SETTING THE AGENDA AND FRAMING INTERNATIONAL

NEWS AT THE HEADLINE

by

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Professor Dean E. Mundy

Modern media is predominantly controlled by large organizations, and even more by first-world, 'Western' countries, known in communication studies as 'core nations.' This study explores the intersection of international mass communication studies and the traditional communication theoretical studies of agenda setting and framing.

This thesis is guided by three key research questions that ask how these theories create audience salience, how it occurs at the headline level, and the overall implications of this use.

Using headlines collected from two different news sources, the *Washington Post* and the *British Broadcasting Corporation*, I analyzed over 700 headlines to evaluate how journalists in these countries frame stories about other countries and, for the *Washington Post*, their own.

This research found that the majority of international news stories are framed negatively and only arise when an impactful incident occurs to make the country timely. Whether or not these organizations frame foreign countries as the 'other' is inconclusive. Ultimately, the elements of conflict and novelty in a story are the most predictive of story salience. Additionally, this study found a critical correlation between a country's world economic influence and the frequency of headlines about it.

Moving forward, this study could gain from studying how each country's journalists write about their own countries versus how they write about international news, not looking only at two English-speaking countries; it could benefit from a two-sided approach. Additionally, it could benefit from looking at additional news sources over an extended period of time to get a more complete understanding.

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Introduction

On September 9, I woke up in the middle of the ocean. I wasn't dreaming; I was studying abroad through a program that travels around the world on a ship: Semester at Sea. The program brought me to 11 countries over the course of 107 days. The circumstances of my voyage were unlike anything I had previously experienced. Internet was all but non-existent and we went days without seeing land.

During my international mass communications course while at sea, we discussed the prevalence of communication coming from Western countries and the increasing press freedom in developing countries. As part of the class, I had the opportunity to travel to a media college in the city of Kochi, in the Kerala region of India. We had the opportunity to speak with students about their work and current projects. Talking with these students shocked me, realizing how much they knew about the U.S. and how little I knew about India.

Because of our limited wireless connection on the ship, I could often only load the headlines of news stories, rather than the entire articles. I started to notice how many of the headlines were about American issues and American politics, even though they were coming from the 'international' sections of the available outlets.

Initially, I began to collect headlines from the countries we were traveling to out of interest, but after collecting my first 100 headlines, I knew that there was something more to what I had noticed. Why was this occurring? How did it relate to my course? And to what extent was this intentional?

These initial questions sparked more. I wondered, how much do we really know about the world around us? If someone quizzed you on major world events that occurred over the last year,

how many would you actually remember? How many of those you remembered would you actually be able to discuss in detail?

Audiences have always valued localization in their news; audiences care about what will directly affect them and their loved ones. This main factor in what makes an event 'newsworthy' has led to reporters and journalists localizing international news to explain how it affects you, as their audience. This localization is primarily done through the process of 'othering,' or defining the difference between the 'ingroup' and 'outgroup.' The marginalization of 'othered' individuals predominantly acts to serve the interests of the dominant group by using knowledge systems to reinforce existing power structures (Collins, 1990; Wachs, et al., 2012).

The current U.S. administration has employed an 'us versus them' rhetoric that is both critiqued and lauded by American news publications. Between the Trump administration's harsh stance on immigration, particularly from America's southern border, and its restrictions preventing travelers from countries in the Middle East, the leadership of the U.S. government views other countries primarily as threats first and potential allies second. This has led to U.S. publications reporting on international news primarily to focus on conflict with other countries or conflict within other countries to highlight the strength and power of the U.S.

Accordingly, this thesis analyzes over 700 headlines from 10 countries and two publications to understand how media produced in the Western world describe international issues. This research comes as a time when the framing and agenda setting techniques of journalists are highly criticized and vilified by the U.S. government's leadership. This research emerges during an era where journalism in the U.S. is often deemed 'fake news' and liberal and conservative echo chambers lead to confusion in politics.

This research, in turn, is grounded by several core areas of literature that explore how news media craft and frame stories. The following review therefore explores the guiding theoretical lenses of agenda setting and framing to gauge how and why international stories are told the way they are through exploring elements of newsworthiness.

Literature Review

Given the goals of this thesis—focused on how journalists shape their coverage of a growing 'us versus them' narrative—two areas of research are particularly instructive: the theory of agenda setting and the theory of framing. Before diving into these theories, it is important, because this study looks specifically at international headlines, to explore theories employed by international mass communication researchers. Because certain topics are more salient in the news, it is important to acknowledge the aspects that make a story "newsworthy" and why these characteristics are important to story selection and narrative. Additionally, it is important for this study to analyze the process of headline creation, as this study looks specifically at headlines from the countries and sources analyzed.

International Mass Communication

For this study, because it examines international news headlines, it is important to understand how international communication varies from national or local coverage. According to a textbook on international communication, the phrase refers to the "cultural, economic, political, social, and technical analysis of communication and media patterns and effects across and between nation-states" (McPhail, 2014, p. 3).

To understand international news, one must understand historically how international news coverage developed. The so-called 'Golden Age' of international news coverage occurred from the 1940s to the 1980s with the introduction of satellite broadcasting (McPhail, 2014). The main reasons for the decline in coverage after this period are: 1) The end of the Cold War, 2) the decline of print newspaper circulation and revenues, and 3) the global economic crisis (McPhail, 2014). The end of the Cold War led to a decrease in international news coverage because of the

decrease in proxy war coverage that made foreign countries relevant to U.S. audiences. These factors also led to decreased funds for foreign correspondents and bureaus. The textbook, "Global Communication," reported that, as of its publishing in 2014, the proportion of news media is at an "all-time low, down from 30 percent 30 or 40 years ago to about 14 percent" today (McPhail, 2014).

To understand how the headlines researched for this study exhibit the effects of agenda setting and framing in international news, it is important to understand the ideas of electronic colonialism theory (ECT) and world systems theory (WST). ECT represents "the dependent relationship of poorer regions on the post-industrial nations which is caused and established by the importation of communication hardware and foreign-produced software, along with engineers, technicians, and related information protocols" (McPhail, 2014, p. 13). This idea is important because it explains why the countries who dominate the media do: They created the technology that made it possible.

WST states that "global economic expansion takes place from a relatively small group of core-zone nation-states out to two other zones of nation-states, these being in the semi-peripheral and peripheral zones" (McPhail, 2014, p. 17). Core nations, in this context, are the most economically powerful and are, therefore, able to define their relationships with nation-states in the semi-periphery and periphery (McPhail, 2014).

Of the countries visited on my Semester at Sea itinerary, the U.S., Germany, Spain, Japan, and South Africa are considered core nations. China and India are designated semi-periphery nations, and the rest are considered to be in the periphery (McPhail, 2014). It is interesting to note that McPhail specifies that India and China are likely to become core nations soon because of their increased economic prowess (McPhail, 2014, p. 19). In the textbook, it is

unclear how 'soon' they predict this to occur. Despite this, the majority of key multinational news media conglomerates are still located in core nations, particularly the U.S. and the European Union[1] (where the two sources at the center of this research are located).

Researchers found that this structure of WST leads to communication dependency. 'Western,' industrialized countries are in the position to sell and produce international news, while peripheral countries must depend on the information distributed by core countries.[2] This creates maintenance of colonial relationships, tying back to the ideas of ECT (Kim & Barnett, 1996).

Defining Agenda Setting and Framing

Communication theory is important to review for this study to provide a foundation for the terms employed. The first communication term that must be defined is the idea of 'agenda setting.' This concept is "the idea that there is a strong correlation between the emphasis that mass media places on certain issues…and the importance attributed to these issues by mass audiences" (Scheufele & Tewksbury, 2007, p. 11). To execute the process of 'agenda setting' journalists highlight certain issues by devoting a greater proportion of the news coverage to them (Kim, Scheufele, & Shanaham, 2002). This theory focuses on the bigger picture of how certain topics rise to prominence in media. In short, while agenda setting proposes that media do not necessarily tell you what to think, the theory suggests that media do influence what you think *about*. Mass media help to determine which issues are important.

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[1] This textbook was released before Britain, where BBC headquarters are located, voted in a referendum to leave the European Union (EU) through an initiative known as "Brexit." For the purpose of this study, Britain will still be considered on the same core level as the E.U.

[2] Thus potentially explaining why the students in India knew so much about American politics and events, while we knew almost nothing about their elections, (that were ongoing) political systems and current events.

The theory of 'framing,' on the other hand, focuses on the idea that "how an issue is characterized in news reports can have an influence on how it is understood by audiences" (Scheufele & Tewksbury, 2007, p. 11). In addition to making topics salient, the media also wants audiences to quickly understand the news, leading them to sync stories to existing frames (Kim, Scheufele, & Shanahan, 2002). This is key because framing focuses more on how the wording used affects how the event or situation is portrayed while agenda setting focuses on what *kinds* of stories are told. In other words, framing focuses "not on which topics or issues are selected for coverage… but instead on the particular ways those issues are presented" (Price & Tewksbury, 1997, p. 184).

Both agenda setting and framing are important to this study, as it will investigate what kinds of events receive coverage from journalists at publications in core nations, as well as how these writers use language to create conflict and further an us versus them rhetoric. As mentioned, because agenda setting theory focuses on whether audiences think about an issue or not, while framing theory focuses on *how* audiences think about an issue, there remains an ongoing debate in which some scholars argue that framing should be considered a subcategory of agenda setting and should be known as 'attribute agenda setting' or 'second-level agenda setting' (McCombs, 2004). Conversely, some definitions are distinctly different and some theorists claim they are entirely different concepts. This is unimportant for the purposes of this study. Either way, the effect of 'framing' occurs when audiences "pay substantial attention to news messages" (Scheufele & Tewksbury, 2007, p. 13). These framing effects are more apparent to audiences when the audiences have been paying attention to a particular topic or story Scheufele & Tewksbury, 2007).

Framing is a communications theory rooted in the scientific disciplines of sociology and psychology (Pan & Kosicki, 1993). It focuses on how individuals "apply interpretative schema or 'primary frameworks' to classify information and interpret it meaningfully" (Goffman, 1974; Scheufele & Tewksbury, 2007, p. 12). As used in this definition, a 'schema' is a framework of existing knowledge used to make sense of existing situations, allowing people to guide and interpret experiences and also to prompt action and reaction (Benford & Snow, 2000). Because "research on cognitive heuristics has shown that [there are] severe limitations on information processing… people… seek shortcuts to compensate, synthesize, remember, and make sense of the world" (Kahneman et al, 1982; Andrew, 2007, p. 26). Van Gorp best described and defined the difference between what is known in communications as a "frame" and what is known scientifically in psychology as a "*schema*":

> The main difference between a schema and a frame is that schemata, defined as collections of organized knowledge, develop gradually, become more complex and are related to personal experiences and associated feelings (Wicks, 2001). Schemata help individuals deal with the flood of new information as well as retrieve stored information from memory (Graber, 1988). Frames, on the contrary, are rather stable, because they are part of culture. They constitute broader interpretive definitions of social reality and are highly interactive with dynamic schemata (Benford & Snow, 2000). (Van Gorp, 2007, p. 63)

Schema creation and schemata frameworks are important to understand because distinguishing the way memory processes are used helps to define another key difference between agenda setting and framing. Agenda setting is an 'accessibility effect,' meaning it is based directly on memory models of information processing (schemas). Because memory is a 'temporal sequence,' journalists can use this process to make certain issues or aspects that audiences have already recalled more accessible (Price & Tewksbury, 1997). Meanwhile,

framing is an 'applicability effect' meaning it creates a connection between two concepts so audiences accept that they are connected after exposure to the journalist's message.

Framing, or more specifically, the process of frame-building or creation, is influenced by social forces based in, and bound by, culture more so than the process of agenda setting (Scheufele & Tewksbury, 2007). Agenda setting relies on existing schemas to recall that an issue is particularly important in context with existing memories, while framing requires connecting events to establish their context against each other. This is an important distinction because framing is, therefore, a much more difficult concept to explain in this research because it is harder to understand the unconscious bias that goes into what language is used to frame a story or news item than it is to understand how journalists and writers choose which issues are the most salient in the process of agenda setting. It is easier to understand why certain stories are told but not necessarily why they are told than it is to understand the ways that they are.

Scholars increasingly have used framing's lens since 1995 (Benford & Snow, 2000). In Benford and Snow's 2000 study, they described how framing is a dynamic process because the word 'framing' is an active, processual verb (Benford & Snow, 200, p. 614). Their research describes how framing has a contentious definition and process because it "involved the generation of interpretative frames that not only differ from existing ones but that may also challenge them" (Benford & Snow, 2000, p. 614), meaning that frames may intend to purposefully contradict an audience member's existing schema about an issue. This can make determining the frame difficult because it may be intentionally deceptive. Framing is a form of metacommunication because it allows readers to assign meaning to a text based not only on the information given to them, but also the implicit information given to them by the journalist's frame (Gurevitch & Levy, 1986).

Framing Techniques and Types

Next, this review will look at the different types of frames, and framing techniques, that journalists use to understand the mental processes that cause these frames and the common types a reader may be exposed to. Frames can be defined as "conceptual tools which media and individuals rely on to convey interpret, and evaluate information" (Neuman, Just, & Crigler, 1992, p. 60). Frames exist through various techniques such as "word choice, metaphors, exemplars, descriptions, arguments, and visual images" (Gamson & Lasch, 1983; Pan & Kosicki, 1993; Van Gorp, 2007, p. 64).

Whether or a not a frame is accepted or perceived correctly by the audience is determined by the frame resonance, credibility, and salience. The frame's credibility depends on its consistency, empirical credibility, and the person who crafter the frame's credibility (Benford & Snow, 2000). The idea of frame consistency refers to "the congruency between the claims maker's articulated beliefs, claims, and actions" (Benford & Snow, 2000, p. 620). The idea of empirical credibility refers to audience's perception of the fit between the frame and the events in the world, meaning the more "culturally believable the claimed evidence, the more credible its framing and the broader its appeal" (Benford & Snow, 2000, p. 620). Finally, the success of a frame depends on its salience, or how prominent the issue is in the discourse and how important it is perceived to be by the audience. Entman defined the process of creating salience in issues as "the process of emphasizing certain information and making it more significant so that the audience will notice it more easily" (Entman, 1993; Van Gorp, 2007, p. 67).

Researchers have described many reasons for and functions of media frames. Gitlin (1980), described how the three main functions are: 1) selection, 2) emphasis and 3) exclusion, while Entman (1993 & 2004), described the four main functions as: 1) problem definition, 2)

causal interpretation, 3) moral evaluation, and 4) treatment recommendation (Entman, 1993, 2004). These functions can be combined, done simultaneously or done individually in separate stories. Both of these functional structures have similar categories. Gitlin's functions are the actions that the journalist takes to select, emphasize, and exclude certain pieces of information, while Entman's functions are procedural and define a problem and its solution.

It is important to distinguish the difference between media frames, which are the ways media present events or information, and individual frames, which are how audience members interpret and process information (Scheufele, 1999). Framing refers to both how journalists shape content and how the audience adopts the frames so that both can see the world in a similar way (McQuail, 2005; Tuchman, 1978; Van Gorp, 2007). While both frames are important in understanding the way news is received and interpreted, this study will focus on the media frame, which, ultimately, also influences the individual frame (Shah, Domke, & Wackman, 1996). This is because the majority of frames occur externally from the individual (Goffman, 1981), as frames develop as the result of cultural phenomena and are magnified by media creators and curators (Shoemaker & Reese, 1996; Van Gorp, 2007).

A third type of frame, 'collective action frames,' are constructed, in part, as "movement adherents negotiate a shared understanding of some problematic condition or situation they define as in need of a change" (Benford & Snow, 2000, p. 615). These frames are unique because they are not personal frames or media frames necessarily, but they are the outcome of "negotiating shared meaning" (Gamson, 1992); they are developed collectively. Many of these frames focus on injustice and call attention to how social movements identify the "victims of a given injustice" with these victims being identified by those who believe the action is unjust (Benford & Snow, 2000, p. 615). Many of these types are seen frequently in stories about

international issues and exhibit the us versus them mentality because journalists identify citizens of other countries as victims facing injustice.

Aspects of Newsworthiness

Next, this review will investigate the literature surrounding how journalists select which stories are important to tell. Many stories are given priority and emphasis based on how many aspects of the story fit within what journalists call 'aspects of newsworthiness.' To elaborate, many journalists believe that there are a select number of core elements that make an event or story 'newsworthy' to their audience. These many elements can be best condensed into five key aspects: 1) the presence of conflict; 2) the making of drama or resonance with well-understood story themes; 3) the involvement of personalities; 4) proximity or closeness to home; and 5) timeliness or novelty (Price & Tewksbury, 1997, p. 177).

Price and Tewksbury (1997) described how these values allow journalists to select what is most important to audiences, but also help them to decide how to frame these stories as recognizable to trigger existing schema. Newsworthiness standards guide production because some stories immediately meet these criteria and are more likely to be reported. They are more likely to be readily recognized by journalists, and thus receive quicker coverage because of the ease of storytelling (Price & Tewksbury, 1997).

To add to what was mentioned above about 'injustice frames,' this aspect of framing would fit best into the *conflict* aspect of newsworthiness. These stories describe conflicts, which can be military, political or economic, among others. The second common aspect is the idea of dramatic stories, or well-understood *themes*. These are often also called 'myths' or 'legends.' These stories are common archetypes that are well-known to most audiences. The third aspect of

newsworthiness is *personality*. Pieces involving personalities often focus on connecting

audiences to emotion by emphasizing the human-interest aspect or they may highlight celebrities

who are already frequently in the press. *Proximity* is an important aspect of newsworthiness

because, as previously mentioned, journalists want to connect issues to local events to make

them relevant to their audiences or relate the issues to "concerns presumably [also] held by

ordinary people" (Gamson, 1992, p. 163). The textbook, "The World News Prism: Digital,

Social and Interactive" states that "publics everywhere seem highly concerned about issues they

see as directly affecting their own lives" (Hachten & Scotton, 2016, p. 15). The final aspect of

newsworthiness, known as *timeliness* or novelty, is important because the more current the news

item, the more impact it will have on the writers' desired audiences. For news to keep an

audience's attention, it must somehow impact what is happening *now.* Accordingly, this research

will look at which of these elements appear most frequently when framing and selecting

headlines for international events and issues, in particular, focusing on the frequency of the

'conflict' element of newsworthiness.

Social psychologists have long been interested in group attachments and how they

influence people's actions (Hyman, 1942; Hyman & Singer, 1968). Extended research has been

conducted into how "behavioral settings, especially those involving intergroup conflict or

competition, can activate group categories" (Price & Tewksbury, 1997, p. 201). Research by

multiple groups has analyzed how ingroup bias, or a "general tendency to favor members of

one's own group over people who are not part of the group" (Price & Tewksbury, 1997, p. 201)

leads to stereotyping and antagonism against the outgroup (Tajfel, Billig, Bundy, & Flament,

1971; Tajfel & Turner, 1979). Ultimately, the newsworthy aspect of emphasizing or reporting on

'conflict' leads to 'othering' the outgroup against the ingroup, furthering what was described earlier as the use versus them mentality.

Article Skimming and a Lack of In-Depth Readership

This study looks solely at how stories are crafted at the headline level. For this reason, it is important for this study to examine how headlines are crafted and how they are read and perceived by audiences. Headline creation is an interesting task for journalists. The goal is to summarize the article, while also attracting attention to the article (Andrew, 2007). Andrew's 2007 study found that the tone of an article and the information it describes can greatly vary from the headline that introduces it. The study also describes how little is known about the relationship news headlines have to the full stories they introduce. Bowles and Borden (2000) defined the headline's purpose in their textbook "Creative Editing":

> [The] principal purpose of a news headline is to accurately
> communicate the main idea of the story in precise language. Its other
> main purpose, of course, is to convince people to pay attention to the
> story that follows. (Bowles & Borden, 2000)

To summarize, the main purpose of a headline is to both attract attention to the article and to introduce what it is about. Because one of the main purposes of a headline is to draw readers in, one can anticipate that "a headline typically identifies an aspect of the story that is deemed interesting to the consumer" (Andrew, 2007, p. 28). Because of this, the overall intention of the article may be different from what a reader remembers of the headline, explaining that headlines matter independently from the story because audiences who read only the headline will receive slightly distorted information from those who read the entire article (Andrew, 2007). Headlines, because there are space limitations in newspapers and online, will intrinsically enhance some

information while reducing other facts (Tannenbaum, 1963), which can "open the door for bias" (Andrew, 2007, p. 190). This problem was identified quite early in communication studies. In the 1920s, one researcher said:

> When you stop to think about how few people read beyond the headlines and how much of public opinion is made by headlines, you begin to realize the enormous influence exerted by the journalist… who write the headlines. (Emig, 1928)

Despite this described "enormous influence," many researchers believe that while headlines can be completely intentional and warrant a certain response, they can also be "totally unpremeditated" (Tannenbaum, 1953, p. 197).

Additionally, research has identified the fact that headlines are quite often the only deeply read part of a news story and, sometimes, the only part that is read at all (Allport & Lepkin, 1943; Smith & Fowler, 1982). A 1982 study found that:

> The newspaper headline, as it is employed today, is only about 42 percent efficient in conveying the idea of what the story is all about to readers. The data suggest that headlines do not tell the reader much about the story. This, in turn, suggests that the "scanner" who believes he or she is getting a fair account of the day's news by reading the headlines is at best uninformed. The scanner is likely to be about 60 percent incorrect. (Smith & Fowler, 1982, p. 308)

This is important to note for this study because this research looks at how framing is done at the headline level, but does not claim that all framing is accurate for the intention of the article or that it is successful at helping the reader determine what the article is about.

Additionally, it is understood that exposure to an issue, like at the headline level, may be enough to feel the effects of agenda-setting but not necessarily the effects of framing (Scheufele & Tewksbury, 2007). Despite this idea, the same researchers also found that it is also important

to note that how people think about an issue has great ramifications for *whether* they think about it (Scheufele & Tewksbury, 2007).

Despite the fact that a headline may vary from the content of the article or may mislead the reader as to what the article is actually about, the majority of American consumers only read the headlines, in fact, roughly six in 10 people acknowledged in a research study that they had done nothing more than consume headlines in the past week (The Washington Post, 2014). This is especially interesting to note because these results were collected through self-reporting, so some people may have been too embarrassed to admit that they consume such a small amount of news and actually reported reading more than they truly do.

Research has often found that people are "cognitive misers" (Fiske & Taylor, 1984) or that they want to rely on as little information as possible to be simple and efficient in their evaluating and decision making (Brinson & Stohl, 2012). This may explain why people only read headlines; they want to get the gist of the news with as little actual work as possible. This leads to readers creating assumptions from the headlines. In fact, Althaus and Tewksbury (2002) found that subjects could identify story importance based on the heuristic clues in the headlines themselves. Tannenbaum's 1953 study found that "the less thoroughly the participants read the main text, the more influence the article headline had on their attitudes" (Tannenbaum, 1953, pp. 195-196). Ultimately, headlines are viewed as a 'top-down activity' because they dominate all other received information (van Dijk & Kintsch, 1983; van Dijk, 1988; Andrew, 2007); readers are trained to expect the most important information first, so they stop after the beginning.

A 2014 *New Yorker* article described how headlines can influence what existing knowledge (schemas) are activated before even reading the article, which can therefore influence how audiences read articles or the existing tone in their head as they read. This can lead

consumers to read with a certain idea or tone already imprinted on the news. While the text of the article may contain the majority of the opinion and interpretation, the headline creates a frame of reference for how the reader should perceive the story (Andrew, 2007). The article described how "[even] well-intentioned readers who *do* go on to read the entire piece may still be reacting in part to that initial formulation" from the headline (The New Yorker, 2014). This is likely because "when one frame-induced consideration has been accentuated, other relevant considerations will be suppressed" (Lee et al, 2008, p. 703). In other words, when frames increase or recall an existing schema, they will also suppress contrasting schema to maintain frame consistency (Price & Tewksbury, 1997).

Headlines cue readers as to what is most important based on the location of the headline in traditional print media (Graber, 1988). Graber (1988) noticed that 72% of content consumed by audiences came from the first section of the paper, typically focusing on national news, international news, and politics. If audiences are reading the first sections, and the first sections often feature international news, why then do audiences in first-world countries know so little about what is going on in the rest of the world?

This may be, in part, because the majority of news is now consumed online. While newspaper circulation in-print is the lowest it has been in history,[3] online visitors are at the highest they've ever been.[4] These online news outlets encourage users to be more selective when choosing what content to read (Heeter et., al, 1989; Williams, Phillips & Lum, 1985). Because readers of traditional news media typically had to flip through the paper to find stories that

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[3] Newspaper print circulation for weekday papers was estimated to be around 30,948,419 in 2017 down from 63,147,000 in 1973 (Pew Research Center, 2018).
[4] Online circulation, in terms of unique visitors to news sites, was measured as 11,527,744, and believed to be growing (Pew Research Center, 2018).

interested them, they consumed and absorbed more news content as they skimmed than if they had only directly selected what they were interested in reading (Graber, 1988).

Now, content is organized topically and audiences can select only the content they immediately want to, or prefer to, read, limiting the amount of information they intake (Dozier & Rice, 1984; Fico et al., 1987). Audiences who read newspapers in-print rather than online would typically view international issues as more important and more salient, according to academic research (Althaus & Tewksbury, 2002).

This particularly limits the amount of international news consumed because, as mentioned earlier, audiences desire localization of issues and often view conflict as 'ingroup versus outgroup' and, sadly, the general public's interest is just low (Althaus & Tewksbury, 2002). A study conducted by the Pew Center's News Interest Index (2001), found that foreign news items make up the bulk of "least-followed" stories. *Newsweek Magazine* reported that it experienced a 25% drop in sales when it featured an international story on its cover (Hoge, 1997). This process of customization in selecting news consumption leads to enlarging the differences between different communities based on the news they choose to consume.

Literature on agenda setting, framing, international mass communication, and headline analysis has addressed numerous nuances of content production by news media. The majority of research on the topics has focused on U.S. and European media. This present study addresses the existing gaps in researching agenda setting and framing specifically for international news, again focusing on sources from Europe and the U.S. This study focuses on the culmination of these often distinct areas of research to examine in how all of the theories cumulatively work together.

Purpose & Research Questions

Purpose

The purpose of this study is to explore the ways that agenda setting and framing occur at the headline level in international news stories. This study intends to explain how stories about international issues are conveyed by journalists located in the core nations of the U.S. and Britain. This study explores how these issues are presented in order to make them salient to their respective audiences and how this presentation typically 'others' foreign countries, distinguishing them from the writing parties. This study examines the five key aspects of newsworthiness to analyze which items most commonly occur in international news headlines and how they correspond with this process of 'othering.'

Research Questions

1. What agendas, and about which countries, do headlines of international news stories set?

2. How do headlines about international news stories frame the subject countries?

3. How do media agendas and frames combine to create salience in international news headlines and how does this affect Western audiences' understanding of world issues?

Methods

Initially, this research began with an intrigue. I noticed that the majority of headlines in the "international news" sections focused on stories about the U.S. Initially, I began tallying headlines from each country to get an idea of the extent to which this was occurring. Then, it morphed into copying each headline, tallying daily, and highlighting specific language used.

After discussing my fascination with my Semester at Sea international mass communications professor, I implemented measures to ensure the collection was consistent across days and to control for any additional variables that may have affected how the collected headlines from various countries gained prominence based on time, date, and source publication.

This thesis did not take a typical approach, but worked backwards. I collected the data without analyzing it and without really knowing what I was looking at. When I returned to reliable internet, I established my research questions, analyzed the headlines, and sought to answer my questions and further explain my further intrigue.

To address whether international news is framed at the headline, this study employed over 700 headlines collected from *The Washington Post* and the *BBC* focusing on the countries traveled to on the Semester at Sea itinerary: Germany, Spain, Ghana, South Africa, India, Myanmar (Burma), Vietnam, China, Japan, and the U.S. *The Washington Post* has over 1.3 million online subscribers (Stelter, 2017). The *BBC* has over 10 million total subscribers, though this figure is not specifically for the international branch called "BBC World" (Informitv, 2017).

These sources were selected primarily because they were the only ones available to us with our limited internet access. The only additional source that was available, and is not used in this study, was *ESPN.* Both of these sources were used in order to a achieve a two-pronged approach: sources from two different regions, but with the same language and similar world

status. The sections of each news outlet were the 'international' news stories (i.e., BBC International). Each of the three sources were compiled by the Semester at Sea intranet databased, known as "Moodle." The headlines were organized by source and updated automatically when a student would log onto the server. The headlines were taken directly from the online publications and were not wire headlines.

The information was gathered five times each day at 12:00 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 6:00 p.m., and 8:00 p.m. Times were not maintained across time zones, but stayed consistent with the time zone that was currently occupied by the ship. Each two-hour increment, the pages were refreshed and new headlines were copied and recorded.

If multiple countries were mentioned in a headline, the headline was collected twice and recorded in the tally for each country. If a headline focused on a similar issue, but the wording was different, it was recorded as a new, unique headline. Headlines were counted for unique wording *not* unique topics.

As the researcher, I chose to focus on headlines from the U.S., China, and Germany because the countries have unique histories, are from different regions, and had the most headlines written about them from the respective regions. Headlines from other countries were analyzed on a case-by-case basis for specific language used and exemplars to provide contrast against main countries of focus. They were not statistically analyzed like the three subject countries.

The source that provided the headline was recorded with each headline, coded as "*WP*" for the *Washington Post* or "*BBC*" for the *British Broadcasting Corporation.* Dates of headline recording were based on which days the researcher was at sea and not on land, in daily programs

in a country. Data collection occurred for a cumulative 18 days. This number of days is arbitrary and was not selected for any particular reason.

Each headline was recorded with its source, time collected, date collected, and country it described (coded as USA (for the U.S.), GER (for Germany), and CHI (for China)). After this initial coding, each headline was recorded based on its overall perceived sentiment as decided by the researcher: negative, positive or neutral (coded as NEG, POS, and NEU respectively). This categorization was based on whether the headline reflected negatively on the subject country not only if the overall tone was negative.

Each headline was also coded for whether or not the headline itself directly mentioned the country by name that the article went on to describe (coded as Y (yes) or N(no)). After this coding, each headline was further analyzed and each story was skimmed to discover if a headline mentioned a country in the article. If this was the case and the headline only implicitly mentioned the country, this was noted and still collected.

Each country was then coded by which newsworthiness aspects it possessed (coded as 1 = conflict; 2 = common theme; 3 = personality and/or celebrity; 4 = proximity and/or localization; and finally; 5 = novelty and/or timeliness). Additionally, sources were coded by how many of the newsworthiness aspects they possessed (coded from one to five). For this study, common themes were defined as recurring narratives that are well known. Localization, for this study, is when an international headline references back to the source country (referencing the U.S. by the *WP* and referencing the U.K. by the BBC).

Finally, each country was coded for whether or not the researcher believed the language 'othered' the country the article described (coded again as Y or N). 'Othering,' for the purpose of

this study, is defined as an instance in which the country described is determined by the writer to be the 'outgroup,' or distinctly different from the 'ingroup' in a negative way.

All of the coding was done using Microsoft Excel and was analyzed numerically, as well as categorically. Pivot table analysis was used to determine the respective percentages and counts for each coded category.

Results

In producing this research, I noticed that my three research questions, while highly related, stemmed from different theories. My first research questioned focused on the applications of agenda setting, the second on applications of framing, and the third on the combination of the two theories. Despite these differences of theory application, the bigger picture resulted in a culmination of these three theories to explain my results.

After collecting headlines for 18 non-consecutive days, some clear themes arose. The majority of international news headlines developed because they fit the newsworthiness aspect of timeliness or novelty, meaning that they were told because they were current events or breaking news. Between cross-comparing the different headlines for multiple reasons for their publications and language, I answered my three main research questions to interesting results.

Salience of Issues Related to Core and Semi-Peripheral Nations

To return to the three core research questions of this thesis, the first question asked how journalists use agenda setting to highlight to audiences which international news issues, and from which countries, should be most salient in their minds. To answer this question, it is important to look at the second portion of the question first, namely *which* countries the largest number of headlines came from.

Frequency of Headlines by Country

For this portion, I looked at the results tallied from how many stories over the collection period came from each country. Of the 598 headlines written about the three focus countries

(China, Germany, and the U.S.), 108 stories were about China (See Appendix 11), 74 were about Germany (See Appendix 4), and 416 were about the U.S. (See Appendix 13).

From these counts alone, it is apparent that the majority of 'international' news coming from the U.S. and Britain focuses more than triple the amount of coverage on the U.S. Stories about the U.S. would obviously be categorized as international news in Britain, but why were there so many stories about the U.S. coming from the *WP*?

Of the stories written about the U.S. that came from the U.S.-based *WP*, it is important to note that 64.79% of the stories contained an element of localization. These stories that were "about" a foreign country applied the story back to the U.S. in some way, in order to make the international story more important to American audiences. An example of such a headline would be like "How China plays into Trump's decision to pull out of INF treaty with Russia" (*WP)*. This headline relates the international issue of the INF treaty with Russia to China, but also to the U.S. so that it is applicable to the existing international schemas created by Americans.

By comparing an issue occurring abroad to the U.S. or describing how the U.S. is involved, headlines further 'other' foreign countries because, to me, this signifies that the stories of international news only become relevant to readers if they somehow involve or relate back to events occurring in the U.S. Even more so, from my content analysis, I believe that these stories tend to highlight the U.S. as the in-group or 'good guy' and the other country as the out-group or 'bad guy' in the scenario.

In terms of the other countries I collected data from, I found 34 headlines that were about Spain (See Appendix 5), five that were about Ghana (See Appendix 6), 16 that were about South Africa (See Appendix 7), 56 that were about India (See Appendix 8), six that were about

Myanmar (Burma) (See Appendix 9), 12 that were about Vietnam (See Appendix 10), and 47 that were about Japan (See Appendix 12).

Of these countries, to return to the idea of WST mentioned in the literature review, of these additional countries studied, Japan, South Africa, and Spain are considered 'core nations' and India is the only nation considered to be in the semi-periphery. These categorizations of the countries correspond directly with the frequency of the headlines collected because, of the additional countries studied, these four nations have the most headlines written about them. It is also interesting to note that, though it is the only country in the 'semi-periphery' of this group, India has more headlines written about it than the three countries considered to be in the 'core.'

The frequency of headlines collected during this period demonstrates that agenda setting about international issues done by journalists in the U.S. and Britain, whether intentionally or not, presents countries in the core and semi-peripheral regions more frequently than nations deemed to be in the peripheral region, making countries that contribute more significantly to the world economy more salient in readers' minds.

This idea of 'economic impact' may explain why China and India, considered by McPhail to be 'semi-periphery' nations appear more frequently; they have two of the world's largest populations (World Population Review, 2019). These audiences therefore are some of the largest. It also interesting to note that China and India now also have two of the largest contributing economies, likely related to their large populations.

Newsworthiness

To answer the first portion of the first research question, focusing on which *types* of issues are set on the agenda to be the most salient. I analyzed the newsworthiness aspects of the

stories that came from the three focus countries. To reiterate from the literature review, the five elements of what makes a story 'newsworthy' are conflict, the presence of common themes, the presence of personality (either celebrity or human interest), proximity (or closeness to the reader), and novelty or timeliness.

The most commonly occurring of these five themes was timeliness or novelty with 93.31% of stories containing this element. The next commonly occurring was conflict with 81.27% of stories, followed by personality (65.38%), proximity (38.46%), and finally common themes (24.92%) (See Appendix 1*).

Analyzing the frequency specifically of the 'conflict' aspect of what makes a story newsworthy, 85.19% of stories about China contained an element of conflict. For Germany, 75.68% of stories contained conflict. Finally, for the U.S., 81.25% of stories contained conflict. The vast majority of international stories contained elements of conflict, furthering the idea of the 'us versus them' mentality because one country is typically on either side of the conflict or, even more interestingly, a story is told because there is internal conflict in a country. These stories are often written as if those kinds of arguments do not exist in the countries that are writing about the international issues, or as if they are unique novelties.

For example, this headline about China, "In China, investigations and purges become the new normal" (*WP),* uses conflict as its sole newsworthiness factor. The headline does not reference a current event, person, common theme, or tie the country back to the U.S., at least not at the headline level. Still, the headline references an element of conflict because it cites the negative actions of "investigations and purges" as becoming more frequent. This headline, would also be coded as "negative" in tone because the headline is framed to portray China negatively.

Presence of 'Othering'

To elaborate further from above, it is interesting to compare the *BBC* and the *WP* in terms of the instances in which they portray the U.S. as the 'other' or the opposing acting party in a news story. In a more traditional sense, the sources from the *BBC* 'other' the U.S. in 49.65% of headlines, while the journalists from the *WP* only describe their home country as the 'other,' or to put in more laymen's terms the "bad guy" in the scenario, in only 37.09% of cases. In comparing these percentages, it seems that in stories of international news, journalists do not want to 'other' their home country, though this is ultimately inconclusive from these data alone (See Appendix 2*).

Scheufele mentioned in his 1999 study that journalists are also 'cognitive misers' and they want to tell stories that are easy for audiences to understand (Scheufele, 1999). Because of existing schemas, audiences do not want to identify their home country as the aggressor, outgroup, or 'bad guy' in a scenario.

Finally, when analyzing the 'othering' done in total by the *BBC* and the *WP*, 61.11% of the total headlines about China portrayed China as the 'other' while 37.84% of the headlines collected portrayed Germany as the 'other.' In breaking this down between the *BBC* and the *WP*, in China the *BBC* described China as the 'other' in 52.38% of headlines and the *WP* described China as the 'other' in 66.67% of cases. For Germany, the *BBC* 'othered' the country in only 24.14% of cases, while the *WP* did so in 46.67% of headlines.

This is interesting to note that the *BBC* and the *WP* do not 'other' Germany in as many cases potentially because it is a country similar to the source countries; it is located in the core. There may also be fewer instances of 'othering' by the *BBC* in this instance because of the

regional proximity of Germany and Britain. Compare this to China, which is not considered a core nation, and has a significant increase in the incidences of 'othering.'

To look more broadly at the data, I analyzed the breakdown of how many times each country was mentioned by each source. Of the stories written about China, 42 came from the *BBC* and 66 came from the *WP* (See Appendix 11). Of the stories written about Germany, 29 came from the *BBC* and 45 came from the *WP* (See Appendix 4). Finally, of the stories written about the U.S. 203 were from the *BBC* and 213 were from the *WP* (See Appendix 13).

This breakdown shows that both sources wrote a similar amount of stories about the three countries, likely because they reported similar types of stories because of similar newsworthiness criterion. To answer this research question, this data proves that the majority of international news stories focus on countries located in the core and semi-peripheral regions and most stories highlight elements of novelty or timeliness and conflict.

Headlines Set the Stage: Framing the Issue at the Top

The second research question that this paper investigates is how journalists frame these international issues specifically at the headline level. This question asks how the headline sets the tone for the story and how it has implications for how the headlines will be received by audiences.

Negative Tone

Analyzing the breakdown of negative, neutral and positive intonation of the headlines, 48.15% of the stories about China were negative, 38.89% were neutral, and 12.96% were positive. Of the stores about Germany, 39.19% were negative, 36.49% were neutral, and 24.32%

were positive. Finally, of the stories about the U.S., 44.71% were negative, 40.0% were neutral, and 14.66% were positive.

Stories with positive tone do not reference a negative event, atrocity, or disaster. An example of a 'positive' headline would be, "Winning ticket in $1.6B US Mega Millions lottery jackpot" (*BBC).* This headline has a positive tone because it references 'winning' and the occurrence of a positive event. A story headline with a negative tone, for example, would be "North Korea threatens to restart nuclear program unless U.S. lifts sanctions" (*WP)* because it uses negative language like 'threatens' and discusses a potential catastrophic event and conflict. An example of a 'neutral' headline would be, "Trump names new acting chief of staff" (*BBC).* This headline would be categorized as neutral because it does not have a specific tone for the new role and uses neutral language such as 'names.' This headline could take on negative or positive connotation with the context of the full article, but it is limited as neutral at the headline level (See Appendix 3*).*

Despite the initial judgement that the majority of news stories written about foreign or international issues 'other' primarily countries deemed not in the core, all three of the countries have the highest ratio of negative stories, as compared to neutral and positive stories. This may be because the majority of news stories are interesting because they portray conflict, common themes, or novelty/timeliness. The majority of these events are therefore impactful because they are harmful.

This is interesting to note because if this framing does indeed occur at the headline level, the majority of headlines are negative regardless of the country they are written about. It is also interesting to note that the country with the lowest amount of 'positive' headlines is China. This is an interesting comparison because China is the only country of the three that is a part of the

'semi-periphery' according to WST. Finally, it is interesting to note that the ratios of negative stories to neutral stories are relatively similar for the U.S. and Germany (about two to five percent differences) while the difference between the neutral and negative stories for China is much more distinguishable (nearly 10% difference).

Differences in U.S. Portrayal

Another unique takeaway is the difference in how the U.S. and Britain, two culturally similar countries, portray the same issues. For example, both the *WP* and the *BBC* wrote about the G-20 summit. The *BBC*'s headline said, "Leaders gather for G20 Buenos Aires talks amid rising tensions" while the *WP*'s said, "Side issues loom over G-20 summit as world leaders arrive." Both of these headlines take a similar tone, noting the existing conflict and the importance of the summit because of the presence of significant personalities: world leaders. In discussing *why* these two headlines have the same message, it is likely because leaders from both nations were in attendance.

Conversely, the U.S. and Britain take different approaches when discussing issues that occur in or are about the U.S. The clearest example of this is the discussion of the 'migrant caravan' that traveled through Mexico in hopes of reaching the U.S. Headlines from the *BBC* included:

- "US migrant caravan: Trump's asylum ban halted by judge" (*BBC*)
- "Migrant caravan: Girl dies after being taken into custody at Mexico-US border" (*BBC*)
- "Migrant caravan: US to investigate after child dies in custody at border" (*BBC*)
- "Isaac, one of 1,000s of Central American migrants walking to US border" (*BBC*)
- "'We are not killers:' Migrants in caravan respond to Trump" (*BBC*)

- "The Nigerian army's defense after it shot and killed protesters? Trump's remarks on the migrant caravan" (*BBC*)
- "Migrant caravan: 'Our strength is greater than Trump's threats'" (*BBC*)
- "Migrant caravan: Tear gas on Guatemala Mexico border" (*BBC*)
- "Migrant caravan: 'May God soften Trump's heart'" (*BBC*)
  (See Appendix 13)

These headlines all have a negative tone when describing the U.S.'s actions in this event. Language used in these headlines references direct quotes from migrants who are part of the caravan in order to portray the human aspect and portray the U.S. as the negatively acting party in this instance. The *BBC,* in this example, portrays the U.S. as the 'other.' Additionally, it is interesting that the *BBC* created a unique title for this event because it was a recurring issue, activating the common themes aspect of newsworthiness and creating a cognitive shortcut (schema) for readers. This made the issue more salient in readers' minds.

Meanwhile, headlines from the U.S. about the 'migrant caravan' took on a different tone and employed different language. Headlines coming directly from the *WP* inside the U.S. portrayed the element of conflict differently. Headlines from the U.S. used language to portray the migrants as the 'other':

- "Migrant caravan swells to 5,000 resumes advance toward US" (*WP*)
- "The Latest: Federal police monitoring migrant caravan" (*WP*)
- "Growing caravan of migrants pushes deeper into Mexico" (*WP*)
- "How the migrant caravan became so big and why it's continuing to grow" (*WP*)
- "Migrants' hopes dashed in Mexico when bus offer reversed" (*WP*)
- "Mexico detains 213 Central American migrants in 4th caravan" (*WP*)
- "Migrants set out anew on quest to reach distant US border" (*WP*)
  (See Appendix 13)

Language used in these headlines such as "pushes deeper" and "swells to 5,000" portray the migrant caravan more like a threat to the U.S. border. But these are not the only headlines to come from the U.S. Because the U.S. has a large amount of press freedom, and because Americans believe it is important to be self-critical and discuss both the negatives and the

positives of these government policies, there are also headlines that portray the U.S.'s actions as negative. What is most unique about these specific headlines is the fact that they often blame a singular person, namely President Trump and his administration, for these problems rather than placing blame on the country more generally.

It is interesting to compare these two sets of examples in describing the same story

➢ "AP FACT CHECK: Trump implies terrorists mixed with migrants" (*WP)*
➢ "Army assessment of migrant caravans undermines Trump's rhetoric" *(WP)*
➢ "Lawsuit seeks to block Trump from restricting asylum for migrants who enter U.S. illegally" (*WP)*
(See Appendix 13)

because despite the negative, self-deprecating tone taken by writers at the *WP* describing the U.S., there is still the presence of 'othering.' The unique aspect, in this example, is the fact that the 'us versus them' narrative is instead portraying the public versus the president and his government.

Portrayal Defined by Perspective

In analyzing headlines from these sources, I noticed that the ways journalists in both of these countries depended highly on the countries' relationships with the foreign nations they were writing about. For example, while I was collecting this data, the U.S. was in a 'trade war' with China resulting in a large number of headlines from the *WP* about China that took a negative tone. Some of these headlines included:

➢ *"*China-US ties sinking amid acrimony over trade, politics" (*WP*)
➢ "China's road to global leadership gets bumpy" *(WP)*
➢ "Cracks show in China's vision for model ethnic unity village" *(WP)*
(See Appendices 11 & 13)

Stories from the *BBC*, on the other hand, displayed the negative tone *from* the U.S. quite clearly in headlines like:

➢ "US says China has 'not altered' unfair trade practices" *(BBC)*
➢ "Trump's trade war: Stakes are high at G20 summit" *(BBC)*
➢ "US charges 'China government hackers'" *(BBC)*
  (See Appendices 11 & 13)

These headlines demonstrate the fact that the othering of nations is predominantly done to highlight the relationships that core nations have with semi-peripheral or peripheral nations and they tell the story most frequently from the perspective of the more economically and politically powerful country. This is likely because of cultural differences. To answer this question, the majority of headlines frame issues negatively because stories often portray foreign countries as the 'other' as opposed to the journalists' home countries.

Effects of Agenda Setting and Framing on International Headlines

The third, and most overarching research question, explores more generally how the communication theories of framing and agenda setting affect audiences' overall understanding of international issues. To answer this question, it is important to look at specific cases and specific examples of headlines.

Collective Action Injustice Frames

An interesting dynamic that I noticed occurring in these headlines was the presence of collective action injustice frames, as mentioned in the literature review. To reiterate, these frames focus on identifying social movements and the victims of injustice with the identifying being done by the individuals or groups who deem the action unjust (Benford & Snow, 2000).

I think one of the best examples of this weight or change in salience is the fact that, of the six stories written about Myanmar (Burma) during the collection period, five were directly about the Rohingya refugee crisis, referred to as a genocide in the U.S. and Britain but not within Myanmar (Burma) because of the authoritarian military regime in power. There likely would have been no stories written about this small country, which is seemingly insignificant to U.S. audiences, during this period if there was not this element of thematic, timely conflict.

Because both the U.S. and Britain are first-world, core nations, they are the parties who would identify the injustices occurring in third-world, periphery nations. For example, during the time of data collection, many news stories focused on the expulsion of Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar (Burma). Headlines from the U.S. and Britain highlighted this crisis:

➢ "Rohingya fearful of doctors keep faith healers in business" *(WP)*
➢ "Mahathir slams Myanmar's Suu Kyi for handling of Rohingya" *(WP)*
   (See Appendix 9)

This is a key takeaway because it explains how countries in the third-world, or periphery, are only important in international news if they are deemed worthy of attention by a Western or core nation. Overall, journalists greatly have the ability to determine what types of stories and about what countries are salient in readers' minds.

Common Themes or Past Atrocities?

Another interesting overall dynamic that I noticed across countries was the fact that many stories used common themes of past atrocities in history to make a story relevant to audiences, most notably instances describing the Cold War, [5] instances describing Apartheid, and instances

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[5] It is interesting to note that are still multiple instances describing the common theme of the Cold War because the end of the Cold War was one of the most prominent reasons for the end of the 'Golden Age' of international news.

describing Nazis, Hitler, and the Holocaust. Because these historical events were so impactful, they trigger schemas that exist across the world. Mentioning, or making an event relate back to, one of these key monumental historical events, makes the event relevant and, thus, newsworthy. Some examples of this occurrence include:

Cold War:

- ➢ "Cold War arms pact hangs in the balance as Bolton meets with Putin" (*WP*)
- ➢ "Russians denounce Trump's intended nuke treaty withdrawal" (*WP*)
- ➢ "Kremlin touts Trump-Putin meeting — before Trump cancels it" (*WP*)
  (See Appendix 13)

Apartheid:

- ➢ "South Africa's coloured community complains of ethnic marginalization" *(BBC)*
  (See Appendix 7)

Nazis, Hitler, and the Holocaust:

- ➢ "Joachim Ronneberg: Norwegian who thwarted Nazi nuclear plan dies" *(BBC)*
- ➢ "Wisconsin school students' Nazi salute photo provokes uproar" (*BBC*)
- ➢ "UK lawmaker causes uproar in EU Parliament for Nazi comments" *(WP)*
- ➢ "A couple denied being neo-Nazis. Their photo of baby 'Adolf' with a swastika proved otherwise." (*WP*)
- ➢ "Venezuela's president boosts wages, compares Trump to Hitler" (*WP*)
- ➢ "Former SS guard testifies he was aware of camp conditions" (*WP*)
  (See Appendix 4)

Ultimately, to answer the third research question, agenda setting affects what kind of stories are told based on which countries are given value. Because Western audiences tend to care about issues that will affect them, the majority of stories told are about nations located in the core zone. Framing affects how these stories are told.

Predominantly, stories are told to 'other' countries that are not Western or first-world. This is, again, because audiences care about issues that will affect them, and issues not located in the Western, first-world are viewed as less impactful. Ultimately, international issues are greatly

affected by these implicit biases based on ingroup versus outgroup and affected greatly by these

communication theories whether intentional or not.

Discussion

Ultimately, this study found that agenda setting is used to make countries in the core and semi-periphery more salient to audiences. Audiences are most likely to care about stories from these countries because they are the most economically and politically powerful.

This study found that framing occurs to help audiences activate their existing schemas about these countries. Schemas allow readers to more effectively understand issues and they cue readers to select topics that will affect their lives. To make international headlines applicable to audiences in the U.S. and Britain for the respective publications selected for use in this study, journalists highlight foreign countries as the 'other' and primarily use the newsworthy techniques of conflict and novelty at the headline level.

Agenda setting, as found in this study, is influenced by WST. The amount of stories written about a country correlates with its position in WST. Framing is influenced by existing schemas, most notably those that fit in the aspects of newsworthiness that are easily recognizable to journalists who select the stories. Framing, for the purposes of this study, focuses mostly on how a country is portrayed particularly in stories of conflict to be especially foreign or of the outgroup as opposed to the source country being in the ingroup.

Implications of this Study

In deciding what the most important implications of this study are, it is important to understand that these effects will probably not change any time soon as these effects have been recorded over the last century. Ultimately, as the researcher, I believe that the most important takeaways from this study are for readers, not journalists or writers.

There are four important conclusions that will help readers navigate international news

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stories more effectively. The first suggestion I have for consumers of international news after completing this study is that we must increase our awareness. We must be aware of agenda setting and framing effects when we consumer news. We must realize that journalists are going to try to trigger existing schema and in doing so step back and look at the bigger picture of a story. Specifically, I have found that it is most important, in being aware of these effects, that before anyone travels to a foreign country, we must take active roles to learn about that country. After my experience in India, in which students described how much they knew about the U.S. and we learned how little we knew about India, I would spend time before each port researching the countries and learning as much about their current events, history, and more as I could.

In being global citizens, if that is even possible, we must attempt to learn about other countries because, otherwise, with the exposure we have, we won't. Because of ECT and the way that our media exists today, we must acknowledge that countries in the peripheral zones will know much more about countries in the core. We must take active steps to reverse this.

The second suggestion for readers is to increase engagement. We must engage with our sources actively, vetting out sources to ensure we are receiving the whole picture of a story and not just one side. We have to understand that history is typically told by the winner, but there are two sides to every story.

The third suggestion is to increase the magnitude of information we intake. We must read as much as we can from as many different perspectives. To learn about countries in the third-world or periphery, readers must consume media directly from these countries. Otherwise, the lens will be that of the Western world and will often 'other' the foreign country in order to make the issues salience to the 'ingroup." Because the majority of news is created in the core, we have to consume news directly from the semi-periphery and the periphery. We have to do so or else

we will continue to have experiences like mine in India; other countries know about the U.S. but we know nothing about them.

This suggestion is hard to truly apply successfully because of language barriers, but to combat this, readers should take active measures to learn about the countries they are traveling to, in as neutral of settings as possible. Learning about country's histories, geographies, economies, and more can help readers understand the countries they are traveling to and the existing journalistic frames. While I learned a great deal from my class trip to the media college in Kerala, I would have been able to have more interesting and in-depth conversations with the students if I had done my research.

The final suggestion I have for readers is to extend their intake. The presence of headline skimming reinforces these ideas because it leads to split-second judgement and activation of existing schemas that prevent full understanding and comprehension of these often complex issues and occurrences. To understand international issues and become better global citizens, readers must go out of their ways; they must dive deeper and go above and beyond to break past the existing biases created by our brains. We must break away from being 'cognitive misers.' In order to truly understand international news, it is imperative that we start reading past the headlines.

Limitations

In analyzing the implications of these results, it is important to note that any analysis of framing and agenda setting will be subjective and that is the largest margin of error within this study. Because I am just one researcher and because I am deciding whether or not I personally believe the tone is negative or positive and whether or not I believe the story is othering, this

research is highly subjective. This does not make these results insignificant or unimportant but is something to consider when applying this data to other circumstances. Because of my experiences abroad and my self-reflection or reflexivity, what I deem to be 'othering' or 'negative' may be different from someone who has never been to these places or interacted with these people.

Suggestions for Future Research

In order to provide a more complete picture of how agenda setting and framing occur at the headline level in international news stories, I propose a few suggestions for future researchers to fill in the gaps I found in my own study. This study could benefit from looking at multiple different sources from each Western country. For example, this study could look at *The New York Times* in addition to the *Washington Post* and an additional news source from the U.K. Even more interesting would be to add an international news outlet *not* from a core nation, such as *Al-Jazeera*. Providing multiple sources could add depth to the research by looking at larger and smaller sources, conglomerates versus independently owned publications, or liberal versus conservative tones and influences. Because of all of these differences among publications besides just regional, it is hard to control for additional variables.

Additionally, this study could benefit from a longer collection period. It is far beyond my personal scope and abilities, but it would be interesting to analyze headlines for a six-month-long period or even a year. This would provide more context for the types of events that prompt news stories and how they correlate across time.

This research study could also benefit from looking from both sides for each country that data was collected for. For example, looking at how other countries write about the U.S. (i.e., the

BBC) versus the native journalists (i.e. the *Washington Post*) for all countries. This would allow for more expansion on whether 'othering' occurs solely about third-world, periphery countries by first-world, core countries or if this process also occurs when journalists from these countries write about their own countries.

Finally, this study could benefit from having multiple researchers to reinforce coding and debate the decisions made. In determining which headlines fit in which category and deciphering their tone, it would be more standardized if there were multiple researchers to reinforce the decisions made. Because this was an independent study, the coding and metrics were decided based on my own opinions, feelings and interpretations.

Conclusion

As a wealthy country with freedoms of the press guaranteed in our constitution, we have the ability to tell the stories that we want, and tell the stories that need to be told. But are we telling stories about our world or about ourselves? Do these two have to be mutually exclusive? In the current media age, international issues only receive coverage when there is an event that occurs to make the story timely. The stories we tell about foreign, antagonist countries are not as robust as the stories we tell about our allies. Even more so, they will never be as in-depth as the stories we tell about ourselves.

This study sought to discover how stories about international issues are told in first-world, core countries like the U.S. and Britain. This study sought to explore how agenda setting and framing, two traditional communications theories, affect the way these stories are told even at the most top-down level: the headline.

A key outcome of this research is the discovery that agenda setting, when it comes to international issues, is a quite obvious effect. Based on the sheer number of headlines, it is clear that some countries are written about more frequently than others, leading to journalists setting the agenda based on relevant countries. In terms of defining whether or not agenda setting occurs at the headline level, the presence alone of the number of headlines shows this effect occurring. As found in the collection of information across 18 days, the stories told about economically influential countries greatly outnumber the amount of stories about economically insignificant nations. Additionally, the stories that are told about these countries clearly arise most prominently from timeliness, novelty, and conflict.

Additionally, this study found that framing is highly subjective and difficult to determine based on numbers alone. Because framing is much more about language, tone, and the specifics,

it is much more difficult to determine if the framing of foreign countries as the 'other' is intentional or not based on the statistics in this study alone.

It is clear which countries are intended to be most salient and through the number of stories that contain the different aspects of newsworthiness, it is clearly what *kinds* of stories are most important to writers. It is difficult to discern whether or not it is my own belief that is reflected in my coding or something that actually occurs every day. I personally found that framing occurs, even at the headline level, to portray foreign countries as the 'other' and reinforce a common psychological effect of the in-group versus the out-group. This fact is still up-for-debate though as this research is highly subjective.

Finally, this research found that Western audiences are greatly limited in the amount of international news they receive. A large amount of news produced by the *Washington Post* is reflexive in that it relates the stories back to the U.S. to prove a localized aspect to American audiences. In order to truly understand international news, we must be aware that these effects and biases exist, increase our engagement with various unique publications, vet our sources, and read past the headlines.

This research is important in that it culminates weeks of headlines and places them side by side to compare how international news stories have similar characteristics. It explains how writers want to portray their countries as the in-group and foreign countries as the out-group, and it presents physical data and evidence for how and potentially why this occurs.

This research shows that we, as Americans, must go outside of the norms of what is provided to us in order to seek the truth about news. We must read as much as possible, and from as many varied sources in order to reduce the 'us versus them' mentality and develop a more

well-rounded world view. Most importantly, to truly understand international news, we *have* to start reading past the headline.

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Appendices

Appendix 1:

Table 1: Occurrences of Elements of Newsworthiness by Country

Element of Newsworthiness (Occurrences)	Country			Total Occurrences
	United States	China	Germany	
Conflict	338	92	56	486
Themes	112	23	14	149
Personality	309	48	34	391
Proximity	187	29	14	230
Novelty	410	94	54	558

Appendix 2:

Table 2: Occurrences of 'Othering' by Country and Source

Country/Source	No 'Othering'	Yes 'Othering'
China	42	66
BBC	20	22
WP	22	44
Germany	46	28
BBC	22	7
WP	24	21
United States	236	180
BBC	102	101
WP	134	79
Total	324	274

Table 3: Division of Headline Tone by Country and Source

Country/Source	Negative	Neutral	Positive
China	52	42	14
BBC	17	18	7
WP	35	24	7
Germany	29	27	18
BBC	11	9	9
WP	18	18	9
United States	186	169	61
BBC	86	85	32
WP	100	84	29
Total	267	238	93

Appendix 4: German Headlines

Germany: 73 total

10/20 - Blast-off for BepiColombo on mission to Mercury (*BBC*) @ 12:00
        - The Latest: Group: Malta finally allows rescue ship to leave *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
        - The Latest: Germany calls for clarity in Khashoggi case *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
        - Wolfsburg 1-3 Bayern Munich: Robert Lewandowski helps champions end winless run *(BBC)* @ 8:00

10/21 - Man dies after blowing up train ticket machine in Germany *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00

10/22 - The Latest: Germany presses for EU unity on Saudi Arabia *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
        - Germany halts arms deals with Saudi Arabia, encourages allies to do the same *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
        - Joachim Ronneberg: Norwegian who thwarted Nazi nuclear plan dies *(BBC)* @ 6:00
        - The Latest: Siemens CEO calls off Saudi conference trip *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00

10/23 - Man Utd v Juventus: Cristiano Ronaldo returns as Juve target European glory *(BBC)* @ 2:00
        - Poisoned baby food: German jailed for attempted murder *(BBC)* @ 6:00
        - German man convicted of poisoning baby food to extort money *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00

- The Latest: Germany urges US to coordinate on treaty exit *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- Jolyon Palmer column: Why is Ferrari's Sebastian Vettel making so many mistakes? *(BBC)* @ 8:00

10/24 - Deutsche Bank 'on track' for 1st full-year profit since 2014 *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- UK lawmaker causes uproar in EU Parliament for Nazi comments *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00

11/1 - Leaving Asia for the unknown, thousands disappear in transit *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- German health minister sets out pitch for Merkel succession *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- The global lost: 56,800 migrants dead and missing in 4 years *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Germany arrests Russian for smuggling 12 million cigarettes *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Germany, France say Russian-backed separatists down drone *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- A growing toll: 56,800 migrants dead and missing in 4 years *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/2 - Death penalty: German state Hesse scraps death penalty anomaly *(BBC)* @ 6:00

11/3 - German public schools are teaching Islam to students not sure if they belong *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Daylight Saving Time is super unpopular. Here are the countries trying to ditch it. *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00

11/10 - The girl who witnessed Kristallnacht *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Erdogan says he gave audio recording of journalist Jamal Khashoggi's killing to U.S., Saudi Arabia, France, Germany and Britain *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- Leaders laud fallen soldiers on eve of armistice centennial *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/13 - A couple denied being neo-Nazis. Their photo of baby 'Adolf' with a swastika proved otherwise. *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Alleged PKK backer extradited to Germany on terror charges *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Wisconsin school students' Nazi salute photo provokes uproar *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Former SS guard testifies he was aware of camp conditions *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/20 - Virgil van Dijk: Netherlands defender consoles official after Germany draw *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- German strike: 14 Eurowings flights cancelled at Duesseldorf *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- FFP needs to be more 'robust' & rules are 'weak' in certain areas - Ceferin *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Romanian diplomat who fought antisemitism dies *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/21 - Student photographers confront societal issues *(BBC)* @ 12:00

11/22 - German nurse on trial over 100 killings addresses relatives *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/23 - Finland and Denmark join Germany in halting arms sales to Saudi Arabia *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- IAEA calls on North Korea to re-admit nuclear inspectors *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- VW to appeal German court ruling ordering diesel car buyback *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Angela Merkel elbowed him out. Will he get his revenge and succeed her as German chancellor? *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/30 - Trump administration tries to reassure Europe ahead of expected withdrawal from arms control treaty *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00

- Kremlin touts Trump-Putin meeting — before Trump cancels it *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Side issues loom over G-20 summit as world leaders arrive *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Merkel's plane makes unscheduled landing after technical hitch *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Russia-Ukraine crisis clouds G20 summit in Buenos Aires *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- In Pictures: World leaders gather for G20 summit *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Five leaders (who aren't Trump) to watch at the G-20 *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Leaders gather for G20 Buenos Aires talks amid rising tensions *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Airport workers' bus hits taxi on Hong Kong road, killing 5 *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00

12/1 - World waits to see if Trump-Xi dinner brings trade peace *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00

12/11 - The Germans solving rising rents with people power *(BBC)* @ 12:00
-Britain's May is seeking Brexit concessions, but Europe is not playing along *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Family: German journalist jailed in Venezuela as spy *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00

12/14 - Mohamed Salah named BBC African Footballer of the Year 2018 *(BBC)* @ 12:00
-How many terror attacks are by people known to police? *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- Week in pictures: 8 - 14 December 2018 *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- Theresa May comes up empty in Brussels, with no new Brexit concessions *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00

12/15 - Negotiators strike a deal at global climate talks, but questions linger over whether it measures up *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
-German police arrest male suspect in Nuremberg stabbings *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Ukraine Orthodox leaders approve break with Russian church *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- '1,000 little steps': Global climate talks end in progress, but fail to address the galloping pace of climate change" (*Washington Post)* @ 2:00
-Father of Strasbourg attacker said his son backed IS group *(BBC)* @ 8:00

12/18 - Stocks waver as plunging oil prices pull energy stocks lower *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Barcelona winger Rafinha faces 1m euros fine for breaking Adidas contract *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- Brexit: 'Horrified' firms warn time is running out *(BBC)* @ 6:00

12/20 - Gatwick airport: How countries counter the drone threat *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- German airports on alert amid spying reports at Stuttgart *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- U. S. charges Chinese hackers in alleged theft of vast trove of confidential data in 12 countries *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Disgraced German reporter stripped of awards, returns others *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- US charges 'China government hackers' *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Jose Mourinho: Where next for ex-Man Utd & Real Madrid boss? *(BBC)* @ 6:00

Appendix 5: Spanish Headlines

Spain: 34 total
10/20 - The Latest: 11 injured in Madrid when migrants try to escape *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Real Madrid 1-2 Levante: Lopetegui under pressure after fourth loss in five games

(BBC) @ 6:00

10/21 - MotoGP: Marc Marquez dislocates shoulder after winning third title in Japan *(BBC)* @ 2:00

- Spanish firefighter dies as flash flooding hits south *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Ryanair flight: 'Racial abuse passenger' referred to police *(BBC)* @ 4:00

10/22 - Real Madrid coach Julen Lopetegui vows to 'fight' on ahead of Sunday's El Clasico *(BBC)* @ 8:00

10/23 - Man Utd v Juventus: Cristiano Ronaldo returns as Juve target European glory *(BBC)* @ 2:00

- The Latest: UN over 45,000 migrants reached Spain this year *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00

10/24 - Marcos Alonso: Chelsea defender signs new contract until 2023 *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Spain arrests 15, seizes 5 tons of cocaine in banana cargo *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00

11/1 - Vowing to 'make Spain great again' *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- 'Fish are vanishing' - Senegal's devastated coastline *(BBC)* @ 12:00

11/2 - Catalan separatists indicted for rebellion as trial nears *(BBC)* @ 6:00

11/3 - Spain child abuse: Victims fight back and appeal for change *(BBC)* @ 12:00

11/20 - Commuter train derails near Barcelona killing 1, injuring 6 *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Landslide derails commuter train near Barcelona, killing 1 *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Spain Brexit: PM Sánchez threatens to vote no over Gibraltar *(BBC)* @ 8:00

11/22 - 'Planet Zlatan' - Ibrahimovic on Pogba, life in LA and his 'ugly' feet *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- Far right seeks acceptance in Spain, 1 suburb at a time *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00

11/23 - Spain PM visits Cuba, uses hotel banned to US visitors *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Brexit: Withdrawal treaty to get final touches *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Brexit: May says EU will not offer 'better deal' if agreement rejected *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

12/1 - David Villa: Ex-Barcelona striker to join Andres Iniesta at Vissel Kobe *(BBC)* @ 6:00

12/11 - Liverpool 1-0 Napoli: Salah scores as Reds reach Champions League knockout stage *(BBC)* @ 12:00
-Barcelona 1-1 Tottenham Hotspur: Mauricio Pochettino says 'mission impossible' achieved *(BBC)* @ 12:00

12/15 - Real Madrid: La Liga victory over Rayo Vallecano sealed by Karim Benzema *(BBC)* @ 12:00
-Tottenham Hotspur 1-0 Burnley; Eriksen breaks Clarets' resistance in added time *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Baby trafficking: 'They stole my son from me' *(BBC)* @ 4:00

12/18 - Kashima Antlers v Real Madrid *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Barcelona winger Rafinha faces 1m euros fine for breaking Adidas contract *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- Man Utd: Who will replace Jose Mourinho on permanent basis *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- Jailed Catalan speaker Forcadell appeals to European court *(BBC)* @ 6:00

12/20 - Summit or not, leaders of Spain and Catalonia meet *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Jose Mourinho: Where next for ex-Man Utd & Real Madrid boss? *(BBC)* @ 6:00

Appendix 6: Ghanaian Headlines

Ghana: 5 total
<u>11/20</u> - Migrant workers send home £8bn to families *(BBC)* @ 12:00
<u>11/30</u> - Africa's week in pictures: 23-29 November 2018 *(BBC)* @ 12:00
<u>12/14</u> - Mohamed Salah named BBC African Footballer of the Year 2018 *(BBC)* @ 12:00
<u>12/16</u> - After a petition called Gandhi 'racist,' his statue was removed from the University of Ghana *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
<u>12/18</u> - Ghana's e-waste dumpsite: Pollution 'could get into breast milk' *(BBC)* @ 4:00

Appendix 7: South African Headlines

South Africa: 16 total
<u>10/24</u> - Polygamy persists across Africa, to activists' dismay *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
<u>11/1</u> - The global lost: 56,800 migrants dead and missing in 4 years *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
  - England v South Africa: Owen Farrell at fly-half, Manu Tuilagi on bench *(BBC)* @ 6:00
  - A growing toll: 56,800 migrants dead and missing in 4 years *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
<u>11/20</u> - Steve Smith, David Warner & Cameron Bancroft bans not reduced *(BBC)* @ 4:00
<u>11/21</u> - South Africa's coloured community complains of ethnic marginalisation *(BBC)* @ 12:00
<u>11/30</u> - Africa's week in pictures: 23-29 November 2018 *(BBC)* @ 12:00
  - Russia-Ukraine crisis clouds G20 summit in Buenos Aires *(BBC)* @ 2:00
  - Leaders gather for G20 Buenos Aires talks amid rising tensions *(BBC)* @ 6:00
  - Naka Drotske: South Africa World Cup winner shot during robbery in Pretoria *(BBC)* @ 6:00
<u>12/1</u> - G20 Argentina: Saudi prince's international standing revealed *(BBC)* @ 12:00
<u>12/15</u> - How a South African shepherd found a dinosaur graveyard *(BBC)* @ 4:00
  -After a petition called Gandhi 'racist,' his statue was removed from the University of Ghana *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
<u>12/20</u> - Jazz guitarist Musa Manzini plays through brain surgery *(BBC)* @ 12:00
  - Gatwick airport: How countries counter the drone threat *(BBC)* @ 12:00
  - Africa's week in pictures: 14-20 December 2018 *(BBC)* @ 6:00

Appendix 8: Indian Headlines

India: 56 total
<u>10/20</u> - Ex-India state official: Most train victims migrant workers *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
<u>10/22</u> - Anti-India strike shuts Kashmir amid anger over deaths *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
  - Zika outbreak in northern India state exceeds 100 cases *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
  - Amritsar train crash: India searches for blame after crowd mowed down *(BBC)* @ 2:00
<u>10/24</u> - India removes investigative agency head amid probe of deputy *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
  - Anti-India protests in Kashmir after troops kill 2 rebels *(Washington Post)* @

2:00

       - Virat Kohli: India captain becomes the fastest batsman to reach 10,000 ODI runs *(BBC)* @ 6:00

11/1 - Leaving Asia for the unknown, thousands disappear in transit *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00

       - The global lost: 56,800 migrants dead and missing in 4 years *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00

       - A growing toll: 56,800 migrants dead and missing in 4 years *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/3 - India man-eating tigress killed after huge hunt *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Ramachandra Guha: How the right wing hounded out a Gandhi biographer *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- The explosive science behind fireworks *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Daylight Saving Time is super unpopular. Here are the countries trying to ditch it. *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00

11/10 - Week in pictures: 3-9 November 2018 *(BBC)* @ 12:00

11/13 - Southeast Asian summit puts focus on trade tensions, trends *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00

11/20 - Transgender women in India: 'This is how we survive' *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Migrant workers send home £8bn to families *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- China's road to global leadership gets bumpy (*Washington Post*) @ 2:00
- 4 rebels, 1 army commando killed in Kashmir, sparking clash *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Amitabh Bachchan pays off farmers' loans worth $500,000 *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Prominent separatist leader killed in Indian Kashmir *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/21 - American believed killed by isolated tribe on Indian island *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Cyclone Gaja: India girl segregated during period dies *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Australia v India: Marcus Stoinis holds nerve to seal thrilling win *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- US man 'killed in India by endangered Andamans tribe' *(BBC)* @ 8:00

11/22 - 'A case of misdirected adventure': Tribesmen kill American *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- 'God, I don't want to die,' U.S. missionary wrote before he was killed by remote tribe on Indian island*(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- India Kashmir: Fax machine fuels political crisis *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- John Allen Chau 'tribal death': Family forgive killers *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Indian island police struggle to get body of American *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/23 - Women's World T20: England beat India to move into final *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Cut off from the world, an Indian island remains a mystery *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Fear and faith: Inside the last days of an American missionary killed by remote island tribe *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Indian security forces kill 6 suspected rebels in Kashmir *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- 10 years on, Mumbai moves on from attacks but scars remain *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Andamans: US man's death puts spotlight on 'tribal tourism' *(BBC)* @ 8:00

11/30 - Kremlin touts Trump-Putin meeting — before Trump cancels it *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00

- Side issues loom over G-20 summit as world leaders arrive *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Sabarimala: India activist held for 'explicit' thigh photo *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Russia-Ukraine crisis clouds G20 summit in Buenos Aires *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- In Pictures: World leaders gather for G20 summit *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Leaders gather for G20 Buenos Aires talks amid rising tensions *(BBC)* @ 6:00

12/1   - G20 Argentina: Saudi prince's international standing revealed *(BBC)* @ 12:00

12/11   - The blind Indian cyclist conquering the Himalayas *(BBC)* @ 2:00
-Indian Prime Minister Modi's party loses key state elections *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

12/14   - Eleven die and dozens ill after eating rice at Indian temple *(BBC)* @ 12:00
-DR Congo elections: Why do voters mistrust electronic voting? *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- 6 civilians, 4 combatants killed in Kashmir fighting *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

12/15   - How the global trade in tear gas is booming *(BBC)* @ 4:00
-Troops kill 7 civilians as protest turns bloody in Kashmir *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- After a petition called Gandhi 'racist,' his statue was removed from the University of Ghana *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00

12/18   - People smugglers arrested in several Latin American countries *(BBC)* @ 12:00
-Transgender women pray at India's Sabarimala temple *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Victims, accountability on agenda at pope's sex abuse summit *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00

12/20   - US charges 'China government hackers' *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- India man held for rape of British woman in Goa *(BBC)* @ 8:00

Appendix 9: Myanmar Headlines

Myanmar: 6 total

11/1   - Leaving Asia for the unknown, thousands disappear in transit *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- The global lost: 56,800 migrants dead and missing in 4 years *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- A growing toll: 56,800 migrants dead and missing in 4 years *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/3   - Myanmar by-elections a test for Suu Kyi's ruling party *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00

11/13   - Rohingya fearful of doctors keep faith healers in business *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Mahathir slams Myanmar's Suu Kyi for handling of Rohingya *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

Appendix 10: Vietnamese Headlines

Vietnam: 12 total

10/23   - Vietnam's National Assembly elects Communist Party General Secretary Nguyen Phu Trong as president (*Washington Post*) @ 2:00
- Vietnam parliament elects Communist Party chief as president *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00

11/1   - Neil Young confirms marriage to Daryl Hannah *(BBC)* @ 6:00

11/3   - French PM visits site of Vietnam 1954 Dien Bien Phu battle *(BBC)* @ 8:00

11/19   - China's road to global leadership gets bumpy (*Washington Post*) @ 2:00

11/21   - US carrier in Hong Kong after bombers fly over S. China Sea *(Washington Post)* @

8:00
11/22 - What would happen if a solar storm hit Earth? *(BBC)* @ 12:00
11/30 - Vietnam jails 2 ex-police generals for role in gambling ring *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
12/1 - 1991 Gulf War looms large over Bush's Mideast legacy *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
    - George HW Bush: The making of a president *(BBC)* @ 6:00
    - George HW Bush: Life in pictures *(BBC)* @ 6:00
    - Obituary: George HW Bush *(BBC)* @ 8:00

Appendix 11: Chinese Headlines

China: 108 total
10/21 - Top Macau official Zheng Xiaosong dead after fall from building *(BBC)* @ 2:00
    - Giant cave hall discovered down sinkhole in Guangxi, China *(BBC)* @ 6:00
10/22 - Five things to know for the week ahead *(BBC)* @ 12:00
    - Shanghai Composite: Stocks surge on hopes of market support *(BBC)* @ 12:00
    - In China, investigations and purges become the new normal *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
10/23 - Flying over the longest sea bridge *(BBC)* @ 12:00
    - World's longest sea crossing: Hong Kong-Zhuhai bridge opens *(BBC)* @ 12:00
    - China emergency crews struggling to rescue 18 trapped miners *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
    - How China plays into Trump's decision to pull out of INF treaty with Russia *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
    - China-US ties sinking amid acrimony over trade, politics *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
    - China just opened the world's longest bridge-tunnel. Hong Kong critics wish it never was built. *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
    - The world's longest bridge-tunnel brings China even closer to Hong Kong. Not everyone is pleased. *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
10/24 - Hong Kong-Zhuhai bridge: World's longest sea crossing opens to quiet start *(BBC)* @ 2:00
    - China's vice president kicks off innovation summit in Israel *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
11/1 - 'Fish are vanishing' - Senegal's devastated coastline *(BBC)* @ 12:00
    - Bus recovered 4 days after deadly plunge off Chinese bridge *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
    - China hosts El Salvador as nations cut ties with Taiwan *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
11/2 - Chongqing bus plunge caused by fight between driver and passenger *(BBC)* @ 12:00
    - Woman brawled with driver before bus fell into China river *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
    - China stocks gain on trade war end hopes *(BBC)* @ 4:00
    - As China settles in for trade war, leader Xi emphasizes 'self reliance' *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
    - China bus plunge: Fight blamed for causing fatal crash *(BBC)* @ 6:00
    - Trump and China's Xi give positive signs over phone call, buoying markets *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
11/3 - Chinese dissident Badicuao's Hong Kong show cancelled over 'threats' *(BBC)* @ 12:00
    - Daylight Saving Time is super unpopular. Here are the countries trying to ditch it. *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
11/10 - Events canceled, editor expelled: Hong Kong's losing freedom *(Washington Post)* @

12:00

11/13   - China suspends rules allowing tiger bone, rhino horn trading *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Pence, Abe discuss trade, NKorea ahead of regional summits *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Southeast Asian summit puts focus on trade tensions, trends *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- China postpones lifting ban on rhino and tiger parts after outcry *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- China makes a U-turn on legalizing tiger and rhino trade following international outcry *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Chinese premier says reforms, not stimulus, vital for growth *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- China halts effort to legalize tiger, rhino trade after international outcry *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/20   - Would you buy a handbag from Plada or Loius Vuitton? *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- China's Xi visits Manila to deepen ties with America's ally *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- China's road to global leadership gets bumpy *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- PNG security forces storm parliament over Apec pay dispute *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- Backlash at Chinese university shows limits to surveillance *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Xi launches Philippine charm offensive as China looks to dislodge U.S. influence *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/21   - US says China has 'not altered' unfair trade practices *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Cracks show in China's vision for model ethnic unity village *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- US carrier in Hong Kong after bombers fly over S. China Sea *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Pressure on Interpol grows as the agency considers making a Russian its chief *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- Interpol's flaws exposed in US-Russia fight over presidency *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/22   - China's model village of ethnic unity shows cracks in facade *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Dolce & Gabbana accused of insulting China; blames hackers *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- China state media: Children hurt by vehicle outside school *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Chinese reporter wins rare police apology for harassment *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00

11/23   - Dead Chinese sturgeons halt China eco resort construction *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- China's pressure on Tsai weighed in local Taiwan elections *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- IAEA calls on North Korea to re-admit nuclear inspectors *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- D&G: China shopping sites pull products in ad backlash *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Karachi attack: Two dead in attack on Chinese consulate *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- China police say man deliberately targeted students *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- China's pressure on Tsai weighs on local Taiwan elections *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Karachi attack: Four killed in attack on Chinese consulate *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- The Latest: China asks Pakistan to beef up mission security *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Pakistani separatists storm Chinese Consulate in Karachi *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Separatists attack Chinese consulate in Pakistan, killing 4 *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Blast kills 25 in northern Pakistan as police repel assault on Chinese consulate in Karachi *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Karachi attack: China consulate attack leaves four dead *(BBC)* @ 8:00

- Chinese campaign to boycott Dolce & Gabbana mounts as co-founders issue apology *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/30 - Trump administration tries to reassure Europe ahead of expected withdrawal from arms control treaty *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Kremlin touts Trump-Putin meeting — before Trump cancels it *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Side issues loom over G-20 summit as world leaders arrive *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Trump's trade war: Stakes are high at G20 summit *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Russia-Ukraine crisis clouds G20 summit in Buenos Aires *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Brexit: Let's focus on the deal, May tells MPs *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- In Pictures: World leaders gather for G20 summit *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Uninvited guests keep watch for China inside Uighur homes *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- China deploys a million Communist Party members to live with predominantly Muslim ethnic minorities in Xinjiang *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Trump barrels into G-20 summit after nixing Putin meeting *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Five leaders (who aren't Trump) to watch at the G-20 *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- 'One family': Party members take homestays in far west China *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Leaders gather for G20 Buenos Aires talks amid rising tensions *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Families show debris, ask search for Malaysia jet to resume *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Airport workers' bus hits taxi on Hong Kong road, killing 5 *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00

12/1 - Week in pictures: 24 - 30 November 2018 *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- G20 Argentina: Saudi prince's international standing revealed *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- South Korea says North Korean soldier defects to South *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Yu Delu and Cao Yupeng match-fixing: Chinese pair banned in snooker corruption scandal *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Brexit: Minister resigns over Theresa May's 'naive' deal *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- George HW Bush: The making of a president *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- World waits to see if Trump-Xi dinner brings trade peace *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Obituary: George HW Bush *(BBC)* @ 8:00

12/11 - Huawei executive Meng Wanzhou released on bail in Canada *(BBC)* @ 12:00
-Huawei: The life of Chinese tech heiress Meng Wanzhou *(BBC)* @ 12:00
-Jailed Huawei executive granted bail in Canada ahead of possible extradition to U.S. *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- A Canadian judge has granted bail to a Chinese executive facing possible extradition to the U.S. *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
-Trump says he would intervene if needed in Justice Dept. case against Chinese telecom executive accused of violating Iran sanctions *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
-Canadian ex-diplomat detained in China, official confirms *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Meng Wanzhou: Trump could intervene in case of Huawei executive *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- China's judgment on Huawei case: Anger, patriotism and iPhone boycotts *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- Fears over sensitive US military data in commercial cloud *(BBC)* @ 8:00

12/14 - Canadian and U.S. diplomats say politics has no place in extradition of Chinese executive *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00

-North Korea's high-tech pursuits: Propaganda or progress? *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- Could China squeeze the U.S. out of its only permanent military base in Africa? *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
-China temporarily suspends increased tariffs on U.S. vehicles and auto parts *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Afghanistan hosts Pakistan, China for wide-ranging talks *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00

12/15 - Negotiators strike a deal at global climate talks, but questions linger over whether it measures up *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- '1,000 little steps': Global climate talks end in progress, but fail to address the galloping pace of climate change" *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00

12/18 - Stocks waver as plunging oil prices pull energy stocks lower *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- How Greenland could become China's Arctic base *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- SoftBank's mobile unit begins trading in 1 of biggest IPOs *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- US sportswear traced to factory in China's internment camps *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00

12/20 - Gatwick airport: How countries counter the drone threat *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- U. S. charges Chinese hackers in alleged theft of vast trove of confidential data in 12 countries *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- US charges 'China government hackers' *(BBC)* @ 2:00

Appendix 12: Japanese Headlines

Japan: 47 total

10/20 - Japan's Abe stakes out new identity in region: stronger leadership and wider military reach (*Washington Post*) @ 12:00
- Blast-off for BepiColombo on mission to Mercury (*BBC*) @ 12:00
- Abe stakes out a new stronger Japanese identity *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00

10/21 - MotoGP: Marc Marquez dislocates shoulder after winning third title in Japan *(BBC)* @ 2:00

10/22 - Japanese Nobel chemistry laureate Shimomura dies at 90 *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00

10/23 - Japan: Man believed to be missing journalist in Syria freed *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

10/24 - Japan awaits ID confirmation of reporter freed from Syria *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Osamu Shimomura, atomic blast survivor and Nobel-winning chemist, dies at 90 *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Japan confirms that man freed from Syria is Japanese freelance journalist who was kidnapped 3 years ago *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Japan journalist freed from Syrian captivity says he's safe *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- The Latest: Japan to help journalist return home quickly (*Washington Post*) @ 6:00

11/1 - Japan resumes work at disputed site for US base relocation *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- JAL pilot admits being almost 10 times over alcohol limit *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/2 - Japanese reporter freed in Syria apologizes for trouble *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Japan may loosen immigration rules for blue-collar workers *(BBC)* @ 6:00

11/3 - Daylight Saving Time is super unpopular. Here are the countries trying to ditch it. *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Pence, Abe discuss trade, NKorea ahead of regional summits (*Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Southeast Asian summit puts focus on trade tensions, trends (*Washington Post)* @

12:00

11/20 - Carlos Ghosn: Nissan and Mitsubishi shares slump after chairman's arrest *(BBC)* @ 12:00

- China's road to global leadership gets bumpy (*Washington Post)* @ 2:00

- Renault set to replace Carlos Ghosn after arrest in Japan *(BBC)* @ 6:00

- In wake of Nissan scandal, France calls for 'interim governance' at Renault *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/21 - Seoul will dissolve Japan-funded sexual slavery foundation *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00

- Renault keeps Ghosn as CEO despite arrest in Japan *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00

- Seoul says it will close Japan-funded sex slavery foundation *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00

- Japan wakes up to exploitation of foreign workers as immigration debate rages *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00

- Nissan board meets to decide on removal of Carlos Ghosn as chairman *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00

11/30 - Kremlin touts Trump-Putin meeting — before Trump cancels it *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00

- Russia-Ukraine crisis clouds G20 summit in Buenos Aires *(BBC)* @ 2:00

- Brexit: Let's focus on the deal, May tells MPs *(BBC)* @ 2:00

- In Pictures: World leaders gather for G20 summit *(BBC)* @ 2:00

- Leaders gather for G20 Buenos Aires talks amid rising tensions *(BBC)* @ 6:00

- Japanese prosecutors extend detention of Carlos Ghosn as criticism mounts *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

12/1 - South Korea says North Korean soldier defects to South *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00

- George H W Bush: The war years *(BBC)* @ 6:00

- Trump's on-off dance with complicated acquaintances *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00

- Obituary: George HW Bush *(BBC)* @ 8:00

12/14 - Week in pictures: 8 - 14 December 2018 *(BBC)* @ 4:00

12/18 - Kashima Antlers v Real Madrid *(BBC)* @ 12:00

-Genoa bridge: Renzo Piano to lead new construction *(BBC)* @ 12:00

- Stocks waver as plunging oil prices pull energy stocks lower *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00

- How the Softbank IPO could change your life *(BBC)* @ 4:00

- SoftBank's mobile unit begins trading in 1 of biggest IPOs *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00

12/20 - Allyson Felix: Six-time Olympic champion reveals she gave birth to daughter prematurely *(BBC)* @ 12:00

- U. S. charges Chinese hackers in alleged theft of vast trove of confidential data in 12 countries *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00

- US charges 'China government hackers' *(BBC)* @ 2:00

- Ghosn: Auto tycoon re-arrested on new charges *(BBC)* @ 8:00

Appendix 13: American Headlines

United States: 439 total

10/20 - Poralia rufescens jellyfish spotted off coast of California (*BBC*) @ 12:00

- Migrant caravan: 'May God soften Trump's heart' (*BBC*) @ 12:00

- The world has a question for the White House: When do murders matter? (*Washington Post*) @ 12:00

- Bolton pushes Trump administration to withdraw from landmark arms treaty (*Washington Post*) @ 12:00
- Russian deputy foreign minister denounces US trolling case *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Migrant caravan: Tear gas on Guatemala Mexico border (*BBC*) @ 2:00

10/21 - Russia nuclear treaty: US warned over threat to scrap deal *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- US tourists die as Costa Rica rafts capsize *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Selma Blair: Cruel Intentions star reveals MS diagnosis *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- World Series: Los Angeles Dodgers beat Milwaukee Brewers to reach World Series *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Jamal Khashoggi death: Trump 'not satisfied' with Saudi account *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Brooks Koepka to be world number one after CJ Cup win *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Russians denounce Trump's intended nuke treaty withdrawal *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Trump doubts Saudi account of journalist's death: 'There's been deception, and there's been lies' *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- 'The Saudis still aren't coming clean': Doubt expressed on explanation of Khashoggi's death *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- NBA: Lebron James' LA Lakers home debut is marred by a fight and ends in defeat *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- Migrant caravan swells to 5,000 resumes advance toward US *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- US, Saudi tensions rise over killing in Saudi consulate *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- The Latest: Federal police monitoring migrant caravan *Washington Post)* @ 8:00

10/22 - Indianapolis zoo lioness kills father of her three cubs *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Chris Hemsworth picks up US hitchhiker in Australia *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Migrant caravan on the move from Mexico-Guatemala border *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Growing caravan of migrants pushes deeper into Mexico *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- 'It's time for me to go back': Deportees join migrant caravan to return to U.S. *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Malta academic in Trump probe has history of vanishing acts *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- The Latest: Macron, Trump share concerns on Khashoggi case *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Wayne Rooney scores as DC United beat New York City to reach play-offs *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- #WeWontBeErased: Outcry over memo proposing US transgender change *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Migrant caravan: 'Our strength is greater than Trump's threats' *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Your US mid-term elections daily digest *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- The Latest: EU urges Russia, US to preserve 1987 arms treaty *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Russia nuclear treaty: Bolton in Moscow amid missile tensions *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- NFL week seven review: Saints quarterback Brees hits two landmarks *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- The Latest: Trump vows aid cuts to Central America (*Washington Post*) @ 8:00

10/23 - US mid-terms latest: The mystery of the vanishing candidate *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Khashoggi death: US meets Saudi crown prince despite criticism *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Bohemian Rhapsody: How Rami Malek became Freddie Mercury *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Amy Schumer announces pregnancy on Instagram *(BBC)* @ 12:0

- Trump's caravan panic is self-defeating *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- AP FACT CHECK: Trump implies terrorists mixed with migrants *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- AP Explains: The growing migrant caravan on way to US border *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Cold War arms pact hangs in the balance as Bolton meets with Putin *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Bible Museum says five of its Dead Sea Scrolls are fake *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- How China plays into Trump's decision to pull out of INF treaty with Russia *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- China-US ties sinking amid acrimony over trade, politics *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- George Soros: Bomb squad blow up suspect package near billionaire's home *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Trump's adviser meets Russian defense minister in Moscow *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Kavanaugh case: Graffiti at Yale supports Blasey Ford *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- Self-driving school bus test halted in US *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- Nasa photographs rectangular iceberg *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- 'Instagram used more than Snapchat' by US teens *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Khabib Nurmagomedov: Russian UFC fighter wants Floyd Mayweather bout in Moscow *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Christian Wade: Ugo Monye says NFL-bound winder has been let down *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Sandra Day O'Connor, US Supreme Court first woman justice, has dementia *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Fake news follows migrant caravan's journey north *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- The Latest: Germany urges US to coordinate on treaty exit *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- Bolton says Russia's nuclear treaty warnings 'overheated' *(BBC)* @ 8:00

10/24
- Trump calls Khashoggi murder 'worst cover-up in history' *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- US white nationalist Richard Spencer's wife says he abused her *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- The Latest: Analyst says aid cut for CentAm could backfire *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- How the migrant caravan became so big and why it's continuing to grow *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Migrant caravan in pictures: A river of people moving north *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Winning ticket in $1.6B US Mega Millions lottery jackpot *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Apple's Tim Cook delivers searing critique of Silicon Valley *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- NATO chief says nuclear buildup unlikely despite US threats *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Plane bursts into flames on US motorway *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- INF treaty: Nato has no plans for more nuclear missiles in Europe *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- 'Suspicious device' found at Clinton family home in New York *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- US mid-terms latest: How a Hamilton ticket is making waves *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Migrants set out anew on quest to reach distant US border *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/1
- Trump: Third of Americans see media as 'enemy of the people' *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- US mid-terms: What are the claims of voter suppression? *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Trump and the Saudis keep fumbling after Khashoggi's killing *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- U.S. says the time to end the Saudi-backed war in Yemen is now *(Washington Post)* @

12:00
- Lost migrant, unidentified body: Missing in the Americas (*Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Weinstein accused of sexually assaulting teenager, lawsuit says *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Japan resumes work at disputed site for US base relocation *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Yemeni rebels seek pressure on Saudis as US calls for truce *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- US mid-terms latest: Trump's immigration ad draws criticism *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Report: Taliban maintaining foothold in Afghanistan amid increasing violence *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- The global lost: 56,800 migrants dead and missing in 4 years *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- In the Saudi countryside, Khashoggi's death seems remote and royal involvement far-fetched *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Report: Taliban maintaining foothold in Afghanistan amid increasing violence *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Estonia knows a lot about battling Russian spies, and the West is paying attention (*Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- US, Turkey to begin patrols around northern Syrian town *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Halloween 2018: Celebrities show off costumes for the cameras *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Neil Young confirms marriage to Daryl Hannah *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- 'Whitey' Bulger: Mob hitman eyed as suspected prison killer *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Trump says he always tries to tell the truth when he can *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Simone Biles wins fourth all-around World Gymnastics Championships title (*BBC)* @ 8:00
- Pittsburgh shooting: Robert Bowers pleads not guilty (*BBC)* @ 8:00
- Saudi crown prince described slain journalist as a dangerous Islamist in call with White House *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- AP Interview: Karzai welcomes Gitmo 5 into peace discussion *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- A growing toll: 56,800 migrants dead and missing in 4 years *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/2   - Lamar Patterson: Basketball star's dog seized from hand luggage *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- US mid-terms latest: Candidate's children call him 'racist' *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Khashoggi murder: Saudi prince 'said he was dangerous Islamist' *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- One month after Jamal Khashoggi's killing, these key questions remain unanswered *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- 1 family's struggle to keep up with migrant caravan *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Trump deploys the fascist playbook for the midterms *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Dog's day: Player's pet quarantined on landing in Australia *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Wayne Rooney misses penalty as DC United lose in MLS play-offs *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- San Francisco 49ers cheerleader kneels for US anthem *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- China stocks gain on trade war end hopes *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- As China settles in for trade war, leader Xi emphasizes 'self-reliance' *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Trump and China's Xi give positive signs over phone call, buoying markets *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Two days after U.S. call for cease-fire, Saudi-led coalition launches new attacks on Yemen *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00

- A hiker in the Cascades thought she would die in a snowstorm. But a stranger was looking out for her. *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- 'The real Super Mario' dies aged 84 *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Fake Soros scares bid to draw US voters ahead of mid-terms *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- US wage growth hits nine-year high *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- The Nigerian army's defense after it shot and killed protesters? Trump's remarks on the migrant caravan *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- 'It is our desire to lift up the name of Jesus.' Trump's evangelical advisers meet with Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- Why social media is obsessed with this 'rock star' duck *(BBC)* @ 8:00

11/3   - 'We are not killers:' Migrants in caravan respond to Trump *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Migrants' hopes dashed in Mexico when bus offer reversed *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- The Latest: Mexican governor pulls offer of transport *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Trump administration appears in no hurry to judge Saudi Arabia for Khashoggi killing *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Third migrant caravan enters Mexico, heads for US border *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Army assessment of migrant caravans undermines Trump's rhetoric *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- WWE wrestlers rumble in Saudi stadium, defying calls for boycott over Khashoggi killing *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Protesters delay Toronto debate involving Bannon *Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Alec Baldwin charged with assault over parking dispute in New York *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Florida yoga studio shooting: Two killed and four injured *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- UNICEF urges unrestricted access to aid operations *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Trump administration to reinstate all Iran sanctions *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- US mid-terms: How closely does Congress reflect the US population? *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Daylight Saving Time is super unpopular. Here are the countries trying to ditch it. *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Facebook sorry for 'white supremacist ad' *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Migrant caravan: Mexico bus transportation offer withdrawn *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Nigerian army deletes tweet that quoted Trump on protesters *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- North Korea threatens to restart nuclear program unless U.S. lifts sanctions *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- U.S. service member killed in insider attack in Afghanistan *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- U.S. lowers the sanctions boom on Iran, again *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- UN agency urges open access for aid to Yemen *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/10 - California wildfires: Nine dead and more than 150,000 evacuated *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Isaac, one of 1,000s of Central American migrants walking to US border *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Week in pictures: 3-9 November 2018 *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Bulk of migrant caravan prepares to depart Mexico City *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Saudi coalition in Yemen, under pressure, ends US refueling *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Man suspected of sending possible bombs to Trump critics charged in 30-count indictment *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Saudi-led coalition in Yemen war says it has 'requested cessation of inflight refueling'

by US for its fighter jets. *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Trump administration to end refueling of Saudi-coalition aircraft in Yemen conflict *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Trump rankles veterans with comments about PTSD and California shooter *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Lawsuit seeks to block Trump from restricting asylum for migrants who enter U.S. illegally *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Armistice Day: Trump blasts Macron hours before Paris meeting *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- California wildfires: Malibu homes burn as death toll climbs to nine *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- California: Wildfires continue to spread across state *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- California wildfires: 250,000 flee monster flames ravaging state *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Trump, Macron seek to diffuse tension before WWI anniversary *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- The Latest: WWI centennial: Macron backs European army idea *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Trump and Macron meet. What's left to talk about? *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Afghan pilot writes touching letter to wife of slain Utah mayor *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- The Latest: Trump says US still wants to help defend Europe *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Jamal Khashoggi murder: Turkey 'shared Khashoggi tapes' with Saudi, US *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Erdogan says he gave audio recording of journalist Jamal Khashoggi's killing to U.S., Saudi Arabia, France, Germany and Britain *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- Erdogan: Saudi officials, others heard tapes of writer death *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- The Latest: Rain nixes Trump stop at US cemetery in France *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- Trump and Macron meet amid tensions over Macron's military comments *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- Leaders laud fallen soldiers on eve of armistice centennial *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/13 - Sinema wins tight Arizona Senate race *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Trump is preparing to remove Kirstjen Nielsen as Homeland Security secretary, aides say (*BBC)* @ 12:00
- Pence, Abe discuss trade, NKorea ahead of regional summits (*BBC)* @ 12:00
- Migrant caravan moves to western Mexico City of Guadalajara (*BBC)* @ 12:00
- Can attitudes towards body hair be sexist for both men and women? (*BBC)* @ 12:00
- Outcry after police shoot African-American security guard 'hero' (*BBC)* @ 12:00
- ATP Finals: Novak Djokovic beats John Isner in group opener (*BBC)* @ 12:00
- Southeast Asian summit puts focus on trade tensions, trends (*Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Stan Lee: The man behind the mask *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- California wildfires: At least 42 are killed in deadliest blaze *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- After 17 years, many Afghans blame US for unending war *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- IMF: Mideast oil producers buoyed by higher prices, for now *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Is this the turning point for the war in Yemen? *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Chinese premier says reforms, not stimulus, vital for growth *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- El Chapo trial begins: The story explained *(BBC)* @ 2:00

- El Chapo trial to begin in New York City *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- Why is Mexico's most notorious criminal being tried in Brooklyn? *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- U.S. says audio recording of Khashoggi killing does not implicate Saudi crown prince *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Wisconsin school students' Nazi salute photo provokes uproar *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Queen and I bonded over sore feet, reveals Michelle Obama *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- US mid-terms: Why the elections still aren't over *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- California fires: Winds propel fires as death toll rises *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Why Trump's explosive claim that Macron wants a European military 'to protect itself from the U.S.' is so misleading *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/20   - Chicago hospital shooting: Medical staff and policeman among four dead *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Trump administration prepares to add Venezuela to list of state sponsors of terrorism *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- U.S. adds more barriers, razor wire at Mexico border amid fears of a crowd surge *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- China's Xi visits Manila to deepen ties with America's ally *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Migrants fearful, anxious in aftermath of Tijuana protests *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- For Trump, the relationship with Saudi Arabia is all about money *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- General in charge of border mission wants to begin redeploying troops *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Ivanka Trump used personal email for White House business *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- China's road to global leadership gets bumpy *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- US migrant caravan: Trump's asylum ban halted by judge *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- LA Rams 54-51 Kansas City Chiefs: Rams edge high-scoring classic *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- PNG security forces storm parliament over Apec pay dispute *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- Airbnb removes Israeli West Bank settlement listings *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- Despite UN call for Yemen truce, new clashes around key port *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Seoul: North Korea destroys 10 guard posts to lower tensions *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Police line streets to honor fallen Chicago officer *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Musk renames spacecraft for third time *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Airbnb: Israeli uproar as firm bars West Bank settlements *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Chicago hospital shooting: Doctor, pharmacist and policeman killed *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Brexit could make Ireland a 'special friend' to the United States, Irish ambassador says *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Chicago lift fall: Six survive 875 North Michigan Avenue drama *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Xi launches Philippine charm offensive as China looks to dislodge U.S. influence *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/21   - US judge blocks Mississippi 15-week abortion ban *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Trump submits answers to Mueller's Russia inquiry *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- U.S. spy agencies sued for records on whether they warned Khashoggi of impending threat of harm *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00

- Caravan migrants weigh options after court blocks Trump ban *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Before joining Justice Dept., Whitaker made more than $900,000 from charity, took 'legal fees' from company accused of fraud *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- 'Asking about suicide doesn't cause suicide' *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Venus Williams agrees settlement in fatal Florida car crash *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Trump asked to determine Saudi prince's 'role' in Khashoggi murder *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- US says China has 'not altered' unfair trade practices *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- US carrier in Hong Kong after bombers fly over S. China Sea *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- American believed killed by isolated tribe on Indian island *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Baby dies in Bali after US woman allegedly threw it from car *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Amnesty to expand probe of US-led campaign in Syria's Raqqa *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- As clock ticks, South Korea looks for a leap of faith from Washington over North Korea *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Cindy McCain: I'll never get over Trump's war hero slur on husband *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Tiger Woods v Phil Mickelson: Face-off aborted before pay-per-view duel *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- US man 'killed in India by endangered Andamans tribe' *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Pressure on Interpol grows as the agency considers making a Russian its chief *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- Interpol's flaws exposed in US-Russia fight over presidency *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

11/22
- California wildfires: Thanksgiving hope from ashes of Paradise *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Migrant caravan: Troops 'unarmed' at US-Mexico border, Mattis says *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- 2 sons of former Panama president detained in US *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- 'A case of misdirected adventure': Tribesmen kill American *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Mexico detains 213 Central American migrants in 4th caravan *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Troops approved to use force at the border, but Mattis says the mission hasn't changed *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Mattis says U.S. must balance rights concerns with 'strategic' Saudi ties *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- 'A case of misdirected adventure': Tribesmen kill American *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Chief Justice Roberts rebukes Trump's 'Obama judge' gibe *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- 'God, I don't want to die,' U.S. missionary wrote before he was killed by remote tribe on Indian island *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Trump plan would force asylum seekers to wait in Mexico as cases are processed, a major break with current policy *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Netflix and Satanic Temple settle £38m lawsuit over Sabrina remake *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- 'Planet Zlatan' - Ibrahimovic on Pogba, life in LA and his 'ugly' feet *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- California wildfires: Rain brings threat of mudslides (*BBC*) @ 6:00
- Libyan officials say suspects in killing of US teacher held *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Israeli who threatened US Jewish centers gets 10 years *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00

- Chelsea Clinton: 'No-one asked dad to change his name' *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- John Allen Chau 'tribal death': Family forgive killers *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Ariana Grande hits out at Piers Morgan over Little Mix nude row *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- US-Israeli bomb hoaxer given 10 year jail sentence *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Thousands of U.S. troops celebrating Thanksgiving at the border *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- Indian island police struggle to get body of American *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- Wife of jailed Briton Matthew Hedges speaks to BBC *(BBC)* @ 8:00

11/23 - Post-millennials: Why America's next generation is so different *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Spain PM visits Cuba, uses hotel banned to US visitors *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Thousands of U.S. troops celebrate Thanksgiving at the Mexican border *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Fear and faith: Inside the last days of an American missionary killed by remote island tribe *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- IAEA calls on North Korea to re-admit nuclear inspectors *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Khashoggi killing: CIA did not blame Saudi crown prince, says Trump *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Sandra Parks: Anti-gun student, 13, killed by stray bullet *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Andamans: US man's death puts spotlight on 'tribal tourism' *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- California wildfires: Camp Fire nearly fully contained *(BBC)* @ 8:00

11/30 - Trump administration tries to reassure Europe ahead of expected withdrawal from arms control treaty *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Kremlin touts Trump-Putin meeting — before Trump cancels it *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- No, McDonald's touch screens are not contaminated with poop *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Side issues loom over G-20 summit as world leaders arrive *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Venezuela's president boosts wages, compares Trump to Hitler *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Koreas survey North's railways in hopes of joining networks *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- President Trump arrives in Argentina for G-20 gathering after canceling Putin meeting *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Trump's trade war: Stakes are high at G20 summit *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Wilder v Fury: George Foreman predicts the American to win but boxing greats are split *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Russia-Ukraine crisis clouds G20 summit in Buenos Aires *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Brexit: Let's focus on the deal, May tells MPs *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- South Korean train crosses DMZ into North Korea *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- In Pictures: World leaders gather for G20 summit *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Charlottesville driver Alex Fields Jr acted in anger, trial told *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Warnings grow over unsanitary conditions in Tijuana shelter *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Trump barrels into G-20 summit after nixing Putin meeting *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Five leaders (who aren't Trump) to watch at the G-20 *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Leaders gather for G20 Buenos Aires talks amid rising tensions *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Steph Curry: Golden State Warriors star helps young girl wear his trainers *(BBC)* @ 6:00

- Afghanistan war: US strike in Helmand killed 23 civilians, UN says *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Michael Cohen: What Trump lashing out at his ex-lawyer reveals *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Nigeria ex-President Goodluck Jonathan on 'Obama interference' in 2015 election bid *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Cameron Underwood: Face transplant means I can smile again *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- The Latest: Trump meets with Argentine President Macri *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

12/1
- Viewpoint: 'Why engagement rings objectify women' *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Week in pictures: 24 - 30 November 2018 *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- G20 Argentina: Saudi prince's international standing revealed *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- All systems go as Russia's Soyuz aims to erase space failures *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- South Korea says North Korean soldier defects to South *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Mexico starts moving some migrants to new shelter *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- DHS asks Pentagon to extend the military's Mexico border deployment through at least January *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- After inauguration, Mexico's new government heads to Washington for migration talks *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Senate Intelligence Committee has referred cases of suspected lying to Mueller *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- US-Somali Congresswoman-elect Ilhan Omar on hijabs in Congress *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Ex-Justice Dept. employee admits to helping aid lobbying effort meant to shut down Malaysian corruption probe *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- US couple killed by gas leak at Mexico rental *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- George Bush Senior dies at the age of 94 *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- Ariana Grande: Five things to know about Thank U, Next *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- 1991 Gulf War looms large over Bush's Mideast legacy *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Israel, Palestinians jockey over Jerusalem in Trump era *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Brexit: Minister resigns over Theresa May's 'naive' deal *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- The Bush dynasty - the modern Kennedys *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- George H W Bush: The war years *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- George HW Bush: A look back on the former US president's life *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Alaska earthquake: Anchorage rocked by aftershocks *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- George HW Bush: The making of a president *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- George HW Bush: Life in pictures *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- World waits to see if Trump-Xi dinner brings trade peace *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Trump's on-off dance with complicated acquaintances *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Obituary: George HW Bush *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Pompeo and Mattis criticized for defending U.S. alliance with Saudi Arabia *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- AMLO will be inaugurated as Mexico's president, vowing to transform the country *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- Gorbachev thanks Bush for his friendship *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- Romania celebrates 100th birthday amid rule of law concerns *(Washington Post)* @8:00
- Steps from the border but miles from the dream *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- Cohen seeks 'time served' prison sentence, says again his crimes were meant to protect Trump *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00

12/11
- Huawei executive Meng Wanzhou released on bail in Canada *(BBC)* @ 12:00

- Judge orders Stormy Daniels to reimburse Trump's legal fees *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Trump bickers with top Democrats over border wall funding *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Huawei: The life of Chinese tech heiress Meng Wanzhou *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Jailed Huawei executive granted bail in Canada ahead of possible extradition to U.S. *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- A Canadian judge has granted bail to a Chinese executive facing possible extradition to the U.S. *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- UN science panel chief calls for more action to curb warming *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Unfinished business: UN migrant pact inked, but foes remain *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Trump, Pelosi and Schumer bicker over border wall *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- How Apollo 8 Astronauts took the famous 'Earthrise' photograph *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Trump says he would intervene if needed in Justice Dept. case against Chinese telecom executive accused of violating Iran sanctions *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Canadian ex-diplomat detained in China, official confirms *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- 'If you Google the word idiot, a picture of Donald Trump comes up?' *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- Meng Wanzhou: Trump could intervene in case of Huawei executive *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- Pakistan rejects US rebuke on religious freedoms *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- China's judgment on Huawei case: Anger, patriotism and iPhone boycotts *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
- Fears over sensitive US military data in commercial cloud *(BBC)* @ 8:00

12/14 - Migrant caravan: Girl dies after being taken into custody at Mexico-US border *(BBC)* @ 12:00
-Decorated US soldier 'admitted murder in CIA job interview' *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Johnson & Johnson shares drop after asbestos report *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Latest expenditure data shows Mueller probe cost about $25 million through September *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
-Special counsel rejects suggestion by Flynn's attorneys that he was misled in FBI interview *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
-Brazil faith healer wanted by police as abuse cases mount *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Canadian and U.S. diplomats say politics has no place in extradition of Chinese executive *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
-Sarah Papenheim: US student stabbed to death in Rotterdam *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Black Lives Matter co-founder Opal Tometi on her Nigerian inspiration for the movement *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Trump names new acting chief of staff *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Migrant caravan: US to investigate after child dies in custody at border *(BBC)* @ 2:00
-Trump administration tries to head off Turkish assault on Kurds in Syria *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
-Hours before her collapse in U.S. custody, a dying migrant child's condition went unnoticed *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
-Slain US student texted friend about roommate's threat *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Yemen war: Can ceasefire deal finally bring peace? *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- DR Congo elections: Why do voters mistrust electronic voting? *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- How many terror attacks are by people known to police? *(BBC)* @ 4:00

- 10 years ago, an Iraqi journalist threw his shoes at George W. Bush and instantly became a cult figure *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
-The weirdly great relationship between Trump and Mexico's new leftist president *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
-Somalia scrambles to prevent al-Shabab's former No. 2 from running for office *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Former Trump chief of staff Reince Priebus selected to join Navy with backing from Mattis *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
-Could China squeeze the U.S. out of its only permanent military base in Africa? *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
-China temporarily suspends increased tariffs on U.S. vehicles and auto parts *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- In Yemen, a ray of light amid a war's darkness *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- 7-year-old migrant girl taken into Border Patrol custody dies of dehydration, exhaustion *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
-Australia recognizes west Jerusalem as Israel's capital *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Slain US student texted friend about roommate's threat *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- America's hidden war in Syria *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- An Australian court's gag order is no match for the Internet, as word gets out about prominent cardinal's conviction *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
-UN envoy: UN monitors needed to observe Yemen cease-fire *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Obamacare: Texas court rules key health law is unconstitutional *(BBC)* @ 8:00

12/15 - 'Canelo' Alvarez v Rocky Fielding: Briton relishing chance to upset the odds *(BBC)* @ 12:00
-Ryan Zinke: US interior secretary to leave administration *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- US returns looted bells to Philippines after 117 years *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Catholic priest at teenager's funeral condemns suicide *(BBC)* @ 12:00
-Negotiators strike a deal at global climate talks, but questions linger over whether it measures up *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
-Legal experts rip judge's rationale for declaring Obamacare law invalid *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Teen activist says leaders not 'mature enough' to take action on climate change *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- '1,000 little steps': Global climate talks end in progress, but fail to address the galloping pace of climate change" (*Washington Post*) @ 2:00
-How the global trade in tear gas is booming *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- Robyn: 'I didn't want to be a role model' *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- After a petition called Gandhi 'racist,' his statue was removed from the University of Ghana *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
-Katie Taylor beats Eva Wahlstrom to defend world titles in New York *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- 'Canelo' Alvarez v Rocky Fielding: Mexican eases to win at Madison Square Garden *(BBC)* @ 8:00

12/18 - Penny Marshall: US TV star and director dies aged 75 *(BBC)* @ 12:00
-People smugglers arrested in several Latin American countries *(BBC)* @ 12:00
-Donald Trump's troubled charity foundation to shut down *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Tucker Carlson loses ads over immigration comments *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Genoa bridge: Renzo Piano to lead new construction *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Michael Flynn: Judge suggests ex-Trump aide 'sold out' US *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Trump retreats on US government shutdown threat over wall *(BBC)* @ 12:00
-Truce brings hope for Yemen, but peace could prove elusive *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Guatemala: Body of girl who died in US custody set to return *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Saudi spending to hit record high as oil prices resume slide *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Guatemala pulls diplomatic credentials of UN body's workers *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- US pledges $10.6B aid for Central America, southern Mexico *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Justice Department will ban bump-stock devices that turn rifles into fully automatic weapons *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Yemeni mother blocked by travel ban is granted U.S. visa to see her dying son, attorney says *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Michael Flynn's sentencing delayed after judge tells the ex-Trump adviser he may not avoid prison time *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
-Yemeni mum granted visa to visit dying son in California *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- Stocks waver as plunging oil prices pull energy stocks lower *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Victims, accountability on agenda at pope's sex abuse summit *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- US Air Force dad surprises daughters as dolphin mascot *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- How Greenland could become China's Arctic base *(BBC)* @ 4:00
- Prosecutors win court fight over secret subpoena of a foreign company *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- The Latest: Standoff ends as US processes asylum seekers *(Washington Post)* @ 4:00
- Mary Poppins Returns cast defend 'forgettable' songs *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- A special place for a new kind of family *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Democrats retrace migrant girl's journey before her death, denounce conditions at Border Patrol stations *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- SoftBank's mobile unit begins trading in 1 of biggest IPOs *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- US sportswear traced to factory in China's internment camps *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Amphibian that buries head in sand named after Donald Trump *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Border impasse ends as US lets 6 Hondurans apply for asylum *(Washington Post)* @ 8:00
12/20 - Trump supporters angry at his 'retreat' on border wall *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Putin: Voters' choices of Trump and Brexit 'disrespected' *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Gatwick airport: How countries counter the drone threat *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Allyson Felix: Six-time Olympic champion reveals she gave birth to daughter prematurely *(BBC)* @ 12:00
- Holiday chaos as drones shut London's Gatwick Airport *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00

- Trump's decision on Syria is worrying allies in Iraq and emboldening opponents *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Trump administration reaches deal that will force asylum seekers to wait in Mexico as cases are processed, DHS's Nielsen says *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- Ethics officials said Whitaker should recuse from the Mueller probe, but his advisers told him not to, officials say *(Washington Post)* @ 12:00
- U. S. charges Chinese hackers in alleged theft of vast trove of confidential data in 12 countries *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Mattis to step down as defense secretary over differences with Trump *(Washington Post)* @ 2:00
- Innocent New York man billed $4,600 for police rectal probe *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- US charges 'China government hackers' *(BBC)* @ 2:00
- US Defense Secretary James Mattis announces resignation *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Can this curious British custom charm the US? *(BBC)* @ 6:00
- Slack 'bans users' who have visited US sanctioned countries *(BBC)* @ 8:00
- Trump's decision to withdraw from Syria marks a win for Putin *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00
- Mattis resigns after clash with Trump over troop withdrawal from Syria *(Washington Post)* @ 6:00