

ETUDES

A COMPARISON OF THE REPORTING OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS IN TWO ALGERIAN AND TWO UNITED STATES DAILY NEWSPAPERS (*)

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News media operate under different sets of principles and perform different roles in different societies. The role and function of news media differ significantly between a society in which all means of information are government owned and a society in which news media are privately owned.

News media are closely tied to the political system in which they function; a nation's press system can be analyzed in part by focusing on the philosophy and the structure of its government. Because there are many concepts and types of political systems, there are many corresponding or related concepts of news media.

In a nation where the press system runs on a government enterprise basis, the role of the news media is clearly defined as to perpetuate and expand the political thoughts of the government and to contribute to national economic development. On the other hand, in a nation where the press system runs on a private enterprise basis, the role of the news media is defined basically as to inform, to entertain, and to sell regardless of the political goals of the government.

Consequently, what is news in one system may not be news in the other. The same event can mean different things in different societies; what is considered significant news in one society may have low news value in another.

Press systems usually are labeled government-owned or privately owned, depending on the degree of their self-determination and their relation to the government, although there are systems in which news

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media are privately owned but government-controlled. Government-owned press systems are found principally in the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc, news media have little or no autonomy in the sense of determining their own editorial policies. Privately owned press systems are found in the United States and the Western World; news media are editorially autonomous and operate in an open, competitive atmosphere.

Government-owned press systems can be found in most Arab countries. Nevertheless, in most Arab countries, press systems have characteristics that set them apart from press systems elsewhere. William Rugh says that press systems in the Arab World can be classified under three major types: mobilizing, loyalty, and diversity (7, pp. 33-36).

Algeria is cited by Rugh among countries that have the mobilizing press system in which news media are government-owned and are important tools for mobilizing popular support for economic and political programs (7, pp. 33-36).

The United States press system differs significantly from that of Algeria. The role of United States news media is defined as to inform, to entertain, and to sell. Davison Phillips referred to the role of news media in the Western World as to "help ensure internal cohesion, reinforce democratic values, and assist in the formation of a national public opinion on vital issues" (4, p. 30). A reporter, in the concept of the United States press system, is an objective reporter, free to report objectively the actions of the government.

United States news media often are criticized for emphasis on negative and sensational news. Percy Tannenbaum and Mervin Lynch said that almost daily, page-one news in United States dailies contains reminders of sensationalism as a characteristic of the American press (9, p. 381), a characteristic described by Palmer Hoyt as "the mistake of overplaying one phase of life" (2, p. 311).

United States news media report negative occurrences, atypical stories and sensational news, giving what John Merrill said is "little respect to events that encourage harmony in society and little attention to news of such national progress as health, educational and agriculture programs from abroad" (4, p. 5).

News media of both Algeria and the United States differ in their concepts of what constitutes news and how news should be reported and treated, but both news media report international news and contribute to the formation of the picture of other nations and cultures that audiences usually have.

Newspaper readers in Algeria and the United States are exposed to international news daily, but what readers get as international news from an Algerian daily newspaper may differ from what readers get from a United States daily.

Statement of the Problem

How do Algerian and United States dailies compare in their coverage of international news? That is, do Algerian and United States dailies tend to differ or agree as to type of and tension (the degree to which a story is oriented negatively) within international news they print?

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was (a) to measure and analyze the type of international news reported and (b) to measure the tension of international news reported in two Algerian dailies, *El Moudjabid* and *El Djombou-ria*, and two United States dailies, *The New York Times* and *The Christian Science Monitor*.

Review of Literature

A review of *Journalism Quarterly*, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, and *Journal of Peace Research* from 1960 to 1980 showed that most comparative studies of news media coverage of international events dealt with nations of similar social, economic and political environment; few studies have been done on news media performance in two different environments.

Most studies on news media performance in reporting international news found that daily newspapers tended to report more straight news than in-depth reports, more news of elites than news of common people, and more news from the Western World than any other part of the world.

Definitions of Terms

For this study, the following definitions were used:

In-depth reports are reports, including features, that present backgrounds and implications of non-immediate events.

International news is news of events and people of foreign nations. Items datelined from the United Nations were considered inter-

national news although they occur within the territorial limits of the United States.

Negative News and Words are news and words reflecting social conflicts and disorganization: (a) international tension; conflict between nations — military, political, and economic; (b) civil disruption: conflict between groups — political, economic, and social; (c) crime and vice; and (d) accident and disaster.

News of elite is news about political leaders and famous people: authors, actors, sport figures, teams.

News of common people is news about ordinary people (who are not listed under the definition of news of elite).

Origin of news identifies a region from which news is reported (the Western World, the socialist bloc, and the Third World).

Positive News and Words are news and words reflecting social cohesion and cooperation: (a) international cooperation; military, political, economic, and cultural; (b) cooperation within a nation: political, economic, and cultural.

Excluded from the definitions of negative and positive words is news of sports (news of sports, however, was not excluded from the study).

Source of news is the source that supplies daily newspapers with international news (news from own staff, news from news agencies, and news from unspecified sources).

Limitations

The daily newspapers used in this study were the Algerian dailies, *El Moudjabid* (the militant) and *El Djombouria* (the republic) and the United States dailies, *The New York Times* and *The Christian Science Monitor*.

The four dailies were selected because they fit the description "prestige," which was defined by James Markham as newspapers that exercise a great deal of influence on their readers because of their viewpoints or their extensive coverage of news or both (3, p. 252).

Methodology

The sample for this study consisted of forty-eight issues, twelve for each newspaper, because Guido Stempel found that "increasing the sample size beyond twelve does not produce marked differences in the result when classifying subject matter in daily newspapers" (8, pp. 333-334). Increasing sample size beyond twelve may be a poor investment of the researcher's time, Stempel said.

The sample was selected randomly (using a table of random numbers) from the six-month period, July 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979. The period was selected for the availability of the materials and because the period can be considered as current. When an issue did not appear on a particular date (because that date happened to be a day of nonpublication), the closest previous issues to that date was substituted.

In this study, international news was analyzed in terms of type and tension. Type of international news was classified as being either news or editorial. Those classified as news considered for analysis in five categories: (a) straight news and in-depth reports; (b) news of elites and news of common people; (c) Algerian news in United States dailies and United States news in Algerian dailies; (d) source of news: news from own staff, news from news agencies, and news from unspecified sources; and (e) origin of news: news from the Western World, news from the socialist bloc, and news from the Third World.

The two units considered for measuring the size of each category were words and stories. The word unit was considered necessary for this study because column width differ within and among the newspapers under study.

The DRQ (Discomfort-Relief Quotient) has been used for various purposes (6, p. 27). It was applied by social workers, psychologists, and later by Clarence E. Pansler in his comparative content analysis of sermons (4).

The DRQ used in this study was defined by Dollard and Mowrer as follows (5, p. 22):

$$DRQ = \frac{D}{D + R} \quad (\text{the higher the quotient, the greater the proportion of discomfort words.})$$

Where:

D = total discomfort words

R = total relief words.

Although the concepts "discomfort and negative" and "relief and positive" express almost the same idea, the terms "negative" and "positive" were considered more descriptive for this study because they are common in communication research. Consequently, the DRQ was renamed the Negative-Positive Quotient (NPQ).

Findings

News and Editorials

The percentage of news was more than 70 percent and the percentage of editorials was less than 30 percent in each daily (in words and in stories). (See Tables I and II.)

The percentage of editorials was higher in *The Christian Science Monitor*, (in words and in stories) than in that of any other daily, which may suggest that *The Christian Science Monitor*, unlike three other dailies, is a daily of opinion as well as a daily of information.

TABLE I

The percentage of each of news and editorials of international topics compared to the total international content in twelve issues of each daily in number of words

Daily	News		Editorials	
	Words	Percent	Words	Percent
El Moudjahid	56,993	87.3	8,280	12.6
El Djomhouria	33,737	85.1	5,899	14.8
The New York Times	88,815	90.9	8,811	9.0
The Christian Science Monitor	59,433	73.2	21,711	26.7

TABLE II

The percentage of stories of each of news and editorials of international topics compared to the total number of stories of international content in twelve issues of each daily

Daily	News		Editorials		Standard Error	Confidence Interval at 05 Level
	Stories	Percent	Stories	Percent		
El Moudjahid	225	93.3	16	6.6	±.1	±.3
El Djomhouria	290	92.8	16	7.1	±.1	±.3
The New York Times	247	95.0	13	5.0	±.1	±.3
The Christian Science Monitor	168	81.5	38	8.4	±.1	±.3

Straight News and In-depth Reports

Each of the four dailies printed more straight news than in-depth reports in words and in stories. The percentage of words and stories in each daily was more than 75 percent straight news and less than 25 percent in-depth reports, a fact that suggests that the emphasis in reporting international news was put on straight news and not on interpretation. (See Tables III and IV.)

TABLE III

The percentage of each of straight news and in-depth reports of international topics compared to the total international content in twelve issues of each daily in number of words

Daily	Straight News		In-depth Reports	
	Words	Percent	Words	Percent
El Moudjahid	50,520	88.6	6,471	11.3
El Djomhouria	33,323	98.7	414	1.2
The New York Times	58,980	75.3	19,310	24.6
The Christian Science Monitor	46,586	82.0	10,222	17.9

Readers of the two Algerian and the two United States dailies would be exposed to a great deal of information without interpretation, which may suggest that the readers of the four dailies were not given a representative picture of events that took place outside their territories.

TABLE IV

The percentage of stories of each of straight news and in-depth reports of international topics compared to the total number of stories of international content in twelve issues of each daily

Daily	Straight News		In-depth Reports		Standard Error	Confidence Interval at .05 Level
	Stories	Percent	Stories	Percent		
El Moudjahid	217	97.7	5	2.2	±.1	±.3
El Djomhouria	206	99.5	1	.4	±.0	±.0
The New York Times	237	93.6	16	6.3	±.1	±.3
The Christian Science Monitor	154	94.4	9	5.5	±.1	±.3

The factor that may explain why the Algerian dailies carried fewer in-depth reports is that they tended to rely on news agencies in reporting international news, especially on the Algerian news agency, l'Agence Presse Service, which tends to provide information rather than analysis.

News of Elites and News of Common People

Each of the four dailies printed a larger proportion of news of elites than of common people. By not presenting a great deal of news about common people, the four dailies may contribute to an oversimplified and distorted picture of a particular culture, in that readers of the four dailies would be exposed mostly to news and action of elites.

The percentage of news of common people was higher in each of the two United States dailies: 16.9 and 19.0 (in words) and 19.0 and 22.9 (in stories) than in each of the two Algerian dailies: 4.4 and 4.7 (in words) and 5.4 and 8.1 (in stories). (See Table V and VI.)

TABLE V

The percentage of each of news of elites and news of common people of international topic compared to the total international content, in twelve issues of each daily in number of words

Daily	News of Elites		News of Common People	
	Words	Percent	Words	Percent
El Moudjahid	36,887	95.5	1,727	4.4
El Djomhouria	25,138	95.4	1,196	4.5
The New York Times	45,084	80.9	10,588	19.0
The Christian Science Monitor	38,556	83.0	7,877	16.9

The percentage of news of common people was higher in *The New York Times* than in any other daily.

TABLE VI

The percentage of stories of each of news of elites and news of common people of international topics compared to the total number of stories of international content in twelve issues of each daily

Daily	News of Elites		News of Common People		Standard Error	Confidence Interval at .05 Level
	Stories	Percent	Stories	Percent		
El Moudjahid	140	94.5	8	5.4	±.1	±.3
El Djomhouria	124	91.8	11	8.1	±.2	±.4
The New York Times	138	77.0	41	22.9	±.3	±.5
The Christian Science Monitor	89	22.9	21	19.0	±.4	±.6

United States News in Algerian Dailies

The United States dailies printed no news of Algeria; the Algerian dailies combined devoted 0.4 percent (in words) of their news hole and 0.9 percent (in stories) of their total number of stories to the United States. (See Table VII).

TABLE VII

The percentage of United States News in Algerian Dailies in number of words and in number of stories compared to news hole and to the total number of stories of the whole content in twelve issues of each daily

Daily	United States News in Algerian Dailies			
	Words	Percent	Words	Percent
El Moudjahid	2,070	0.2	9	0.4
El Djomhouria	1,918	0.2	12	0.5

The fact that the United States dailies printed no news of Algeria supports the theory of imbalance of news in that news flow not only tends to take place mostly between developed nations, but that news flow between big power nations and small nations is predominantly one way (3, p. 9). Thus, readers of the two Algerian dailies would be exposed to United States news (one story in each issue in the case of *El Moudjahid*) more than readers of the two United States dailies would be to Algerian news.

Source of News

The Algerian dailies differed from those of the United States as to the percentages of each of news from own staff, news agencies, and unspecified sources. The United States dailies relied mostly on their own staffs; and the Algerian dailies relied mostly on news agencies and unspecified sources. (See Tables VIII and IX).

TABLE VIII

The percentage of each of news from own staff, news agencies, and unspecified sources compared to the total international content in twelve issues of each daily in number of words

Daily	News from Own Staff		News from News Agencies		News from Unspecified Sources	
	Words	Percent	Words	Percent	Words	Percent
El Moudjahid	7,639	13.4	30,998	54.5	18,140	31.9
El Djomhouria	000	00.0	7,794	24.8	23,631	75.1
The New York Times	51,600	74.3	9,206	13.2	8,618	12.4
The Christian Science Monitor	51,808	90.6	891	1.5	4,459	7.8

The two Algerian dailies relied mostly on the Algerian news agency, L'Algerie Presse Service, and on the French news agency, l'Agence France Presse.

El Djomhouria printed no international news from its own staff; 75.1 percent of its content of international news was from unspecified sources, which may be because *El Djomhouria* is only three years old and because it has replaced the French-language edition, *La Republique*, in a government attempt to expand the use of Arabic in the news media. The result may be a matter of style while the newspaper is developing its own identity, and it is possible that *El Djomhouria* relied mostly on the Algerian and the French news agencies.

John Adams found that readers of newspapers with overseas staff "would have 'better' foreign news coverage than would readers of papers relying completely on others for their foreign copy" (1, p. 301). Adams referred to better news coverage in terms of (a) more foreign news; (b) higher proportions of analysis (both were confirmed in this study); (c) more foreign news on page one; and (d) more hard news (neither was tested in this study).

Adams said that a reader "can best assess the values of what he reads when the source of information is clearly identified" (1, p. 301). Consequently, the suggestion is that the readers of the two United States dailies

received better international news in terms of more foreign news and higher proportions of analysis than readers of the two Algerian dailies.

TABLE IX

The percentage of stories of each of news from own staff, news agencies, and unspecified sources compared to the total number of stories of international content in twelve issues of each daily

Daily	News from Own Staff		News from News Agencies		News from Unspecified Sources	
	Stories	Percent	Stories	Percent	Stories	Percent
El Moudjahid	8	3.5	162	71.6	56	24.7
El Djomhouria	0	0.0	61	29.3	147	70.6
The New York Times	104	44.0	104	44.0	28	11.8
The Christian Science Monitor	91	55.1	4	2.4	70	42.4

One reason *The Christian Science Monitor* printed a high proportion of stories from unspecified sources is that it printed a greater number of short stories about international events, particularly on page two, which had an impact on the final results.

Origin of News

Each of the four dailies printed a greater proportion of news from the Third World than each of the Western World and the socialist bloc, but each of the two United States dailies printed a greater proportion of news from the Western World than each of the two Algerian dailies. (See Tables X and XI.)

TABLE X

The percentage of each of news from the western world, the third world, and the socialiste bloc compared to the total international content in twelve issues of each daily in number of words

Daily	News from the Western World		News from the Socialist Bloc		News from the Third World	
	Words	Percent	Words	Percent	Words	Percent
El Moudjahid	11,109	20.1	2,516	4.5	41,433	75.2
El Djomhouria	7,712	21.7	886	2.5	26,836	75.7
The New York Times	26,836	38.2	2,918	4.1	40,380	56.5
The Christian Sience Monitor	15,503	31.5	8,041	16.3	25,542	52.0

The percentage of news from the socialist bloc was higher in *The Christian Science Monitor* than in any other daily, a fact that suggest that *The Christian Science Monitor* tried to maintain balance among the three parts of that category.

The reason each of the four dailies printed a greater proportion of news from the Third World than from any other part of the world is that the Third World is a broad term that includes Africa, Asia, and Latin American, which comprises more than two thirds of the nations of the world.

TABLE XI

The percentage of stories of each of news from the western world, the third world, and the socialist bloc compared to the total number of stories of international content in twelve issues of each daily

Daily	News from the Western World		News from the Socialist Bloc		News from the Third World	
	Stories	Percent	Stories	Percent	Stories	Percent
El Moudjahid	45	20.4	16	7.2	159	72.2
El Djomhouria	34	16.1	7	3.3	169	80.4
The New York Times	84	36.5	20	8.6	126	54.7
The Christian Sience Monitor	49	29.5	28	16.8	89	53.6

Printing less news from the socialist bloc may be related to the fact that the political atmosphere in that part of the world does not encourage correspondents to write what they want, and that outgoing dispatches frequently are censored.

Tension of News

Generally, the degree of tension of international news was higher in each of *The New York Times* and *The Christian Science Monitor* than in each of *El Moudjabid* and *El Djombouria* in all categories (See Table XII for example), particularly in category: origin of news (See Table XIII).

The degree of tension of international news in each of the two United States dailies was mostly between .21 and .80 (moderate, average, and strong). The degree of tension in each of the two Algerian dailies was mostly between .01 and .60 (slight, moderate, and average).

Assuming that the higher the tension, the more the direction for news to be negative and the lower the tension, the more the direction for news to be positive, the ultimate conclusion is that the two United States dailies tended to print more negative news than the two Algerian dailies.

This means that the two United States dailies tended to emphasize

negative news (compared to the Algerian dailies), and the two Algerian dailies tended to follow their pattern of reporting domestic news in emphasizing positive news (compared to the United States dailies).

Thus the two United States dailies which function in a system that runs on a private enterprise basis tended to emphasize negative news in reporting international news, and the two Algerian dailies which function in a system that runs on a government enterprise basis tended to emphasize positive news in reporting international news.

This can be stated also as the greater the freedom the newspaper has in terms of its relationship with the government, the more likely will it emphasize negative news, and the less freedom the newspaper has in terms of its relationship with government, the more likely will it emphasize positive news.

The degree of tension of news from the socialist bloc was mostly between .00 and .20 (no tension and slight) in each of the two Algerian dailies; between .41 and .80 (average and strong) in *The New York Times*, and between 0.1 and 0.60 (slight, moderate, and average) in *The Christian Science Monitor*, which may suggest that the two Algerian dailies tended to reflect the views of the government in reporting news from that part of the world.

Generally, readers of the dailies of both nations tended to receive balanced news in terms of tension: the proportion of news with slight and moderate tension was similar to that of news with strong and extreme tension in most categories. The readers of the two Algerian dailies, however, tended to receive news with lesser degree of tension than readers of the two United States dailies: the proportion of news with slight and moderate tension was greater in each of the Algerian dailies than in each of the United States dailies in most categories.

TABLE XII

Degree of tension of news and editorials of international topics in twelve issues of each daily
In number of stories

Daily	00 No Tension	.01 - .20			.21 - .40			.41 - .60			.61 - .80			.81 - 1.00		
		Slight	Moderate	Average	Strong	Extreme										
El Moudjahid	N (1) 27 (12.0%)	42 (18.6%)	72 (32.0%)	55 (24.4%)	20 (8.8%)	9 (4.0%)										
	E (2)	5 (31.2%)	4 (25.0%)	5 (31.2%)	2 (12.5%)											
El Djomhouria	N 28 (13.3%)	44 (21.0%)	49 (23.4%)	42 (20.0%)	27 (12.9%)	19 (9.0%)										
	E	2 (12.5%)	4 (25.0%)	6 (37.5%)	4 (25.0%)											
The New York Times	N 12 (4.8%)	8 (3.2%)	50 (20.2%)	99 (40.0%)	52 (21.0%)	26 (10.5%)										
	E	4 (30.7%)		7 (53.8%)	2 (15.3%)											
The Christian Science Monitor	N 5 (2.9%)	13 (7.7%)	46 (27.3%)	59 (35.1%)	29 (17.2%)	16 (9.5%)										
	E	1 (2.6%)	16 (42.1%)	18 (47.3%)	3 (7.8%)											

(1) news (2) editorials.

TABLE XIII

Degree of tension of news from the Western World, the Third World and the Socialist Bloc
in twelve issues of each daily in number of stories

Daily	00 No Tension	.01 - .20			.21 - .40			.41 - .60			.61 - .80			.81 - 1.00		
		Slight	Moderate	Average	Strong	Extreme										
El Moudjahid	N.W.W. (1) 3 (6.6%)	13 (28.8%)	14 (31.1%)	9 (20.0%)	4 (8.8%)	2 (4.4%)										
	N.T.W. (2) 19 (11.9%)	24 (15.0%)	52 (32.7%)	41 (25.7%)	16 (10.0%)	7 (4.4%)										
	N.S.B. (3) 5 (31.2%)	5 (31.2%)	3 (18.7%)	3 (18.7%)												
El Djomhouria	N.W.W. 3 (8.5%)	6 (17.1%)	10 (28.5%)	9 (25.7%)	4 (11.4%)	2 (5.7%)										
	N.T.W. 22 (13.0%)	34 (20.1%)	38 (22.4%)	34 (20.1%)	24 (14.2%)	17 (10.0%)										
	N.S.B. 3 (42.8%)	3 (42.8%)		1 (14.2%)												
The New York Times	N.W.W. 10 (11.9%)	3 (3.5%)	18 (21.4%)	36 (42.8%)	10 (11.9%)	7 (8.3%)										
	N.T.W. 2 (1.5%)	6 (4.7%)	24 (19.0%)	56 (44.4%)	24 (19.0%)	14 (11.1%)										
	N.S.B. 2 (7.1%)		6 (30.0%)	6 (30.0%)	14 (70.0%)											
The Christian Science Monitor	N.W.W. 1 (2.0%)	6 (12.2%)	17 (34.6%)	16 (32.6%)	6 (12.2%)	3 (6.1%)										
	N.T.W. 2 (2.2%)	3 (3.3%)	22 (24.7%)	34 (34.8%)	21 (23.5%)	10 (11.2%)										
	N.S.B. 2 (7.1%)	4 (14.2%)	4 (14.2%)	13 (46.4%)	2 (7.1%)	3 (10.7%)										

(1) news from the Western world; (2) news from the Third World; (3) news from the Socialist Bloc.

CONCLUSION

Generally, the Algerian dailies, *El Moudjabid* and *El Djombouria*, and the United States dailies, *The New York Times* and *The Christian Science Monitor*, tended to exhibit similarities as to types of international news to print, but differed as to tension in international news in that tension in international news was higher in each of the two United States dailies in most categories.

Type of News

The four dailies printed a greater proportion of news than editorials, straight news than in-depth reports, news of elites than of common people, and news from the Third World than from the Western World and the socialist bloc.

Four factors may explain why the two Algerian and the two United States dailies printed similar types of international news:

1. The Algerian dailies have little tradition of journalism practices; the oldest Algerian daily is only eighteen years old. Thus, the suggestion is that the Algerian dailies tended to imitate what has been traditionally developed by Western daily newspapers in reporting international news, resulting in more areas of similarity than of difference.

2. Algeria is an emergent nation that has strong historical and cultural ties with France (which colonized Algeria from 1830 to 1962) and strong economic ties with the rest of the Western World, particularly with the United States. Consequently, the Algerian dailies are more likely to be influenced by the general patterns of Western World news media in spite of the fact that Algeria has a different political system than do Western World nations.

3. To the Algerian dailies, it is easier and more convenient to rely on the French news agency, l'Agence France Presse, than on any other foreign news agency because both the Algerian dailies and the French agency use or understand the same language.

Thus, the two Algerian dailies are likely to be influenced by the way the French news agency reports events. Einar Ostgaard, for instance, suggested that the major part of the international news flow is carried by

the four Western news agencies and that Western correspondents are biased, saying:

The very great majority of those who work for the four Western agencies have a Western outlook on world affairs. If their "national loyalty-bias" is weakened by the international team in which they are a part, it is probably replaced by a "Western loyalty-bias" (5, p. 44).

4. Economically, the two Algerian dailies may be incapable of establishing correspondents in many world news centers. Consequently, they rely on the Algerian and the French news agencies. The Algerian news agency lacks not only qualified correspondents, but also access to information, which may not apply to the Western World news agencies that are strong economically and have been reporting international news for more than a century.

As a result, the Algerian news agency is likely to imitate Western World news agencies in defining news and in reporting international news.

Tension in News: the tension in international news was higher in each of the United States dailies than in each of the two Algerian dailies.

This suggests that newspapers in these two nations tended to be influenced by the press system under which they function, in that newspapers in a system that runs on a private enterprise basis tends to emphasize international news with more tension than newspapers in a system that runs on a government enterprise basis.

Although there was no way in this study to determine the degree of influence government has on newspaper content, the degree of influence is likely to be higher in a nation where newspapers are government-owned than in a nation where newspapers are privately owned and function in an open, competitive atmosphere.

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