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This thesis titled
Framing and International News Flows in *Time* Magazine’s Coverage of the United

by

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Abstract

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The United Nations is an influential international governmental organization founded after World War II. Since its establishment, the United Nations has attracted substantial media attention. This study explored how one mainstream medium, *Time* magazine, portrayed this organization. Focusing on *Time* magazine’s coverage of the United Nations in two time periods, this quantitative content analysis examined the way the United Nations was portrayed in the first 20 years after establishment, 1945-1965, compared to the latest 20 years, 1995-2015.

It used both framing theory and research on international news flows. The content analysis included 483 United Nations news stories published in the two time periods.

The results indicated that the coverage on the United Nations by *Time* magazine decreased drastically during 1995-2015, compared to 1945-1965. The United States retained its dominant status in United Nations news in both eras. Only 12 covers related to the United Nations were published the two eras. The important topics in United Nations’ coverage were “international politics,” “war/conflicts” and “other.”

The findings indicated that although the volume of United Nations news decreased dramatically, the way *Time* magazine portrayed this organization was similar in
the two time periods. The findings also showed that the inequality of international flows persisted between core countries and peripheral countries in the two eras. Core countries dominated United Nations news in both periods.
Dedication

To my dearest parents

my love and best friend William Gagliano
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The summer and fall of 2015 is memorable. I’m going to finish one of my most adventurous journeys in Athens, Ohio. I love the color of Athens in fall—red, yellow and orange. The leaves fall like a curtain and this show is going to come to an end.

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This is not an end, but a new start. What I learnt, who I met and what I did here is the most precious memories of my life. E. W. Scripps School of Journalism is always my home and no matter where I go, my heart is always here.
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Chapter 1: Introduction

The United Nations celebrated its 70th anniversary in 2015. On the institution’s official website, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said this is an opportunity “to look back on United Nations’ history and take stock of its enduring achievements” and “to spotlight where the UN needs to redouble its efforts to meet current and future challenges across the three pillars of its work: peace and security, development and human rights” (UN.org, 2015).

The United Nations, which had 193 members as of 2015, was founded in 1945 to avoid another cataclysm like the just-ended World War II (UN.org, n.d. a). Its Charter states that the United Nations aims to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems. Its current mission includes promoting peace and security, dealing with climate change, ensuring sustainable development and defending human rights (UN.org, n.d. b). As a global inter-governmental organization, the United Nations has more than 44,000 employees, 60 percent of whom work in field locations all over the world, 40 programs and specialized agencies and 28 peace operations (UN.org, n.d. c).

The United States was one of the important countries that urged and advocated the formation of the United Nations after the war (Hussain, 2011). Ever since the organization was created, the United Nations has been its biggest funding contributor (Gardiner & Spring, 2003). According to the Assessment of Member States’ Contribution
to the United Nations Regular Budget for the Year 2015, the United States currently contributes 22 percent of the United Nations’ budget. Japan contributes 10.83 percent, Germany 7.14 percent, Britain 5.18 percent, China 5.15 percent. A poll by the Better World Campaign (Betterworldcampaign.org, 2014) suggested that voters believed that a strong partnership between the United States and the United Nations is essential to addressing the toughest challenges facing our world today. Nevertheless, some scholars (Gardiner & Spring, 2003) argued that the United States should reconsider its level of funding for the United Nations and urge it to reform.

The history of the relationship between the United States and the United Nations is long and complicated (Hussain, 2011). To present their ideals and values throughout the globe and to solidify its international power and influence, the United States supports and finances the United Nations (Hussain, 2011). Over the years the United States, as a United Nations member has worked on many international issues, including regional peacekeeping, international aid and multilateralism (Hussain, 2011). For example, dominating in the United Nations, the United States gained support during the Korea crisis (the 1950s) and Middle East issue (the 1990s).

However, as anti-United States sentiment in the United Nations arose, the United States considered the United Nations as no more than a platform for the member states to arbitrate, not a body with any authority, especially over itself (Hussain, 2011). For example, the Bush administration started the 2003 war against Iraq after 9/11/2001 without approval from the Security Council. Domestic politics and international
diplomacy influence United States’ interactions with the United Nations. For example, The Bush administration decided to rejoin the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization when the United States needed to build up diplomatic support for military action against Iraq in 2002 (Hussain, 2011; Lim, 2014).

The United Nations’ activities have achieved domestic United States media visibility ever since its establishment. The United Nations’ reputation and image in the media are a continuous concern (Waldeheim, 1984). Domestic media’s coverage can reflect governmental policies toward the United Nations and affect public knowledge and attitudes, since the United States public has little direct contact with the United Nations’ activities (Waldeheim, 1984). Therefore, examining domestic media coverage of the United Nations in different time periods helps provide more historical evidence explaining the complexity between the United States and the United Nations.

*Time* Magazine is an important and influential news weekly magazines in the United States. Founded in 1923, *Time* magazine witnessed the entire history of the interactions between the United States and the United Nations. Therefore, *Time* magazine is an ideal database to examine how domestic media portrayed the United Nations over the years.

**Henry Luce and *Time* Magazine**

Founded in 1923 by Henry Luce, *Time* magazine created a new form of journalism (Drezen, 2009), changed the way Americans received news (Drezen, 2009) and shaped public opinion (Wreszin, 2011). Henry Luce can be called the most successful
mass communicator in his generation (Kobler, 1968). Especially during the 1940s and the 1950s, there is little doubt that no one had more media power than Luce (Jacobs, 2006).

Henry Luce was born in China, the son of missionaries. When he was 15, he came back to Connecticut and after graduated from Yale University. Luce showed great interest in the press and served on the Yale Daily News with his friend Briton Hadden, the other founder of Time magazine. After graduation, Luce and Hadden were introduced to work at The Baltimore News and continued to chase their “press dreams.” During working there, Luce and Hadden first conceived their blueprint for a weekly magazine that could include various topics and condense stories from other newspapers and magazines (Drezen, 2009). The magazine targeted on middle-class readers and gained success. Soon after, Luce created Fortune and Life magazines and built up his media empire (Jacobs, 2006. p. 924).

International news was an important part of Henry Luce’s news coverage in Time magazine (Baughman, 2001). Through international news stories, he modeled American public attitudes about various foreign-policy initiatives, including aid to the Allies during World War II and the Cold War (Jacobs, 2006). Luce’s perspective on the United States and the world had a lot to do with his early life. Witnessing the Nationalist Revolution of China in 1911, Luce formed a type of admiration toward China’s Nationalist party, which dominated his view of Asia presented in Time magazine (Piereson, 2010). In the late 1930s, Luce took an active role as an “internationalist” and promoted the idea “The American Century.” He advocated that the United States should play a more active role in
the world due to its growing power. In Luce’s editing of *Time* magazine’s international coverage, the United States was portrayed as a leader, sponsor and advisor in various international issues (Piereson, 2010).

Henry Luce’s advocacy of “The American Century” was conducted throughout his career at *Time* magazine as the chief editor. During World War II, Luce spared no effort sending out editors and reporters covering the war worldwide, which built up *Time* magazine’s high reputation as the most important magazine in opinion surveys (Piereson, 2010). Henry Luce continued being involved in other international issues after the war and he targeted at Asia.

The first step Luce took was using *Time* magazine’s coverage of China to lobby high-ranking officials to provide aid to the Chiang Kai-shek’s government. The Communist revolution in China solidified Luce’s view against Communism and the Soviet Union in the Cold War. As he wrote: “Communism is the most monstrous cancer which ever attacked humanity” (Piereson, 2010, p. 65). Luce continued seeking opportunities to redeem the “loss” of China. From the Korean crisis in the 1950s to the Vietnam crisis in the 1960s, Luce did not miss a chance to rail against Communism and the Communist Chinese government (Jacobs, 2006). *Time* magazine somewhat became his personal channel to express the world view of “was a decisive contest between the U.S. and Red China” (Jacobs, 2006, p. 926).
Statement of Purpose

Since the establishment of the United Nations, the public has exhibited both positive and negative attitudes toward the United Nations. Moreover, some people even doubt its significance and believe that the United Nations’ Charter is only a piece of paper (Lim, 2014; McKenzie, 1942). Since Time magazine had influence on shaping public opinions and social ideology in the United States, it will be interesting to examine the way the United Nations was covered. The relationship between the United States and the United Nations is ever changing. This study aims to examine in what way Time magazine portrayed the United Nations during two periods: 1945-1965 and 1995-2015. By comparing the earliest and most recent periods, the study examines the way Time magazine framed United Nations’ coverage and the way inequity of international news changed.

This study is a quantitative analysis of news stories and news-related coverage of the United Nations as presented in Time magazine in two time periods. One goal is to determine how the United Nations was portrayed by Time magazine using framing. The indicators include the frequency of coverage, length of stories, topics of stories and nations involved. Also, using international news flows, this study aimed to analyze the news inequity between core countries and peripheral countries in two time periods.

Thus, using a content analysis approach, the author examined 40 years (1945-1965 and 1995-2015) of Time magazine’s coverage on the United Nations using framing and an international news flows perspective. Based on the review of previous
literature, the research questions in this study were to ascertain the substance of news coverage of the United Nations by *Time* magazine.
Chapter 2: Related Studies

Theoretical Framework

Framing and the international news flows perspective (Alozie, 2006) are combined to create the theoretical foundation of this study. Framing provides a general view of the procedure of the way *Time* magazine lead its readers to form particular thoughts about the United Nations through news coverage. Based on the international news flows perspective, the study investigates the unequal news flows in *Time* magazine’s coverage of the United Nations.

Framing.

Framing is a process of “culling a few elements of perceived reality and assembling a narrative that highlights connections among them to promote a particular interpretation” (Entman, 2007, p. 164). It is based on the assumption that the way an issue is presented in news coverage can influence the way the audience understands it (Scheufele & Tewksbury, 2007). Framing takes facts and makes them understandable and significant for the reader. By designing the way a story is told, framing leads the reader to comprehend the story following particular tracks of thoughts. In order to direct the reader, framing eliminates some components and highlights others (Entman, 1993).

Gamson (1989) argued that journalists are “sponsors of frames” (p. 158). However, Scheufele and Tewksbury (2007) also argued that this approach does not mean journalists try to deceive their audience by spinning their stories. Framing is a necessary tool to reduce the complexity of the issue and makes the information more accessible to
the audience (Scheufele & Tewksbury, 2007). Framing can be intentionally or unintentionally created. The unintentional frames can be used to provide context for the information, while intentional frames are designed particularly for agenda purposes (Entman, 1993).

Frames can be created through words and images. Cover images serve as the face of the magazine. They can provide readers with visual cues to comprehend and interpret news (Dor, 2003; Sumner, 2002). Covers also have an impact on impulse purchases from newsstands and the general brand of the magazine (Johnson, 2002; Pompper & Feeney, 2002). *Time* magazine’s covers are artifacts designed and created by editors for socio-cultural functions (Meisner & Takahashi, 2013). *Time* magazine’s covers reflect issues all over the world, including politics, economics, the public and culture. They are important indicators of the world’s hot topics and current affairs (Meisner & Takahashi, 2013).

When Henry Luce was the chef editor, his ideology and opinions dominated *Time* magazine (Piereson, 2010). He created frames to promote “the American Century,” and to decry Communism worldwide in international news (Piereson, 2010). The United Nations’ news, an important part of the international news of *Time* magazine due to its relevance to diplomacy and governmental policies, was framed to suit Luce’s needs (Piereson, 2010).
International news flows.

In this era of globalization, the world is linked economically, politically and culturally. Media are an important vehicle connecting people worldwide. Due to their economic, political and technological privilege, developed countries dominate global information exchange, especially in mass media (McPhail, 2002). The discussion on the New World Information and Communication Order in the 1970s claimed that Western news coverage of Third World countries was inadequate and was more likely to be negative (McBride Commission, 1981).

Before we dive into the international news flows perspective, three main concepts need to be clarified – core nations, semi-peripheral nations and peripheral nations. Core nations focus on capital-intensive, high skill production. Semi-peripheral and peripheral nations focus on labor-intensive and lower skill production (Lechner, 2001). In many studies, core countries usually refer to developed countries or the West, while peripheral countries refer to developing countries or Third World countries. According to a world system analysis done at the beginning of the 21st century (Marshall, 2014), core counties include the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, Germany and France. Semi-peripheral nations include China, India, Mexico, Ireland and Pakistan. Peripheral countries include Egypt, Haiti, Afghanistan, Vietnam and the Philippines. This is not an exhaustive or permanent list. Some countries may gain or lose their core status over time (Lechner, 2001). By analyzing the nations involved in the United Nations stories in Time
magazine, the study observes the change of core status comparing them in two time periods.

International news flows between core nations and peripheral nations is often in one direction (Adams, 1982; Alozie, 2006; Chang, 1998). Due to their superior technical, financial, economic and political infrastructure, core countries are able to keep their information dominance (Thussu, 2000; McPhail, 2002). Because of information inequality, in most circumstances, international news was found—in the late 1990s—to flow from core countries to peripheral countries (Hamelink, 1997; Thussu, 2000; McPhail, 2002; Rampal, 2002). People in core nations knew little about peripheral countries due to a lack of coverage (Alozie, 2006; McPhail, 2002; Rampal, 2002). It is interesting to discover whether the lack of information is done intentionally or not. Moreover, the little information they gained was usually negative, crisis-orientated and stereotypical (Onyedike & Hawk cited in Alozie, 2006). As an influential news provider in developed countries, *Time* magazine is an ideal database to discover how core countries portray themselves and other countries in international news.

**Literature Review**

*Time magazine.*

News coverage is an important topic in communication studies. Many researchers have tried to discover, evaluate, summarize and predict news flows and tendencies by looking into news coverage of particular topics or in particular periods of time (Alozie,
Due to its reputation and long publication history, *Time* magazine is frequently selected for various analyses, especially for content analysis.

Established in 1923, *Time* magazine is the world’s oldest, largest and arguably one of the world’s most influential news weeklies (Angeletti & Oliva, 2010). As the current managing editor of *Time* magazine, Nancy Gibbs, wrote on Time’s website in 2013, *Time* magazine has reached “50 million people around the world, in print, online, on mobile.”

Regarding the news quality and quantity, *Time* magazine has some advantages that allow for further analysis and in-depth examination. First, *Time* magazine provides investigative news. With a more diverse pool of sources, *Time* magazine’s reporters can dive deeper into their topics and edit their stories for longer periods of time than those who work in other daily news organizations (Alozie, 2006; Harp & Bachmann, 2011).

Also, weekly news publications can compress, recapitulate, elaborate upon and critique the work of other media (Griffin, 2004). It is worth mentioning that *Time* magazine in an important weekly publication that has covered the entire history of the United Nations.

A number of studies have employed *Time* magazine as a database and pulled out particular information to answer their research questions. Alozie (2006) concentrated on *Time* magazine’s coverage of Africa and African-related issues to examine the bias of news stories about peripheral countries international news flows after the adoption of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s media declaration. The study found that African news “remained sparse” in *Time* magazine’s coverage;
however, the stories did not focus on negative events and topics about Africa. Alozie (2006) also compared his findings with previous ones and concluded that there had been no appreciable shift in African news coverage.

Today, most areas worldwide are at peace. However, conflict is still a big concern, especially in peripheral countries. As Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon noted, the United Nations will enhance its efforts regarding human rights, opposing discrimination and violence related to gender, sex, nationality and age. Harp, Loke and Bachmann (2011) conducted a study on war coverage by Time magazine from a feminist standpoint. The findings showed that women’s voices are still rare in war news. Less than a tenth of quotations came from women. The researchers concluded that women are still “symbolically annihilated through omission.” (p. 202)

Visual images have a strong influence on the audience’s understanding of news. Time magazine uses images to record, redirect for persuasive ends (Perlmutter, 2007). Covers of Time magazine is an important focus to some scholars (Bates, 2011; Christ & Johnson, 1985, 1988; Rosas-Moreno, Harp & Bachmann, 2013). Rosas-Moreno, Harp and Bachmann (2013) examined 41 of Time magazine’s covers within the first five years of the Iraq war. The findings showed that Time magazine omitted crucial aspects of the war, perhaps to earn more public support for the military. However, Time magazine also showed an anti-government stance. In Time magazine’s coverage, women are more likely to be portrayed as powerless victims, while white males are the dominant and majority race among soldiers.
Serving as the face of the magazine (Pompper & Feeney, 2002), *Time* magazine’s covers reflect social trends and reveal public perceptions (Scott & Stout, 2006). People or celebrities are important subjects of *Time* magazine’s covers (Christ & Johnson, 1985). Christ and Johnson (1985, 1988) examined all Person of the Year covers from 1927 to 1984 in terms of gender, age, nationality and occupation. Males dominated *Time* magazine’s covers. The mean age of people appearing on *Time* magazine’s covers was 54; only 2.4% of people on covers were under 30. The study also showed that people from core countries were more likely to appear on *Time* magazine’s cover. Politicians and scientists are two main occupations of those who appeared on *Time* magazine’s cover. Person of the Year covers represented who the editors think had the greatest influence during the year.

Bates (2011) conducted a similar study but focused on public intellectuals. He found that since the 1960s, the decrease of public intellectuals on *Time*’s covers reflected their loss of prominence and influence in American society and a decline in newsworthiness as assessed by *Time* magazine; the decline could also reflect competition and which covers sell best.

More recent studies focused on the variety of *Time* magazine’s cover page. Paragas (2004) compared the covers of *Time* magazine’s three regional editions and found that the Asia and Europe editions presented less diverse news. Meisner and Takahashi (2013) examined the visual representative of nature and environmental issues
from 1923 to 2011. Though *Time* magazine took an advocacy position on some environmental issues, it failed to offer much in the way of solutions.

Other studies explored social changes through evaluating *Time* magazine’s coverage of diversity issues (Luther & Rightler-McDaniels, 2013; Perlmutter, 2007). Luther and Rightler-McDaniels (2013) examined news stories regarding Black/White interracial marriage in United States news magazines. The findings showed that stories primarily presented negative undertones and reasons for the existence and increases in interracial marriages. The researchers suggested this situation can be considered as an indicator of subtle racism in United States society.

Perlmutter (2007) examined how China was visually presented to the public in *Time* and to compare how that presentation differed from China's actual history. He pointed out that how *Time* magazine portrayed China had a lot to do with the government’s diplomatic policies.

**The United Nations.**

The United Nations’ reputation and image in the media are a continuous concern (Waldeheim, 1984). The United Nations Charter puts world peace and security in first place (UN.org, n.d. b). Since it was founded, the United Nations did have some success in peacekeeping operation worldwide. However, the public believes that the United Nations should have done more (Gueman, 2000; Lim, 2014). Shawcross argued that the United Nations system in the 1990s proved to be a house of cards, not made of reinforced
concrete (Gueman, 2000). Shawcross commented that the United Nations, led by Kofi Annan, was an imperfect instrument led by a gifted statesman (Gueman, 2000).

The public and scholars are used to connecting the United Nations with an “ineffective” and “inefficient” image (Lim, 2014). Balci (2011) conducted a study among 12th grade students in the United States, who believed the United Nations is “unnecessary, only for show, nonfunctional, an organization that has deviated from its aim and has lost its significance, a so-called organization.” To improve the public image of the United Nations, the previous Secretary-general, Kofi Annan, organized several public relation campaigns since 1997. Lim (2014) argued that Annan’s efforts did not make a great difference. The public and media still remained uncertain about and not confident in the United Nations (Balci, 2011; Lim, 2014).

Media are important channels from which the public gains information worldwide. The way media portray the United Nations varies over time. Bush (1954) examined the United Nations coverage by British media between 1945 to the 1950s. He found that the United Nations never mattered to British people; moreover, even the writers at the Daily Mirror (an influential newspapers in the United Kingdom.) hardly knew of the United Nations’ existence. McKenzie (1942) wrote an opinion on a similar study in the United States. He found the United Nations was trying to use propaganda to gain public support and attention in the United States in the 1940s. He warned that foreign governments and groups should be aware of the fact that the United Nations was led by the United States. Therefore, United Nations news was under surveillance by the United States government.
According to McKenzie (1942), the United States may have used the United Nations news as a propaganda tool.

During 2002 to 2003, the United Nations did not take action against Iraq with the United States and its allies. Bain et al. (2004) investigated how the United Nations was represented in the four most active anti-Iraq allies. The United Nations was constantly challenged and negatively characterized in the Western media. The results showed that media framed the United Nations according to diplomacy and dominant ideology. “If their governments are out of favor with the United Nations, the institution is discredited. If they need the United Nations to meet their goals, they are again praised” (Bain et al., 2004, p. 29).

One may argue that news media may not have lost interest in United Nations stories. The New York Times’ coverage of United Nations activities declined considerably over the years (Petersen, 1976). Petersen (1976) pointed out one factor that influences the number of the stories – the total number of United Nations activities, including meetings and regional peacekeeping missions. When activities rose, the coverage rose with it. He indicated the situation would be the same in the future.

Previous literature provides background of what has been done. So far, no published study has looked at Time magazine’s United Nations coverage. This research will extend Petersen’s study (1976) and explore other factors influencing United Nations coverage by the mainstream news media i.e. Time magazine during 1945-1965, compared to 1995-2015.
Based on the literature review and the objectives of this research, the study seeks to address the following questions, which explore news selectivity pertaining to the United Nations in *Time* magazine and the way *Time* magazine portrayed core countries compared to peripheral countries through United Nation news.

RQ1: What is the number of the United Nations stories per year in *Time* magazine during 1945-1965, compared to 1995-2015?

RQ2: What are the top countries mentioned in the United Nations stories in *Time* magazine during 1945-1965, compared to 1995-2015?

RQ3: What covers related to the United Nations were published in *Time* magazine during 1945-1965, compared to 1995-2015?

RQ4: What topics related to the United Nations are covered in *Time* magazine during the years 1945-1965, compared to 1995-2015?
Chapter 3: Method

To answer the research questions, the study uses content analysis. This method utilizes quantitative techniques that identify and explain patterns within a collection of texts (Berg, 2001). It is applied to many aspects of message evaluation where by a conclusion is achieved with quantitative measurements (Neuendorf, 2002). Because this thesis was completed and defended in November 2015, coding for 2015 ended in August 2015. Future research could extend the second time period to the end of 2015.

Content analysis provides scholars a guideline to “plan, execute, communicate, reproduce and critically evaluate” messages (Krippendorff, 2013, p. 4). To evaluate how *Time* magazine portrayed the United Nations between 1945-1965 and 1995-2015, the study pre-examined 27(5.6%) news stories that were published. The purpose was to get a better understanding of the issues at hand in the coverage of the United Nations before designing the study.

The codebook was designed to provide a guideline to effectively record needed information. A priori coding was first initiated to test the validity of the variables in the codebook. The codebook was revised based on the results of a priori coding. Based on a sample of 50% of the stories published in 1995-2015, inter-coder reliability was examined. Two coders were both graduate students in journalism and were trained how to identify a United Nations news story in Time.com archive. Two coders tested 6 category sets for 27 news stories separately. The overall Cohen’s Kappa was 88.64%.
A search in Time.com archive was conducted for all the stories published in Time’s United States edition in two time periods (1945-1965 and 1995-2015) using the keywords: the United Nations. According to Petersen’s (1976) research, “A UN dateline or explicit reference to the United Nations in the headline indicated a UN story” (p. 545). The search included all news content based on this standard, except for letters to the editor, tables of content and photos. In total, about 470 news articles were found and examined by both coders.

Individual stories are the units of the analysis. A codebook was created to examine the following data in each story: date, title, topic, nations involved, story length and cover stories (Appendix 1). The term “topic” refers to the main idea of a news story. The coders listed up to two topics of each article from the following list: (1) Culture/history/society, (2) Domestic politics, for example, diplomacy, governmental behaviors and legislation. (3) International politics, (4) Economics/Energy, for example, international business and petroleum output. (5) Education, (6) Human rights, (7) International aid/development, (8) Migration/immigration, (9) Religion. Stories related to atomic power control were coded as (10) Technology. (11) War/Conflict, (12) Other. Other includes all other topics that are not listed above, such as environment concerns, the public health issue, the United Nations’ administrative issues and feature of elite people.

“Nation involved” refers to the countries that are directly related to the topic, not the ones appearing in the story. The coders listed up to three countries in each news story. “Story length” is objectively obtained by counting the words. “Cover story” refers to the
United Nations stories appearing on *Time* magazine’s covers.
Chapter 4: Results

The purpose of this study is to examine how *Time* magazine portrayed the United Nations during 1945-1965, compared to 1995-2015. The content analysis included 485 United Nations news stories published in two time periods. The results indicate that the coverage on the United Nations by *Time* magazine decreased drastically during 1995-2015, compared to 1945-1965. The United States remained its dominant status in the United Nations news in both periods of time. Only 12 covers related to the United Nations were published in 40 years. The important topics in United Nations’ coverage are international politics, war/conflicts and others.

Research Question 1

The first research question investigated the number of United Nations stories covered by *Time* magazine in two time periods. Figure 1 shows the number of stories per year. The results show that the total number of stories dropped during 1995-2015, compared to 1945-1965. During 1945-1965, a total of 426 United Nations news stories were published and the average number of stories per year was around 20. During 1995-2015, only 57 stories related to the United Nations were published and the average number of stories per year is around seven. An independent-samples t-test was conducted to compare the number of stories related to the United Nations in two time periods. There was a significant difference in the scores for time period 1945-1965 (M=20.28, SD=7.32) and time period 1995-2015 (M=2.22, SD=2.55) conditions; t (40)=10.40, p = 0 among 483 cases has been run.
Note: $N_{1945-1965}=426; N_{1995-2015}=57$.

1. $\bar{X}_{1945-1965}=20.28 \quad \sigma_{1945-1965}=7.32$
3. $t=10.402, df=40, p<0.05$

Figure 1: Number of Stories, *Time* Magazine’s Coverage of the United Nations, 1945-1965, 1995-2015

Another indicator that is worthy of attention is the standard deviation. It represents how randomly the number of stories each year is distributed near the average. According to the results, standard deviation of 1945-1965 period is 7.32, while standard deviation during 1995-2015 period is 2.55. The results indicate the number of news stories in 1945-1965 period was more likely to fluctuate under the influence of particular events, such as regional crises.
News coverage fluctuated in both time periods. During 1945-1965, the number of stories reached its first peak in 1946. *Time* magazine published 33 United Nations stories that year and an important topic was peace after the war. The second peak appeared in 1947 and 1948 due to the Palestine issue and 31 stories were published each year. The outbreak of the Korea crisis in 1950 brought the United Nations back to *Time* magazine’s attention, with 30 stories covered within 12 months. Throughout the years 1950-1959, the number of stories decreased gradually with some bounces. The outbreak of the Congo crisis in the early 1960s pulled *Time* magazine’s attention one more time to the United Nations, with 28 news stories published in 1961.

During 1995-2015, the number of stories didn’t fluctuate as much, compared to 1945-1965. The number of stories reached a peak in 1995 due to the 50th anniversary of the United Nations. The coverage went up when AIDS attracted global and United Nations’ attention in 2000. In 2003, Bush administration’s Iraq war broke out without approval from the Security Council and the number of United Nations news stories reached another peak regarding regional peacekeeping. The number went up again when the new secretary-general was appointed in 2006 and the Syria crisis broke out in 2012.

**Research Question 2**

The second research questions examined what the top countries are in United Nations’ coverage by *Time* magazine during 1945-1965, compared to 1995-2015. The results show that the United States was covered most frequently during two time periods. During 1945-1965, the United States was covered in 261 stories, taking up 26.02% of the
total coverage. *Time* magazine also covered Russia in 221 stories, the United Kingdom in 76 stories, China in 60 stories and Korea in 38 stories. Those were the five most frequently covered countries in United Nations news stories, taking up 65.4% of all stories published in this time period. The sixth and seventh most frequently covered countries by *Time* magazine were France and Congo in 35 and 33 stories. The top countries covered in the United Nations news accounted for 78.17% of total coverage during 1945-1965. The list included the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, China, France, Korea, Congo, India, Palestine and Israel. Besides the top 10 countries, 71 other countries being covered took up 21.83% of the total coverage.

During 1995-2015, the United States was covered in 34 stories, taking up 32.38% of the total coverage. Iraq was covered in 19 stories, taking up 18.10% of the total coverage. The United Kingdom, Russia and France were still in the top list with eight, seven and three stories, taking up 7.62%, 6.67% and 2.86% of the total coverage. Because China, Iran, Libya, Bosnia, Japan and Croatia were all covered in two stories, the top list of 1995-2015 includes 13 countries. These 13 countries accounted for 85.71% of total coverage in this time period.

Except for the United Nations the United Kingdom, the percentage of total coverage of Russia, France and China decreased in 1995-2015, compared to 1945-1965. The percentage of total coverage of the United States and the United Kingdom increased 6.26% and 0.04%. The percentage of total coverage of Russia, France and China decreased 15.36%, 0.63% and 4.08.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nations</td>
<td>Stories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.K.</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>219</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: N_{1945-1965}=1003 and N_{1995-2015}=105*
Research Question 3

The third research question investigated covers related to the United Nations published during 1945-1965 and 1995-2015. There were 11 covers published during 1945-1965 and one during 1995-2015. There were three covers published in the 1940s, four covers in the 1950s, four covers in the 1960s, while only one cover was published in 2000.

The United Nations relating political elites dominated covers. The secretary-general of the United Nations was featured in five covers, taking up 41.67% of the total coverage. Trygve Lie and Kofi Annan were featured once in 1946 and 2000; while Dag Hammarskjöld was featured three times in 1955, 1956 and 1960. The United States and Russia dominated in these covers as well. Russian was featured in four covers, taking up 33.33% of the total covers related to the United Nations. Americans men were featured in two covers, taking up 16.67%.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Image</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11-25-1946</td>
<td><img src="time1946.png" alt="Image" /> Trygve Lie, The secretary-general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-02-1946</td>
<td><img src="time1946.png" alt="Image" /> George Messersmith, U.S. Ambassador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09-29-1947</td>
<td><img src="time1946.png" alt="Image" /> Andrey Vyshinsky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08-21-1950</td>
<td><img src="time1946.png" alt="Image" /> Russia’s Malink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-27-1955</td>
<td><img src="time1946.png" alt="Image" /> The secretary-general Dag Hammarskjold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-26-1956</td>
<td><img src="time1946.png" alt="Image" /> The secretary-general Dag Hammarskjold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08-11-1958</td>
<td><img src="time1946.png" alt="Image" /> Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08-22-1960</td>
<td><img src="time1946.png" alt="Image" /> The secretary-general Dag Hammarskjold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-03-1960</td>
<td><img src="time1946.png" alt="Image" /> Nikita Krushchev, Satellite Leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02-24-1961</td>
<td><img src="time1946.png" alt="Image" /> Russian Delegate Valerian Zorin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09-29-1961</td>
<td><img src="time1946.png" alt="Image" /> Assembly president Mongi Slim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09-04-2000</td>
<td><img src="time1946.png" alt="Image" /> The secretary-general Kofi Annan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 2:** Covers, *Time* Magazine’s Coverage of the United Nations, 1945-1965, 1995-2015
Research Question 4

The fourth research questions examined topics that were covered by *Time* magazine related to the United Nations. The results show that the “international politics,” “others,” and “war/conflicts” are the most frequently covered topics in United Nations news in two time periods, while economics/energy, education and religion were covered the least. Table 4 provides a detailed breakdown of the coverage by time period and topic. An independent-samples t-test was conducted to compare topics related to the United Nations in two time periods. There was a significant difference in the scores for time period 1945-1965 (M=68.75, SD=117.19) and time period 1995-2015 (M=9.90, SD=10.45) conditions; t(18)=1.76, p = 0.09 among 924 cases has been run.

During 1945-1965, 344 news stories out of a total of 815 related to “international politics”. “Others” was the second most frequently covered topic in 277 stories, including the United Nations’ administrative issues (General Assembly meeting and voting), environment concerns, public health and feature stories about officials in the United Nations. The third most frequently featured topic was “war/conflict” in 107 stories. These stories were mainly about peacekeeping actions conducted by the United Nations. The top three topics took up 89.33% of the total coverage of the United Nations. “Domestic politics” was discussed in 17 stories, taking 2.09% of the total coverage. “International aid/development” was focused on in 16 stories, taking up 1.96%. Both “culture/history/society” and “technology” were covered in 15 stories. The three least
frequently covered topics are “economy/energy”, “education” and “religion” being covered in seven, four and three stories.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stories</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Stories</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International politics</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>42.21</td>
<td>International politics</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>33.99</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War/conflict</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>13.13</td>
<td>War/conflict</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic politics</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>Culture/history/society</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International aid/development</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>International aid/development</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture/history/society</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>Human rights</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human rights</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>Economics/Energy</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics/Energy</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>Domestic politics</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>815</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>109</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: N_{1945-1965}=815, N_{1995-2015}=109. t=1.76, df=18, p=0.09 >0.05. Each story can include at most two topics.
During 1995-2015, though “international politics”, “others” and “war/conflicts” held less weight in the total coverage, compared to 1945-1965. However, they are still the top three most frequently covered topics. “International politics” was covered in 29 stories, while both “others” and “war/conflicts” were discussed in 23 stories. The top three topics took up 68.81% of total stories. “Education” and “religion” had no coverage in this time period. “Domestic politics” was mentioned in 13 stories taking up 11.93% of the total coverage and seven stories dealt with issue of “international aid/development”. Other topics being featured are “technology” in five stories, “human right” in four stories, “economy/energy” in three stories and “domestic politics” in two stories. Figure 3 is a comparison of percentages taken up by each topic of two time periods.
“International politics”, “others” and “war/conflicts” were three top topics in two time periods. The percentage of international politics and others decreased and war/conflicts increased during 1995-2015, compared to 1945-1965. Except for education and religion, the percentage of all other topics increased during 1995-2015, compared to 1945-1965.

Because “others” is such a large topic, the author did a second analysis to determine what sub-topics that category included. Although it was not an original
research question, the author felt more detail would be useful. Table 3 shows that “administrative issue” was the most frequently covered topics in “others” category according to Table 3. It was covered in 268 stories taking up 96.75% of the total coverage in 1945-1965, while in 18 stories taking up 78.26% of the total coverage in 1995-2015. “Personal portfolio,” “environment,” “public health” and “press freedom” were covered in nine stories taking up 3.25% of total coverage in 1945-1965. “Public health,” “environment” and “character feature” were covered in five stories taking up to 21.74% of the total coverage in 1995-2015.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stories</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative issue</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>96.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal profile</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public health</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Press freedom</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 5: Discussion

This study examined the way the United Nations was portrayed by *Time* magazine in two time periods. United Nations’ activities often attract media attention (Waldeheim, 1984). *Time* magazine is an important news magazine in the United States and previous studies have shown that *Time* magazine can provide important cultural artifacts that reflect social trends by guiding readers’ understanding (Meisner & Takahashi, 2013). Therefore, examining *Time* magazine’s coverage of the United Nations adds information on the way the United Nations is portrayed by media of the West.

Previous studies have posited that framing is a process whereby news providers guide the comprehension of the readers through designing how the story is told (Entman, 2007; Scheufele & Tewksbury, 2007). Using framing theory, one purpose of this study was to explore the change in coverage of the United Nations by *Time* magazine in different time frames. Also, using international news flows, this study aimed to analyze the news inequity between core countries and peripheral countries in two time periods.

Based on the literature review and the objectives of this research, the study compared 1945-1965 and 1995-2015 on these dimensions: the number of stories each year, top countries covered, covers published and topics. The research questions were posed to illuminate the framing process: what was covered, how much was covered and how did visual aids the effect? By examining the top covered countries in each time period, the study aimed to examine what countries dominated United Nations stories and how international news flows changed in different time periods.
Time Magazine’s Framing

The results showed that even though the number of United Nations stories dropped tremendously in 1995-2015 (Figure 1), compared to 1945-1965, the way Time magazine portrayed the United Nations retained some similarities.

According to Figure 1, the total number of stories related to the United Nations was 426 in 1945-1965, while only 57 in 1995-2015. Also, 11 out of 12 Time magazine covers featuring the United Nations were published in 1945-1965. One possible reason may be the revision of Time magazine over the years. Compared to 1945-1965, the volume of content of each issue in 1995-2015 decreased notably. With fewer pages, naturally the total number of United Nations stories would decline. Another possible reason that led to the decrease of stories may be that diplomacy and dominant ideologies changed in the different time periods (Bain et al., 2004). Bain et al. (2004) argued that when the government needs the United Nations to achieve goals, the United Nations will be praised and promoted by media. The United States was an important promoter for the United Nations after the world war due to its ambition to expand its international influence and power (Hussain, 2011). However, in more recent years, the United States considered the United Nations as a platform for member states to arbitrate without authorization above itself (Hussain, 2011). More evidence needs to be provided to explain this phenomenon further.

The way Time magazine portrayed the United Nations showed similarities in two time periods. The results showed that Time magazine portrayed the United Nations as an
international organization focusing on promoting and maintaining global security and within which different countries negotiated with each other on international politics in both time periods. According to Table 2, “international politics” and “war/conflicts” are the two most frequently covered topics in United Nations news in both time periods. The United States was portrayed as a more active member in United Nations’ activities. Table 1 shows that the United States was the most frequently covered country in two time periods. Even though the total number of United Nations stories decreased in 1995-2015, compared to 1945-1965 (Figure 1), the stories covering the United States’ involvement took up more percentage in 1995-2015, compared to 1945-1965 (Table 1).

*Time* magazine's framing is created though images as well. In two time periods, political figures are *Time* magazine’s favorite images on covers featuring the United Nations. As the face of a magazine, covers influence the purchases on newsstands and impact readers’ interpretation of news (Dor, 2003; Johnson, 2002; Pompper & Feeney, 2002; Sumner, 2002). *Time* magazine’s covers are important indicators of the world’s hot topics and current affairs (Meisner & Takahashi, 2013). According to Figure 2, the number of covers related to the United Nations decreased from 11 in 1995-2015, down to one in 1945-1965. Similar to the decrease of number of stories, this phenomenon may also result from the change of diplomacy of the United States toward the United Nations. All 12 covers featured male political figures, such as the secretary-general. This finding echoes Christ and Johnson’s (1985) study about *Time* magazine's covers that people are
important subjects. They also pointed out that males and politicians dominate *Time* magazine’s covers, findings that this study supports.

Social significance and elite priority are two important factors influencing *Time* magazine’s news selectivity in United Nations’ coverage. Findings (Table 2) indicate that “international politics,” “other” and “war/conflicts” are the top three topics being covered in both time periods. According to Table 3, “administrative issues” was the most frequently reported subtopic in the category of “other.” This topic was about the logistics of various bodies within the United Nations, such as conferences or meetings, voting and all kinds of other organizational activities. International politics involved interactions among countries. Peacekeeping—one of the most important missions stated by the United Nations Charter (UN.org, n.d. b)—was the main activity of the United Nations in war/conflict news stories in *Time* magazine. Each of these topics had great social significance because they involved global cooperation. The results also showed that elite people or countries were more likely to attract attention from *Time* magazine. For example, covers related to the United Nations were mainly elite political figures (i.e., the secretary-general) or delegates from core countries, assuming that Russia fits that category. Additionally, core countries like the United States dominated United Nations’ coverage in the two time periods.

**International News Flows**

Previous studies related to the international news flows perspective focused on the unequal information flows between core countries and peripheral countries (Adams, 1982;
Alozie, 2006; Chang, 1998; McPhail, 2002; Thussu, 2000). The discussion of the New World Information and Communication Order claimed three main news flow tendencies in international news before the 1970s (McBride Commission, 1981): (1) core countries dominated in international news due to their political, economic and cultural priority (McPhail, 2002; Thussu, 2000); (2) the public in core countries gained little information about peripheral countries, resulting from a lack of coverage; (3) peripheral countries were linked with negative news. Some studies found that these unequal news flows did not change significantly over the years (Alozie, 2006; McPhail, 2002; Thussu, 2000). The findings of this study add more evidence to news inequity between countries and discovered that the phenomenon did not change remarkably in the new century compared to the 1970s.

Some core countries played dominant roles in United Nations’ news stories. Core and peripheral nations represent countries’ economic and political power and influence. Abernethy (2000) argued that after the Second World War, the United States and the Soviet Union became the bipolar world’s superpowers. The results (Table 1) support Abernethy’s contention. The United States (26.02%), Russia (22.03%) and the United Kingdom (7.58%) were the three most frequently covered countries during 1945-1965. However, the Soviet Union lost its core status following its collapse in the 1990s (Abernethy, 2000). The results (Table 1) reflect this important change: the percent of stories that featured Russia decreased from 22.03% in 1945-1965 to 6.67% in 1995-2015. The news coverage involving the United States and the United Kingdom increased. This
finding (Table 1) supports previous studies, which stated that core countries dominate in international news covered (Hamelink, 1997; Thusse, 2000; McPhail, 2002; Rampal, 2002).

*Time* magazine paid some attention to peripheral countries in international news. Previous literature noted that people in core countries know little about peripheral countries due to a lack of coverage (Alozie, 2006; McPhail, 2002; Rampal, 2002). The findings (Figure 1 and Table 1) showed that domestic media like *Time* magazine did not ignore conflict events related to certain peripheral countries, such as Korea, Congo, Iraq and China. In the list of the most frequently reported countries during the two time periods, six countries are peripheral during 1945-1965 and eight out of 13 are peripheral during 1995-2015. Although *Time* magazine did not particularly restrain its coverage of peripheral countries, these countries were less likely to be reported unless significant events broke out, such as regional conflicts.

This study did not directly examine whether or which peripheral countries were more likely to be covered in connection with negative news. However, the results (Figure 1 and Table 1) showed that many peripheral countries on the most frequently covered list in the two time periods were involved in negative news—notably regional wars. According to Figure 1, the number of stories reached peaks in 1948, 1950, 1961, 2003 and 2012 due to the Palestine crisis, the Korea crisis, the Congo crisis, the Iraq war and the Syrian crisis. Table 1 shows that many peripheral countries directly involved in these events appear on the most frequently covered list. For example, the Palestine crisis
involved the entity of Palestine and Israel, which are the #9 and #10 on the list. China and Korea, #4 and #5 country on the list, are involved in the Korean war. According to Table 1, Iraq was covered in 19 out of 105 stories due to the United States’ military actions there during 1995-2015.

Overall, a comparison of the current study with previous studies found that there was no appreciable shift in inequity in international news coverage. International news flows between core nations and peripheral nations is often in one direction (Adams, 1982; Alozie, 2006; Chang, 1998). Core countries are more likely to dominate international news.

**Future Research**

There are some major limitations to the study: (1) the data only include the first 21 and the most recent 21 years of the development of the United Nations. There is a 30-year-gap between these two time periods; (2) data utilized in the study were limited to *Time* magazine. There is a need for further research relating to the following subjects. This study only examined the news stories in 1945-1965 and 1995-2015. To better understand the historical changes of the *Time* magazine’ coverage of the United Nations, future studies should investigate news stories published during 1965-1995. The study highlighted newsworthiness standards of *Time* magazine. Future studies could continue exploring how the choice of words reflected *Time* magazine’s political attitudes toward particular countries or topics.
One of the most important findings of this study is that *Time* magazine’s coverage of the United Nations decreased remarkably in 1995-2015, compared to 1945-2015—in terms of both number of stories and number of covers. However, the causes of this phenomenon remain uncertain. The changes in the media landscape can be a factor. *Time* magazine is experiencing a circulation decline. Macht (2013) pointed that *Time* magazine could sell more than 400,000 weekly copies during the World War II. The number of newsstand sales decreased to 150,000 by 2005. Its subscriber base is down to around 3.2 million and ad dollars in the print edition have declined (Macht, 2013). To drive up subscriptions, *Time* magazine has gradually adjusted its strategy over time. *Time* magazine may believe that domestic readers will be interested in international stories that involve the United States. This belief may explain why the overall coverage of the United Nations declined, while the United States was involved in more of the United Nations news that was covered. Further research can continue providing more information about how competition from other media influence news coverage of the United Nations.

The study examined the change in core countries and peripheral countries covered in United Nations stories in two time periods. Clearly, the definition of core and peripheral nations is changing—and probably is too simplistic. For example, China has the second largest economy in the world, but its GNP per capita is low. During the 1940s, China was a peripheral country due to its minor political, economic and cultural power. Future research should provide better clarification when using the term core country and peripheral country.
**Conclusion**

This study conducted an examination of how the United Nations was portrayed by *Time* magazine in two time periods, 1945-1965 and 1995-2015. Guided by framing and international news flow studies, the researcher did a comprehensive content analysis of total 483 United Nations news stories by *Time* magazine. The findings indicated that although the volume of United Nations news decreased dramatically, in some ways *Time* magazine’s portrayal of this organization was similar in 1945-1965, compared to 1995-2015. The findings also showed that the inequality of international flows still exist between core countries and peripheral countries.

This study provides ideas for future studies of *Time* magazine. It explored the way *Time* magazine portrayed an international organization, the United Nations and discovered lots of research opportunities. This research is an initial exploration of how an international influential news organization portrayed the United Nations in different time periods. Future study can continue this topic and conduct a textual analysis of how *Time* magazine framed the United Nations through selection of words and visual aids or the way other news media portrayed the United Nations.
References


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*Belmont, CA*: Wadsworth.


Appendix: Magazine Codebook—UN study

Note: Begin coding with 001—the earliest story you can find—ideally dating from the 1940s (or 1950s). Input this information directly into a computer using 12 entries per story.

1. Story I.D. 
   _____-_____ -_____

2. Date (MM-DD-YYYY) 
   ___-___-___-___-___

4. Author? None listed _____ Name(s) 
   ______________________________________________________

5. Story length short___ medium_____ long________
   (Short = < 1 column; medium = 1 column to 1 page; long = > 1 page)

6. Headline (write in):
   ______________________________________________________

7. Subhead (write in):
   ______________________________________________________

8. Nations Covered: List up to 3 (most prominent)
   ______________________________________________________

9. Story Topics. Choose 2 topics from the list below: _____ _____
   2. Domestic politics  8. Migration/immigration
   5. Education  11. War/Conflict
   6. Human rights  12. Other

10. Did this story appear on the cover? No _____
    If yes:  As photo___ inset____ brief hed_____  

11. Hyperlink:
   ______________________________________________________