldn’t solve the problem, and so the West must.

This theme is repeated article after article. In early October, another front-page article explained, “The United States is laying the groundwork for operations to kill or capture militants implicated in the deadly attack on a diplomatic mission in Libya, senior military and counterterrorism officials said Tuesday, as the weak Libyan government appears unable to arrest or even question fighters involved in the assault” (437_2012). Libya was incapable of solving the problem, the government was weak. The U.S. must be the savior.

Libya was increasingly portrayed as in disarray and completely unable to help itself. The government was in shambles, there was unrest throughout the country, the government, it was explained, was unable to control large parts and groups in the country. This was all said to reveal the “fierce parochialism that defines Libyan politics” (448_2012). This, and the discussion that a power vacuum could result from the continued ineptitude and failure of the Libyan government, was noted as a great concern for U.S. officials. There was a fear that Libya could be a stronger foothold for radical Islamists. The image of Africa as unable to help itself and Africa as Threat were increasing evident in the coverage. The greater the ineptitude and stronger the threat, the more need there was for the U.S. to come in as savior. This was just not the type of savior previous reviews of the news coverage of Africa reveal. This savior was more self-serving.

The themes of Africa in Crisis, Africa as Threat and West as Savior – even if employed differently than expected – are not unexpected given the previous work done to review news coverage of Africa. What was not expected was the narrative or resistance that emerged in the coverage.

Narrative of Resistance

It is important to remember that the very first article written on the Benghazi attack didn't mention Islam, didn't mention terrorism, and focused on Egypt as a threat over Libya (390_2012). When the *New York Times* first covered the story, the belief was the anti-Islam video started a spontaneous protest and someone exploited this with a more coordinated attack. That someone was eventually understood to be the Militant Islamist militia, Ansar al-Sharia. Very quickly, however, the attack on Benghazi became politicized in the U.S. The attacks happened September 11, 2012. The presidential election took place November 6, 2012. Benghazi became a household name in the U.S. Ask the average American what they know about the attack, and I'm quite sure you will hear many things and few will be evidence-based. It is around

the politicization of Benghazi where a much unexpected narrative of resistance emerged – the *New York Times* reporting was attempting to resist the dominant ideology, particularly the U.S. Republican al Qaeda narrative. This element of the coverage is an excellent example of the possibilities that exist to resist the institution of media, resist the system, and report in a more informative and contextually-based way.

The first two articles on Benghazi (390_2012 & 392_2012) are focused on what happened and why this was more concerning in nations other than Libya. Ultimately, it was explained that what happens in Libya affects only Libya. These articles did not mention terrorism or al Qaeda links. The second article gave a Libyan officials account of the events. It was explained the attack was actually two separate events. The first started with a spontaneous protest over the anti-Islam video. The second, hours later, was “a premeditated ambush” by well-armed and informed “assailants” (392_2012). It was noted this version of events had not yet been corroborated by American officials.

This article was also the first to mention the American political issue Benghazi was becoming, noting “The killings in Libya led to a major political flare-up in the United States on Wednesday, when Mr. Obama's Republican challenger, Mitt Romney, issued a harsh critique of the president's handling of the protests and accused him of apologizing for the United States” (392_2012).

As noted earlier, the first article to mention al Qaeda came about a week after the attack (404_2012). The article asked if al Qaeda was emboldened and if Benghazi and the protests around the video were evidence of that? But, no evidence was found by this investigative reporting team, and the conclusion that they drew in the article was that the events were just being used by U.S. Republicans nearing an election as a campaign tool. They asserted the

extremism was all home-grown, particularly in Libya – and the protestors in Egypt and Tunisia showed no signs of al Qaeda links. More than a week after the events in Benghazi, the only link to international terrorism was an attempt by the Libyan government to defer responsibility, which was in their best interest. In the U.S., however, “Republicans have embraced that narrative, implicitly faulting the administration for prematurely declaring the demise of Al Qaeda with the killing of Osama bin Laden last year” (404_2012).

There was an interesting narrative in this article about whether al Qaeda had become a “useful boogeyman” and a catch all for any type of extremism in the Muslim world (404_2012). As discussed, it is as if just mentioning the name of the group is all the explanation or context that is needed. And, clearly, the situation in Libya was phenomenally more complex. The article was trying to debase this trope, but could as easily have been reinforcing it for those news consumers that cannot separate Islam from extremism as the article did discuss the Libyan opposition’s interest in imposing Sharia law. Regardless, it is incredibly interesting that this article worked through the Republican argument and broke it down. This is an example of critical news reporting challenging the ever louder cry of the Republican party, which although not in control of the presidency, was the dominant party in the House of Representatives, the chamber responsible for much of this rhetoric.

Not all coverage in the *New York Times* illustrated this narrative of resistance. In a virtual homage to the political theater that Benghazi was quickly becoming, one front-page article read more like a suspense novel than a news article:

The survivors of the assault on the American Mission in Benghazi, Libya, thought they were safe. They had retreated to a villa not far from the main building where the surprise attack had occurred, and a State Department team had arrived to evacuate them. The eruption of violence had ended, and now they were surrounded by friendly Libyan brigades in what seemed to be a dark, uneasy calm.

A colleague's body lay on the ground. They had no idea where their boss, Ambassador J. Christopher Stevens, was, nor how in the confusion he had become separated from his bodyguard and left behind.

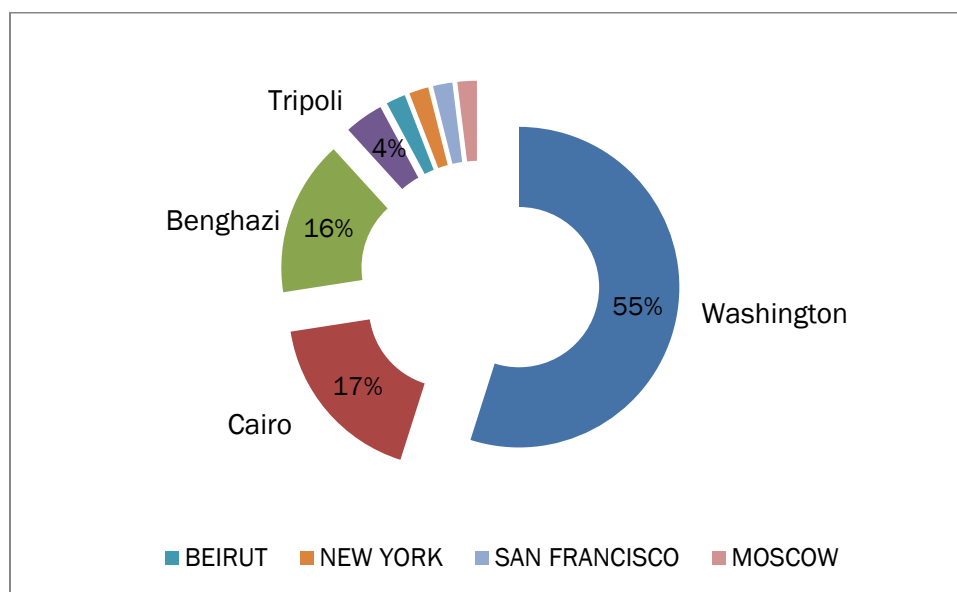
Then, shortly after 2 a.m. on Sept. 12, just as they were assembling to be taken to the airport, gunfire erupted, followed by the thunderous blasts of falling mortar rounds. Two of the mission's guards -- Tyrone S. Woods and Glen A. Doherty, former members of the Navy SEALs -- were killed just outside the villa's front gate. A mortar round struck the roof of the building where the Americans had scrambled for cover.

The attackers had lain in wait, silently observing as the rescuers, including eight State Department civilians who had just landed at the airport in Benghazi, arrived in large convoys. This second attack was shorter in duration than the first, but more complex and sophisticated. It was an ambush (410_2012).

This article evoked al Qaeda and quoted American sources making the link between Benghazi and international terrorism. It put forth the Republican narrative with no opposition. What is also interesting here is that not only was there no resistance to this al Qaeda narrative, there was virtually no Libya. Libya, Africa, had merely become the stage on which this performance took place. Libya was largely absent from the narrative. Africa was barely noticed. This was the case in a number of articles (see 418_2012, 473_2012, for example).

But just when it seemed this narrative had lost out, there was more resistance. We started to see a lot of front-page attention. But, one article in particular was quite unique. First, it was reported from Benghazi, and a lot of this coverage was not – it was reported from Washington, Egypt, Lebanon, Tunisia, everywhere but Libya. The official breakdown of the coverage by primary dateline location, understanding that most of these 2012 articles, as discussed earlier were reported by elaborate teams all over the world, is shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8. Primary dateline location for the Benghazi coverage.



But what really made this article unique was how it highlighted the nuances of the issue – it explained the complexity that the Libyans were against the attack and the militias that facilitated it. They wanted the militias out. They were pro-the American ambassador and very upset he was killed. The article made clear the Republican Party was forcing Washington to call this a “terrorist” attack and was the primary driving force linking these activities to al Qaeda (414_2012). Libyans, as analysts quoted early in the coverage illustrated, saw this as a home-grown issue, generally. We rarely see this complexity and nuance in reporting of these types of issues. And, we rarely see the media so willing to call out the politicization of an issue like this. This, one could argue, is reporting it right. This is the epitome of resistance.

As the situation gets increasingly politicized, not to look soft on terrorism in an election season, the White House began to adopt the narrative as put forth by the Republican opposition – a narrative that resonated well with an American people that had been taught since 9/11 to fear al Qaeda and their destructive power, a narrative that was gaining traction in the political discourse. But this attempt to repeat this narrative was again met with resistance. In a late September

article, the reporters contradicted this assertion and repeated what had been argued previously, “Top militia leaders in Benghazi have dismissed the possibility that Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb played a role in the attacks or had a foothold in eastern Libya. Benghazi residents have said they believe the brigade that conducted the attack could easily have managed the assault on its own...” (426_2012). The dominant ideology was being actively and repeatedly challenged with local context and information. This is a powerful discursive tool.

But, as the coverage goes on it feels as if there is a tug-of-war between the desire to challenge this narrative and simply report the government position as stated. There are moments it seemed the narrative of resistance was waning, but just as soon, another push was made to make a more nuanced argument (427_2012). Then, there was an article that does nothing to counter assertions that al Qaeda was implicated (437_2012). We saw the political narrative overtaking what comes across as the informed, gut instinct of the reporters covering the story. The narrative read almost as if they had been beaten into submission. And, just as you might think the narrative of resistance was gone, there was an article that artfully worked to keep it alive.

Another creative instalment in the resistance narrative was published October 7. This was again distinctive as it gave a voice to a Libyan that had a unique perspective – a moderate Islamist in Parliament whose brother was a radical Islamist. As the article explained,

The older Mr. Qaid, who is 45 and is speaking publicly for the first time, argued that Abu Yahya [his younger brother] had been drawn into battle with the United States mainly because its military had treated him as an enemy. The vast majority of young Libyans, including many armed Islamists, now feel warmly toward America for its support against Colonel Qaddafi, Mr. Qaid said, and the impulse of United States officials and liberal Libyans to associate them all with Al Qaeda risks pushing them closer to the terrorist group (477_2012).

This actually implicated the U.S. in the growth of Militant Islam. It again showed the *New York Times* looking to challenge the dominant ideology. There was a slight counter-point included in

the article, but really this was a well-conceived piece, giving voice to a Libyan, and humanizing Islam in many ways. For instance, the article quoted Mr. Qaid about his Islamist routes and being a member of government now, ““In Islamic law, there is something called the science of balance... You need to look at the context, see if something will do more harm than good before you practice it”” (477_2012). He saw how a secular government and Islam could peacefully coexist, and this was shared with the reader. It was also explained that this politically motivated discursive tool initially used by the Republican opposition and adopted by the Obama administration could actually push the local Libyan militias closer to al Qaeda. Talk is not just talk. Words have power and political narratives have real consequences. This article was attempting to make this argument, and it did so powerfully.

The narrative of resistance – the *New York Times* against the dominant ideology – continued with more local accounts referenced and the inconsistencies in the official accounts questioned. Experts were quoted to show it was “promiscuous” to evoke al Qaeda illustrating the implications of the political narrative (473_2012).

And, again, it was asserted after a Libyan investigation that Ansar al-Sharia, characterized as “a puritanical militant group that wants to advance Islamic law in Libya,” orchestrated the attack (479_2012). The article declared the group, “operate independently and focus only on Libya rather than on a global jihad against the West,” again resisting the dominant messaging pushed, as was clearly noted here, by the Republican party to make Obama look weak on terror and security ahead of the presidential election (479_2012).

And, another front-page article took the resistance narrative from a slightly different angle. The article quoted portions of an interview with the apparent master-mind of the Benghazi attacks who “spent two leisurely hours on Thursday evening at a crowded luxury hotel, sipping

mango juice on a patio and scoffing at the threats coming from the American and Libyan governments” (482_2012). Ahmed Abu Khattala, himself, was quoted as saying “he was not a member of Al Qaeda,” but “...he declared he would be proud to be associated with Al Qaeda's puritanical zeal for Islamic law” (482_2012). Again, the politicization of the issues was raised, and this time it was in the voice of the accused who it was explained said the U.S. was only making threats because of a presidential election. Therefore, the narrative of resistance to the dominant ideology was included in this front-page story from another voice. However, given the description of him and his support for anti-American attacks and “puritanical” Islamic law, it was unlikely his word would be taken by the average American news consumer (482_2012).

And, then the tug-of-war was again seen as a page 7 article written from Washington quoted Republicans who said there was “evidence” of a coordinated attack, implying an al Qaeda role, when there had yet to be any evidenced shared (493_2012). It is unclear what the evidence could be and there was no context in the article to explain.

It is not clear if this narrative of resistance was conscious or sub-conscious. Additional analysis is needed to determine if a pattern can be found in either byline or dateline or other factors that could lead to the appearance of the narrative in some articles and the complete lack of it in others. The Benghazi coverage is an example of the “team-based” reporting explained earlier that appeared in 2012. A cursory look at reporters shows overlap between the teams that wrote articles where the narrative is strong as well as where the narrative is weak. The existence of the narrative at all is powerful and a potential indication of how international reporting could work to deconstruct and resist the dominant ideology in the tradition of postcolonial theory and CDA. In this way, the existence of such a narrative in the coverage provides a source of hope for improved coverage of Africa, and the world, generally. It shows that it is possible to challenge

the dominant ideology, to rely on local sources and alternative perspectives, and to still tell the story. Of course, this hope is qualified in the fact that the narrative being resisted was not the original product of the White House – it originated from Republican opposition in an election cycle. It may be easier to resist a narrative forced on leadership in a highly politicized moment versus one devised and actively disseminated by leadership.

The coverage on Benghazi fizzles out after the election and ends on December 31 with President Obama on Meet the Press vowing to fix the issues highlighted by the attack. At the end, there was no resistance in the narrative (614_2012). As the coverage went on, Libya, and in turn Africa, was portrayed as increasingly in chaos, the Libyan government couldn't solve the problem, and the situation was making it difficult for the U.S. to do so. The themes of Africa in Crisis, Africa as Threat and West as Savior are clear. But, they are unique. For instance, the fact that the Savior theme in this coverage is the West saving itself from the threat of Africa is interesting. This is not the application of the theme seen in previous literature. And, the fact that this coverage remains merely pessimistic and does not venture into lexical hyperbole is also interesting. Finally, the narrative of resistance is powerful and worthy of further study.

Conclusion

This study evaluated the *New York Times*' coverage of Africa at four points in time over a 40 year period in order to understand if a more long term, holistic review of the news coverage, outside of specific moments of spectacle, would illuminate similar or different themes than are seen in the previous studies conducted. As explained this previous work largely focused on specific, often catastrophic, events in Africa. With a thorough understanding of the institution of media, and using the three relevant filters of the propaganda model – Ownership, Advertising, and Sourcing as a conceptual framework; through the lens of postcolonial theory; and, armed

with the toolkit provided by Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), this study looked to evaluate what types of stories were covered, if and how this coverage changed over time, and the language used to convey the prominent themes found in this coverage.

What this evaluation found is that the types of stories covered very much align with the dominant ideology of the time – with the policy focus of those in power. The deviant news items definitely emerge as most prominent. But, what is deviant and how that deviance is negotiated changes with time based on the major issues and policy priorities of the day.

It is not surprising that South Africa and Apartheid are most prominent in 1982 and 1992. Apartheid epitomizes deviance, and race-based deviance at that, thus lending itself to the accepted reporting paradigm. Of course, this had to be carefully negotiated, particularly in 1982, given the Reagan administration's unwillingness to come out firmly against the Afrikaner government and its racist policies. This coverage did illustrate a number of the themes previous studies have attributed to news coverage of Africa. But, the way these themes were employed was not as straightforward as the previous literature suggested. Particularly interesting was seeing the nuanced nature of the portrayal of African as Other and how the context of South Africa – a white minority in power whose moral authority to rule over the black majority was regularly being questioned – played a defining role in how this functioned in the narrative. The same was true regarding how White as Savior emerged in the South Africa coverage to refer to white South Africans as opposed to the scenario where “White” and “West” are somewhat interchangeable.

Post-9/11 it is also not surprising that Militant Islam and Terrorism became the dominant focus. It provides a particularly stark example of how an entire continent can be positioned as little more than a stage on which the West must perform – as a breeding ground for terrorists,

Africa in Crisis becomes the place the West must neutralize Africa as Threat, and thus the West is Savior. Though, interestingly, this was not a white man's burden savior role, this was a protector role. This was the U.S. protecting itself from the threat of Africa. This again was a different manifestation of the themes explicated in the literature.

It is interesting to consider whether four different moments in time could have produced a different outcome in the analysis. Given the coverage seen over such a long period of time, it seems that though the details of what stories were covered would likely be different, the grand themes would not have been. Prior the end of Apartheid in 1994, this was the most covered story in Africa. South Africa is uniquely positioned politically and economically, and this was a very unique situation vis-à-vis the U.S. and key aspects of U.S. history. Also, after 9/11, it is clear that the primary focus of U.S. foreign policy was couched in all things Militant Islam and Terrorism. If 2010 had been selected, for instance, it is likely that there would have been more about the Arab Spring, which began in Tunisia and the concerns raised by the rapid changing political landscape and how this situation related to American security. The specific years chosen definitely affected the specific stories, but the overarching narrative is unlikely to have changed.

The previous literature makes clear that the coverage is overwhelmingly negative, regardless of the time period analyzed, and a review of the previous work suggests nearly every topic is discussed in hyperboles. This was not seen in the coverage evaluated. Yes, the Apartheid coverage did exemplify this often. And, there are clear examples of all the worst of reporting on Africa in this coverage, as discussed. But, not all coverage falls in this category. And, interestingly, none of the Benghazi coverage crossed into hyperbole. Much as it would be interesting to evaluate how byline and dateline relate to the resistance narrative evaluated in this coverage, it would also be interesting, for instance, to see if the fact that so many articles were

written outside Benghazi itself had an effect on the tone of the coverage. Also, further study could more closely evaluate the other coverage of Arab North Africa versus the coverage of black sub-Saharan Africa to see if that ethnic/racial/regional/religious demarcation could possibly be playing a role in the article framing.

Overall, when looking at the coverage more holistically it was telling to see that black, sub-Saharan Africa was relatively ignored in terms of the domestic situation and domestic relevance of these nations. It is interesting that the two most prominent coverage areas were in parts of the continent considered “different” than the average sub-Saharan African nation. When people conceive “Africa,” they are generally thinking about the countries south of the Sahara and north of South Africa. Given South Africa’s unique history, specifically regarding its historical economic relationships, or as has been argued, an economic foundation “given” to the country by its former white rulers, it really does look a lot different at a national economic level than the rest of sub-Saharan Africa. Even in South Africa there is this perception that there is South Africa and the “rest” of Africa. In my own travels it was something I heard regularly. And, when I would point it out to a South African who said it quite casually and as a matter of fact, they would then find themselves stumbling to justify the belief they are forced to realize they have themselves taken for granted, they can forget to see themselves as “African,” too.

And, then, there is Libya – an Arab African nation. Most would geo-politically situate Libya and much of North Africa in the Middle East with other Arab, Muslim countries. Qaddafi himself was known for deciding Libya was African when it suited his needs and Middle Eastern when that was more advantageous.

Less than 5% of all coverage across the four years of analysis addressed the ongoing issues in what was Zaire and is now the Democratic Republic of Congo. Only three of these

articles were front-page articles, one in 2002 and two in 2012. However, during this time you have what many refer to as Africa's world war being played out in this country. You have the infamous reign of Mobutu Sese Seko. You have the chaos that followed the end of his rule, and you have the 2002 peace treaties with Rwanda and Uganda. Then, there is the ongoing cycle of renewed violence and attempts at peace, only to end in more fighting and more external forces crossing the nation's porous borders. Yet, there is very little clear and sustained coverage. When it is covered it is in abrupt and incoherent spurts. Is it because, unlike coverage of Apartheid South Africa, the "bad guy" is much harder to find? Even the coverage of Militant Islam has a clear "enemy" in the narrative. In a complex, multi-dimensional conflict like Africa's world war, where so many nations used Congo as a staging ground for proxy conflicts and where the prize of minerals such as diamonds was there for the taking, it was much harder to tell a "good guy, bad guy" story. It was much harder to quickly set the stage for a one-time article. And, there was no clear and defined U.S. policy being openly discussed. In fact, one could argue the U.S. policy was to ignore the situation on one level created by previous, generally covert, U.S. involvement. This type of conflict does not fit well into the news model we've discussed. It is therefore perhaps less surprising this narrative was not clear and sustained despite the significance of the conflict and even its deviance.

And, what about a country like Ghana? In the four years of news coverage analyzed, there were only 18 total articles. That is quite surprising. First, it was in late 1981 that General Rawlings took the government by force (for the second time). There are 10 articles at the start of 1982 discussing this but then nothing. In 1992, Ghana voted on a new constitution ushering in a new multiparty system and Rawlings was elected president. There were no articles on this. In 2000, there were what were praised as free, fair, and peaceful elections that saw John Kufuor

beat Atta Mills transitioning the government into a strong democracy that has flourished. In 2002, Kufuor instituted a reconciliation commission to look at human rights abuses during military rule. All of this was absent in the coverage. Interestingly, a state of emergency temporarily declared in 2002 due to an incident in the north was also ignored. Further analysis could look to see what role bureau location and bureau size as well as competing stories – stories taking place at the same time in different parts of the continent – have on such absences. Or, if it really is just the absence of the heart of what is perceived as “Africa,” why? This is a very important question that deserves further attention.

As mentioned there are significant implications for how a place is covered, but there are also implications when a place is not covered. Without this information, how can the average American, or the average policymaker, begin to understand the place if they do not know it personally? How will that impact equitable relationships generally and specifically on a country-by-country basis? Or, are Africa’s many countries simply relegated to the subconscious until such a time when an issue arises that the West finds it useful or advantageous to begin to pay attention? Waiting until such moments has explicit dangers – we need look no further than the Benghazi coverage to see that. How many times was Benghazi noted as a hotbed but the ambassador himself would not take additional precautions in his travels and interactions with the people? And, how was the tenuous state of Libyan domestic affairs not better known, in general? Why don’t we see the same types of stories we see about other parts of the world about countries in Africa? Why don’t we see the results of African elections regularly? Why don’t we know about political campaigns in Africa like we do in Britain, France, or even Australia? What could we gain from having this level of sustained understanding of the place and the people?

It is very important to understand what we didn't see, and what we don't regularly see, and to understand how to begin to evaluate why. But, critical regarding what we actually did see is that this news coverage was as nuanced as the situations covered in many ways, and this was fundamentally different from what the previous literature explained we would see. Looking at a more complete moment in time – a full year – and not focusing on a specific spectacle did illuminate more in the news coverage, thus differentiating this study from the previous work done and adding to the literature.

The previous literature tends to create a completely negative picture, starkly black with no white and less grey. That is too essentializing. What this study adds is an understanding that the coverage is in fact much more shaded. There are moments when the coverage illustrated all of the worst of reporting on Africa that the previous studies highlighted. But, there was more than that. There was more than pure spectacle. The two prominent issues to emerge from the coverage were Apartheid and Militant Islam. These, in and of themselves, are not spectacles. These are very much tied to a moment in time and clear and important world events.

We can look back on Apartheid now and think of it as spectacle, but at the time it was simply how it was. It was the system. It existed in a specific world context and had a unique relationship with the dominant ideology of the U.S. in each 1982 and 1992, and this colored the coverage of it. Militant Islam emerged in 2002 and 2012, following a major U.S. and world event – the attacks of September 11, 2001. Benghazi does represent a spectacle, but looking at it as a case study of the larger emergent issue of Militant Islam and Terrorism puts it in context in a way the previous literature does not situate such spectacle. Looking at two years of coverage in this post-9/11 period, we can better see why the themes such as West as Savior and Africa in Crisis look as they do in this moment of spectacle, for instance. We have the context of the larger

issue of Militant Islam and Terrorism more generally to ground this analysis. This study then illustrates the importance of evaluating news events in the larger context of the news landscape. Without this context it is easy to essentialize our analyses just as much as the coverage can essentialize a topic or place.

There is definitely room for improvement – greater understanding of people and place is needed, especially in moments of extreme spectacle where historical context is particularly important. But, there is not just one brush used to paint all of Africa. Yes, Africa is portrayed more problematically than most regions of the world in U.S. media. And, there are likely two very good reasons for that – colonialism and slavery. These two major historical moments positioned Africa as inferior. And, slavery specifically positioned Africa as inferior in racial terms. It was to justify the inhumanity of these moments that many of the discursive tools, the stereotypes we discussed earlier, were created and perpetuated. This situated Africa in a unique way. It is important to think back to Wall's (1997) work. Remember that Wall (1997) studied news coverage of both the Rwandan and Bosnian genocides. The Bosnians were portrayed as good people making bad decisions; the Rwandans were portrayed as innately violent people doing what they do. Genocide is genocide – there is no positive spin. But, genocide in Africa is covered differently – colonialism and slavery play a role in this.

The U.S. relationship with Africa through colonialism and slavery was clearly very different than the experiences of countries like Britain and France. These were countries that had a much more direct colonial role, and thus much more direct and sustained contact with the continent of Africa. More mutual interests were developed. This could help explain why coverage of Africa is likely to look a bit different in these countries. Whether it is better is a matter for study. Brooks (1995), remember, implicated both U.S. and British media in their

coverage of Africa. But, if we look at the BBC today, for instance, it is clear there is more coverage and often more in-depth coverage. Is this a function of that mutual interest and sustained connection or is it the function of a different cultural approach to looking at and understanding the world? That is an interesting question and worthy of further evaluation. Regardless, there are clear issues with how the world is reported. And, there are particular issues with how Africa is reported in U.S. media. The constant push of an Africa in Crisis and Africa as Backward, as some part of our past, will not allow Africa and Africans to ever sit at the preverbal table as equals.

But, there are also moments of resistance, there are also moments where the reporting is getting it right. And, that should not be overlooked. In fact, understanding the media institution and the structures and processes that lead to the shortcomings of reporting generally and international reporting specifically, is critical in order to see when reporting does get it right.

If the news media are going to get the coverage right more often, however, there is the need for structural change. There is simply no way an entire continent as diverse as Africa can be accurately and adequately covered by four bureaus. There is also no way that the continent can be appropriately covered by simply sending in journalists as needed to cover the “big” story. To get the coverage right, a local understanding of the issue and the historical context in which that issue exists must be known. The move toward “team” reporting seen in 2012 could help here, and it could be a reason we saw the narrative of resistance we did in the Benghazi coverage. On these teams was often a locally based reporter – someone who presumably knows more about the place and people covered, someone who speaks the language, who knows the history. That is a step in a positive direction if the coverage the local contributor is providing is equitably incorporated.

Another area that should be further investigated is the role of African media themselves and what increased role these media outlets can play in U.S. reporting on Africa. This analysis did see regular reference to local media. Often quotes from official African sources were attributed to local media. Yes, these media outlets are often not as established and refined as an operation like the *New York Times*, but what they lack in infrastructure and big name journalists, they make up for with local understanding and knowledge, and a constant and sustained presence not possible for an international media outlet to maintain. Leveraging this could significantly improve coverage of Africa in the U.S.

Overall, though, greater and more sustained attention to African affairs is needed to improve coverage. If stories come and go abruptly with no context, there is little more than stereotypes and clichés available to explain them. This requires a change in approach and philosophy about the role of international news in the U.S. media landscape. This requires a dedication to educating the U.S. news reader about Africa versus selling the news reader what the media business thinks they want to know and will engage with.

In the meantime, the best way to combat the problematic narrative and the inherent inequality in the structure is to teach ourselves to be more critical news consumers. It is not realistic to focus alone on taking down the system nor is it realistic to expect practice to improve overnight. But, what we can do is deconstruct the message, point out the flaws, and embrace the strengths. This constant, open deconstructive debate can ensure the negative does not win out. And, perhaps, in time, this can chip away at the structure and eventually there can be true positive change.

Appendix I: Variables included in descriptor set.

Field	Description	Type
ID	Random ID_Year By Order of Appearance	Text ³
LNID	LexisNexis ID	Text
Byline1	Author	List ⁴
Byline2	Additional Authors/Contributors	Text
Column	Newspaper Column	List
CountryCovered1	Primary Country Discussed in Story	List
CountryCovered2	Second Country Discussed	List
CountryCovered3	Third Country Discussed	List
Date	Date Published	Date ⁵
Dateline	Date Written	Date
DatelinePlace1	Place Written	List
DatelinePlace2	Secondary Location	Text
DatelineRollUp*	Roll-up Category	List
Headline	Article Headline	Text
HeadlineMatch*	Headline Has Same Tone as Article	List
Key Coverage Area*	Primary Story Types Covered for Analysis	List
Length	Article Length	Number ⁶
NewsWire	Written by Newswire	List
Page	Newspaper Page	List
PrintWeb	Print or Web Publication	List
Section	Newspaper Section	List
Subject	Article Subject	List
Tone*	Overall Article Tone	List
WireName	Name of Wire	List
Year	Year of Publication	List

* These variables were coded as part of the second cycle of coding.

³ Text string.

⁴ Options list with defined categories.

⁵ Date field – month, day, year.

⁶ Integer.

Appendix II: Subject codes.

Subject Code	Description
Aid	Specific discussion of aid to African countries, generally from outside the continent. Also includes discussions of providing peacekeeping services, as these involve financial aid and personnel, including United Nations' observers. Also includes requests for military assistance and military aid, including aid for crime fighting.
Arms/Military	Arms/Military: Discussions of arms deals, arms embargoes, military agreements, shared military bases, and strategic military partnerships or training opportunities. Discussions of the United States African Command, AFRICOM, are also included here.
Arts/Music	Articles about arts and music in Africa, including articles about cinema, the arts industry, and any articles more specifically about popular culture, etc.
Civil Conflict	Articles that discuss internal, domestic conflict, such as coup attempts, domestic military disturbances, insurgencies, ethnic and/or religious conflicts, civil war, etc. Also includes discussions of trials or negotiations to end a conflict, such negotiations to end a civil war or war crime tribunals.
Crime	Articles about criminal acts such as shootings, murders, etc. when no specific political context is provided.
Development	Discussions about the economic situation and other aspects of development within a region or specific countries.
Diplomatic Relations	Negotiations and discussions between countries within Africa or between African countries and other nations, often the United States or former colonial powers.
Disaster	Natural disasters and other accidents, such as massive storms, drought, famine/hunger, or a building collapse, etc. Refugee crises stemming from disasters also coded here.
Disease	Articles that discuss a specific disease or disease outbreak.
Environment/Climate	Articles that specifically discuss environmental issues or climate change.
Human Rights	Specific discussions about Human Rights issues in Africa. These are often related to discussions with or at the United Nations. Also includes general refugee/migrant issues related to conditions of Africans trying to leave the continent or issues with countries not accepting migrants.
Individual Behavior	Articles about individuals in the news that are more personal in nature, such as articles about political figures' personal lives, or an individual engaged in a newsworthy activity or cause.
Militant Islam/Terrorism	Specific discussions of "militant," "radical," or "fundamentalist" Islam as an issue or cause of unrest in a situation or in a specific African nation. Also includes criminal acts of "terrorism," defined as such by the discourse in the article.

Subject Code	Description
Natural Resources/Energy	Articles about oil, mining/minerals, nuclear power, and other sources of energy, as well as access and protection of natural resources of all kinds, including water.
Politics/Domestic Situation	Discussions of elections, political power shifts or challenges or the political opposition, the plight of specific groups within a country – specifically ethnic and/or religious groups, moments of unrest such as riots and looting in relation to government policies or other political turmoil. Also covers issues related to the legal system and the courts, as well as general discussions of “what it is like” in a given country at a given moment in time.
Regional Conflict	Discussions of African conflicts involving multiple African nations, such as the situation in Namibia, conflicts between Ethiopia and Somalia, and Western Sahara. There can be a fine line between a civil and regional conflict as many players can influence a domestic situation. This code was applied as the primary subject code only when the conflict was a clear multi-country conflict.
Science & Technology	Articles that discuss Africans engaged in research or advancement in science and technology.
Sport	Articles about sport that make it into the foreign section of the newspaper. As the analysis is limited to foreign desk articles, these are less prevalent.
Wildlife	Articles about animals, animal preservation, or poaching.

Appendix III: Articles included in analysis by article ID with subject code.

ID	Date	Headline	Byline1	Page	Length	Wire Name	Print Web	Country Covered1	Subject
001_1982	1/1/1982	EX-OFFICER OUSTS GHANA'S GOVERNMENT AGAIN	PRANAY B. GUPTA	1	1062	None	Print	Ghana	Civil Conflict
002_1982	1/1/1982	GHANA AT A GLANCE; Geography		2	314	None	Print	Ghana	Politics/Domestic Situation
003_1982	1/2/1982	GHANAIANS REPORT LOOTING BY TROOPS	PRANAY B. GUPTA	1	504	None	Print	Ghana	Civil Conflict
004_1982	1/3/1982	GHANA'S REGIME SUSPENDS CONSTITUTION	PRANAY B. GUPTA	1	655	None	Print	Ghana	Civil Conflict
005_1982	1/3/1982	IN SOUTH AFRICA, STERN LAWS FORGE A RARE ALLIANCE	JOSEPH LELYVELD	1	955	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
006_1982	1/4/1982	MILITARY COUP IN GHANA ALARMS WEST AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS		3	871	None	Print	Ghana	Civil Conflict
007_1982	1/4/1982	MAN IN THE NEWS; FAMILIAR FACE TO GHANAIANS	PRANAY B. GUPTA	3	816	None	Print	Ghana	Civil Conflict
008_1982	1/6/1982	SOUTH AFRICA TO TRY MERCENARIES IN HIJACKING	JOSEPH LELYVELD	9	639	None	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
009_1982	1/7/1982	SOUTH AFRICAN WOMAN 'BANNED' BUT UNBOWED	JOSEPH LELYVELD	4	892	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
010_1982	1/7/1982	GHANAIAN RULERS SHAKE UP COURTS	PRANAY B. GUPTA	11	630	None	Print	Ghana	Civil Conflict
011_1982	1/8/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; ANGOLA ACCUSES PRETORIA OF STEPPING UP RAIDS		5	132	Reuters	Print	Angola	Regional Conflict
012_1982	1/8/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; U.N. Chief Vows Support For a Free Namibia		5	178	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
013_1982	1/14/1982	DENIS THATCHER JOINS SEARCH FOR SON	WILLIAM BORDERS	3	407	None	Print	Multiple	Sport
014_1982	1/14/1982	Around the World; U.S. and South Africa Open Talks on Namibia		8	126	AP	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
015_1982	1/15/1982	TO WHITE EXILES, THERE'LL ALWAYS BE A RHODESIA	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1168	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
016_1982	1/15/1982	MRS.		3	824	None	Print	Multiple	Sport
017_1982	1/16/1982	SADAT'S DEATH GIVES TOURISTS PAUSE ABOUT EGYPT	WILLIAM E. FARRELL	2	863	None	Print	Egypt	Civil Conflict
018_1982	1/17/1982	CHOLERA IS RIFE IN SOUTH AFRICA'S BLACK 'HOMELANDS'	JOSEPH LELYVELD	14	1352	None	Print	South Africa	Disease

ID	Date	Headline	Byline1	Page	Length	Wire Name	Print Web	Country Covered1	Subject
019_1982	1/18/1982	BLACKS FIND A NICHE IN SOUTH AFRICA SUBURBAN LIFE; The Talk of Johannesburg	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1284	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
020_1982	1/19/1982	U.S. AIDE CONFERS WITH ANGOLAN; 'DOOR OPEN' TO FURTHER MEETINGS	BERNARD GWERTZMAN	4	454	None	Print	Angola	Regional Conflict
021_1982	1/19/1982	UNESCO PARLEY ON THE PRESS OPENS WITH U.S. OPPOSING MANY PLANS	ALAN RIDING	13	560	None	Print	Multiple	Development
022_1982	1/20/1982	LIBYANS ARE GONE FROM CHAD, BUT RANCOR IS NOT	ALAN COWELL	2	1381	None	Print	Chad	Regional Conflict
023_1982	1/20/1982	IN GHANA, LITTLE ZEAL FOR NEW REGIME	PRANAY B. GUPTA	3	1015	None	Print	Ghana	Civil Conflict
024_1982	1/21/1982	AFRICAN FORCES IN CHAD SEEN SHIFTING ROLE	ALAN COWELL	3	1033	None	Print	Chad	Regional Conflict
025_1982	1/21/1982	U.N. PANEL APPROVES \$1.5 MILLION FOR AFRICA NEWS AGENCY OPERATION		10	362	None	Print	Multiple	Development
026_1982	1/22/1982	SOVIET WARNS ANGOLANS ON U.S.	JOHN F. BURNS	8	462	None	Print	Angola	Diplomatic Relations
027_1982	1/23/1982	U.S. EXPECTS PROGRESS IN NAMIBIA TALKS		3	792	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
028_1982	1/24/1982	THE MIDEAST ARMS RACE: NEW WEAPONS, OLD FEARS; First of Two Articles	LESLIE H. GELB	1	2466	None	Print	Egypt	Arms/Military
029_1982	1/24/1982	SPEAK-EASIES FLOURISHING IN SOWETO	JOSEPH LELYVELD	3	1127	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
030_1982	1/24/1982	Around the World; Black Leaders in Accord At Meeting on Namibia			164	Reuters	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
031_1982	1/24/1982	Around the World; Pope's February Trip Sets 5 Days in Nigeria		4	110	AP	Print	Nigeria	Diplomatic Relations
032_1982	1/26/1982	UNESCO MEETING BACKS AID FOR THIRD-WORLD JOURNALISM	ALAN RIDING	3	686	None	Print	Multiple	Development
033_1982	1/27/1982	ETHIOPIANS IN U.S. FEAR DEPORTATION	WINSTON WILLIAMS	3	1066	None	Print	Ethiopia	Diplomatic Relations
034_1982	1/27/1982	REACTION FAVORABLE TO PLAN FOR NAMIBIA	BERNARD D. NOSSITER	3	777	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
035_1982	1/29/1982	AMERICANS RETURN TO CHAD, DISCREETLY	ALAN COWELL	3	1003	None	Print	Chad	Regional Conflict

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036_1982	1/29/1982	Around the World; Medical Group Penalized Over South Africans		5	146	AP	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
037_1982	1/30/1982	THE U.N. ROLE: MUDSLINGING OR CONSCIOUSNESS-RAISING?; News Analysis	BERNARD D. NOSSITER	4	909	None	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
038_1982	1/31/1982	DESPITE PULLOUT, QADDAFI STILL HAS AN EYE ON CHAD	ALAN COWELL	16	985	None	Print	Chad	Regional Conflict
039_1982	2/1/1982	GAMBIA ENTERS UNION WITH SENEGAL ON WARY NOTE	PRANAY B. GUPTA	2	1120	None	Print	Senegal	Diplomatic Relations
040_1982	2/2/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Rebels in Mozambique Reportedly Attack Town		5	73	AP	Print	Mozambique	Civil Conflict
041_1982	2/2/1982	PRESS CURBS URGED IN SOUTH AFRICA	JOSEPH LELYVELD	7	956	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
042_1982	2/3/1982	SOUTH AFRICAN PROPOSAL ATTACKED AS A 'BLUEPRINT FOR PRESS CONTROL'	JOSEPH LELYVELD	3	647	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
043_1982	2/4/1982	AFRIKANERS SHUN A CLERIC WHO PRAYS WITH BLACKS	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1077	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
044_1982	2/6/1982	WHITE AIDE OF NONWHITE SOUTH AFRICAN UNION FOUND HANGED IN CELL	JOSEPH LELYVELD	6	926	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
045_1982	2/7/1982	AFRICAN AIDES DISCUSS SAHARA AT KENYA PARLEY	PRANAY B. GUPTA	5	634	None	Print	Western Sahara	Regional Conflict
046_1982	2/7/1982	KENYAN SAYS ASIAN MERCHANTS RUIN ECONOMY		6	553	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
047_1982	2/8/1982	CENTRAL AMERICA FOUND TO REGRESS ON HUMAN RIGHTS	BARBARA CROSSETTE	1	2588	None	Print	South Africa	Human Rights
048_1982	2/8/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; 7 African Aides Draft Plan for Western Sahara		5	88	AP	Print	Western Sahara	Regional Conflict
049_1982	2/8/1982	AFRIKANERS' MOOD: GIRDING FOR A SOVIET 'ONSLAUGHT'; News Analysis	JOSEPH LELYVELD	6	1275	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
050_1982	2/10/1982	SAHARA ACCORD ELUDES AFRICANS		3	232	None	Print	Western Sahara	Regional Conflict
051_1982	2/11/1982	CHAD REBEL IS SAID TO WEIGH ATTACK	ALAN COWELL	15	788	None	Print	Chad	Civil Conflict
052_1982	2/11/1982	PEACE FORCE IN CHAD FACING A FUND SHORTAGE	PRANAY B. GUPTA	16	422	None	Print	Chad	Regional Conflict

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053_1982	2/12/1982	POPE STARTS WEST AFRICA TRIP TODAY	HENRY KAMM	3	789	None	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
054_1982	2/12/1982	WHITES BACK SOUTH AFRICA UNION PROTEST	JOSEPH LELYVELD	3	761	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
055_1982	2/12/1982	O.A.U. SAYS IT WILL PULL OUT FORCE UNLESS CHAD AND REBELS HALT WAR	PRANAY B. GUPTA	4	504	None	Print	Chad	Regional Conflict
056_1982	2/12/1982	SUDAN IS SKEPTICAL ABOUT O.A.U.'S ROLE	ALAN COWELL	5	752	None	Print	Chad	Regional Conflict
057_1982	2/13/1982	U.S. AND MOROCCO AGREE TO SET UP JOINT MILITARY COMMISSION	BERNARD GWERTZMAN	1	838	None	Print	Morocco	Arms/Military
058_1982	2/13/1982	POPE GETS EXUBERANT GREETING IN NIGERIA	HENRY KAMM	3	894	None	Print	Nigeria	Diplomatic Relations
059_1982	2/14/1982	THOUSANDS MOURN A 'MARTYR' IN SOUTH AFRICA	JOSEPH LELYVELD	1	910	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
060_1982	2/14/1982	POPE TO NIGERIANS: DEFEND THE FAMILY	HENRY KAMM	4	529	None	Print	Nigeria	Diplomatic Relations
061_1982	2/16/1982	JOHN PAUL ASSURES AFRICANS OF RESPECT FOR THEIR VALUES	HENRY KAMM	3	684	None	Print	Nigeria	Diplomatic Relations
062_1982	2/16/1982	KENYA'S ASIANS WORRIED OVER ATTACK BY PRESIDENT	PRANAY B. GUPTA	3	621	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
063_1982	2/17/1982	CLAMOR FOR CHANGE IS SOUNDING ACROSS THE SUDAN	ALAN COWELL	2	1163	None	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
064_1982	2/18/1982	NKOMO OUSTED IN ZIMBABWE; PLOT IS CHARGED	JOSEPH LELYVELD	1	1224	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Civil Conflict
065_1982	2/18/1982	REVOLUTIONARY SLOGANS SURPRISE THE POPE IN AFRICA	HENRY KAMM	6	617	None	Print	Benin	Diplomatic Relations
066_1982	2/19/1982	POPE LANDS EQUATORIAL GUINEANS' FAITH	HENRY KAMM	3	460	None	Print	Equatorial Guinea	Diplomatic Relations
067_1982	2/20/1982	POPE APPEARS SET AGAINST SANCTIONS	HENRY KAMM	1	975	None	Print	West Africa	Diplomatic Relations
068_1982	2/20/1982	ZIMBABWE SHOWDOWN: THREAT OF CONFLICT REMAINS; News Analysis	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1276	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Civil Conflict
069_1982	2/22/1982	REGIONAL DISPUTE DIVIDES THE SUDAN	ALAN COWELL	7	959	None	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
070_1982	2/23/1982	THIRD-WORLD ECONOMIC STAFF URGED	MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN	3	960	None	Print	Multiple	Development

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071_1982	2/23/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; West Sahara Guerrillas Stir an African Dispute		5	155	AP	Print	Western Sahara	Regional Conflict
072_1982	2/23/1982	TANZANIAN MILITARY ADVISERS WILL BE SENT TO MOZAMBIQUE	ALAN COWELL	6	563	None	Print	Tanzania	Arms/Military
073_1982	2/24/1982	UGANDAN GUERRILLAS ATTACK ARMY BARRACKS IN KAMPALA	ALAN COWELL	3	779	None	Print	Uganda	Civil Conflict
074_1982	2/25/1982	REBELS IN UGANDA ATTACK BARRACKS	ALAN COWELL	9	716	None	Print	Uganda	Civil Conflict
075_1982	2/25/1982	South African Plan On Sharing of Power Divides Ruling Party		12	277	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
076_1982	2/26/1982	U.S. DECISION TO EMBARGO LIBYAN OIL IS REPORTED	BERNARD GWERTZMAN	1	695	None	Print	Libya	Diplomatic Relations
077_1982	2/26/1982	Reagan Choice Urges Care on South Africa		6	201	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
078_1982	2/26/1982	SPLIT WIDENS IN SOUTH AFRICA AS VORSTER BACKS BOTHA FOES	JOSEPH LELYVELD	8	904	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
079_1982	2/27/1982	MAN IN THE NEWS; RIGID DEFENDER OF APARTHEID	JOSEPH LELYVELD	4	1053	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
080_1982	2/28/1982	U.S. Confirms Easing Of South Africa Curbs		8	179	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
081_1982	2/28/1982	PRETORIA PREMIER DEFEATS HIS RIVAL	JOSEPH LELYVELD	8	724	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
082_1982	3/1/1982	4 TANZANIAN HIJACKERS SURRENDER; 90 HOSTAGES ARE FREED IN BRITAIN	R.W. APPLE Jr.	3	495	None	Print	Tanzania	Civil Conflict
083_1982	3/1/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Wide Boycott Marks End of O.A.U. Meeting		4	113	Reuters	Print	Western Sahara	Regional Conflict
084_1982	3/3/1982	SOUTH AFRICA WOULD YIELD 'HOMELAND' TO NEIGHBOR	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1408	None	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
085_1982	3/3/1982	Rockefeller Said to See Hope for Angolan Ties		2	150	Reuters	Print	Angola	Development
086_1982	3/3/1982	BRITISH CRICKETERS DEFY BAN TO PLAY IN SOUTH AFRICA	R.W. APPLE Jr.	3	987	None	Print	South Africa	Sport
087_1982	3/3/1982	2 SOUTH AFRICANS RESIGN POSTS		3	206	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation

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088_1982	3/4/1982	IN UGANDA: VIOLENCE, VULTURES AND A HINT OF HOPE	ALAN COWELL	2	1175	None	Print	Uganda	Civil Conflict
089_1982	3/4/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; South African Party Expels 16 Rightists		7	103	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
090_1982	3/7/1982	BRITISH TROOPS IN KENYA FOR SPECIAL TRAINING	PRANAY B. GUPTÉ	10	649	None	Print	Kenya	Arms/Military
091_1982	3/8/1982	THE LIFE AND DEATH OF A NONCONFORMIST AFRIKANER	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1174	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
092_1982	3/8/1982	MOROCCO ASKS O.A.U. TO REVERSE SAHARA DECISION	PRANAY B. GUPTÉ	5	677	None	Print	Morocco	Regional Conflict
093_1982	3/10/1982	COMPROMISE URGED IN SOUTH AFRICA	JOSEPH LELYVELD	5	924	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
094_1982	3/10/1982	DAVID ROCKEFELLER SAYS AFRICANS LOOK TO U.S.	PRANAY B. GUPTÉ	6	702	None	Print	Multiple	Development
095_1982	3/11/1982	MERCENARIES' HIJACKING TRIAL STARTS IN SOUTH AFRICA	JOSEPH LELYVELD	6	642	None	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
096_1982	3/12/1982	ZULUS' LEADER REAFFIRMS NONVIOLENCE	JOSEPH LELYVELD	3	916	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
097_1982	3/12/1982	U.S. EASES BAN ON SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICERS		3	756	None	Print	South Africa	Arms/Military
098_1982	3/13/1982	O.A.U. RENEWING ITS EFFORT TO BRING PEACE TO CHAD	ALAN COWELL	4	901	None	Print	Chad	Regional Conflict
099_1982	3/14/1982	AS OIL FLOWS, STRAINS COME TO CAMEROON	ALAN COWELL	9	975	None	Print	Cameroon	Natural Resources/Energy
100_1982	3/14/1982	AFRIKAANS PRESS GOADS BOTHA ON NEED FOR CHANGE	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1407	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
101_1982	3/16/1982	The First of 10 Missile Boats Delivered by France to Libya		8	109	Reuters	Print	Libya	Arms/Military
102_1982	3/17/1982	IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, A COUP OR JUST A CHARADE?	ALAN COWELL	3	737	None	Print	Central African Republic	Civil Conflict
103_1982	3/17/1982	SOUTH AFRICANS KILL 201 IN ANGOLA RAID		3	877	Reuters	Print	Angola	Regional Conflict

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104_1982	3/18/1982	KENYA LAKE OUTLIVES COMEDY OF ECOLOGICAL ERRORS	ALAN COWELL	2	1138	None	Print	Kenya	Environment/Climate
105_1982	3/18/1982	U.S. SAYS ANGOLA RAID SHOWS URGENCY ON NAMIBIA SOLUTION		10	339	Reuters	Print	Angola	Regional Conflict
106_1982	3/20/1982	NOMINEE FOR PRETORIA POST BACKS 'PEACEFUL CHANGE'	DAVID SHRIBMAN	28	430	None	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
107_1982	3/21/1982	NAMIBIA REBELS ASK TALKS WITH SOUTH AFRICA		10	388	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
108_1982	3/21/1982	AFRIKANER FOUNDS RIGHT-WING PARTY	JOSEPH LELYVELD	11	967	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
109_1982	3/21/1982	South African Jail Bombed		31	55	AP	Print	South Africa	Disaster
110_1982	3/22/1982	IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CRUEL LEGACY LINGERS; The Talk of Bangui	ALAN COWELL	2	1027	None	Print	Central African Republic	Civil Conflict
111_1982	3/23/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; U.S. Cites Soviet Aid For African Insurgents		9	142	Reuters	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
112_1982	3/24/1982	JUST ABOUT EVERYTHING IN NAMIBIA IS BOGGED DOWN	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1050	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
113_1982	3/25/1982	U.S. SEEKS TO ASSURE MOROCCO ON AID	PRANAY B. GUPTA	3	935	None	Print	Morocco	Aid
114_1982	3/25/1982	SOUTH AFRICA INCREASES WHITES' MILITARY OBLIGATION	JOSEPH LELYVELD	6	601	None	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
115_1982	3/25/1982	PANEL LINKS C.I.A. TO ARMS SHIPMENT	CHARLES MOHR	7	615	None	Print	South Africa	Arms/Military
116_1982	3/27/1982	A FAST BY 53 BLACKS CATCHES CAPE TOWN OFF GUARD	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1242	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
117_1982	3/28/1982	MOROCCAN-FRENCH RELATIONS ARE WEAKENING	PRANAY B. GUPTA	7	410	None	Print	Morocco	Diplomatic Relations
118_1982	3/28/1982	South African Frees 8 Whites In Detention Up to 6 Months		9	179	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
119_1982	3/30/1982	The Senate Confirms Nickel As U.S. Envoy to South Africa		3	151	AP	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
120_1982	3/31/1982	White Lion in Johannesburg		3	54	AP	Print	South Africa	Wildlife
121_1982	3/31/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Western Aides to Press For Accord on Namibia		5	157	Reuters	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict

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122_1982	4/1/1982	CHAD PEACE FORCE SEEKING U.N. FUNDS	ALAN COWELL	13	723	None	Print	Chad	Regional Conflict
123_1982	4/2/1982	South African Official Says Black Squatters Will End Fast		7	87	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
124_1982	4/4/1982	Around the World; Namibia Guerrillas Call For International Parley		5	148	Reuters	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
125_1982	4/6/1982	AFRICAN PARLEY DISRUPTED BY A DISPUTE OVER SAHARA GUERRILLA GROUP	ALAN COWELL	3	669	None	Print	Western Sahara	Regional Conflict
126_1982	4/12/1982	AT EMPIRE'S OLD OUTPOSTS, BRITONS ARE STIRRED	ALAN COWELL	9	773	None	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
127_1982	4/13/1982	BOTSWANA'S BRIGHT PICTURE SHADOWED BY 2 WORRIES	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1215	None	Print	Botswana	Regional Conflict
128_1982	4/14/1982	SOUTH AFRICAN INQUEST HALTED BY DISPUTE	JOSEPH LELYVELD	3	782	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
129_1982	4/14/1982	EGYPT DENIES ANY VIOLATIONS OF PEACE ACCORDS WITH ISRAEL	HENRY TANNER	10	476	None	Print	Egypt	Regional Conflict
130_1982	4/15/1982	MOSLEMS OBSERVE A GENERAL STRIKE	JOHN KIFNER	6	737	None	Print	Multiple	Regional Conflict
131_1982	4/16/1982	Around the World; South African Expects To Confer With Kaunda		5	158	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
132_1982	4/16/1982	WORLD BANK'S HEAD IMPLICITLY CRITICIZES REAGAN AID POLICIES	ALAN COWELL	8	443	None	Print	Multiple	Aid
133_1982	4/17/1982	NAMIBIAN GUERRILLAS MAKE DEEPEST RAID IN MORE THAN A YEAR	JOSEPH LELYVELD	3	242	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
134_1982	4/18/1982	FORMER AFRICAN COLONIES RETAIN STRONG FRENCH TIES	ALAN COWELL	1	1582	None	Print	West Africa	Diplomatic Relations
135_1982	4/18/1982	U.S. ENVOY GETS MIXED REVIEWS IN MOROCCO	PRANAY B. GUPTA	16	704	None	Print	Morocco	Diplomatic Relations
136_1982	4/19/1982	FRANCE UNEASY WITH IMAGE OF AFRICA'S GENDARME	ALAN COWELL	4	1579	None	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
137_1982	4/19/1982	SAHARAN REBELS WARN WASHINGTON THEY MAY TURN TO SOVIET FOR ARMS	PRANAY B. GUPTA	10	805	None	Print	Western Sahara	Regional Conflict
138_1982	4/21/1982	IN IVORY COAST, PALACE ON 8-LANE ROAD TO NOWHERE	ALAN COWELL	2	1186	None	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict

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139_1982	4/22/1982	SOUTH AFRICA TIED TO ABORTIVE COUP	JOSEPH LELYVELD	5	914	None	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
140_1982	4/23/1982	SOUTH AFRICAN OFFERS HIMSELF IN DEAL FOR 'COLOREDS'	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1240	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
141_1982	4/25/1982	Two South African Soldiers Are Captured in Zimbabwe		8	114	AP	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
142_1982	4/25/1982	ALGERIAN SUPPORTS BETTER TIES TO U.S.	PRANAY B. GUPTA	9	833	None	Print	Algeria	Diplomatic Relations
143_1982	4/25/1982	NAMIBIA CHURCHMEN ARE PESSIMISTIC ON TALKS	CHARLES AUSTIN	10	575	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
144_1982	4/29/1982	FLAMES OF ISLAMIC FERVOR UNSETTLE NIGERIA'S NORTH	ALAN COWELL	2	1349	None	Print	Nigeria	Civil Conflict
145_1982	4/29/1982	SOUTH AFRICAN-ZAMBIAN MEETING SET	JOSEPH LELYVELD	3	873	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
146_1982	5/1/1982	SOUTH AFRICAN AND ZAMBIAN MEET IN BUSH COUNTRY	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	949	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
147_1982	5/1/1982	Black Cleric Is Banned In South Africa Again		3	254	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
148_1982	5/2/1982	Around the World; Angola Reports Promise Of Soviet Military Aid		5	97	Reuters	Print	Angola	Arms/Military
149_1982	5/3/1982	IN NIGERIAN VOTE, OLD LEADERS COME OUT FIGHTING	ALAN COWELL	2	1330	None	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
150_1982	5/3/1982	ROUND THE WORLD; Sierra Leone Voids Some Election Returns		5	142	AP	Print	Sierra Leone	Politics/Domestic Situation
151_1982	5/3/1982	Angola Lists 7 Killed in April By South African Air Attacks		14	117	AP	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
152_1982	5/4/1982	TESTIMONY LINKS SOUTH AFRICAN ARMS TO COUP		10	649	AP	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
153_1982	5/5/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Zimbabwe Rail Link Cut in Blasts, Police Say		11	120	Reuters	Print	Zimbabwe	Regional Conflict
154_1982	5/7/1982	NIGERIAN CAPITAL: A TORRID, IRASCIBLE, BOOMING CITY	ALAN COWELL	2	1253	None	Print	Nigeria	Natural Resources/Energy
155_1982	5/7/1982	WESTERN PLAN FOR NAMIBIA: THE TABLES ARE TURNED; News Analysis	JOSEPH LELYVELD	3	1292	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
156_1982	5/7/1982	Crocker Arrives for Talks		3	91	AP	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict

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157_1982	5/8/1982	Equal Status for Wives Urged By South African Legal Panel		2	93	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
158_1982	5/8/1982	2 South African Blacks Plead Not Guilty to Treason Charges		3	143	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
159_1982	5/10/1982	TRIAL GIVES PEEK AT SOUTH AFRICA INTELLIGENCE WEB	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1146	None	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
160_1982	5/12/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; South Africa Reports Exchange of Spies		5	182	AP	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
161_1982	5/12/1982	House Panel Cuts Aid To 3 Nations in Africa		10	253	None	Print	Zaire	Aid
162_1982	5/13/1982	SOUTH AFRICA GETS SHARED-RULE PLAN	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1108	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
163_1982	5/14/1982	PRETORIA POWER-SHARING PLAN IS ASSAILED BY LEFT AND RIGHT	JOSEPH LELYVELD	8	547	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
164_1982	5/15/1982	SOUTH AFRICA RECASTING ITS SECURITY LAWS	JOSEPH LELYVELD	3	946	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
165_1982	5/16/1982	Around the World; Zaire Plans Israeli Ties After a 9-Year Break		5	186	Reuters	Print	Zaire	Diplomatic Relations
166_1982	5/17/1982	PRETORIA'S RULE-SHARING PLAN: AMBIGUITY ABOUNDS; News Analysis	JOSEPH LELYVELD	6	1154	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
167_1982	5/18/1982	EFFORT FOR NAMIBIA PACT URGED		4	364	Reuters	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
168_1982	5/18/1982	ISRAELIS CAUTIOUS ON TIES TO AFRICA	DAVID K. SHIPLER	5	714	None	Print	Multiple	Arms/Military
169_1982	5/18/1982	Mitterrand Leaves Tomorrow On an Official Visit to Africa		11	88	Reuters	Print	Niger	Diplomatic Relations
170_1982	5/19/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Morocco's King in U.S. To Discuss Arms Aid		5	152	UPI	Print	Morocco	Arms/Military
171_1982	5/19/1982	U.S. EASING POLICY ON NUCLEAR SALES TO SOUTH AFRICA	JUDITH MILLER	7	693	None	Print	South Africa	Natural Resources/Energy
172_1982	5/20/1982	U.S. AND MOROCCO REPORTED NEAR ACCORD	BARBARA CROSSETTE	3	712	None	Print	Morocco	Arms/Military
173_1982	5/20/1982	Zimbabwe Leader, in London, Confers With Mrs. Thatcher		20	140	Reuters	Print	Zimbabwe	Diplomatic Relations
174_1982	5/21/1982	ZAMBIA'S KAUNDA OFFERS PRETORIA 'GOSPEL' OF PEACE	ALAN COWELL	2	1293	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict

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175_1982	5/22/1982	IN THE NAMIBIA TALKS, A NEW APPROACH	JOSEPH LELYVELD	3	817	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
176_1982	5/22/1982	Mitterrand Visits Ivory Coast In His 3-Nation African Tour		4	92	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Diplomatic Relations
177_1982	5/23/1982	INCREASED SLAUGHTER OF RHINOS FEARED	ALAN COWELL	3	912	None	Print	Zambia	Wildlife
178_1982	5/24/1982	IN UNLIKELY BOTSWANA, SINISTER SPY PLOTS UNFOLD	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1133	None	Print	Botswana	Politics/Domestic Situation
179_1982	5/24/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Lesotho Cabinet Official Is Wounded in Ambush		5	185	AP	Print	Lesotho	Civil Conflict
180_1982	5/25/1982	SOUTH AFRICA DENIES SUPPLYING ARMS TO ARGENTINA	JOSEPH LELYVELD	15	688	None	Print	South Africa	Arms/Military
181_1982	5/26/1982	IN SOUTHERN AFRICA, DROUGHT TURNS DREAMS INTO DUST	ALAN COWELL	2	1197	None	Print	Multiple	Environment/Climate
182_1982	5/27/1982	CHAD BELIEVED TO SEEK CLOSER LIBYA TIES	ALAN COWELL	3	819	None	Print	Chad	Regional Conflict
183_1982	5/27/1982	15 Die in South-West Africa		9	45	UPI	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
184_1982	5/28/1982	MOROCCO GRANTS U.S. ACCESS TO AIR BASE		3	707	None	Print	Morocco	Arms/Military
185_1982	5/29/1982	ARABS TRYING TO DETER AFRICAN ON ISRAEL TIES	ALAN COWELL	24	308	None	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
186_1982	5/30/1982	MULTIPARTY SYSTEM IS UNDER ATTACK IN KENYA	ALAN COWELL	10	694	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
187_1982	6/1/1982	AFRIKANERS ASSAIL PREMIER'S POLICIES	JOSEPH LELYVELD	5	934	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
188_1982	6/3/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Namibian Rebel Leader Rejects New Proposals		7	107	Reuters	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
189_1982	6/4/1982	A BLACK UNION TAKES ON SOUTH AFRICA'S RAILROAD	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1363	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
190_1982	6/4/1982	ARGENTINA APPEALS FOR THIRD WORLD SUPPORT	ALAN RIDING	9	860	None	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
191_1982	6/5/1982	BOMBS KILL THREE IN SOUTH AFRICA AND SWAZILAND	JOSEPH LELYVELD	24	708	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
192_1982	6/6/1982	Around the World; Rebels Blame Pretoria For Car-Bomb Deaths		5	162	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
193_1982	6/8/1982	CRIME SEEN ON THE RISE IN ZAMBIA	ALAN COWELL	2	1005	None	Print	Zambia	Crime

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194_1982	6/8/1982	CAPITAL OF CHAD REPORTED TO FALL		11	475	Reuters	Print	Chad	Civil Conflict
195_1982	6/8/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; A Mozambique Official Defects to South Africa		12	123	AP	Print	Mozambique	Politics/Domestic Situation
196_1982	6/9/1982	CHAD'S PRESIDENT SAID TO FLEE COUNTRY	ALAN COWELL	3	1048	None	Print	Chad	Civil Conflict
197_1982	6/10/1982	ISLE OFF AFRICA ABOUT TO UNDERGO PLACID UPHEAVAL	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1105	None	Print	Mauritius	Politics/Domestic Situation
198_1982	6/10/1982	PRETORIA CLERICS ATTACK APARTHEID		11	590	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
199_1982	6/11/1982	Mozambicans in Lisbon Deny Ambassador Has Defected		7	95	Reuters	Print	Mozambique	Politics/Domestic Situation
200_1982	6/11/1982	SOUTH AFRICAN EDITORS FIGHT MOVE TO LEGISLATE CONDUCT OF THE PRESS		8	495	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
201_1982	6/12/1982	O.A.U. CHIEF ORDERS PULLOUT DESPITE APPEAL OF CHAD RULER		2	538	None	Print	Chad	Civil Conflict
202_1982	6/12/1982	CHAD REBELS INHERIT CITY FULL OF GUNS AND MEASLES	ALAN COWELL	2	1045	None	Print	Chad	Civil Conflict
203_1982	6/13/1982	IN CHAD, MOVES TO CURB FOREIGN PRESS	ALAN COWELL	3	717	None	Print	Chad	Civil Conflict
204_1982	6/13/1982	SOCIALIST ALLIANCE SWEEPED INTO OFFICE IN MAURITIUS VOTE	JOSEPH LELYVELD	3	793	None	Print	Mauritius	Politics/Domestic Situation
205_1982	6/15/1982	U.S. OFFICIALS HOPEFUL ON NAMIBIA TALKS	BERNARD WEINRAUB	3	716	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
206_1982	6/15/1982	South Africa Angers Zulus		13	64	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
207_1982	6/17/1982	SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE AND YOUTHS CLASH OUTSIDE A CHURCH IN SOWETO	JOSEPH LELYVELD	12	933	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
208_1982	6/17/1982	SOUTH AFRICAN JUDGE BARS SOME EVIDENCE IN MERCENARIES' TRIAL		12	300	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
209_1982	6/17/1982	NEW CHAD LEADER FACING HOSTILITY	ALAN COWELL	13	977	None	Print	Chad	Civil Conflict
210_1982	6/18/1982	A FEARFUL MOBUTU SEEKS SAFETY THROUGH ISOLATION	ALAN COWELL	2	1204	None	Print	Zaire	Politics/Domestic Situation
211_1982	6/18/1982	SOUTH AFRICA TELLS TRIBE OF TRANSFER	JOSEPH LELYVELD	3	954	None	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
212_1982	6/18/1982	SOUTH AFRICA SEEKS CUBAN PULLOUT		4	266	Reuters	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict

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213_1982	6/19/1982	U.N. Dismisses Liberian Aide; Says He Embezzled \$200,000		4	151	None	Print	Liberia	Crime
214_1982	6/19/1982	ISRAEL'S TOEHOLD IN AFRICA MAY FALL VICTIM TO WAR	ALAN COWELL	6	1452	None	Print	Zaire	Diplomatic Relations
215_1982	6/20/1982	Around the World; Angolan Sees Hope In West's Namibia Plan		5	136	Reuters	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
216_1982	6/20/1982	ELECTION IN MAURITIUS SHARPENS DIEGO GARCIA ISSUE	JOSEPH LELYVELD	16	1341	None	Print	Mauritius	Diplomatic Relations
217_1982	6/24/1982	SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE ACTS REVEALED	JOSEPH LELYVELD	3	1009	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
218_1982	6/24/1982	2 High Aides' Wives In Africa for 2 Weeks		7	166	AP	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
219_1982	6/25/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Optimism Expressed Over Namibia Talks		5	131	Reuters	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
220_1982	6/26/1982	ANGOLAN FIRMNESS ON CUBA CLOUDS NAMIBIA TALKS	ALAN COWELL	2	1059	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
221_1982	6/27/1982	SOUTH AFRICA CURBS THE PRESS OVER DETAINEES	JOSEPH LELYVELD	8	613	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
222_1982	6/30/1982	SOUTH AFRICA PRESSES CUBAN TROOP ISSUE	BERNARD WEINRAUB	3	754	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
223_1982	7/1/1982	CUBANS IN ANGOLA: A STICKING POINT FOR NAMIBIANS?	ALAN COWELL	2	1197	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
224_1982	7/1/1982	GUINEAN MEETS REAGAN AND BUSH		8	339	None	Print	Guinea	Diplomatic Relations
225_1982	7/1/1982	Natal Court Overrules Seizure of Tribal Lands		8	189	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
226_1982	7/2/1982	Polio Kills 9 South Africans		2	53	AP	Print	South Africa	Disease
227_1982	7/2/1982	GUINEAN, IN TOTAL REVERSAL, ASKS MORE U.S. INVESTMENT	BERNARD WEINRAUB	3	592	None	Print	Guinea	Diplomatic Relations
228_1982	7/4/1982	8 BLACK GOLD MINERS ARE SLAIN IN SOUTH AFRICAN LABOR RIOTS		1	655	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
229_1982	7/4/1982	FEISTY SOUTH AFRICAN NEARLY A LEGEND	JOSEPH LELYVELD	3	1087	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation

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230_1982	7/5/1982	STATE DEPT. MOVES TO KEEP NAMIBIA ON COURSE	ALAN COWELL	2	1011	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
231_1982	7/5/1982	Around the World; 1,000 Blacks Leave South African Gold Mine		2	147	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
232_1982	7/6/1982	NAMIBIA'S REBELS SUSPICIOUS OF U.S.	ALAN COWELL	3	769	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
233_1982	7/6/1982	NEW UNREST AMONG BLACK WORKERS SHUTS A GOLD MINE IN SOUTH AFRICA		3	362	UPI	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
234_1982	7/7/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; More Rioting Sweeps South African Mines		7	229	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
235_1982	7/7/1982	NAMIBIA NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN AMID SKEPTICISM	BERNARD D. NOSSITER	8	732	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
236_1982	7/8/1982	BLACK MINERS SENT TO THE HOMELANDS		4	449	UPI	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
237_1982	7/9/1982	GAINS REPORTED IN NAMIBIA TALKS		9	217	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
238_1982	7/12/1982	SOUTH AFRICA USING THE COURTS TO STRIKE AT CRITICS	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1076	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
239_1982	7/13/1982	Ethiopia Reportedly Attacks Somali Positions on 2 Fronts		2	168	UPI	Print	Somalia	Regional Conflict
240_1982	7/14/1982	U.S. REPORTS PROGRESS IN NAMIBIA TALKS	BERNARD WEINRAUB	3	741	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
241_1982	7/15/1982	LINKAGE' IN AFRICA; News Analysis	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1130	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
242_1982	7/15/1982	SOMALIA REPORTS AN INCURSION FROM ETHIOPIA		9	441	Reuters	Print	Somalia	Regional Conflict
243_1982	7/16/1982	GUERRILLA DRIVE IN SOMALIA SEENS AS PART OF A PROXY WAR	ALAN COWELL	3	711	None	Print	Somalia	Regional Conflict
244_1982	7/17/1982	SOUTH AFRICA ANGERS A ZULU MODERATE	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1273	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
245_1982	7/18/1982	PRETORIA'S TACTIC ISOLATES 2 BLACKS	JOSEPH LELYVELD	9	915	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
246_1982	7/18/1982	ANGOLA'S REVOLUTION IS PEDALING ALONG, BUT SLOWLY	ALAN COWELL	16	1201	None	Print	Angola	Civil Conflict
247_1982	7/18/1982	CHARLES SWART DIES; SOUTH AFRICAN WAS FIRST STATE PRESIDENT		32	356	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation

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248_1982	7/19/1982	ANGOLA IS EMERGING AS SOUTH AFRICA'S MAJOR FOE	ALAN COWELL	5	1695	None	Print	Angola	Regional Conflict
249_1982	7/21/1982	U.S. Envoy Arrives in Angola		5	54	Reuters	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
250_1982	7/22/1982	KENYAN EDITOR DISMISSED OVER EDITORIAL	ALAN COWELL	3	670	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
251_1982	7/23/1982	ANGOLANS BARTER AS ECONOMY TOTTERS	ALAN COWELL	2	1464	None	Print	Angola	Civil Conflict
252_1982	7/25/1982	U.S. FLYING ARMS TO SOMALIA AFTER ETHIOPIAN RAIDS	RICHARD HALLORAN	6	649	None	Print	Somalia	Arms/Military
253_1982	7/25/1982	U.N. SEEKS STAFF INTERESTED IN NAMIBIAN DUTY	FRANK J. PRIAL	7	548	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
254_1982	7/25/1982	IRAN AGREES TO LET ALGERIA MEDIATE GULF WAR		10	680	AP	Print	Algeria	Diplomatic Relations
255_1982	7/25/1982	O.A.U. CONFERENCE FACES MAJOR SPLIT	ALAN COWELL	11	909	None	Print	Multiple	Regional Conflict
256_1982	7/26/1982	UNIDENTIFIED RAIDERS ATTACK PRINCIPAL ZIMBABWE AIR BASE		3	300	Reuters	Print	Zimbabwe	Regional Conflict
257_1982	7/27/1982	TWO HOUSE MEMBERS URGE SHULTZ TO DEVELOP HORN OF AFRICA POLICY		10	498	None	Print	Somalia	Arms/Military
258_1982	7/27/1982	African Ministers Conferring On Issue of Western Sahara		10	115	AP	Print	Western Sahara	Regional Conflict
259_1982	7/28/1982	AFRICA PARLEY DELAYED IN DISPUTE		5	183	Reuters	Print	Western Sahara	Regional Conflict
260_1982	7/28/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; 42 Are Convicted In Seychelles Raid		7	217	UPI	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
261_1982	7/29/1982	2 Top South African Officials In South-West Africa for Talks		7	111	Reuters	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
262_1982	7/30/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Lesotho Guerrillas Raid Leader's House		5	144	Reuters	Print	Lesotho	Civil Conflict
263_1982	7/30/1982	South Africa Sentences Mercenary to 10 Years		6	143	UPI	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
264_1982	7/31/1982	TOURISTS STILL MISSING		3	88	AP	Print	Zimbabwe	Crime
265_1982	7/31/1982	Around the World; South African Outlines Racial Rights Plan		3	200	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
266_1982	7/31/1982	Miner Killed in South Africa		31	43	UPI	Print	South Africa	Disaster

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267_1982	8/1/1982	BLACK UNIONS ARE MAKING IMPRINT IN SOUTH AFRICA	JOSEPH LELYVELD	1	2853	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
268_1982	8/1/1982	PERIL SEEN TO U.S. USE OF SOMALI PORT	ALAN COWELL	3	989	None	Print	Somalia	Arms/Military
269_1982	8/1/1982	BOTHA'S POWER-SHARING PLAN IS FAULTED		10	587	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
270_1982	8/1/1982	BLACK UNIONIST CHALLENGES THE SECURITY POLICE		10	856	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
271_1982	8/1/1982	NAMIBIAN ACCORD IS EXPECTED SOON		10	673	Reuters	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
272_1982	8/2/1982	PRESIDENT OF KENYA ANNOUNCES CRUSHING OF ATTEMPTED COUP		1	1967	AP	Print	Kenya	Civil Conflict
273_1982	8/3/1982	WELLSPRINGS OF KENYA STRIFE: INEQUALITY AND ALIENATION; News Analysis	ALAN COWELL	10	1043	None	Print	Kenya	Civil Conflict
274_1982	8/4/1982	MAN IN THE NEWS; THE SURVIVOR OF REBELLION	ROBERT McG. THOMAS Jr.	2	884	None	Print	Kenya	Civil Conflict
275_1982	8/4/1982	AFRICA'S ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF UNITY IS IN PERIL THIS YEAR	ALAN COWELL	2	637	None	Print	Multiple	Regional Conflict
276_1982	8/4/1982	COLUMBIA HONORS BISHOP TUTU		4	342	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
277_1982	8/7/1982	AFRICAN UNREST: WORRIES FOR THE WEST; News Analysis	ALAN COWELL	3	968	None	Print	Kenya	Arms/Military
278_1982	8/7/1982	LIBYA TRIES TO SAVE O.A.U. TALKS		3	294	Reuters	Print	Multiple	Regional Conflict
279_1982	8/8/1982	VIOLENCE ERODES HOPES FOR ZIMBABWE	ALAN COWELL	3	1100	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Civil Conflict
280_1982	8/8/1982	Around the World; South Africa Denies Report of Prisoner Deal		5	139	AP	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
281_1982	8/9/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Black Found Hanged In Johannesburg Cell		5	106	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
282_1982	8/9/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Qaddafi Threatens To Form O.A.U. Rival		5	188	Reuters	Print	Libya	Diplomatic Relations
283_1982	8/10/1982	SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICERS CONFER ON NAMIBIA AT THE U.N.	BERNARD D. NOSSITER	3	866	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
284_1982	8/10/1982	SOUTH AFRICA REPORTS CONFESSION		3	224	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation

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285_1982	8/11/1982	FORD SHUTS DOWN 4 SOUTH AFRICA PLANTS		3	409	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
286_1982	8/12/1982	15 SOUTH AFRICAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN ANGOLAN DRIVE		4	352	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
287_1982	8/12/1982	THE DISUNITY OF AFRICANS; News Analysis	ALAN COWELL	5	964	None	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
288_1982	8/14/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Angola Reports Advance, By South African Troops		2	146	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
289_1982	8/14/1982	Attack on Mozambique Train Leaves 15 Dead and 50 Hurt		6	84	Reuters	Print	Mozambique	Civil Conflict
290_1982	8/15/1982	BLACKS DEFIANT AT SOUTH AFRICAN FUNERAL	ALAN COWELL	3	540	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
291_1982	8/16/1982	SOMALI EMERGENCY IS DECREED		2	199	AP	Print	Somalia	Regional Conflict
292_1982	8/16/1982	PEACE IN NAMIBIA MISSES A DEADLINE AND, DESPITE HIGH HOPES, PITFALLS PERSIST	ALAN COWELL	3	1305	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
293_1982	8/18/1982	ARMY REBELS SAY THEY'RE HOLDING 239 HOSTAGE IN SEYCHELLES		4	496	UPI	Print	Seychelles	Civil Conflict
294_1982	8/19/1982	MANY NAMIBIANS FEARFUL OF WHAT PEACE WILL BRING	ALAN COWELL	2	1250	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
295_1982	8/19/1982	Opposition Displays Strength In South African By-Election		2	139	UPI	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
296_1982	8/19/1982	SEYCHELLES REBELLION IS REPORTED QUELLED		3	846	None	Print	Seychelles	Civil Conflict
297_1982	8/20/1982	SOUTH AFRICAN VOTE SEEN AS REBUFF TO RULING PARTY	ALAN COWELL	7	678	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
298_1982	8/21/1982	SOUTH AFRICA TO CRACK DOWN ON BLACKS IN URBAN AREAS		3	787	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
299_1982	8/22/1982	3 South African Raiders Slain, Premier of Zimbabwe Reports		12	108	UPI	Print	Zimbabwe	Regional Conflict
300_1982	8/23/1982	ZIMBABWE CLASH LINKED TO SOUTH AFRICA	ALAN COWELL	3	977	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Regional Conflict
301_1982	8/23/1982	ANGOLA EXPECTS NEW ATTACKS		3	221	Reuters	Print	Angola	Regional Conflict
302_1982	8/23/1982	KING SOBHUZA OF SWAZILAND DIES; REIGNED 82 YEARS	WOLFGANG SAXON	6	1043	None	Print	Swaziland	Politics/Domestic Situation

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303_1982	8/24/1982	Namibia Battles Reported		9	68	UPI	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
304_1982	8/24/1982	South African Court Charges A Mozambican With Murder		9	84	AP	Print	Mozambique	Regional Conflict
305_1982	8/25/1982	JAPAN ASKED TO HELP NAMIBIANS VOTE		3	86	UPI	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
306_1982	8/25/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Swaziland, in Mourning, Seeks a New King		5	156	Reuters	Print	Swaziland	Politics/Domestic Situation
307_1982	8/26/1982	U.S. SAYS TALKS ON NAMIBIA MADE SOME GAIN	BERNARD D. NOSSITER	9	679	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
308_1982	8/28/1982	SOUTH AFRICA CONCEDES 3 SOLDIERS WERE KILLED BY ZIMBABWE		3	439	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Regional Conflict
309_1982	8/29/1982	Around the World; Angola Says South Africa Is Preparing for Invasion		7	164	Reuters	Print	Angola	Regional Conflict
310_1982	8/29/1982	Blasts at South Africa Base		12	29	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Disaster
311_1982	9/1/1982	A FEARFUL REMINDER LINGERS FOR ASIANS IN KENYA	ALAN COWELL	2	1272	None	Print	Kenya	Civil Conflict
312_1982	9/4/1982	MUGABE'S ZIMBABWE: WINNER TAKES ALL	ALAN COWELL	2	1247	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
313_1982	9/4/1982	PRETORIA TO EXPEL 400 DOCKWORKERS		3	700	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
314_1982	9/10/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Nonwhites in Transvaal Get Union Recognized		5	135	UPI	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
315_1982	9/10/1982	TEXT OF FINAL DECLARATION AT ARAB LEAGUE MEETING		8	1154	AP	Print	Somalia	Regional Conflict
316_1982	9/12/1982	EQUATORIAL GUINEA APPROVES A LIBERAL CHARTER		12	531	Reuters	Print	Equatorial Guinea	Politics/Domestic Situation
317_1982	9/12/1982	South African Bishop Warns Of 'Armageddon' for Blacks		12	81	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
318_1982	9/14/1982	AMID HI-FI'S AND AK-47'S, A LIBYAN IDENTITY CRISIS	ALAN COWELL	2	1024	None	Print	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation
319_1982	9/14/1982	U.N.-SOUTH AFRICA TALKS ON NAMIBIA CONTINUE		9	566	AP	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
320_1982	9/15/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Ethiopia a Scapegoat, Diplomat Complains		5	123	Reuters	Print	Ethiopia	Regional Conflict

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321_1982	9/16/1982	O.A.U. SAID TO TRY TO REVIVE MEETING	ALAN COWELL	9	959	None	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
322_1982	9/25/1982	SOUTH AFRICA APPEARS EAGER TO OUST NAMIBIAN REGIME	JOSEPH LELYVELD	8	623	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
323_1982	9/26/1982	U.S. PUSHES TO GET CUBANS OUT OF ANGOLA		3	964	None	Print	Angola	Regional Conflict
324_1982	9/26/1982	South Africa Intends to Build New Generation of Warships		3	134	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Arms/Military
325_1982	9/26/1982	CHINA DENIES SELLING URANIUM TO SOUTH AFRICA	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	12	367	None	Print	South Africa	Arms/Military
326_1982	9/30/1982	AS THE ASSEMBLY SPEAKERS DRONE, AN UNSUNG STAFF MAKES U.N. HUM	FRANK J. PRIAL	10	509	None	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
327_1982	10/1/1982	CEDING OF ZULUS' LAND IS BLOCKED	JOSEPH LELYVELD	4	273	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
328_1982	10/2/1982	Dutch Curb South Africans		9	78	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
329_1982	10/4/1982	South Africa Police Charged With a Black Woman's Death		3	103	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
330_1982	10/4/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Ethiopians Accused Of Massacre in Ogaden		5	110	Reuters	Print	Ethiopia	Regional Conflict
331_1982	10/5/1982	AFRICAN KINGDOM'S SECRET: GROOMING A NEW RULER	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1127	None	Print	Swaziland	Politics/Domestic Situation
332_1982	10/5/1982	South Africa Bars the Return Of Passport to Black Bishop		8	150	UPI	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
333_1982	10/5/1982	U.S. VOWS TO LEAVE CONFERENCE IF ISRAEL IS EXPELLED	ALAN COWELL	13	575	None	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
334_1982	10/6/1982	ANGOLAN SEES U.S. 'PARANOIA' IN QUESTION OF CUBAN TROOPS	BERNARD D. NOSSITER	8	743	None	Print	Angola	Regional Conflict
335_1982	10/6/1982	SOUTH AFRICANS SAY THEY DOWNED A MIG IN ANGOLA	JOSEPH LELYVELD	9	649	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
336_1982	10/7/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Mitterrand in Burundi; Next Stop Is Zaire		6	118	Reuters	Print	Burundi	Diplomatic Relations
337_1982	10/7/1982	LIBYAN SEEKS EXPULSION OF ISRAEL FROM U.N.	FRANK J. PRIAL	8	638	None	Print	Libya	Diplomatic Relations

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338_1982	10/7/1982	U.S. OFFICIAL DEFENDS POLICY ON CUBANS IN ANGOLA	BERNARD D. NOSSITER	9	526	None	Print	Angola	Regional Conflict
339_1982	10/8/1982	ETHIOPIAN DRIVE AGAINST SOMALIA BOGS DOWN	ALAN COWELL	1	964	None	Print	Ethiopia	Regional Conflict
340_1982	10/8/1982	PAROLE DENIED TO 34 IN BUNGLED SEYCHELLES COUP		3	73	AP	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
341_1982	10/8/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Angola Denies Report That MIG Was Downed		5	97	Reuters	Print	Angola	Regional Conflict
342_1982	10/9/1982	FRANCE AND 18 AFRICAN LANDS DISCUSS O.A.U. SPLIT	JOHN VINOCUR	3	401	None	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
343_1982	10/9/1982	PRETORIA THREATENS TO EXTEND CURBS ON BLACKS' MOVEMENTS	JOSEPH LELYVELD	4	630	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
344_1982	10/10/1982	APARTHEID CALLED HERESY BY CHURCH	JOSEPH LELYVELD	11	974	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
345_1982	10/10/1982	AFRICAN LEADERS REPORT SOME GAINS IN TALKS ON O.A.U. SPLIT	JOHN VINOCUR	12	596	None	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
346_1982	10/11/1982	ZAIRE'S CAPITAL PUTS ON A SUNDAY LOOK FOR VISITORS; The Talk of Kinshasa	JOHN VINOCUR	2	1014	None	Print	Zaire	Politics/Domestic Situation
347_1982	10/12/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; U.S. Diplomats See African 'Homelands'		5	119	AP	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
348_1982	10/12/1982	AFRICANS AT U.N. CRITICIZE DELAYS ON NAMIBIA	FRANK J. PRIAL	11	603	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
349_1982	10/13/1982	ROUND THE WORLD; French Official Rejects Namibia-Angola Linkage		7	185	Reuters	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
350_1982	10/13/1982	ADDRESSES AT U.N. FOCUS ON ECONOMY	BERNARD D. NOSSITER	13	808	None	Print	Multiple	Development
351_1982	10/14/1982	POOR LANDS AT U.N. DEPLORE WORLD ECONOMY		6	470	None	Print	Multiple	Development
352_1982	10/15/1982	AFGHAN, AT U.N., ACCUSES U.S. OF AIDING FOES AND MEDDLING		4	580	None	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
353_1982	10/17/1982	BLACK HISTORY BEING REVISED IN ZIMBABWE	JOSEPH LELYVELD	11	935	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
354_1982	10/20/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Leave South Africa, Dutch TV Man Is Told		5	139	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation

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355_1982	10/21/1982	WHITE WOMAN GUILTY OF TREASON FOR UNION WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA		4	452	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
356_1982	10/21/1982	SOUTH AFRICA MOVES AGAINST A 'MIXED' SCHOOL		7	570	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
357_1982	10/21/1982	\$170,000 in Coins Missing		20	77	AP	Print	Kenya	Crime
358_1982	10/22/1982	SOUTH AFRICAN JAILED FOR TREASON	JOSEPH LELYVELD	4	263	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
359_1982	10/24/1982	ZIMBABWE JAILS 'DISSIDENTS' AS THREATS	JOSEPH LELYVELD	16	1842	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Civil Conflict
360_1982	10/25/1982	BRITISH PRINCESS IN SOUTH AFRICA		3	71	AP	Print	South Africa	Aid
361_1982	10/28/1982	170 Held in South Africa		10	54	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
362_1982	10/28/1982	SOUTH AFRICA SOWS NAMIBIA CONFUSION	JOSEPH LELYVELD	13	703	None	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
363_1982	10/29/1982	SOUTH AFRICA PUTS NEW 3-YEAR BAN ON AN AFRIKANER FOE OF APARTHEID	JOSEPH LELYVELD	13	540	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
364_1982	11/1/1982	HATED CHAINS BIND MOZAMBICANS TO SOUTH AFRICA	ALAN COWELL	2	1160	None	Print	Mozambique	Civil Conflict
365_1982	11/1/1982	INQUEST ON DEATH OF SOUTH AFRICAN DRAWS TO CLOSE	JOSEPH LELYVELD	3	988	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
366_1982	11/1/1982	Seychellois Face Expulsion		6	43	AP	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
367_1982	11/5/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; South African Voters Buoy Ruling Party		5	194	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
368_1982	11/6/1982	Press Panel Attacks Actions Of South Africa and Argentina		4	246	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Human Rights
369_1982	11/7/1982	SOMALIA TO BOYCOTT GATHERING OF O.A.U. IF QADDAFI HEADS IT		22	286	AP	Print	Somalia	Regional Conflict
370_1982	11/10/1982	SOUTH AFRICAN BARS A BLACK ROLE IN 3-HOUSE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM		4	412	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
371_1982	11/11/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Bush Is Off on Tour Of 7 African Nations		5	90	UPI	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
372_1982	11/11/1982	MOZAMBIQUE KEEPS TO MARXIST ROUTE	ALAN COWELL	18	971	None	Print	Mozambique	Politics/Domestic Situation

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373_1982	11/12/1982	REPORT OF A SOUTH AFRICAN GIFT TO MRS. KIRKPATRICK IS DE-NIED	BERNARD D. NOSSITER	4	386	None	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
374_1982	11/13/1982	LEFTIST MOZAMBIQUE SIDLES UP TO WEST	ALAN COWELL	2	988	None	Print	Mozambique	Aid
375_1982	11/13/1982	Bush to Interrupt Tour Of Africa for Funeral		4	157	None	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
376_1982	11/14/1982	Soviet Soldier to Be Released In Angola Prisoner Exchange		3	77	Reuters	Print	Angola	Regional Conflict
377_1982	11/14/1982	A 'SMOOTHIE' CATCHING EYE OF AFRIKANERS	JOSEPH LELYVELD	19	955	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
378_1982	11/16/1982	AN OUTBURST OF CULT STRIFE TESTS NIGERIA'S CIVIL RULE	ALAN COWELL	2	1190	None	Print	Nigeria	Civil Conflict
379_1982	11/16/1982	ANGOLA REBELS YIELD 2 SOVIET CAPTIVES	JOSEPH LELYVELD	3	922	None	Print	Angola	Regional Conflict
380_1982	11/17/1982	3 AMERICANS FREED BY ANGOLA		2	313	AP	Print	Angola	Regional Conflict
381_1982	11/18/1982	U.S. POLICY AND AFRICA; News Analysis	ALAN COWELL	3	1264	None	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
382_1982	11/18/1982	3 HELD BY ANGOLA RETURN TO U.S		4	301	None	Print	Angola	Regional Conflict
383_1982	11/18/1982	3 in Britain Tried on Charges Of Arms Smuggling for Libya		16	85	Reuters	Print	Libya	Arms/Military
384_1982	11/19/1982	South Africa Frees Reporter		15	66	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
385_1982	11/20/1982	O.A.U. MEETING THREATENED, THIS TIME BY A CHAD DISPUTE	ALAN COWELL	5	697	None	Print	Chad	Regional Conflict
386_1982	11/21/1982	SOUTH AFRICA BACKS DOWN ON PLAN TO INSTALL BLACK RULE IN NAMIBIA	JOSEPH LELYVELD	1	1003	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
387_1982	11/21/1982	NIGERIANS PREPARE FOR 1983 ELECTION	ALAN COWELL	17	886	None	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
388_1982	11/22/1982	BUSH REMAINS FIRM ON NAMIBIA POLICY		6	418	AP	Print	Namibia	Diplomatic Relations
389_1982	11/23/1982	AFRICAN ISLE'S STORY: SLAVERY AND A NEW SERVITUDE	ALAN COWELL	2	1268	None	Print	Senegal	Development
391_1982	11/23/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Bush Makes Gesture Of Support for Zaire		9	210	Reuters	Print	Zaire	Aid

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390_1982	11/24/1982	SOUTH AFRICA FILM IS RUINED, ABC SAYS	JOSEPH LELYVELD	8	396	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
392_1982	11/25/1982	GHANA SAYS IT CRUSHED A COUP		3	383	UPI	Print	Ghana	Civil Conflict
393_1982	11/26/1982	Arrest of Ian Smith Is Urged On Zimbabwe's Radio and TV		3	75	Reuters	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
394_1982	11/26/1982	AFRICAN LEADERS ABANDON EFFORTS TO CONVENE AN O.A.U. CONFERENCE		4	265	AP	Print	Chad	Regional Conflict
395_1982	11/26/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Bodyguard Is Seized In Ghanaian Plot		5	269	AP	Print	Ghana	Civil Conflict
396_1982	11/26/1982	2 Die in Custody in Namibia		22	45	Reuters	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
397_1982	11/27/1982	AFRICA AT CROSSROADS: IS O.A.U. DYING?; News Analysis	ALAN COWELL	3	1092	None	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
398_1982	11/27/1982	SOUTH AFRICA REJECTS NAMIBIA PROPOSAL	BERNARD D. NOSSITER	3	765	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
399_1982	11/28/1982	10 ALGERIANS DIE IN ACCIDENT AT STADIUM		3	54	UPI	Print	Algeria	Disaster
400_1982	11/28/1982	AFRICAN LEADERS ASSAIL U.S. ON NAMIBIA		3	508	UPI	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
401_1982	11/28/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; 34 on Seychelles Raid Freed by South Africa		5	73	AP	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
402_1982	11/29/1982	LOVE FINDS A WAY PAST SOUTH AFRICA'S RACE LAWS	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1326	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
403_1982	12/2/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Poachers in South Africa Kill 137 Elephants		5	178	AP	Print	South Africa	Wildlife
404_1982	12/3/1982	GUINEA IS SLOWLY BREAKING OUT OF ITS TIGHT COCOON	ALAN COWELL	2	1098	None	Print	Guinea	Politics/Domestic Situation
405_1982	12/5/1982	SHAMIR'S ZAIRE TRIP CALLED ISRAEL'S RETURN TO AFRICA	WILLIAM E. FARRELL	6	430	None	Print	Zaire	Arms/Military
406_1982	12/5/1982	SOUTH AFRICA TRIES TO SELL ITS ARMS	JOSEPH LELYVELD	7	948	None	Print	South Africa	Arms/Military
407_1982	12/5/1982	SOUTH AFRICA BANS SCRIPT OF A BROADWAY PLAY		8	542	None	Print	South Africa	Arts/Music
408_1982	12/5/1982	12 Drowned in South Africa		19	53	AP	Print	South Africa	Disaster
409_1982	12/6/1982	GRAND MOZAMBIQUE HOTEL: HISTORY'S LODGING PLACE	ALAN COWELL	2	911	None	Print	Mozambique	Politics/Domestic Situation

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410_1982	12/6/1982	ZIMBABWE STILL PRESSING HUNT FOR 6 TOURISTS		3	403	AP	Print	Zimbabwe	Civil Conflict
411_1982	12/6/1982	SOUTH AFRICAN POET FREED AFTER 7 YEARS	JOSEPH LELYVELD	3	704	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
412_1982	12/8/1982	Angola Reported Ready To Meet South Africa		10	131	Reuters	Print	Angola	Regional Conflict
413_1982	12/8/1982	ZAKES MOKAE'S BROTHER EXECUTED		11	324	AP	Print	South Africa	Crime
414_1982	12/9/1982	SOUTH AFRICA REPORTS KILLING 30 IN ATTACK ON FOES IN LESOTHO	JOSEPH LELYVELD	1	519	None	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
415_1982	12/9/1982	IN REVOLUTIONARY GUINEA, SOME OF THE FIRE IS GONE	ALAN COWELL	2	1181	None	Print	Guinea	Politics/Domestic Situation
416_1982	12/9/1982	U.S. RAISES ISSUE OF ETHIOPIAN TOXIC ARMS IN U.N.	ERIC PACE	11	690	None	Print	Ethiopia	Arms/Military
417_1982	12/9/1982	SOUTH AFRICA AND ANGOLA HOLD UNEXPECTED TALKS	JOSEPH LELYVELD	13	639	None	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
418_1982	12/10/1982	LESOTHO SAYS THE VICTIMS OF RAID WERE REFUGEES	JOSEPH LELYVELD	14	1119	None	Print	Lesotho	Regional Conflict
419_1982	12/10/1982	South Africa Temporarily Lifts Ban on 'Master Harold' Play		14	135	AP	Print	South Africa	Arts/Music
420_1982	12/11/1982	SOUTH AFRICAN STRATEGY: OLIVE BRANCH AND SWORD?; News Analysis	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	953	None	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
421_1982	12/11/1982	Lesotho Denounces Raid		2	89	AP	Print	Lesotho	Regional Conflict
422_1982	12/12/1982	South Africa Detains Leader Of White Supremacist Group		27	90	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
423_1982	12/14/1982	U.S. AND SOVIET UNION DISCUSS NAMIBIA		4	393	None	Print	Namibia	Regional Conflict
424_1982	12/15/1982	U.N. WORKING OUT A RESOLUTION ON LESOTHO RAID	BERNARD D. NOSSITER	6	659	None	Print	Lesotho	Regional Conflict
425_1982	12/15/1982	SOUTH AFRICA RAID DEPLORED BY PRESS		7	526	None	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
426_1982	12/16/1982	U.N.'S COUNCIL CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN RAID	BERNARD D. NOSSITER	13	695	None	Print	South Africa	Regional Conflict
427_1982	12/18/1982	AROUND THE WORLD; Swaziland's Police Seize South African Exiles		5	149	UPI	Print	Swaziland	Regional Conflict

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428_1982	12/18/1982	Angolans Report an Air Raid By South Africans on a Town		6	122	Reuters	Print	Angola	Regional Conflict
429_1982	12/19/1982	PRETORIA AND BLACK EDUCATION: STATIC CHANGE?	JOSEPH LELYVELD	1	2096	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
430_1982	12/19/1982	A CHINESE OFFICIAL PLANS AFRICA VISIT	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	15	941	None	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
431_1982	12/20/1982	BOMBS DAMAGE ATOM PLANT SITE IN SOUTH AFRICA	JOSEPH LELYVELD	1	914	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
432_1982	12/21/1982	South Africa Pressing Inquiry Into Bombings		7	246	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
433_1982	12/21/1982	SOUTH AFRICA TRIES A NEW BLACK CURB		7	285	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
434_1982	12/21/1982	South Africa Inquiry on Death Of Detained White Nears End		13	160	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
435_1982	12/22/1982	SOUTH AFRICA CLEARS SECURITY POLICE IN SUICIDE OF A WHITE IN CUSTODY	JOSEPH LELYVELD	12	992	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
436_1982	12/22/1982	SOUTH AFRICA REACTOR DELAYED		12	161	None	Print	South Africa	Natural Resources/Energy
437_1982	12/23/1982	AT SOUTH AFRICA'S 'IN' RESORT, THE UNSEEN SHANTIES	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1128	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
438_1982	12/25/1982	HARD CHOICES FOR A SOUTH AFRICA PARTY	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1175	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
439_1982	12/26/1982	APARTHEID CREATES RIDDLES IN BLACK EDUCATION	JOSEPH LELYVELD	1	2468	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
440_1982	12/26/1982	China's Premier in Algeria		3	55	Reuters	Print	Algeria	Diplomatic Relations
441_1982	12/26/1982	NEW STABILITY, OLD PROBLEMS FOR ETHIOPIA		9	776	Reuters	Print	Ethiopia	Regional Conflict
442_1982	12/28/1982	CHRISTIANS ARE TORN IN THE LAND OF DR. LIVINGSTON	ALAN COWELL	2	1323	None	Print	Zambia	Politics/Domestic Situation
443_1982	12/28/1982	Chinese Premier in Morocco		9	42	UPI	Print	Morocco	Diplomatic Relations

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444_1982	12/29/1982	A CATCH-22 FOR PRETORIA'S BLACKS AND A POSSIBLE OUT	JOSEPH LELYVELD	2	1165	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
445_1982	12/29/1982	KENYA AND FLORIDA EXCHANGE JOURNALISTS	JONATHAN FRIENDLY	3	767	None	Print	Kenya	Development
446_1982	12/31/1982	THE WILDLIFE IN ZAMBIA: A KINGDOM UNDER SIEGE	ALAN COWELL	2	1134	None	Print	Zambia	Wildlife
001_1992	1/1/1992	U.S. Official Calls Muslim Militants a Threat to Africa	BARBARA CROSSETTE	3	992	None	Print	Multiple	Militant Islam/Terrorism
002_1992	1/1/1992	U.N. Plan for Saharan Voting Gains Support	PAUL LEWIS	2	436	None	Print	Western Sahara	Regional Conflict
003_1992	1/1/1992	Chad's Leader Reports Attack		6	70	AP	Print	Chad	Civil Conflict
004_1992	1/2/1992	Togo Leader Adds to Cabinet to End Crisis		8	238	Reuters	Print	Togo	Politics/Domestic Situation
005_1992	1/3/1992	3 BOMBS SET OFF IN SOUTH AFRICA	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	10	816	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
006_1992	1/3/1992	Chadian Insurgents Claim Capture of 2 Towns		3	240	Reuters	Print	Chad	Civil Conflict
007_1992	1/4/1992	Chad Army Claims 2 Towns; French Paratroopers Go In		3	142	AP	Print	Chad	Civil Conflict
008_1992	1/5/1992	Chad Says It Crushed Rebellion, Killing 425		10	191	Reuters	Print	Chad	Civil Conflict
009_1992	1/5/1992	Series of Attacks on Policemen Worries Pretoria	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	11	655	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
010_1992	1/6/1992	As Fighting in Somalia Rages On, African Neighbor Seeks a Truce	JANE PERLEZ	2	550	None	Print	Somalia	Diplomatic Relations
011_1992	1/7/1992	A Rural South African Town Finds Black Boycott Costly	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	683	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
012_1992	1/7/1992	For Black Students in South Africa, Dismal Scores	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	727	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
013_1992	1/12/1992	Poverty Engulfs Lives of Millions of Blacks in Rural South Africa	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	1	1708	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
014_1992	1/12/1992	A Chief Undone by Freeing Algeria's Politics	ALAN RIDING	10	682	None	Print	Algeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
015_1992	1/13/1992	Smuggling and Use of Illicit Drugs Are Growing, U.N. Survey Finds	JOSEPH B. TREASTER	11	801	None	Print	Multiple	Crime

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016_1992	1/16/1992	Soldiers and Government at Odds in Congo		11	196	AP	Print	Congo	Politics/Domestic Situation
017_1992	1/19/1992	Tanzania Leaders to Discuss An End to One-Party System		3	140	Reuters	Print	Tanzania	Politics/Domestic Situation
018_1992	1/20/1992	Fundamentalist Leaders Reported Arrested in Algeria		3	558	AP	Print	Algeria	Civil Conflict
019_1992	1/20/1992	10 South African Whites Held		3	62	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
020_1992	1/20/1992	Tunisia Cracks Down Harder on Muslim Militants	CHRIS HEDGES	3	1220	None	Print	Tunisia	Politics/Domestic Situation
021_1992	1/21/1992	LIBYA IS EXPECTED TO GET U.N. DEMAND ON BOMB SUSPECTS	PAUL LEWIS	1	1212	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
022_1992	1/21/1992	FOR SOUTH AFRICA, ONE STEP FORWARD	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	544	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
023_1992	1/22/1992	Libya Unyielding Despite U.N. Demand	PAUL LEWIS	8	1003	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
024_1992	1/22/1992	Whites Defy Pretoria's 'White' Draft	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	682	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
025_1992	1/23/1992	Algeria Arrests a Senior Islamic Leader	YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM	3	660	None	Print	Algeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
026_1992	1/24/1992	A Military Revolt Fails To Oust Rulers in Zaire		2	256	Reuters	Print	Zaire	Civil Conflict
027_1992	1/24/1992	Israel Agrees to Ties With China, Aiding Beijing Role in Talks	SHERYL WuDUNN	9	334	None	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
028_1992	1/25/1992	De Klerk Vows Black Vote on Reform	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	5	946	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
029_1992	1/26/1992	Sudan Is Seen as Safe Base for Mideast Terror Groups	JANE PERLEZ	12	1236	None	Print	Multiple	Militant Islam/Terrorism
030_1992	1/28/1992	A.N.C. Leader Sees a Threat From Rightists		6	202	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
031_1992	1/29/1992	A Fundamentalist Finds a Fulcrum in Sudan	JANE PERLEZ	3	788	None	Print	Sudan	Politics/Domestic Situation
032_1992	1/29/1992	11 Neo-Nazis Arrested in South Africa		3	567	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation

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033_1992	1/30/1992	Police in Algiers Fire at Crowd of Angry Muslims		5	418	AP	Print	Algeria	Civil Conflict
034_1992	1/30/1992	3 Commuters Die in Attack On Train Near Johannesburg		5	90	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
035_1992	2/3/1992	Parties in South Africa Said to Narrow Differences	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	9	909	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
036_1992	2/3/1992	Rival South African Groups Hold a Joint Rally for Peace		9	103	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
037_1992	2/8/1992	Warring Somalia Factions Agree to Meet at U.N.	JANE PERLEZ	2	460	None	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
038_1992	2/9/1992	South Africans of Mixed Race in a Political Shift	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	20	686	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
039_1992	2/10/1992	South African Panel Looking Into Political Strife	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	6	676	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
040_1992	2/10/1992	Algeria Clamps Down Harder on Muslim Militants	YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM	3	732	None	Print	Algeria	Civil Conflict
041_1992	2/12/1992	Randburg Journal; The Homeless Ask, Is Racism Lodged in the Heart?	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	4	850	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
042_1992	2/13/1992	In South Africa, New Suspicions That Hired Assassins Are at Work	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	6	615	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
043_1992	2/13/1992	Libya Offers Some Cooperation in Plane Bombings	PAUL LEWIS	9	544	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
044_1992	2/15/1992	Warring Somali Factions Reach a Truce	PAUL LEWIS	5	735	None	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
045_1992	2/15/1992	Despite the Forecasts of His Fall, Mobutu Has Zaire in His Grip	KENNETH B. NOBLE	5	1080	None	Print	Zaire	Politics/Domestic Situation
046_1992	2/16/1992	Somali Refugees Find Little Relief at Kenya Camp	JANE PERLEZ	8	540	None	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
047_1992	2/16/1992	Transvaal Vote Is a Test for de Klerk's Policies	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	9	676	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
048_1992	2/17/1992	Soldiers Open Fire in Zaire, Killing 13		3	521	Reuters	Print	Zaire	Civil Conflict
049_1992	2/18/1992	Ethiopia Finds Remains of Emperor	JANE PERLEZ	13	605	None	Print	Ethiopia	Politics/Domestic Situation
050_1992	2/18/1992	From Zambia to U.S., a Prayerful Plea	BARBARA CROSSETTE	3	760	None	Print	Zambia	Diplomatic Relations
051_1992	2/19/1992	A Father of African Socialism Now Sires Shift to Capitalism		8	378	Reuters	Print	Tanzania	Politics/Domestic Situation

ID	Date	Headline	Byline1	Page	Length	Wire Name	Print Web	Country Covered1	Subject
052_1992	2/20/1992	De Klerk's Party Loses Seat to Rightists	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	676	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
053_1992	2/21/1992	De Klerk's Job on the Line in White Vote	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	669	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
054_1992	2/22/1992	De Klerk's Risk Is Whites' Ultimatum	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	993	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
055_1992	2/22/1992	Sudan Is Said to Force 400,000 People Into Desert	BARBARA CROSSETTE	5	474	None	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
056_1992	2/23/1992	Rival South Africa Whites Stake Out Strategy	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	11	661	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
057_1992	2/24/1992	Can a New Ethiopia One Day Feed Itself?	JANE PERLEZ	8	894	None	Print	Ethiopia	Aid
058_1992	2/25/1992	South African Referendum Is Set for Next Month	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	8	546	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
059_1992	2/27/1992	Bush May Back Renewed Elephant Hunting	KEITH SCHNEIDER	11	682	None	Print	Multiple	Wildlife
060_1992	2/27/1992	Soweto Paradox: Backing White Vote	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	664	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
061_1992	2/27/1992	U.N. SEES DANGER OF SOMALI FAMINE	JANE PERLEZ	3	693	None	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
062_1992	2/28/1992	New Dispute Roils Western Sahara: Who'll Vote?	KENNETH B. NOBLE	3	1017	None	Print	Western Sahara	Regional Conflict
063_1992	2/28/1992	Robben Island Journal; Will Apartheid's Prison Become a Tourist Mecca?	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	4	863	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
064_1992	2/29/1992	Russians and South Africans Restore Full Diplomatic Ties		2	140	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
065_1992	3/1/1992	Zulu Ex-Aide Tells of Arms Training	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	773	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
066_1992	3/1/1992	ATTACKS IN KENYA: SAFARI TO DANGER?	JANE PERLEZ	7	574	None	Print	Kenya	Crime
067_1992	3/1/1992	Saudi's Seek to Cut Funds for Militants	YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM	8	896	None	Print	Multiple	Militant Islam/Terrorism
068_1992	3/1/1992	Congress Scrutinizes Peacekeeping Test Case	BARBARA CROSSETTE	9	526	None	Print	Western Sahara	Aid
069_1992	3/2/1992	Ethiopia Unable to Get U.S. Aid Despite Reforms	JANE PERLEZ	8	446	None	Print	Ethiopia	Aid

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070_1992	3/2/1992	Moroccan King, a Friend of U.S., Rejects Hard Line Toward Libya	JUDITH MILLER	7	917	None	Print	Morocco	Militant Islam/Terrorism
071_1992	3/4/1992	De Klerk Hits the Campaign Trail for Reform	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	11	688	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
072_1992	3/5/1992	Violence in Nairobi Draws a Warning by U.S.	JANE PERLEZ	5	530	None	Print	Kenya	Civil Conflict
073_1992	3/5/1992	Sheeb Journal; For Bedouins of Africa, Sands Are Running Out	JANE PERLEZ	4	887	None	Print	Eritrea	Politics/Domestic Situation
074_1992	3/7/1992	Southern Africa Hit By Its Worst Drought Of the 20th Century	JANE PERLEZ	1	1086	None	Print	Multiple	Disaster
075_1992	3/7/1992	U.N., Halted by Somalia Shelling, Says Food Relief Could End	JANE PERLEZ	4	527	None	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
076_1992	3/7/1992	A Proposal to Integrate South Africa Cabinet	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	5	668	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
077_1992	3/8/1992	Botha Rebuffs de Klerk Over Vote in South Africa	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	6	669	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
078_1992	3/9/1992	Potgietersrus Journal; Yes for de Klerk? The Idea Splits His Own People	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	4	902	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
079_1992	3/11/1992	Anglo' Vote May Decide Apartheid Referendum	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	1279	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
080_1992	3/11/1992	Bluefin Tuna and African Elephants Win Some Help at a Global Meeting	STEVEN R. WEISMAN	8	1221	None	Print	Multiple	Wildlife
081_1992	3/12/1992	Asmara Journal; Singing a Song of Nationhood (Lento, Pianissimo)	JANE PERLEZ	4	853	None	Print	Eritrea	Politics/Domestic Situation
082_1992	3/14/1992	Violence Paves the Way to South African Vote	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	5	694	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
083_1992	3/15/1992	Drought Shrivels Farms and Hope in Zimbabwe	JANE PERLEZ	12	1047	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Disaster
084_1992	3/15/1992	De Klerk Winds Up Campaign for Referendum on Reforms		15	93	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
085_1992	3/16/1992	FOR SOUTH AFRICA, A WATERSHED VOTE	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	1	1859	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
086_1992	3/17/1992	Nervous South Africa Prepares for White Vote on Democratization	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	740	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation

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087_1992	3/17/1992	Zimbabwe Moves to Take Over Whites' Farmland	JANE PERLEZ	3	655	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
088_1992	3/18/1992	Turnout Heavy as South Africans Vote on Change	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	8	1236	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
089_1992	3/18/1992	Security Council Weighs Role in Somali Civil War	PAUL LEWIS	9	679	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
090_1992	3/18/1992	SUDANESE TROOPS PUSH INTO SOUTH	JANE PERLEZ	9	603	None	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
091_1992	3/19/1992	SOUTH AFRICAN WHITES RATIFY DE KLERK'S MOVE TO NEGOTIATE WITH BLACKS ON A NEW ORDER	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	1	1676	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
092_1992	3/19/1992	An Evolving South Africa: The Years Under de Klerk		14	461	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
093_1992	3/20/1992	A Mandate For Change; For South Africa, Pace Is Now Issue	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	1	1433	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
094_1992	3/22/1992	After Ballot, Soweto Trusts Whites More	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	13	916	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
095_1992	3/23/1992	Washington at Work; His Vineyard in Shade, Africa Hand Stays Cool	NEIL A. LEWIS	12	1508	None	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
096_1992	3/24/1992	Libya Offers to Yield 2 Suspects In Jet Bombings to Arab League	PAUL LEWIS	1	768	None	Print	Libya	Diplomatic Relations
097_1992	3/24/1992	Cabinda Journal; Oil Rich Yet So Poor: Angolan Outpost Is Restless	KENNETH B. NOBLE	4	812	None	Print	Angola	Civil Conflict
098_1992	3/25/1992	Arab Team Gets No Libyan Pledge on Agents	PAUL LEWIS	5	538	None	Print	Libya	Diplomatic Relations
099_1992	3/25/1992	Nigeria Reveals Census' Total, 88.5 Million, and Little More	KENNETH B. NOBLE	12	716	None	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
100_1992	3/25/1992	60 Killed as Truck Carrying Ammonia Explodes in Senegal		6	200	AP	Print	Senegal	Disaster
101_1992	3/26/1992	U.S. and Allies to Resume Effort To Get Sanctions Against Libya	PAUL LEWIS	1	1119	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
102_1992	3/26/1992	Practical, Not a Gambler, De Klerk Tells His Story	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	6	947	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
103_1992	3/27/1992	French Seek Libya Extradition in Ship Attack	YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM	5	661	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism

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104_1992	3/27/1992	Pretoria Presses Mandela's Group To Disband Army and Yield Arms	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	9	839	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
105_1992	3/28/1992	South Africa Announces Halt To Executions During Talks		6	161	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
106_1992	3/29/1992	ETHNIC VIOLENCE IS SHAKING KENYA	JANE PERLEZ	8	1053	None	Print	Kenya	Civil Conflict
108_1992	3/29/1992	Hostel for Zulu Workers Is a Center for Snipers	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	8	752	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
109_1992	3/30/1992	U.S. Reaping Zairians' Anger Toward Mobutu	KENNETH B. NOBLE	5	675	None	Print	Zaire	Diplomatic Relations
110_1992	3/31/1992	South African Foes Narrow Differences	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	654	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
111_1992	4/1/1992	Security Council Votes to Prohibit Arms Exports and Flights to Libya	PAUL LEWIS	1	1316	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
112_1992	4/2/1992	5 Dead in Rising South African Strife	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	691	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
113_1992	4/2/1992	Some Arabs Criticize Anti-Libya Sanctions		9	241	AP	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
114_1992	4/3/1992	Libyans Riot at Embassies; U.N. Protests	PAUL LEWIS	8	1102	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
115_1992	4/4/1992	Johannesburg Journal; Polite and Soft-Spoken, He Forges a Revolution	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	4	1024	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
116_1992	4/5/1992	20 Killed in a South African Township		3	546	AP	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
117_1992	4/5/1992	Qaddafi Rejects U.N. Demands on Bomb Suspects		13	657	AP	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
118_1992	4/5/1992	A NIGERIAN RACKET LURES FOREIGNERS	KENNETH B. NOBLE	7	889	None	Print	Nigeria	Crime
119_1992	4/5/1992	Sudan Offensive Casts Shadow on Aid Parleys	PAUL LEWIS	4	552	None	Print	Sudan	Aid
120_1992	4/8/1992	Ivory Coast and South Africa To Establish Diplomatic Ties		11	77	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
121_1992	4/10/1992	De Klerk Is Given Red-Carpet Welcome in Nigeria	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	1	909	None	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
122_1992	4/11/1992	South Africa-Nigeria Talks Close Without Diplomatic Recognition	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	4	415	None	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations

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123_1992	4/12/1992	Pretoria Sees a New Unity With Africans	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	21	666	None	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
124_1992	4/12/1992	Education Effort Fights AIDS in Zimbabwe	JANE PERLEZ	18	663	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Disease
125_1992	4/13/1992	Witness Who Testified for Winnie Mandela Recants	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	1055	None	Print	South Africa	Crime
126_1992	4/14/1992	MANDELA DIVULGES BREAK WITH WIFE	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	7	852	None	Print	South Africa	Individual Behavior
127_1992	4/14/1992	In Liberia's Illusory Peace, Rebel Leader Rules Empire of His Own Design	KENNETH B. NOBLE	3	1475	None	Print	Liberia	Politics/Domestic Situation
128_1992	4/15/1992	SANCTIONS ON LIBYA BEGIN TO TAKE HOLD AS DEADLINE PASSES	PAUL LEWIS	1	1363	None	Print	Libya	Diplomatic Relations
129_1992	4/15/1992	Zaire Resumes Constitutional Talks	KENNETH B. NOBLE	3	502	None	Print	Zaire	Politics/Domestic Situation
130_1992	4/16/1992	ISOLATION OF LIBYA GROWS AS ITS LINKS TO WORLD ARE CUT	PAUL LEWIS	1	1003	None	Print	Libya	Diplomatic Relations
131_1992	4/16/1992	Winnie Mandela Resigns a Post		6	239	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
132_1992	4/18/1992	Lawyer for Libyan Suspects in Jet Bombing Hints at Trial in West	CHRIS HEDGES	5	534	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
133_1992	4/19/1992	Zaire's Banks to Close		7	69	AP	Print	Zaire	Politics/Domestic Situation
134_1992	4/20/1992	South African Rivals Call for Halt to the Violence	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	10	837	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
135_1992	4/22/1992	5 White Legislators Join Mandela Group	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	666	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
136_1992	4/24/1992	De Klerk Makes New Transition Offer	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	546	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
137_1992	4/24/1992	Pretoria Policemen Guilty of Massacre	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	585	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
138_1992	4/26/1992	13 Die in Tribal Clashes in Western Kenya		12	149	Reuters	Print	Kenya	Civil Conflict
139_1992	4/26/1992	Reined In by U.S., U.N. Limits Mission to Somalia	PAUL LEWIS	15	534	None	Print	Somalia	Aid

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140_1992	4/26/1992	Mandela Rejects de Klerk's Power-Sharing Plan	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	4	541	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
141_1992	5/1/1992	President of Sierra Leone Ousted; Troops Rule West African Nation		10	573	AP	Print	Sierra Leone	Civil Conflict
142_1992	5/1/1992	South African Officer Sentenced to Die	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	565	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
143_1992	5/3/1992	Kenya, a Land That Thrived, Is Now Caught Up in Fear of Ethnic Civil War	JANE PERLEZ	3	1354	None	Print	Kenya	Civil Conflict
144_1992	5/3/1992	New Junta in Sierra Leone Replaces Leader		14	126	AP	Print	Sierra Leone	Civil Conflict
145_1992	5/4/1992	300 Americans Evacuated After Coup in Sierra Leone		6	103	AP	Print	Sierra Leone	Civil Conflict
146_1992	5/4/1992	Pretoria Legislator Reportedly Confesses to Role in Bombing	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	5	367	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
147_1992	5/4/1992	Angolan Rebel Lays Killings to a C.I.A. Plot	CLIFFORD KRAUSS	7	688	None	Print	Angola	Diplomatic Relations
148_1992	5/5/1992	Moria Journal; South Africa's Best Drawing Card: The Church	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	4	889	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
149_1992	5/5/1992	Winnie Mandela Refuses to Abandon Politics	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	5	542	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
150_1992	5/9/1992	Study Sees Rise in Child Death Rates	BARBARA CROSSETTE	4	832	None	Print	Multiple	Disease
151_1992	5/10/1992	MOBS CHALLENGE MALAWI PRESIDENT	BARBARA CROSSETTE	7	675	None	Print	Malawi	Politics/Domestic Situation
152_1992	5/10/1992	South African Blacks to End a Boycott of Soweto Trains		14	103	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
153_1992	5/12/1992	Muizenberg Journal; South African Students Learn to Learn Together	JOSEPH BERGER	4	923	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
154_1992	5/12/1992	Amnesty for Gambian Exiles		3	46	Reuters	Print	Gambia	Politics/Domestic Situation
155_1992	5/14/1992	Responding to Rights Issues, West Suspends Aid to Malawi	ALAN RIDING	15	384	None	Print	Malawi	Aid
156_1992	5/15/1992	New Mozambique Ordeal: Drought Comes Atop War	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	1	1533	None	Print	Mozambique	Disaster

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157_1992	5/15/1992	Riots Continue in Nigeria Over Shortage of Gasoline		10	136	None	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
158_1992	5/15/1992	South Africa Is One Issue Away From Accord	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	11	619	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
159_1992	5/16/1992	South Africa Talks in Deadlock; De Klerk Confers With Mandela	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	1	1011	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
160_1992	5/17/1992	South Africans Recess, Still at Odds on a Constitution; 2 Top Leaders Balm Wounds	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	12	904	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
161_1992	5/17/1992	AFTER THE COLD WAR: Views From Africa; Stranded by Superpowers, Africa Seeks an Identity	JANE PERLEZ	1	3096	None	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
162_1992	5/18/1992	South Africa Talks: Rush to Impasse?	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	860	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
163_1992	5/19/1992	Toll in Religious Riots In Nigeria Is Put at 24		6	150	AP	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
164_1992	5/23/1992	Nigerians Brace for Fallout of Civil Strife	KENNETH B. NOBLE	1	1216	None	Print	Nigeria	Civil Conflict
165_1992	5/24/1992	KENYAN CATHOLICS GIVE MOI A SHOVE	JANE PERLEZ	10	366	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
166_1992	5/24/1992	85 Killings Cast Shadow Over South Africa Talks	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	14	642	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
167_1992	5/25/1992	Beira Journal; Refugee Corridor in a Land of Tears	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	4	1035	None	Print	Mozambique	Civil Conflict
168_1992	5/26/1992	Nigeria Plans New Force to Deal With Unrest	KENNETH B. NOBLE	8	669	None	Print	Nigeria	Civil Conflict
169_1992	5/29/1992	Famous Ape, Tourist Lure, Is Shot Dead	JANE PERLEZ	9	353	None	Print	Rwanda	Wildlife
170_1992	5/29/1992	Rivals Are Faulted in South Africa Strife	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	660	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
171_1992	5/31/1992	THE ROAD TO RIO: Setting an Agenda for the Earth; In Rwanda, Births Increase and the Problems Do, Too	JANE PERLEZ	1	1699	None	Print	Rwanda	Development
172_1992	6/1/1992	Sudan Presses Its Campaign to Impose Islamic Law on Non-Muslims	CHRIS HEDGES	6	959	None	Print	Sudan	Militant Islam/Terrorism

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173_1992	6/1/1992	Mandela Group Plans Mass Disruptions	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	3	683	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
174_1992	6/1/1992	Violence Roils Rwanda's Embryo Democracy	JANE PERLEZ	11	713	None	Print	Rwanda	Civil Conflict
175_1992	6/3/1992	African Drought Aid Pledged		6	89	AP	Print	Multiple	Aid
176_1992	6/3/1992	South African's Russia Visit Irks Some Old Kremlin Allies	STEVEN ERLANGER	3	467	None	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
177_1992	6/3/1992	STUDY OF VIOLENCE DIVIDING PRETORIA	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	5	730	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
178_1992	6/4/1992	Researchers Report Much Grimmer AIDS Outlook	LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN	1	1151	None	Print	Multiple	Disease
179_1992	6/4/1992	After Nigeria's Census, Skeptic Count Is High	KENNETH B. NOBLE	13	671	None	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
180_1992	6/5/1992	Pope Visits Angola, Urging Amity After Long War	ALAN COWELL	9	705	None	Print	Angola	Diplomatic Relations
181_1992	6/7/1992	Freer Politics Free Up Big Kenya Newspaper	JANE PERLEZ	8	697	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
182_1992	6/9/1992	Winnie Mandela Fights to Hold Political Posts	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	5	537	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
183_1992	6/10/1992	Trek to Misery by 12,000 Pawns in Sudan War	JANE PERLEZ	1	1380	None	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
184_1992	6/11/1992	THE EARTH SUMMIT; 4 of the Varied Faces In the Global Crowd At the Rio Gathering	JAMES BROOKE	12	812	None	Print	Botswana	Environment/Climate
185_1992	6/13/1992	Facing Strikes Next Week, South Africa Alerts Troops		6	140	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
186_1992	6/14/1992	Zaire Reopens Old Wound: Lumumba's Death	KENNETH B. NOBLE	6	674	None	Print	Zaire	Politics/Domestic Situation
187_1992	6/14/1992	Dan Tloome, Anti-Apartheid Figure, 73		54	148	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
188_1992	6/14/1992	Cape Town Parliament Working Itself Out of Job	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	8	655	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
189_1992	6/16/1992	18 Blacks Killed in South Africa On Eve of Mass Protest Campaign		6	375	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
190_1992	6/16/1992	Police Bring No Security to South Africa Slum	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	7	549	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict

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191_1992	6/17/1992	Mandela's Group Begins Mass Protests	BILL KELLER	3	689	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
192_1992	6/18/1992	Drought Unites South Africa and Neighbors	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	13	542	None	Print	Multiple	Disaster
193_1992	6/19/1992	39 IN SOUTH AFRICA DIE IN A MASSACRE	BILL KELLER	7	877	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
194_1992	6/20/1992	South African Massacre: Fingers Point at the Police	BILL KELLER	1	1087	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
195_1992	6/21/1992	De Klerk's Visit to Massacre Site Brings New Eruption of Violence	BILL KELLER	1	1076	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
196_1992	6/22/1992	South Africa: Back to Brink; A Massacre Lays Bare The Still-Yawning Gap	BILL KELLER	1	1308	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
197_1992	6/22/1992	Baker Urges Parley By South Africans		8	96	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
198_1992	6/22/1992	Briton Sees AIDS Cutting Population in Parts of Africa	JANE PERLEZ	8	1077	None	Print	Multiple	Disease
199_1992	6/23/1992	Tutu Urging Olympics Ban on Pretoria	BILL KELLER	8	709	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
200_1992	6/24/1992	Mandela, Stunned by Massacre, Pulls Out of Talks on Black Rule	BILL KELLER	1	1080	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
201_1992	6/25/1992	De Klerk May Allow Outsiders to Survey Violence	BILL KELLER	12	669	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
202_1992	6/27/1992	U.S. Sends Mobutu a Message By Welcoming a Cleric-Critic	BARBARA CROSSETTE	2	657	None	Print	Zaire	Diplomatic Relations
203_1992	6/28/1992	Election Makes Skeptics of Angolans	KENNETH B. NOBLE	8	1273	None	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
204_1992	6/28/1992	Sanctions Keep West Off the Road to Libya	CHRIS HEDGES	8	605	None	Print	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation
205_1992	6/29/1992	Mandela to See Boutros-Ghali		3	93	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
206_1992	6/30/1992	37 South Africa Victims Evoke Angry Eulogies	BILL KELLER	3	951	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
207_1992	7/2/1992	South Africa Unions Call General Strike	BILL KELLER	3	677	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation

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208_1992	7/2/1992	Nkrumah Is Buried Again		8	68	AP	Print	Ghana	Politics/Domestic Situation
209_1992	7/3/1992	Post-Apartheid Hopes Stained by Bloodletting	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	6	1702	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
210_1992	7/3/1992	De Klerk, Angry With Mandela, Still Offers Concession on Voting	BILL KELLER	1	943	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
211_1992	7/4/1992	Black Official Rejects de Klerk's Overture on Talks		2	465	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
213_1992	7/4/1992	Post-Election Coup Thwarted In Burundi, Colonel Reports		9	87	Reuters	Print	Burundi	Civil Conflict
214_1992	7/5/1992	Zimbabwe Kills Starving Elephants for Food	JANE PERLEZ	1	1212	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Disaster
215_1992	7/5/1992	Mandela Sets Terms for Resuming Talks: No White Minority Veto	BILL KELLER	8	763	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
216_1992	7/5/1992	With Army Choreography, Nigeria Votes for Parliament	KENNETH B. NOBLE	6	727	None	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
217_1992	7/6/1992	U.N. Truce Observers Reach Somali Capital		2	224	AP	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
218_1992	7/7/1992	Unrest Inquiry Report Finds No Pretoria Link		9	426	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
219_1992	7/7/1992	Left-of-Center Party Holds Edge in Nigeria		9	200	None	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
220_1992	7/10/1992	A Fitful Pas de Deux; Talks in South Africa, While Stalled, Shift From Table to the Public Arena	BILL KELLER	8	1053	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
221_1992	7/10/1992	Mugabe's Aura Fades as Drought Sears Zimbabwe	JANE PERLEZ	11	1085	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
222_1992	7/11/1992	Nigeria's Monumental Steel Plant: Nationalist Mission or Colossal Mistake?	KENNETH B. NOBLE	3	887	None	Print	Nigeria	Development
223_1992	7/12/1992	U.N. Observers Delay Visit to Somalia	JANE PERLEZ	12	788	None	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
224_1992	7/16/1992	Mandela Asks U.N. to Help End Township Violence	SETH FAISON	3	1178	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
225_1992	7/17/1992	U.N. Votes to Send Special Envoy To Break Impasse in South Africa	SETH FAISON	2	572	None	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations

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226_1992	7/18/1992	South Africa Police Say 78 Will Be Charged in Township Massacre	BILL KELLER	4	542	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
227_1992	7/19/1992	Deaths in Somalia Outpace Delivery of Food	JANE PERLEZ	1	2028	None	Print	Somalia	Disaster
228_1992	7/19/1992	Relief Workers to Enter Mozambican Rebel Areas	ALAN COWELL	8	674	None	Print	Mozambique	Aid
229_1992	7/20/1992	AIDS-Focused New Parties Are Proposed at Conference	LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN	2	831	None	Print	Multiple	Disease
230_1992	7/21/1992	At 75, Vance Finds Solving World Crises a 'Tonic'	SETH FAISON	3	950	None	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
231_1992	7/21/1992	Alexandra Journal; Apartheid Foes Take Crash Course in Democracy	BILL KELLER	4	890	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
232_1992	7/21/1992	Algeria Has New Government		6	70	None	Print	Algeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
233_1992	7/23/1992	British Experts Accuse Pretoria Police of Bungling	BILL KELLER	5	549	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
234_1992	7/24/1992	U.N. Chief Mired in Dispute With Security Council	SETH FAISON	3	954	None	Print	Somalia	Diplomatic Relations
235_1992	7/25/1992	U.N. HEAD PROPOSES EXPANDED EFFORTS FOR SOMALI RELIEF	SETH FAISON	1	767	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
236_1992	7/27/1992	South Africa Police Said to Kill Captives	BILL KELLER	5	710	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
237_1992	7/28/1992	Nongoma Journal; Zulu King Takes a Bride, The Xhosa Tribe's Juliet	BILL KELLER	4	1250	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
238_1992	7/29/1992	300 Somali Refugees Leave Ship Off Kenya		2	217	AP	Print	Somalia	Disaster
239_1992	7/29/1992	ALGERIA DESCENDS INTO MORE CHAOS	YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM	7	662	None	Print	Algeria	Civil Conflict
240_1992	7/31/1992	Sebokeng Journal; Bullied by Its Own Young, the Township Festers	BILL KELLER	4	936	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
241_1992	7/31/1992	U.S. SAYS AIRLIFTS FAIL SOMALI NEEDY	JANE PERLEZ	9	650	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
242_1992	8/1/1992	Hope for Talks On Apartheid		3	153	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
243_1992	8/1/1992	Pretoria Picks Group for a Gentler Displacement: Middle-Class Afrikaners	BILL KELLER	3	1367	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation

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244_1992	8/2/1992	Pretoria Reports 11 Killed In Pre-General Strike Unrest		10	119	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
245_1992	8/3/1992	U.N. Chief's Dispute With Council Boils Over	PATRICK E. TYLER	1	1948	None	Print	Somalia	Diplomatic Relations
246_1992	8/4/1992	MILLIONS ON STRIKE TO BACK MANDELA ON MAJORITY RULE	BILL KELLER	1	1102	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
247_1992	8/5/1992	In a South African Township, 2 Views of a Strike	BILL KELLER	3	931	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
248_1992	8/6/1992	MOZAMBIQUE FOES TALK OF A TRUCE	ALAN COWELL	3	478	None	Print	Mozambique	Civil Conflict
249_1992	8/6/1992	Hearing Over a Township Massacre Opens		3	190	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
250_1992	8/6/1992	Mandela Takes His Message to Apartheid's Citadel	BILL KELLER	1	840	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
251_1992	8/8/1992	U.N. Chief Asks Council to Send 30 More Observers to South Africa	FRANK J. PRIAL	2	504	None	Print	South Africa	Aid
252_1992	8/8/1992	Johannesburg Journal; Dial 'S' for Soothsayer as Custom Weds Marketing	BILL KELLER	2	1170	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
253_1992	8/9/1992	Pretoria Aide Denies Link to Black's Death		7	221	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
254_1992	8/10/1992	Congo's Leader Loses Vote		2	61	Reuters	Print	Congo	Politics/Domestic Situation
255_1992	8/10/1992	An Influential Nigerian Insists West Owes Africa for Slavery	KENNETH B. NOBLE	2	694	None	Print	Nigeria	Diplomatic Relations
256_1992	8/12/1992	A Black in Blue: Taunts From Township's Youth	BILL KELLER	3	1118	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
257_1992	8/13/1992	Somali Warlord Agrees to Allow U.N. to Protect Its Relief Supplies	JANE PERLEZ	1	1078	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
258_1992	8/14/1992	Pretoria Offers an Amnesty Plan, But Mandela's Group Refuses It	BILL KELLER	2	512	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
259_1992	8/15/1992	WITH U.N.'S HELP, U.S. WILL AIRLIFT FOOD TO SOMALIA	MICHAEL R. GORDON	1	1094	None	Print	Somalia	Aid

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260_1992	8/15/1992	Gunmen Raid South African Camp, Killing at Least 4	BILL KELLER	3	757	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
261_1992	8/16/1992	Zairian Delegates Back Mobutu Rival for Premier		11	424	AP	Print	Zaire	Politics/Domestic Situation
262_1992	8/16/1992	Rebellion in Western Sahara Limpes to a Halt	YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM	13	554	None	Print	Western Sahara	Civil Conflict
263_1992	8/16/1992	U.N. Let the Somali Famine Get Out of Hand, Aide Says	JANE PERLEZ	12	1347	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
264_1992	8/18/1992	Flags, Anthems and Rugby: A Volatile Mix for South Africa	BILL KELLER	4	804	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
265_1992	8/19/1992	First of U.S. Relief Planes for Somalia Lands in Kenya	JANE PERLEZ	3	652	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
266_1992	8/21/1992	De Klerk and Mandela: Each Says, It's Your Move	BILL KELLER	8	945	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
267_1992	8/23/1992	In the Desperation of Somalia, Even the Proud Flee	JANE PERLEZ	3	868	None	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
268_1992	8/23/1992	CAPE TOWN ARENA AVOIDS RACE INSULT	BILL KELLER	7	775	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
269_1992	8/28/1992	Accord Reached, Somalia Airlift Will Start Today	JANE PERLEZ	3	728	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
270_1992	8/28/1992	Pretoria Forces Retirement Of Many Officials in Police	BILL KELLER	10	899	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
271_1992	8/29/1992	Cacucaco Journal; 'This Is Our Land' Has Angola Astir	KENNETH B. NOBLE	4	898	None	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
272_1992	8/30/1992	Hijacked Jet Leaves Egypt, Bound for Rome		12	137	AP	Print	Ethiopia	Crime
273_1992	8/30/1992	Barrier to Somali Unity: Clan Rivalry	JANE PERLEZ	12	1017	None	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
274_1992	8/30/1992	U.S. Flying Angolan Soldiers to Civilian Life		13	542	None	Print	Angola	Aid
275_1992	8/30/1992	As the Nation's Economy Collapses, Zairians Squirm Under Mobutu's Heel	KENNETH B. NOBLE	14	1674	None	Print	Zaire	Politics/Domestic Situation
276_1992	9/4/1992	Theft of Food Aid Is a Business in Starving Somalia	JANE PERLEZ	1	1576	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
277_1992	9/7/1992	No Easy Fix For Somalia	JANE PERLEZ	1	1768	None	Print	Somalia	Aid

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278_1992	9/8/1992	South African Homeland's Troops Fire on Protest March, Killing 24	BILL KELLER	1	1216	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
279_1992	9/9/1992	Mandela Mourns Ciskei Dead and Is Criticized Too	BILL KELLER	8	1239	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
280_1992	9/9/1992	Rival Angola Factions Accept Coalition Plan		9	217	Reuters	Print	Angola	Diplomatic Relations
281_1992	9/10/1992	Democracy vs. Dictator in Apartheid 'Homeland'	BILL KELLER	1	2037	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
282_1992	9/10/1992	Ugandan Aide Among 5 Indicted From a Sting on Illegal Arms Deal	STEPHEN LABATON	10	694	None	Print	Uganda	Crime
283_1992	9/11/1992	Mandela Group Agrees to Meeting With de Klerk	BILL KELLER	3	950	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
284_1992	9/15/1992	U.S. Investigates Arms Exports to Southern Africa	RONALD SULLIVAN	12	363	None	Print	South Africa	Arms/Military
285_1992	9/16/1992	2,400 U.S. Marines on the Way to Somalia		10	156	AP	Print	Somalia	Aid
286_1992	9/16/1992	A Hidden Disaster Grows In Sudan, Aid Officials Say	JANE PERLEZ	1	1631	None	Print	Sudan	Disaster
287_1992	9/17/1992	Crisis Is Seen for Sub-Saharan Africa	BARBARA CROSSETTE	14	929	None	Print	Multiple	Disaster
288_1992	9/18/1992	U.S. OFFERING PLAN FOR SOMALI RELIEF	PAUL LEWIS	10	873	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
289_1992	9/18/1992	U.N. Gains Pact to Fly Relief to Sudan	JANE PERLEZ	10	779	None	Print	Sudan	Aid
290_1992	9/20/1992	South Africa's Communists Navigate a New Politics	BILL KELLER	3	1481	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
291_1992	9/23/1992	U.S. Is Appalled by the Execution Of A.I.D. Employee in the Sudan	JANE PERLEZ	6	355	None	Print	Sudan	Diplomatic Relations
292_1992	9/23/1992	Johannesburg Journal; In Police's Deadly Custody: Pathologist's 'I Accuse'	BILL KELLER	4	936	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
293_1992	9/25/1992	Mandela and de Klerk to Talk, U.N. Says		6	132	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
294_1992	9/26/1992	De Klerk Freeing Prisoners; Talks Today	BILL KELLER	3	1007	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
295_1992	9/27/1992	SOUTH AFRICA FOES WILL RESUME TALKS ON NATION'S FUTURE	BILL KELLER	1	1044	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation

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296_1992	9/27/1992	10 Dead in Attack in Natal Not Far From Zulu Homeland		10	106	AP	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
297_1992	9/27/1992	Angola to Vote, Unsure About West's Democracy	KENNETH B. NOBLE	3	1392	None	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
298_1992	9/28/1992	163 Nigerians Dead As a Military Plane Crashes Near Lagos		6	344	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Disaster
299_1992	9/28/1992	Black Ally Assails de Klerk On Accord With Mandela	BILL KELLER	6	906	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
300_1992	9/29/1992	Liberia Accuses Rebel Forces of Massacring 300		3	365	AP	Print	Liberia	Civil Conflict
301_1992	9/29/1992	Killers, for Apartheid and Against It, Are Set Free	BILL KELLER	3	1030	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
302_1992	9/30/1992	Jumama Journal; Bedouin's World Now: House and a Pickup Truck	CHRIS HEDGES	4	888	None	Print	Egypt	Development
303_1992	10/1/1992	Fair Vote? Angolan Stability Hangs on It	KENNETH B. NOBLE	6	735	None	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
304_1992	10/1/1992	Buthelezi's Break With de Klerk May Delay Democratic Change	BILL KELLER	6	1026	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
305_1992	10/2/1992	Ruling Party Takes Lead in Angola	KENNETH B. NOBLE	3	829	None	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
306_1992	10/3/1992	New Fighting in Liberia		5	86	Reuters	Print	Liberia	Civil Conflict
307_1992	10/4/1992	SAVIMBI, TRAILING, HINTS AT NEW WAR	KENNETH B. NOBLE	15	830	None	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
308_1992	10/4/1992	Chaotic Somalia Starves as Strongmen Battle	JANE PERLEZ	1	1929	None	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
309_1992	10/5/1992	Mozambique Leader and Rebels Sign Peace Pact	ALAN COWELL	10	600	None	Print	Mozambique	Civil Conflict
310_1992	10/5/1992	Mandela Arrives in Beijing		6	86	AP	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
311_1992	10/6/1992	Queenstown Journal; Crucified in the 20's, a Black Church Rises Again	BILL KELLER	4	890	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
312_1992	10/8/1992	Savimbi Party Indicates It Might Accept Angola Vote Results	KENNETH B. NOBLE	17	353	None	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
313_1992	10/13/1992	A Mozambique Formally at Peace Is Bled by Hunger and Brutality	JANE PERLEZ	1	2049	None	Print	Mozambique	Disaster

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314_1992	10/13/1992	De Klerk Insists on Security for Whites, Suggesting Extended Debate	BILL KELLER	3	594	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
315_1992	10/14/1992	A U.N. TEAM SEEKS TO DEFUSE ANGOLA	KENNETH B. NOBLE	8	384	None	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
316_1992	10/15/1992	Angolan Parties Begin Indirect Talks on Election	KENNETH B. NOBLE	6	683	None	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
317_1992	10/15/1992	Rebels in Mozambique Try Hand at Politics	JANE PERLEZ	7	659	None	Print	Mozambique	Politics/Domestic Situation
318_1992	10/16/1992	Runoff Now Expected in Angola as Leader Falls Short	KENNETH B. NOBLE	3	920	None	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
319_1992	10/16/1992	MOZAMBIQUE GETS U.N. OBSERVER UNIT	JANE PERLEZ	8	324	None	Print	Mozambique	Aid
320_1992	10/17/1992	South Africa Extends Political Amnesty	BILL KELLER	3	831	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
321_1992	10/17/1992	Angola Talks Stop, Delaying Political Pact		4	238	None	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
322_1992	10/18/1992	Aliens Find a European Gateway at Spain's Coast	ALAN RIDING	3	1355	None	Print	Morocco	Politics/Domestic Situation
323_1992	10/20/1992	MANDELA'S GROUP ABUSED DISSIDENTS	BILL KELLER	7	886	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
324_1992	10/21/1992	EX-ANGOLAN REBEL OFFERS PEACE BID		13	364	Reuters	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
325_1992	10/22/1992	Leading Dissident in Malawi Is Reported Dead in Prison		5	95	Reuters	Print	Malawi	Politics/Domestic Situation
326_1992	10/23/1992	Khayelitsha Journal; Suburb for the Poor: Houses? Who Needs Houses?	BILL KELLER	4	886	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
327_1992	10/23/1992	West Africans Pound Rebels In Move to End Liberian War		11	75	Reuters	Print	Liberia	Civil Conflict
328_1992	10/24/1992	Luanda Is Encircled By Former Guerrillas		4	186	Reuters	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
329_1992	10/24/1992	Maputo Journal; In the Midst of War, Art Is Thriving	JANE PERLEZ	4	912	None	Print	Mozambique	Arts/Music

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330_1992	10/26/1992	20 Are Shot Dead in South Africa While Attending Zulu Ceremony	BILL KELLER	8	353	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
331_1992	10/27/1992	Liberian Rebels Shell Capital and Its Airport		9	144	AP	Print	Liberia	Civil Conflict
332_1992	10/28/1992	U.N. Relief Official in Somalia Quits in Dispute With Headquarters	JANE PERLEZ	6	964	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
333_1992	10/29/1992	Rebels in Liberia Seize a Factory Near the Capital		5	406	AP	Print	Liberia	Civil Conflict
334_1992	10/29/1992	Winds Sweep African Soil To Feed Lands Far Away	MARLISE SIMONS	1	1741	None	Print	Multiple	Environment/Climate
335_1992	10/31/1992	Bloemfontein Journal; Path of the 'Trekboers' Skirts Africa's Realities	BILL KELLER	4	1096	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
336_1992	10/31/1992	Aide's Departure Another Blow to U.N. in Somalia	JANE PERLEZ	2	1008	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
337_1992	10/31/1992	Widespread Attacks by Unita Rebels in Angola Are Reported		3	565	Reuters	Print	Angola	Civil Conflict
338_1992	10/31/1992	Panel in South Africa Backs De Klerk's Plan for Amnesty		4	141	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
339_1992	11/1/1992	Five U.S. Nuns Are Shot to Death While Trapped by Liberian War	ROBERT D. McFADDEN	1	1529	None	Print	Liberia	Civil Conflict
340_1992	11/1/1992	Fierce Fighting in Angolan Capital Leaves Many Dead		12	723	AP	Print	Angola	Civil Conflict
341_1992	11/1/1992	A Mixed-Race Mayor Holds the Swing Votes	BILL KELLER	10	545	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
342_1992	11/1/1992	Apartheid Party's New Allies: Mixed-Race Voters	BILL KELLER	10	1382	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
343_1992	11/2/1992	Rebels Accused in Nuns' Deaths		8	240	AP	Print	Liberia	Civil Conflict
344_1992	11/2/1992	Angolan Forces Begin a Counterattack on Rebels		9	554	AP	Print	Angola	Civil Conflict
345_1992	11/4/1992	38 Die in Attack on U.S.-Owned Rubber Plantation in Liberia		11	405	AP	Print	Liberia	Civil Conflict
346_1992	11/4/1992	Seven Killed in South Africa In Commuter Train Attacks		14	120	AP	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
347_1992	11/5/1992	Angolan Clashes Said to End; Resumption of Talks Hinted		10	91	Reuters	Print	Angola	Civil Conflict

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348_1992	11/5/1992	Kenya Sets Date for First Open Vote in 3 Decades	JANE PERLEZ	6	648	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
349_1992	11/6/1992	U.S. RECALLS ENVOY TO BURKINA FASO	BARBARA CROSSETTE	3	533	None	Print	Burkina Faso	Diplomatic Relations
350_1992	11/7/1992	Savimbi Asking U.S. Help to End Fighting		3	203	Reuters	Print	Angola	Aid
351_1992	11/7/1992	Johannesburg Journal; For Blacks, Slightly More Equal Still Means Failure	BILL KELLER	4	904	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
352_1992	11/8/1992	Liberian Rebel Is No Friend of Democracy, Nigerian Says		4	108	Reuters	Print	Liberia	Diplomatic Relations
353_1992	11/8/1992	With Truce, Angola Rulers Face Uncertainty	KENNETH B. NOBLE	10	659	None	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
354_1992	11/9/1992	Mandela Appeals to All Blacks to End Attacks	BILL KELLER	8	446	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
355_1992	11/10/1992	15 Foreigners Freed By Liberian Rebels		8	191	AP	Print	Liberia	Civil Conflict
356_1992	11/11/1992	Africans Blame Liberian Rebels for Attack		3	177	AP	Print	Liberia	Civil Conflict
357_1992	11/12/1992	Mpumalanga Journal; A Civility Born in Blood and Stirred in Economics	BILL KELLER	4	862	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
358_1992	11/13/1992	U.N. SOMALIA ENVOY DISMAYED OVER AID	JANE PERLEZ	5	593	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
359_1992	11/15/1992	Intensified Liberia War Threatens To Engulf Other African Nations	KENNETH B. NOBLE	1	1699	None	Print	Liberia	Civil Conflict
360_1992	11/15/1992	Mozambicans Brave Jungle To Flee War	MARLISE SIMONS	13	742	None	Print	Mozambique	Civil Conflict
361_1992	11/15/1992	U.S. Tries to Blunt Harm of Remark on Liberia Peacekeepers	STEVEN A. HOLMES	12	517	None	Print	Liberia	Diplomatic Relations
362_1992	11/18/1992	Strife Spreads in Zulu Region, Boding Ill for Mandela's Rival	BILL KELLER	1	1560	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
363_1992	11/20/1992	U.N. Bans Arms Sales to Liberia And Dispatches a Special Envoy	FRANK J. PRIAL	6	368	None	Print	Liberia	Arms/Military
364_1992	11/20/1992	Mandela, Shifting Strategy, Offers Whites an Assured Share of Power	BILL KELLER	1	1123	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
365_1992	11/22/1992	Zulu vs. Zulu: Old Stalinist Vs. Chieftain	BILL KELLER	19	724	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
366_1992	11/22/1992	Former Rebels in Angola Shun Unity Meeting		18	425	Reuters	Print	Angola	Civil Conflict

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367_1992	11/22/1992	U.N. Urges Warlords to Open Somali Port		18	190	AP	Print	Somalia	Aid
368_1992	11/27/1992	WASHINGTON SEEKS CONDITIONS ON PLAN FOR SOMALIA FORCE	CLIFFORD KRAUSS	1	1286	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
369_1992	11/27/1992	Somalia Aid Workers Split on Troops	JANE PERLEZ	14	813	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
370_1992	11/27/1992	De Klerk Plans Vote in '94; A.N.C. Is Unhappy	BILL KELLER	9	644	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
371_1992	11/28/1992	Liberian Rebels Say Shelling Of a Coastal Town Kills 68		6	95	AP	Print	Liberia	Civil Conflict
372_1992	11/29/1992	No Peace for the U.N.; As Its Operations Around the World Falter, An Angry Council Takes a Tougher Stand	PAUL LEWIS	1	918	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
373_1992	11/29/1992	Libya Faces More Sanctions at a Precarious Time	YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM	10	666	None	Print	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation
374_1992	11/29/1992	U.S. Move Might Save Ailing Somali Relief Effort	JANE PERLEZ	16	1270	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
375_1992	11/30/1992	Gunmen Attack White Club in South Africa, Killing 4; Motive Hazy	BILL KELLER	9	539	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
376_1992	12/1/1992	U.N.'s Chief Requests New Force To Ease the Somalis' Misery Now	PAUL LEWIS	1	975	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
377_1992	12/1/1992	South African Black Faction Says It Attacked Golf Club		10	75	AP	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
378_1992	12/1/1992	Johannesburg Journal; Will Apartheid's Inner Circle Open Up to Blacks?	BILL KELLER	4	947	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
379_1992	12/1/1992	American Nuns' Bodies Recovered in Liberia		16	264	AP	Print	Liberia	Civil Conflict
380_1992	12/2/1992	Guerrilla Group Vows More Attacks on South Africa Whites	BILL KELLER	3	607	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
381_1992	12/2/1992	U.N. Council Essentially Agrees to U.S. Command in Somalia	PAUL LEWIS	18	408	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
382_1992	12/3/1992	Key U.N. Members Agree to U.S. Force In Somalia Mission	PAUL LEWIS	1	1081	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
383_1992	12/3/1992	Resort (Not Too African) for Rich Tourists	BILL KELLER	1	1184	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
384_1992	12/4/1992	Bomb in South Africa Leaves 18 Whites Hurt		9	175	AP	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict

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385_1992	12/4/1992	MISSION TO SOMALIA; Bush Rebounds to Center of the World Stage	MICHAEL WINES	14	389	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
386_1992	12/5/1992	Pretoria Blames Rebels in Attack	BILL KELLER	6	380	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
387_1992	12/6/1992	MISSION TO SOMALIA; Effort to Get Food Out to Somalis Falls Prey to Arms and Frustration	DONATELLA LORCH	1	943	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
388_1992	12/6/1992	MISSION TO SOMALIA; Envoy Asserts Intervention in Somalia Is Risky and Not in Interests of U.S.	MICHAEL R. GORDON	14	612	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
389_1992	12/6/1992	MISSION TO SOMALIA; U.N. Says Somalis Must Disarm Before Peace	PAUL LEWIS	15	569	None	Print	Somalia	Arms/Military
390_1992	12/8/1992	MISSION TO SOMALIA; Big Test for Small Force: Logistics of Somali Aid	MICHAEL R. GORDON	18	857	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
391_1992	12/8/1992	MOZAMBIQUE FORCE PROPOSED AT U.N.	PAUL LEWIS	19	514	None	Print	Mozambique	Aid
392_1992	12/9/1992	MISSION TO SOMALIA; Americans Will Find Somalia Full Of Arms Provided by Superpowers	MICHAEL R. GORDON	16	652	None	Print	Somalia	Arms/Military
393_1992	12/13/1992	MISSION TO SOMALIA; U.S. Helicopters Destroy Vehicles In Somali Clash	ERIC SCHMITT	1	1331	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
394_1992	12/13/1992	Troops Briefly Occupy Office of Mobutu's Rival, the Premier		11	382	Reuters	Print	Zaire	Politics/Domestic Situation
395_1992	12/13/1992	4 Western Envoys Walk Out of Kenya Independence Rite		22	119	Reuters	Print	Kenya	Diplomatic Relations
396_1992	12/14/1992	Where a War Has Bred Famine, Green Somali Fields Offer Hope	JANE PERLEZ	1	980	None	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
397_1992	12/15/1992	Somali Peacekeepers to Need U.S. Support Troops	MICHAEL R. GORDON	9	623	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
398_1992	12/17/1992	U.N. Sends Peacekeeping Force To Supervise Mozambique Truce	PAUL LEWIS	10	349	None	Print	Mozambique	Aid
399_1992	12/18/1992	African and Mideast Bases Aid Somalia Airlift	MICHAEL R. GORDON	9	669	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
400_1992	12/18/1992	Kohl May Send 1,500 Troops to Somalia	CRAIG R. WHITNEY	3	872	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
401_1992	12/19/1992	Bongolo Basin Journal; On the Farm, the Frontiersman Dusts Off His Gun	ALAN COWELL	4	931	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict

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402_1992	12/20/1992	DE KLERK CONCEDES MILITARY HAD ROLE IN TOWNSHIP STRIFE	ALAN COWELL	1	1191	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
403_1992	12/20/1992	MISSION TO SOMALIA; Getting Food to the Somalis Takes Civil-Military Fusion	JANE PERLEZ	16	1161	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
404_1992	12/21/1992	MISSION TO SOMALIA; Better Late Than Never, Aid Organizations Say	SAM DILLON	12	1029	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
405_1992	12/21/1992	MISSION TO SOMALIA; Relief Agencies Taking Donations		12	633	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
406_1992	12/21/1992	About-Face By de Klerk	ALAN COWELL	7	943	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
407_1992	12/22/1992	Unhappy About Their Wages, Zairian Troops Stage Mutiny		15	98	Reuters	Print	Zaire	Civil Conflict
408_1992	12/22/1992	Somali Women Stride Ahead Despite the Scars of Tradition	DONATELLA LORCH	1	1123	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
409_1992	12/23/1992	Libyan Airliner Crashes, Killing All 157 Aboard		12	533	AP	Print	Libya	Disaster
410_1992	12/23/1992	South Africa's Armor Is Showing Signs of Tarnish	ALAN COWELL	3	1541	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
411_1992	12/24/1992	Mubarak Visits Tourists To Lift Chill of Assaults	YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM	6	580	None	Print	Egypt	Militant Islam/Terrorism
412_1992	12/25/1992	Snake Bite in Somalia? See Soldier's Guide	MICHAEL R. GORDON	11	640	None	Print	Somalia	Aid
413_1992	12/25/1992	WHITE REPRISAL IN SOUTH AFRICA	ALAN COWELL	13	724	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
414_1992	12/26/1992	Helen Joseph Dies in South Africa; Early Foe of Apartheid Was 87	ALAN COWELL	10	716	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
415_1992	12/27/1992	After Many Years, U.N. and Pretoria Are Getting Together		10	801	None	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
416_1992	12/27/1992	Kenya's Multiparty Vote Faces Critics' Wrath	KENNETH B. NOBLE	11	695	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
417_1992	12/28/1992	Soweto Journal; From Die-Hard Camps, the Roll of the War Drums	ALAN COWELL	4	910	None	Print	South Africa	Civil Conflict
418_1992	12/29/1992	Rise of Militants Seen in Algeria As Junta Falters	CHRIS HEDGES	1	1494	None	Print	Algeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
419_1992	12/29/1992	Kenyans Sip Democracy But Find It Bitter, So Far	KENNETH B. NOBLE	2	791	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation

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420_1992	12/30/1992	Kenya Votes, a Mirror Perhaps of Democracy in Africa	KENNETH B. NOBLE	3	784	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
001_2002	1/1/2002	World Briefing Africa: Rwanda: In Effort To Heal, New Symbols		10	131	AFP	Print	Rwanda	Politics/Domestic Situation
002_2002	1/1/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zambia: Opposition Cries Fraud	RACHEL L. SWARNS	10	88	None	Print	Zambia	Politics/Domestic Situation
003_2002	1/1/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: 48 Family Members Die		10	77	AFP	Print	South Africa	Disaster
004_2002	1/3/2002	Uneasy but Outwardly Calm, Zambia Swears In a President	RACHEL L. SWARNS	13	862	None	Print	Zambia	Politics/Domestic Situation
005_2002	1/3/2002	Ebola Deaths Rise to 23 In Africa Area		11	352	AP	Print	Gabon	Disease
006_2002	1/3/2002	World Briefing Africa: Liberia: Fighting Grows In Diamond Area		6	124	Reuters	Print	Liberia	Civil Conflict
007_2002	1/3/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Alarm Over Election Changes		6	133	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
008_2002	1/3/2002	A NATION CHALLENGED: SOUTH AFRICA; In Statement, Mandela Shifts On All-Out Support for War	HENRI E. CAUVIN	15	625	None	Print	South Africa	Militant Islam/Terrorism
009_2002	1/4/2002	U.N. War Crimes Court to Try 20 Suspects in Sierra Leone		8	368	Reuters	Print	Sierra Leone	Civil Conflict
010_2002	1/4/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zambia: New Leader Sets Priorities	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	75	None	Print	Zambia	Politics/Domestic Situation
011_2002	1/4/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Law Change By President Rejected		6	85	AFP	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
012_2002	1/5/2002	World Briefing Africa: Leaders To Discuss Terror Fight		4	110	Reuters	Print	Multiple	Militant Islam/Terrorism
013_2002	1/6/2002	In Kenyan Family, Ritual for Girls Still Divides	MARC LACEY	4	1133	None	Print	Kenya	Human Rights
014_2002	1/6/2002	A NATION CHALLENGED: TRACKING AL QAEDA; Somalia's Multitude of Factions Hinders Anti-terror Efforts	MARC LACEY	14	877	None	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
015_2002	1/8/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: Soweto Squatters Evicted		6	88	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Crime

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016_2002	1/9/2002	Another Political Death in Nigeria Deepens Mystery and Spurs Fears		6	420	AFP	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
017_2002	1/9/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zambia: Women Protest Election	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	63	None	Print	Zambia	Politics/Domestic Situation
018_2002	1/9/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sudan: Rebel Merger Angers Government	MARC LACEY	8	87	None	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
019_2002	1/10/2002	World Briefing Africa: Rwanda: Talks With Angola		8	125	Reuters	Print	Rwanda	Diplomatic Relations
020_2002	1/11/2002	In Zimbabwe, Challenges To President Are Curbed	HENRI E. CAUVIN	5	770	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
021_2002	1/11/2002	World Briefing Africa: Mozambique: Opposition Supporters Sentenced	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	98	None	Print	Mozambique	Politics/Domestic Situation
022_2002	1/11/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sudan: Leaders Call For Action On Terrorism	MARC LACEY	6	77	None	Print	Sudan	Militant Islam/Terrorism
023_2002	1/12/2002	Moves by Zimbabwe's President Are Criticized in South Africa	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	720	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Diplomatic Relations
024_2002	1/15/2002	African Leaders Press Mugabe on Abuses as Vote Nears	RACHEL L. SWARNS	3	1033	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Diplomatic Relations
025_2002	1/15/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sudan: Peace Talks Start		10	75	AP	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
026_2002	1/15/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Appeal Of Stoning Sentence		10	104	AP	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
027_2002	1/16/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zambia: Presidential Recount Sought	RACHEL L. SWARNS	9	69	None	Print	Zambia	Politics/Domestic Situation
028_2002	1/17/2002	Aksum Journal; Looted Obelisk Casts a Long Shadow	MARC LACEY	4	985	None	Print	Ethiopia	Diplomatic Relations
029_2002	1/17/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Vote On Media Law Put Off	HENRI E. CAUVIN	8	119	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
030_2002	1/17/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sierra Leone: Agreement On War Tribunal		8	124	Reuters	Print	Sierra Leone	Civil Conflict
031_2002	1/18/2002	World Briefing Africa: Comoro Islands: Coup Leader To Resign		6	82	AFP	Print	Comoro Islands	Politics/Domestic Situation
032_2002	1/19/2002	Tens of Thousands Flee a Devastating Volcano in Congo	MARC LACEY	3	789	None	Print	Congo	Disaster

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033_2002	1/19/2002	U.S. Envoy Says Zimbabwe Is Deaf to Calls for Fair Elections	HENRI E. CAUVIN	3	596	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Diplomatic Relations
034_2002	1/19/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sierra Leone: War Is Over, Both Sides Say		6	106	Reuters	Print	Sierra Leone	Civil Conflict
035_2002	1/19/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: Burying The Past		6	100	AFP	Print	Congo	Politics/Domestic Situation
036_2002	1/20/2002	A Cease-Fire Is Set in Sudan War		12	357	AP	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
037_2002	1/20/2002	Volcano's Lava Engulfs a Congo Town, Killing Up to 40	MARC LACEY	8	795	None	Print	Congo	Disaster
038_2002	1/21/2002	Warily, Residents Return To Lava-Scarred Congo City	MARC LACEY	5	1007	None	Print	Congo	Disaster
039_2002	1/22/2002	Dozens Die in Congo as Lava Sets Off Blast at Gas Station	MARC LACEY	3	757	None	Print	Congo	Disaster
040_2002	1/22/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: Easier Access To Aids Drug		6	82	AP	Print	South Africa	Disease
041_2002	1/22/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sudan: Truce With Rebels		6	78	AFP	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
042_2002	1/23/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Press Law Delayed Again	HENRI E. CAUVIN	7	100	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
043_2002	1/24/2002	World Briefing Africa: Senegal: Campaign Against Genital Cutting		8	77	AFP	Print	Senegal	Human Rights
044_2002	1/24/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: Quest For Political Peace		8	134	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Politics/Domestic Situation
045_2002	1/26/2002	World Briefing Africa: Madagascar: No Winner In Presidential Vote		6	123	Reuters	Print	Madagascar	Politics/Domestic Situation
046_2002	1/26/2002	World Briefing Africa: Uganda: Disputed Dam Project Begins	MARC LACEY	6	64	None	Print	Uganda	Development
047_2002	1/26/2002	World Briefing Africa: Rwanda: Not Ready To Leave Congo		6	96	AFP	Print	Rwanda	Regional Conflict
048_2002	1/28/2002	Fiery Explosions at a Munitions Depot Jolt a City in Nigeria		2	435	AP	Print	Nigeria	Disaster
049_2002	1/29/2002	Grappling With South Africa's Alarming Increase in the Rapes of Children	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	1523	None	Print	South Africa	Crime

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050_2002	1/29/2002	World Briefing Africa: Burundi: More Hutu-Tutsi Violence	MARC LACEY	8	60	None	Print	Burundi	Civil Conflict
051_2002	1/29/2002	World Briefing Africa: Madagascar: Huge Crowd Protests Election		8	106	AFP	Print	Madagascar	Politics/Domestic Situation
052_2002	1/30/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Vote Observers Allowed	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	94	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
053_2002	1/30/2002	World Briefing Africa: Algeria: Blasts Rock Southern Town		6	91	Reuters	Print	Algeria	Civil Conflict
054_2002	1/30/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: Aids Drug Trial		6	110	AP	Print	South Africa	Disease
055_2002	1/30/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sudan: Aid From Europe To Resume		6	101	AFP	Print	Sudan	Aid
056_2002	1/30/2002	Exploited in Life and Death, South African to Go Home	SUZANNE DALEY	4	857	None	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
057_2002	1/31/2002	Nigerians Say Child Traffickers May Hold Some Missing in Blast		5	559	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Disaster
058_2002	1/31/2002	Prominent Legislator in Zimbabwe Faults Plan to Limit Media	RACHEL L. SWARNS	4	1058	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
059_2002	1/31/2002	World Briefing Africa: Mozambique: Corruption Seen As Threat To Nation	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	76	None	Print	Mozambique	Politics/Domestic Situation
060_2002	1/31/2002	World Briefing Africa: Kenya: Sentences In Dormitory Fire	MARC LACEY	6	65	None	Print	Kenya	Crime
061_2002	2/1/2002	Zimbabwe Tightens Curbs on Media and Foreign Journalists	RACHEL L. SWARNS	4	687	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
062_2002	2/1/2002	World Briefing Africa: Kenya: Tiny Suspect In Huge Fish Kill		6	67	Reuters	Print	Kenya	Environment/Climate
063_2002	2/2/2002	Nigeria Calls Out Army After Police Strike; Declares 'Mutiny'		6	569	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
064_2002	2/3/2002	A NATION CHALLENGED: MANEUVERS; Troops of U.S. And Kenya Plan Exercise	ERIC SCHMITT	14	424	None	Print	Kenya	Arms/Military
065_2002	2/3/2002	On Stages and Screens, AIDS Educators Reach South Africa's Youths	DONALD G. McNEIL Jr.	6	1071	None	Print	South Africa	Disease
066_2002	2/5/2002	3rd Day of Ethnic Violence in Streets of Lagos		10	554	AP	Print	Nigeria	Civil Conflict
067_2002	2/5/2002	A Bold Move on AIDS in South Africa	RACHEL L.	10	1045	None	Print	South Africa	Disease

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068_2002	2/5/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: British Paper Reports Arrest		6	97	AFP	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
069_2002	2/5/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: Government And Rebels Meet	ELIZABETH OLSON	6	63	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
070_2002	2/5/2002	World Briefing Africa: Burundi: Another Step In Peace Effort	MARC LACEY	6	67	None	Print	Burundi	Civil Conflict
071_2002	2/6/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sierra Leone: No Freedom For Rebel Leader	NORIMITSU ONISHI	6	68	None	Print	Sierra Leone	Civil Conflict
072_2002	2/6/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zambia: Too Many Eggs In Copper Basket	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	84	None	Print	Zambia	Development
073_2002	2/6/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Editor Won't Be Prosecuted	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	96	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
074_2002	2/7/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zambia: Ballot Fraud Reported		8	99	AFP	Print	Zambia	Politics/Domestic Situation
075_2002	2/7/2002	World Briefing Africa: Madagascar: Election Protests		8	83	AFP	Print	Madagascar	Politics/Domestic Situation
076_2002	2/7/2002	World Briefing Africa: Rwanda: Priest Surrenders To Tribunal		8	75	AFP	Print	Rwanda	Civil Conflict
077_2002	2/7/2002	A NATION CHALLENGED: THE THREAT; QAEDA STILL ABLE TO STRIKE THE U.S., HEAD OF C.I.A. SAYS	JAMES RISEN	1	1126	None	Print	Multiple	Militant Islam/Terrorism
078_2002	2/8/2002	Nigeria's President Fears for His Fledgling Democracy	NORIMITSU ONISHI	3	1159	None	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
079_2002	2/8/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ethiopia: A Plea For Relics		8	71	Reuters	Print	Ethiopia	Arts/Music
080_2002	2/9/2002	World Briefing Africa: Rwanda: 'Not Guilty' Plea At Tribunal		6	90	AP	Print	Rwanda	Civil Conflict
081_2002	2/9/2002	World Briefing Africa: Gabon: Ebola Toll Doubles		6	54	Reuters	Print	Gabon	Disease
082_2002	2/9/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: Marketing Rhino Horn		6	82	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Wildlife
083_2002	2/9/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ghana: Blair Calls For New Aid Plan		6	93	AP	Print	Ghana	Aid
084_2002	2/10/2002	Blast Further Erodes Nigerians' Confidence	NORIMITSU ONISHI	6	1325	None	Print	Nigeria	Disaster

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085_2002	2/11/2002	Mareb River Journal; Bridge Over a Troubled Border in Horn of Africa	MARC LACEY	4	918	None	Print	Ethiopia	Regional Conflict
086_2002	2/12/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Observer Rebuffed		8	107	Reuters	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
087_2002	2/13/2002	Briefly Noted; SAVING SOMALIA		19	102	Reuters	Print	Somalia	Aid
088_2002	2/13/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: Anti-AIDS Drugs		10	89	AFP	Print	South Africa	Disease
089_2002	2/14/2002	World Briefing Africa: More Aid Sought For Malaria Drugs	MARC LACEY	18	65	None	Print	Multiple	Disease
090_2002	2/14/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Soldiers On Patrol As Tensions Rise	NORIMITSU ONISHI	18	64	None	Print	Nigeria	Civil Conflict
091_2002	2/15/2002	World Briefing Africa: Kenya: U.S. Trade Official Cites New Approach	MARC LACEY	8	74	None	Print	Multiple	Development
092_2002	2/16/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Journalist Flees To South Africa		10	88	AFP	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
093_2002	2/16/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sudan: Government Apologizes For Bombing	MARC LACEY	10	74	None	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
094_2002	2/17/2002	Despite a Ban, Teaching Safe Abortions in Kenya	MARC LACEY	3	1100	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
095_2002	2/17/2002	Awe and Unease as South Africa Stretches Out	RACHEL L. SWARNS	1	1834	None	Print	South Africa	Development
096_2002	2/19/2002	Europe Places Penalties on Zimbabwe's Chief	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	766	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Diplomatic Relations
097_2002	2/19/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: Wider Availability Of Aids Drug	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	97	None	Print	South Africa	Disease
098_2002	2/20/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Election Monitors Leave		6	88	Reuters	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
099_2002	2/20/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Hope For Condemned Woman		6	74	AFP	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
100_2002	2/20/2002	World Briefing Africa: Madagascar: Election Runoff Postponed		6	70	AFP	Print	Madagascar	Politics/Domestic Situation
101_2002	2/20/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: Rebel May Boycott Talks	NORIMITSU ONISHI	6	74	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict

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102_2002	2/21/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zambia: Rift In Ruling Party	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	81	None	Print	Zambia	Politics/Domestic Situation
103_2002	2/21/2002	World Briefing Africa: Liberia: Rebels Widen Attack		6	61	Reuters	Print	Liberia	Civil Conflict
104_2002	2/22/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: Talks To Go On Without Rebels		6	80	Reuters	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
105_2002	2/22/2002	World Briefing Africa: Somalia: New U.N. Envoy		6	42	AFP	Print	Somalia	Diplomatic Relations
106_2002	2/23/2002	Jonas Savimbi, 67, Rebel Of Charisma and Tenacity	MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN	6	1223	None	Print	Angola	Civil Conflict
107_2002	2/23/2002	Angola Says Soldiers Have Killed Savimbi, Longtime Rebel Leader	RACHEL L. SWARNS and HENRI E. CAUVIN	1	993	None	Print	Angola	Civil Conflict
108_2002	2/24/2002	Desperation Drives a Zimbabwean Exodus South	RACHEL L. SWARNS	3	1310	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
109_2002	2/24/2002	Madagascar Declares Emergency	HENRI E. CAUVIN	8	370	None	Print	Madagascar	Politics/Domestic Situation
110_2002	2/24/2002	Nigeria Grows Disenchanted With Democracy	NORIMITSU ONISHI	8	1122	None	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
111_2002	2/25/2002	Amid Riches, Angola's Poor Consider Their Future	HENRI E. CAUVIN	8	1153	None	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
112_2002	2/26/2002	Angola Rebels Face Disarray Since Death Of Savimbi	HENRI E. CAUVIN	10	735	None	Print	Angola	Civil Conflict
113_2002	2/26/2002	Congo Factions Gather for Peace Talks	NORIMITSU ONISHI	10	1005	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
114_2002	2/26/2002	World Briefing Africa: Algeria: Elections Set For May		13	62	AFP	Print	Algeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
115_2002	2/26/2002	World Briefing Africa: Somalia: 8 Die In Shootout In Capital		13	76	Reuters	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
116_2002	2/27/2002	Survey Finds 'Extensive' Abuses Of Refugee Children in Africa	BARBARA CROSSETTE	4	334	None	Print	Multiple	Human Rights
117_2002	2/27/2002	Congo Talks Are Suspended On Second Day	NORIMITSU ONISHI	11	476	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
118_2002	2/27/2002	A NATION CHALLENGED: THE MONEY; Belgium Seeks Arms Dealer With Suspected Qaeda Ties	DONALD G. McNEIL Jr.	9	764	None	Print	Multiple	Arms/Military

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119_2002	2/27/2002	World Briefing Africa: Lesotho: Election Set		14	65	Reuters	Print	Lesotho	Politics/Domestic Situation
120_2002	2/27/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: U.S. Army To Remove Munitions		14	27	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Arms/Military
121_2002	2/28/2002	World Briefing Africa: 3 Presidents In Search Of Peace		8	101	AFP	Print	Liberia	Regional Conflict
122_2002	2/28/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Court Doesn't Faze Government	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	95	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
123_2002	2/28/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: Stalemate Continues	NORIMITSU ONISHI	8	104	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
124_2002	2/28/2002	World Briefing United Nations: Annan Vows Action On Sex Abuses	BARBARA CROSSETTE	8	89	None	Print	Multiple	Human Rights
125_2002	3/1/2002	Madagascar's Leader Declares Martial Law		4	202	AP	Print	Madagascar	Civil Conflict
126_2002	3/1/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: Agreement Could Let Talks Resume	NORIMITSU ONISHI	6	92	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
127_2002	3/2/2002	Experts Dispute Bush Aide's Criticism of War Crimes Panels	BARBARA CROSSETTE	6	1041	None	Print	Rwanda	Diplomatic Relations
128_2002	3/2/2002	World Briefing Africa: Uganda: Troops Seeking Rebels Enter Sudan	MARC LACEY	7	62	None	Print	Uganda	Civil Conflict
129_2002	3/2/2002	World Briefing Africa: Madagascar: 'President' Appoints 'Cabinet'		7	64	Reuters	Print	Madagascar	Politics/Domestic Situation
130_2002	3/2/2002	World Briefing United Nations: Awaiting Evidence In Sex-Abuse Case	ELIZABETH OLSON	7	80	None	Print	Liberia	Human Rights
131_2002	3/3/2002	Trial Centers on Role of Press During Rwanda Massacre	MARLISE SIMONS	3	1365	None	Print	Rwanda	Civil Conflict
132_2002	3/3/2002	Opposition Leader in Zimbabwe Calls for Reconciliation	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	805	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
133_2002	3/5/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sierra Leone: Rebel Leader Charged	NORIMITSU ONISHI	15	98	None	Print	Sierra Leone	Civil Conflict
134_2002	3/5/2002	World Briefing Africa: Madagascar: Opposition Moves In		15	90	Reuters	Print	Madagascar	Politics/Domestic Situation
135_2002	3/5/2002	Zimbabwe's Political Turmoil Simmers Before Vote	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	1516	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation

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136_2002	3/6/2002	World Briefing: Africa; CONGO: TALKS RESUME WITHOUT REBEL GROUP		6	60	Reuters	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
137_2002	3/6/2002	World Briefing: Africa; MADAGASCAR: RIVAL CAPITAL PROPOSED		6	106	AP	Print	Madagascar	Politics/Domestic Situation
138_2002	3/6/2002	World Briefing: Africa; TOGO: VOTE POSTPONED AGAIN		6	62	AFP	Print	Togo	Politics/Domestic Situation
139_2002	3/6/2002	World Briefing: Africa; SOMALIA: U.N. WORKER FREED	MARC LACEY	6	54	None	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
140_2002	3/9/2002	Zimbabwe Vote Heralds a Shift in Southern Africa	RACHEL L. SWARNS	3	1246	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
141_2002	3/9/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: Old Foe Of Mobutu Seeks Presidency	NORIMITSU ONISHI	5	85	None	Print	Congo	Politics/Domestic Situation
142_2002	3/10/2002	Esther Ocloo, 83, Pioneer in Microloans to Help Women Become Entrepreneurs, Dies	DOUGLAS MARTIN	47	975	None	Print	Ghana	Development
143_2002	3/10/2002	Voters Brave Long Lines And Threats In Zimbabwe	HENRI E. CAUVIN	21	775	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
144_2002	3/10/2002	Sudan's War Bars Cure For Disease Eradicated In Other Parts of Africa	MARC LACEY	8	969	None	Print	Sudan	Disease
145_2002	3/12/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: Order To Distribute Aids Drug		10	82	AFP	Print	South Africa	Disease
146_2002	3/12/2002	World Briefing Africa: Uganda: Troops Enter Sudan Again	MARC LACEY	10	62	None	Print	Uganda	Civil Conflict
147_2002	3/12/2002	World Briefing Africa: Rwanda: Rewriting the Law Books	MARC LACEY	10	74	None	Print	Rwanda	Politics/Domestic Situation
148_2002	3/13/2002	Africans Fill Churches That Celebrate Wealth	NORIMITSU ONISHI	1	1683	None	Print	Multiple	Politics/Domestic Situation
149_2002	3/13/2002	Mugabe Holds Large Lead In Election In Zimbabwe	RACHEL L. SWARNS	5	686	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
150_2002	3/13/2002	World Briefing Africa: Kenya: Looking Ahead Before Stepping Down	MARC LACEY	6	84	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
151_2002	3/13/2002	World Briefing Africa: Algeria: Gesture To Berbers		6	88	AFP	Print	Algeria	Politics/Domestic Situation

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152_2002	3/14/2002	Mugabe's Aides Declare Him Winner of Zimbabwe Vote	RACHEL L. SWARNS	3	1411	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
153_2002	3/14/2002	U.N. Says Millions of Children, Caught in Poverty, Die Needlessly	ELIZABETH OLSON	11	579	None	Print	Multiple	Disease
154_2002	3/14/2002	World Briefing Africa: Angola: Olive Branch To Rebels		6	51	AFP	Print	Angola	Civil Conflict
155_2002	3/14/2002	World Briefing Africa: Liberia: Leader's Aides To Meet With Foes	NORIMITSU ONISHI	6	63	None	Print	Liberia	Civil Conflict
156_2002	3/14/2002	World Briefing Africa: Rwanda: Sentences After Genocide	MARC LACEY	6	78	None	Print	Rwanda	Civil Conflict
157_2002	3/15/2002	Zimbabwe Moderate Offers Assurances to Opposition	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	721	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
158_2002	3/15/2002	A Star Close to the Heart of Aid Policy	JOSEPH KAHN	8	467	None	Print	Multiple	Aid
159_2002	3/16/2002	Denunciation Of Mugabe By Europeans Intensifies	EDMUND L. ANDREWS	3	700	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Diplomatic Relations
160_2002	3/17/2002	Sudanese Foes Give Consent For Relief Aid For Civilians	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	13	765	None	Print	Sudan	Aid
161_2002	3/18/2002	Mugabe Takes Office Again, Appealing for National Unity	HENRI E. CAUVIN	8	467	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
162_2002	3/19/2002	Presidents Rush to Zimbabwe To Plead for Political Unity	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	669	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Diplomatic Relations
163_2002	3/19/2002	World Briefing Africa: Kenya: Fighting Firearms With Fire	MARC LACEY	6	71	None	Print	Kenya	Arms/Military
164_2002	3/20/2002	Mugabe's Opponent Hints At Possible Reconciliation	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	608	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
165_2002	3/20/2002	General Strike Is Halted in Divided Madagascar		7	297	AP	Print	Madagascar	Civil Conflict
166_2002	3/20/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: 2 Charged In Kabila Killing	NORIMITSU ONISHI	6	65	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
167_2002	3/20/2002	World Briefing Africa: Burundi: Hutu-Tutsi Skirmishes		6	84	AP	Print	Burundi	Civil Conflict
168_2002	3/20/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sao Tome And Principe: Ex-Marxists Win		6	77	AFP	Print	Sao Tome and Principe	Politics/Domestic Situation

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169_2002	3/20/2002	World Briefing Africa: Attack On Global 'Blood Diamond' Trade	SUSAN CATTO	6	92	None	Print	Sierra Leone	Civil Conflict
170_2002	3/20/2002	Angry at Vote, Commonwealth Bars Zimbabwe	ALAN COWELL	1	775	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Diplomatic Relations
171_2002	3/21/2002	Sierra Leone War Crimes Court to Begin Deliberations in Fall	CHRISTOPHER S. WREN	13	570	None	Print	Sierra Leone	Civil Conflict
172_2002	3/21/2002	An Isolated Zimbabwe Tightens Strictures on Opposition Leader	RACHEL L. SWARNS	5	541	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
173_2002	3/21/2002	World Briefing Africa: Swaziland: 150,000 Face Starvation		20	102	AFP	Print	Swaziland	Aid
174_2002	3/21/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: Talks To Resume	NORIMITSU ONISHI	20	57	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
175_2002	3/21/2002	New List of Safe AIDS Drugs, Despite Industry Lobby	DONALD G. McNEIL Jr.	3	1237	None	Print	Multiple	Disease
176_2002	3/21/2002	Losing Faith: Globalization Proves Disappointing	JOSEPH KAHN	8	984	None	Print	Multiple	Development
177_2002	3/22/2002	Nongovernmental Organizations Show Their Growing Power	NORIMITSU ONISHI	10	857	None	Print	Multiple	Aid
178_2002	3/22/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Workers Ignore Strike Call	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	65	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
179_2002	3/22/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Brakes Put On Islamic Law		6	102	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
180_2002	3/24/2002	Childhoods In Uganda Being Lived In the Street	MARC LACEY	4	968	None	Print	Uganda	Politics/Domestic Situation
181_2002	3/24/2002	Animals and Hope Return to Kenyan Park Ravaged by Past		32	552	Reuters	Print	Kenya	Wildlife
182_2002	3/26/2002	Nigerian Woman Condemned to Death by Stoning Is Acquitted		5	441	AP	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
183_2002	3/26/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: Government Must Offer AIDS Drug	RACHEL L. SWARNS	10	106	None	Print	South Africa	Disease
184_2002	3/26/2002	World Briefing Africa: Uganda: Crocodiles Kill 43 People	MARC LACEY	10	90	None	Print	Uganda	Wildlife
185_2002	3/27/2002	World Briefing Africa: Leaders Hope To Attract Aid	NORIMITSU ONISHI	6	48	None	Print	Multiple	Aid

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186_2002	3/27/2002	World Briefing Africa: Hunger Spreads In The South	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	65	None	Print	Multiple	Disaster
187_2002	3/27/2002	World Briefing Africa: Rwanda: Trial For Accused Genocide Plotter	MARC LACEY	6	67	None	Print	Rwanda	Civil Conflict
188_2002	3/27/2002	World Briefing Africa: Uganda: Soldiers Executed For Killing Priest	MARC LACEY	6	61	None	Print	Uganda	Crime
189_2002	3/28/2002	World Briefing World: Demand For AIDS Funds Exceeds Supply	ELIZABETH OLSON	10	106	None	Print	Multiple	Disease
190_2002	3/29/2002	World Briefing: Africa; ZIMBABWE: JOURNALIST'S ARREST CON-DEMNEED	RACHEL L. SWARNS	16	97	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
191_2002	3/29/2002	World Briefing: Africa; NIGERIA: ELECTION LAW NULLIFIED	NORIMITSU ONISHI	16	81	None	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
192_2002	3/29/2002	World Briefing: Africa; SIERRA LEONE: REBEL LEADER BARRED FROM ELECTION	NORIMITSU ONISHI	16	94	None	Print	Sierra Leone	Politics/Domestic Situation
193_2002	3/30/2002	Angolan Rebels, Their Leader Dead, Take Part in Truce Talks	HENRI E. CAUVIN	2	777	None	Print	Angola	Civil Conflict
194_2002	3/30/2002	World Briefing Africa: Uganda: Army Pursues Rebels Into Sudan		4	83	AFP	Print	Uganda	Civil Conflict
195_2002	3/31/2002	An AIDS Skeptic in South Africa Feeds Simmering Doubts	RACHEL L. SWARNS	4	1397	None	Print	South Africa	Disease
196_2002	3/31/2002	From Old Files, a New Story Of U.S. Role in Angolan War	HOWARD W. FRENCH	4	805	None	Print	Angola	Civil Conflict
197_2002	3/31/2002	Foes in Angolan War Sign A Cease-Fire Agreement	HENRI E. CAUVIN	4	484	None	Print	Angola	Civil Conflict
198_2002	4/2/2002	A NATION CHALLENGED: SECURITY PATROLS; Hunting for Elusive Terrorists Off Somalia's Coast	MARC LACEY	13	827	None	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
199_2002	4/2/2002	World Briefing Africa: Somalia: One Country, Or Four?	MARC LACEY	6	88	None	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
200_2002	4/2/2002	World Briefing Africa: Madagascar: Isolating the Capital		6	75	Reuters	Print	Madagascar	Civil Conflict
201_2002	4/2/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Court Frees Journalist	HENRI E. CAUVIN	6	103	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
202_2002	4/3/2002	World Briefing Africa: Angola: Amnesty For Rebels	HENRI E. CAUVIN	6	72	None	Print	Angola	Civil Conflict

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203_2002	4/3/2002	World Briefing Africa: Rwanda: Genocide Defendants Boycott Trial	MARC LACEY	6	90	None	Print	Rwanda	Civil Conflict
204_2002	4/3/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: Leaders To Assess Peace Efforts		6	79	AFP	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
205_2002	4/4/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: Summit Meeting On Civil War	HENRI E. CAUVIN	6	85	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
206_2002	4/4/2002	World Briefing Africa: Rwanda: Genocide Trial Postponed	MARC LACEY	6	86	None	Print	Rwanda	Civil Conflict
207_2002	4/5/2002	Angolans Cheer the Peace and Hope It Will Stay Awhile	RACHEL L. SWARNS	3	1239	None	Print	Angola	Civil Conflict
208_2002	4/5/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: Provide AIDS Drug, Court Says	HENRI E. CAUVIN	6	97	None	Print	South Africa	Disease
209_2002	4/6/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Court Sides With Government On Oil	NORIMITSU ONISHI	10	83	None	Print	Nigeria	Natural Resources/Energy
210_2002	4/6/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sudan: Cease-Fire Monitors	MARC LACEY	10	72	None	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
211_2002	4/9/2002	World Briefing Africa: Algeria: Move To Placate Berbers		8	84	AFP	Print	Algeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
212_2002	4/10/2002	Angola's Fragile Peace Rests On a New Guerrilla Leader	RACHEL L. SWARNS	19	909	None	Print	Angola	Civil Conflict
213_2002	4/10/2002	Senegalese Loner Works to Build Africa, His Way	NORIMITSU ONISHI	3	1218	None	Print	Senegal	Politics/Domestic Situation
214_2002	4/10/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sudan: Panel To Investigate Abductions	MARC LACEY	18	91	None	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
215_2002	4/10/2002	World Briefing Africa: Kenya: Antelope Wins Custody Battle		18	112	AFP	Print	Kenya	Wildlife
216_2002	4/11/2002	Congo Talks Faltering As Final Day Approaches	NORIMITSU ONISHI	9	638	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
217_2002	4/12/2002	5 Killed as Truck Crashes Into Tunisian Synagogue		4	395	AP	Print	Tunisia	Disaster
218_2002	4/12/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: Peace Talks Extended	NORIMITSU ONISHI	8	119	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
219_2002	4/12/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sierra Leone: Ex-Rebels' Candidate Approved		8	71	AFP	Print	Sierra Leone	Politics/Domestic Situation

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220_2002	4/12/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: Acquittal For Apartheid Official	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	88	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
221_2002	4/13/2002	Tunisian Synagogue Blast Called Accident	DONALD G. McNEIL Jr.	3	810	None	Print	Tunisia	Disaster
222_2002	4/13/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Court Challenge To Mugabe	RACHEL L. SWARNS	4	77	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
223_2002	4/15/2002	A NATION CHALLENGED: TERROR NETWORK; Spain Arrests Algerian Man Suspected as Qaeda Aide	DOUGLAS FRANTZ	12	975	None	Print	Algeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
224_2002	4/16/2002	Badme Journal; Torn Town Changes Countries, but Not Conviction	MARC LACEY	4	818	None	Print	Ethiopia	Regional Conflict
225_2002	4/16/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Editor Arrested		12	102	Reuters	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
226_2002	4/16/2002	World Briefing Africa: Madagascar: Violence Increases	HENRI E. CAUVIN	12	118	None	Print	Madagascar	Civil Conflict
227_2002	4/17/2002	Nairobi Journal; A Ticklish Issue: Colonial-Era Wigs	MARC LACEY	4	809	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
228_2002	4/18/2002	Family of Driver Killed at Synagogue Denies a Link to Terrorism	DONALD G. McNEIL Jr.	7	505	None	Print	Tunisia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
229_2002	4/18/2002	World Briefing Africa: Madagascar: Election Recount Ordered		12	110	Reuters	Print	Madagascar	Civil Conflict
230_2002	4/18/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: Aids Policy Change		12	83	AP	Print	South Africa	Disease
231_2002	4/19/2002	Dakar Journal; Fight Night in Senegal: Money Pummels Tradition	NORIMITSU ONISHI	4	926	None	Print	Senegal	Sport
232_2002	4/19/2002	Rival Leaders in Madagascar Reach a Settlement After Violence Worsens	HENRI E. CAUVIN	12	443	None	Print	Madagascar	Civil Conflict
233_2002	4/19/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: Peace Talks Falter	NORIMITSU ONISHI	6	85	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
234_2002	4/20/2002	Congo Peace Negotiations End Without Accord After 7 Weeks	NORIMITSU ONISHI	2	482	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
235_2002	4/20/2002	In a Policy Shift, South Africa Will Make AIDS Drugs Available to More Pregnant Women	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	696	None	Print	South Africa	Disease
236_2002	4/21/2002	In a Tiny Uganda Town, Idi Amin Is Fondly Missed	MARC LACEY	6	1294	None	Print	Uganda	Politics/Domestic Situation

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237_2002	4/22/2002	World Bank Aims to Help Poor Receive Elementary Education	DAVID LEONHARDT	2	596	None	Print	Multiple	Development
238_2002	4/23/2002	World Briefing Africa: Madagascar: Presidential Recount Begins	HENRI E. CAUVIN	6	110	None	Print	Madagascar	Civil Conflict
239_2002	4/24/2002	Kinshasa Journal; Suspects by the Score and, Oh, Such Digressions!	NORIMITSU ONISHI	4	1051	None	Print	Congo	Politics/Domestic Situation
240_2002	4/24/2002	A South African With a Dream Ready for Launch Into Space	WARREN E. LEARY	8	543	None	Print	South Africa	Science & Technology
241_2002	4/24/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Police Thwart Protest	RACHEL L. SWARNS	15	97	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
242_2002	4/24/2002	World Briefing Africa: Rwanda: Former President Arrested		15	81	AFP	Print	Rwanda	Politics/Domestic Situation
243_2002	4/24/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Policing The Police	NORIMITSU ONISHI	15	57	None	Print	Nigeria	Crime
244_2002	4/25/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: Mbeki Pledges Leadership On Aids	RACHEL L. SWARNS	10	83	None	Print	South Africa	Disease
245_2002	4/26/2002	Hunger in Southern Africa Imperils Lives of Millions	HENRI E. CAUVIN	8	600	None	Print	Multiple	Disaster
246_2002	4/26/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Obasanjo To Seek Second Term	NORIMITSU ONISHI	8	46	None	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
247_2002	4/26/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Death Penalty Sought		8	79	AP	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
248_2002	4/26/2002	World Briefing Africa: Liberia: Independent Newspaper Closed		8	78	AP	Print	Liberia	Politics/Domestic Situation
249_2002	4/26/2002	World Briefing Africa: Aid For 31 African Countries		8	87	Reuters	Print	Multiple	Aid
250_2002	4/27/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: Rebels Make Political Alliance	NORIMITSU ONISHI	10	78	None	Print	Congo	Politics/Domestic Situation
251_2002	4/28/2002	War-Wearry Angola Meets New Challenge: Peace	RACHEL L. SWARNS	3	1178	None	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
252_2002	4/30/2002	World Briefing Africa: Madagascar: Challenger Declared President		6	119	Reuters	Print	Madagascar	Politics/Domestic Situation
253_2002	4/30/2002	World Briefing Africa: Liberia: Leader Bans Political Rallies		6	26	AFP	Print	Liberia	Politics/Domestic Situation

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254_2002	5/2/2002	For Eritrean Guerrillas, War Was Hell (and Calluses)	MARC LACEY	14	340	None	Print	Eritrea	Politics/Domestic Situation
255_2002	5/2/2002	Industrious Senegal Muslims Run a 'Vatican'	NORIMITSU ONISHI	14	1308	None	Print	Senegal	Politics/Domestic Situation
256_2002	5/2/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: U.N. Effort To Revive Peace Talks	NORIMITSU ONISHI	6	68	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
257_2002	5/2/2002	World Briefing Africa: Madagascar: Leader-To-Be Delays Inauguration		6	92	AFP	Print	Madagascar	Civil Conflict
258_2002	5/2/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Three Journalists Arrested	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	139	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
259_2002	5/3/2002	World Briefing Africa: Mozambique: Trial In Journalist's Killing	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	73	None	Print	Mozambique	Crime
260_2002	5/4/2002	Mocked in Europe of Old, African Is Embraced at Home at Last	RACHEL L. SWARNS	3	767	None	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
261_2002	5/5/2002	Eritrea Puts A Tight Lid On Its Press	MARC LACEY	8	790	None	Print	Eritrea	Politics/Domestic Situation
262_2002	5/7/2002	World Briefing United Nations: Millions Of Children In Dangerous Jobs		14	58	Reuters	Print	Multiple	Politics/Domestic Situation
263_2002	5/7/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Mass Grave For Plane Victims		14	107	AFP	Print	Nigeria	Disaster
264_2002	5/8/2002	U.N. Prepares For a Debate On Dire Needs Of Children	SOMINI SENGUPTA	11	799	None	Print	Multiple	Human Rights
265_2002	5/8/2002	Education Suffers in Africa As AIDS Ravages Teachers	DIANA JEAN SCHEMO	12	528	None	Print	Multiple	Disease
266_2002	5/8/2002	World Briefing Africa: Somalia: Kidnapping Prompts U.N. Shutdown	MARC LACEY	18	65	None	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
267_2002	5/8/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: 100 Lashes For Premarital Sex	NORIMITSU ONISHI	18	78	None	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
268_2002	5/9/2002	Children of War in Sierra Leone Try to Start Over	NORIMITSU ONISHI	14	1206	None	Print	Sierra Leone	Politics/Domestic Situation
269_2002	5/9/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Another Journalist Arrested	RACHEL L. SWARNS	16	80	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation

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270_2002	5/10/2002	Johannesburg Journal; A Vibrant Battler of Apartheid Keeps Her Vibrancy	RACHEL L. SWARNS	4	1119	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
271_2002	5/11/2002	World Briefing Africa: Uganda: Political Restrictions Eased	MARC LACEY	6	71	None	Print	Uganda	Politics/Domestic Situation
272_2002	5/11/2002	Goals Set by U.N. Conference on Children Skirt Abortion	SOMINI SENGUPTA	6	754	None	Print	Multiple	Human Rights
273_2002	5/12/2002	Trials Test the Faith of Rwandans	MARLISE SIMONS	11	1302	None	Print	Rwanda	Civil Conflict
274_2002	5/13/2002	For Sierra Leone Ballot, Hope Trumps Despair	NORIMITSU ONISHI	3	1053	None	Print	Sierra Leone	Politics/Domestic Situation
275_2002	5/14/2002	Angola Urged to Trace Its Revenue From Oil	RACHEL L. SWARNS	9	988	None	Print	Angola	Natural Resources/Energy
276_2002	5/15/2002	Freetown Journal; Where Battered People Find Wholeness in a Ballot	NORIMITSU ONISHI	4	517	None	Print	Sierra Leone	Politics/Domestic Situation
277_2002	5/16/2002	World Briefing Africa: Rwanda: Genocide Suspect Arrested		6	93	AFP	Print	Rwanda	Civil Conflict
278_2002	5/17/2002	With Folk Medicine on Rise, Health Group Is Monitoring	DONALD G. McNEIL Jr.	8	948	None	Print	Multiple	Science & Technology
279_2002	5/17/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Black Squatters Face Eviction	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	76	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
280_2002	5/17/2002	World Briefing Africa: Mali: Ex-General Appears To Win Election		6	59	Reuters	Print	Mali	Politics/Domestic Situation
281_2002	5/21/2002	World Briefing Africa: Angola: President Seeks Help For Ex-Rebels	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	77	None	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
282_2002	5/22/2002	Libya and Sudan Said to Shy a Bit From Terror	PHILIP SHENON	8	587	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
283_2002	5/22/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: President To Study Rights Report	NORIMITSU ONISHI	14	89	None	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
284_2002	5/22/2002	Bono on the Road: Old Tune, New Duo		1	119	None	Print	Multiple	Aid
285_2002	5/22/2002	Accra Journal; No Mosh Pit, This, but Some Enthusiasm for Aid	RICHARD W. STEVENSON	4	976	None	Print	Multiple	Aid
286_2002	5/23/2002	One Madagascar Leader Threatens the Other		16	388	Reuters	Print	Madagascar	Civil Conflict
287_2002	5/23/2002	Mugabe Said to Back Peace Plan for Congo		16	181	Reuters	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict

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288_2002	5/25/2002	Ethiopians Are Said to Be Killed at Protest		5	162	Reuters	Print	Ethiopia	Politics/Domestic Situation
289_2002	5/26/2002	Lesotho Votes for Legislators Under a System New to Africa		3	355	AP	Print	Lesotho	Politics/Domestic Situation
290_2002	5/26/2002	Mozambique Train Crash Kills At Least 196, Injuring Scores		8	415	AP	Print	Mozambique	Disaster
291_2002	5/26/2002	Seeking Trade, Africans Find Western Barriers	RICHARD W. STEVENSON	3	1261	None	Print	Multiple	Development
292_2002	5/28/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Massacre Inquiry		8	89	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Civil Conflict
293_2002	5/28/2002	World Briefing Africa: Lesotho: Government Ahead In Vote	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	47	None	Print	Lesotho	Politics/Domestic Situation
294_2002	5/28/2002	World Briefing Africa: Angola: Aid Appeal For The Demobilized	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	77	None	Print	Angola	Aid
295_2002	5/28/2002	World Briefing Africa: Somalia: U.N. Worker Freed	MARC LACEY	8	114	None	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
296_2002	5/29/2002	World Briefing Africa: Somalia: Fighting In Capital	MARC LACEY	10	57	None	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
297_2002	5/29/2002	World Briefing Africa: Cameroon: Work Resumes On Chad Pipeline	NORIMITSU ONISHI	10	75	None	Print	Cameroon	Development
298_2002	5/30/2002	Canary Islands Journal; Squalid Dead End for Migrants' Hopes	EMMA DALY	4	794	None	Print	Canary Islands	Human Rights
299_2002	5/30/2002	PLANNED MEETING ON MIDEAST PEACE MAY BE DELAYED	TODD S. PURDUM	1	1029	None	Print	Egypt	Diplomatic Relations
300_2002	5/30/2002	World Briefing Africa: Madagascar: New Effort To End Crisis	HENRI E. CAUVIN	10	88	None	Print	Madagascar	Civil Conflict
301_2002	5/30/2002	Reporter's Notebook; Playing the Bad Cop on the African Tour	RICHARD W. STEVENSON	6	816	None	Print	Multiple	Aid
302_2002	5/31/2002	World Briefing Africa: Famine Warning For Four Countries	RACHEL L. SWARNS	13	75	None	Print	Multiple	Disaster
303_2002	5/31/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sudan: Less Frigid Relations With U.S.	MARC LACEY	13	97	None	Print	Sudan	Diplomatic Relations
304_2002	5/31/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: Cocoa Exports Questioned	STEVEN GREENHOUSE	13	81	None	Print	Ivory Coast	Human Rights

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305_2002	6/1/2002	Government and Media Spar in Zimbabwe	RACHEL L. SWARNS	3	849	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
306_2002	6/1/2002	Zimbabwe Acts to Obtain AIDS Drugs At Low Prices	HENRI E. CAUVIN	3	479	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Disease
307_2002	6/1/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Mugabe Tells Rival To Accept Defeat	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	71	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
308_2002	6/2/2002	Africa Creeps Along Path to Democracy	RACHEL L. SWARNS	1	1975	None	Print	Multiple	Politics/Domestic Situation
309_2002	6/4/2002	World Briefing Africa: Madagascar: 2 Killed In New Fighting		10	79	Reuters	Print	Madagascar	Civil Conflict
310_2002	6/4/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Respite For Woman Who Faces Stoning		10	76	AFP	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
311_2002	6/4/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: A Step Toward Talks		10	84	AP	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
312_2002	6/5/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Leading Lawyer Arrested	RACHEL L. SWARNS	10	72	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
313_2002	6/5/2002	World Briefing Africa: Madagascar: More Political Clashes		10	81	AFP	Print	Madagascar	Civil Conflict
314_2002	6/6/2002	Johannesburg Journal; In Purple, the Kings of African Evenings	RACHEL L. SWARNS	1	933	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
315_2002	6/7/2002	Refugees Languishing in Camps as the U.S. Admits Many Fewer	SOMINI SENGUPTA	9	571	None	Print	Multiple	Human Rights
316_2002	6/7/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zambia: 4 Journalists Arrested		6	70	AFP	Print	Zambia	Politics/Domestic Situation
317_2002	6/9/2002	Tunisian Killed in Synagogue Blast Was Unlikely Convert to Militancy	CHRIS HEDGES	22	1457	None	Print	Tunisia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
318_2002	6/10/2002	Korongo Journal; Amid War, 4-Legged Cash and Dreams of Tourism	MARC LACEY	4	979	None	Print	Sudan	Development
319_2002	6/10/2002	Madagascar Rivals Meet, but Reach No Deal		7	349	Reuters	Print	Madagascar	Civil Conflict
320_2002	6/11/2002	African Clerics Acknowledge They've Failed to Combat AIDS	MARC LACEY	12	523	None	Print	Multiple	Disease
321_2002	6/11/2002	H.I.V. Survey in South Africa Suggests Plateau in Infections	HENRI E. CAUVIN	12	592	None	Print	South Africa	Disease

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322_2002	6/11/2002	World Briefing United Nations: Annan Opens Food Conference	JOHN TAGLIABUE	6	136	None	Print	Multiple	Disaster
323_2002	6/12/2002	Rome Talks on Hunger Are Belittled by Britain		12	549	Reuters	Print	Multiple	Disaster
324_2002	6/13/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: American Reporter Goes On Trial	HENRI E. CAUVIN	8	132	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
325_2002	6/13/2002	World Briefing Asia: Mozambique: Presidential Candidate Chosen	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	86	None	Print	Mozambique	Politics/Domestic Situation
326_2002	6/13/2002	Durban Journal; A Hit Song Puts Ethnic Tensions at Center Stage	RACHEL L. SWARNS	4	881	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
327_2002	6/14/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigerian Leader Makes Plea For Stolen Money	MARC LACEY	8	108	None	Print	Nigeria	Diplomatic Relations
328_2002	6/15/2002	THE SATURDAY PROFILE; Fighting 'Light Skin' as a Standard of Beauty	MARC LACEY	4	1098	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
329_2002	6/15/2002	World Briefing Africa: Madagascar: Rival Leader Flees To France		8	79	AFP	Print	Madagascar	Civil Conflict
330_2002	6/16/2002	Qaeda's New Links Increase Threats From Far-Flung Sites	DAVID JOHNSTON DON VAN NATTA JR. and JUDITH MILLER	1	2904	None	Print	Multiple	Militant Islam/Terrorism
331_2002	6/18/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Opposition Members Arrested	RACHEL L. SWARNS	9	82	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
332_2002	6/19/2002	Germans Say Figure Linked To Sept. 11 Is in Syria Jail	STEVEN ERLANGER	8	709	None	Print	Morocco	Militant Islam/Terrorism
333_2002	6/19/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sudan: Peace Talks With Rebels	MARC LACEY	6	64	None	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
334_2002	6/20/2002	Bush Offers Plan to Help Mothers Avoid Passing H.I.V. to Babies	SHERYL GAY STOLBERG	5	565	None	Print	Multiple	Aid
335_2002	6/21/2002	Bush Proposes Doubling U.S. Support for Education in Africa	ELISABETH BUMILLER	3	716	None	Print	Multiple	Aid
336_2002	6/22/2002	Near Summit Site, a Protest by North Africans	EMMA DALY	5	594	None	Print	Multiple	Human Rights
337_2002	6/22/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: Warning On Song About Indians	RACHEL L. SWARNS	5	93	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
338_2002	6/23/2002	U.N. Finds AIDS Knowledge Still Lags in Stricken Nations	BARBARA CROSSETTE	6	772	None	Print	Multiple	Disease

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339_2002	6/23/2002	Meager Harvests in Africa Leave Millions at the Edge of Starvation	RACHEL L. SWARNS	1	1449	None	Print	Multiple	Disaster
340_2002	6/23/2002	Chretien Is Hoping to Aid Africa by Mobilizing Rich Nations	CLIFFORD KRAUSS	8	788	None	Print	Multiple	Aid
341_2002	6/25/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Human Rights Investigation		6	57	AFP	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
342_2002	6/26/2002	Tanzania, In Mourning, Investigates Crash of Train	MARC LACEY	3	523	None	Print	Tanzania	Disaster
343_2002	6/27/2002	U.S. Defends Its Farm Subsidies Against Rising Foreign Criticism	ELIZABETH BECKER	5	538	None	Print	Multiple	Aid
344_2002	6/27/2002	U.S. Declares a Winner in Disputed Election in Madagascar		9	553	Reuters	Print	Madagascar	Diplomatic Relations
345_2002	6/28/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: Rebels Accused Of Massacre		11	94	Reuters	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
346_2002	6/28/2002	World Briefing Africa: Tanzania: Train Crash Toll Is 281		11	60	AFP	Print	Tanzania	Disaster
347_2002	6/28/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Man Sentenced To Death By Stoning		11	94	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
348_2002	6/28/2002	G-8 Adopts African Aid Package, With Strict Conditions	DAVID E. SANGER	8	1255	None	Print	Multiple	Aid
349_2002	6/30/2002	A Surprising Crackdown in Malawi	RACHEL L. SWARNS	4	921	None	Print	Malawi	Politics/Domestic Situation
350_2002	7/2/2002	Study Warns of Stagnation in Arab Societies	BARBARA CROSSETTE	11	1146	None	Print	Egypt	Development
351_2002	7/2/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Niger Delta Official Killed		11	96	AFP	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
352_2002	7/3/2002	Goma Journal; Freight on Board: Wheelchairs Deliver the Goods	MARC LACEY	4	732	None	Print	Congo	Disease
353_2002	7/3/2002	Report, Reversing Estimates, Forecasts Big Increase in AIDS Death Toll	LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN	16	1185	None	Print	Multiple	Disease
354_2002	7/3/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sudan: Helping Uganda Fight Rebels	MARC LACEY	12	65	None	Print	Sudan	Arms/Military
355_2002	7/4/2002	World Briefing Africa: Rwanda: Genocide Acquittal Upheld	MARC LACEY	5	89	None	Print	Rwanda	Civil Conflict

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356_2002	7/5/2002	Disabled Jet Crashes in Africa, Killing 23 as It Attempts to Land		4	325	AP	Print	Central African Republic	Disaster
357_2002	7/5/2002	World Briefing Africa: Malawi: President Will Need New Job	RACHEL L. SWARNS	10	81	None	Print	Malawi	Politics/Domestic Situation
358_2002	7/5/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Crime-Fighting Aid From U.S.		10	92	AFP	Print	Nigeria	Arms/Military
359_2002	7/6/2002	Longtime Madagascar Leader Flees as Rival Gains	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	697	None	Print	Madagascar	Civil Conflict
360_2002	7/6/2002	World Briefing Africa: Algeria: Independence Day Attacks		5	105	Reuters	Print	Algeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
361_2002	7/6/2002	World Briefing Africa: Malawi: Term Limit Remains In Place	RACHEL L. SWARNS	5	48	None	Print	Malawi	Politics/Domestic Situation
362_2002	7/6/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: AIDS Ruling	RACHEL L. SWARNS	5	67	None	Print	South Africa	Disease
363_2002	7/7/2002	Caribbeans to Buy AIDS Drugs at Discounts		4	231	AP	Print	Multiple	Disease
364_2002	7/9/2002	World Briefing Africa: Rwanda: Tribunal Tries To Cut Backlog	MARC LACEY	12	94	None	Print	Rwanda	Civil Conflict
365_2002	7/9/2002	African Leaders Drop Old Group for One That Has Power	RACHEL L. SWARNS	3	993	None	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
366_2002	7/10/2002	Role in Group Enhances Mbeki's Image	RACHEL L. SWARNS	9	705	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
367_2002	7/10/2002	New African Union Rejects Madagascar		9	133	Reuters	Print	Madagascar	Diplomatic Relations
368_2002	7/10/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: Winnie Mandela Pleads Not Guilty	RACHEL L. SWARNS	9	74	None	Print	South Africa	Crime
369_2002	7/11/2002	By 2010, AIDS May Leave 20 Million African Orphans	LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN	12	867	None	Print	Multiple	Disease
370_2002	7/11/2002	The 9/11 Inquest: Now Americans Say Germans Bungled	DOUGLAS FRANTZ and DESMOND BUTLER	9	1481	None	Print	Morocco	Militant Islam/Terrorism
371_2002	7/11/2002	A Fossil Unearthed in Africa Pushes Back Human Origins	JOHN NOBLE WILFORD	1	1158	None	Print	Chad	Science & Technology
372_2002	7/12/2002	Clinton Urges Global Planning to Halt H.I.V.	LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN	8	637	None	Print	Multiple	Disease

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373_2002	7/13/2002	Debut Planned for Muppet With H.I.V.		5	206	AP	Print	South Africa	Disease
374_2002	7/13/2002	World Briefing Africa: Morocco: The Spanish Acquisition	TIM GOLDEN	5	108	None	Print	Morocco	Diplomatic Relations
375_2002	7/13/2002	Former Presidents Urge Leadership on AIDS	LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN	5	670	None	Print	Multiple	Disease
376_2002	7/14/2002	Cheaper Drug Prevents H.I.V. In Newborns, Study Shows	LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN	10	473	None	Print	South Africa	Disease
377_2002	7/15/2002	Congo Tires of War, but the End Is Not in Sight	MARC LACEY	3	1351	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
378_2002	7/15/2002	Europeans Urge Morocco to Withdraw From Spanish Island	EMMA DALY	2	570	None	Print	Morocco	Diplomatic Relations
379_2002	7/16/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Women Reach Deal With Oil Company		5	81	AP	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
380_2002	7/16/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Journalist Ordered Out	HENRI E. CAUVIN	5	114	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
381_2002	7/16/2002	World Briefing Africa: Morocco: Soldiers Stay On Island		5	104	AP	Print	Morocco	Diplomatic Relations
382_2002	7/17/2002	Tsaura Journal; Tiny Hamlet Watches a Big Standoff	EMMA DALY	4	797	None	Print	Morocco	Regional Conflict
383_2002	7/17/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zambia: Ex-President Loses Immunity		10	58	Reuters	Print	Zambia	Politics/Domestic Situation
384_2002	7/18/2002	Spanish Armada Takes Isle, Ejecting Morocco Force of 6	EMMA DALY	8	847	None	Print	Morocco	Regional Conflict
385_2002	7/18/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Reprieve For American Reporter	HENRI E. CAUVIN	8	74	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
386_2002	7/18/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zambia: Reprieve For Ex-President		8	34	Reuters	Print	Zambia	Politics/Domestic Situation
387_2002	7/18/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Women Take Over More Oil Sites	NORIMITSU ONISHI	8	64	None	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
388_2002	7/20/2002	Britain to Pay Kenyans Hurt By Explosions Of Its Weapons		6	342	AFP	Print	Kenya	Diplomatic Relations
389_2002	7/20/2002	World Briefing Africa: Kenya: Clash At University		6	100	AFP	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
390_2002	7/21/2002	Sudanese and Rebel Negotiators Report Progress in Peace Talks		5	541	Reuters	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict

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391_2002	7/21/2002	Moroccans Cheer as Spain Withdraws Troops From Isle	EMMA DALY	8	686	None	Print	Morocco	Diplomatic Relations
392_2002	7/23/2002	Congo and Rwanda Reach Tentative Peace Pact	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	501	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
393_2002	7/23/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: 2 More Journalists On Trial		6	99	AFP	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
394_2002	7/23/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zambia: Chiluba Offered A Deal		6	75	Reuters	Print	Zambia	Politics/Domestic Situation
395_2002	7/25/2002	Mogadishu Journal; To Fuel the Mideast's Grills, Somalia Smolders	MARC LACEY	4	968	None	Print	Somalia	Environment/Climate
396_2002	7/26/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: Talks Set In South Africa		10	109	Reuters	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
397_2002	7/30/2002	World Briefing Africa: Egypt: 2nd Conviction For Dissident	NEIL MacFARQUHAR	8	88	None	Print	Egypt	Politics/Domestic Situation
398_2002	7/30/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zambia: Ex-Leader's Immunity	HENRI E. CAUVIN	8	83	None	Print	Zambia	Politics/Domestic Situation
399_2002	7/31/2002	Rwanda and Congo Sign Accord to End War	HENRI E. CAUVIN	8	852	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
400_2002	7/31/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sudan: Aid Worker Dies In Fighting	MARC LACEY	8	97	None	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
401_2002	7/31/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Journalists Challenge Law		8	67	Reuters	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
402_2002	8/1/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sierra Leone: 10 Arrested In Genital Cutting		10	62	Reuters	Print	Sierra Leone	Human Rights
403_2002	8/2/2002	World Briefing Europe: Spain: 13 Bodies Found On Beach		8	98	Reuters	Print	Morocco	Human Rights
404_2002	8/2/2002	Rich, but Not Comfortable, In South Africa's Black Elite	RACHEL L. SWARNS	1	1412	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
405_2002	8/2/2002	World Briefing Europe: Scotland: Lockerbie Bomber To Stay	ALAN COWELL	8	78	None	Print	Libya	Diplomatic Relations
406_2002	8/3/2002	World Briefing Africa: Madagascar: Virus Kills Scores		4	49	AFP	Print	Madagascar	Disease
407_2002	8/6/2002	Congo Peace Accord Evokes Cautious Hopes	MARC LACEY	3	1243	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict

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408_2002	8/6/2002	World Briefing Africa: Uganda: Deadly Raid On Camp		7	45	AP	Print	Uganda	Civil Conflict
409_2002	8/7/2002	South Africa May Bar AIDS Drug in Childbirth	RACHEL L. SWARNS	9	499	None	Print	South Africa	Disease
410_2002	8/7/2002	World Briefing Africa: Uganda: Refugees To Be Moved		9	88	AP	Print	Uganda	Civil Conflict
411_2002	8/8/2002	Kangemi Journal; For Spellbinding Soccer, the Juju Man's on the Ball	MARC LACEY	4	886	None	Print	Multiple	Sport
412_2002	8/8/2002	World Briefing Africa: Chad, Central African Republic: Armies Clash		8	70	AFP	Print	Chad	Regional Conflict
413_2002	8/9/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Eviction Deadline	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	49	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
414_2002	8/10/2002	South African Village, Fearing AIDS, Trusts God More Than Drugs	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	941	None	Print	South Africa	Disease
415_2002	8/10/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: 48 Die In Chaotic Fighting		7	71	AP	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
416_2002	8/11/2002	Shortages of Housing and Water Multiply Algerians' Woes		17	560	AP	Print	Algeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
417_2002	8/13/2002	Mugabe Remains Unyielding On Eviction of White Farmers	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	673	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
418_2002	8/13/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sudan: New Bid For Peace		7	119	Reuters	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
419_2002	8/13/2002	World Briefing Africa: Kenya: Aides Fired For Opposing President	MARC LACEY	7	100	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
420_2002	8/14/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: A Pledge To Withdraw From Congo	RACHEL L. SWARNS	12	51	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
421_2002	8/14/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Lawmakers Tell President To Quit		12	60	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
422_2002	8/14/2002	World Briefing Africa: Uganda: Rebels Release Kidnap Victims	MARC LACEY	12	83	None	Print	Uganda	Civil Conflict
423_2002	8/15/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Attempted Farm Eviction		13	91	AP	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
424_2002	8/16/2002	World Briefing Africa: Rwanda: Genocide Suspect		11	61	Reuters	Print	Rwanda	Civil Conflict
425_2002	8/16/2002	World Briefing Africa: Central Africa: Peace Accord		11	93	AFP	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict

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426_2002	8/16/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: 6 Farmers To Be Charged		11	69	Reuters	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
427_2002	8/17/2002	World Briefing Africa: Algeria: Fundamentalists Said To Kill 26		6	76	Reuters	Print	Algeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
428_2002	8/17/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sierra Leone: Team Seeks Refuge In Britain		6	61	AFP	Print	Sierra Leone	Sport
429_2002	8/17/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ghana: Ashanti Honor For Annan		6	98	AFP	Print	Ghana	Politics/Domestic Situation
430_2002	8/17/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Election Delay Blamed On Termites		6	76	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
431_2002	8/18/2002	Zambia Bars Altered Corn From U.S.		10	270	AP	Print	Zambia	Aid
432_2002	8/20/2002	Combatants in African Nations May Soon Give Peace a Chance	MARC LACEY	1	1312	None	Print	Multiple	Civil Conflict
433_2002	8/20/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: More White Farmers Arrested	HENRI E. CAUVIN	8	72	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
434_2002	8/20/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zambia: Ex-President In Limbo	HENRI E. CAUVIN	8	93	None	Print	Zambia	Politics/Domestic Situation
435_2002	8/21/2002	U.S. Lends Support To Foes of Mugabe		1	128	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Diplomatic Relations
436_2002	8/21/2002	Bush Team Is Campaigning to Muster Opposition in Africa to Mugabe's Rule	JAMES DAO	8	863	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Diplomatic Relations
437_2002	8/22/2002	World Briefing Africa: Rwanda: Genocide Suspect Pleads Not Guilty	MARC LACEY	6	76	None	Print	Rwanda	Civil Conflict
438_2002	8/22/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: Arrests In Land Protests		6	109	AFP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
439_2002	8/23/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Government Opposes Stoning Sentence		6	76	AP	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
440_2002	8/26/2002	Linking Poverty Aid to the Environment	RACHEL L. SWARNS	9	1375	None	Print	Multiple	Environment/Climate
441_2002	8/27/2002	Mbeki's Plea: End 'Inertia'		7	311	None	Print	South Africa	Environment/Climate
442_2002	8/27/2002	Past Haunts a Forum On Global Ecology		1	130	None	Print	Multiple	Environment/Climate

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443_2002	8/27/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Mugabe Ousts A Dissenter	HENRI E. CAUVIN	9	70	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
444_2002	8/27/2002	World Briefing Africa: Uganda: Rebels Propose Cease-Fire	MARC LACEY	9	73	None	Print	Uganda	Civil Conflict
445_2002	8/27/2002	World Development Forum Begins With a Rebuke	RACHEL L. SWARNS	7	1092	None	Print	Multiple	Environment/Climate
446_2002	8/28/2002	U.N. Diplomat Seeks Miracle: Bring Together Rich and Poor	RACHEL L. SWARNS	11	891	None	Print	Multiple	Environment/Climate
447_2002	8/28/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Advice From Annan		8	73	Reuters	Print	Zimbabwe	Diplomatic Relations
448_2002	8/28/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Death By Stoning For Rapist		8	101	AFP	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
449_2002	8/29/2002	Study Rates Bangladesh Most Corrupt Country		15	373	Reuters	Print	Multiple	Politics/Domestic Situation
450_2002	8/29/2002	World Briefing Africa: Somalia: U.N. Worker Kidnapped	MARC LACEY	6	66	None	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
451_2002	8/29/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sudan: Egyptian Leader Warns Against Split	MARC LACEY	6	73	None	Print	Sudan	Diplomatic Relations
452_2002	8/29/2002	At Development Talks, U.S. and Its Allies Clash Over Issues of Energy and Pollution	RACHEL L. SWARNS	12	822	None	Print	Multiple	Environment/Climate
453_2002	8/30/2002	U.S. Shows Off Aid Projects At U.N. Development Meeting	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	797	None	Print	Multiple	Aid
454_2002	8/30/2002	Between Famine and Politics, Zambians Starve	HENRI E. CAUVIN	6	1318	None	Print	Zambia	Aid
455_2002	8/30/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: Troubles Continue As Pullout Begins	MARC LACEY	8	127	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
456_2002	8/30/2002	World Briefing Africa: Eritrea: Ethiopian Prisoners Released	MARC LACEY	8	71	None	Print	Ethiopia	Diplomatic Relations
457_2002	8/30/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Death Sentence For Extramarital Sex	NORIMITSU ONISHI	8	68	None	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
458_2002	8/31/2002	Kenya's Retiring Leader Fires Vice President Over Succession	MARC LACEY	7	576	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
459_2002	8/31/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zambia: Ex-President Closer To Prosecution	HENRI E. CAUVIN	8	85	None	Print	Zambia	Politics/Domestic Situation

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460_2002	8/31/2002	THE SATURDAY PROFILE; The First 'Afronaut' Plans a Mission Back Home	ALAN COWELL	4	1158	None	Print	South Africa	Science & Technology
461_2002	9/1/2002	Protest for Poor at U.N. Forum in South Africa	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	768	None	Print	South Africa	Development
462_2002	9/3/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sudan: Government Halts Talks	MARC LACEY	9	87	None	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
463_2002	9/4/2002	Zambian Leader Defends Ban On Genetically Altered Foods	HENRI E. CAUVIN	6	595	None	Print	Zambia	Aid
464_2002	9/4/2002	Blair Dismisses Comments by Mugabe		6	172	AFP	Print	Zimbabwe	Diplomatic Relations
465_2002	9/5/2002	Small World After All	ANDREW C. REVKIN	10	900	None	Print	Multiple	Environment/Climate
466_2002	9/5/2002	World Briefing Africa: Tunisia: Opposition Leader Released		6	52	AFP	Print	Tunisia	Politics/Domestic Situation
467_2002	9/6/2002	Criticized by the West, Mugabe Is a Hero to Many	RACHEL L. SWARNS	3	1001	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
468_2002	9/6/2002	In West African Visits, Powell Seeks to Prime Oil Pumps	JAMES DAO	9	701	None	Print	Angola	Natural Resources/Energy
469_2002	9/7/2002	Women Threaten to Skip Pageant in Nigeria		2	239	AFP	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
470_2002	9/7/2002	World Briefing Africa: Equatorial Guinea: Oil Diplomacy		4	80	AFP	Print	Equatorial Guinea	Natural Resources/Energy
471_2002	9/8/2002	Engineering Food for Africans	MARC LACEY	16	1367	None	Print	Multiple	Science & Technology
472_2002	9/8/2002	Leaders of Uganda and Congo Sign an Accord to Bring Peace		19	307	Reuters	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
473_2002	9/8/2002	THREATS AND RESPONSES: WASHINGTON MEMO; Feeling Secure, U.S. Failed to Grasp bin Laden Threat	PATRICK E. TYLER	1	3680	None	Print	Multiple	Militant Islam/Terrorism
474_2002	9/10/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Stoning Sentence Stands		6	98	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation

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475_2002	9/10/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zambia: Food Aid Agreement		6	101	AFP	Print	Zambia	Aid
476_2002	9/11/2002	Hunger in Zimbabwe Takes Toll on Education	RACHEL L. SWARNS	3	938	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Disaster
477_2002	9/11/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: Adoptions By Gay Couples Approved	HENRI E. CAUVIN	8	74	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
478_2002	9/13/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Getting Tougher With Whites	RACHEL L. SWARNS	9	91	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
479_2002	9/13/2002	World Briefing Africa: Central African Republic: Deal With Libya		9	80	Reuters	Print	Central African Republic	Natural Resources/Energy
480_2002	9/14/2002	World Briefing Africa: Tanzania: Crew Blamed In Rail Crash		5	103	AFP	Print	Tanzania	Disaster
481_2002	9/15/2002	Taxes Are Helping Right Some of Apartheid's Old Wrongs	HENRI E. CAUVIN	3	1285	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
482_2002	9/16/2002	Step Aside, L.A. and Bombay, for Nollywood	NORIMITSU ONISHI	1	1351	None	Print	Nigeria	Arts/Music
483_2002	9/17/2002	World Briefing Europe: Italy: Immigrants' Deaths Prompt Inquiry	FRANK BRUNI	6	99	None	Print	Liberia	Disaster
484_2002	9/17/2002	World Briefing Africa: 14 Million Could Starve, U.N. Official Says		6	114	Reuters	Print	Multiple	Disaster
485_2002	9/18/2002	Burundi Gunmen Reportedly Kill 183 People, Mainly Civilians		13	534	AFP	Print	Burundi	Civil Conflict
486_2002	9/18/2002	THREATS AND RESPONSES: THE HUNT; U.S. Moves Commandos to Base in East Africa	THOM SHANKER and ERIC SCHMITT	20	972	None	Print	Djibouti	Militant Islam/Terrorism
487_2002	9/19/2002	Bodies of 12 Immigrants Found Off Sicily, Raising Toll to 27		6	219	Reuters	Print	Liberia	Disaster
488_2002	9/19/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Cracking Down On White Farmers		12	63	Reuters	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
489_2002	9/19/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: A Higher Christian-Muslim Toll	NORIMITSU ONISHI	12	68	None	Print	Nigeria	Civil Conflict
490_2002	9/19/2002	In Quietly Courting Africa, White House Likes Dowry	JAMES DAO	1	1307	None	Print	Multiple	Natural Resources/Energy

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491_2002	9/19/2002	World Briefing Africa: Kenya: Opposition Chooses Candidate		12	82	AP	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
492_2002	9/20/2002	Cheap Vaccine Sought for Africa		9	270	Reuters	Print	Multiple	Disease
493_2002	9/20/2002	World Briefing Africa: Burundi: Army Says It Killed Civilians		11	90	AFP	Print	Burundi	Civil Conflict
494_2002	9/21/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ethiopia: Lack Of Food Alarms U.N. Agency		8	76	Reuters	Print	Ethiopia	Disaster
495_2002	9/23/2002	French Evacuation Force Sent To Ivory Coast Amid Fighting		8	449	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
496_2002	9/23/2002	Off Sicily, Tide of Bodies Roils The Debate Over Immigrants	FRANK BRUNI	1	1336	None	Print	Liberia	Human Rights
497_2002	9/24/2002	French Troops Arrive to Rescue Westerners in Ivory Coast Crisis		8	270	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
498_2002	9/24/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Oil Workers Go On Strike	NORIMITSU ONISHI	13	67	None	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
499_2002	9/25/2002	U.S. Sends 200 Troops to Aid Americans Trapped in Ivory Coast Violence	NORIMITSU ONISHI	8	752	None	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
500_2002	9/25/2002	THREATS AND RESPONSES: AN ASSESSMENT; Britain's Case: Iraqi Program to Amass Arms Is 'Up and Running'	PATRICK E. TYLER	12	974	None	Print	Multiple	Arms/Military
501_2002	9/25/2002	THREATS AND RESPONSES: INDICTMENT; Blair Says Iraqis Could Launch Chemical Warheads in Minutes	WARREN HOGE	1	1968	None	Print	Multiple	Arms/Military
502_2002	9/26/2002	U.S. Children Evacuated From Rebel-Held Ivory Coast City	NORIMITSU ONISHI	10	447	None	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
503_2002	9/27/2002	THREATS AND RESPONSES: AIRLINE SECURITY; French Discover Explosives On a Plane From Morocco	CRAIG S. SMITH	20	427	None	Print	Morocco	Militant Islam/Terrorism
504_2002	9/27/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: Foreigners Evacuated	NORIMITSU ONISHI	12	61	None	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
505_2002	9/28/2002	Hundreds Are Missing After Senegal Ferry Capsizes in Fierce Winds		8	465	AP	Print	Senegal	Disaster

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506_2002	9/28/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: Rescue Of Foreigners Completed	NORIMITSU ONISHI	7	59	None	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
507_2002	9/28/2002	World Briefing Africa: Morocco: A Test Of Democracy		7	92	AFP	Print	Morocco	Politics/Domestic Situation
508_2002	9/28/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sudan: Flight Ban Stops Aid		7	56	AFP	Print	Sudan	Aid
509_2002	9/29/2002	Rebels Without a War Wait for Help in Angola	HENRI E. CAUVIN	8	1310	None	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
510_2002	9/30/2002	Death Toll Rises Sharply in Sinking of Senegal Ferry		6	261	AP	Print	Senegal	Disaster
511_2002	9/30/2002	Rich Nations Are Criticized For Enforcing Trade Barriers	EDMUND L. ANDREWS	8	802	None	Print	Multiple	Development
512_2002	10/1/2002	AIDS in 5 Nations Called Security Threat	LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN	12	827	None	Print	Nigeria	Disease
513_2002	10/1/2002	Ethnic Clenching: Misrule in Ivory Coast	NORIMITSU ONISHI	12	837	None	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
514_2002	10/1/2002	World Briefing Africa: Rwanda: Genocide Suspect Arrested		16	55	Reuters	Print	Rwanda	Civil Conflict
515_2002	10/1/2002	World Briefing Africa: Burundi: President Cites Army Role In Massacre		16	101	Reuters	Print	Burundi	Civil Conflict
516_2002	10/2/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: President Says Stoning Won't Happen		8	128	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
517_2002	10/2/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: Rebels Spell Out Demands		8	131	AFP	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
518_2002	10/2/2002	World Briefing Africa: Morocco: Socialists Hold Edge After Vote		8	79	Reuters	Print	Morocco	Politics/Domestic Situation
519_2002	10/2/2002	In South Africa, Leaders Face Blacks' Ire	RACHEL L. SWARNS	10	937	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
520_2002	10/3/2002	Lagos Journal; Globalization of Beauty Makes Slimness Trendy	NORIMITSU ONISHI	4	1029	None	Print	Nigeria	Arts/Music
521_2002	10/3/2002	World Briefing Africa: Kenya: Genital Cutting May Halt U.S. Deal		10	72	Reuters	Print	Somalia	Human Rights
522_2002	10/3/2002	World Briefing Africa: Angola: Calling On Food Donors	RACHEL L. SWARNS	10	66	None	Print	Angola	Aid
523_2002	10/4/2002	Rebels in Ivory Coast Agree to Cease-Fire		6	175	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict

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524_2002	10/4/2002	World Briefing Africa: Rwanda: Genocide Suspect In Court		12	77	Reuters	Print	Rwanda	Civil Conflict
525_2002	10/5/2002	World Briefing Africa: Burundi: Officers Arrested After Massacre		6	63	AFP	Print	Burundi	Civil Conflict
526_2002	10/6/2002	Nigerian Militias Wield Power Through Intimidation	NORIMITSU ONISHI	3	1301	None	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
527_2002	10/7/2002	Hopes for Truce in Ivory Coast Crumble		8	212	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
528_2002	10/7/2002	In a New South Africa, an Old Tune Lingers	RACHEL L. SWARNS	1	1300	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
529_2002	10/9/2002	Global War Against AIDS Runs Short of Vital Weapon: Donated Condoms	DONALD G. McNEIL Jr.	11	1154	None	Print	Multiple	Disease
530_2002	10/10/2002	Ivory Coast Rebels Reject Deal to Disarm in Exchange for Talks		11	555	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
531_2002	10/10/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sudan: Government Agrees To Resume Talks	MARC LACEY	10	80	None	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
532_2002	10/10/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: Peacekeepers Fire At Protesters		10	98	Reuters	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
533_2002	10/11/2002	Court Rules for Cameroon In Oil Dispute With Nigeria	MARC LACEY	13	842	None	Print	Cameroon	Natural Resources/Energy
534_2002	10/11/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: Thousands Flee Rebels		6	102	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
535_2002	10/11/2002	World Briefing Europe: Russia: Wheat For U.N. Food Agency	STEVEN LEE MYERS	6	90	None	Print	Multiple	Aid
536_2002	10/12/2002	5 Little Oryxes and the Big Bad Lioness of Kenya	MARC LACEY	8	861	None	Print	Kenya	Wildlife
537_2002	10/12/2002	U.S. Urges All Its Citizens to Leave Ivory Coast		15	361	AFP	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
538_2002	10/12/2002	World Briefing Europe: Spain: Immigrants Found Dead In Truck	EMMA DALY	6	82	None	Print	Morocco	Disaster
539_2002	10/12/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Dismay Over Loss Of Territory		6	106	AFP	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
540_2002	10/13/2002	Kenya's Leader to Step Down but Not Out	MARC LACEY	14	1357	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation

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541_2002	10/13/2002	With Rebels on Attack, Ivory Coast Leader Fires Defense Minister		15	538	AFP	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
542_2002	10/14/2002	Rebels in Ivory Coast Capture Major City as Envoys Mediate		6	652	AP	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
543_2002	10/15/2002	Plea to Maintain Ivory Ban		4	118	Reuters	Print	Multiple	Wildlife
544_2002	10/15/2002	World Briefing Africa: Somalia: Boat Engine Fails, 70 Die		6	103	AP	Print	Somalia	Disaster
545_2002	10/15/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: Rebels Break Off Talks		6	75	AFP	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
546_2002	10/16/2002	U.N. Disease Fund Opens Way to Generics	DONALD G. McNEIL Jr.	6	598	None	Print	Multiple	Disease
547_2002	10/16/2002	World Briefing Africa: Somalia: New Effort To End Conflict		6	89	Reuters	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
548_2002	10/16/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: Power-Sharing Under Review		6	99	Reuters	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
549_2002	10/17/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: Rebels Said To Agree To Truce		8	48	AP	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
550_2002	10/18/2002	Rebels Sign Truce to End Ivory Coast Uprising		15	362	AP	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
551_2002	10/19/2002	International Aid Groups Fear New Crisis in Eastern Congo	MARC LACEY	7	839	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
552_2002	10/19/2002	Ugandan Paper Back in Print With a Front-Page Apology	MARC LACEY	6	525	None	Print	Uganda	Politics/Domestic Situation
553_2002	10/19/2002	World Briefing Europe: E.U. To Move Meeting So Mugabe Can Attend		7	82	Reuters	Print	Zimbabwe	Diplomatic Relations
554_2002	10/19/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: Americans Advised To Leave		7	55	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
555_2002	10/19/2002	World Briefing Africa: Swaziland: No Jet For Leader		7	92	Reuters	Print	Swaziland	Politics/Domestic Situation
556_2002	10/19/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Cameroon Dispute Deepens		7	79	AFP	Print	Cameroon	Diplomatic Relations
557_2002	10/22/2002	U.N. Agency Urgently Seeks Food for Afghans and Africans	ELIZABETH BECKER	8	444	None	Print	Multiple	Disaster
558_2002	10/22/2002	U.N. Study Says Armies Leave Corrupt Networks in Congo		14	566	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict

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559_2002	10/22/2002	World Briefing Africa: Eritrea: Dispute With U.S.	MARC LACEY	10	89	None	Print	Eritrea	Diplomatic Relations
560_2002	10/23/2002	African Leaders to Discuss Ivory Coast War		4	242	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
561_2002	10/23/2002	World Briefing United Nations: Workers Cleared In Sex Abuse Inquiry	DANIEL B. SCHNEIDER	6	137	None	Print	Multiple	Human Rights
562_2002	10/23/2002	World Briefing Africa: Kenya: Opposition Candidate For President	MARC LACEY	6	101	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
563_2002	10/24/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: Leaders Try To End Conflict		8	118	AFP	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
564_2002	10/25/2002	World Briefing Africa: Kenya: Candidate Offers Anti-Corruption Plan		10	110	Reuters	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
565_2002	10/29/2002	World Briefing Africa: Central African Republic: More Fighting In Capital		6	61	AP	Print	Central African Republic	Civil Conflict
566_2002	10/29/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Ban On Export Of Farm Equipment		6	60	Reuters	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
567_2002	10/30/2002	After Study, Zambia Rejects Altered Food		4	73	None	Print	Zambia	Aid
568_2002	10/30/2002	Official Says a Shortage of Food Is Threatening Millions in Africa		8	461	Reuters	Print	Multiple	Disaster
569_2002	10/30/2002	THREATS AND RESPONSES; U.S. to Add to Forces in Horn of Africa	ERIC SCHMITT	16	373	None	Print	Multiple	Militant Islam/Terrorism
570_2002	10/30/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: Increase In AIDS Spending	HENRI E. CAUVIN	14	94	None	Print	South Africa	Disease
571_2002	10/30/2002	World Briefing Africa: Kenya: Date Set For Presidential Election	MARC LACEY	14	68	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
572_2002	10/31/2002	Series of Bombings Shake Soweto, Killing One	HENRI E. CAUVIN	14	946	None	Print	South Africa	Disaster
573_2002	10/31/2002	Agency Puts Hunger No.1 on List of World's Top Health Risks		9	560	AFP	Print	Multiple	Development
574_2002	10/31/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: Government And Rebels Meet		8	101	AFP	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
575_2002	10/31/2002	World Briefing Africa: Tribunal Tries To Mend Rift With Rwanda		8	101	AFP	Print	Rwanda	Diplomatic Relations

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576_2002	11/1/2002	White Extremists May Seek 'Race War,' South Africans Say	RACHEL L. SWARNS	5	569	None	Print	South Africa	Disaster
577_2002	11/1/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: Some Progress In Talks		13	76	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
578_2002	11/2/2002	Warring Ivory Coast Sides to Free Prisoners		5	182	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
579_2002	11/3/2002	Climate Talks Shift Focus to How to Deal With Changes	ANDREW C. REVKIN	8	1399	None	Print	Multiple	Environment/Climate
580_2002	11/3/2002	45 Nations Set to Back Rules On Illicit Diamond Trading	ALAN COWELL	14	762	None	Print	Multiple	Natural Resources/Energy
581_2002	11/5/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sudan: Progress Reported In Peace Talks		8	75	Reuters	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
582_2002	11/5/2002	World Briefing Africa: Senegal: Ferry Toll Put At 1,200		8	86	AFP	Print	Senegal	Disaster
583_2002	11/6/2002	THREATS AND RESPONSES: EUROPEAN LINKS; France Holds 8 in Connection With Tunisia Blast	CRAIG S. SMITH	17	433	None	Print	Tunisia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
584_2002	11/6/2002	40 Nations in Accord on 'Conflict Diamonds'	ALAN COWELL	6	679	None	Print	Multiple	Natural Resources/Energy
585_2002	11/8/2002	White Extremists Plot to Seize Power, South Africa Says	RACHEL L. SWARNS	3	1120	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
586_2002	11/9/2002	Ghana's Envoy to Moscow Hurt in Latest Racial Attack	STEVEN LEE MYERS	4	443	None	Print	Ghana	Diplomatic Relations
587_2002	11/9/2002	World Briefing Africa: Burundi: Peace Talks Break Off	MARC LACEY	6	89	None	Print	Burundi	Civil Conflict
588_2002	11/10/2002	Under Active Congo Volcano, Rebel City Trembles but Makes the Most of Its Lava	MARC LACEY	8	1022	None	Print	Congo	Politics/Domestic Situation
589_2002	11/12/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: More Whites Sought In Bombings	RACHEL L. SWARNS	9	108	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
590_2002	11/12/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ethiopia: Premier Sees 'Ghastly' Famine	MARC LACEY	9	135	None	Print	Ethiopia	Aid
591_2002	11/13/2002	U.N. Group To Allow Sale Of Ivory Trove By 3 Countries	JAMES GORMAN	8	544	None	Print	Botswana	Wildlife

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592_2002	11/13/2002	Suit Says Companies Aided Apartheid		12	248	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
593_2002	11/13/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: Officials Suspended	MARC LACEY	6	122	None	Print	Congo	Politics/Domestic Situation
594_2002	11/13/2002	Rarity of Black-Run Businesses Worries South Africa's Leaders	RACHEL L. SWARNS	1	1865	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
595_2002	11/15/2002	Mediators Try To Keep Rebels At Peace Talks In Ivory Coast		14	344	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
596_2002	11/17/2002	South Africa Urges the West To Ease Censure of Zimbabwe	RACHEL L. SWARNS	14	757	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Diplomatic Relations
597_2002	11/17/2002	THREATS AND RESPONSES: THE OPERATIONS; U.S. Turns Horn of Africa Into a Military Hub	MICHAEL R. GORDON	1	1900	None	Print	Multiple	Militant Islam/Terrorism
598_2002	11/19/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ethiopia: Eritrea Rebuffed On Food Aid	MARC LACEY	18	86	None	Print	Ethiopia	Aid
599_2002	11/19/2002	World Briefing Africa: Kenya: Kickoff To Presidential Campaigns	MARC LACEY	18	101	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
600_2002	11/20/2002	World Briefing Africa: Mozambique: Trial In Journalist's Murder	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	68	None	Print	Mozambique	Politics/Domestic Situation
601_2002	11/20/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: Concession To Rebels		6	57	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
602_2002	11/21/2002	War Is Still a Way of Life for Congo Rebels	MARC LACEY	1	1514	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
603_2002	11/21/2002	World Business Briefing Africa: South Africa: Explosives Linked To White Group	RACHEL L. SWARNS	12	66	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
604_2002	11/22/2002	World Briefing Africa: Burundi: Thousands Flee Fighting	MARC LACEY	9	80	None	Print	Burundi	Civil Conflict
605_2002	11/22/2002	World Briefing Africa: Rwanda: Ex-Governor Denies Genocide Charge	MARC LACEY	9	98	None	Print	Rwanda	Civil Conflict
606_2002	11/22/2002	THREATS AND RESPONSES: TERROR NETWORK; A MAJOR SUSPECT IN QAEDA ATTACKS IS IN U.S. CUSTODY	PHILIP SHENON	1	1252	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
607_2002	11/23/2002	Religious Violence in Nigeria Drives Out Miss World Event	ALAN COWELL	1	734	None	Print	Nigeria	Civil Conflict

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608_2002	11/23/2002	World Briefing Africa: Burundi: Rebels Shell Capital	MARC LACEY	6	86	None	Print	Burundi	Civil Conflict
609_2002	11/24/2002	AIDS Imperiling African Armies, Key to Stability of Many Nations	HENRI E. CAUVIN	1	1432	None	Print	Multiple	Disease
610_2002	11/25/2002	Hundreds Flee Nigerian City Swept by Riots		6	532	AP	Print	Nigeria	Civil Conflict
611_2002	11/26/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria Buries Its Dead		6	76	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Civil Conflict
612_2002	11/26/2002	World Briefing Africa: Angola: A Call To Lift Penalties		6	92	None	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
613_2002	11/27/2002	Women With H.I.V. Reach Half of Global Cases	LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN	1	1020	None	Print	Multiple	Disease
614_2002	11/28/2002	Rebels Trade Accusations With the Army In Ivory Coast		8	351	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
615_2002	11/28/2002	World Briefing Africa: Congo: Flu And Meningitis Kill 185		8	76	AP	Print	Congo	Disease
616_2002	11/29/2002	Fiery Zealotry Leaves Nigeria in Ashes Again	MARC LACEY	3	1003	None	Print	Nigeria	Civil Conflict
617_2002	11/29/2002	TERROR IN AFRICA: SECURITY CONCERNS; Ideal Terror Weapons: Portable, Deadly, Plentiful Missiles	THOM SHANKER	32	836	None	Print	Multiple	Militant Islam/Terrorism
618_2002	11/29/2002	TERROR IN AFRICA: UNEASY ALLIES; Kenyans Suffer Again In Anti-U.S. Violence	MARC LACEY	30	680	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
619_2002	11/29/2002	TERROR IN AFRICA: THE PASSENGERS; With Attack on Plane, No Vacation From Violence	IAN FISHER	32	503	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
620_2002	11/29/2002	TERROR IN AFRICA: THE ATTACKS; 12 Die as Israelis Are Attacked in Kenya	DEXTER FILKINS	1	1582	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
621_2002	11/29/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: Fighting Erupts Despite Truce		22	85	AFP	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
622_2002	11/29/2002	TERROR IN AFRICA: AL QAEDA AND PALESTINIANS; Fight Against Terror: Two Conflicts or One?	JAMES BENNET	32	992	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
623_2002	11/30/2002	I.M.F. Skewers Corruption in Angola	HENRI E. CAUVIN	6	1004	None	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
624_2002	11/30/2002	TERROR IN AFRICA: THE VOTE; As Israel Faces Violence Abroad, Likud Chooses Sharon	JAMES BENNET	11	989	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism

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625_2002	11/30/2002	TERROR IN AFRICA; Source of Bombs? Kenyans Look North		11	155	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
626_2002	11/30/2002	Renewed Fighting in Ivory Coast Threatens to Halt Peace Talks		4	407	AP	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
627_2002	11/30/2002	TERROR IN AFRICA: INVESTIGATION; U.S. Suspects Qaeda Link To Bombing in Mombasa	JAMES RISEN	11	680	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
628_2002	11/30/2002	TERROR IN AFRICA: NEWS ANALYSIS; Wide Reach Of Terrorism	ERIC LICHTBLAU	1	987	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
629_2002	11/30/2002	TERROR IN AFRICA: THE GRIEVERS; Israelis Return in Trauma From Supposed Haven	IAN FISHER	1	942	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
630_2002	11/30/2002	TERROR IN AFRICA: AT THE SITE; Survivor Saw Bombers' Race to Death	DEXTER FILKINS and MARC LACEY	10	864	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
631_2002	11/30/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Warning On Food Shortages	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	69	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Disaster
632_2002	11/30/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: Searching For White Militants	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	59	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
633_2002	11/30/2002	TERROR IN AFRICA: ATTACKS IN MOMBASA; KENYANS HUNTING CLUES TO BOMBING; TOLL RISES TO 13	DEXTER FILKINS	1	1581	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
634_2002	12/1/2002	For Kenya's Muslims, Resentments Local and International	DEXTER FILKINS	28	993	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
635_2002	12/1/2002	After Attack, Kenya Traces Qaeda's Trail in East Africa	MARC LACEY	1	1415	None	Print	Multiple	Militant Islam/Terrorism
636_2002	12/2/2002	TERROR IN AFRICA: THE INVESTIGATION; Witnesses Describe Their Glimpses of Suspects in Attacks in Kenya	MARC LACEY and DEXTER FILKINS	9	1589	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
637_2002	12/2/2002	TERROR IN AFRICA: JERUSALEM; Israel Keeps Suspicion On Al Qaeda For Attacks	IAN FISHER	9	761	None	Print	Multiple	Militant Islam/Terrorism
638_2002	12/2/2002	TERROR IN AFRICA: THE VICTIMS; Mourners at Israeli Boys' Funeral Lament a Conflict With No Bounds	MICHAEL WINES	9	919	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
639_2002	12/3/2002	War Court Judges For Sierra Leone Take Their Oaths		8	315	Reuters	Print	Sierra Leone	Civil Conflict

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640_2002	12/3/2002	Perilous Immigrant Crossings Frustrate Italy	FRANK BRUNI	12	453	None	Print	Libya	Disaster
641_2002	12/3/2002	TERROR IN AFRICA: TOURISM; It's Business Almost as Usual at Mombasa's Beach Resorts	MARC LACEY and DEXTER FILKINS	15	966	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
642_2002	12/3/2002	TERROR IN AFRICA: DIPLOMACY; Concern and Caution: U.S. Continues to Urge Israeli Restraint	STEVEN R. WEISMAN	15	909	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
643_2002	12/3/2002	World Briefing Africa: Somalia: Trying To Tame Mogadishu		10	72	AFP	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
644_2002	12/3/2002	TERROR IN AFRICA; Suspected Militants Are Freed in Yemen		15	234	AP	Print	None	Militant Islam/Terrorism
645_2002	12/4/2002	THREATS AND RESPONSES: EAST AFRICA; Kenya's Porous Border Lies Open to Arms Smugglers	DEXTER FILKINS	18	1127	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
646_2002	12/4/2002	World Briefing Africa: Burundi: Cease-Fire Is Signed		14	91	Reuters	Print	Burundi	Civil Conflict
647_2002	12/4/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: Foreigners Leave Town		14	78	AP	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
648_2002	12/4/2002	World Briefing United Nations: New Record In African Hunger		14	73	None	Print	Multiple	Disaster
649_2002	12/5/2002	U.N. Approves More Congo Peacekeepers		21	182	Reuters	Print	Congo	Aid
650_2002	12/5/2002	World Briefing Africa: Swaziland: Criticism By Rights Group		16	116	Reuters	Print	Swaziland	Politics/Domestic Situation
651_2002	12/5/2002	World Briefing Africa: Zimbabwe: Charges Against 3 Journalists Dropped		16	67	Reuters	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
652_2002	12/5/2002	Kenya's Democracy Prepares for an Important Test	MARC LACEY	3	1089	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
653_2002	12/6/2002	Terrified Residents Flee Fighting In Streets in Western Ivory Coast		5	329	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
654_2002	12/6/2002	Perils of Migration: 2 Ghanaian Boys Die as Flight Stowaways	ALAN COWELL	14	430	None	Print	Ghana	Disaster
655_2002	12/6/2002	World Briefing Africa: Chad: Ex-Ruler Faces Torture Trial	MARLISE SIMONS	8	72	None	Print	Chad	Politics/Domestic Situation

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656_2002	12/6/2002	THREATS AND RESPONSES: THE WHITE HOUSE; As Ramadan Draws to a Close, Bush Praises Muslims for 'Spirit of Tolerance'	RICHARD W. STEVENSON	18	573	None	Print	Kenya	Diplomatic Relations
657_2002	12/7/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: French Find Mass Grave		6	66	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
658_2002	12/8/2002	World Pageant Goes Ahead Over Protests; A Turk Wins	WARREN HOGE	20	603	None	Print	Nigeria	Civil Conflict
659_2002	12/9/2002	Mingling Despite Mistrust in South Africa	RACHEL L. SWARNS	1	1691	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
660_2002	12/10/2002	An Ancient Link to Africa Lives On in Bay of Bengal	NICHOLAS WADE	14	728	None	Print	Multiple	Science & Technology
661_2002	12/10/2002	U.S. to Sell Military Gear to Algeria to Help It Fight Militants	STEVEN R. WEISMAN	20	578	None	Print	Algeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
662_2002	12/10/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sudan: Plea For Aid		8	73	Reuters	Print	Sudan	Aid
663_2002	12/10/2002	World Briefing Africa: 3 Nations Approve Vast Park	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	55	None	Print	South Africa	Wildlife
664_2002	12/11/2002	Thousands Answer Ivory Coast's Plea for Fighters		18	478	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
665_2002	12/11/2002	THREATS AND RESPONSES: AFRICA; Rumsfeld Seeking New Allies To Oppose Al Qaeda and Iraq	MARC LACEY	21	642	None	Print	Eritrea	Militant Islam/Terrorism
666_2002	12/12/2002	THREATS AND RESPONSES; Kenyans Release Name of Suspect in Mombasa Hotel Bombing	MARC LACEY	29	442	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
667_2002	12/12/2002	Zimbabwe Uses Food as a Political Tool, Aid Groups Say	RACHEL L. SWARNS	3	1045	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
668_2002	12/12/2002	World Business Briefing Africa: South Africa: Rising Nostalgia For Apartheid		14	129	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
669_2002	12/12/2002	World Business Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Writer Lambastes Misuse Of Religion		14	118	AFP	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
670_2002	12/13/2002	THREATS AND RESPONSES: REPORT BY IRAQ; IRAQ ARMS REPORT HAS BIG OMISSIONS, U.S. OFFICIALS SAY	DAVID E. SANGER	1	1182	None	Print	Multiple	Arms/Military
671_2002	12/14/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: More Tension With States On Oil Revenue		8	97	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Natural Resources/Energy

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672_2002	12/15/2002	THREATS AND RESPONSES: ALLIES; German and Spanish Navies Take On Major Role Near Horn of Africa	MICHAEL R. GORDON	36	1454	None	Print	Multiple	Militant Islam/Terrorism
673_2002	12/17/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: A.N.C. Chooses Mbeki	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	74	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
674_2002	12/17/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: Peace Talks In Togo		6	138	AP	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
675_2002	12/18/2002	Congo and Its Rebels Sign Accord to End War	RACHEL L. SWARNS	12	802	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
676_2002	12/18/2002	World Briefing Africa: Sudan: Move To Extend Powers		8	67	Reuters	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
677_2002	12/18/2002	THREATS AND RESPONSES: FRANCE; Terror Suspects Found With Chemicals in Paris	JOHN TAGLIABUE	20	359	None	Print	Algeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
678_2002	12/19/2002	THREATS AND RESPONSES: EUROPEAN ARENA; British Anti-terror Squads Arrest 7 Men Suspected of Having Ties to Al Qaeda	WARREN HOGE	18	422	None	Print	Algeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
679_2002	12/20/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: Rebels Take Major City		6	108	AP	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
680_2002	12/21/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: U.N. Rushes To Evacuate Liberians		6	65	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
681_2002	12/21/2002	World Briefing Africa: Nigeria: Date Set For Elections		6	56	AP	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
682_2002	12/22/2002	LEFT BEHIND; As Oil Riches Flow, Poor Village Cries Out	NORIMITSU ONISHI	1	5180	None	Print	Nigeria	Natural Resources/Energy
683_2002	12/22/2002	Apartheid's Old Party Adapts and Gains a Role	RACHEL L. SWARNS	12	704	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
684_2002	12/23/2002	Haitian Industry Sees Hope in U.S. Trade Bill	DAVID GONZALEZ	11	984	None	Print	Multiple	Development
685_2002	12/23/2002	Panel Tries Hard to Keep Kenya Vote Aboveboard	MARC LACEY	3	1157	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
686_2002	12/23/2002	France Nudges Algeria to Carry Out Major Reforms	ELAINE SCIOLINO	8	659	None	Print	Algeria	Diplomatic Relations

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687_2002	12/24/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: Rebels Warn French Forces		6	71	AP	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
688_2002	12/24/2002	World Briefing Africa: Mozambique: Murder Inquiry Cites Leader's Son	RACHEL L. SWARNS	6	80	None	Print	Mozambique	Politics/Domestic Situation
689_2002	12/25/2002	World Briefing Africa: Senegal: Embassy Takeover		14	93	AP	Print	Gabon	Politics/Domestic Situation
690_2002	12/25/2002	World Briefing Africa: Liberia: Inmates To Go Free		14	74	Reuters	Print	Liberia	Politics/Domestic Situation
691_2002	12/26/2002	Ivory Coast's Raging Conflict Draws France In	ELAINE SCIOLINO	3	933	None	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
692_2002	12/26/2002	After Zimbabwe's Land Revolution, New Farmers Struggle and Starve	RACHEL L. SWARNS	18	1442	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
693_2002	12/27/2002	World Briefing Africa: South Africa: Drinking And Walking Don't Mix		10	68	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
694_2002	12/27/2002	World Briefing Africa: Tunisia: Women To Be Drafted		10	92	Reuters	Print	Tunisia	Politics/Domestic Situation
695_2002	12/27/2002	World Briefing Africa: Somalia: Schoolchildren Killed In Attack		10	45	AFP	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
696_2002	12/27/2002	In Kenyan Elections, Break With the Past		1	106	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
697_2002	12/27/2002	Kenyan Is Poised Today to End Founding Party's Rule	MARC LACEY	3	1244	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
698_2002	12/28/2002	For South Africa's Poorest AIDS Victims, a Place to Die	RACHEL L. SWARNS	1	1257	None	Print	South Africa	Disease
699_2002	12/28/2002	World Briefing Europe: Belgium: Europe Plans To Halt Conflict Diamonds		6	74	Reuters	Print	Multiple	Natural Resources/Energy
700_2002	12/28/2002	World Briefing Africa: Ivory Coast: French Troops Fight Rebels		6	69	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
701_2002	12/28/2002	Kenyans Cast Ballots and Wait, Mostly Peacefully	MARC LACEY	3	933	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
702_2002	12/29/2002	French Reinforcements Arrive in Ivory Coast		11	376	Reuters	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
703_2002	12/29/2002	Opposition Headed for Landslide Win in Kenyan Election	MARC LACEY	12	877	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation

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704_2002	12/30/2002	Johannesburg Journal; A Noted South African Actor Puts His Nation's Mixed Emotions Onstage	RACHEL L. SWARNS	4	1133	None	Print	South Africa	Arts/Music
705_2002	12/30/2002	Man in the News; Kenyan With a Long Memory – Mwai Kibaki	MARC LACEY	6	828	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
706_2002	12/30/2002	Kenya's Ruling Party Is Defeated After 39 Years	MARC LACEY	1	1435	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
707_2002	12/31/2002	World Briefing Africa: Angola: Last Rebel Group On The Run, Army Says	RACHEL L. SWARNS	8	78	None	Print	Angola	Civil Conflict
708_2002	12/31/2002	Kenya Joyful as Moi Yields Power to New Leader	MARC LACEY	8	733	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
709_2002	12/31/2002	Disillusion Rises Among South Africa's Poor	RACHEL L. SWARNS	4	881	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
001_2012	1/1/2012	Emergency Declared in 4 Nigerian States		10	539	AP	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
002_2012	1/1/2012	Strategic Somali Town Is Seized by Ethiopians	MOHAMMED IBRAHIM and JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	8	570	None	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
003_2012	1/1/2012	Somalia: Second Aid Worker Dies Of Wounds From an Earlier Attack	MOHAMMED IBRAHIM	7	424	None	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
004_2012	1/3/2012	KINSHASA JOURNAL; For Congo Children, Food Today Means None Tomorrow	ADAM NOSSITER	1	1173	None	Print	Congo	Politics/Domestic Situation
005_2012	1/3/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Sudan: Civilians Flee		8	117	Reuters	Print	South Sudan	Civil Conflict
006_2012	1/3/2012	Chief of Arab League's Mission in Syria Is Lightning Rod for Criticism	KAREEM FAHIM	4	1347	None	Print	Sudan	Diplomatic Relations
007_2012	1/4/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Libya: 2 Killed in Militia Gun Battle in Tripoli		7	97	Reuters	Print	Libya	Civil Conflict
008_2012	1/4/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Morocco: Islamists Get Top Posts in Government		7	73	AP	Print	Morocco	Politics/Domestic Situation
009_2012	1/4/2012	Singer Responds to 'Supreme Patriotic Duty' to Enter Senegal's Presidential Race	LARRY ROHTER	4	1133	None	Print	Senegal	Politics/Domestic Situation
010_2012	1/5/2012	Libyan Leader Says Militia Clashes Could Create Civil War	J. DAVID GOODMAN	10	381	None	Print	Libya	Civil Conflict

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011_2012	1/6/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: 5 Killed in Attack on Church		11	109	AP	Print	Nigeria	Civil Conflict
012_2012	1/6/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Congo: 45 Civilians Killed in South Kivu		11	97	Reuters	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
013_2012	1/6/2012	In New Control Over Diamonds, Smugglers Pay In Mozambique	JOHN ELIGON	4	1219	None	Print	Mozambique	Natural Resources/Energy
014_2012	1/6/2012	African Union Extends Somalia Force		8	151	Reuters	Print	Somalia	Aid
015_2012	1/7/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Christians Killed in North		6	96	AP	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
016_2012	1/9/2012	A Revered, and Divided, Liberator of South Africa	JOHN ELIGON and LYDIA POLGREEN	6	1312	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
017_2012	1/11/2012	Fatal Stampede in South Africa Points Up Crisis at Universities	LYDIA POLGREEN	1	921	None	Print	South Africa	Disaster
018_2012	1/12/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: 4 Are Killed by Gunmen		10	98	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
019_2012	1/13/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Congo: Catholic Leaders Demand Review of 'Serious Errors' in Vote		9	121	AP	Print	Congo	Politics/Domestic Situation
020_2012	1/13/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Somalia: Rebels Attack Kenya	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	9	128	None	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
021_2012	1/13/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Oil Workers Threaten To Shut Off Crude Flow in Protest		9	105	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Natural Resources/Energy
022_2012	1/16/2012	JOHANNESBURG JOURNAL; In an Informal Economy, Part Valet, Part Hustler	JOHN ELIGON	6	1096	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
023_2012	1/17/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Eritrea: Panel Finds No Arms Were Sent to Somali Rebels		10	91	Reuters	Print	Somalia	Arms/Military
024_2012	1/17/2012	Under Pressure, Nigerian Leader Relents on Gas Price	ADAM NOSSITER	4	1117	None	Print	Nigeria	Natural Resources/Energy
025_2012	1/17/2012	Liberia's President Stresses Reconciliation in Second Inaugural Speech	STEVEN LEE MYERS		573	None	Online	Liberia	Politics/Domestic Situation

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026_2012	1/19/2012	Report Finds Slow Response To Famine		3	161	AP	Print	Multiple	Disaster
027_2012	1/19/2012	Tourists Are Killed in Ethiopia, and Officials Blame Eritrea		6	443	AP	Print	Ethiopia	Regional Conflict
028_2012	1/20/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Malawi: After Attacks, President Says Women Have Right to Choose Clothing		6	88	AP	Print	Malawi	Politics/Domestic Situation
029_2012	1/20/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Rwanda: 4 Military Officers Arrested	JOSH KRON	6	125	None	Print	Rwanda	Crime
030_2012	1/20/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Morocco: 5 Men Set Themselves on Fire, Demonstrating Against Lack of Jobs		6	103	AP	Print	Morocco	Politics/Domestic Situation
031_2012	1/21/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Islamist Sect Attacks City		6	118	AP	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
032_2012	1/21/2012	Somali and African Troops Hit Rebel Posts in Mogadishu	MOHAMMED IBRAHIM	10	456	None	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
033_2012	1/21/2012	Self-Immolation Is on the Rise in the Arab World	NADA BAKRI	4	742	None	Print	Morocco	Politics/Domestic Situation
034_2012	1/21/2012	Madagascar Ex-Leader Plans to Return	LYDIA POLGREEN		396	None	Online	Madagascar	Politics/Domestic Situation
035_2012	1/22/2012	Ousted Leader Is Thwarted In a Return to Madagascar	LYDIA POLGREEN	11	468	None	Print	Madagascar	Politics/Domestic Situation
036_2012	1/23/2012	U.S. Drone Strike Kills Foreign Commander Fighting for Militants in Somalia	MOHAMMED IBRAHIM	4	957	None	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
037_2012	1/24/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Toll Rises and New Attacks Are Foiled in City		8	110	AFP	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
038_2012	1/24/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Sudan Shuts Off Oil in Dispute With Sudan		8	102	Reuters	Print	South Sudan	Natural Resources/Energy
039_2012	1/26/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Libya: Government Yields to Tribe		8	89	Reuters	Print	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation
040_2012	1/26/2012	U.S. Swoops In And Frees Two In Somali Raid	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN ERIC SCHMITT and THOM SHANKER	1	1238	None	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism

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041_2012	1/27/2012	Djibouti Outpost Behind Somalia Rescue Is Part of New Defense Strategy	THOM SHANKER	14	739	None	Print	Djibouti	Arms/Military
042_2012	1/27/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Senegal: Europe to Send Vote Monitors		11	84	AP	Print	Senegal	Politics/Domestic Situation
043_2012	1/27/2012	Rights Groups Say Torture Is Widespread In Libya Jails	LIAM STACK	4	1139	None	Print	Libya	Human Rights
044_2012	1/28/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Ethiopia: Troops Will Remain in Somalia Until Reinforcements From African Union Arrive		11	83	Reuters	Print	Ethiopia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
045_2012	1/28/2012	THE SATURDAY PROFILE; A South African Party's New Face, and Lightning Rod	JOHN ELIGON	11	1292	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
046_2012	1/28/2012	Senegal Court Says Leader Can Run for Third Term	ADAM NOSSITER	11	568	None	Print	Senegal	Politics/Domestic Situation
047_2012	1/28/2012	NEWS ANALYSIS; Seized Pirates in High-Seas Legal Limbo, With No Formula for Trials	C. J. CHIVERS	9	1188	None	Print	Somalia	Diplomatic Relations
048_2012	1/28/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Militant Leader Pledges Bombing Campaign		11	134	AP	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
049_2012	1/30/2012	Sudan Rebels Said to Hold Road Crew From China	KEITH BRADSHER and JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	6	651	None	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
050_2012	1/31/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Dictator's Aide Is Sentenced To Death in Killing of Candidate's Wife		10	124	AP	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
051_2012	1/31/2012	China Denies Sudan Freed Workers Held by Rebels	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN and ANDREW JACOBS	9	701	None	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
052_2012	1/31/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Senegal: Police Kill 2 Protesters in North		10	1001	AP	Print	Senegal	Politics/Domestic Situation
053_2012	1/31/2012	Vote for African Union's Leader Hits Stalemate	LYDIA POLGREEN	10	494	None	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
054_2012	2/3/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Britain Names Ambassador to Somalia		12	93	AFP	Print	Somalia	Diplomatic Relations
055_2012	2/4/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Sudan: Violence at Peace Meeting	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	7	102	None	Print	South Sudan	Civil Conflict

ID	Date	Headline	Byline1	Page	Length	Wire Name	Print Web	Country Covered1	Subject
056_2012	2/4/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Kenya Says It Killed 100 Somali Rebels		7	87	AP	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
057_2012	2/4/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Sudan: U.S.-Built Bible School Bombed		7	98	AP	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
058_2012	2/5/2012	A.N.C. Keeps Suspension Of a Leader	LYDIA POLGREEN	10	272	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
059_2012	2/6/2012	Qaddafi's Weapons, Taken by Old Allies, Reinvalidate an Insurgent Army in Mali	ADAM NOSSITER	4	1304	None	Print	Mali	Arms/Military
060_2012	2/7/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Kenya: 'Granny' Obama Suffers Bruises When Car Taking Her Home Flips Over		12	61	AP	Print	Kenya	Disaster
061_2012	2/9/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Somalia: Car Bomb Strikes Capital	MOHAMMED IBRAHIM	8	104	None	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
062_2012	2/10/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Libya: Syrian Diplomats Ejected		8	44	Reuters	Print	Libya	Diplomatic Relations
063_2012	2/11/2012	Sudans' Oil Feud Risks Shattering a Fragile Peace	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	1	1383	None	Print	Sudan	Natural Resources/Energy
064_2012	2/12/2012	Libya Asks Niger to Extradite Qaddafi Son After Remarks		7	520	Reuters	Print	Libya	Diplomatic Relations
065_2012	2/14/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Libya: Western Militias Unite, Posing Challenge to Transitional Government		8	145	AP	Print	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation
066_2012	2/14/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Troops Clash With Militants		8	78	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
067_2012	2/15/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Sudan: Sudan Accused in Blast		11	95	Reuters	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
068_2012	2/15/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Morocco: Prison Term for Insult to King		11	127	AP	Print	Morocco	Politics/Domestic Situation
069_2012	2/16/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Senegal: Demonstrators Defy Ban		8	136	AP	Print	Senegal	Politics/Domestic Situation
070_2012	2/16/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Madagascar: Cyclone Kills at Least 16		8	99	Reuters	Print	Madagascar	Disaster

ID	Date	Headline	Byline1	Page	Length	Wire Name	Print Web	Country Covered1	Subject
071_2012	2/16/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Tunisia: A Request for American Help		8	93	AP	Print	Tunisia	Arms/Military
072_2012	2/16/2012	U.S. Pushes to Cut Emissions of Some Pollutants That Hasten Climate Change	JOHN M. BRODER	12	745	None	Print	Ghana	Environment/Climate
073_2012	2/17/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Uganda: 2 Cabinet Ministers Resign Over Accusation of Illegal Payment		8	114	Reuters	Print	Uganda	Politics/Domestic Situation
074_2012	2/17/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Islamist Sect Attacks Prison, Freeing 7 Followers and 112 Others		8	105	AP	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
075_2012	2/17/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Cameroon: 200 Elephants Killed in Park		8	88	AP	Print	Cameroon	Wildlife
076_2012	2/18/2012	Sudan and South Sudan Fail to End Oil Dispute	ISMA'IL KUSHKUSH	12	732	None	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
077_2012	2/18/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Sudan: Hundreds of Students Held		12	105	Reuters	Print	Sudan	Politics/Domestic Situation
078_2012	2/18/2012	THE NEW ISLAMISTS; Exile Over, Tunisian Sets Task: Building a Democracy	ANTHONY SHADID	1	2469	None	Print	Tunisia	Politics/Domestic Situation
079_2012	2/18/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Senegal: Ire Over Bid for 3rd Term		12	98	Reuters	Print	Senegal	Politics/Domestic Situation
080_2012	2/19/2012	South Africans Suffer as Graft Saps Provinces	LYDIA POLGREEN	1	1411	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
081_2012	2/21/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Sudan: New Pipeline Alternatives		8	66	AP	Print	South Sudan	Natural Resources/Energy
082_2012	2/21/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Militants Killed in Attack		8	86	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
083_2012	2/22/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Senegal: A Mediator Touches Down		9	98	AP	Print	Senegal	Politics/Domestic Situation
084_2012	2/24/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Ivory Coast: Court Inquiry Broadens	MARLISE SIMONS	6	112	None	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
085_2012	2/24/2012	An Atypical Unrest Troubles Election Season in Senegal	ADAM NOSSITER	4	949	None	Print	Senegal	Politics/Domestic Situation

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086_2012	2/25/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Mali: Fighting Causes Mass Flight		5	63	AFP	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
087_2012	2/25/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: 5 Are Killed in Mosque Attack		5	51	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
088_2012	2/26/2012	Chronic Illness Puts Mandela In the Hospital	LYDIA POLGREEN	7	334	None	Print	South Africa	Individual Behavior
089_2012	2/27/2012	Long Lines As Senegal Chooses A President	ADAM NOSSITER	4	801	None	Print	Senegal	Politics/Domestic Situation
090_2012	2/27/2012	A Taste of Hope Sends Refugees Back to Darfur	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	1	1272	None	Print	Sudan	Politics/Domestic Situation
091_2012	2/27/2012	Mandela Is Sent Home From Hospital		7	143	None	Print	South Africa	Individual Behavior
092_2012	2/28/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Senegal: President Concedes Possibility of a Runoff Vote		7	97	AP	Print	Senegal	Politics/Domestic Situation
093_2012	2/28/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Sudan: Rebels Seize Army Post		7	88	Reuters	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
094_2012	2/29/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Senegal: European Monitors Demand Election Results		7	167	AP	Print	Senegal	Politics/Domestic Situation
095_2012	2/29/2012	Resentment Toward the West Bolsters Uganda's New Anti-Gay Bill	JOSH KRON	4	1164	None	Print	Uganda	Politics/Domestic Situation
096_2012	3/1/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Libya: Former Rebels Retain Prisoners		8	104	Reuters	Print	Libya	Human Rights
097_2012	3/1/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Sudan: Peacekeeper Killed in Ambush		8	124	Reuters	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
098_2012	3/1/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Senegal: Runoff in Presidential Race		8	131	AP	Print	Senegal	Politics/Domestic Situation
099_2012	3/1/2012	Once a Star In the A.N.C., Youth Leader Is Expelled	LYDIA POLGREEN	4	614	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
100_2012	3/2/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Sudan: Court Issues Warrant for Defense Minister		9	104	Reuters	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
101_2012	3/2/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Africa: Former Youth Leader Replies to Party	LYDIA POLGREEN	9	129	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation

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102_2012	3/2/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: 7 Schools Burned Down; Islamist Sect Blamed		9	64	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
103_2012	3/3/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Libya: Islamists Form Political Party		5	83	Reuters	Print	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation
104_2012	3/3/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Algeria: Opposition Party Ends Boycott		5	110	Reuters	Print	Algeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
105_2012	3/3/2012	Israel Guards Against Increased Terror Peril From a Laxly Patrolled Sinai	ISABEL KERSHNER and DAVID D. KIRKPATRICK	7	1237	None	Print	Egypt	Militant Islam/Terrorism
106_2012	3/7/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Somalia: International Air Service Returns With Flight From Turkey		10	70	Reuters	Print	Rwanda	Politics/Domestic Situation
107_2012	3/8/2012	Trade Union Group, A.N.C. Ally, Holds Strikes in South Africa	LYDIA POLGREEN	8	533	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
108_2012	3/9/2012	Unesco Backs Dictator's Divisive Prize	SCOTT SAYARE	8	698	None	Print	Equatorial Guinea	Diplomatic Relations
109_2012	3/9/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Hostages Killed as Rescue Fails		8	108	AP	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
110_2012	3/9/2012	Online, a Distant Conflict Soars to Topic No. 1	JOSH KRON and J. DAVID GOODMAN	1	1287	None	Print	Uganda	Aid
111_2012	3/10/2012	In Uganda, Few Can See Kony Video	JOSH KRON	6	449	None	Print	Uganda	Politics/Domestic Situation
112_2012	3/10/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Somalia: Ethiopia to Withdraw Troops by End of April		7	85	Reuters	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
113_2012	3/12/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Congo Republic: Mass Funeral For Victims of Explosion		6	86	AP	Print	Congo Republic	Disaster
114_2012	3/12/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: After Church Bombing, Deadly Attacks in Reprisal		6	69	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
115_2012	3/13/2012	Hague Court to Decide Where Former Dictator of Chad Will Be Tried	MARLISE SIMONS	4	780	None	Print	Chad	Civil Conflict
116_2012	3/14/2012	In Sudan's Nuba Mountains, Government Rocket Attacks Sow Fear, Witnesses Say	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	4	667	None	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
117_2012	3/15/2012	Congolese Rebel Convicted of Using Child Soldiers	MARLISE SIMONS	12	1077	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict

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118_2012	3/15/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Gambia: As Race Begins, Ruling Party Faces Scarce Opposition for Parliament		10	93	Bloomberg	Print	Gambia	Politics/Domestic Situation
119_2012	3/16/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Kenya: Health Workers End Strike		5	80	Reuters	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
120_2012	3/16/2012	U.S. Plans to Resume Military Aid to Egypt, Despite Human Rights Concerns	STEVEN LEE MYERS	6	1031	None	Print	Egypt	Arms/Military
121_2012	3/17/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Eritrea: Raid Called a Diversion	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	5	131	None	Print	Eritrea	Diplomatic Relations
122_2012	3/18/2012	Spy Chief And Torturer For Qaddafi Is Captured	DAVID D. KIRKPATRICK	14	668	None	Print	Libya	Human Rights
123_2012	3/19/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Guinea-Bissau: Ex-Chief of Military Intelligence Killed		11	103	Reuters	Print	Guinea-Bissau	Politics/Domestic Situation
124_2012	3/20/2012	Uganda Tries to Find Opportunities in Unflattering Video	JOSH KRON	5	541	None	Print	Uganda	Politics/Domestic Situation
125_2012	3/20/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Somalia: Shells Fired by Rebels Hit a Refugee Camp		11	92	Reuters	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
126_2012	3/21/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Somalia: Militia Repels Shabab		7	52	Reuters	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
127_2012	3/21/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Congo: Security Forces Killed 33 In Election Season, U.N. Says		7	134	AP	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
128_2012	3/21/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Libya: Extradition Agreement Reported for Qaddafi Official		7	95	Reuters	Print	Libya	Diplomatic Relations
129_2012	3/22/2012	Kidnapped British Woman Is Freed in Somalia	ALAN COWELL	11	1088	None	Print	Somalia	Crime
130_2012	3/22/2012	Suspect in France Shootings Seen as Homegrown Militant	DAN BILEFSKY and MAIA DE LA BAUME	1	1243	None	Print	Algeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
131_2012	3/22/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Ivory Coast: U.N. Official Exonerates Government in Security Force Killings		11	86	AP	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
132_2012	3/23/2012	Soldiers Overthrow Mali Government in Setback for Democracy in Africa	ADAM NOSSITER	4	1049	None	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
133_2012	3/23/2012	CAPE TOWN JOURNAL; In a Divided City, Many Blacks See Echoes Of White	LYDIA POLGREEN	6	1365	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation

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		Superiority							
134_2012	3/23/2012	U.S. Report Sees Tensions Over Water	STEVEN LEE MYERS	9	487	None	Print	Multiple	Natural Resources/Energy
135_2012	3/24/2012	Leaders of Mali's Military Coup Seem to Have Uncertain Grasp on Power	ADAM NOSSITER	8	1056	None	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
136_2012	3/24/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Villages Sue Shell Oil		5	66	AP	Print	Nigeria	Natural Resources/Energy
137_2012	3/24/2012	African Union To Make Push Against Rebels	JOSH KRON	8	556	None	Print	Multiple	Arms/Military
138_2012	3/24/2012	WORLD BRIEFING EUROPE; Strife Drives Asylum Applications		5	108	Reuters	Print	Multiple	Civil Conflict
139_2012	3/25/2012	Coup Leaders in Mali Struggle to Assert Their Control	ADAM NOSSITER	16	458	None	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
140_2012	3/26/2012	Challenger Ahead in Vote In Senegal	ADAM NOSSITER	4	1143	None	Print	Senegal	Politics/Domestic Situation
141_2012	3/27/2012	MEMO FROM AFRICA; Across a Continent, Louder Voices and Steadier Steps Toward Democracy	ADAM NOSSITER	4	1011	None	Print	Multiple	Politics/Domestic Situation
142_2012	3/28/2012	Wars in Middle East and Africa Fuel Rise in Asylum Requests	RICK GLADSTONE	10	369	None	Print	Multiple	Civil Conflict
143_2012	3/28/2012	WORLD BRIEFING MIDDLE EAST; Iran: U.S. Broadens Sanctions	RICK GLADSTONE	10	127	None	Print	Multiple	Arms/Military
144_2012	3/28/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Mali: West African Bloc Puts Peacekeeping Troops on Alert		10	141	AP	Print	Mali	Diplomatic Relations
145_2012	3/29/2012	Fossil Foot Indicates New Pre-human Species	JOHN NOBLE WILFORD	10	1096	None	Print	Ethiopia	Science & Technology
146_2012	3/29/2012	Clashes Raise Global Worries Over Sudan and South Sudan	ISMA'IL KUSHKUSH	11	442	None	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
147_2012	3/30/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Mali: Regional Bloc Plans Sanctions		6	88	AP	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
148_2012	3/30/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Tunisia: U.S. Offers Financial Assistance	STEVEN LEE MYERS	6	77	None	Print	Tunisia	Aid

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149_2012	3/31/2012	Pressed on All Sides, Coup Leader in Mali Is Digging In	ADAM NOSSITER	4	1232	None	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
150_2012	4/1/2012	Junta Leader In Mali Coup Vows to Keep Fighting Brief		16	323	AFP	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
151_2012	4/1/2012	United Arab Emirates Shuts Down U.S.-Financed Democracy Group	STEVEN LEE MYERS	11	1019	None	Print	Egypt	Diplomatic Relations
152_2012	4/2/2012	Mali Coup Leader, Facing Sanction Threats, Promises Elections		8	605	AP	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
153_2012	4/3/2012	Neighbors Cut Off Mali Coup Leaders, and Rebels Capture Timbuktu	LYDIA POLGREEN	6	691	None	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
154_2012	4/4/2012	A Taste of Hope in Somalia's Battered Capital	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	1	2417	None	Print	Somalia	Politics/Domestic Situation
155_2012	4/4/2012	Mali Junta Calls National Meeting		7	186	AFP	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
156_2012	4/4/2012	Economic Distress Rises in Iran as Sanctions Tighten Knot, and Plans for Talks May Stall	RICK GLADSTONE	4	825	None	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
157_2012	4/5/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Senegal: Pop Singer Is Appointed Minister of Culture and Tourism		7	91	AP	Print	Senegal	Politics/Domestic Situation
158_2012	4/5/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Libya: Court Demands Handover Of Qaddafi Son for Trial at Hague	MARLISE SIMONS	7	158	None	Print	Libya	Human Rights
159_2012	4/5/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Mali: Rebels to Impose Islamic Law		7	178	AP	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
160_2012	4/5/2012	South Africa's Governing Party Acts to Silence a Critic of the President	LYDIA POLGREEN	6	824	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
161_2012	4/5/2012	Blast at Newly Reopened Theater Shatters Somali Capital's Calm	MOHAMMED IBRAHIM and J. DAVID GOODMAN	6	588	None	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
162_2012	4/6/2012	After Seizing Land, Rebels In Mali Declare Cease-Fire	LYDIA POLGREEN and ALAN COWELL	6	760	None	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
163_2012	4/6/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Malawi: President Suffers Heart Attack	LYDIA POLGREEN	6	135	None	Print	Malawi	Politics/Domestic Situation
164_2012	4/7/2012	MEMO FROM AFRICA; Rebels in Mali Declare Their Independence, But Winning Recognition Is an Uphill Push	LYDIA POLGREEN	4	1205	None	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict

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165_2012	4/7/2012	Malawi Leader's Death Is Reported Unofficially, and U.S. Worries About Succession	LYDIA POLGREEN	8	1003	None	Print	Malawi	Politics/Domestic Situation
166_2012	4/8/2012	Junta in Mali To Step Down	LYDIA POLGREEN and FABIEN OFFNER	12	297	None	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
167_2012	4/8/2012	In Mourning, Malawi Gets New Leader	LYDIA POLGREEN	12	343	None	Print	Malawi	Politics/Domestic Situation
168_2012	4/9/2012	Mali's President, Ousted in Coup, Steps Down		6	335	AP	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
169_2012	4/9/2012	2 Churches Damaged by Nigeria Car Bomb		6	564	AP	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
170_2012	4/10/2012	Tunisia Cracks Down Again on Protesters Defying a Ban	DAVID D. KIRKPATRICK	10	491	None	Print	Tunisia	Politics/Domestic Situation
171_2012	4/10/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Somalia: Militants' Bomb Kills at Least 12 at a Market		10	90	Reuters	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
172_2012	4/11/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Malawi: New President Orders Inquiry		10	158	AP	Print	Malawi	Politics/Domestic Situation
173_2012	4/13/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Sudan: Border Tensions Increase	JOSH KRON	12	187	None	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
174_2012	4/13/2012	As Mali Prepares for Vote, Interim Leader Is Sworn In	FABIEN OFFNER and LYDIA POLGREEN	4	519	None	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
175_2012	4/13/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Guinea-Bissau: Military Seizes Capital		12	151	AP	Print	Guinea-Bissau	Civil Conflict
176_2012	4/14/2012	Guinea-Bissau Premier, Election Front-Runner, Is Deposed in a Coup	ADAM NOSSITER	11	1018	None	Print	Guinea-Bissau	Civil Conflict
177_2012	4/15/2012	Sudan and South Sudan Keep Up Their Border Attacks	JOSH KRON	11	571	None	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
178_2012	4/15/2012	Nigeria's Population Is Soaring In Preview of a Global Problem	ELISABETH ROSENTHAL	1	2037	None	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
179_2012	4/17/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Mali: Ancient Books Stolen	RICK GLADSTONE	6	113	None	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
180_2012	4/17/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Sudan: Blasts at U.N. Site	JOSH KRON	6	86	None	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict

ID	Date	Headline	Byline1	Page	Length	Wire Name	Print Web	Country Covered1	Subject
181_2012	4/18/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Guinea-Bissau Is Suspended by African Union		10	168	Reuters	Print	Guinea-Bissau	Diplomatic Relations
182_2012	4/18/2012	Reported Arrests of Mali Political Leaders Raise Questions About Junta's Intentions	ADAM NOSSITER	4	709	None	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
183_2012	4/19/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Sudan: A Vow to 'Liberate' South Sudan		8	99	Reuters	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
184_2012	4/20/2012	As Sudanese Clashes Escalate, So Do Bellicose Exchanges	JOSH KRON	4	569	None	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
185_2012	4/20/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Guinea-Bissau: Lenders Apply Pressure		6	89	Reuters	Print	Guinea-Bissau	Aid
186_2012	4/21/2012	Mali Leader Finds Refuge In Senegal After Coup	ADAM NOSSITER	6	419	None	Print	Senegal	Civil Conflict
187_2012	4/21/2012	Sudan Says Military Evicts South's Army From Oil Area	ISMA'IL KUSHKUSH	4	444	None	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
188_2012	4/22/2012	Obama Urges South Sudan And Sudan To End Strife	HELENE COOPER	14	406	None	Print	Sudan	Diplomatic Relations
189_2012	4/24/2012	South Sudan Reports Air Attacks By Sudan	JOSH KRON	8	730	None	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
190_2012	4/25/2012	AFRICA; Mali: Abducted Swiss Missionary Released			98	Reuters	Online	Mali	Civil Conflict
191_2012	4/25/2012	Using U.S. Dollars, Zimbabwe Finds a Problem: No Change	LYDIA POLGREEN	1	1073	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
192_2012	4/26/2012	South Sudan To Get Aid From China; No Oil Deal	JANE PERLEZ	10	641	None	Print	South Sudan	Aid
193_2012	4/27/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Newspaper Offices Bombed		10	135	AP	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
194_2012	4/27/2012	Liberian Ex-Leader Convicted for Role in Sierra Leone War Atrocities	MARLISE SIMONS	6	1440	None	Print	Sierra Leone	Civil Conflict
195_2012	4/28/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Guinea-Bissau: Deposed Leaders Are Freed and Sent to Ivory Coast		5	130	Reuters	Print	Guinea-Bissau	Civil Conflict
196_2012	4/30/2012	In Vast Jungle, U.S. Is Aiding Hunt for Kony	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	1	1259	None	Print	Central African Republic	Arms/Military

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197_2012	4/30/2012	Sudan Declares State of Emergency as Clashes Continue	ISMA'IL KUSHKUSH and JOSH KRON	4	812	None	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
198_2012	5/1/2012	Clashes in Mali as Loyalists Appear to Seek Countercoup	ADAM NOSSITER	9	488	None	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
199_2012	5/2/2012	Mali Uprising Proves No Threat to Junta Leader's Vision of Authority	ADAM NOSSITER	4	1030	None	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
200_2012	5/2/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Libya: Hague Court Is Asked to Stand Down	MARLISE SIMONS	11	185	None	Print	Libya	Human Rights
201_2012	5/3/2012	U.S. Fares Badly In Early Births In Global Study	DONALD G. McNEIL Jr.	1	1117	None	Print	Multiple	Development
202_2012	5/4/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Gunmen Kill Dozens at Market		7	155	AP	Print	Nigeria	Crime
203_2012	5/5/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Sudan: Attacks Reported		6	149	AP	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
204_2012	5/6/2012	Trying to Mold a Post-Assad Syria From Abroad	NEIL MacFARQUHAR	8	1559	None	Print	Tunisia	Politics/Domestic Situation
205_2012	5/9/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Africa: Court Orders Investigation Into Allegations of Torture in Zimbabwe		9	123	AP	Print	South Africa	Diplomatic Relations
206_2012	5/11/2012	In 2 Sudans, Familiarity With Path To War	JOSH KRON	4	1092	None	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
207_2012	5/11/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Somalia: Rebels Killed in Clash		8	87	Reuters	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
208_2012	5/12/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Sudan: Police Withdraw From Disputed Region			185	Reuters	Online	Sudan	Diplomatic Relations
209_2012	5/12/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Somalia: Pirates Hijack Oil Tanker			113	Reuters	Online	Somalia	Crime
210_2012	5/13/2012	Presidential Candidate Out to Show Egypt It Needs Him Back on the Inside	KAREEM FAHIM	14	1352	None	Print	Egypt	Politics/Domestic Situation
211_2012	5/15/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Gunmen Attack Villages		11	69	AP	Print	Nigeria	Civil Conflict
212_2012	5/15/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Congo: Peacekeepers Wounded		11	117	Reuters	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict

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213_2012	5/15/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Sudan: Airlift Begins		11	105	Reuters	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
214_2012	5/16/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Morocco: Jailed Islamists Stage Hunger Strike, Advocates Say		9	79	Reuters	Print	Morocco	Politics/Domestic Situation
215_2012	5/16/2012	Maternal Deaths Plunged Over 2 Decades, to About 287,000 in 2010, U.N. Re-ports	DONALD G. McNEIL Jr.	14	558	None	Print	Multiple	Development
216_2012	5/17/2012	Egypt's Military Leader Promises a Fair Election	MAYY EL SHEIKH	6	492	None	Print	Egypt	Politics/Domestic Situation
217_2012	5/19/2012	Algerians Belittle an Election, but Not Enough to Protest	ADAM NOSSITER	4	1246	None	Print	Algeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
218_2012	5/19/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Malawi: New President Wants To Repeal Na-tion's Antigay Laws		5	105	AP	Print	Malawi	Politics/Domestic Situation
219_2012	5/22/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Mauritania: Qaddafi's Former Spy Chief Is Indicted		11	130	AP	Print	Mauritania	Militant Islam/Terrorism
220_2012	5/22/2012	Mali Mob Assaults President After Pact	ADAM NOSSITER	4	480	None	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
221_2012	5/23/2012	Painting Stirs a Debate in South Africa	LYDIA POLGREEN	4	793	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
222_2012	5/25/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Sudan and South Sudan Agree to Talks		13	137	Reuters	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
223_2012	5/25/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Burkina Faso: Deaths Reported in Clash		13	116	AP	Print	Burkina Faso	Civil Conflict
224_2012	5/25/2012	U.S. Human Rights Report Cites Bright Spots, but Also Points to Abuses	BRIAN KNOWLTON	12	507	None	Print	Egypt	Politics/Domestic Situation
225_2012	5/29/2012	Rwandans Recruited to Fight in Congo, U.N. Report Says	JOSH KRON	8	701	None	Print	Rwanda	Civil Conflict
226_2012	5/31/2012	Ex-Liberian Leader Gets 50 Years for War Crimes	MARLISE SIMONS	1	1128	None	Print	Liberia	Civil Conflict
227_2012	5/31/2012	Amid Uproar, Graphic Painting of South African President Is Removed From Gallery	LYDIA POLGREEN	6	958	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
228_2012	5/31/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Kenya: Suspect Is Sought in Blast	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	11	107	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism

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229_2012	6/1/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Kidnapped German Killed During Raid on Suspected Terrorists		5	136	AP	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
230_2012	6/1/2012	MEMO FROM AFRICA; Status Quo Between 2 Sudans Is Not Quite War, Not Quite Peace	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	5	1123	None	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
231_2012	6/3/2012	In Timbuktu, Harsh Change Under Islamists	ADAM NOSSITER	6	1229	None	Print	Mali	Militant Islam/Terrorism
232_2012	6/4/2012	Bomber Strikes Nigerian Church, As Attacks on Christians Mount		8	238	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
233_2012	6/4/2012	Officials Stall New Authority For Elite Forces	ERIC SCHMITT	1	1172	None	Print	Kenya	Arms/Military
234_2012	6/6/2012	Darfur War Crimes Prosecutor Urges Tougher Action Against Sudan President	RICK GLADSTONE		691	None	Online	Sudan	Civil Conflict
235_2012	6/8/2012	United States Offers Rewards In Hunt for Somali Militants	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	12	514	None	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
236_2012	6/8/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Leader Warns of Jihadi Camps in Mali		10	156	Reuters	Print	Mali	Militant Islam/Terrorism
237_2012	6/9/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Ivory Coast: 7 Peacekeepers Killed		5	137	AP	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
238_2012	6/9/2012	Desperate Ugandans Seek Makeshift Healers as Mysterious Illness Strikes Young	JOSH KRON	4	650	None	Print	Uganda	Disease
239_2012	6/9/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Malawi: Summit Meeting Declined		5	170	AP	Print	Malawi	Diplomatic Relations
240_2012	6/13/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Tunisia: Conservative Islamists Riot Over Art Exhibit		12	144	Reuters	Print	Tunisia	Politics/Domestic Situation
241_2012	6/14/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Ivory Coast: Coup Plot Foiled, Officials Say			135	AP	Online	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
242_2012	6/17/2012	South Africa Debates Law To Support Tribal Courts	LYDIA POLGREEN	6	1299	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
243_2012	6/18/2012	3 Church Attacks and Retaliation Rock Nigeria		9	310	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
244_2012	6/19/2012	DAKAR JOURNAL; In Spirit and in Form, Ousted Titan Keeps A Hold Over Senegal	ADAM NOSSITER	5	929	None	Print	Senegal	Politics/Domestic Situation

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245_2012	6/19/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Toll Rises After Bombings		8	152	AP	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
246_2012	6/19/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Sudan: Refugees Face Water Shortage, Aid Officials Say			229	AP	Online	Sudan	Disaster
247_2012	6/19/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Sudan: Protests Erupt Over Austerity Measures			115	Reuters	Online	Sudan	Politics/Domestic Situation
248_2012	6/19/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Eritrea: Government Accused of Human Rights Abuses			121	Reuters	Online	Eritrea	Human Rights
249_2012	6/20/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Religious Battles Rage		6	32	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Civil Conflict
250_2012	6/21/2012	A President Speeds Past, Casualties in His Wake	LYDIA POLGREEN	4	336	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
251_2012	6/22/2012	Life Sentence For Journalist In Burundi	JOSH KRON	7	328	None	Print	Burundi	Politics/Domestic Situation
252_2012	6/25/2012	After Election Announcement in Cairo, White House Is Relieved but Watchful	ERIC SCHMITT and HELENE COOPER	7	1003	None	Print	Egypt	Diplomatic Relations
253_2012	6/26/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Uganda: Several Villages Are Buried by Landslide		8	86	Reuters	Print	Uganda	Disaster
254_2012	6/26/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Tunisia: Top Leaders at Odds Over an Extradition to Libya		8	166	AP	Print	Tunisia	Politics/Domestic Situation
255_2012	6/27/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Uganda: 100 Missing in Landslide		6	82	AP	Print	Uganda	Disaster
256_2012	6/27/2012	A.N.C., Admitting Failures, Weighs How to Lift South Africans	LYDIA POLGREEN	12	975	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
257_2012	6/28/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Congo: Rwanda Tied to Rebels		11	95	AP	Print	Congo	Arms/Military
258_2012	6/28/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Ethiopia: Journalist Found Guilty	J. DAVID GOODMAN	11	91	None	Print	Ethiopia	Politics/Domestic Situation
259_2012	6/28/2012	Some Prehumans Feasted on Bark Instead of Grasses	JOHN NOBLE WILFORD	6	881	None	Print	South Africa	Science & Technology
260_2012	6/29/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Mali: Islamist Militants Claim Control in North			149	Reuters	Online	Mali	Militant Islam/Terrorism

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261_2012	6/30/2012	THE SATURDAY PROFILE; On the Road, Cheers for a Kenyan and His Cause	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	6	1171	None	Print	Kenya	Individual Behavior
262_2012	6/30/2012	U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Quits Before Audit Release	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	6	650	None	Print	Kenya	Diplomatic Relations
263_2012	7/1/2012	A New Wave Of 'Lost Boys' In Sudan War	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	1	1203	None	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
264_2012	7/3/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Somalia: Soldiers Rescue Kidnapped Aid Workers		7	120	Reuters	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
265_2012	7/3/2012	Mali Islamists Exert Control, Attacking Door to a Mosque	ADAM NOSSITER	4	757	None	Print	Mali	Militant Islam/Terrorism
266_2012	7/5/2012	MEMO FROM RUSSIA; For Putin, Principle vs. Practicality on Syria	ELLEN BARRY	7	1071	None	Print	Libya	Diplomatic Relations
267_2012	7/6/2012	WORLD BRIEFING UNITED NATIONS; Security Council Puts Off Mali Force		7	134	AP	Print	Mali	Diplomatic Relations
268_2012	7/6/2012	MEMO FROM AFRICA; Dissent Sprouts in Sudan, But It May Not Be Spring	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	8	1130	None	Print	Sudan	Politics/Domestic Situation
269_2012	7/7/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Sudan: Antigovernment Protesters Clash With Police	ISMA'IL KUSHKUSH	8	134	None	Print	Sudan	Politics/Domestic Situation
270_2012	7/10/2012	As Islamists Gain Influence, Washington Reassesses Who Its Friends Are	SCOTT SHANE	7	1273	None	Print	Egypt	Diplomatic Relations
271_2012	7/11/2012	Congolese Warlord Draws First Sentence From International Criminal Court	MARLISE SIMONS	4	742	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
272_2012	7/11/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Mali: Islamist Rebels Smash Historic Sufi Tombs		6	98	Reuters	Print	Mali	Militant Islam/Terrorism
273_2012	7/12/2012	Guantanamo Prisoner Is Sent Back To Sudan	CHARLIE SAVAGE	9	525	None	Print	Sudan	Militant Islam/Terrorism
274_2012	7/13/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Dozens Killed in Tanker Fire		9	108	AP	Print	Nigeria	Disaster
275_2012	7/13/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Africa: Nearly Complete Skeleton of Human Ancestor Found			214	AFP	Online	South Africa	Science & Technology
276_2012	7/14/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Africa: Collision Kills at Least 26		7	82	AP	Print	South Africa	Disaster

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277_2012	7/14/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Ethiopia: Dissident Journalist Sentenced	J. DAVID GOODMAN	7	149	None	Print	Ethiopia	Politics/Domestic Situation
278_2012	7/14/2012	Unesco to Give Science Prize Financed By Dictator	STEVEN ERLANGER	4	741	None	Print	Equatorial Guinea	Diplomatic Relations
279_2012	7/16/2012	As Refugees Flee Islamists in Mali, Solutions Are Elusive	ADAM NOSSITER	6	738	None	Print	Mali	Militant Islam/Terrorism
280_2012	7/16/2012	2 Africa Leaders Reach an Accord On Foreign Force		6	233	AFP	Print	Congo	Arms/Military
281_2012	7/17/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; A Historic Choice for the African Union		9	160	AP	Print	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
282_2012	7/18/2012	Mauritius Bars Ex-Associates Of Arms Dealer	ANDREW ROTH	9	506	None	Print	Mauritius	Arms/Military
283_2012	7/18/2012	Jihadists' Fierce Justice Drives Thousands to Flee Mali	ADAM NOSSITER	1	1338	None	Print	Mali	Militant Islam/Terrorism
284_2012	7/18/2012	WORLD BRIEFING EUROPE; France: Unesco Awards Prize Financed by Dictator	STEVEN ERLANGER		168	None	Print	Equatorial Guinea	Diplomatic Relations
285_2012	7/18/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Somalia: President Is Shielding Pirate Leader, U.N. Report Says		6	174	Reuters	Print	Somalia	Politics/Domestic Situation
286_2012	7/19/2012	Mali Asks International Court to Investigate Atrocities	MARLISE SIMONS		388	None	Print	Mali	Militant Islam/Terrorism
287_2012	7/19/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Tunisia: Islamist Group Granted License		9	125	Reuters	Print	Tunisia	Politics/Domestic Situation
288_2012	7/20/2012	With \$20 Billion Loan Pledge, China Strengthens Its Ties to African Nations	JANE PERLEZ	6	874	None	Print	Multiple	Aid
289_2012	7/21/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Ivory Coast: Sentences for Genital Cutting		7	81	AP	Print	Ivory Coast	Human Rights
290_2012	7/21/2012	In Zimbabwe Land Takeover, a Golden Lining	LYDIA POLGREEN	1	1235	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
291_2012	7/21/2012	Senegal Told To Prosecute Ex-President Of Chad	MARLISE SIMONS	8	621	None	Print	Chad	Politics/Domestic Situation
292_2012	7/22/2012	The Drug War Shifts to Africa, Hub for Cartels	CHARLIE SAVAGE	1	1251	None	Print	West Africa	Arms/Military
293_2012	7/24/2012	Poaching Study Faults African and Asian Nations	BETTINA WASSENER	6	299	None	Print	Mozambique	Wildlife

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294_2012	7/24/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Madagascar: Rival Leaders to Meet		7	76	Reuters	Print	Madagascar	Politics/Domestic Situation
295_2012	7/24/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Mali: European Support for Intervention		7	98	AP	Print	Mali	Diplomatic Relations
296_2012	7/24/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Zimbabwe: Curbs on Aid Are Lifted		7	66	Reuters	Print	Zimbabwe	Aid
297_2012	7/25/2012	With Slow Growth, Jobs Elusive for Many in South Africa, Report Says	LYDIA POLGREEN	9	443	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
298_2012	7/26/2012	Wave of Violent Repression Plagues Capital of Mali	ADAM NOSSITER	12	941	None	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
299_2012	7/27/2012	Ahead of Olympic Games, a Sudanese Athlete Seeks Political Asylum in London	RAVI SOMAIYA	9	506	None	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
300_2012	7/27/2012	Genetic Data and Fossil Evidence Tell Differing Tales of Human Origins	NICHOLAS WADE	7	1111	None	Print	Multiple	Science & Technology
301_2012	7/27/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Africa: Plot Leader Found Guilty		9	128	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
302_2012	7/28/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Zimbabwe: Food Aid Needed	LYDIA POLGREEN	8	99	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Aid
303_2012	7/28/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Sudan: Asylum Report Denied	RAVI SOMAIYA	8	117	None	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
304_2012	7/28/2012	President Returns to Mali After Being Injured in a Mob Assault		6	438	AP	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
305_2012	7/29/2012	Health Team Fights Ebola Outbreak That Has Killed 14 in Uganda	JOSH KRON	14	436	None	Print	Uganda	Disease
306_2012	7/31/2012	Islamists In North Mali Stone Couple To Death	ADAM NOSSITER	4	675	None	Print	Mali	Militant Islam/Terrorism
307_2012	7/31/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Kenya: Venezuelan Envoy Arrested		10	115	AP	Print	Kenya	Crime
308_2012	7/31/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Namibia: Court Says Government Coerced Women Into Sterilization	LYDIA POLGREEN	10	105	None	Print	Namibia	Disease
309_2012	7/31/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Uganda: Ebola Breeds Caution		10	112	AP	Print	Uganda	Disease

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310_2012	7/31/2012	Panetta Urges More Time for Economic Pressure on Iran to Work	ELISABETH BUMILLER	8	666	None	Print	Tunisia	Arms/Military
311_2012	8/1/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Kenya: Venezuelan Diplomat Killed in Embassy Feud, Police Say		6	118	Reuters	Print	Kenya	Crime
312_2012	8/1/2012	MBABANE JOURNAL; Outside a King's Plush Halls, Streets Rise in Anger	LYDIA POLGREEN	6	942	None	Print	Swaziland	Politics/Domestic Situation
313_2012	8/1/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Sudan: 8 Killed in Darfur Protest		6	105	Reuters	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
314_2012	8/2/2012	Sudan: Woman Is Sentenced To Death by Stoning for Adultery		7	180	Reuters	Print	Sudan	Politics/Domestic Situation
315_2012	8/2/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Somalia: Progress on a Constitution		7	166	Reuters	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
316_2012	8/3/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Zimbabwe: Disaster Averted, Newspaper Says			99	AP	Online	Zimbabwe	Disaster
317_2012	8/3/2012	In Uganda, an AIDS Success Story Comes Undone	JOSH KRON	5	887	None	Print	Uganda	Disease
318_2012	8/4/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Uganda: Ebola Outbreak Slows, Health Official Says			224	AP	Online	Uganda	Disease
319_2012	8/4/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; West African Nations Trying to Contain Rising Food Prices			139	Reuters	Online	Mali	Politics/Domestic Situation
320_2012	8/5/2012	Two Sudans Reach Deal on Fees for Oil Pipelines	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	7	556	None	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
321_2012	8/6/2012	Saying Mali 'Is Our Country,' Militias Train to Oust Islamists	ADAM NOSSITER	1	1429	None	Print	Mali	Militant Islam/Terrorism
322_2012	8/7/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Kenya: Venezuelan Diplomat Is Charged in Embassy Murder		6	118	AP	Print	Kenya	Crime
323_2012	8/7/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Zambia: Chinese Supervisor Dies During Protest at Mine	LYDIA POLGREEN	6	128	None	Print	Zambia	Politics/Domestic Situation
324_2012	8/8/2012	Burkina Faso Official Goes to Islamist-Held Northern Mali in Effort to Avert War	ADAM NOSSITER	8	856	None	Print	Mali	Diplomatic Relations
325_2012	8/8/2012	Brazil Gains Business and Influence as It Offers Aid and Loans in Africa	SIMON ROMERO	4	1347	None	Print	Multiple	Aid
326_2012	8/9/2012	New Fossils Indicate Early Branching of Human Family Tree	JOHN NOBLE WILFORD	8	1134	None	Print	Kenya	Science & Technology

ID	Date	Headline	Byline1	Page	Length	Wire Name	Print Web	Country Covered1	Subject
327_2012	8/9/2012	Plots Are Tied to Shadow War of Israel and Iran	NICHOLAS KULISH and JODI RUDOREN	1	1594	None	Print	Multiple	Militant Islam/Terrorism
328_2012	8/9/2012	MEMO FROM AFRICA; U.S., Too, Wants to Bolster Investment in a Conti-nent's Economic Promise	LYDIA POLGREEN	9	1185	None	Print	Multiple	Development
329_2012	8/10/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Libya: National Assembly Elects Leader		5	109	Reuters	Print	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation
330_2012	8/10/2012	Islamists In North Mali Amputate Man's Hand	ADAM NOSSITER	4	599	None	Print	Mali	Militant Islam/Terrorism
331_2012	8/12/2012	After Attack, U.S. and Egypt Step Up Talks	STEVEN LEE MYERS and THOM SHANKER	1	1284	None	Print	Egypt	Arms/Military
332_2012	8/14/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Africa: Fatal Clashes at Mine		7	145	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
333_2012	8/14/2012	Copter Crash May Hinder Offensive In Somalia	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	5	429	None	Print	Somalia	Arms/Military
334_2012	8/14/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Somalia: 2 Journalists Killed			139	AP	Online	Somalia	Civil Conflict
335_2012	8/15/2012	Crashes Underline Uganda's Spotty Record With Helicopters	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	6	751	None	Print	Somalia	Arms/Military
336_2012	8/15/2012	PIGGS PEAK JOURNAL; Where Grandmas Grow Gold	LYDIA POLGREEN	1	960	None	Print	Swaziland	Disease
337_2012	8/17/2012	Strike by Armed Miners in South Africa Provokes a Fatal Police Response	LYDIA POLGREEN	8	1000	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
338_2012	8/17/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Ivory Coast: Gunmen Free More Than 100 Prisoners			108	Reuters	Online	Ivory Coast	Politics/Domestic Situation
339_2012	8/17/2012	Live From Nairobi, China Puts Its Stamp on News in Africa	ANDREW JACOBS	1	1563	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
340_2012	8/18/2012	South African Police Official Defends Officers Who Fired on Miners	LYDIA POLGREEN	4	645	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
341_2012	8/19/2012	Mixed Signals in Darfur as Attacks Shadow Progress	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	6	1204	None	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
342_2012	8/20/2012	2 Die in Libya As Car Bombs Strike Capital	KAREEM FAHIM	7	338	None	Print	Libya	Civil Conflict
343_2012	8/20/2012	Sudanese Official Among 32 Killed In Plane Crash		9	150	None	Print	Sudan	Disaster

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344_2012	8/21/2012	New Parliament Is Convened in Somalia	MOHAMMED IBRAHIM		355	None	Online	Somalia	Politics/Domestic Situation
345_2012	8/21/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Libya: A Trial for Qaddafi's Son			88	AP	Online	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation
346_2012	8/22/2012	Ethiopian Leader's Death Highlights Gap Between U.S. Interests and Ideals	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	5	1135	None	Print	Ethiopia	Diplomatic Relations
347_2012	8/23/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Africa: Labor Unrest Spreads to More Platinum Mines		9	168	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
348_2012	8/23/2012	Cholera Epidemic Envelops Coastal Slums in West Africa	ADAM NOSSITER	6	658	None	Print	Sierra Leone	Disease
349_2012	8/23/2012	Kenya Clashes Leave Dozens Dead	REUBEN KYAMA	11	226	None	Print	Kenya	Civil Conflict
350_2012	8/23/2012	Study Shows Less Support To Opposition In Zimbabwe	LYDIA POLGREEN	10	562	None	Print	Zimbabwe	Politics/Domestic Situation
351_2012	8/23/2012	A Murder Sentence Underlines South African Inequality	LYDIA POLGREEN	11	600	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
352_2012	8/24/2012	PARIS JOURNAL: A French Shift on Africa Strips a Dictator's Son of His Abundant Treasures	MAÏA de la BAUME	6	1225	None	Print	Equatorial Guinea	Politics/Domestic Situation
353_2012	8/24/2012	South Africa: Panel Is Formed For Inquiry Into Strike Deaths	LYDIA POLGREEN	8	411	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
354_2012	8/25/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Kenya: Arrests Made in Deadly Clash		5	127	Reuters	Print	Kenya	Civil Conflict
355_2012	8/25/2012	Gambia's Leader Declares Plans for Mass Executions	ADAM NOSSITER	4	833	None	Print	Gambia	Politics/Domestic Situation
356_2012	8/27/2012	Egyptian Woos Rivals of West In Peace Effort	DAVID D. KIRKPATRICK	1	1276	None	Print	Egypt	Diplomatic Relations
357_2012	8/28/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Gambia: Executions Carried Out as Promised		8	72	Reuters	Print	Gambia	Politics/Domestic Situation
358_2012	8/28/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Kenya: Riots in Mombasa After Cleric's Assassination		8	131	AFP	Print	Kenya	Civil Conflict
359_2012	8/29/2012	Grenade Attack in Kenya Kills Police Officer	REUBEN KYAMA	10	376	None	Print	Kenya	Civil Conflict
360_2012	8/29/2012	Libya Officials Seem Helpless as Sufi Shrines Are Vandalized	DAVID D. KIRKPATRICK	5	537	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
361_2012	8/29/2012	U.S. Reports That Piracy Off Africa Has	THOM SHANKER	4	824	None	Print	Somalia	Crime

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362_2012	8/30/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Kenya: Officers Hurt by Grenade	REUBEN KYAMA	8	134	None	Print	Kenya	Civil Conflict
363_2012	8/30/2012	Chinese Firms Brave Uncertainty in Egypt to Gain a Foothold in Mideast	FARAH HALIME		865	None	Print	Egypt	Development
364_2012	8/31/2012	Selected Excerpts of Morsi's Speech			2074	None	Online	Egypt	Diplomatic Relations
365_2012	8/31/2012	South African Miners Face Murder Charges in Unrest	LYDIA POLGREEN	4	1040	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
366_2012	8/31/2012	Egypt Leader's Speech		10	421	None	Print	Egypt	Diplomatic Relations
367_2012	8/31/2012	Summit Meeting in Iran Disrupted by Rebukes of Syria	THOMAS ERDBRINK and RICK GLADSTONE	10	1023	None	Print	Egypt	Diplomatic Relations
368_2012	9/1/2012	Discontent Simmers as Angolans Go to the Polls, but Change Is Unlikely	LYDIA POLGREEN	11	1221	None	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
369_2012	9/1/2012	Rage by Miners Points to Shift In South Africa	LYDIA POLGREEN	1	1485	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
370_2012	9/2/2012	Angola's Governing Party and Its President Are Poised to Win Election	LYDIA POLGREEN	9	408	None	Print	Angola	Politics/Domestic Situation
371_2012	9/2/2012	Islamists Struggle to Run North Mali	ADAM NOSSITER	13	1089	None	Print	Mali	Militant Islam/Terrorism
372_2012	9/3/2012	South Africa Lifts Charges Of Murder In Mine Strike	LYDIA POLGREEN	4	592	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
373_2012	9/4/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Madagascar: Villagers Fend Off Attacks by Gang Seeking Cattle		12	136	Reuters	Print	Madagascar	Crime
374_2012	9/4/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Africa: 4 Striking Miners Hurt in a Clash With the Police	LYDIA POLGREEN	12	141	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
375_2012	9/4/2012	WORLD BRIEFING EUROPE; Spain: Migrants Storm Enclave		12	92	AP	Print	Morocco	Politics/Domestic Situation
376_2012	9/4/2012	Elephants Dying in Epic Frenzy As Ivory Fuels Wars and Profits	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	1	3713	None	Print	Multiple	Wildlife
377_2012	9/4/2012	U.S. Is Near Pact To Cut \$1 Billion From Egypt Debt	STEVEN LEE MYERS	1	1276	None	Print	Egypt	Aid

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378_2012	9/5/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Somalia: Residents Flee Rebel-Held City As Kenyan Ground Troops Approach		9	126	AP	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
379_2012	9/5/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Tunisia: Salafist Muslims Ransack Hotel For Serving Alcohol, Owner Says		9	124	Reuters	Print	Tunisia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
380_2012	9/6/2012	Spy Chief For Qaddafi Is Extradited To Libya	DAVID D. KIRKPATRICK and SULIMAN ALI ZWAY	12	688	None	Print	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation
381_2012	9/7/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Telecom Towers Attacked		8	120	AP	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
382_2012	9/7/2012	Israel Says It Will Admit 3 of 21 Africans Waiting in Desert	ISABEL KERSHNER	12	538	None	Print	Eritrea	Human Rights
383_2012	9/8/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Kenya: Clashes Over Land and Water Leave 12 Dead		7	84	AP	Print	Kenya	Civil Conflict
384_2012	9/9/2012	NEWS ANALYSIS; Summer of Siege For West Africa As Discontent Boils Into Street	ADAM NOSSITER	6	1508	None	Print	West Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
385_2012	9/11/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Kenya: Clashes Over Land and Water Continue		7	93	Reuters	Print	Kenya	Civil Conflict
386_2012	9/11/2012	Amputations and Killings Shake an Embattled Mali	ADAM NOSSITER	8	834	None	Print	Mali	Militant Islam/Terrorism
387_2012	9/11/2012	Somalia Selects An Activist As Leader	MOHAMMED IBRAHIM	4	526	None	Print	Somalia	Politics/Domestic Situation
388_2012	9/13/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Ministry Announces New Loans From China		17	95	AP	Print	Nigeria	Aid
389_2012	9/13/2012	In South Africa, Labor Unrest in Mining Deepens	LYDIA POLGREEN	10	811	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
390_2012	9/13/2012	Spotlight Is on Libya, but Bigger Challenge for White House May Lie in Egypt	HELENE COOPER and MARK LANDLER	14	1236	None	Print	Libya	Diplomatic Relations
391_2012	9/13/2012	Somalia's New President Survives Suicide Bombings	MOHAMMED IBRAHIM	16	568	None	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
392_2012	9/14/2012	In Libya, Chaos Was Followed by Organized Ambush, Official Says	SULIMAN ALI ZWAY and RICK GLADSTONE	10	1350	None	Print	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation

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393_2012	9/14/2012	Diplomats Pulled 2 Ways, Between High Walls and Open Doors	NEIL MacFARQUHAR	11	1590	None	Print	Libya	Diplomatic Relations
394_2012	9/14/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Kenya: Measures in Deadly Clashes		6	88	AP	Print	Kenya	Civil Conflict
395_2012	9/15/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Ivory Coast: Newspapers Stopped		8	152	AP	Print	Ivory Coast	Politics/Domestic Situation
396_2012	9/15/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Kenya: Police Halt Terrorist Plot		8	138	AP	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
397_2012	9/15/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Mali: Weighing Intervention Plans		8	145	AP	Print	Mali	Arms/Military
398_2012	9/15/2012	Google Has No Plans To Rethink Video Status	CLAIRE CAIN MILLER	10	599	None	Print	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation
399_2012	9/15/2012	South Africa Warns Against Violence as Protests Fester	LYDIA POLGREEN	6	444	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
400_2012	9/15/2012	Anti-American Protests Flare Beyond the Mideast	RICK GLADSTONE	1	1677	None	Print	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation
401_2012	9/16/2012	South Africa Raids Homes For Weapons Of Miners	LYDIA POLGREEN	15	321	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
402_2012	9/17/2012	Somalia President Is Inaugurated Four Days After Assassination Attempt		10	492	AP	Print	Somalia	Politics/Domestic Situation
403_2012	9/19/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Somalia: Rebels Are Reportedly Fleeing		8	110	AP	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
404_2012	9/19/2012	MEMO FROM WASHINGTON; After Libya, Renewed Questions About the Potency of Al Qaeda	ERIC SCHMITT and DAVID D. KIRKPATRICK	13	1094	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
405_2012	9/19/2012	Miners Sign Deal In South Africa		15	189	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
406_2012	9/20/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Africa: Mining Strife Spreads		6	86	Reuters	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
407_2012	9/20/2012	Ex-Commander In Afghanistan Eyed for Africa	ERIC SCHMITT and THOM SHANKER	12	332	None	Print	Multiple	Arms/Military
408_2012	9/21/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Airline Suspends Flights	ADAM NOSSITER	11	114	None	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation

ID	Date	Headline	Byline1	Page	Length	Wire Name	Print Web	Country Covered1	Subject
409_2012	9/21/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Somalia: Blasts Kill at Least 14	RICK GLADSTONE	11	132	None	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
410_2012	9/21/2012	After Libya Attack, a Fleeting Sense of Survival	STEVEN LEE MYERS MICHAEL S. SCHMIDT and SULIMAN ALI ZWAY	1	1530	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
411_2012	9/21/2012	Curbs Found Tightening On Religion	ADAM NOSSITER	7	538	None	Print	Egypt	Militant Islam/Terrorism
412_2012	9/22/2012	WORLD BRIEFING UNITED NATIONS; Security Council Urges West Africa To Develop a Plan to Assist Mali	NEIL MacFARQUHAR	9	106	None	Print	Mali	Diplomatic Relations
413_2012	9/22/2012	Jesse Jackson Helps Free 2 From Gambia Prison	ADAM NOSSITER	7	480	None	Print	Gambia	Politics/Domestic Situation
414_2012	9/22/2012	Angry Libyans Target Militias, Forcing Flight	SULIMAN ALI ZWAY and KAREEM FAHIM	1	1038	None	Print	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation
415_2012	9/23/2012	2 Islamist Militias Disband Amid Anger Over Killings	SULIMAN ALI ZWAY and KAREEM FAHIM	10	760	None	Print	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation
416_2012	9/23/2012	A Tiny Mediterranean Nation, Awash in Immigrants With Nowhere to Go	SUZANNE DALEY	6	1189	None	Print	Multiple	Human Rights
417_2012	9/23/2012	Somali Lawmaker Slain		12	99	Reuters	Print	Somalia	Civil Conflict
418_2012	9/24/2012	Attack In Libya Was Major Blow to C.I.A. Efforts	ERIC SCHMITT HELENE COOPER and MICHAEL S. SCHMIDT	1	1184	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
419_2012	9/24/2012	Government Issues Order To Disband Libya Forces	DAVID D. KIRKPATRICK	8	575	None	Print	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation
420_2012	9/26/2012	As Libya Presses Some Militias to Disband, Fighters Attack a Hotel in Tripoli	DAVID D. KIRKPATRICK	11	829	None	Print	Libya	Civil Conflict
421_2012	9/26/2012	U.N. Leader Opens General Assembly on Somber Note	NEIL MacFARQUHAR		535	None	Online	Multiple	Diplomatic Relations
422_2012	9/27/2012	Millionaire's Love for Art Spawns Plan for East-West Dialogue	NINA SIEGAL		1220	None	Online	Egypt	Arts/Music
423_2012	9/27/2012	As Refugees Flood Turkey, Asylum System Nears Breakdown	SUSANNE GÜSTEN		1390	None	Print	Ivory Coast	Human Rights

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424_2012	9/27/2012	Fallen South African Politician Charged With Laundering	LYDIA POLGREEN	5	540	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
425_2012	9/27/2012	South Sudan And Sudan Set Oil Deal		12	334	Reuters	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
426_2012	9/27/2012	Clinton Suggests Tie by Qaeda Arm To Libyan Attack	STEVEN LEE MYERS	1	1372	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
427_2012	9/28/2012	Security Fears Hobble Inquiry Of Libya Attack	DAVID D. KIRKPATRICK ERIC SCHMITT and MICHAEL S. SCHMIDT	1	1307	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
428_2012	9/28/2012	Sudan and South Sudan Sign Accord, but Several Issues Are Unresolved	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	4	557	None	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
429_2012	9/29/2012	Last Somali Militant Bastion Falls, Kenya Claims	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	4	976	None	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
430_2012	9/29/2012	At Annual U.N. General Assembly, a Stage for All the World	NEIL MacFARQUHAR	6	1041	None	Print	Somalia	Diplomatic Relations
431_2012	9/30/2012	Islamist Rebels Flee Key Port City in Somalia	MOHAMMED IBRAHIM and JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	19	444	None	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
432_2012	10/1/2012	As Kenyan Forces Press Militants Across Border, a Church Is Attacked Back Home	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	12	383	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
433_2012	10/1/2012	Mistaken Faith In Security Seen At Libya Mission	ERIC SCHMITT DAVID D. KIRKPATRICK and SULIMAN ALI ZWAY	1	2254	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
434_2012	10/3/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Ivory Coast: Postelection Trials Begin		6	127	AP	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
435_2012	10/3/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Tunisia: Protesters Support Woman in Rape Case		6	108	AP	Print	Tunisia	Politics/Domestic Situation
436_2012	10/3/2012	Attack at Nigerian College Leaves at Least 25 Dead	ADAM NOSSITER	4	434	None	Print	Nigeria	Crime
437_2012	10/3/2012	U.S. Is Tracking Killers in Attack On Libya Mission	ERIC SCHMITT and DAVID D. KIRKPATRICK	1	1328	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism

ID	Date	Headline	Byline1	Page	Length	Wire Name	Print Web	Country Covered1	Subject
438_2012	10/3/2012	Added Security in Libya Was Rejected, G.O.P. Says	JOHN H. CUSHMAN Jr.	10	728	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
439_2012	10/4/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Sudan: Peacekeepers Ambushed	ISMA'IL KUSHKUSH	8	132	None	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
440_2012	10/5/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Morocco: Activists' Boat Turned Away			65	AP	Online	Morocco	Politics/Domestic Situation
441_2012	10/5/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Libya: Protesters Storm Parliament			92	AP	Online	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation
442_2012	10/5/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Tunisia: Authorities Seek Death Penalties in Embassy Attacks			132	AP	Online	Tunisia	Politics/Domestic Situation
443_2012	10/5/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Uganda: Opposition Leader Arrested			117	Reuters	Online	Uganda	Politics/Domestic Situation
444_2012	10/5/2012	F.B.I. Agents Scour Ruins of Attacked U.S. Diplomatic Compound in Libya	ELISABETH BUMILLER and MICHAEL S. SCHMIDT	4	715	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
445_2012	10/5/2012	Murky Legacy Of Army Hired To Fight Piracy	MARK MAZZETTI and ERIC SCHMITT	1	1565	None	Print	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
446_2012	10/6/2012	Platinum Company Fires 12,000 Striking Miners in South Africa	LYDIA POLGREEN	7	302	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
447_2012	10/7/2012	From Fighting a Libyan Dictator to Global Jihad: How Two Paths Diverged	DAVID D. KIRKPATRICK	8	1401	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
448_2012	10/8/2012	Libya Dismisses Prime Minister, Widening a Power Vacuum	DAVID D. KIRKPATRICK	8	752	None	Print	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation
449_2012	10/9/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: Soldiers Open Fire in City After Explosion		6	66	AP	Print	Nigeria	Politics/Domestic Situation
450_2012	10/9/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Sudan: Rebels Shell City in a Southern Border State	ISMA'IL KUSHKUSH	6	84	None	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
451_2012	10/9/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Ivory Coast: U.N. Report Says Ex-President's Allies Reach Out to Islamists			158	AP	Online	Ivory Coast	Militant Islam/Terrorism
452_2012	10/9/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Somalia: Rebels Ban Relief Group From Their Territory			121	AP	Online	Somalia	Militant Islam/Terrorism

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453_2012	10/9/2012	South Africa Has a Black 'Idol.' The Surprise Is That It's a First.	LYDIA POLGREEN	1	1159	None	Print	South Africa	Arts/Music
454_2012	10/10/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Kenya: Parliament Bonus Is Vetoed		6	84	Reuters	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
455_2012	10/10/2012	Before Hearings on Libya Attack, Charges of Playing Politics	MICHAEL S. SCHMIDT and ERIC SCHMITT	10	906	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
456_2012	10/11/2012	At Hague, Libya Insists It Should Try Qaddafi Son	MARLISE SIMONS	8	682	None	Print	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation
457_2012	10/11/2012	THE FEMALE FACTOR; Women Entrepreneurs Drive Growth in Africa	JOSH KRON		1431	None	Online	Multiple	Development
458_2012	10/11/2012	Official Says Security Request for Libya Was Denied	MICHAEL R. GORDON	3	1079	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
459_2012	10/12/2012	White House Appoints Veteran Retired Diplomat to Serve as Senior Envoy in Libya	MICHAEL R. GORDON	8	645	None	Print	Libya	Diplomatic Relations
460_2012	10/13/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Niger: 91 Dead in Recent Flooding		7	56	AP	Print	Niger	Disaster
461_2012	10/13/2012	WORLD BRIEFING UNITED NATIONS; Security Council Seeks to Aid Mali	RICK GLADSTONE	7	130	None	Print	Mali	Arms/Military
462_2012	10/13/2012	Private Security Hovers as Issue After Benghazi	JAMES RISEN	1	1379	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
463_2012	10/13/2012	Cables Show Requests to State Dept. for Security in Libya Were Focused on Tripoli	ERIC SCHMITT and MARK LANDLER	10	1218	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
464_2012	10/14/2012	Libya Struggles To Curb Militias, The Only Police	DAVID D. KIRKPATRICK	1	1319	None	Print	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation
465_2012	10/14/2012	Mauritania's President Wounded in Accidental Shooting, Officials Say			244	Reuters	Online	Mauritania	Politics/Domestic Situation
466_2012	10/14/2012	Qaeda Leader Calls for More Protests Outside U.S. Embassies			253	Reuters	Online	Multiple	Militant Islam/Terrorism
467_2012	10/14/2012	Tunisia Sets June Date for Presidential Elections			76	Reuters	Online	Tunisia	Politics/Domestic Situation
468_2012	10/14/2012	Unfulfilled Promises Are Replacing Prospects of a Better Life in South Africa	LYDIA POLGREEN	6	1360	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation

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469_2012	10/15/2012	Mauritania Says Soldier Shot Leader By Accident	ADAM NOSSITER	4	637	None	Print	Mauritania	Politics/Domestic Situation
470_2012	10/15/2012	Gunmen Kill Worshipers Leaving Mosque in Nigeria		10	375	AP	Print	Nigeria	Crime
471_2012	10/15/2012	Lawyer Is Chosen As Premier Of Libya		10	458	AP	Print	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation
472_2012	10/16/2012	U. S. to Help Create an Elite Libyan Force to Combat Islamic Extremists	ERIC SCHMITT	4	1181	None	Print	Libya	Arms/Military
473_2012	10/16/2012	MEMO FROM THE MIDDLE EAST; Election-Year Stakes Overshadow Nuances of Libya Investigation	DAVID D. KIRKPATRICK	6	1150	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
474_2012	10/16/2012	Prize for African Leadership Again Goes Unawarded	ADAM NOSSITER	10	381	None	Print	Multiple	Politics/Domestic Situation
475_2012	10/16/2012	Clinton Takes Responsibility For Security Failure in Libya	MICHAEL R. GORDON	6	500	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
476_2012	10/17/2012	Congo: Rwanda and Uganda Arm Congo Rebels, U.N. Report Says		6	118	Reuters	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
477_2012	10/17/2012	Nigeria: 24 Killed in Fighting		6	27	AP	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
478_2012	10/18/2012	Angola Fund Set to Invest Oil Revenue In Businesses	LYDIA POLGREEN	14	509	None	Print	Angola	Development
479_2012	10/18/2012	Libya Is Said to Single Out Islamist Leader as Commander in Attack in Benghazi	DAVID D. KIRKPATRICK	10	788	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
480_2012	10/19/2012	WAY OF THE WORLD; As the Rest of the World Slows, Africa Accelerates	CHRYSTIA FREELAND		919	Reuters	Print	Multiple	Development
481_2012	10/19/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Sudan: Hunger Increases in Conflict Zone			139	AP	Online	Sudan	Disaster
482_2012	10/19/2012	Benghazi Suspect, in Plain Sight, Scoffs at U.S. and Libya Threats	DAVID D. KIRKPATRICK	1	1229	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
483_2012	10/20/2012	WORLD BRIEFING UNITED NATIONS; Sanctions Planned for Congo Rebels		11	97	AP	Print	Congo	Diplomatic Relations
484_2012	10/20/2012	South Africa to Spend \$100 Billion for Jobs	LYDIA POLGREEN	10	498	None	Print	South Africa	Development

ID	Date	Headline	Byline1	Page	Length	Wire Name	Print Web	Country Covered1	Subject
485_2012	10/21/2012	Attacks Tied to Islamist Sect Kill at Least 30 in Nigeria		18	241	AFP	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
486_2012	10/22/2012	Libyan Town Under Siege Is a Center of Resistance to the New Government	KAREEM FAHIM	6	869	None	Print	Libya	Civil Conflict
487_2012	10/24/2012	The Whiff of Conflict in Mali	ADAM NOSSITER	4	1416	None	Print	Mali	Arms/Military
488_2012	10/25/2012	Libyan Forces Now Control Restive Town, Officials Say	KAREEM FAHIM	12	689	None	Print	Libya	Civil Conflict
489_2012	10/25/2012	Military Factory Bombed in Sudan's Capital			375	AP	Online	Sudan	Regional Conflict
490_2012	10/25/2012	E-Mails Offer Glimpse at What U.S. Knew in First Hours After Attack in Libya	ERIC SCHMITT	6	603	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
491_2012	10/26/2012	South African Leader's Home Improvements Come at a Cost	LYDIA POLGREEN	4	1155	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
492_2012	10/26/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Uganda: U.N. Report Provokes Threat to Peacekeeping Efforts	JOSH KRON	10	65	None	Print	Uganda	Diplomatic Relations
493_2012	10/26/2012	Panetta Says Risk Impeded Deployment To Benghazi	ELISABETH BUMILLER	7	687	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
494_2012	10/26/2012	Official Silence in Israel Over Sudan's Accusations of Air Attack	ISABEL KERSHNER		815	None	Online	Sudan	Regional Conflict
495_2012	10/27/2012	Noted Women's Rights Activist in Congo Eludes Group of Gunmen	JOSH KRON	5	545	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
496_2012	10/28/2012	NEWS ANALYSIS; Al Qaeda-Inspired Groups, Minus Goal of Striking U.S.	ROBERT F. WORTH	6	1025	None	Print	Multiple	Militant Islam/Terrorism
497_2012	10/29/2012	Attack on Nigerian Church Kills 8 and Wounds Dozens		8	440	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
498_2012	10/30/2012	Villagers In Morocco Drive Out Prostitutes	SUZANNE DALEY	4	1126	None	Print	Morocco	Militant Islam/Terrorism
499_2012	10/30/2012	U.S. and Algeria Discuss Ousting Mali Militants	MICHAEL R. GORDON	4	727	None	Print	Mali	Militant Islam/Terrorism
500_2012	10/31/2012	Rwanda Opposition Leader Sentenced in Case Tied to Genocide		3	354	Reuters	Print	Rwanda	Politics/Domestic Situation
501_2012	11/1/2012	Sinai Becomes Prison for African Migrants	SARAH LYNCH		1204	None	Print	Egypt	Crime

ID	Date	Headline	Byline1	Page	Length	Wire Name	Print Web	Country Covered1	Subject
502_2012	11/1/2012	Libya: Legislators Approve New Cabinet	DAVID D. KIRKPATRICK	8	365	None	Print	Libya	Politics/Domestic Situation
503_2012	11/2/2012	C.I.A. Played Major Role Fighting Militants in Libya Attack	ERIC SCHMITT	4	1150	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
504_2012	11/2/2012	Leader Ousted, Nation Is Now A Drug Haven	ADAM NOSSITER	1	1433	None	Print	Guinea-Bissau	Civil Conflict
505_2012	11/3/2012	Nigerian Forces Kill Dozens in Night Assault, Fueling Long Battle With Sect	ADAM NOSSITER	6	853	None	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
506_2012	11/4/2012	Algeria Gains Crucial Help In Fight Against Al Qaeda		12	688	AP	Print	Algeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
507_2012	11/4/2012	Libya Attack Shows Pentagon's Limits in Region	MICHAEL R. GORDON and ERIC SCHMITT	4	1517	None	Print	Libya	Arms/Military
508_2012	11/5/2012	Clashes and Car Bombing Highlight Insecurity Across Libya	KAREEM FAHIM	6	357	None	Print	Libya	Civil Conflict
509_2012	11/6/2012	South Sudan Expels a U.N. Rights Officer	JOSH KRON	7	463	None	Print	South Sudan	Diplomatic Relations
510_2012	11/6/2012	State Dept. Official Visits Somalia Amid Signs of Recovery	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	5	451	None	Print	Somalia	Diplomatic Relations
511_2012	11/7/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Sudan: President Has Surgery in Saudi Arabia			97	Reuters	Online	Sudan	Politics/Domestic Situation
512_2012	11/7/2012	Mine Shooting Scene May Have Been Altered, Inquiry Is Told	LYDIA POLGREEN	4	570	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
513_2012	11/8/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Ghana: Shopping Center Collapse Kills One and Traps Dozens in Rubble		9	96	AP	Print	Ghana	Disaster
514_2012	11/8/2012	WORLD BRIEFING MIDDLE EAST; Libya: Former Rebel Leader Sought For Questioning in General's Death		9	99	Reuters	Print	Libya	Civil Conflict
515_2012	11/8/2012	Abroad, Obama Victory Brings a Welcome for the Familiar and Demands for Attention	ALAN COWELL		1703	None	Online	Kenya	Diplomatic Relations
516_2012	11/9/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Sudan: Rebels Claim They Shot Down Military Plane		6	132	AP	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict

ID	Date	Headline	Byline1	Page	Length	Wire Name	Print Web	Country Covered1	Subject
517_2012	11/11/2012	As Coal Boosts Mozambique, The Rural Poor Are Left Behind	LYDIA POLGREEN	6	1492	None	Print	Mozambique	Development
518_2012	11/12/2012	African Leaders Agree to Send Troops to Mali		14	211	AFP	Print	Mali	Arms/Military
519_2012	11/12/2012	THE NEW ISLAMISTS; Tunisia Battles Over Pulpits, and Revolt's Legacy	NEIL MacFARQUHAR	1	1644	None	Print	Tunisia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
520_2012	11/13/2012	Cattle Rustlers Kill Police Officers During Ambush in Northern Kenya, Officials Say	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	7	471	None	Print	Kenya	Crime
521_2012	11/14/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Africa: Stolen Paintings Believed to Be Found		14	122	AP	Print	South Africa	Crime
522_2012	11/14/2012	French President Defends Record as Economy Struggles	STEVEN ERLANGER	4	720	None	Print	Mali	Diplomatic Relations
523_2012	11/15/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Congo: U.N. Report Cites Slaughter	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	18	94	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
524_2012	11/15/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Africa: Police Arrest Man Who Swallowed 220 Diamonds		18	73	AP	Print	South Africa	Crime
525_2012	11/15/2012	Alf Kumalo, Whose Photography Indicted Apartheid, Dies at 82	BRUCE WEBER		815	None	Online	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
526_2012	11/16/2012	C.I.A. Investigates Petraeus Affair as Lawmakers Press Libya Attack Inquiry	ERIC SCHMITT	8	1185	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
527_2012	11/16/2012	Police Killing in Kenya Deepens Aura of Menace	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	4	1018	None	Print	Kenya	Politics/Domestic Situation
528_2012	11/16/2012	WORLD BRIEFING: AFRICA; Tunisia: Suspect Held in Embassy Attack Dies in Prison			124	AP	Online	Tunisia	Militant Islam/Terrorism
529_2012	11/17/2012	Petraeus Says U.S. Tried to Avoid Tipping Off Terrorists After Libya Attack	ERIC SCHMITT	10	1081	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
530_2012	11/18/2012	U.N. Helicopters Strike Rebel Posts in Congo		8	469	Reuters	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
531_2012	11/19/2012	Congo Rebels Advancing On Major City	JOSH KRON	4	705	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
532_2012	11/20/2012	DAKAR JOURNAL; Murder Case Against a Sheik Tests a New President	ADAM NOSSITER	8	989	None	Print	Senegal	Politics/Domestic Situation
533_2012	11/20/2012	Congo Forces And Rebels Resume Fight For Goma	JOSH KRON	12	628	None	Print	Congo	Regional Conflict
534_2012	11/21/2012	Rebels in Congo Seize Eastern Commercial Hub	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN and	4	1052	None	Print	Congo	Regional Conflict

ID	Date	Headline	Byline1	Page	Length	Wire Name	Print Web	Country Covered1	Subject
			JOSH KRON						
535_2012	11/21/2012	New H.I.V. Cases Falling In Some Poor Nations, But Treatment Still Lags	DONALD G. McNEIL Jr.	8	836	None	Print	Multiple	Disease
536_2012	11/22/2012	Congo Rebels, After Victory, Vow to Take The Capital	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	14	870	None	Print	Congo	Regional Conflict
537_2012	11/22/2012	Security Chief In Benghazi Assassinated, Libyan Says	KAREEM FAHIM	8	469	None	Print	Libya	Civil Conflict
538_2012	11/23/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Sudan: 13 Arrested on Charges of Plotting Coup		8	146	None	Print	Sudan	Civil Conflict
539_2012	11/23/2012	In New Tack, Congo's Army Starts to Fight	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	8	406	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
540_2012	11/23/2012	Wife of Ex-Leader Is Sought in Ivory Coast Violence	ADAM NOSSITER	8	613	None	Print	Ivory Coast	Civil Conflict
541_2012	11/24/2012	Army Fails to Halt Rebels' Offensive in Congo	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	8	357	None	Print	Congo	Regional Conflict
542_2012	11/25/2012	Congolese Rebels Ignore an Appeal To Stop Attacks	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	10	326	None	Print	Congo	Regional Conflict
543_2012	11/26/2012	Congo Slips Into Chaos Again as Rebels Gain	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	1	1201	None	Print	Congo	Regional Conflict
544_2012	11/26/2012	Church Bombing Kills at Least 11 At Nigerian Post		8	214	None	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
545_2012	11/28/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Uganda: Four Terrorism Suspects Say F.B.I. Interrogators Beat Them		10	148	AP	Print	Uganda	Militant Islam/Terrorism
546_2012	11/28/2012	Rebel Leaders in Congo Sending Mixed Signals On Pullout From Goma	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	14	859	None	Print	Congo	Regional Conflict
547_2012	11/29/2012	Benghazi Violence Is Beyond the Control of Even the City's Powerful Militias	KAREEM FAHIM	12	1250	None	Print	Libya	Civil Conflict
548_2012	11/29/2012	Congo Rebels, Facing Ultimatum, Begin Retreat From Seized Land		15	551	AP	Print	Congo	Regional Conflict
549_2012	11/29/2012	IHT SPECIAL; African Migrants in Morocco Tell of Abuse	AIDA ALAMI		1267	None	Print	Morocco	Human Rights
550_2012	11/29/2012	NEWS ANALYSIS; Talking Points Overshadow Bigger Libya Issues	SCOTT SHANE	1	1209	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism

ID	Date	Headline	Byline1	Page	Length	Wire Name	Print Web	Country Covered1	Subject
551_2012	11/30/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Tunisia: Army Intervenes to End Protests Over Jobs			138	AP	Online	Tunisia	Politics/Domestic Situation
552_2012	12/1/2012	Dire Scene in Congolese City As Rebels Prepare to Leave	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	6	958	None	Print	Congo	Regional Conflict
553_2012	12/1/2012	In South Africa, Lethal Battles for Even Smallest of Political Posts	LYDIA POLGREEN	1	1117	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
554_2012	12/2/2012	Rebels Exit City in Congo, Leaving Trail Of Concern	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	20	621	None	Print	Congo	Regional Conflict
555_2012	12/2/2012	Economic Frustration Simmers Again in Tunisia	NEIL MacFARQUHAR	6	1389	None	Print	Tunisia	Politics/Domestic Situation
556_2012	12/4/2012	American Commander Details Al Qaeda's Strength in Mali	ERIC SCHMITT	14	871	None	Print	Mali	Militant Islam/Terrorism
557_2012	12/6/2012	WORLD BRIEFING UNITED NATIONS; African Union Asks United Nations To Finance Intervention in Mali		12	163	Reuters	Print	Mali	Arms/Military
558_2012	12/7/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Sudan: Journalist Killed	JOSH KRON	8	118	None	Print	South Sudan	Politics/Domestic Situation
559_2012	12/7/2012	Congo Peace Talks Set to Open in Uganda	JOSH KRON		508	None	Online	Congo	Regional Conflict
560_2012	12/8/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Kenya: 3 Killed in Mosque Attack		7	131	AP	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
561_2012	12/8/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Congo: Peace Talks Delayed	JOSH KRON		134	None	Online	Congo	Regional Conflict
562_2012	12/8/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Uganda: Oil Industry Regulations Passed	JOSH KRON		158	None	Online	Uganda	Natural Resources/Energy
563_2012	12/9/2012	Rumblings for Change in Sudan's Governing Party	ISMA'IL KUSHKUSH	10	997	None	Print	Sudan	Politics/Domestic Situation
564_2012	12/10/2012	NEWS ANALYSIS; U.N. Ambassador Questioned on U.S. Role In Congo Violence	HELENE COOPER	6	1390	None	Print	Congo	Diplomatic Relations
565_2012	12/11/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Mali: Prime Minister Arrested		13	96	Reuters	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
566_2012	12/11/2012	Libyan Reluctance Hampers U.S. Investigation Into Deadly Benghazi Assault	ERIC SCHMITT and MICHAEL S. SCHMIDT	11	1125	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism

ID	Date	Headline	Byline1	Page	Length	Wire Name	Print Web	Country Covered1	Subject
567_2012	12/11/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Sudan: Security Forces Break Up Protests			138	Reuters	Online	Sudan	Civil Conflict
568_2012	12/11/2012	THE NEW ISLAMISTS; Moroccans Fear That Flickers Of Democracy Are Fading	SUZANNE DALEY	6	1320	None	Print	Morocco	Politics/Domestic Situation
569_2012	12/12/2012	Immense Cache of Smuggled Ivory Is Seized in Malaysia	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	15	551	None	Print	Multiple	Wildlife
570_2012	12/12/2012	Mali's Prime Minister Resigns After Arrest, Muddling Plans to Retake North	ADAM NOSSITER	6	869	None	Print	Mali	Civil Conflict
571_2012	12/12/2012	Mandela Is Hospitalized With a Lung Infection	LYDIA POLGREEN	15	480	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
572_2012	12/13/2012	Kidnappings Fuel Extremists In West Africa	ADAM NOSSITER	1	1416	None	Print	West Africa	Militant Islam/Terrorism
573_2012	12/13/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Africa: Mandela Responding To Treatment for Lung Infection	LYDIA POLGREEN	14	71	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
574_2012	12/13/2012	IHT SPECIAL; Internet-Driven Fame and Fortune for Mideast Comedians	SARA HAMDAN		1085	None	Print	Egypt	Politics/Domestic Situation
575_2012	12/14/2012	Life Expectancy Rises Around World, Study Finds	SABRINA TAVERNISE	4	858	None	Print	Multiple	Development
576_2012	12/14/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Mali: Interim Prime Minister Sworn In			139	AP	Online	Mali	Civil Conflict
577_2012	12/16/2012	Mandela Has Surgery for Gallstones		8	166	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
578_2012	12/17/2012	Troops Mass in Fought-Over City, Raising Fear of New Violence in Congo	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	12	790	None	Print	Congo	Regional Conflict
579_2012	12/17/2012	Leadership Meeting in South Africa Confronts Bitter Divisions in the A.N.C.	LYDIA POLGREEN	8	1238	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
580_2012	12/18/2012	Gay Man's 3-Year Sentence Upheld by Cameroon Court		15	365	AP	Print	Cameroon	Politics/Domestic Situation
581_2012	12/19/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Congo: Two Rebel Leaders Hit With Financial Sanctions	RICK GLADSTONE	10	151	None	Print	Congo	Diplomatic Relations
582_2012	12/19/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Kenya: Somali Refugees Are the Target of a Roundup	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	10	119	None	Print	Kenya	Militant Islam/Terrorism

ID	Date	Headline	Byline1	Page	Length	Wire Name	Print Web	Country Covered1	Subject
583_2012	12/19/2012	Ex-Rebel Leader Acquitted in '03 Congolese Massacre	MARLISE SIMONS	6	534	None	Print	Congo	Civil Conflict
584_2012	12/19/2012	Benghazi Panel Strongly Assails State Dept. Role	ERIC SCHMITT and MICHAEL R. GORDON	1	1225	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
585_2012	12/19/2012	African National Congress Chooses Tycoon as the Party's Deputy President	LYDIA POLGREEN	6	1346	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
586_2012	12/20/2012	I.H.T. SPECIAL REPORT; A Homegrown Arab Film Industry Emerges	VINITA BHARADWAJ		1060	None	Print	Egypt	Arts/Music
587_2012	12/20/2012	U.N. Vote Planned On Mali Security	RICK GLADSTONE	17	264	None	Print	Mali	Arms/Military
588_2012	12/20/2012	4 Are Out at State Dept. After Scathing Report on Benghazi Attack	MICHAEL R. GORDON and ERIC SCHMITT	6	1005	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
589_2012	12/21/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Somalia: Few Survivors Are Found After Crowded Boat Capsizes Off Coast		8	104	Reuters	Print	Somalia	Disaster
590_2012	12/21/2012	U.N. Panel Votes to Help Mali's Army Oust Islamists	RICK GLADSTONE	6	851	None	Print	Mali	Arms/Military
591_2012	12/21/2012	Putin Defends Stand on Syria and Chastises U.S. on Libya Outcome	DAVID M. HERSZENHORN and NICK CUMMING-BRUCE	16	1015	None	Print	Libya	Diplomatic Relations
592_2012	12/21/2012	Kerry Suggests Military Role in Diplomats' Security	ERIC SCHMITT and MICHAEL R. GORDON	10	919	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism
593_2012	12/22/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Sudan: Army Shoots Down U.N. Helicopter		10	113	Reuters	Print	South Sudan	Regional Conflict
594_2012	12/22/2012	Clashes Kill Dozens in Kenya	REUBEN KYAMA	9	234	None	Print	Kenya	Civil Conflict
595_2012	12/22/2012	France Suspects Islamists in a Kidnapping	SCOTT SAYARE	10	413	None	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
596_2012	12/22/2012	Tunisian Dictator's Possessions To Be Sold at Public Auction	MONICA MARKS	4	521	None	Print	Tunisia	Politics/Domestic Situation
597_2012	12/24/2012	22 Hostages on Hijacked Ship Are Rescued in Somalia		10	374	AP	Print	Somalia	Crime
598_2012	12/24/2012	U.N. Says South Sudan Threatens Its Peacekeeping Mission	JOSH KRON	11	333	None	Print	South Sudan	Arms/Military

ID	Date	Headline	Byline1	Page	Length	Wire Name	Print Web	Country Covered1	Subject
599_2012	12/25/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: 4 Foreign Sailors Kidnapped		6	81	AP	Print	Nigeria	Crime
600_2012	12/26/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Nigeria: 6 Killed at Church Service		6	150	Reuters	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
601_2012	12/26/2012	Mandela Is Looking Better, President Says After Visit	LYDIA POLGREEN	8	332	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
602_2012	12/27/2012	In Gabon, Lure of Ivory Is Hard for Many to Resist	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	8	1265	None	Print	Gabon	Wildlife
603_2012	12/27/2012	U.N. and U.S. Raise Alerts in Central African Republic			392	AFP	Online	Central African Republic	Civil Conflict
604_2012	12/27/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Africa: Mandela Is Released From the Hospital	LYDIA POLGREEN	10	119	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
605_2012	12/28/2012	Rebels Are Advancing Toward Capital of Central African Republic	LYDIA POLGREEN and JOSH KRON	4	855	None	Print	Central African Republic	Civil Conflict
606_2012	12/28/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; Armies of Sudan and South Sudan Trade Accusations of Border Violence		8	135	Reuters	Print	Sudan	Regional Conflict
607_2012	12/28/2012	WORLD BRIEFING AFRICA; South Africa: A Biting Critique of Pets		8	173	AP	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
608_2012	12/28/2012	LETTER FROM AFRICA; South Africa Losing a Grip on Its Promise	ALAN COWELL		857	None	Print	South Africa	Politics/Domestic Situation
609_2012	12/28/2012	Harsh Justice Is on the Rise In North Mali	ADAM NOSSITER	1	1170	None	Print	Mali	Militant Islam/Terrorism
610_2012	12/29/2012	Central African Republic Forces Fight for City Held by Rebels		5	329	AFP	Print	Central African Republic	Civil Conflict
611_2012	12/30/2012	Central African City Is Seized by Rebels		4	191	AP	Print	Central African Republic	Civil Conflict
612_2012	12/30/2012	To Save Wildlife, and Tourism, Kenyans Take Up Arms	JEFFREY GETTLEMAN	6	1918	None	Print	Kenya	Wildlife

ID	Date	Headline	Byline1	Page	Length	Wire Name	Print Web	Country Covered1	Subject
613_2012	12/30/2012	At Least 15 Are Reported Killed in Nigeria		4	542	AP	Print	Nigeria	Militant Islam/Terrorism
614_2012	12/31/2012	Obama Vows To Fix Flaws Discovered In Benghazi	ERIC SCHMITT	8	558	None	Print	Libya	Militant Islam/Terrorism

Appendix IV: Index of parent and child text codes.

Id	Parent Id	Depth	Title
1		0	Africa in Crisis
2	1	1	Aid as unproductive
3	1	1	Economic Deterioration/Poverty
4	1	1	Casualty/Victim
5	1	1	Corruption
6	1	1	Chaos
7	1	1	Dependent
8	1	1	Failed State/Political Reform
9	1	1	Fighting
10	1	1	Population Issues
11	1	1	Repression
12	1	1	Violence
13	1	1	Africa as Threat
14	1	1	Africa as Helpless
15		0	Africa as Primitive, Backward, "Tribal"
16	15	1	Savage
17	15	1	Blackness/Darkness
18	15	1	Clan/Ethnic Violence
19	15	1	Primitive
20	15	1	Race
21	15	1	Backward
22	15	1	Traditional
23	15	1	Tribe/Tribal
24	15	1	Uncivilized
25	15	1	Violent/Corrupt People
26	15	1	Warlords
27	15	1	Africa/Africans as Other
28		0	West as Savior
29	28	1	Africa as Burden
30	28	1	Africans Can't Solve Problems
31	28	1	African Personal/Structural Capacity Lacking
32	28	1	West as Mediator
33	28	1	West as Aid Giver
34	28	1	West as Protector
35		0	Outside of History, Lack of Context
36		0	Aid

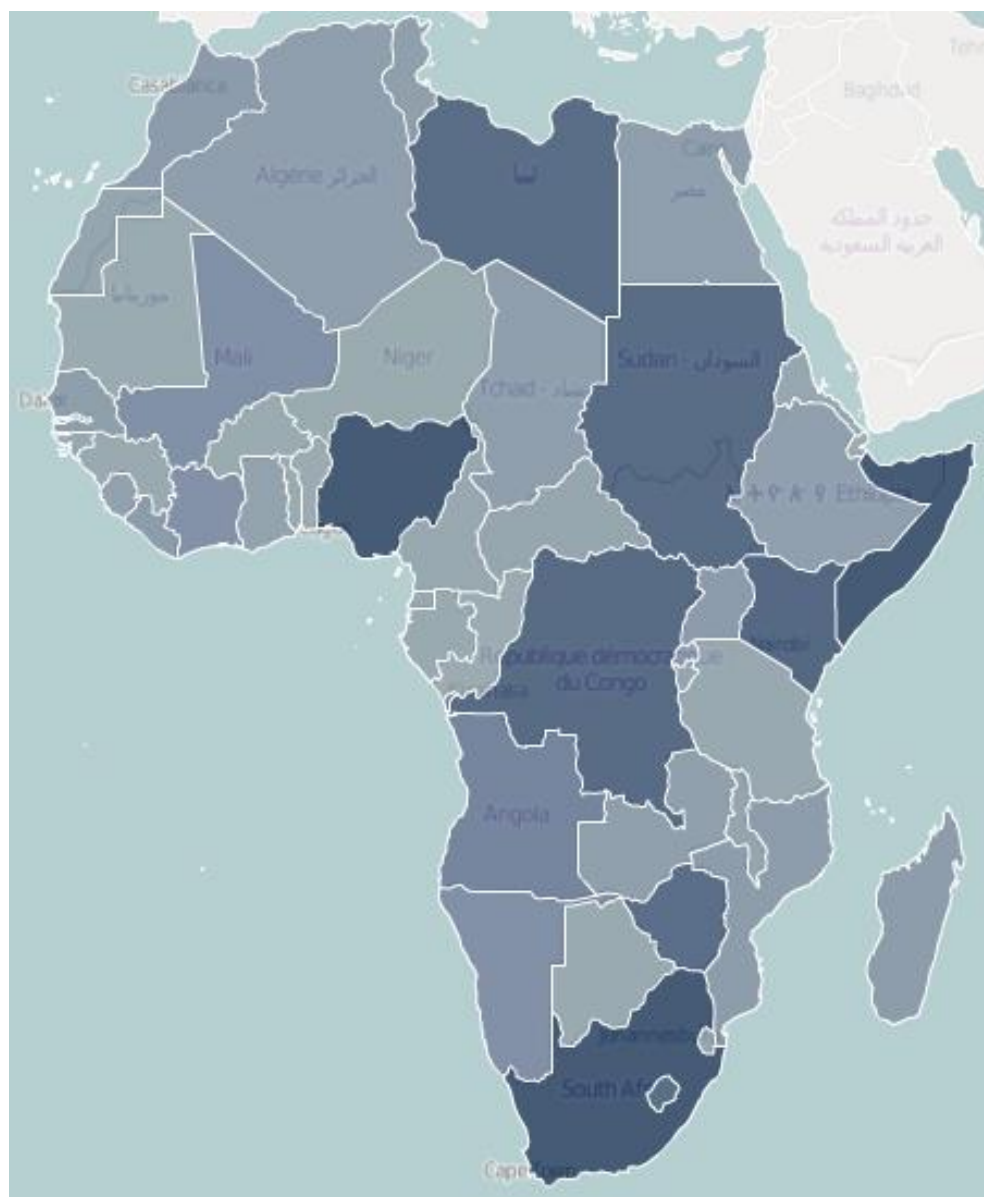
Id	Parent Id	Depth	Title
37	36	1	Election Observers
38	36	1	Financial Aid
39	36	1	Peacekeeping
40	36	1	Other Military Aid
41		0	Arms/Military
42	41	1	Arms Deals
43	41	1	Arms Embargoes
44	41	1	Military Agreements/Partnerships
45	41	1	AFRICOM
46	41	1	Military Maneuvers
47		0	Arts/Music
48		0	Civil Conflict
49	48	1	Civil War
50	48	1	Coup
51	48	1	Ethnic Violence
52	48	1	Genocide
53	48	1	Religious Violence
54	48	1	Political Violence
55	48	1	Dissidents
56	48	1	Militia/Militants
57	48	1	Rebels
58	48	1	Other African Nation Involvement
59	48	1	Guerrillas/Guerilla Movement
60		0	Crime
61	60	1	Piracy
62		0	Development
63		0	Diplomatic Relations
64	63	1	Between African Countries
65	63	1	Between Africans and Others
66	63	1	Cold War
67		0	Disaster
68	67	1	Accident
69	67	1	Hunger/Famine
70	67	1	Natural Disaster
71		0	Disease
72	71	1	AIDS
73	71	1	Ebola
74	71	1	Other Diseases

Id	Parent Id	Depth	Title
75		0	Environment/Climate
76	75	1	Africans' Part of the Solution
77	75	1	Africans' Part of the Problem
78		0	Human Rights
79	78	1	Refugees/Migrants
80	78	1	Torture
81		0	Militant Islam/Terrorism
82		0	Natural Resources/Energy
83	82	1	Oil
84	82	1	Nuclear Power
85	82	1	Minerals/Mining
86	82	1	Water
87		0	Politics/Domestic Situation
88	87	1	Legislation/Policy
89	87	1	Legal Issues/Courts
90	87	1	Economics
91	87	1	Elections
92	87	1	Media
93	87	1	Political Leadership
94	87	1	Former Political Leaders
95	87	1	Political System
96	87	1	Political Turmoil
97	87	1	Political Opposition
98	87	1	Protests/Riots
99	87	1	Gender/Sexuality
100	87	1	Race/Ethnicity
101	87	1	Religion
102	87	1	What It's Like
103		0	Regional Conflict
104		0	Science & Technology
105		0	Sport
106		0	Wildlife
107	106	1	Poaching
108	106	1	Preservation
109		0	Sources
110	109	1	US Official Sources
111	109	1	Wire Services
112	109	1	Official African Sources

Id	Parent Id	Depth	Title
113	109	1	Average "On the Street" Africans
114	109	1	US Experts
115	109	1	African Experts
116	109	1	Other Sources Africa
117	109	1	Other Sources US
118	109	1	Other Sources
119	109	1	Official Other Western Source
120	109	1	Other Western Media
121	109	1	Other US Media
122	109	1	Other Western Experts
123	109	1	African Media
124	109	1	United Nations Source
125	109	1	Official Non-Western Sources
126	109	1	Other Non-Western Media
127		0	Apartheid
128		0	Colonial (Former) Relations
129		0	Benghazi
130		0	Boko Haram
131		0	al Shabab
132		0	al Qaeda/AQIM
133		0	Excellent Exemplars
134		0	Zimbabwe Land Redistribution
135		0	Anti-American Sentiment
136		0	Individual Behavior

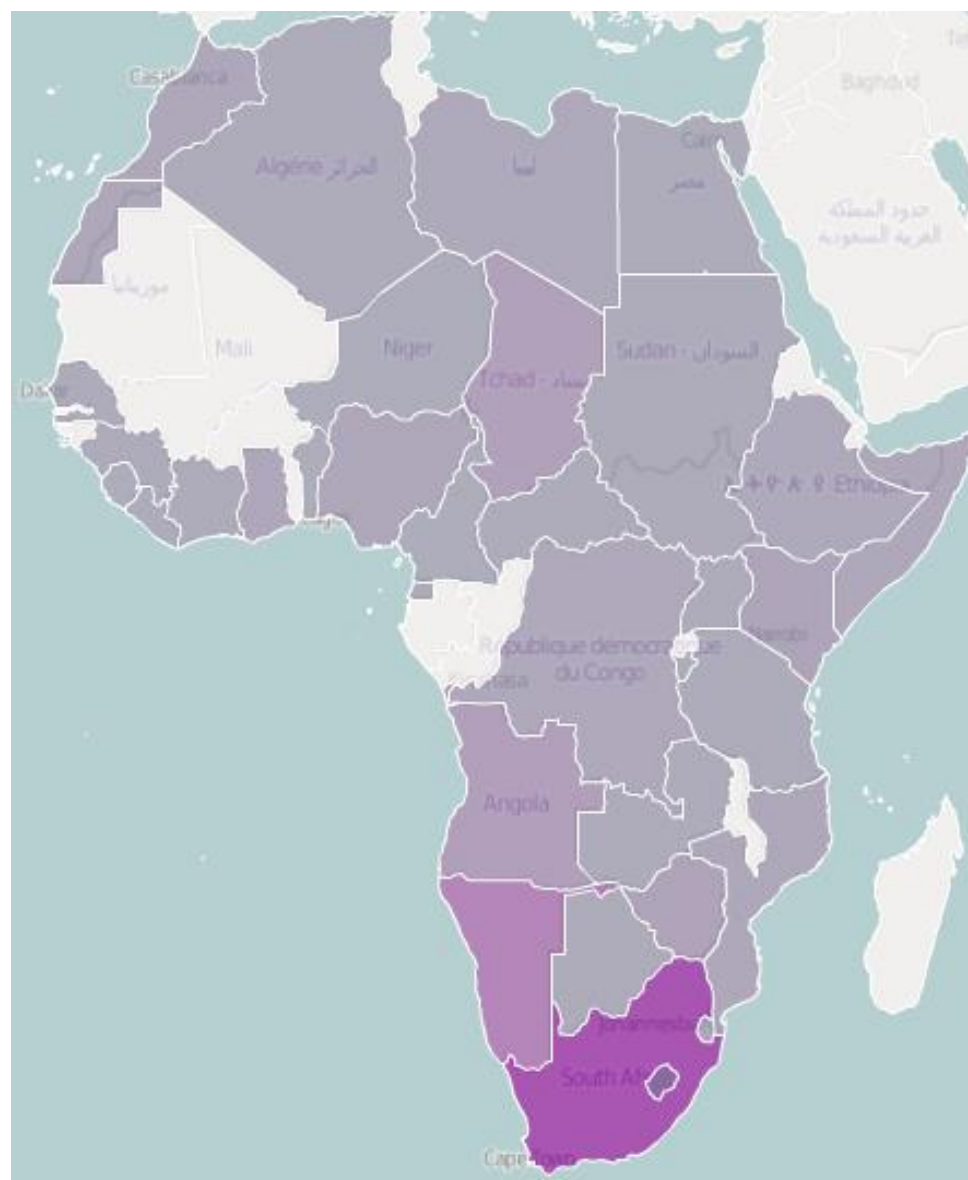
Appendix V: Heat maps showing primary countries covered by year.

Coverage Across all Years – 1982, 1992, 2002, and 2012:⁷

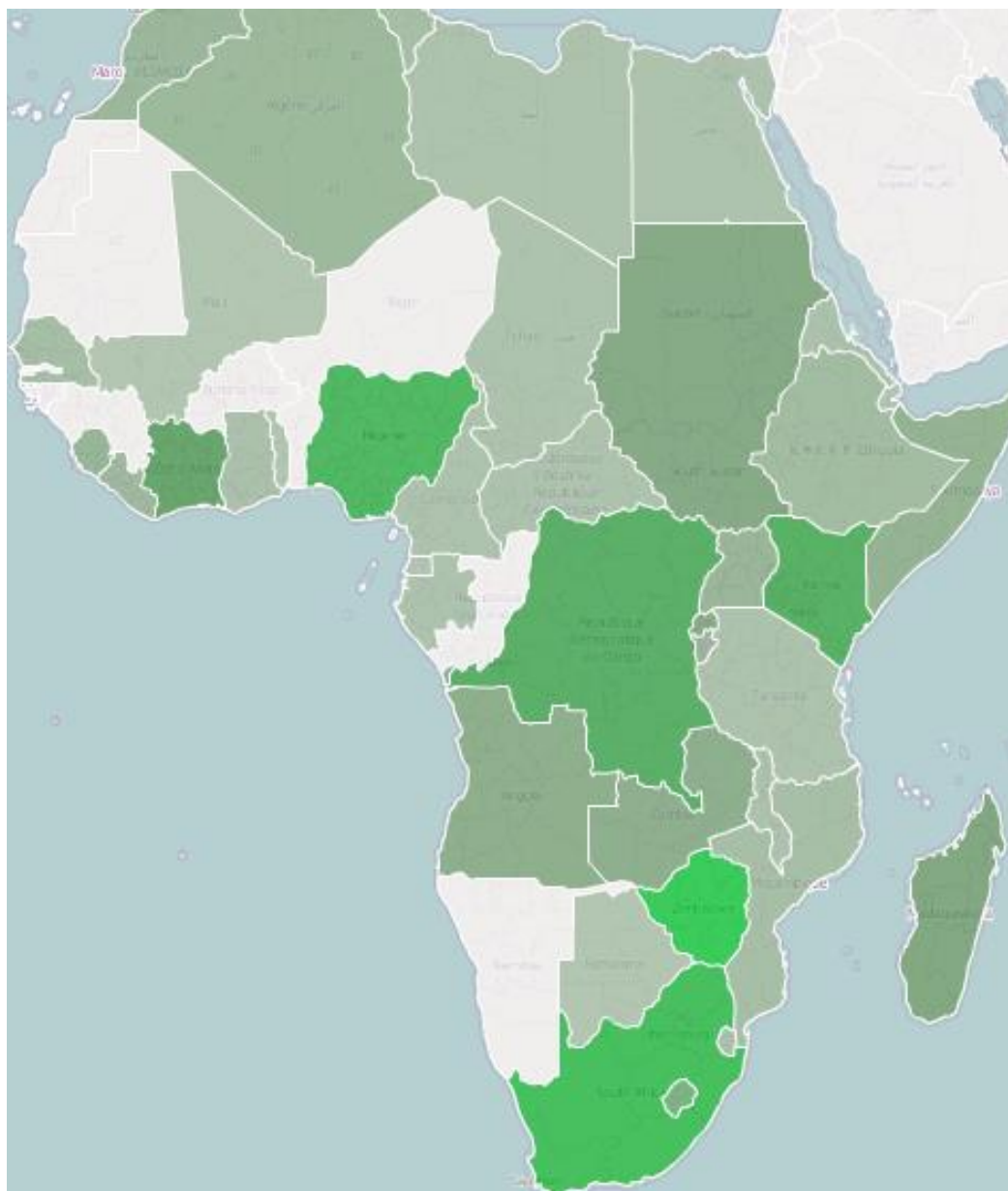


⁷ For all maps included in this appendix, the darkest colors are most mentioned countries in the coverage; the lightest colors are less mentioned countries in the coverage. Mentions are coded as primary country covered in each story analyzed. In total 2,187 stories were analyzed – 446 in 1982, 418 in 1992, 709 in 2002, and 614 in 2012.

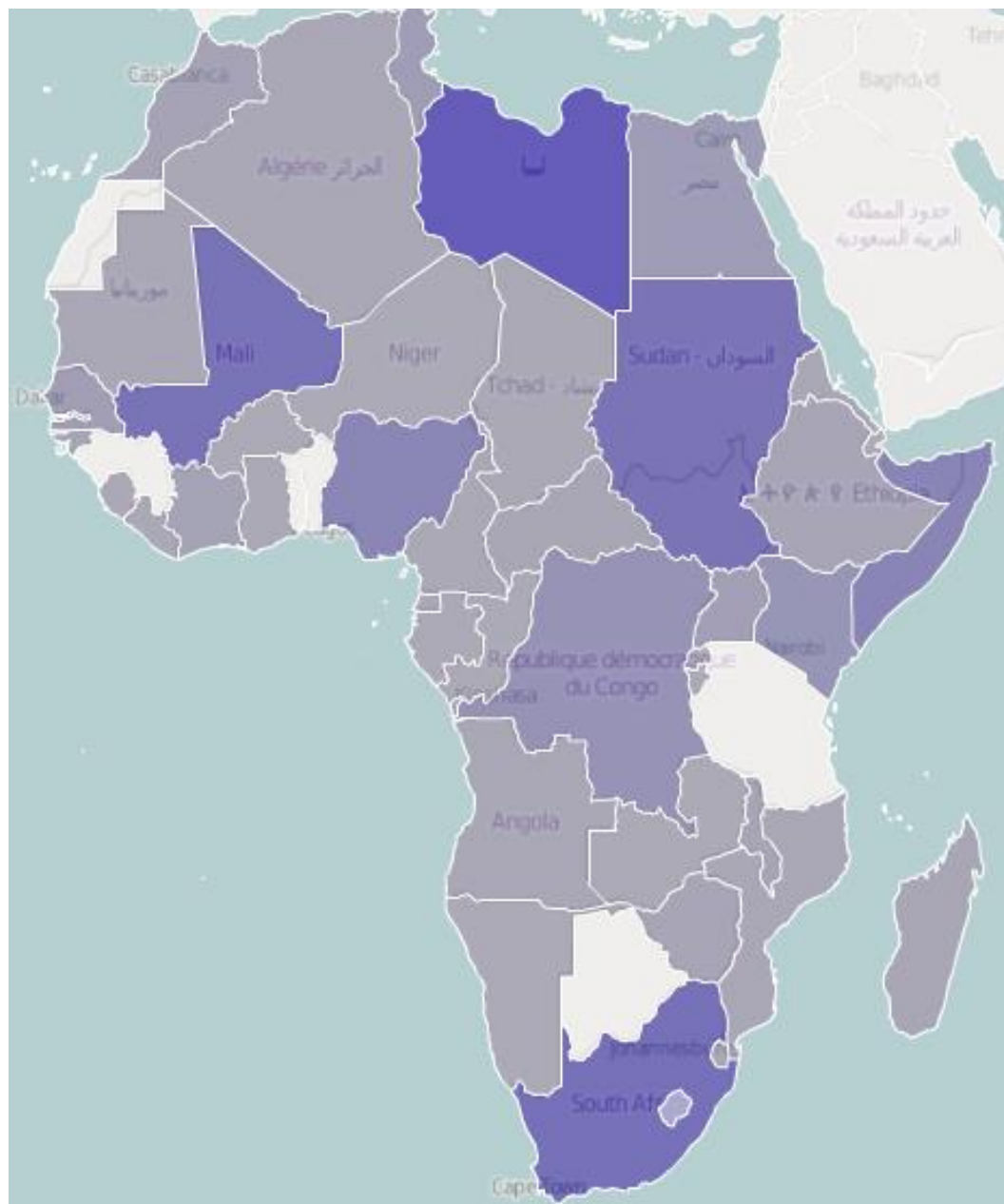
Coverage in 1982:



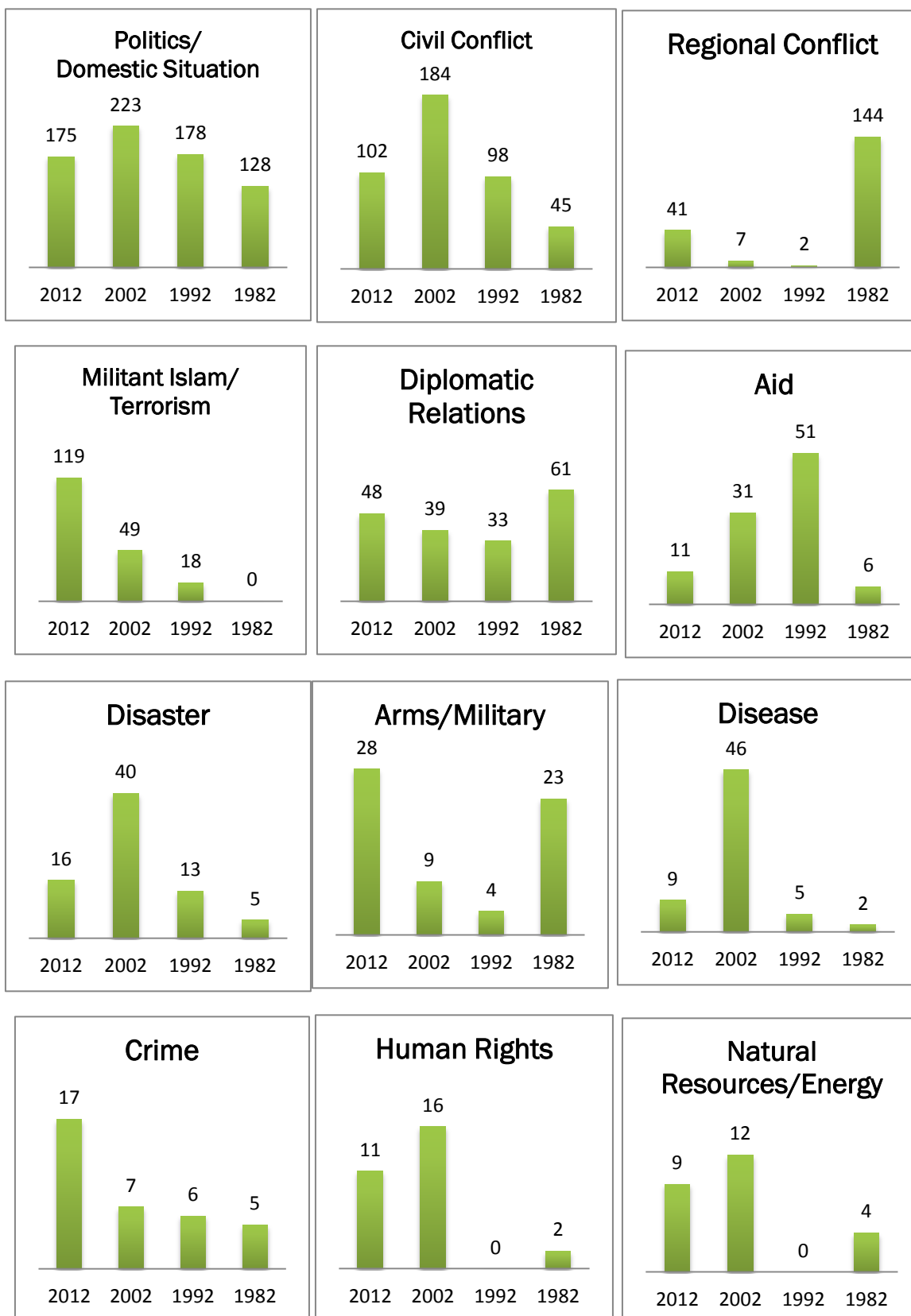
Coverage in 2002:



Coverage in 2012:



Appendix VI: Most prevalent subject codes year by year.



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