

AVOIDING THE LEXICON OF SEXIST EXPRESSIONS IN MEDIA PRACTICE: A BANE OR BOON IN NIGERIAN MEDIA INDUSTRY

Dr. Windy S. Alikor & Roseline U. Anele

**Department of Mass Communication, Captain Elechi Amadi Polytechnic,
Rumuola, Port Harcourt, Rivers state, Nigeria**

ABSTRACT

This paper titled "Avoiding the Lexicon of Sexist Expressions in Media Practice: A bane or boon in Nigerian Media Industry" is aimed to identify sexist-based language or sexist expressions in journalistic contents of Nigerian mass media which have continuously stereotyped or placed value on one gender against the opposite as against the canons of journalism and media ethics. This media style has become a source of worry to many media critics and scholars hence the paper finds relevance in social responsibility theory of the press and structural-functionalism theory as its theoretical foundation. This paper adopted descriptive and desk research methods using four National Dailies in Nigeria and five radio stations within the months of May, June and July, 2023. The paper revealed that Nigerian media are preoccupied with sexist expressions such as: gunmen, men of the underworld, unknown gunmen, pressmen, presidential spokesman, cameraman, policeman, newsmen, barman, airhostess, workmen, salesgirl, gentleman's agreement, gentlemen of the press, foremen, businessman, fireman, mailman, manmade, mankind, etc., which are clear manifestations of sexist language. The paper therefore, advocates for alternative expressions devoid of sexist language or sexism to eliminate gender stereotyping, media driven gender-based violence, disparaging, maligning, labeling and stigmatizing of one sex in favour of the opposite in journalistic content by members of the Fourth Estate of the Realm in the vineyard of media industry. The paper also advocates for avoidance of idiolects with elements of sexism in news production and- reportage. Media houses should also avoid the use of sexist expressions in their stylebooks and editorial policies to promote objectivity, ethicality, professionalism and patriotism in media practice. Journalistic content developers should also avoid using 'he' for both sex when 'he or she' or 'they' as a singular bisexual pronoun is more accurate.

INTRODUCTION

Sexist language is the used of gender-based language to generalize issues in media practice. It is the generic use of masculine words to associate all sexes in journalistic reportage. It can be referred as words and phrases that demean, ignore, stereotype or label members of other sex unreasonably and unjustifiably in media practice leading to public dislike and displeasure against them. It is a language which excludes one sex in favour of the other in media presentation for personal aggrandizement. Sexist language suggests that one sex is superior to the other. It is also the act of using one sex to refer to both sexes and genders unjustifiably in media practice. Sexist language is a wrong used of language to discredit one sex and promote the opposite sex overtly or covertly in media reportage. Sexist language leads to discrimination of one sex or gender against the opposite in media practice especially male against the female or vice versa for personal aggrandizement. Sexism in media practice sometimes work in favour of women in some cultures and gives them access to places where men would be banned or harassed (Lestine, 1999).

Sexist language is a generic use of the masculine words, phrases or pronouns by a speaker or writer especially in media practice to credit a sex and discredit the opposite sex with the aim of achieving a specific goal. Ferguson and Pattern (1993), writing on the mechanics of newspaper style and production opine that practicing journalists and journalist trainees should eliminate sexist language from their publications if they must be reputable journalists. They argue that "the time when news writers or reporters routinely used male pronoun to describe everyone is gone". It is not acceptable to write: "For a student to receive credit for the course, he must pass the final exam."(p.101) the aforementioned expression is a sexist language.

Therefore, it is better to write: "For a student to receive credit for the course, he or she must pass the final exam." That solves the problem of sexist language in the expression. It can also be written: "For students to receive credit for the course, they must pass the final exam." This also solves the problem of the sexism language in the issue in contest because it carries every sex or gender along without exclusion of one. Sexist language in the media is archaic, awkward and promotes gender-based violence against one sex or gender. It is a bad media language style which needs to be expunged in the lexicon of media practice because it promotes stereotyping, stigmatization, label and excludes one sex unreasonably and unjustifiably. Media practitioners must see all genders as equal and having the potential to commit a crime or carry out a role in society rather than making it one gender or sex based to drive a sound journalistic practice because all humans are born free, equal, dignity and right.

The journalistic style of using sexist language is discriminatory. According to Article 6 of Nigeria Union of Journalists as mentioned earlier, a journalist is expected to refrain from making pejorative reference to sex among others irrespective of whose ox is gored. Sexist language does not promote equality in journalistic reportage. Therefore, it should be condemned and alternative language provided to address the wrong standardization and stereotyping of one sex against the other in media content production.

For example, a reporter who writes: "Gunmen kill five in Emolga." A journalists who writes in this style has given right to sexist language in his or her reportage. This kind of language should be avoided in journalism because women also have been found using guns to terrorize and even kill their victims. So gun use should not be attributed to men alone but should be all encompassing (men and women). A journalism teacher who teaches his or her students that all journalists are pressman has undermined the female journalists. Similarly, a journalist who reports that: "Men of the underworld have attacked two Police Stations in Imo State," has equally become sexist in his or her use of language in news reportage. This kind of reportage has beclouded most Nigeria's newspaper today.

Hardly, you read an edition of any national dailies in Nigeria without identifying issues of sexism or sexist language in news reportage. This genre of news reportage is facing serious criticism by media critics and literate media content consumers. Sexist language in media practice also promotes hate-speech, gender-based-hatred, gender-stereotyping, etc. Keeping this in mind, certain languages or words including phrases in media content development and presentation that seem to be sexist in nature are regarded as sexism in media practice which leads to labeling, over generalization, stereotyping, propaganda, etc., against the opposite sex in media content production and presentation to media content consumers via newspapers, magazines, radio, television, social media or new media.

Sexist language can also promote one sex wittingly or unwittingly against the opposite sex for personal aggrandizement in media content production and presentation. Journalist should always see the canons of their profession as the fundamental framework for carrying out their roles in the society to become more ethical and professional in the discharge of their roles. Some of the canons of journalism are fairness, accuracy, objectivity, truthful, nonpartisanship etc.

Unfortunately, journalists are constantly stereotyping and labeling one sex in favour of the opposite sex in their news reportage unjustly and unfairly without recourse to the ethics and canons of journalism which is the "grund norm" of journalism. This style of language use in news content production is an aberration and unethical in modern media practice because it breeds sexism. Sexism problematizes a given gender or sex in favour of the other via the style of media presentation. It has the power to exclude and include a gender against the other in an act especially the unacceptable behavior or attitude in the society (crime and criminology). Sexist language can make one sex free of crime or innocent of a crime and the opposite culpable unjustifiably. This can be seen in most media reportage about crime in Nigeria where the language of communication reads:

- i. Gunmen kill 20 persons in Owerri.
- ii. Unknown gunmen kill 15 persons in Enugu

- iii. Men of underworld kill 10 in Lagos and
- iv. Herdsmen kill 40 persons in Benue State.

These are sexist expressions because women have been found as criminals and gun handlers by courts of competent jurisdiction. Consequently, most of them are serving jail terms in prisons. Therefore, crimes and criminality should not be an exclusive act of male gender while the female gender is excluded from the act. The media are often found excluding women in crime reportage by using sexist language such as gunmen, men of underworld, unknown gun men, etc. Who told the media that there are no gunwomen, women of underworld and unknown gun- women. Media should look for alternative expressions or words to convey their messages rather than committing sexism in their reportage of news stories.

There is a growing sexist language in Nigerian media contents both in print and broadcast media and in other parts of the world. Writing on sexism, Doyle (1995) as cited in Keeble (2006) explains that the struggle for control of language has long been a political and highly charged one. Doyle argues that political strategy in the media has become a useful label for ridiculing an opposing view point and for discrediting the legitimate aspirations of different communities and their desire for a language that includes rather than excludes them. From the foregoing, it can be seen that sexist language is a bane and not a boon in media practice hence should be discouraged

Juxtaposing Journalism and Sexist Language in Media Practice

Journalism is a profession saddled with the responsibilities of gathering and reportage newsworthy events in the time of joy and hatred, peace and conflict, rancour and harmony without any emotional attachment to race, tribe, religion or political inclination within and across the international frontiers. Those who practice this profession are called journalists. Journalists are public trustees who chronicle societal newsworthy events and report them in journalistic style. A true journalist knows no parents, relatives, friends, religion or ethnic bias in the course of reporting his or her news stories. This is because a reporter professionally reports his or her news story impartially and without fear or favour but anchors such news reportage on the canons of journalism. A reporter must detach himself or herself from the news story to avoid bias. A journalist is expected to report news story dispassionately and without sexist language or expression of sexism in news content framing.

Primarily, a journalist roles include news gathering and reportage, ferreting of hidden societal maladies, analyzing and interpreting of societal issues, interviewing of interviewees, reviewing of contemporary issues, promotion of societal development, displaying of adversarial posture when occasion arises, acting as societal watchdog, editing of media contents, etc. Professionally, a journalist is not allowed to crusade or add his or her own opinion in a straight news story except in an editorial, feature story or column (Alikor & Amadi, 2020).

According to Hasan (2013, p.178), journalists are to act as mediators between the public and policy-makers in government and private sector. Hasan further observes that journalists become the mediators or middlemen when the elite speak, journalists listen and record the information, get it distilled and passed it unto the public for consumption through media establishments. The media establishments could be print or electronic media.

The central purpose of journalism is to report newsworthy issues or events in the contemporary society truthfully and accurately without recourse to ethnic or religious inclination. To achieve this goal, a journalist must present himself in the court of news as unbiased umpire (Alikor, 2013, p.140). Journalists have constitutional backing to carry out their roles or obligations in the society but these roles should be exercised with a high sense of responsibility and professionalism. For example, in Nigeria, Section 22 of 1999 Constitution as amended reads: "The press, radio, television and other agencies of the mass media shall at all times be free to uphold the fundamental objectives contained in this chapter and uphold the responsibility and accountability of the government to the people."

In our contemporary society, one of the core roles of journalists in a democratic government in any state or nation is to serve as a catalyst or agent of positive change via anti-graft-war in government and private sector using the watchdog and agenda-setting roles of the media as weapons of the

war. Journalist must report his or her story without taking side with a party in a controversial issue or colour the news reportage. His personal bias must not becloud his sense of journalistic reasoning. He should be fair in his voyage of news gathering and reporting. Fairness is an article of faith in journalism (Agbese, 2008, p.63).

Journalists are public trustees with the mandate to chronicle newsworthy events and report them in journalistic style without bias but with a sense of objectivity, truth, fairness, accuracy, nonpartisanship, apolitical, balance among other journalistic dogmas. A true journalist is also expected to report news stories without sexist language or inclination to editorialization, racism, religion, ethnic and tribal jingoism. A professional reporter must be apolitical in reporting news story to demonstrate a sense of ethical standard and professionalism in the discharge of his or her constitutional mandate as enshrined in Section 22 of 1999 Constitution of Nigeria as amended irrespective whose ox is gored.

The ethics of the profession must be a guiding light to the Members of the Fourth Estate of the Realm (media practitioners) in news gathering and reportage. They must report facts as facts and opinions or comments as they are because in journalism, facts are sacred and comments are free. Therefore, sexist language which breeds stereotyping and gender labeling is unprofessional conduct in journalism despite the target goals of the news framer. Sexism plants and nurtures gender disparity and bias in news copy hence is hated by many media audiences.

According to Alikor and Amadi (2020), journalists play critical roles in the society and do not crusade on news page. They are expected to report newsworthy events without any kind of bias. Some of their roles include:

- i. News gathering
- ii. News reportage
- iii. Ferreting of societal maladies
- iv. Analyzing and interpreting societal newsworthy issues
- v. Interviewing of news sources
- vi. Promotion of societal development
- vii. Displaying of adversarial posture when occasion arises
- viii. Acting as societal watchdog
- ix. Editing and of media contents among others.

In the same vein, media practitioners are expected to avoid sexist language in their reportage because of its damaging effects on one gender in favour of the opposite sex. Sexist language excludes one sex from wrong doing and indicts the other unreasonably. Therefore, the frequency use of sexist language in media practice runs contrary to Articles 2 and 6 of Nigeria Union of Journalists. The Article 2 reads in parts: "The public has the right to know: Factual, accurate, balanced and fair reportage of issues. This is the ultimate objective of good journalism and the basis of earning public trust and confidence. Also journalist should refrain from publishing inaccurate and misleading information. Where such information has been inadvertently published, prompt correction should be made. A journalist must hold the right of reply as a cardinal rule of practice. In the case of his or her duties, a journalist should strive to separate facts from conjecture and comment."

The Article 2 emphasizes on accuracy and fairness and it reads in parts: "The public has a right to know, factual, accurate, balanced and fair reportage is the ultimate objective of good journalism and the bases of earning public trust and confidence. Therefore, a journalist should refrain from publishing inaccurate and misleading information while Article 6 emphasizes on discrimination and it reads in parts: A journalist should refrain from making pejorative reference to a person's sex, ethnic group, religion or to any physical or mental illness." This implies that the use of words and phrases like gunmen, policemen, men of underworld, presidential spokesman, spokesman, mailman, mankind, fireman, businessman, sales boy, pressman, cameraman, man-made, etc., can be discriminatory, excluding and labeling of one sex in favour of the opposite sex unjustifiably. The use of sexist language in news story makes the news content inaccurate, subjective, labeling,

stereotyping, discriminating and promotes favoritism in media practice which is a bane to objectivity in journalism.

Theoretical Framework

This paper anchored on two theories namely Social Responsibility Theory and Structural-Functionalism because of their relevance to media industry and its practitioners.

Social Responsibility Theory

This is one of the flagships of media theories and it is profitable in this kind of study because of its assumptions. According to Baran (2004, p.449), social responsibility theory is a normative theory. That is, it explains how media should ideally operate in a given system or society, and it is now the media standard in United States of America, other developed and developing nations like Nigeria, Ghana, South African, etc. Baran further states that social responsibility theory asserts that media must remain free of government control but in exchange must serve the public responsibly. The core assumptions of this theory according to MCQuail (1987) as cited in Baran (2004) are :

1. Media should accept and fulfill certain obligations to the society.
2. Media can meet these obligations by setting high standards of professionalism, truth, accuracy and objectivity.
3. Media should be self-regulatory within the framework of the law.
4. Media should avoid disseminating materials that lead to civil disobedience, violent conflict or that might offend minority groups.
5. Media professionals should be accountable to society as well as to their employers and the market.
6. The media should as a whole be pluralistic, reflect the diversity of the culture in which they operate and give access to various points of view and rights of reply.
7. The public has a right to expect high standards of performance and official intervention can be justified to ensure the public good.

In like manner, Ndolo (2006) opines that social responsibility theory owes its origin to a American initiative of freedom of press in coverage of societal issues with concomitant commitment to peace, tranquility and national cohesion and avoid promotion of issues that are socially harmful to the society. Therefore, the media must accept certain obligations in the society if they must enjoy freedom in the cause of carrying out their roles. The media should underplay the news or programs which might lead to crisis, crime and social tension or cause offence to ethnic or religious conflict in the society.

Okoye (2007) holds that social responsibility theory accepts the principles of libertarian theory with responsibility. Among others, the press should be free to seek truth. Social responsibility theory also sees the media as so powerful and so important to the survival of the society. Okoye further states that the mass media owe the society obligation to maintain peace and order in the society.

Okoye argues that:

Freedom without responsibility is dangerous and can lead to anarchy. The social responsibility theorists therefore recommended that the press should not place personal interest above public good. Personal interest should not short change the public good or interest in the disclosure of information.

(Pasqua, et al., 1970, in Okoye, (2007; Ekwelie, 2006; Ndolo, 2006), state that one of the greatest boosts to the social responsibility theory was the Hutchin's Commission in the United States of America at the end of Second World War. The Commission was headed by Robert M. Hutchin, then the President of the University of Chicago and funded by Time Magazine, the co- founder, Henry Luce. The Committee was to seek ways in which the mass media could contribute to the socio-economic and political development of the United States of America. The Commission's main report

titled: "A free and responsible media" and published in 1947. This report calls for greater responsibility of the media.

The implication here is that the media practitioners or journalists must be socially responsible in their reportage of news hence the use of sexist language in news production is seen as unprofessional and unethical.

Structural-Functionalism Theory

Herbert Spencer and Robert Merton are the earliest contributors to structural-functionalism theory. This theory is derived from a sociological perspective to media analysis. Structural-functionalism theory sees the whole society as a single entity and a complex system whose parts work together to promote, solidarity, stability, harmony and social equilibrium in the society (Gabriel-Nappier, 1997).

Gabriel-Nappier further holds that the proponents of this theory believe that the society consists of many parts which function interactively and mutually to meet the needs of the society. According to Gabriel-Nappier, institutions that make up the components of the society include family, school, religion, economy, etc. For these institutions to achieve their goals, they need the cooperation of the sub-institutions or sub-systems, and the media industry is one of the sub-systems. According to the proponents of this theory, in responding to the needs and demands of groups as well as individuals in the society, the media generally occupy a central position in achieving the aforementioned needs and demands.

In this scenario, newspapers, magazines, radio stations, television stations and other channels of mass media are seen as a sub-system with interconnected components working for the good of the people. This theory emphasizes on the interdependence of institutions and subsystems in the society by focusing on how each of the components of the institutions and subsystems influence the other parts for the good of all. From the foregoing, mass media profession is expected to serve the society responsibly and without blemish. So the use of sexist language in news reportage is a disservice to some media audience hence calls for a paradigm shift.

Why Sexist Language is a Bane in Media Practice

The following are some of the resultant effects of sexist language in media practice:

- i. It leads to stereotyping of a given sex or gender in favour of the other.
- ii. It leads to discrimination against an opposite sex.
- iii. It leads to labeling of one gender in favour of the other.
- iv. It undermines one sex in favour of the other.
- v. It excludes one sex from committing a crime.
- vi. It breeds hatred against one sex in favour of the opposite sex.
- vii. It disrespects one gender in favour of the other.
- viii. It disobeys the ethics of journalism which in parts emphasize on fairness, accuracy and objectivity.
- ix. It undermines the dignity of one sex in favour of the other.
- x. It leads to media driven hatred against one sex.
- xi. It can stimulate gender disparity in media reportage
- xii. It leads to labeling of one sex against the other.
- xiii. It leads to editorialization in news reportage.
- xiv. It places more value on one sex against the other in news reportage.

METHODOLOGY

This paper adopted descriptive and desk research methods using four National Dailies in Nigeria and five radio stations within the months of May, June and July, 2023. The national dailies are This Day, The Nation, The Vanguard and The Punch. The researcher considered the first and the last publications of the aforementioned national dailies monthly. The researcher also monitored news

bulletins of Nigeria Info FM, Radio Rivers FM, Niger FM and Love FM within the period under study to identify sexist language.

Findings

The following sexist expressions were identified in the news reportage of both the national dailies and broadcast media within the period under study:

Sexist Expressions

1. Mankind
2. Man-made
3. Gunmen
4. Men of underworld
5. Mailman
6. Businessman
7. Foreman
8. Fireman
9. Policeman
10. Pressman
11. Watchman
12. Boss man
13. Editing man
14. Cameraman
15. Dustman
16. Editress
17. Forefathers
18. Gentleman's agreement
19. Ice cream man
20. Manpower
21. Newsman
22. Night watchman
23. Presidential spokesman
24. Rights of man
25. Salesman
26. Salesgirl
27. Air hostess
28. Workman
29. Kitchen man
30. Unknown gunmen
31. Common man
32. Washman
33. Congress man
34. Media man

Proposed Expressions and Alternatives

- Humanity
- Machine-made
- Criminals
- unknown criminal
- letter carrier
- Business executive
- Instructor
- Fire fighter
- Police officer
- Journalists
- Security personnel
- Boss
- Editing person
- Photographer
- Refuse collector
- Editing officer
- Ancestors
- Verbal agreement
- Ice cream seller
- Workforce
- Journalist
- Security guard
- Presidential spokesperson
- Citizen's right
- Salesperson
- Sales staff
- Airline staff
- Worker
- Chef
- unidentified criminal
- Common people
- Laundry person
- Congress member
- Media worker

CONCLUSION

The constant use of sexist language in news reportage in Nigerian mass media both in print and electronic media should be avoided to promote true journalism with a strong drive for professionalism, productivity, patriotism and profitability among journalists or media practitioners in Nigeria in particular and global community in general. Sexist expression should be seen as unethical and aberration to media practice.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the recommendations and antidotes to sexist expressions in media practice:

1. There should be alternative expressions devoid of sexist language or sexism to eliminate gender stereotyping, media driven gender-based violence, disparaging, maligning, labeling and stigmatizing of one sex in favour of the opposite sex in journalistic content by members of the Fourth Estate of the Realm in the vineyard of media industry.
2. Journalists should avoidance idiolects with elements of sexism in news production and reportage.
3. Media houses should also avoid the use of sexist expressions in their stylebooks and editorial policies to promote objectivity, ethicality, professionalism and patriotism in media practice.
4. Journalistic content developers should also avoid using 'he' for both sexes when 'he or she' or 'they' as a singular bisexual pronoun is more accurate.
5. Reworking of media establishments' house styles to give all sexes a sense of equality in news reportage rather than emphasizing on one sex.
6. Encouraging the use language or phrase that includes rather than excludes.
7. Training and retaining of media practitioners especially news reporters on how to use bisexual pronouns in reportage of crimes and conflicts stories.
8. Scaling up the level of adherence to media ethics and canons of journalism by media practitioners.
9. Eliminating all forms gender-based biases in editorial matters or contents in both print and broadcast media.
10. Avoiding all kinds of gender-based discriminations in media presentation especially in news reportage.
11. Treating all genders as equal despite the nature of the news.
12. Treating all sexes with a sense of social responsibility.
13. Developing language bank for sexist language and its alternatives as a guide to avoidance of sexism in news reportage.
14. Avoiding the use of masculine pronouns for both sexes in news reportage.
15. Re-engineering the editorial policies of some media houses that are not averse to sexist expressions.

REFERENCES

- Agbese, D. (2008). *The reporter's companion*. Newswatch Books Limited.
- Alikor, W. S. (2013). *Mastering the dynamics of muckraking journalism*. Kingdom Insights Communication.
- Alikor, W. S., & Amadi, O. O. (2020). *Mechanics of journalism: The reporters' stylebook*. Obindah Publishing and Printing Incorporated.
- Baran, S. J. (2004). *Introduction to mass communication: Media literacy and culture* (2nd ed.). McGraw Hill Publication.
- Ekwelie, S. A. (2006). *The fundamentals of press theories*. Unpublished work.
- Ferguson, D. L. & Pattern, J. (1993). *Journalism Today*. National Textbook Company.
- Gabriel-Nappier, T. A. (1997). *Foundations of communication research*. Unpublished work.
- Keeble, R. (2006). *The newspaper handbook* (4th ed.). Routledge.

- Keeble, R. (2008). Ethics for journalists (2nd. ed.). Routledge Taylor and Frerias Group.
- Koyade , J.(2011). Journalism ethics. In L. Oso & U. Pate (eds).mass media and society in Nigeria. Malt House Press Limited.
- Kohn, B, (2003), Journalism fraud: How the New York Times distorts the news and why it can no longer be trusted. WND Books.
- Hasan, S.(2013). Mass Communication: Principles and concept(2nd Ed.). CBS Publications and Distributions Private Limited.
- Nigeria Union of Journalists' Ethics.
- Okoye, 1 . (2007). Nigerian press laws and ethics. Malt House Press Limited.
- Ndolo, I. S. (2005). Mass media system and society. Rhyce Kerex Publishers.
- This Day Newspaper (2003, May 1). Crime Report.
- This Day Newspaper (2003, May 31). Political Crime Report
- The Nation Newspaper (2003, May 1). Special report on insecurity
- The Nation Newspaper (2003, May, 31). Presidential Story
- The Punch Newspaper (2003, May 1). News story on crime
- The Punch Newspaper (2003, May 31). Politics and crime news
- The New National Star Newspaper (2023, May 1). News story on banditry
- The New National Star Newspaper (2023, May 31). Presidential news release
- The Nation Newspaper (2003, June 1). Special report on crime
- The Nation Newspaper (2003, June 30). Politics and crime reportage
- This Day News Paper (2023, June 1). Crime news story
- This Day News Paper (2023, June 30). Economy and graft news story
- The Punch Newspaper (2003, June 1). News story on crime
- The Punch Newspaper (2003, June 30). News story on crime
- The New National Star Newspaper (2023, June 1). News story on banditry
- The New National Star Newspaper (2023, June 30). News story on banditry
- The Punch Newspaper (2003, July 1). News story on crime

The Punch Newspaper (2003, July 30). News story on crime

The New National Star Newspaper (2023, July 1). News story on banditry

The New National Star Newspaper (2023, July 30). Conflict news story

This Day Newspaper (2023, July 1) Crime news story

This Day Newspaper (2023, July 30). Presidential news story

The Nation Newspaper (2023, July 1). Crime watch reportage

The Nation Newspaper (2023, July 30). Presidential news story