

NEWSPAPERS

This *Newspapers* project began when I started collecting US papers during the coverage of the *UN Conference on Racism* in Durban, South Africa (my hometown) in late August 2001. Initially in an attempt to follow US press coverage of the conference, I bought daily one of each of the papers in the newspaper boxes around Washington, DC. The events of September 11 occurred several days after the closing of the conference, and I was compelled to continue what had become a research project into how the image of South Africa is constructed externally through the filter of the US press.

From that time on, I collected daily newspapers from selected American cities: Washington, New York, Los Angeles, Boston, Baltimore, and Richmond. I asked myself how the presentation of articles on South Africa from a given US paper would operate if organized indexically. What would this presentation say about South Africa and, reciprocally, what would it reveal about the extent and nature of US media coverage? How is the South African image projected, interpreted, and received? What is represented or misrepresented? What exactly is the image of South Africa?

Since this collection was the result of the methodical daily actions of buying and cataloging, it was as if a common routine had been made self-conscious. In this context, the newspapers operated as a complex carrier of information, a diary, and a potential future archive. As the project developed, the reach of my collection expanded to include newspapers from the cities in which the project was scheduled to be presented, including St. Louis, Houston, and Des Moines. With each series of papers, I also tabulated articles by category and constructed pie charts in an effort to quantify various topics (see graphs on pages 68 and 69). I became interested in how, from one locally available paper to another, the number of mentions of South Africa and

topics covered were so varied. Ultimately, the newspapers were displayed in a grid with each mention of South Africa isolated and highlighted by windows cut out of overlaid sheets of tracing paper. Full articles and single sentences alike were framed in this way.

The Anderson Gallery version of *Newspapers* is a fragment of my larger collection of *The New York Times*, spanning from 2001 to 2010. This display, constructed with issues from the past few months (May 1-July 31, 2010), is dominated by articles on South Africa's hosting of the FIFA World Cup. This mega-media-event was an opportunity for the country to rebrand itself internationally and, for the most part, as the articles reveal, the coverage is notably positive. (This is in sharp contrast to a great deal of pre-Cup coverage.) Ironically, the rare complaint in the press during this period concerns the cacophony of the ubiquitous vuvuzela's.

For me, *Newspapers* addresses the profound implications behind the simple act of reading the newspaper. It is about the everyday experience of the world in your living room or, as the journalist Walter Lippmann said, "the world outside and the pictures in our heads."

- left & pages 58-67: *Newspapers (World Cup)*, 2010. 116 selections from *The New York Times*, May 1 - July 31, 2010, newspapers, pins, cloth. Anderson Gallery, Richmond, VA.
- right: *Newspapers*, 2009. selections from five US newspapers. Durban Art Gallery, Durban, South Africa.
- pages 68-69: *Analysis*, 2010. digital print, Epson HDR ink on paper. Analysis of articles on South Africa in *The New York Times*. Research period: 3 months (May 1 - July 31, 2010).

EXHIBITION HISTORY

2002 | *Newspapers (Post/Times)*
110 selections from each, *The Washington Post* and *The Washington Times*
FUSEBOX, Washington, DC

2003 | *The American Effect: Global Perspectives on the United States 1990 – 2003*
40 selections from each, *The Washington Post* and *The Washington Times*, curated by Lawrence Rinder
Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, NY

2003-6 | *A Fiction of Authenticity: Contemporary Africa Abroad*
140 selections from *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, curated by Shannon Fitzgerald and Tumelo Mosaka, Contemporary Art Museum St. Louis, St. Louis, MO; Miller Gallery, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA; Blaffer Gallery, Houston, TX

2004 | *Newspapers (Register)*
152 selections from *The Des Moines Register*
curated by Cira Pascual Marquina, Anderson Gallery, Drake University, Des Moines, IA

2009 | *Imaging South Africa: Records/Newspapers/Stamps*
176 selections from *The New York Times*, 176 selections from *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 68 selections from *The Des Moines Register*, 68 selections from *The Washington Post*, 68 selections from *The Washington Times*
Durban Art Gallery, Durban, South Africa





SOCCKER

A Stage to Sell What Soccer Has to Offer

In less than six weeks, dozens of teams, hundreds of television crews and thousands of journalists will travel to South Africa for the World Cup, perhaps the most popular sporting event in the world, and the biggest global sports event ever held in Africa.

WILLIAM C. RHODEN

For South Africa, the pivotal question is: how will this event change and enhance the brand of a nation once defined by apartheid, then by Nelson Mandela?

For the United States, the big question is almost exclusively tied to soccer: will this World Cup be the one to inject the game into the bloodstream of a vibrant United States sports culture. More to the point: will a World Cup in Africa be the magnet for attracting African-American athletes to the sport?

Last week, Danny Jordaan, the chief executive of the World Cup organizing committee, visited the Hugo Newman School in Harlem to promote soccer and the tournament.

Jordaan spoke about the significance of Africa's hosting a sports event on the scale of the World Cup for the first time. Then he issued a call to arms. He encouraged the largely African-American student body to embrace soccer.

Jordaan said he told the students that "the only Africans in this world who are not playing soccer are the African-Americans, so if you want to be true Africans, you must play the sport of Africa."

Jordaan was reminded that young African-Americans are often pushed, pulled and drafted in all sorts of athletic directions. They are staples of football and basketball recruiting pools, and Major League Baseball has established an initiative to help the sport grow in urban areas. Soccer, on the other hand, has been slow to follow suit.

E-mail: wcr@nytimes.com

But Jordaan was unmoved. "The primary sport on the continent is football," Jordaan said of Africa. "Go wherever on the continent, the sport is soccer. So, we want to bring you home."

Soccer in the United States continues to fight for attention with the N.B.A., the N.F.L. and Major League Baseball.

Soccer in the rest of the world draws heavily from the working class and the poor. For the better players, the game offers an opportunity to earn a good living.

But in the United States, the rise of travel teams and training camps and the de-

South Africa's World Cup may be just as important to the sport in America.

crease in available free space have made the game more expensive to play. The increasing costs are limiting the potential pool of players.

Soccer's challenge in the United States is how to expand the pool from which to pull and develop talent, not only among African-Americans but across the board.

Jordaan said he hoped that Africa's hosting the World Cup would encourage African-Americans to visit South Africa and perhaps in some way boost their participation in the game.

"This World Cup has opened up new spaces, and into those spaces you see economic spaces," Jordaan said. "I hope as the U.S. moves towards finalizing a bid for 2022 that we see a significant number of African-Americans into the sport by 2022. I think this may be the trigger."

Not everyone believes it will. Don Garber, the commissioner of Major League Soccer, said that he did not see a link

between a World Cup in Africa and a boost in African-Americans' interest in the game.

"I think it's probably putting too much into it," Garber said. "I think at the end of the day, the World Cup in South Africa is going to be one of the great moments in world history."

"The fact that the world of sports will be shining on that country and providing great economic possibilities for the people who live there. Just a great chance for everybody to see how far that country has come."

"I don't believe that our support of what's going on in Harlem or in other cities across the country is related to the World Cup, but certainly it has people paying more attention to what's going on in underserved communities."

Indeed, the World Cup has already attracted the attention of Americans.

Jordaan pointed out that the performance of the United States national team in June in the Confederations Cup in South Africa, where they surprised Egypt and Spain before losing to Brazil in the final, helped establish the Americans as a credible team, one that could compete.

"They left our country with a lot supporters and admirers," Jordaan said.

Jordaan said 160,000 World Cup tickets had been sold in the United States.

"Maybe it's because people believe in the team, maybe it's because many of the people in the U.S. want to be part of Africa's first World Cup — they want to celebrate good news on the continent," Jordaan said.

"To move away from the idea that the continent is about disease, is about desperation, is about war, is about famine. The other side of the story never gets told."

Beginning next month, a multitude of stories will be told. One will be about a country, South Africa, hosting one of the world's most important sporting events for the first time. Another will be about a country, the United States, attempting to attain unprecedented heights in that event.

BOXING

Pacquiao-Mayweather: The Fight for a Fight

From First Sports Page

ing, said his camp was now focused on the election, where, according to some polls, Pacquiao had jumped ahead. Should Pacquiao be elected, Arum said he would fight no earlier than November. Should Pacquiao lose, he could fight in September or October.

Late Saturday, both De La Hoya and Mayweather said that Mayweather's latest performance awarded him the ability to dictate terms.

"I'm closer to 40 than I am to 20," Mayweather, 33, said. "I'm not chasing fighters."

Arum responded: "He can dictate all he wants. As far as Pacquiao is concerned, nobody needs him. It's delusional. It's silly."

The fighters agreed to an even monetary split in January, but should Mayweather again triumph in P.P.V. numbers, he is less likely to make the same compromise when negotiations resume after the election. In addition, Pacquiao is suing Mayweather's camp for defamation.

Mosley and Mayweather also underwent blood testing for their fight, an issue that threatens to derail future negotiations between Mayweather and Pacquiao, the way it did previously.

"It wouldn't be good for boxing," Arum said. "Obviously, these two guys need to fight each other. That being said, it takes two to tango."

After Pacquiao beat Cotto, Ross Greenburg, the president of HBO Sports, clamored for Mayweather as Pacquiao's next opponent. He took a more measured tone this weekend, in large part because the last round of negotiations turned ugly and public.

"We have to do anything we can, and what we need to do, we'll have to do quietly this time around," he said. "That's about all I can say. We have to do it quietly."

There are growing concerns among Republicans about the party's get-out-the-vote operation and whether it can translate their advantage over Democrats in grass-roots enthusiasm into turnout on Election Day. They are also still trying to get a fix on how to run against President Obama, who, polls suggest, remains relatively unopposed by voters, even so support for his agenda has waned.

Republicans are working to find a balance between simply running against Democrats and

ethy" Lost somewhat in this typical boxing back and forth are two special fighters nearing the end of the prime of their careers. Before he retired, De La Hoya faced Mayweather, Pacquiao and Mosley. On Saturday, he firmly and repeatedly labeled Mayweather the best of that impressive trio.

De La Hoya described Mayweather as "on another level," able to get inside opponents' heads then head inside the ring and dissect opponents' flaws.

"The best boxer on the planet is Mayweather," he said. "In my mind, in Mosley's mind, in everybody's mind. Fighters come and go, but we talk about boxers like Mayweather forever. He showed me true greatness."

De La Hoya seconded what Juan Manuel Marquez, who also fought both Mayweather and Pacquiao, said earlier Saturday: that Mayweather would beat Pacquiao, the same way he beat his first 41 opponents.

His victory over Mosley was that impressive, but still Mayweather correctly opined afterward that no matter who he fights, or how he fights, he struggles to win over the public.

"I beat everybody they put in front of me," he said. "No matter what, it's never good enough. The ultimate goal is to try and find a fighter that can beat me."

Therein lies the problem. Because that fighter exists, at least in theory, and he is running for political office in the Philippines, Arum said Pacquiao could fight Antonio Margarito, whom Mosley dismantled, or Yuri Foreman, who was scheduled to fight Cotto in early June.

But neither bout would come remotely close to the blockbuster that looms, always. No fight, for either boxer would. Until Mayweather and Pacquiao meet, boxing's most important question remains unanswered.

Marines led Osama bin Laden's "son" in a raid, which resulted in his death. The Taliban, who were once a powerful force in Afghanistan, are now a shadow of their former selves.

Despite Obama's Moratorium, Drilling Projects Move Ahead

By IAN URBINA

WASHINGTON — In the days since President Obama announced a moratorium on permits for drilling new offshore wells and a halt to a controversial type of environmental waiver that was given to the Deepwater Horizon, at least seven new drilling permits and five waivers have been granted, according to records.

The records also indicate that since the April 20 explosion on the Deepwater Horizon, federal regulators have granted at least 19 environmental waivers for gulf drilling projects and at least 17 drilling permits, most of which were for types of work like that on the Deepwater Horizon around the time it exploded, pouring a ceaseless current of oil into the Gulf of Mexico.

Asked about the permits and waivers, officials at the Department of Interior and the Minerals Management Service, which regulates drilling, pointed to public statements by Interior Secretary Ken Salazar, reiterating that the agency had no intention of stopping all new oil and gas production in the gulf.

The Department of the Interior

officials said in a statement that the moratorium was meant only to halt permits for the drilling of new wells. It was not meant to stop permits for new work on already existing drilling projects like the Deepwater Horizon.

But critics say the moratorium has been violated or too narrowly defined to prevent another disaster.

With crude oil still pouring into the gulf and washing up on beaches and in wetlands.

President Obama is sending Mr. Salazar and Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano back into the region on Monday.

In a toughly worded warning to BP on Sunday, Mr. Salazar said at a news conference outside the company's headquarters in Houston, "If we find they're not doing what they're supposed to be doing, we'll push them out of the way appropriately."

Mr. Salazar's position conflicted with one laid out several hours earlier, by the commandant of the

Continued on Page A14

U.S. Tries Luring Foot Soldiers From Taliban Back to Society

By ELISABETH BUMILLER

MIAN POSHTEH, Afghanistan — The young Taliban prisoner was led blindfolded to a sweltering military tent, seated among 17 village elders and then, eyes uncovered, faced a chief accuser brandishing a document with the elders' signatures or thumbprints.

Capt. Scott A. Cuomo, a United States Marine commander who was acting as the prosecutor, told the prisoner: "This letter right here is a sworn pledge from all of your elders that they're vouching for you and that you will never support the Taliban or fight for the Taliban ever again."

After a half-hour "trial," the captain rendered the group's judgment on the silent prisoner, Juma Khan, 23, who the Marines had seized after finding a bomb-making device, ammunition and weapons buried in his yard. Mr.

Khan's father and grandfather, who was one of the elders, were among the group. "So on behalf of peace, your family, your grandfather," Captain Cuomo solemnly said, "we're going to let you go."

Thus was justice dispensed on a recent Saturday evening, deep in the Taliban heartland of the Helmand River Valley, where the theory behind the American effort to "reintegrate" the enemy meets the ambiguous reality of a nearly decade-old war.

Continued on Page A10

That has left swelling numbers of low-income families struggling to reconcile the demands of work and parenting, just as they confront one of the toughest job markets in decades.

The cuts to subsidized child care challenge the central tenet of the welfare overhaul adopted in 1996, which imposed a five-



Alexandria Wallace has resorted to public assistance, unable to obtain care for her daughter, Alaya, while she works.

South Africa Pushes to Make World Cup Its Own

By CELIA W. DUGGER

JOHANNESBURG — The official mascot of Africa's first World Cup — a stuffed leopard with spiked green hair — was made in China. The official World Cup anthem, "Waka Waka (This Time for Africa)," was written by the Colombian pop star Shakira. The official restaurant? McDonald's.

And with less than three weeks before the world's most watched sporting event, only 36,000 of the almost three million tickets have been sold in Africa outside of

ADVANTAGE, U.S.A.

An American edge at goal is likely to be in evidence in World Cup play against England. Page D1.

South Africa itself, the host. On a continent whose people mostly live on the wrong side of the digital divide, tickets were mainly marketed online.

"This is not our World Cup," explained Greg Fredericks, a senior manager for South Africa's World Cup organizing committee. He noted the dominant

role of FIFA, soccer's Zurich-based world governing body. "It is FIFA's World Cup. We are just the organizers. We are the stage."

That might have been the end of the story, except that this is South Africa, the country that ended a vicious system of racial segregation 16 years ago to create a noisy, fractious, vibrant democracy. Poking a finger in the eye of authority is part of the national DNA.

And so South Africans have pushed back — to get easier ac-

Continued on Page A8

Japan Relents On U.S. Base On Okinawa

By MARTIN FACKLER

TOKYO — Reneging on a prominent campaign promise, Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama told outraged residents of Okinawa on Sunday that an American air base would be moved only to the north side of the island rather than off the island.

The announcement, a victory for the Obama administration and a humiliating setback for Mr. Hatoyama, confirmed what Japanese media had been reporting for weeks: that he would accept Washington's demands to honor a 2006 agreement to move the United States Marine Air Station Futenma to the island's less populated north.

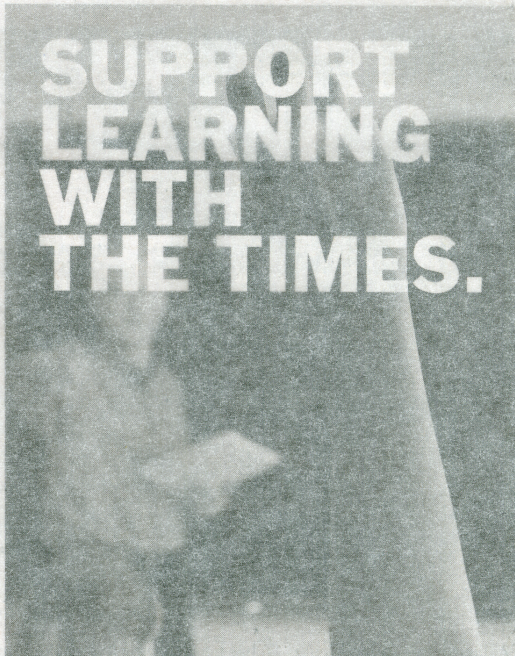
irate crowds greeted his arrival on Okinawa on Sunday with bright yellow signs that said "Anger" and showered him with jeering cries of "Go home!" And in Tokyo, opposition leaders and even members of his own governing coalition assailed him for having turned the relocation into a huge political issue, only to go back to the original agreement.

While defending his decision, Mr. Hatoyama said he would continue to push for the relocation of the base.

Continued on Page A6



Calvin Borel, right, after winning the Kentucky Derby aboard Super Saver. "I'm going to win the Triple Crown this year," he said.



One Eye on Crown, One on Crowd of Rivals

INTERNATIONAL A4-10

U.S. Prods China on Sinking

The United States pressed China on Sunday to back punitive measures against North Korea for its suspected role in the sinking of a South Korean warship, but American officials said that the Chinese were reluctant to discipline Pyongyang.

NATIONAL A12-17

AL — Editor's Desk

ARTS C1-8

A Jump Tells a Thousand Words

Philippe Halsman (right, with Marilyn Monroe) tried to capture the "jump person" in his subjects by snapping them in mid-air. Roberta Smith reviews.



BUSINESS DAY B1-10

Regulating, but Not Rebuilding

The financial overhaul bill that the Senate approved last week reflects a clear preference of the Obama administration: to address the industry's problems by increasing the scope of regulation, not by tearing down the core structure and remaking it in a fundamentally different form. NEWS ANALYSIS, PAGE B1

... to Wall Street's Relief

NEW YORK A18-20

Keeping the Faith in Harlem

The Rev. Ronnie T. Stout-Kopp led a service at All Souls Episcopal Church, one of many venerable Harlem churches that are now struggling to hold onto their congregations. PAGE A18



SPORTSMONDAY D1-8

Tables Turned on Orlando

The Orlando Magic reached the N.B.A. finals last season and rolled through this season's playoffs with consecutive series sweeps. But Orlando has been humbled and confounded by the Boston Celtics in the Eastern Conference finals, and the team now trails by three games to none. PAGE D1

EDITORIAL, OP-ED A22-23

turned two of his cows into carcasses.

The jaguars' numbers may have dwindled, but they still roam the forests here in eastern Costa Rica, making their presence known by devouring the occasional chicken, pig or cow.

"I understand cats do this because they need to survive," said Mr. Porras-Valverde, 41, a burly dairy farmer.

A few years ago, he acknowledged, his first reaction might have been to reach for a gun. But his farm now sits in the middle of land that Costa Rica has designated a "jaguar corridor" — a protected pathway that allows the stealthy, nocturnal animals to safely traverse areas of human civilization.

In the past few years, such corridors have been created in Africa, Asia and the Americas to help animals cope with 21st-century threats, from encroaching highways and malls to climate change.

These virtual pathways represent an important shift in conservation strategy. Like many nations, Costa Rica has traditionally tried to protect large mammal species like jaguars by creating sanctuaries — buying up land and giving threatened animals a home where they can safely eat, fight and breed to sterner.

But in the past decade or so, scientists have realized that connecting corridors are needed because many species rely for survival on the migration of a few animals from one region to another, to intermix gene pools and

ing down a species — like preventing New Yorkers and Californians from getting together to procreate.

"It was kind of an epiphany," said Alan Rabinowitz, a zoologist who is president of Panthera, an organization that studies and promotes conservation of large cats. "We were giving them nice land to live on when what they were doing — and what they needed — was an underground railway."

He said critical migration routes were especially vulnerable in rapidly developing countries, where new roads, shopping malls, dams, playgrounds and subdivisions could spring up overnight, blocking the animals' passage. To correct this oversight, Costa Rica and other countries have begun identifying and protecting corridors for jaguars and other large mammals, like tigers, snow leopards and pandas.

Most of the corridors are not obviously demarcated pathways, but virtual trails, "protected" in the sense that builders and planners are not permitted to introduce obstacles to the animals' movements through the area.

The idea is not to stop building entirely, but to adjust development so that animals can move through landscapes that humans also occupy. A tall fence surrounding a shopping mall may be forbidden, for example, or a two-lane road may have to be substituted for a proposed four-lane highway.

Local residents must also be persuaded not to shoot wild intruders or otherwise drive them away when they are in transit, a shift in thinking that is already taking root here.

"Of course jaguars sometimes have conflicts with communities, but now people have been educated to change their thinking — not to see them as so dangerous," said Victor Fallas Ramirez, an agronomist who grows ornamental plants here.

The threat of global warming has added to the urgency of creating corridors because animals will need to shift habitats as temperatures rise from climate change.

"This is an idea that people are finding very compelling, and especially compelling now because with changing climate, species will need the capacity to move,"

Countries try to keep development out the big cats' way.

change.

These virtual pathways represent an important shift in conservation strategy. Like many nations, Costa Rica has traditionally tried to protect large mammal species like jaguars by creating sanctuaries — buying up land and giving threatened animals a home where they can safely eat, fight and breed to sterner.

But in the past decade or so, scientists have realized that connecting corridors are needed because many species rely for survival on the migration of a few animals from one region to another, to intermix gene pools and

ONLINE: PATHS FOR BIG CATS

A video report from Costa Rica, where conservationists are trying to establish jaguar pathways through human-populated areas: nytimes.com/world

South African Youth Leader Is Given a Mild Punishment After a Series of Gaffes

By BARRY BEARAK

JOHANNESBURG — Julius Malema, the inflammatory president of the governing party's youth league, was given a mild punishment by party elders on Tuesday after a disciplinary hearing that many here once expected to yield a far harsher comeuppance.

Mr. Malema was permitted a plea bargain, resulting in the withdrawal of three internal charges against him in exchange for a guilty plea in one other. His censure includes a public apology, mandatory education in anger management and leadership skills, and a fine of about \$1,300.

The announcement by a disciplinary committee of the party, the African National Congress,

Senators Demand Tighter Rules on No-Fly List and Addition to Terror Group List

By SCOTT SHANE

WASHINGTON — After a briefing on the Times Square bombing attempt, the top Democrat and Republican on the Senate Intelligence Committee called Tuesday for improvements in the no-fly list and the addition of the Pakistani Taliban to the govern-

ments for airlines to check the no-fly list, imposed after the man accused of being the Times Square bomber was allowed to board a flight to Dubai, were still not adequate.

After the accused man, Faisal Shahzad, 30, a naturalized American citizen born in Pakistan, was

hours of being told of an update.

But Mrs. Feinstein said that the delay should be reduced to 30 minutes, and that a plan for the Transportation Security Administration to take over the no-fly list checks from airlines should be accelerated.

Mrs. Feinstein said that Mr.

and we need to think about new defenses," she said. "The no-fly list itself is one of our best lines of defense."

Particularly after an attempted act of terrorism, Mr. Bond added, "This is not something that should be waiting on a list for people to review hours later."

Schumer, Democrat of New York, in a letter to Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton.

The list includes organizations believed to threaten the security of the United States or its citizens. The Pakistani Taliban have focused largely on the Pakistani government and military targets,

tempted Times Square attack on May 1, which involved an S.U.V. loaded with gasoline and propane.

Mr. Bond said that based on Tuesday's briefing, he thought the evidence was less definitive than Mr. Holder suggested. Mrs. Feinstein said she disagreed with



Source: Panthera

said Norman Christensen, a professor of ecology at Duke University, whose team is working to define corridors in Central America, India and Africa.

While Dr. Christensen called Costa Rica "the poster child" for its efforts, he said corridors for large mammals were also being created in places like Uganda and China. The World Bank is financing corridor projects in Brazil and Peru; more important, the bank's transportation planners are working with conservation-

ists to ensure that building highways and laying train tracks so humans can move freely does not destroy that movement for animals, Dr. Christensen said.

Part of the reason that conservationists had in the past focused exclusively on preserves was that there was a lack of good data on the travel and breeding patterns of large animals like jaguars; these big predators favor dense jungles and are nocturnal and extraordinarily shy.

So when new techniques al-



Julius Malema, president of the youth league of the African National Congress, addressing a rally in Johannesburg in 2009.

serious. In early April, Mr. Malema made a trip to Zimbabwe, where he allied himself with the 86-year-old autocratic president, Robert Mugabe. This exchange of affections came while Mr. Zuma was involved in delicate negotiations to solve that country's political crisis. A show of impartiality was considered essential for success.

Mr. Malema also resurrected a liberation-era song that included the words "shoot the Boer," a lyric that, if taken literally, calls for the killing of Afrikaners. A judge banned the singing of the song — and the party itself issued instructions to stop the racially divisive renditions. But the youth league leader defiantly continued to lead crowds in the forbidden singalong.

A third charge involved the rude treatment of a BBC correspondent, Jonah Fisher, whom Mr. Malema maligned and threw out of a news conference.

The charge that Mr. Malema did not escape involved an implied criticism of Mr. Zuma, comparing him unfavorably with former President Thabo Mbeki at a provincial youth congress on April 11.

"Comrade Julius Malema shall make a public apology to the president of the A.N.C. the A.N.C. and the public in general," read the disciplinary committee's statement.

It further threatened Mr. Malema with suspension from the A.N.C. if he is again found guilty of provoking party divisions within the next two years.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

VOL. CLIX . . . No. 55,069

OBAMA STEPS UP THE PROSECUTION OF MEDIA LEAKS

ANGER AT DISCLOSURES

Cases Begun by Bush's Team Are Pursued Aggressively Now

By SCOTT SHANE

WASHINGTON — Hired in 2001 by the National Security Agency to help it catch up with the e-mail and cellphone revolution, Thomas A. Drake became convinced that the government's eavesdroppers were squandering hundreds of millions of dollars on failed programs while ignoring a promising alternative.

He took his concerns everywhere inside the secret world: to his bosses, to the agency's inspector general, to the Defense Department's inspector general and to the Congressional intelligence committees. But he felt his message was not getting through.

So he contacted a reporter for The Baltimore Sun.

Today, because of that decision, Mr. Drake, 53, a veteran intelligence bureaucrat who collected early computers, faces years in prison on 10 felony charges involving the mishandling of classified information and obstruction of justice.

The indictment of Mr. Drake was the latest evidence that the Obama administration is proving more aggressive than the Bush administration in seeking to punish unauthorized leaks to the press.

In 17 months in office, President Obama has already outdone every previous president in pursuing leak prosecutions. His administration has taken actions that might have provoked sharp political criticism for his predecessor, George W. Bush, who was often in public fights with the press.

Mr. Drake was charged in April, in May, an F.B.I. translator was sentenced to 20 months in prison for providing classified documents to a blogger; this week, the Pentagon confirmed the arrest of a 22-year-old Army intelligence analyst suspected of passing a classified video of an American military helicopter shooting Baghdad civilians to the Web site WikiLeaks.org.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department has renewed a subpoena in

Continued on Page A3

The New York Times

© 2010 The New York Times SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 2010 \$2.00



Everybody Watches, Nobody Loses

Soccer fans in South Africa, top, and in Mexico City, middle, watched as the host team held on for a 1-1 tie with Mexico in the opening game of the World Cup. In Paris, bottom, fans watched on a screen near the Eiffel Tower as the French played a scoreless tie with Uruguay. SportsSaturday.

National Edition

South: A mix of clouds and sun. A passing afternoon thunderstorm in the northeast. Hot. Highs mainly in the 90s. An early thunderstorm in the east. Weather map, Page C8.

Karzai Is Said to Doubt West Can Defeat Taliban

Former Officials Say Afghan Leader Seeks Deal With Militants and Pakistan

By DEXTER FILKINS

KABUL, Afghanistan — Two senior Afghan officials were showing President Hamid Karzai the evidence of the spectacular rocket attack on a nationwide peace conference earlier this month when Mr. Karzai told them that he believed the Taliban were not responsible.

"The president did not show any interest in the evidence — none — he treated it like a piece of dirt," said Amrullah Saleh, then the director of the Afghan intelligence service.

Mr. Saleh declined to discuss Mr. Karzai's reasoning in more detail. But a prominent Afghan with knowledge of the meeting, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said that Mr. Karzai suggested in the meeting that it might have been the Americans who carried it out.

Minutes after the exchange, Mr. Saleh and the interior minister, Hanif Atmar, resigned — the most dramatic defection from

Mr. Karzai's government since he came to power nine years ago. Mr. Saleh and Mr. Atmar said they quit because Mr. Karzai made clear that he no longer considered them loyal.

But underlying the tensions, according to Mr. Saleh and Afghan and Western officials, was something more profound: That Mr. Karzai had lost faith in the Americans and NATO to prevail in Afghanistan.

For that reason, Mr. Saleh and other officials said, Mr. Karzai has been pressing to strike his own deal with the Taliban and the country's archrival, Pakistan, the Taliban's longtime supporter. According to a former senior Afghan official, Mr. Karzai's maneuverings involve secret negotiations with the Taliban outside the purview of American and NATO officials.

"The president has lost his

Arkansas Campground Floods Leave Trail of Death and Worry

By EVIN DEMIREL and ERIK ECKHOLM

LODI, Ark. — At least 16 people were killed and dozens more were unaccounted for after flash floods raged through campgrounds in western Arkansas early Friday morning.

As many as 300 people, including families with vehicles and off-road backpackers, may have been camping along the Caddo and Little Missouri Rivers as waters surged by 20 feet between midnight and dawn, according to Red Cross and state emergency officials.

Terrified families tried to outrun the churning, swiftly rising water, some fleeing up hillsides as tents vanished, recreational vehicles flipped over and rental cabins were demolished.

As of Friday afternoon, 18 bodies had been recovered and dozens more people were still missing, said Chad Stover, a public affairs officer of the Arkansas Department of Emergency Management.

Kayla Chriss, 22, of Vivian, La., and her family had been camping in the area since Monday. "Without warning everything started washing away," she said.

Around 2:30 a.m., Ms. Chriss, her 3-year-old daughter and her 4-year-old son were pummeled into the floodwaters. She held her son between her legs, but she watched in horror as her daughter

A Bet on Last Century's Styles To Open This Century's Wallets

By STEPHANIE CLIFFORD

For some clothing brands, the summer of 2010 looks a lot like the summer of 1910, and 1949, and

pled to World War II pilots and 1950s mountaineers. Jantzen's ruffled halter bikini is modeled on

Rugby Fans Go Offside and Run Into Racial Reconciliation in South Africa

By BARRY BEARAK

SOWETO, South Africa — The wildly zealous fans of rugby’s Blue Bulls are a decidedly white lot but for the blue paint they smear on their faces and the blue wigs they fit over their scalps. They customarily attend games at Pretoria’s Loftus Versfeld Stadium, where they are comfortably among their own kind and the language over the loudspeakers is Dutch-rooted Afrikaans.

For most of them, the mammoth township of Soweto, though only an hour away, is a world apart, a no-go area, too black, too unfamiliar and too intimidating. Back in the days of apartheid, this was the best-known bastion of resistance to white rule. Government soldiers in armored vehicles menacingly careened through the streets, sometimes firing into crowds.

But these past two Saturdays, with Loftus booked otherwise, two of the Blue Bulls’ biggest games of the year were necessarily moved to the nearest available arena of sufficient size: Orlando Stadium in Soweto.

There was worry among the bluest. “From a security point of view, I didn’t know whether I wanted to risk coming here,” said one Bulls fan, Timus Geyser, 48. “Were people going to be friendly? Were people going to get hurt?”

As it turned out, not only was Soweto courteous to the rugby hordes, it embraced them with open arms, open hearts and, most importantly, open bottles of beer. The streets near the stadium turned into block parties. Whites and blacks got soused together in the small taverns known as shebeens.

Commentators immediately called this merriment one of South Africa’s greatest moments of racial reconciliation. One sportswriter said, “the beloved country cried tears of joy” as pot-bellied Afrikaners swigged their Amstel on a sunny Soweto day. The all-news TV station here said, “Nelson Mandela’s dream of a nonracial South Africa was starting to be realized.”

This display of brotherhood, it was also noted, was especially timely given that the most watched event in all of sports, soccer’s World Cup, begins on June 11 with South Africa as host. Eight games, including the opening match and the finals, will be



PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOAO SILVA FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

With their team’s stadium in Pretoria otherwise booked, the mostly white fans of the Blue Bulls went to Soweto for a recent game.

played in Soccer City, a stadium on the edges of this township. Last Saturday, Christoffel Groenewald found it hard to believe he had waited so long before visiting Soweto. “There’s a vibe here you just don’t get when it’s white people alone in Pretoria,” he said before the game.

By rugby standards, he was modestly dressed, with only wildly oversize blue sunglasses to enliven his wardrobe. He had boarded a bus that morning, crossed the racial divide and come to an epiphany: “Black people are better at accepting white people than white people are at accepting blacks.”

Mr. Groenewald, a 37-year-old engineer, was standing in a stranger’s crowded front yard. He continued his thought: “If black people came to our stadium, white people wouldn’t be as welcoming. White people wouldn’t be selling them beer, inviting them into their yards, grabbing them by the

Open arms and open bottles for visitors to a former no-go area.

arm and asking them to come meet another white person.”

He paused to consider his conclusion and seemed compelled to add, “White people wouldn’t even do that for other white people.”

Behind him, blacks and whites sat together on benches. A new-found friend, Mandla Tshabalala, ambled over, beer in hand, and said, “Everyone is mingling with everyone here. South Africa is a changed country now.”

Up the block, Louwtjie Bekker, an off-duty policeman, called the scene “South Africa as it ought to be.” He said: “People are exchanging their cultures. We’re learning how the other lives.” One after another, Blue Bulls



Streets turned into block parties near the stadium in Soweto, the best-known bastion of resistance to white apartheid rule.

fans were having those feelings of pinch-me-I-must-be-dreaming. A young man named Pieter phoned his pal Christiaan. “I’m in Soweto, man,” he said. “It’s once

in a lifetime.”

Nearer to the stadium, Margaret Nkosi had rented out her yard to white people she had met the week before. No alcohol is al-

lowed in the arena, and she was operating a small shebeen to allow the thirsty to fortify themselves.

“No Afrikaner has ever been here before,” she said of her tavern, looking toward a 3-year-old girl in a pink dress. “That’s my granddaughter. I don’t think she’s seen white people before. Oh, she has seen them, but never been around them.”

Was all this bonhomie really evidence of a broader racial tolerance? As an experiment, there were flaws in the methodology. The 36,000 Bulls fans never got very far into Soweto, and in the joyous streets around the stadium the white visitors outnumbered the black residents by perhaps 50 to 1.

Some Bulls fans did not realize the limited nature of their venture, while others understood this was only a dip of the toe. “I have an office here so I come to Soweto all the time,” said Grant Jooste, a food distributor. “But my father, who is 75, he’d never come.”

Nevertheless, like so many others, Mr. Jooste felt he was sipping his beer in the midst of a watershed occasion. “This is the biggest transformational event in this country except for Mandela leading the country,” he said.

Soweto itself is vast. The name, however African it may sound, is actually an acronym for Johannesburg’s South Western Townships. It includes 30 to 50 square miles depending on how the boundary is defined, and within that territory are about one or two million people who live in homes of most every sort, from tin shanties to the occasional mansion.

While only a fraction of Soweto’s population actually set eyes on the Afrikaners making their great trek into a black township, they could easily enough relate to the enthusiasm of these devoted fans. In South Africa, rugby has traditionally been a white man’s game, but soccer is the pastime of blacks, and they take it just as seriously.

More difficult for them to understand was why it took these white people so long to venture into their famous township. Tour groups come here all the time.

“They didn’t even know where Soweto was,” said Bongani Maseko, 25. “They had to punch it into their GPS.”



RUTH FREMSON/THE NEW YORK TIMES

Six months after Haiti’s earthquake, hundreds of families live on the median strip of a road in the Port-au-Prince area.

Haiti’s Displaced, Left Clinging to the Edge

Shelter Problems and Indecision Stall Recovery From Quake

By DEBORAH SONTAG

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Hundreds of displaced families live perilously in a single file of flimsy shanties planted along the median strip of a heavily congested coastal road here called the Route des Rails.

Vehicles rumble by day and night, blaring horns, kicking up dust and belching exhaust. Residents try to protect themselves by positioning tires as bumpers in front of their shacks but cars

still hit, injure and sometimes kill them. Rarely does anybody stop to offer help, and Judith Guillaume, 23, often wonders why.

“Don’t they have a heart, or a suggestion?” asked Ms. Guillaume, who covers her children’s noses with her floral skirt when the diesel fumes get especially strong.

Six months after the earthquake that brought aid and attention here from around the world, the median-strip camp blends into the often numbing wretchedness of the post-disaster land-

scape. Only 28,000 of the 1.5 million Haitians displaced by the earthquake have moved into new homes, and the Port-au-Prince area remains a tableau of life in the ruins.

The tableau does contain a spectrum of circumstances: precarious, neglected encampments; planned tent cities with latrines, showers and clinics; debris-strewn neighborhoods where residents have returned to both intact and condemned homes; and, here and there, gleaming new shelters or cul-

dozed territory for a city of the future.

But the government of Haiti has been slow to make the difficult decisions needed to move from a state of emergency into a period of recovery. Weak before the disaster and further weakened by it, the government has been overwhelmed by the logistical complexities of issues like debris removal and the identification of safe relocation sites.

In some cases, the government

Continued on Page 10

Students, Meet Your New Teacher, Mr. Robot

By BENEDICT CAREY and JOHN MARKOFF

SMARTER THAN YOU THINK

Engaging the Pupil

LOS ANGELES — The boy, a dark-haired 6-year-old, is playing with a new companion.

The two hit it off quickly — unusual for the 6-year-old, who has autism — and the boy is imitating his playmate’s every move, now nodding his head, now raising his arms.

“Like Simon Says,” says the autistic boy’s mother, seated next to him on the floor.

Yet soon he begins to withdraw; in a video of the session, he covers his ears and slumps against the wall.

But the companion, a three-foot-tall robot being tested at the University of Southern California, maintains eye contact and performs another move, raising one arm up high.

Up goes the boy’s arm — and now he is smiling at the machine.

In a handful of laboratories around the world, computer scientists are developing robots like this one: highly programmed machines that can engage people and teach them simple skills, including household tasks, vocabulary or, as in the case of the boy, playing, elementary imitation and taking turns.

So far, the teaching has been



KEVIN SCANLON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

At U.S.C., researchers have had the robot Bandit interact with autistic children.

very basic, delivered mostly in experimental settings, and the robots are still works in progress, a hackers’ gallery of moving parts that, like mechanical savants, each do some things well at the expense of

others.

Yet the most advanced models are fully autonomous, guided by artificial intelligence software like motion tracking and speech recognition, which can make them just engaging enough to rival humans at some teaching tasks.

Researchers say the pace of innovation is such that these machines should begin to learn as they teach, becoming the sort of infinitely patient, highly informed instructors that would be effective in subjects like foreign language or in repetitive therapies used to treat developmental problems like autism.

Several countries have been testing teaching machines in classrooms. South Korea, known for its enthusiasm for technology, is “hiring” hundreds of robots as teacher aides and classroom playmates and is experimenting with robots that would teach English.

Already, these advances have stirred dystopian visions, along with the sort of ethical debate usually confined to science fiction. “I worry that if kids grow up being taught by robots and viewing technology as the instructor,” said Mitchel Resnick, head of the Lifelong Kindergarten group at the Me-

Continued on Page 18



EZRA SHAW/GETTY IMAGES

Many black South Africans will support the Netherlands in Sunday’s World Cup title game.

Rooting for Dutch, South Africans Put Past Aside

By JÉRÉ LONGMAN

JOHANNESBURG — Given that the Dutch are former colonial masters and their descendants instigated the harsh racial policies of apartheid, one might think that many South Africans, blacks especially, would not cheer for the Netherlands against Spain on Sunday in the World Cup final.

In truth, many will not, but mostly for reasons involving the aesthetics of soccer, not a half-century of state-mandated oppression of blacks.

“Loads of us favor Spain, but it is because they have a flair, a quality,” said Lucas Radebe, a black South African who was captain of World Cup teams in 1998 and 2002. “This is all about football. History is history.”

On the other hand, many black and mixed-race South Africans are rooting for the Netherlands, along with white Afrikaners, who are of Dutch descent. Radebe said that 16 years after the fall of apartheid, this represented a sign of progress, a recognition of deep historical and cultural connections, and a confirmation of Nelson Mandela’s belief in the

Continued on Page 4

Who knew hot could come at such a cool price.

INTERNATIONAL 6-11

Balkan War Documents Found

A trove of information about the Balkan wars of the 1990s has been found in the home of the fugitive genocide suspect Gen. Ratko Mladic.

PAGE 9

NATIONAL 12-20

Cap Pulled From BP Oil Well

Crews removed a cap from BP’s out-of-control well spewing oil in the Gulf of Mexico, beginning an ambitious new effort to fully contain the spill.

PAGE 16

SUNDAY BUSINESS

Volcker Revises His Legacy

Paul Volcker, the former Fed chairman, regrets his decades of silence as banks ran amok. Now he is doing what he can to push for tighter rules.

PAGE 1

SPORTSSUNDAY

Another Coup for Pat Riley

Pat Riley, the Miami Heat’s president, added to his basketball reputation by uniting Dwyane Wade, Chris Bosh and LeBron James.

PAGE 1

OP-ED IN WEEK IN REVIEW 7-10

Nicholas D. Kristof

PAGE 8



0 54733 2

Managing my money comes after

My schedule depends on hers. So I’m always on the go. But no matter where I am or what time it is, I need access to my finances. Which is why I use Citibank online and mobile banking. Because being a mom isn’t a nine-to-five job.

» As your story unfolds, you’ll see how



Christopher Harder with his son Nicholas, who will be 5 this summer. Practicing the game together helped Harder practice being a father.

CHEERING SECTION

Still a Fan, Just With a Shorter Favorite Player

By CHRISTOPHER HARDER

I trained hard for the World Cup, and I like to think I'm in better shape than I was for the 2006 tournament — as a fan, and as a father.

Four years ago, I was set to hop on a plane bound for Germany to catch a World Cup game or two. I figured I could balance my 11-month-old son, Nicholas, on my lap with my wife, Beth, by my side. It would be a big thrill — for me. But Beth reminded me that as parents, our priorities had to change.

Instead, I watched as many matches as I could on television. Mostly, though, I watched Nicholas. He was my constant companion as he crawled and cruised, and I struggled to balance his life with mine. Joining the fatherhood league felt like joining a new team in a new country where everyone spoke another language.

My soccer career — playing in adult pickup games — had sputtered as I suffered affliction after affliction. But by 2008, Nicholas was a veteran walker and runner, so I bought us each a new soccer ball. I practiced

the beautiful game with him, and I practiced being a father.

His ball was about as big as a large grapefruit and covered with polka dots. I did not inflate it fully, so it would be easier on his toes. His new ball was as soft as my old one, a classic black-and-white checkered model so worn it would not inflate completely anymore.

On our spotty grass, I gently passed the ball to him and played the bunting keeper in front of a mini-goal I had picked up at the local sport shop. Nicholas flailed at the ball with a wholehearted, semibalanced swing of his little leg. Sometimes he missed, but sometimes, he blasted it into the net. After we kicked the ball around the yard a few times, it looked as if Nicholas had scribbled on it with green and brown crayons.

We also made up a game in which I kicked the ball up our sloping driveway and he tried to trap it with his foot as it rolled down. I yelled with pride each time Nicholas, at 3½, managed to stop it. But within five minutes, something else would grab his attention and he would abandon the ball.

When Nicholas was almost 4, the mother of one of his preschool friends asked us to join them for a

IN-BOX

The Noisy and the Subdued of the World Cup

To the Sports Editor:

Re “Critics’ Howls Won’t Stop Vuvuzelas’ Buzzing, Organizers Say,” June 14: It is South Africa’s party and if the vuvuzela is part of their soccer culture, then those attending, players and fans alike, just have to buck up and deal with it.

For those of us watching on TV, though: if a \$100 set of headphones available at any airport gift shop can cancel out the noise of a jet engine, why can’t the networks find noise-canceling software so we can hear the commentators and crowd without that annoying, mind-numbing drone?

CHARLES RISSEL
Titusville, N.J.

To the Sports Editor:

Re “Hop, Skip and a Tie,” June 13: As an ardent England fan who has been waiting since age 11 for us to win the World Cup again, I found your comments about the match against the United States to be very generous. As disappointed as I was, I think the Americans did extremely well, and I wish them every success, as long as they don’t do better than us.

CHARLIE ISAAC
Devon, England

offsets the other.

Suppose a judge in a criminal trial makes a wrong ruling against a defendant: no one would say that the defendant was partly to blame for the judge’s mistake by allegedly committing the crime in the first place and putting himself in a position to need a correct ruling.

The Americans may well have played badly, but whether they did or not is irrelevant to their right to fair rulings.

STEPHEN H. SCHWARTZ
Williamstown, Mass.

Voting Against Congress

To the Sports Editor:

Re “Nebraska Moves to the Big Ten, Pushing the Big 12 to the Brink,” June 12: Anyone wondering why the American electorate is so disgusted with the current state of political affairs need only read the report that the University of Nebraska is

To the Sports Editor:

The television coverage of the World Cup by Univision is like a breath of fresh for fans interested in seeing sport.

It shows three games per day with no commercial interruption, and a very simple and subdued promo on the pregame and postgame replays. As opposed to what? The over-the-top, self-promoting major American sports coverage, which after all is necessary to pay for the overinflated budget of the American commercial sports entity.

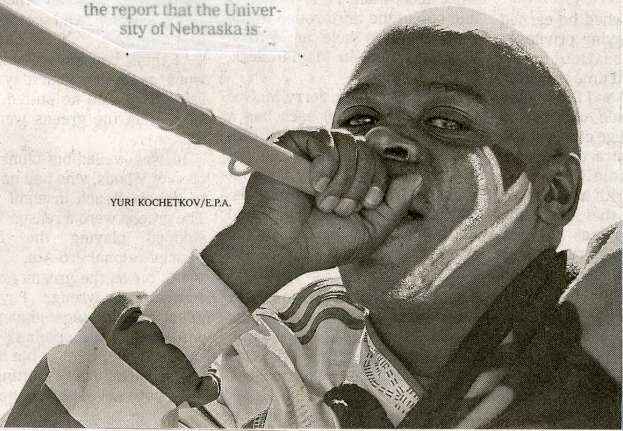
RAY JUODAITIS
Norwalk, Conn.

The sports department welcomes readers’ comments. Letters must include the writer’s name, address and phone number. Those selected may be shortened to fit allotted space. Send e-mail to sports@nytimes.com, faxes to (646) 428-6147 and postal mail to Sports Department, The New York Times, 620 Eighth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10018.

To the Sports Editor:

Re “U.S. Shares the Blame for Feeling Cheated,” June 19: George Vecsey conflates two wrongs — allegedly bad play by the Americans earlier in the game and a erroneous call by a referee — to come up with the conclusion in his column: one

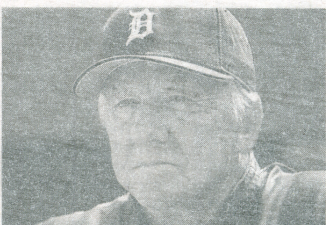
A South African fan with a vuvuzela before a loss to Uruguay on Wednesday.



When I played, he was owned outright by the club until a team traded you or released you.

Q. Who was the toughest pitcher you faced?

A. One pitcher who gave me a lot of trouble was Frank Sullivan with the Red Sox. He wasn’t by any sense of imagination a great pitcher, but he was a big, tall sidearmer. I never got hits off him. When I was a real good player, Bob Lemon and Early Wynn were tough on me, too. Then when I got older, 38, 39, Nolan Ryan was tough.



Al Kaline never played in the minors.

Q. You had a strong arm and knew how to hit cutoff men. Do you see those skills lacking today?

A. One reason outfielders don’t have stronger arms might be they don’t practice as much as we did. Most teams today don’t take outfield practice. Another reason is baseball has to compete with other sports now — basketball, football, soccer — for the better athletes that might have more skills and stronger arms.

Q. Who was the best player you played against?

A. Carl Yastrzemski was the best all-around player. He could run, throw and hit. He had the ability to play a number of different positions. He signed as a shortstop. He could play the outfield, of course, and third base and first, too. He was a tremendous athlete. Mickey Mantle was unbelievable, too.

Q. What is the biggest difference between the game today and when you played?

A. The players are bigger and stronger. But the schedule is a little ridiculous.

Q. Do you think players who have used performance-enhancing drugs should be inducted into the Hall of Fame?

A. Players originally took steroids to have big years and sign long-term contracts. They were able to make more money than they could ever spend in their lives. But I don’t think those players should be let into the Hall. And if they are, I think their plaques should be a different color.

Q. Did players use performance enhancers when you played?

A. I saw some players taking what they called greenies back then to get their bodies going and get the adrenaline up. But they didn’t make you stronger or faster. They just made you get up to play.

OUT-BOX

The five most e-mailed articles from nytimes.com/sports for June 12 to June 18.

1. WORLD CUP’S INCESSANT DRONE WILL STAY FOR NOW Some broadcasters have been complaining since last June’s Confederations Cup in Johannesburg that the vuvuzelas are too disruptive to TV feeds. (Published June 15)

2. WATSON, 60, PREPARES FOR PEBBLE BEACH Tom Watson, who won the 1982 United States Open at Pebble Beach, likes his chances. (June 15)

3. COMPLICATED TANGO FOR ARGENTINA’S COACH AND STAR Diego Maradona, 49 and perhaps the greatest soccer star ever, and Lionel Messi, soon to be 23 and perhaps the best player of his generation, have their fates entwined. (June 17)

4. DESPITE FLIRTATIONS, TEXAS AGREES TO STAY IN BIG 12 AND SAVE IT Left adrift amid the chaos of conference realignment, the Big 12 found an improbable savior. (June 15)

5. AT 47 YEARS OLD, AND AT 80 M.P.H., MOYER STYMIES YANKS Jamie Moyer can still befuddle hitters — elite hitters who work in the Bronx and who pummeled Roy Halladay the night before — to the point of dominance. (June 17)



The Baltimore rapper Rye Rye during Saturday's eight-hour Hard NYC show on Governors Island, an event headlined by M.I.A. Lightning and thunder in the evening ended the event early.

Eight Hours on an Island of Noise, as M.I.A. Headlines the Hard NYC Fest

From First Arts Page

classes) and brag about their sexual allure, and they got the whole crowd to sing along on an insult to someone’s mother in Afrikaans. Skream + Benga, a British electronic-music duo, blasted the deep, slithering bass lines and earthshaking beats of dub-step.

Rye Rye delivered her rat-a-tat rhymes — fast, competitive boasts — over the sparse electronic propulsion of Baltimore club music while she outdanced everyone else on the festival bill. Sleigh Bells jumped with whip-saw unpredictability between Derek Miller’s brash power-chord riffs and Alexis Krauss’s slight, piping vocals. Ninjasilk, joined by members of the punk band Death Set, rapped funny, knowing songs to beats built from live drum samples, sometimes with a carnival-music drive.

The lineup also included the rapper Theophilus London — who, distractingly, performed with a half-dozen photographers onstage — and other electronic-music acts and D.J.’s: Richard Russell, Destructo, Borgore, 12th Planet and the three-member Nguzunguzi. Among them they drew on house, electro, techno, dancehall, drum-and-bass and plenty of dissonance and distortion.

All those sounds and more have shown up in M.I.A.’s music: at Hard NYC she was primed to top them with a political dimension. It was, like her sound mix,

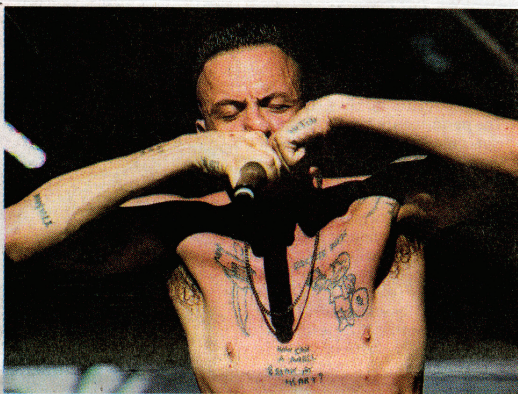
ONLINE: MORE M.I.A.
Past coverage of the rapper: nytimes.com/music

murky. M.I.A.’s best songs merge simple, singsong refrains with the rough beats of slums worldwide and glimpses of third-world struggle; as her fans know, M.I.A. grew up amid civil war in Sri Lanka. Part of her staging flaunted signifiers of the terrorist era. Silhouetted against a video screen, her backup singers appeared to be wearing burkas. Later she teased the audience to make a request amid samples of gunshots. “Hands up, guns out, represent the world town,” she chanted as she connected “Boys” (the request) and “World Town,”

two older songs that haven’t lost their impact.

The set started with “Steppin’ Up,” with M.I.A. backed by about a dozen power drills as part of the rhythm track: noise triumphant. But M.I.A.’s vocals were often so buried in echo, and the bass so bloated, that her lyrics just became more of the din, and the songs that she segued together like a disc-jockey set were barely distinguishable. Instead of a barrage, it was a morass.

Her set was cut short by thunder and lightning, which she attributed to God and answered with a last defiant gesture: rapping “Born Free,” which vows to speak her mind, a cappella as her backup group shut down. But an exodus from her set had begun well before the downpour.



The rapper Ninja of the South African group Die Antwoord.

Jazz and Classical Meet To Learn and Improvise

Improvisation, a fundamental quality of jazz, is by nature a risky business. The act usually involves a confrontation between two perspectives — that of a composer and that of a performer or performers — with the goal of achieving a combination informed and enriched by both perspectives. At its idealistic peak, as in recent large-ensemble works by the composer and bandleader Anthony Braxton, improvisation can represent a vision of collaborative democracy.

Yet even when you approach improvisation with the purest of intentions and the sharpest of skills, you’re never entirely certain what will happen. So it was no surprise that in two concerts presented by the first Jazz Composers Orchestra Institute in the Miller Theater at Columbia University on Friday and Saturday evenings, a feeling of agendas in unexpected collaboration needed to

Mr. Lewis, the director of the center, had another agenda: “Just getting people up to speed on what’s been happening since, let’s say, 1970,” he explained in a video clip the orchestra posted on YouTube. In panel discussions during both concerts Mr. Lewis proposed the notion of a “post-genre” aesthetic. On Saturday he put it bluntly: “A stupid word like ‘jazz’ is not going to hold me back from doing what I want to do with a set of instruments, or with a set of people, or with an environment, or with discourse.”

That moment aside, the institute’s objective could be unclear if you attended only the concerts. Among the works Wet Ink played on Friday, only one, “Wonderlust” by Leroy Jenkins, embraced jazz improvisation as a primary concern. Joshua Modney, a violinist, played a flamboyant solo part over an ensemble mostly deployed as accompaniment.



Jazz Composers Orchestra Institute J. D. Parran performing on Saturday at the Miller Theater.

made these formidable works approachable.

A similar sense of conviction was missing during parts of Saturday night’s concert by the American Composers Orchestra. The program, conducted by Gil Rose, opened with a solid account of John Zorn’s zany “For Your Eyes Only,” a successful example of Mr. Zorn’s translating a jump-

A Thai Take on Myth and Modernity

Very schematically, the Pichet Klunchun Dance Company’s hourlong production of “Chui Chai” — which was performed this weekend at the Gerald W. Lynch Theater as part of the Lincoln Center Festival — takes us from Thai traditions to Thai modernity. On the way there’s a fair sprinkling of (sigh) deconstruction.

“Chui Chai” means transformation. At the start we see the gorgeous costumes, the masks, the pagodalike headaddresses and the slow-motion, elaborate gestures of Thai classical dance, as the company plunges into a tale, from the epic Ramayana, about demons, kidnapping and counterfeiting a human being. (Surtitles helped those who could not understand the chanted words.) By the end two of the dancers are in blue jeans (and one in denim hot pants) and the range of movement includes some crashing falls to the floor and suggestive sways of the pelvis.

A Western eye is likely to feast most on the features of traditional Thai classical dance, since it’s self-

ONLINE: “CHUI CHAI”
More photos from the performance: nytimes.com/dance

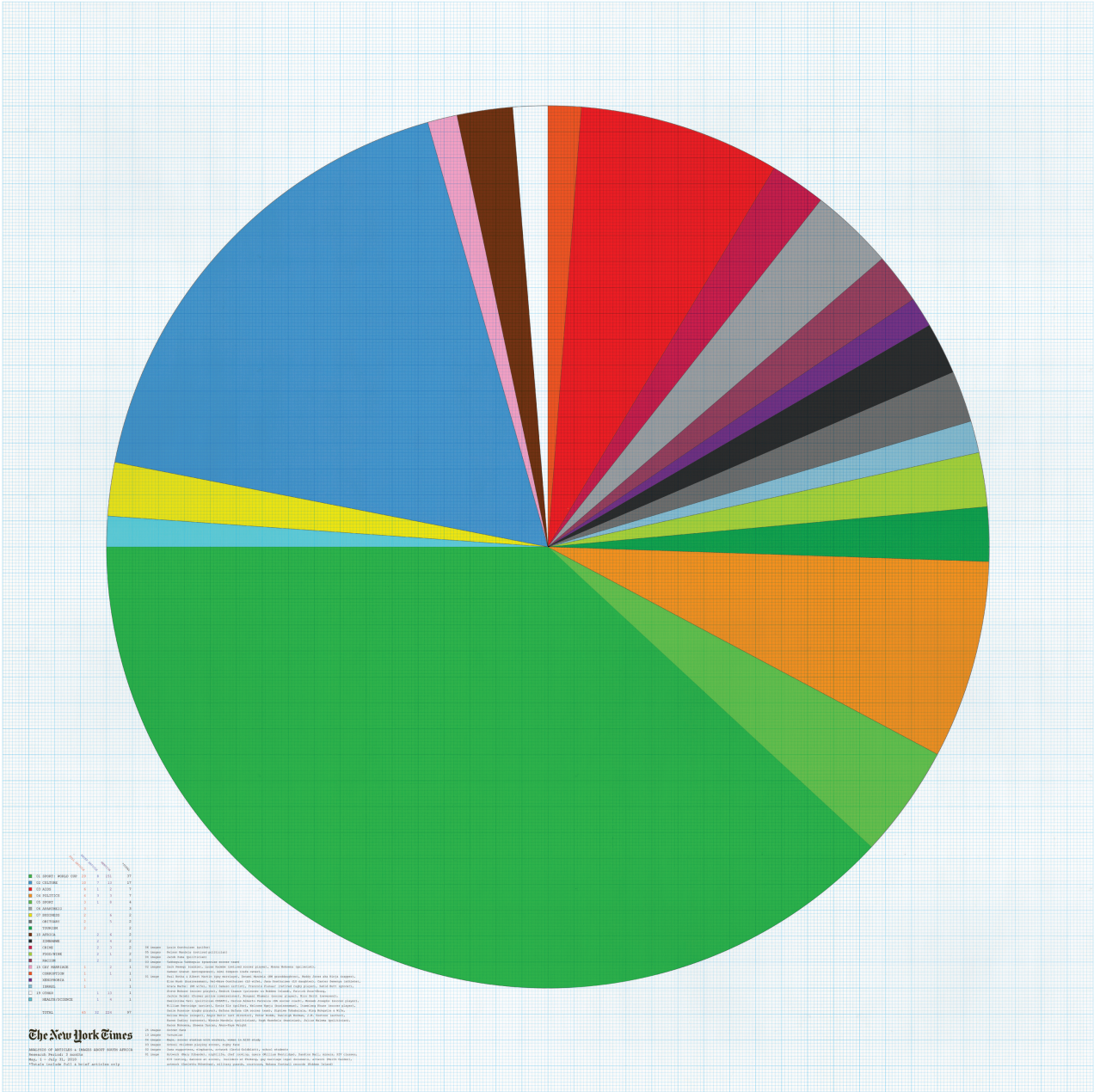
graphed by Pichet Klunchun, who is also artistic director of the company that bears his name — cuts to an audio-taped questionnaire addressed to modern Thais about these mythic characters. (Traffic noise is heard in the background.) Translations are provided on a screen, and so we learn that there are plenty of Thais today whose notions of Sita and other characters are similarly muddled.

Next comes Mr. Klunchun, bare chested, barefoot and in blue jeans, performing traditional Thai dance movements. He and the dancer playing Benyakai (in full costume and mask) engage in a long duet. Finally the stage is populated by characters ancient and modern, styles old and new, in some cases combined.

A Western eye is likely to feast most on the features of traditional Thai classical dance, since it’s self-

arched back at angles unknown in most other dance forms. The feet are all planted carefully in slow-motion movements. (Mr. Klunchun’s toes arch upward with something of the elaboration of his fellow dancers’ fingers.) And the demon Thodsakani, while keeping one leg bent sideways, sometimes hops powerfully on the spot as if stamping sculptural-ly.

These pleasures, however, are monotonously developed. Though Mr. Klunchun accompanies the movements with traditional Thai music (voice, wind and percussion, all taped), dance and sound are seldom interestingly connected. (The music director is Sinnapa Sarasas.) Things don’t improve when “Chui Chai” moves into its hybrid, meandering notion of modernity (which is, in the final section, accompanied by neo-Romantic piano music). “Chui Chai” is not principally about dance or theater; it’s an inconclusive, artistically tepid story about the climate change in Thai culture. Here’s this old tale



The New York Times

ANALYSIS OF ARTICLES & IMAGES ABOUT SOUTH AFRICA
Research Period: 3 months
May 1 - July 31, 2010
*Totals include full & brief articles only

FULL ARTICLE
BRIEF ARTICLE
MENTION
TOTAL

01 SPORT: WORLD CUP	29	8	151	37
02 CULTURE	10	7	13	17
03 AIDS	6	1	2	7
04 POLITICS	4	3	3	7
05 SPORT	3	1	8	4
06 APARTHEID	3			3
07 BUSINESS	2		6	2
OBITUARY	2		5	2
TOURISM	2			2
10 AFRICA		2	6	2
ZIMBABWE		2	4	2
CRIME		2	3	2
FOOD/WINE		2	1	2
RACISM		2		2
15 GAY MARRIAGE	1		2	1
CORRUPTION	1		1	1
XENOPHOBIA	1			1
ISRAEL	1			1
19 OTHER		1	13	1
HEALTH/SCIENCE		1	4	1
TOTAL	65	32	224	97

06 images	Louis Oosthuizen (golfer)
05 images	Nelson Mandela (retired politician)
04 images	Jacob Zuma (politician)
03 images	Vakhegula Vakhegula (grannies soccer team)
02 images	Zack Resego (caddie), Lucas Radebe (retired soccer player), Monna Mokoena (gallerist), Sameer Granat (entrepreneur), Almi Simpson (cafe owner), Paul Botha & Albert Martin (gay marriage), Zenani Mandela (NM granddaughter), Waddy Jones aka Ninja (rapper), Elon Musk (businessman), Nel-Mare Oosthuizen (LO wife), Jana Oosthuizen (LO daughter), Caster Semenya (athlete), Graca Machel (NM wife), Yuill Damaso (artist), Francois Pienaar (retired rugby player), Sahid Butt (grocer), Steve Mokone (soccer player), Sedick Isaacs (prisoner on Robben Island), Patrick Soon-Shong, Jackie Selebi (former police commissioner), Bongani Khumalo (soccer player), Nico Smith (reverend), Zwelinzima Vavi (politician COSATU), Carlos Alberto Parreira (SA soccer coach), Moneeb Josephs (soccer player), William Kenridge (artist), Ernie Els (golfer), Welcome Ngeju (businessman), Itumeleng Khune (soccer player), Danie Rossouw (rugby player), Bafana Bafana (SA soccer team), Siphwe Tshabalala, King Mokgatlé & Wife, Xolisa Mvula (singer), Angie Batis (art director), Peter Rodda, Danleigh Bozman, J.M. Coetzee (author), Karen Dudley (caterer), Winnie Mandela (politician), Hugh Masekela (musician), Julius Malema (politician), Aaron Mokoena, Sheena Duncan, Amra-Faye Wright
25 images	Soccer fans
13 images	Vuvuzelas
04 images	Maps, soccer stadium with workers, women in AIDS study
03 images	School children playing soccer, rugby fans
02 images	Zuma supporters, elephants, artwork (David Goldblatt), school students
01 image	Artwork (Mary Sibande), nightlife, chef cooking, opera (William Kenridge), Sandton Mall, miners, HIV classes, HIV testing, dancers at soccer, builders at Phokeng, gay marriage legal documents, artwork (Keith Calder), artwork (Zwelethu Mthethwa), military guards, courtroom, Makana football records (Robben Island)