

News Bias and Determining the Mechanism Used for International Events and their Coverage of Using Egyptian Case as a Precedent

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Abstract

The international arena witnessed lots of controversies about the role of the Anglo-American press in covering the controversy after what Egypt witnessed on the last 30th of June, 2013.

In this context, the research problem tries to find out the extent of the contribution of the news sources in the Anglo-American press in shaping trends in press coverage to the events that took place in the Egyptian domain since June 30 till now. In addition, it tackles the factors affecting these sources, whether related to editorial policy in the newspaper or to the agenda interests in international relations and attitudes of state policies towards the events taking place in Egypt.

The four newspapers that are included in this study are The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Independent and The Guardian Weekly.

The research depend on two theories which are Framing Theory and

International News Flow Theory. The study use both quantitative and qualitative analysis in order to fulfill the goals of the study.

Results found that these newspapers use the bias intentionally in covering news related to Third World countries events including Egypt to establish a stereotypic image of this world. Therefore, they concentrate on the negative events and ignore positives. They also intentionally use informative sources giving a false balance in coverage. The study reveals a schizophrenia showing in the contradictions between professional ethical basics adopted by these newspapers as a processing approach and a tool of presenting the other and between the actual approaches used by these newspapers especially with Third World countries like Egypt. This is what they tell us. Results showed that the newspapers can violate the profession standards. Although media claim to be objective, bias inevitably finds its way into the news.

Keywords: International News\ News Sources\ News Coverage\ Media Bias\ The New York Times\ The Washington Post\ The Guardian Weekly\ The Independent\ Egypt's June 30, 2013 events

Introduction

Bias in news is a significant component which has a strong impact on the foreign editors in the demonstration of news. This is because while declaring the news they consistently make preferences as a consequence of established political aspects, for instance, the propensities and policies of the government in competence.

The reason that the editor is likely to follow this concern is for the support of government that is preferred, or merely to prevent any suffering or inconvenience with a government apprehended. Generally, the political bias in news is an intentional behavior in which the editor has purposely negotiated the reality as he considers it as a result of the emanation to declare the legitimacy. On the contrary, cultural bias is generally an ignorant observance with acknowledged standards.

The study is primarily focusing to examine the methods which are significantly used for the coverage of international events, by considering the context of Egypt in the Anglo-American newspapers. It starts with multiple questions that have been raised in recent times to determine the influence of the foreign press in

the coverage of the recent Egyptian events that touch the foreign policy of these newspapers' countries and the consequent bias in the coverage and the deviation from being a mirror image of the real events. The researcher chose the latest, most important, and effective events in Egypt.

Those events -that relate to the 30th of June, 2013 and did identify the top and the most wide spare American and British newspapers as both countries are - most influential countries particularly in Egypt.

Literature Review

The scholars of media have been inquiring the association among the news sources in the Anglo-American newspapers and its relationship to forming news coverage trends. One of the studies focused on knowing the factors affecting the press coverage as for example the newspapers focus on covering the news that is related to the well-known companies in the country, but it does not focus on the small ones. That is why the products of the well-known companies take a huge space of the coverage of the newspapers. This effect is not confined to the local newspapers only, but also extends in the newspapers of other countries as it focuses on the well-known and huge companies which are focused on by the newspaper of the country itself (Rinallo, et al, 2012).

The researchers tried to analyze the U.S newspapers 'coverage of the protests in different Arab countries, especially the 2011 protests in Bahrain. The New York Times, Los Angeles Times and Washington

Post were the newspapers that were examined in this research. Sources play a major role in the coverage as they can make the researcher identify whether this coverage is objective or not. For example, "the protesters of Bahrain and individuals supporting the government of Bahrain ought to be found in a news story". The research questioned about the way the sources were used in the coverage in order to know if they were biased to a side -than other. This is in addition to questioning about the frames that were used in Bahrain coverage in the newspapers under study. The three newspapers showed that there was a clear bias in the Bahrain -protest coverage. In addition to the usage of the sources which supported this coverage bias. The news coverage bias appeared when they used the protesters in Bahrain as sources rather than using individuals who supported the government. (Hoewe & Bowe, 2012).

Matthews (2010) started from the point where there are two principles of bases and backgrounds for analysis. The first way is by examining the link between the journalist and the news sources he chooses, and the second way is -defining the source's position and its importance in the news which is written by the journalist. The study concentrated on the news coverage of terrorism. He used the content analysis to analyze the UK newspaper coverage of five suspected terrorist plots, where there are some types of attributed sources in the news coverage. These plots are the Ricin plot,

old Trafford Bomb plot, Canary Wharf Plot, Transatlantic Airliners Plot and Kidnap Plot. The main goal was trying to find out the ways the journalists can use by attributing specific information to specific sources in order to shape the reader's interpretation when they read the written piece of news. The researcher was trying to discover the types of sources that are attributed in the news coverage of the terrorism and its relationship with how the readers interpret the news. Matthews found that lots of anonymous veiled sources were used within the news coverage about the terrorism plots. In other words, lots of attributed sources in the news coverage were vague. Only, few of the government sources were clear and attributed correctly. This affected the readers' interpretation and credibility of the media. In the study, the researcher stated that any journalist who reports about terrorism will need to fetch an official source as this type of source will offer information and can easily comment on the threat. It was found that the official sources were not only identifiable, but they were used more often as a direction quotation. The analysis showed that the UK news coverage of the Islamist terrorism increased the "visibility and the accountability" of government attributed sources in its coverage.

Another study tried to find out the reasons for the bias in the news source selection that is used by the journalist. It is possible that the selection of the source comes from the personal trends of the journalist, and this source helps the journalist to deliver a specific message he wants to

send to his readers in order to shape their awareness in a specific direction. This study applied to the main U.S. newspapers which were The New York Times and Washington Post. It proved that the sources selected by the journalist play an important role in its delivery of the message and that in order to be able to write the news; the journalist must be able to pick his sources that help to frame the news to send it directly to his readers (Attia, 2009).

On the other hand, the review of literature included studies around the news sources in which a study tried to explore whether the anonymous sources affect the readers' evaluation of the credibility of the news. The idea of the study came from the different cases that were written in the newspapers in the past years like the news coverage of the Washington Post to the Watergate Scandal, O.J. Simpson trial and the case of Janet Cooke where lots of anonymous sources were used. This study took into consideration the results of the new researches that concluded that the anonymous sources started decreasing in the American newspapers. An experiment was carried out in this research. It worked out on two news stories. The first described anti-government protests in Tunisia while the other described the anti-government protests in Egypt. The first included anonymous sources while the second did not. The results showed that the anonymous sources have an impact on the readers' evaluation of the credibility of the news from both countries Tunisia and Egypt (Pjesivac & Rui, 2013).

While Kim (2012) concentrated on knowing the effect of the source credibility, and the comments written by readers in the reviews of the final evaluation of the electronic news through the use of experimental approach by changing the sources of some of the news stories, and waiting to see the reaction of the others. The results showed that the credibility of the sources and the others' comments on the online published news - did not affect the evaluations of the participants. However, the results revealed that the tendency to comment greatly affects the perception and acceptance of the news among the readers.

Another study analyzed the Washington Post in order to know whether it uses the anonymous sources or not in the foreign news. It focused on the difference in the views of the journalists. Some of them see that the sources must be declared and announced or otherwise the credibility will be lost, while others see that the journalist has the right to keep the name of the source in order to reach and access the information that cannot be obtained if the source name is stated. It has been applied from 1970 till 2000. It reached that there is a spread in the use of the anonymous sources for the past 30 years (Sheehy, 2008).

Maier & Kasoma (2005) started by noting that the sources are considered to be a way of framing as the reporter is the one who chooses his/her source and that influence and affects how the story is told. Also, the study examines the anonymous sources and its relation with credibility. Governmental Sources and

the official sources were found higher than the community members and people-on-street who were rarely quoted in the news pieces. It found that more than quarter of the stories examined using anonymous sources that hurt the credibility of the information stated in the news pieces.

Also, the review of literature included studies around the news coverage and international news flow where in one of the studies it aimed to find out the reporting bias in the international newspapers, whether it is under reporting or over reporting the issues it is covering. They argued that news coverage of a conflict relies on two points which are the conflict event itself and its importance, and the whether the coverage published in the newspapers can direct the political perspective or not. The study worked on a sample of 113 countries in the period of 18 December 2010 till 23 October 2011. The researchers found that news coverage depends on the type of regime. Findings showed that in the non-democratic countries, they under reported the issues "pro-incumbency bias" in their coverage while in the democratic countries, they over reported "pro-challenger bias" in their coverage. It proved that the coverage published in the newspapers can direct the political context. In democratic countries, bias is shown through their institutions such as newsworthiness that highlights conflict, novelty and proximity, etc.... Those countries tend to result in conflict coverage supporting anti-regime forces (Baum & Zhukov, 2015).

Xu (2013) suggested different framing ways used in the news coverage of Occupy Wall Street that started on 21st of September in New York in the US Today and The New York Times newspapers. The purpose is to know how frames shape the readers opinion and perception. Findings showed that the New York Times covered the Occupy Wall Street protests from day one on its online version while the print version was a bit late from the online as it started from the 25th of September. That means that the newspaper did not afford a full coverage to the readers about the protests. Lots of frames were also used, but the main frames are the lawlessness and public disapproval frames. They were used in the coverage to frame the protests in the streets in order to shape readers' opinions towards them and their actions. The study also concluded that we can consider that the neutral coverage is the positive coverage rather than dealing with them as two different types of coverage.

While Abdel Razek (2013) aimed to figure out the factors influencing the news coverage of the news agencies. The researcher identified the types of the news coverage beginning with the neutral coverage, which is the unbiased one in which the journalist does not add his opinion at all. Second, the interpretive coverage where the journalist analyses the news that is available in the coverage without any additions. Lastly, the biased coverage in which journalists focus on a specific angle, and even some journalists forge the reality by removing some parts of it

and ignoring others. The study also pointed out that there are different types of news sources the newspapers depend on. One of those types is the sources that editors and reporters can get and fetch. The other one is the external sources and these are the available sources for the journalist on the internet and radio stations, etc...

On the other hand, Lee (2013) referred to the past studies that proved that objectivity in news coverage does not exist anymore. Nowadays, media bias is found in lots of news pieces. Furthermore, it referred to the ideological bias which is considered to be one of the most important types of the media bias that is used in the coverage-. Another type of media bias is the framing bias. Findings showed by evidence that the newspapers are affected by the market pressure. In addition, the study proved that the increase in the use of the ideological bias affects the advertisers' perceptions of the newspaper credibility.

Research Problem:

The international arena witnessed lots of controversies about the role of the Anglo-American press in covering the hot events in the Middle East in the wake of the Arab Spring revolutions and the increase of the escalation of the controversy after what Egypt witnessed on the last 30th of June. These controversies revealed lots of problems facing these newspapers in their way of dealing with the third world countries, especially in the light of the accusations of using crises and picking selected information that support the

pro-states and implement their interests.

In this context, the research problem tries to find out the extent of the contribution of the news Bias and determining the mechanism in the Anglo-American press in shaping trends in press coverage to the events that took place in the Egyptian domain since June 30 till now. In addition, it tackles the factors affecting these sources, whether related to editorial policy in the newspaper or to the agenda interests in international relations and attitudes of state policies towards the events taking place in Egypt. These attitudes are expressed through the mechanisms of the international news flow and their impact on these newspapers' coverage for landmark and breakthrough events such as those taking place in Egypt since June 30.

Research Goals:

This study aims to achieve the following:

- Identifying the sources that the newspapers under study relied on in the news coverage of the Egyptian events since June 30.
- Understanding the role of the news sources that foreign newspapers provide and depend on in shaping the trends of the press coverage towards the Egyptian events since June 30.
- Knowing the language - and the pattern of coverage provided in the newspapers under study.
- Knowing the factors that influence the news coverage, and how the interests of the countries that issue the newspapers can affect the

news coverage.

- Comparing between the newspapers under study's trends in the coverage of the Egyptian events since June 30 and the factors affecting each of them.

- Identifying and determining the mechanisms used by the bias in the newspapers under study when covering the international events applying that on Egyptian case.

Theoretical framework:

This paper will depend on two theories which are:

- **Framing Theory:**

Goffman worked on it in 1974 then McCombs and Shaw Weaver pointed out that this theory was generated from the Agenda-setting theory (Scheufele, 1999).

According to Entman (1993), "framing involves selection and salience". He believed that through framing, you can understand the reasons why the problems occur, and it helps in making moral judgments and recommending solutions.

Mcquail (2010) explained that it is hard for the journalist who does not to use the framing -to be objective all the time, therefore this may cause what is called the "unintended bias".

This theory narrates the events and puts it in a certain frame to direct the receiver to judge on the case according to what they want through the availability of information about that event. These pieces of information are the path that leads the receivers to take provisions as made by the framing theory and the information agenda that is sent.

George Lakoff, professor at UC-Berkeley pointed that the "Com-

munication itself comes with a frame". For example, he pointed that the language chosen for the news is considered a type of frame.

Framing can be identified through the sources that are used in the piece and the context in which the piece is created.

News frames help in creating public frames regarding any subject, or event appearing in the media fields. Entman (1991) pointed that frames are twofold:

The first kind is media dealing frames which are considered aspects distinguishing the media content. And the second kind: is the frame adopted by the public towards the event or the case presented in the media means.

Bias studies try to find out whether news coverage was positive, neutral or negative towards an issue. When someone starts thinking deeply about the news coverage in the context of framing, at that time the old concept of bias seems to be constricted and basic. In other words, it is easy for the readers to find out that the journalist or the newspaper in general is biased towards a candidate or a specific issue, but it is difficult for them to find out that "a news event is being packaged as a certain type of story". Framing can be found in headlines, leads, nut graphs and quotations, etc... (Severin & Tankard, 2010).

- **International News Flow Theory:**

Some researchers attributed the importance of the news flow to its impact on the public as they see that the news flow, and its composition and shaping are considered two of

the important factors in shaping the image of the world in the minds (Rosengram, 1974).

This theory returns to the "International News" book that is published by Galtung. This theory is a well-known theory which Johan Galtung and Mari Holmboe Ruge's worked on it. They discussed the theoretical structure of the international monopoly of the media. Galtung worked in one of his studies on the direction of the media flow and he designed the "center margin" pattern as he believed that the world is divided into dominant countries which represent the center and countries dominated by those countries and they represent the periphery. He concluded that the relationship between those two sides is not a horizontal interactive and exchange relationship. It is actually a vertical relationship where there is no equality as the center controls the news flow in the world.

The interest in studying the flow of media began with the committee that was set up by the UNESCO to prepare a report to deal with the unbalancing media in the world. Shayne McBride was the committee chairman in 1977 and it kept working for three years. The committee ended the report in 1980 and it ended with a report containing a number of facts that are included in "Many Voices One World" book.

The report stated that the concept of the free flow is used for the benefit and the sake of the Western countries as by this way it ensures its cultural hegemony. The report also pointed out to the right of the developing countries to establish in-

dependent national media systems away from the various multinational media systems' monopolies.

The report stated that the most-powerful countries have a superior status and this can generate economic, social and political negative effects and that the principle of the free news flow can be used as an ideological and economic tool to control who do not have those methods. Moreover, the free news flow resulted in one flow (from north to south).

The report also noted the need for the work with a new media world-wide system to repair the existing deficiency in the media based on the information that states that communication is an essential element of cultural independence. The gap is widening between the developing countries which publish their message freely between the countries that do not have the possibility of freedom which results in negative consequences. The developed countries must provide help to the countries that want to strengthen their ability in the communication field in order to stop the increase of dependence of developing countries on developed countries, and the need to have a double-way communication, not from only one side. Furthermore, they must respect the independence of all communities and its dignities without compromising their identities, so that the communication can repair the existing deficiency.

Methodology:

The study will use both quantitative and qualitative analysis in or-

der to fulfil the goals of the study. The qualitative analysis will be used to analyze the quantitative results and content analysis results.

The researcher has used survey methodology in an attempt to describe and explain the bias in the foreign newspapers by using the content analysis tool. This tool will be used to examine the four newspapers.

Content analysis

The content analysis was used in this paper for inspection of the newspaper content. Content analysis is an efficient as well as a replicable procedure to consolidate an abundant quantity of text into minor groups of content on the basis of specific coding principles (Steve, 2001). An important aspect of the content analysis is inferential analysis, which provides the basis for cause-and-effect relationships which are useful in testing of the research questions (Reid and Bojanic, 2009). In this paper, inferential analysis has been carried out to describe the content as well as to determine the assumptions regarding the components of the media procedure along with the inferential and inherent explanation in the content.

Comparative method

The comparative method was also used to contrast the two journalistic circumstances which are the American and the British as a way of their coverage of Egyptian events. A comparative method serves as an imperative mechanism of examination. Generally, it is used as a means of testing the research questions, and

can contribute to provisional exposition of new hypothesis and generate a new theory (Collier, 1993). The sample size considered by the researcher comprises of four different newspapers, which have been chosen on the basis of explicit criteria.

Time Frame of Study

The study time frame starts at the beginning of the 30th of June 2013 events which is the (30th of June, 2013). This time frame was chosen to study the attitude of the newspapers under study towards the Egyptian events. The time frame will end when the next president is elected (30th of June, 2014).

Study Sample

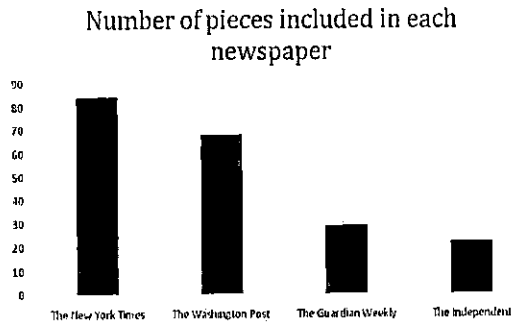
The newspapers are The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Independent, and The Guardian Weekly.

Study Questions

This thesis will address the following research questions to study the sources, news coverage and bias in the foreign newspapers.-:

- 1 • How do news sources affect the news coverage of Egypt's June 30, 2013 events?
- 2 • What are the types of bias used in the newspapers' samples?
- 3 • What factors influence the news bias in the newspapers' samples?
- 4 • What are the similarities and differences in the newspapers under study's coverage and sources selection?
- 5 • How often do the newspapers' samples use frames?
- 6 • What forms of frames do newspapers' samples use?

Study Results



The New York Times published the largest number of news pieces (84) during the one year coverage sample (30th June 2013 – 30th June 2014) compared to the other newspapers. This symbolizes that The New York Times is more interested in the Egyptian issues and this may reflect the relation between the newspaper and the American regime. Regarding the recent Egyptian events, conditions were to the contrary. The Egyptian regime is a strong ally of the United States, and a decline or change in that regime would mean a loss of U.S. influence in the country. This would be a strategic loss because of Egypt's strategic position not only in the Arab region, but also in the entire geographical region that is surrounding it. Therefore, to deal with the situation, the U.S. appears to have adopted an approach on the surface, but upon closer examination, it is a perfectly natural American tactic. That is why they watched closely what happened in 30th June. Then, after The New York Times, The Washington Post devoted 68, The Guardian Weekly devoted 29 and The Independent devoted 22 news pieces.

Table No. (1) Shows the Types of Sources in each newspaper

| Types of Sources | Journalist | Newspaper | Total |
|---------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Newspapers | | | |
| The New York Times | 246 | 101 | 347 |
| The Washington Post | 382 | 139 | 521 |
| The Guardian Weekly | 85 | 5 | 90 |
| The Independent | 62 | 14 | 76 |
| Total | 775 | 259 | 1034 |
| % | 74.9 | 25.04 | — |

The results reveal that 74.9% which is the largest proportion of the pieces provided by the newspapers that were used by the journalist sources, while 25.04% were used the newspaper sources. Moreover, the results show that The Washington Post used lots of sources in its news pieces (521 Sources) during the sample year, while The Guardian Weekly rarely used Newspaper sources (5 Sources only). It is noted too that The Washington Post used the highest (382/521) journalist sources.

Table No. (2) Shows the Detailed Nationality of the Sources in each newspaper

| Source Nationality | Egyptian | Arab | American | British | Israeli | Others | Total |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Newspapers | | | | | | | |
| The New York Times | 199 | 7 | 33 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 246 |
| The Washington Post | 340 | 6 | 22 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 382 |
| The Guardian Weekly | 59 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 85 |
| The Independent | 42 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 61 |
| Total | 640 | 18 | 74 | 18 | 2 | 24 | 774 |
| % | 82.6 | 2.3 | 9.5 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 3.1 | — |

This is a detailed table that shows detailed foreign sources, as it shows that the American sources (9.5%) tended to be more than the British (2.3%) and Israeli (0.2%) sources. The Washington Post news pieces by far used the most sources, with 382 total and of those 340 were Egyptian and 6 Arab, 22 American, 5 British, 2 Israeli and 7 Others (e.g. Australian). The Independent used the fewest number of sources in its news pieces. Of its 61 total, it attributed information to 42 Egyptians, 9 American and 4 British- The New York Times used the American sources more than the other three newspapers, and that may return to the relationship between the newspaper policies and the American regime.

Table No. (3) Shows the Source Identity in each newspaper

| Source Identity | Known & Identified Sources | Anonymous Sources | Total |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Newspapers | | | |
| The New York Times | 166 | 80 | 246 |
| The Washington Post | 229 | 153 | 382 |
| The Guardian Weekly | 53 | 32 | 85 |
| The Independent | 43 | 19 | 62 |
| Total | 491 | 284 | 775 |
| % | 63.3 | 36.6 | --- |

This study tested the impact of the use of anonymous sources on perceived news story credibility in two countries with assumed different journalistic standards – America and Britain. The results indicated that the four newspapers used the Known & Identified Sources more than the Anonymous Sources with 63.3%. Although there are a huge number of pieces published in the four newspapers about the 30th June events, the sources assigned in the pieces is known for their bias towards the events. That is why that can show that bias here seems to be wrapped in an objective picture.

The Washington Post scored the highest in using the Anonymous Sources in its news pieces (153/382). Although it has lots of correspondents in Egypt (e.g. Erin Cunningham - Abigail Hauslohner, etc...) more than the other newspapers, but it still has the highest anonymous sources, and that raises lots of questions such as how can the newspaper have more than one correspondent in Egypt and cannot easily access the source instead of writing using anonymous sources? further, is this reflects a definite desire by The Washington Post newspaper in creating a certain image about the 30th June events which shows that it is a coup and then there is no need for sources that can prove the opposite?.

Table No. (4) Shows the Detailed Types of the Journalist Sources in each newspaper

| Journalist Sources | Governmental Sources | Non-Governmental Sources | Muslim Brotherhood Sources | Military Sources | Political Activists | People-on-Street | Others | Total |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|
| Newspapers | | | | | | | | |
| The New York Times | 71 | 27 | 37 | 12 | 14 | 30 | 55 | 246 |
| The Washington Post | 90 | 43 | 38 | 13 | 26 | 96 | 76 | 382 |
| The Guardian Weekly | 19 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 35 | 85 |
| The Independent | 25 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 14 | 62 |
| Total | 205 | 82 | 89 | 27 | 50 | 142 | 180 | 775 |
| % | 26.4 | 10.5 | 11.4 | 3.4 | 6.4 | 18.3 | 23.2 | --- |

In The New York Times, 71 news pieces (28.8%) used sources representing government supporters, while The Washington Post used almost the same amount of governmental sources with 23.5%. The U.S and British newspapers were keen on assigning all issues related to the US and British situation to official sources confirming their eagerness to prove their views and to emphasize to the reader that what was stated is indisputable facts, while this does not happen when covering and proving the official statements in Egypt about what happened during and after June 30th especially after President Mohamed Morsi's leaving.

The results also indicated that The Washington Post quoted or paraphrased sources for the people-on-street in 96 news pieces (25.1%), while The Guardian Weekly was the least newspaper quoting people-on-street as a source. That means that The Washington Post depended on the people who are the citizens and witnesses for what is happening in Egypt to consider their opinion as Egyptian people's attitude which showed that they are against the events and with the idea that what happened was a coup and therefore, there is no legitimacy for the officials after the events.

Non-Governmental sources was used more in The Washington Post newspaper and least used in The Independent newspaper. The same exactly happened in the Muslim Brotherhood, military sources and Political Activists.

Table No. (5) Shows the Detailed Types of the Newspaper Sources in each newspaper

| Newspaper Sources | Statement | TV & Radio | News Agencies | Newspapers & Magazines | Internet Websites | Others | Total |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|
| Newspapers | | | | | | | |
| The New York Times | 19 | 39 | 7 | 19 | 9 | 8 | 101 |
| The Washington Post | 38 | 37 | 16 | 12 | 17 | 19 | 139 |
| The Guardian Weekly | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| The Independent | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 14 |
| Total | 62 | 82 | 25 | 33 | 28 | 29 | 259 |
| % | 23.9 | 31.6 | 9.6 | 12.7 | 10.8 | 11.1 | --- |

The results shows that the TV and Radio were the most newspaper source that the newspapers depended on with 31.6% ,then the statements with 23.9% comes after it. The four newspapers rarely depended on the news agencies (9.6%).

The New York Times and The Guardian Weekly used the TV & Radio more than the other options, while The Washington Post and The Independent used the Statements more. Those who depended on the TV & Radio more have lack of interest in accuracy than the other newspapers as it baptized in the omission of official facts that that have been announced by the ruling regime in Egypt.

Table No. (6) Shows the Objectivity & Balance in the news piece of each newspaper

| Objectivity & Balance In the News Piece Newspapers | One-Sided View | Different Views | No Specific View | Total |
|--|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------|
| The New York Times | 44 | 26 | 14 | 84 |
| The Washington Post | 35 | 31 | 2 | 68 |
| The Guardian Weekly | 23 | 5 | 1 | 29 |
| The Independent | 15 | 7 | 0 | 22 |
| Total | 117 | 69 | 17 | 203 |
| % | 57.6 | 33.9 | 8.3 | --- |

Of the 203 total news pieces, 117 (57.6%) represented only one sided-view of the event or conflict. Of those 117, 69 (33.3%) represented different views. Only 17 (8.3%) didn't show any view. The New York Times newspaper is ranked first (44/84) in presenting the events from one side only which shows that it is biased towards the angle it picks to support, while The

Washington Post newspaper used different views in 31 news pieces of a 68 total which is about half of its news pieces. It includes lots of sources which many of them have different views and at the same time lots of them are anonymous, that devoted to the idea that what happened was a coup.

The results showed that The Independent newspaper always had a one-sided view or different views as no piece did not include a view. Further, it revealed that the British newspapers are one-sided view more than the American ones who appear more objective. That raises another question about the position of The Guardian Weekly and their direction toward the Muslim Brotherhood and its relation with the rumors that is saying that they invest money in the newspaper.

Table No. (7) Shows the Nature of Used Phrases in each newspaper

| Nature of Used Phrases | Facts | Statements & Announcements | Wishes | Others | Total |
|------------------------|-------|----------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Newspapers | | | | | |
| The New York Times | 53 | 39 | 16 | 3 | 111 |
| The Washington Post | 52 | 36 | 14 | 0 | 102 |
| The Guardian Weekly | 18 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 43 |
| The Independent | 18 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 35 |
| Total | 141 | 104 | 41 | 5 | 291 |
| % | 48.4 | 35.7 | 14.08 | 1.7 | --- |

The facts accounted for 48.4% of the total number of nature of used phrases that appeared in the newspapers, Statements and Announcements were used with 35.7% after it. The New York Times was the highest-using for all the types of the nature of used phrases while The Independent was the least-using for them.

The New York Times and Washington Post used the strategy of indirect bias which depends on mixing facts with rumors, announcements, and wishes, etc..., this may be elusive like the US policy.

Table No. (8) Shows the Words & Expressions used in the piece in each newspaper

| Words & Expressions Used in the Piece | Unbiased | Biased | Total |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--------|-------|
| Newspapers | | | |
| The New York Times | 24 | 60 | 84 |
| The Washington Post | 11 | 57 | 68 |
| The Guardian Weekly | 13 | 16 | 29 |
| The Independent | 13 | 9 | 22 |
| Total | 61 | 142 | 203 |
| % | 30.04 | 69.9 | --- |

By checking the results of the Words and Expressions used in the pieces in the four newspapers, the results revealed that all of them were biased with 69.9%. The New York Times was highest using biased words and expressions with 71.4% while The Washington Post scored the highest percentage using the unbiased words and expressions with 16.2%.

Table No. (9) Shows the Ways of Persuasion used in the piece in each newspaper

| Ways of Persuasion Used in the news pieces | Number & Counts | Logical Methods "Evidence" | Rhetoric Words & Expressions | Others | Total |
|--|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Newspapers | | | | | |
| The New York Times | 24 | 55 | 55 | 6 | 140 |
| The Washington Post | 31 | 55 | 38 | 0 | 124 |
| The Guardian Weekly | 9 | 15 | 23 | 2 | 49 |
| The Independent | 5 | 16 | 12 | 3 | 36 |
| Total | 69 | 141 | 128 | 11 | 349 |
| % | 19.7 | 40.4 | 36.6 | 3.1 | --- |

Logical Methods "Evidence" is the most frequently way used to persuade the readers in the four newspapers with 40.4%. The New York Times used the Rhetoric Words and Expressions and Logical Methods "evidence" more than the rest of the newspapers with 39.2%, whereas The Washington Post used the Number and Counts more than the others with 25.1%.

Table No. (10) Shows to what extent the content of each piece is similar to the official policies of the country where the newspaper is published

| The Content Vs. Official Policies | Positive | Neutral | Negative | Total |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|-------|
| Newspapers | | | | |
| The New York Times | 32 | 50 | 2 | 84 |
| The Washington Post | 19 | 49 | 0 | 68 |
| The Guardian Weekly | 17 | 11 | 1 | 29 |
| The Independent | 13 | 9 | 0 | 22 |
| Total | 81 | 119 | 3 | 203 |
| % | 39.9 | 58.6 | 1.4 | --- |

The results show that The New York Times is more positive than The Washington Post newspaper in being close to the US official policies. The Guardian Weekly is more positive than The Independent newspaper in being close to the British official policies. Moreover, the results reveal that The Independent and The Washington Post were never against their country's official policies.

Table No. (11) Shows the Types of Frames used in each newspaper

| Types of Frames | Victim | Conflict | Human Interest | Morality | Win-Loss | Comparison | Others | Total |
|---------------------|--------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|------------|--------|-------|
| Newspapers | | | | | | | | |
| The New York Times | 33 | 48 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 94 |
| The Washington Post | 24 | 45 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 90 |
| The Guardian Weekly | 7 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 28 |
| The Independent | 11 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| Total | 75 | 116 | 10 | 2 | 20 | 10 | 3 | 236 |
| % | 31.7 | 49.1 | 4.2 | 0.84 | 8.4 | 4.2 | 1.2 | --- |

The results show that the four newspapers used the conflict frame in 49.1% of all its news pieces, and they used the Victim frame by 31.7%. The using of those two frames especially - to convince the readers that there is a conflict in Egypt and, therefore what happened is a coup and that means there must be a victim which they believe that they are the Muslim Brotherhood, because they were the ones who are ruling. All this serves the idea to devote negative trend for the reader towards the 30th June events.

The New York Times uses lots of frames than any other newspapers, while The Independent uses less frames. The newspapers rarely uses the Morality frame (0.84%), even though it is strange because the

newspapers called what happened a coup and this is against any morals, so it was supposed to be found and that raises another question, why did they ignore writing about the morals if they believe that what happened was against legitimacy.

Table No. (12) Shows the Types of Military Forces Labelling used in each newspaper

| Military Forces Labelling Newspapers | Coup | Violent | Usurper of Power | Dictators | Others | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---------|------------------|-----------|--------|-------|
| The New York Times | 11 | 26 | 34 | 31 | 0 | 102 |
| The Washington Post | 53 | 28 | 14 | 23 | 0 | 118 |
| The Guardian Weekly | 7 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 19 |
| The Independent | 6 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 17 |
| Total | 77 | 67 | 55 | 57 | 0 | 256 |
| % | 30.07 | 26.1 | 21.4 | 22.2 | 0 | — |

The results show that the labelling of the military forces as a coup is significantly more common in The Washington Post than in the other newspapers. Furthermore, the newspapers labelled the military forces by being violent by 26.1%, and usurper of power by 21.4%.

Table No. (13) Shows the Types of Muslim Brotherhood Labelling used in each newspaper

| Muslim Brotherhood Labelling Newspapers | Victim | Oppressed | Religious | Terrorist | Others | Total |
|---|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------|
| The New York Times | 64 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 74 |
| The Washington Post | 50 | 12 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 81 |
| The Guardian Weekly | 14 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| The Independent | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Total | 141 | 19 | 14 | 2 | 8 | 184 |
| % | 76.6 | 10.3 | 7.6 | 1.08 | 4.3 | — |

The results show that the labelling of the Muslim Brotherhood as a victim is significantly more common in The New York Times (86.4%) than in the other newspapers. Actually, it is noted that the four newspapers used the victim frame when writing about them by 76.6%, and they rarely framed them as terrorist by 1.08%.

Table No. (14) Shows the Types of Egypt Labelling used in each newspaper

| Egypt Labelling Newspapers | Coup | Revolution | Others | Total |
|----------------------------|--------|------------|--------|-------|
| The New York Times | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| The Washington Post | 58 | 0 | 0 | 58 |
| The Guardian Weekly | 11 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| The Independent | 6 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Total | 100 | 0 | 1 | 101 |
| % | 99.009 | 0 | 0.99 | — |

None of the four newspapers labelled what happened in Egypt as Revolution as almost all wrote that what happened was a coup by 99.009%.

Conclusion and Discussion

First of all, it is striking that all four newspapers published news pieces about the June 30th events during the given time period. This signals that all four newspapers rated the topic as being relevant enough to report about.

The study focuses on the relation between the news sources in the four newspapers (The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Guardian Weekly and The Independent) and the coverage of Egypt's June 30, 2013 events. It focuses on finding the types of bias in each news piece while covering the Egyptian events.

This study was questioning the news sources, and its influence of the news coverage of Egypt's June 30, 2013 events.-It found that it has a huge influence as it may act as an indirect way of bias in the newspapers. All the four newspapers used the journalist sources and lots of them were Egyptian sources as the newspapers wanted their readers to believe that all the information quoted is proved and agreed upon by Egyptians who are the main actors in the events scene.

Adding to this, the newspapers used the Known and Identified Sources more than the Anonymous Sources as they -wanted again to make sure to their readers that they grab trusted and known sources to ensure them that the information quoted is proved and agreed upon by Egyptians again. In addition, the usage of the Known and Identified Sources by the newspapers can highly influence the readers because they will never doubt their words, but looking at it from another angle,

this may act also as another indirect way of bias in the newspapers. Those all Known and Identified ones may be quoted taking the same point of view and leading the reader to certain opinion and that is considered to exert a strong influence on the reader's mind.

The Washington Post newspaper was the only one that had the highest-using newspaper to the Anonymous Sources, and that raises lots of questions such as how can the newspaper have more than one correspondent in Egypt and cannot easily access the source instead of writing using anonymous sources. - Further, is this reflects a definite desire by The Washington Post newspaper in creating a certain image about the 30th June events, which shows that it is a coup, then there is no need for sources that can prove the opposite. It is known that the Anonymous Sources Hurt Credibility of News Stories across Cultures.

Further, the use of the governmental sources more than any other type of sources that influence and convince the reader more. If person tries to understand, he will try to find another quotes from official sources or from witnesses. It was the second highest used type of sources by the newspapers as they used either the Muslim Brotherhood or the People-on-street.

This study was also questioning the types of bias, and it was found that there were lots of bias types used in the newspapers but in an indirect way. Sources as discussed in the above lines lost the balance and objectivity in the news pieces which is published in the four newspapers. All of the newspapers depended on the one-sided view that supports the view they want to convince the reader with to frame the events as they want them to see. The sources help in working out this scenario.

Even when The Washington Post newspaper decided to use the two-sided view to be balanced, it used lots of anonymous sources and that broke down the balance again and proved the same idea they are selling to their readers that what happened in June 30 was a coup not a revolution.

The using lots of facts and evidence and mixing them with rumors and wishes and so on, that is another indirect way of bias in newspapers as readers when finding proofs, they will never doubt anything, and will never find out such mixture especially they did not see by

themselves. They used this strategy which is similar to the known strategy of the United States when dealing and commenting on the Egyptian events. Another type which was direct bias, their use of biased words and expressions.

The study tried to find the presence of the frames in real news coverage and it was assessed through a systematic content analysis. It was found that they victimized the Muslim Brotherhood as they believed that what happened was a coup and they framed the Military forces as violent. Adding all frames together, that will result to framing what happened as being a conflict and that Egypt is not secure and safe.

Moreover, this study was questioning the factors influencing the news bias in the newspapers. It was found that the official policy of the country where the newspaper is published may influence the content that is written. For example, The New York Times is affected by the US official policies and The Guardian Weekly is affected by the British official policies.

This study found out that the main features of the image of the Muslim Brotherhood in the four foreign newspapers portrays them as a victim for what happened in June 30th and that is why automatically they portrayed President Abdel Fattah El Sisi as being a "strongman". They wanted to portray him as being usurper of power because he led the coup that executed ex-President Mohamed Morsi from the presidency. They stressed on showing that what happened was against legitimacy and that distorted the Egyptian image in front of all the foreign countries.

In contrary to what happened later after the researcher ended the study time frame, but through following up the opening of the Suez Canal, the image changed a lot. At that time, they portrayed what happened in Egypt as an amazing economic event "modern wonder" and they praised the President Abdel Fattah El Sisi and all the coverage in the four foreign newspapers was chanting with the Egyptians and congratulating them.

In addition, this study found the similarities and differences between the newspapers and that was discussed clearly in the Results part.

In comparison to the review of the literature, it was found that the use of selected sources was a way of

bias and framing in the newspapers coverage as it was found in the current study, - this study found another types of bias which was used indirectly in the coverage.

Moreover, the study proved that the anonymous sources do not play a big role in the bias as using the Known and Identified sources was a way of bias when gathering all source quotes that proves - one sided view only, and that was an opposing result to what was stated above in some studies in the review of literature.

In the review of literature, it was also found that the newspapers were independent and separated from their governments in the countries that issue them, but they helped indirectly in executing their policy needs, but in this current study, it was found that the newspapers helped directly and were sometimes the tongue of their countries by choosing quotes that support their official country opinion about the event that occurred in Egypt.

Definitely, the journalist ideological bias was the main key in bias as proved - in the previous studies.

Framing occurred in the newspapers and created the bias. Frames are powerful. The framing theory assumed that it occurs all the time, the journalists play a role in choosing the topic, sources and point of view which will be presented in the piece and that exactly what the study found in its results. When comparing the assumptions of the framing theory and the study results, you will find that the theory explains lots of these results.

Also, when comparing the International news flow theory with the results, the flow and structure of international news shape people's minds and draw the picture of the important news from the point of view of the newspaper towards the important countries to them. Events with high news value of the newspaper country of origin will be the main concern to them. To elaborate; American newspapers would cover Egyptian news for the political, economic and military, etc... relations between both countries An increase of news flow would be observed the greater the relations between the countries and that would be reflected in their newspapers.

Generalized Results:

- The foreign newspapers play pivotal role in shaping the image of the Third World countries. This image is greatly affected by the nature of the country that the news flow from it. The more the country is pivotal and has political importance influence in the region, the more the newspapers are interested in covering the events of this country.

- These newspapers use the bias intentionally in covering news related to Third World countries events including Egypt to establish a stereotypic image of this world. Therefore, they concentrate on the negative events and ignore positives. They also intentionally use informative sources giving a false balance in coverage.

- There are lots of important bias tools used by the foreign newspapers expertly in dealing with Third World countries events. Biased coverage takes many forms, some of which are not immediately obvious.

- The bias coverage of Egyptian news is continuous bias climaxing in time of crisis.

- The study reveals a schizophrenia showing in the contradictions between professional ethical basics adopted by these newspapers as a processing approach and a tool of presenting the other and between the actual approaches used by these newspapers especially with Third World countries like Egypt. One of the ten ethical basics stated in the professional ethics guide of Thomson Reuters Foundation is that the journalist must be objective and not biased. Also, the AP news values and principles stated that they "abhor inaccuracies, carelessness, bias or distortions". Schizophrenia is clear in breaking these codes when it comes to third world countries news in contrast to the other side. □

This is what they tell us. Results showed that the newspapers can violate the profession standards. Although media claim to be objective, bias inevitably finds its way into the news.

The news are generally declared as the soul of democracy-news journalism as endowing integral resources for the mechanisms of collecting, assembling and speculating the information. This study has determined the news bias and the ways through which the news coverage of Egyptian events has been per-

formed in the Anglo-American newspapers in order to highlight the ways of the dissemination of the values of democracy in the developmental media.

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