摘　　要

　　新闻报道并不是一开始就有导语。十九世纪六十年代，导语才伴随着"倒金字塔结构"问世。它通常指新闻报道的第一段或开头几段，包括六大新闻要素：人物，地点，时间，事件，过程和原因。导语以简练生动的文字表述新闻事件中最重要的内容，而中西文化的巨大差异必然对新闻实践产生影响并有所反映。

　　本文在回顾关于新闻导语研究和文化研究文献的基础上，通过定量和定性的综合分析，分别收集了《参考消息》、《文汇报》和《人民日报》里的中国新闻报道 50 篇以及美国新闻报道 "The New York Times", "Christian Science Monitor" "International Herald Tribune"里的 50 篇，尝试通过探讨六个导语结构要素在分布、类型、社会功能和组合方面的特点，揭示其后的文化差异。

　　研究表明中美新闻导语在要素的组合上没有明显差异，差异主要在分布，类型和社会功能上，这与中美文化的特征十分相似，表明文化是影响新闻导语的重要因素。美国新闻导语倾向于以个人为新闻主体，使用明显的时间，地点标示；中国新闻导语则倾向于以社会权威为新闻主体和较大的时空范围，重视背景交代和社会效益。本研究的成果可以作为方法与手段应用于外语教学的文化教学，以提高第二语言学习者的文化意识。
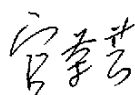
关键词：新闻导语，　事件结构，文化差异。

ABSTRACT

News leads refer to the beginning paragraphs of a news report, delivering the most important information of a news event. The structure of news leads includes six elements: what, when, who, where, why and how. This paper starts with a review of the literatures concerned with the study of news discourse and cultural studies to introduce the structural study on American and Chinese news leads from an intercultural perspective. Based on the framework developed by Bell (1991), 50 Chinese news leads from "Can Kao Xiao Xi", "Wen Hui Bao" ,"People's Daily" and 50 American news leads from "The New York Times", "Christian Science Monitor" were analyzed through the mixed study of qualitative study and quantitative methods with a descriptive approach. Features of 6 elements in the model structure of news leads (action, actor, setting, background, commentary and follow-up) were analyzed respectively by examining the distribution, type, social functions and preferred choices in American and Chinese news leads, attempting to reveal that structures of news leads are constructed with cultural difference entrenched. Results of this study suggest a cultural preference of different elements. News actors were addressed with preference to individuals in American news leads while with authorities in Chinese news leads. News actions were developed in explicit referred places with different time structure in American news leads. A larger spatial sphere is used to develop actions in Chinese news leads. Among news background, commentary and follow-up, American news leads prefer commentary while background is most preferred in Chinese news leads. The result of the study can be applied to facilitating the second language teaching and enhancing the cultural awareness of the second language learners.

Key words: News lead　Cultural Difference　Event Structure

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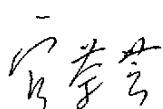学位论文作者签名： 签字日期： 2006 年 12 月 2 日

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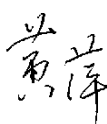
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Chapter One Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The body of a piece of news usually begins with a lead. "The first paragraph of a news story is called the lead." (Frederickson, 1984:12). News stories were not once initiated with news leads when the way of writing a novel was introduced into news practice by English newspapers and followed suit around the world. Not until 1860s when the civil war broke out in the United States did the news leads come forth with the invention of "reversed pyramid structure" (Hough 1984:416) in writing news reports. This structure of news leads included 6WH elements (what, when, who, where, why and how), which distinguishing the journalistic craft from other forms of professional writing.

The news lead is a micro-story. It has precisely the same function in news as the abstract in personal narrative (Labov, 1972). It summarizes the central action and establishes the point of the story. The news lead is obligatory in hard news. It is the device by which copy editor or audience can get the main point of a story from reading a single opening sentence, and on that basis decide whether to continue. The lead compresses the values and expertise of journalism into one or more than one sentences. Understanding how the lead works is to understand the nature of news story.

The main facts of the events are delivered in a traditional reversed pyramid structure. This structure aids the journalists who use it to compose facts quickly, the editor who can lop off the last few paragraphs of a story to make it fit the page without doing wholesale damage to the sense of the story, and the reader who can tell at a glance if he or she is interested in all, some or none of the story. This format has been criticized for being predictable and old-fashioned. More literary writing styles have been suggested as alternatives, but the inverted pyramid has survived and will probably be around far into the future (Dominick, 1994:339).

1.2 Purpose of the Study

A considerable amount of news research has been made: critical discourse analysis from both sociocognitive and discourse practice perspectives by Van Dijk (1988a, 1988b); conversational analysis by Greatbatch (1998); structural discourse analysis by Bell (1991); and reception analysis by Richardson (1998). All of these attend closely to the form and structure of news discourse, few are addressed to the

structural study of news leads from the intercultural perspective.

In this paper we analyzed the structure of the news leads from an intercultural perspective to compare how cultural features affect news leads between Chinese news leads and American news leads to enhance the cultural awareness of the second language learners.

1.3 Overview of the Thesis

This thesis consists of six parts, the contents of which are as follows:

Chapter 1 briefly introduces the definition and the structure of news leads, and then explains the research purpose for the present study.

Chapter 2 first introduces the structure of news leads, and then summarizes various disciplines and approaches to the study of news discourse followed by the comments to the previous studies ever conducted. A review of some theories in cultural studies was made to form a basis for the comparative study of American and Chinese news leads structure from an inter-cultural perspective.

Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 describe the research method and major results for this study.

Chapter 4 discusses the findings of the study, focusing on the cultural differences in the features of 6 elements present in a model lead structure respectively

Chapter 5 summaries the main findings of the present study and provides some suggestions for the future study.

Chapter Two Literature Review

This chapter reviews the previous studies related to the research of the thesis by giving a brief summary of news leads study in terms of its definition and structure. As the cultural differences between the Chinese and American news leads are the main concern of this thesis, the literature review on cultural differences between Chinese and English are provided, mainly from two aspects: thought patterns and values.

2.1 News Lead and Its Structural Study

2.1.1 News and News Lead

Hard news & Soft news

The Oxford English Dictionary defines news as "tidings, the report or account of recent events or occurrences brought or coming to one as a new information; news occurrences as a subject of report or talk". It can be categorized into different types in terms of different standards. According to the writing style, news can be divided into hard news and soft news. Hard news writing is the straight factual accounting of an event in a clear style. Soft news stories deal with features and human-interest subjects and are written in a less severe style. (Mencher, 1989: 17)

According to Mencher (1989:56), hard news is distinguished by a relatively strict and conventionalized structural principle (introduced by a lead, and structured according to the principle of decreasing importance) while soft news is more flexible and natural. Most media strive to present a mix of hard news and soft news, because readers want hard news that will tell them the who, what, when, where, why and how of events that are occurring constantly in their world, nation and community and also want to be entertained, to smile or cry, to learn or to sit back and truly enjoy a story. To serve for the purpose of the study, we just focus on the hard news.

News lead

The first paragraph of a news story called the lead is an important component in the museum of journalism and can be considered as the most important component of news because "the object of the lead is to tell the reader as quickly as possible what the story is about."(Frederickson, 1984:20) Generally, there are two kinds of leads: summary and delayed. A summary lead tells readers the most important aspects of the story in a direct and straightforward way, and is often used in news reporting. As Rich (1994:158) remarks: "The lead tells the reader what the story is about. It is as a foreshadowing of what will come in the story. If you have not got materials to support your lead, you have the wrong lead." Therefore, the summary lead is the miniature of the news story, giving readers the topic of the story and most important facts. The

delayed lead entices readers by hinting the content of the story. "It is usually found in features and other soft stories that put more emphasis on human interest rather than timeliness of an event."(Ma, 2002:16). A question is often put forward, or a description of the background of a certain news story is usually found in the delayed lead.

2.1.2 News Structure

The structure of news discourse has probably received the greatest attention to date. The investigations of structure of media discourse draw on elements from general frameworks of story analysis, especially Labov's (1967) analysis of narratives of personal experiences told in conversation, as well as from Van Dijk's (1988a, 1988b) and Alan Bell's (1991) frameworks for analyzing news discourse. The frameworks used to analyze the structure of different kinds of stories have a lot of their elements in common. Labov's (1967) framework is one of the most familiar one, which consists of six elements: abstract, orientation, action, evaluation, resolution and coda. Van Dijk (1988a, 1988b) and Alan Bell (1991) have made great contributions to the study of discourse structure of news stories.

2.1.3 Allan Bell's (1991) Model

The Model set up by Bell (1991) for news structure analysis (Diagram 2.1) shows the elements related to describe the discourse structure of news stories. According to Allan Bell (1991), a story normally consists of attribution, an abstract, and the story proper. Attribution of where the story comes from is not always made explicit. The abstract consists of the lead sentence or "intro" of the news story and a headline. The lead covers the central event of the story, and possibly one or more secondary events. This necessarily entails giving in the lead itself some information on actors and setting involved in the event. The body of the story itself consists of one or more episodes, which in turn consists of one or more events. Events must describe actors and action, usually express setting of time and place, and may have explicit attribution to an information source. Episodes are clusters of events that share a common location or set of news actors.

Besides the above elements that present the central occurrences there are three additional categories of material in a news story: background, commentary and follow-up. These represent the past, the present, and the future of the events described in the main action of the story. The category of background covers any events prior to the current action-story in the past. If the background goes back beyond the near past, it is classified as "history". Commentary provides the journalist's or news actor's

present-time observation on the action, assessment and comment on events as they happen. It may provide context to assist understanding of what is happening, or evaluative comment on the action, or expectation of how the situation will develop. Follow-up covers story future time-any action subsequent to the main active of an event. Since it covers action, which occurred after what a story has treated as the main action, follow-up is a prime source of subsequent updating stories.
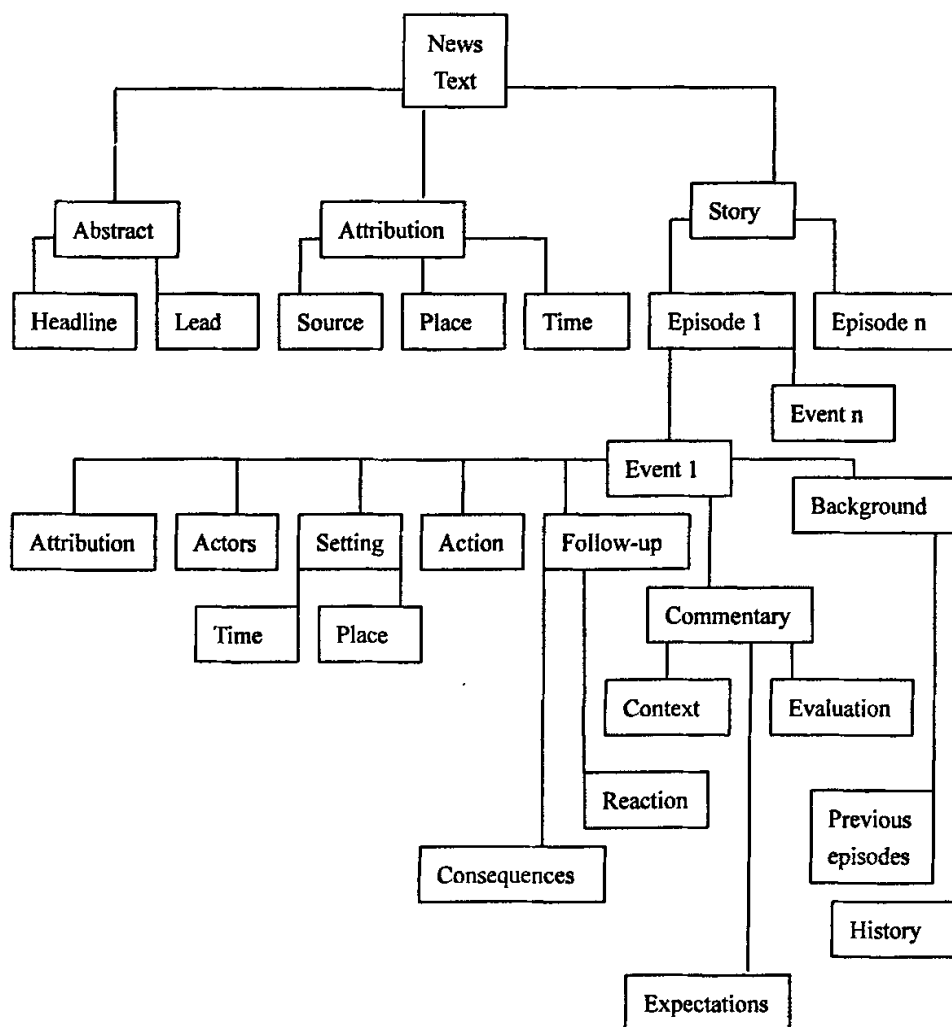
Diagram 2.1 Model Structure of News Text (Bell, 1991:171)

2.1.4 The Structural Study on News language

People in modern countries probably read or hear more language from the media than they do directly from the lips of their fellow humans in conversation. Society is pervaded by media language. But media language is heard not just by one or two people but by mass audience. It is the few talking to the many. Media are dominating presenters of language in our society at large. Within the media, news is the primary language genre.

The study of news language includes a wide range of frameworks and approaches: Critical Discourse Analysis from both sociocognitive (Van Dijk, 1988) and discourse practice (Fairclough,1989,1992) perspectives; Cultural Studies(Allan,1997); Structural

discourse analysis (Bell,1998). All of these attend closely to the form and structure of news discourse, but are also informed to varying degrees by social and political analysis. Van Dijk (1988a, 1988b) and Bell (1991) expound detailed analytical framework and apply them closely to their various example media texts.

The discourse structure casts light on the way in which stories in general are told and structured. Stories are central to human nature. Stories people tell are a core part of their social identity, and the idea of the story is also central to news articles. Journalists do not write articles, they write stories with structure, order, viewpoint and values. The media are important social institutions. They are crucial presenters of culture, politics and social life, shaping as well as reflecting how these are formed and expressed. "News discourse" is important both for what it reveals about a society and for it also itself contributes to the character of society. Linguistic research on the news has always focused where issues of ideology and power are closest to the surface.

Van Dijk's (1988a,1988b) framework aims to integrate the production and interpretation of discourse as well as its textual analysis. In the 1980s he began to apply his theory and methodology of discourse analysis to news texts. *News as Discourse* (Van Dijk, 1988a) appeared as a primary theoretical contribution to the analysis of news stories. It was supplemented by a volume of case studies, *News Analysis* (Van Dijk, 1988b), drawn mainly from large-scale studies of international news reporting and of racism in the European Press. His approach falls under the Critical Discourse Analysis. A fundamental question that Van Dijk's (1988a,1988b) theory address is: how the social structures related to discourse structure. His main contribution in this area is a framework for analyzing the discourse structure of news stories in which societal structures can only be related to discourse structures through social actors and their minds: mental models mediate between ideology and discourse. Hence, his theory has three main components: social functions, cognitive structures, and discursive expression and reproduction. These bridge the gap between macro and micro levels of analysis.

Fairclough's (1989,1992) analysis of news discourse includes two dimensions. The first is the micro levels (e.g. vocabulary, syntax) and macro levels of text structure, while the second is analysis of discourse practice, which looks at how a text is constructed and interpreted, and also how it is distributed. His analysis (1989, 1992) focused on the place of news language and discourse in sociopolitical power and processes of social change, and later (1995) on news texts and contexts.

Stuart Allan (1997) provides an evaluative assessment of cultural studies: an

approach to news discourse, in particular to televisual new discourse. He analyses the opening sequences of televised news programs to see how they frame the material they are presenting, and how they key viewers into the lead stories which follow. He concludes by suggesting that there is a need to reverse the direction of the inquires into televisual news discourse in order to discern the slippages, fissures and silences which always threaten to compromise its discursive authority.

The previous discussions suggest various disciplines and approaches to the study of news discourse. Unfortunately, much of available research in the discourse interpretation operates within a specific social, cultural and ethnographic frame. Televisual news leads as well-demonstrated interactions have received more attention in discourse study than the print news leads, however, few of these studies consider norms other than pan-cultural from the West.

2.2 Language and Culture

News is composed of language and pictures, between which language is the most important carrier of message. As a part of language, news language is bound to reflect a certain culture. Therefore, our study mainly focuses on the relationship between language and culture.

It has been recognized that language is a mirror of culture. Since the British anthropologist Sir Edward Tylor first defined culture as that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society, various definitions of culture have been put forward. Generally speaking, culture in the broad sense refers to the way of life of people, for the sum of their learned behavior patterns, attitudes, and material things. In the narrow sense it refers to the total sum of people's achievements and contributions to civilization: art, music, literature, architecture, technology, scientific discoveries, philosophy, etc.

Language has both social and cultural properties. It is generally considered as the mode by which people look at the world. It is a value and meaning system, which is of fundamental significance to the people.

Language is a part of culture and plays a very important role in it, and some social scientists consider it as the keystone of culture. On the other hand, language is influenced and shaped by culture. It reflects culture. In the broadest sense, language is the symbolic representation of a people, and it comprises their historical and cultural

backgrounds as well as their approaches to life and their ways of living and thinking (邓 炎昌 1989:3). A person perceives the world in accordance with the form of his or her language. Language provides a person with certain attitudes to and relations with the world. The cultural connotations are embodied in the language. In this sense, language constitutes the most significant cultural environment for people. Also, language is the form in which we perceive, experience and understand the world. The objective world one sees through language is no longer a purely objective world. Instead, it is a world of particular cultural classification, a world of people's subjective perception. The Whorf-Sapir hypothesis holds linguistic determinism and linguistic relativity. That is to say, different languages influence and reflect different thoughts and thought patterns, values and other cultural peculiarities. So language is a mirror of culture, of thought patterns and values.

Thought pattern is a bridge between culture and language. It is closely related to culture, showing the cultural peculiarities and influencing cultural psychology simultaneously. Thought pattern is revealed in almost every field of a culture. The differences in thought pattern are a major factor that leads to differences in culture. On the other hand, language, as a main tool of expressing thoughts, is an important element of thinking. Different thought patterns are shown in different linguistic characteristics.

Values, as a significant part of culture, are inevitably related to language. "Each language contains a unique set of values(洪堡特 1988:45)." Linguistic characteristics not only reflect values of a culture, but also make its impact on it. People may change their values, and their language may also be changed and developed. This is a process of interaction.

2.2.1 Thought Pattern

2.2.1.1 Logical & Linear vs. Rambling & Spiral

Kaplan (1966) pointed out in his *Cultural Thought Patterns in Intercultural Education*" that the American thought pattern is linear beginning with a topic sentence, and then the topic is developed gradually by detailed illustration; while the eastern thought pattern is spiral, which is indirect and circular. In the eastern pattern, the topic is not discussed directly. Instead, Easterners are used to talking in a roundabout way. This point just reveals one of the major differences in thought pattern between American and Chinese cultures: logical & linear thought vs. rambling & spiral thought.

The American linear thought can be traced back to the Anglo-European cultural pattern, also called Aristotelian-linear, which came down from ancient Greek thinkers

and became the orthodoxy through the development and consolidation made by thinkers in ancient Rome, Europe in the Middle Ages and their successors in the West.

Rationalism featured with logic has been always guiding the thought of Westerners, who are accustomed to abstract and logical thought. Their destination of thinking is rational cognition. They analyze their concrete perception spontaneously to reach this destination. Throughout western history of culture and thought, rationalism has always been glaring. Plato set up the theory of rationalism. He held that the concrete things that could be felt by people in daily life were not authentic, while only the abstract ideas that got through rational cognition was the real and permanent existence(梯利,1975:77). Aristotle developed Plato's theory. In Aristotle's view, concrete experience and perception were the basis and starting point of human knowledge. He set up the scientific system of logic as the road between the starting point and the destination, which has become the recognized method of perceiving knowledge, i.e. abstract rational cognition, in the West. (梯利 1975:95) From then on, rationalism has predominated the western thought, and peaked during the Renaissance. It stresses on rigorous formal logic and scientific experiment, which both require accuracy and explicitness.

Aristotle's logic, especially his theory of syllogism, has had an unparalleled influence on the history of western thought. Aristotle believed that any logical argument could be reduced to a standard form, known as syllogism. Syllogism is a sequence of three propositions: two premises and a conclusion. Syllogism is the typical expression of deduction. The essential feature of deduction is the necessary character of the connection between the antecedent or premises and the consequent or conclusion. Granted the truth of the antecedent judgments, the consequent must follow; and the firmness of our assent to the latter is conditioned by that of our assent to the former. The antecedent contains the ground or reason which is the motive of our assent to the consequent; the latter, therefore, cannot have greater firmness or certainty than the former. This relation of necessary sequence constitutes the formal aspect of deduction. Since the conclusion is necessarily implied in the premises, the premises must contain some abstract, general principle, of which the conclusion is a special application; otherwise the conclusion could not be necessarily derived from them. Thus deductive reasoning works from the more general to the more specific. Sometimes this is informally called a "top-down" approach. We might begin with thinking up a theory about our topic of interest. We then narrow that down into more specific hypotheses that we can test. We narrow down even further when we collect observations to address the

hypotheses. This ultimately leads us to be able to test the hypotheses with specific data —a confirmation (or not) of our original theories. The whole process is linear, decreasing in the degree of generality while increasing in the degree of specificity. The deductive reasoning order is also called Aristotelian-linear.

In contrast, Chinese pattern of thought is rambling, spiral, indirect and circular. Chinese are relatively more used to concrete thought. They stress more on visual experience based on feeling, perception and presentation. Different from their American counter parts who take nature as the object and try to find out logos from the concrete world, Chinese thinkers have paid most attention to society, politics and ethics. On the contrary to the western thinking process that abstracts concrete experience into rational cognition, Chinese are used to illustrating abstract ideas on ethics, politics and society through concrete and vivid description like examples, metaphors, allegories, etc.

Thus Chinese thought is comprehensive and holistic, which stresses on cognition perceived directly from sense. They hold that the inner and outer worlds and thus the subjective and objective worlds are holistic. This pattern of thought based on cognition perceived directly from sense provides an effective mechanism of cognition and communication. It leads to harmonious relationship between people as well as between human and nature. With this mechanism, Chinese can understand each other and even nature by interpreting the implication and emotion that are just hinted by circumlocution and given contexts without the help of logic. The result is ambiguity and circumlocution, which they consider as a reflection of wisdom. Being direct or straightforward is regarded as immature. In Chinese thought, comprehension("悟性")is a major part.

Ancient Chinese philosophers regard language essentially as a tool-and more often than not, an inadequate tool-for the communication of meaning rather than as something that embodies truth and reality within it. In their view, "the words can be forgotten if the meaning has been grasped"("得意忘言")and "the meaning can only be comprehended and cannot be explained in words"("只可意会，不可言传") The ancient Chinese attitude toward language contrasts sharply with the traditional western "belief that all truth and realness—with the exception of a small, queer margin at the very top--can be housed inside the walls of language" (Steiner 1967:14). This pattern of thought is rooted deeply in Chinese minds. Its influence is widespread and deep, which

even molded a unique mode of behavior in Chinese. This has also become a traditional literary technique. If we trace it to its source, we will find *The Book of Songs*(《诗经》).A technique called *"bixing"*(比兴)was widely used in the book. According to Zhu X(朱熹), *"bi* is to compare this matter to that matter; and *xing* is to lead the actual topic in by mentioning some other things related."("比者，以彼物比此物也。" "兴者，先言他物以引起所咏之词也。")(《诗经鉴赏辞典》 1990: 871).The first piece of *The Book of Songs*("关雎")can be taken as a typical example:

> 关关雎鸠，
>
> 在河之洲，
>
> 窈窕淑女，
>
> 君子好逑。
>
> (Guan-guan go the ospreys，
>
> On the islet in the river.
>
> The modest，retiring，virtuous，young lady
>
> For our prince a good mate she)

The poem is to depict how a passionate man who *falls in love with* a beautiful girl tries to show his adoration to his beloved and please her. Different from the western lyrics which often exclaim "I will love you for ever", this poem begins with a *bixing*. The harmony of the two singing birds, which evokes the emotion of the man in love, serves as a lead-in as well as a metaphor of the harmonious love between man and woman. A topic on love is expressed so circumlocutorily and implicitly. Here the spiral thought of Chinese is brought into full play. *Bixing* can be taken as the earliest reflection and outset of Chinese spiral thought.

2.2.1.2 Objective vs. Subjective

Another significant difference between American and Chinese thought patterns is objective vs. subjective. As we have argued rationalism prevails in western culture and Chinese culture esteems comprehension. Rationalism usually leads to a sense of distance. To keep a distance between the object and the subject is the premise of rationalism. Only in a distance can the object be analyzed impartially. The subject is just an on-looker. Thus Americans who believe in rationalism try to keep an objective view

of the world. In contrast, comprehension requires participation. The subject is to participate and even blend in the object, nature or society. The subject does not observe and analyze objectively but participates positively as a dominant part.

Chinese hold a subjective view of the world. "Heaven and human as a whole"（"天人合一"）is the traditional Chinese view of the world. In their view, human being and nature coexist harmoniously. Human being is not to change nature, but try to "follow and change with the law of nature"（"顺其自然"）. Mencius (孟子)said, "To fully develop the *Kindness* of the Heart is to understand human nature. To understand human nature is to understand the mandate of Heaven. And to preserve one's kind heart and one's nature is to serve Heaven." ("尽其心者，知其性也:知其性者，则知天矣。存其心，养其性，所以事天也。")(《孟子·尽心上》)It means that a man should study and anneal himself to improve his culture and qualities so as to coordinate with nature. Human and nature are taken as a whole. In the relationship between human being and nature, human is taken as the core and the principal part. The so-called "cultivate one's mind, improve one's character, regulate the family, rule the state, and bring peace and stability to the world"("修身、养性、齐家、治国、平天下")just shows this subjective sense. It stresses that man should blend with nature and participate in society. In this perspective, everything is based on "man". The direct and visual experience of man constitutes their worldview.

2.2.2 Values

2.2.2.1 Hofstede's (1980) four cultural dimensions

During the 1980s, a great deal of research revealed factors related to cultural themes. One of the major works during this decade was by Hofstede (1980) in which he rejected ethnocentric management theories based on the value system of a particular country as untenable. He undertook a massive project involving fifty countries between 1967 and 1978. He asked extensive survey questions, analyzed questionnaire data from multinational corporate employees and applied these to a statistical process by which four central factors indicated significant qualities about members from these cultures. These four factors or dimensions include: individualism- collectivism; large and small power distance, strong or weak uncertainty-avoidance, masculinity versus femininity. Listed in the Table below is the part of Hofstede's numeric ratings of the 50 countries and 3 regions on the four cultural dimensions.

Table 2.1   Ratings of 50 countries and 3 Regions on Hofstede's Four Cultural Dimension

(Partial)

Country/ Region	Power Distance		Individualism- Collectivism		Masculinity- Femininity		Uncertainty avoidance	
	Index	Position	Index	Position	Index	Position	Index	Position
Australia	36	41	90	2	61	16	51	37
Canada	39	39	80	4-5	52	24	48	41-42
France	68	15-16	71	10-11	43	35-36	86	10
Germany	35	42-44	67	15	66	9-10	65	15
UK	35	42-44	89	3	66	9-10	35	29
USA	40	38	91	1	62	15	46	43
HK	68	15-16	25	37	57	18-19	29	49-50
India	77	10-11	48	21	56	20-21	40	40-45
Japan	54	33	46	22-23	95	1	92	7
Korea	60	27-28	18	43	39	41	85	16-17
Taiwan	58	29-30	17	44	45	32-33	69	26
Thailand	64	21-23	20	39-41	34	44	64	30

Table 2.1 presents no investigation on China. Nevertheless, the index and location possessed by Hong Kong and Taiwan might suggest a similar orientation in Chinese culture. Shown in the above table, American culture represents along the dimension a location relatively high in individualism and masculinity, relatively small in power distance and relatively strong in uncertainty-avoidance, while Chinese culture rests relatively high in collectivism and femininity, relatively large in power distance and relatively weak in uncertainty-avoidance.

Individualism versus Collectivism

The individualism-collectivism dimension is perhaps the best-accepted way in differentiating American and Chinese cultures. Hofstede (1980) argues that cultures differ in the extent to which individual autonomy is regarded favorably or unfavorably. Thus, cultures vary in their tendency to encourage people to be unique and independent or conforming and interdependent. He creates an individual index to assess a culture's relative location on the individualism-collectivism dimension. Those cultures, that have relatively high individual index and therefore are highly individualistic, believe that people are only supposed to take care of themselves as well as their immediate families. Decisions are based on what is good for the individual, not the group, because the

person is the primary source of motivation. Similarly, a judgement about what is right or wrong can be made only from each individual's point of view. The U.S. rests on the positive extreme of Individual Index scale, and thus is a typical individualistic culture. The cultures that obtain relatively low Individual Index scale exhibit a preference for collectivist orientation as a culture value. These cultures require an absolute loyalty to the group. In collectivist cultures, decisions are always made upon what is best for the group, and the group to which a person belongs is the most important social units. Usually, the group is expected to look out for and take care of its individual members. Consequently, collectivist cultures believe in obligations to the group, dependence of the individual on organizations or institutes. Individualistic cultures focus on self-face maintenance, independence, whereas collectivist cultures are concerned with both self- and other-face maintenance, group harmony.

Large and small power distance

Hofstede's (1980) power distance index measures the extent to which the less powerful members of organizations and institutions (like the family) accept and expect that power is distributed unequally. This represents inequality (more versus less) but defined from below, not from above. It suggests that a society's level of inequality be endorsed by the followers as much as by the leaders.

The power distance dimension reflects the attitude of acceptance to the imparity of the power distribution in a given culture by its members. Cultures large in power distance attach more importance to authority, social status, experience as well as age. Cultures small in power distance lay less stress on them.

Strong or weak uncertainty-avoidance

Uncertainty-avoidance refers to the relative tolerance for unusual environment of a culture. Unusual environment could be new, inexperienced or orderless. Cultures strong in uncertainty-avoidance parry various uncertain elements by means of setting formal rules and restrictions, making policies and regulations and establishing an unconditional belief to philosophies and ideologies. Cultures weak in uncertainty-avoidance demonstrate tolerance for unusual behavior or ideas. They have less restriction, both in philosophy and religion, allowing the co-existence of difference opinions and viewpoints.

Masculinity versus Femininity

Hofstede (1980) found that women's social role varied from culture to culture than men's. He labeled as masculine culture, those strive for maximal distinction between

what women and men are expected to do. Cultures that place high values on masculine traits stress assertiveness, competition, and material success. Hofstede's (1981) study also revealed that women's values differ less among societies than men's values; men's values from one country to another contain a dimension from very assertive and competitive and maximally different from women's values on the one side, to modest and caring and similar to women's values one the other side. The assertive pole has been called 'masculine' and the modest, caring pole 'feminine'.Cultures high in the masculinity dimension focus on achievement, power, and possessions, whereas cultures high on the femininity aspect of the dimension value relationships, nurturance and quality of life.

2.2.2.1 Time Orientation

Over two thousand years ago, the Greek philosopher Sophocles observed, "Time is a kindly God". Cultures vary widely in their conception of time. Where they differ is in the value placed on the past, present and future and how each influences interaction.

At present it is commonly accepted that Chinese and some other eastern countries hold past-time attitude; Philippine and Latin countries hold attitudes towards present-time; most western countries, such as the United States, hold attitudes towards future-time.

Americans who hold future-time orientation think that "Future is more important than history." Efficiency as an important American value means to do something in the quickest way with least source. Americans' attitudes towards time exhibit their tendencies on efficiency. To most Americans who emphasize on efficiency, time is viewed as water or oil which is also a kind of precious source. (Zhu Yongtao, 2002: 73)

American culture as one of the future-oriented cultures, emphasize the future and expect it to be grander and nicer than the past and present. What is coming next holds the greatest attraction for most Americans because whatever we are doing is not quite as good as what we could be doing. The "next" thing can happen in one minute, one week, one month, one year, or in heaven, but the future is where happiness is to be found. Most Americans are always planning for the future instead of experiencing the moment. This does not mean that Americans have no regard for the past or no thought of the present, but it is certainly true that most of them, in thought or action, do not want to be "left behind." (Samovar & Porter, 1998: 77)

In contrast, most Chinese people hold past-time orientation nowadays which greatly differs from American. (Jia Yuxin, 1997) Chinese culture as one of the past-oriented cultures believes strongly in the significance of prior events. History, established religion, and tradition are extremely important to Chinese culture, so there is a strong belief that the past should be the guide for making decision and determining truth. Traditional Chinese have no interests in the future because they think that the future is elusive and intangible. Chinese, with the tradition of ancestor worship and strong pride in their culture's history for thousands of years, use the past as a guide to live in the

present.

The whole chapter serves for a literature review of the past and present theories which are closely related to the present study from an academic view. For the purpose of my study here I will mainly adopt several of the above differences in thought patterns and values, that is, logical & linear vs. rambling & spiral, objective vs. subjective, strong uncertainty-avoidance vs. weak uncertainty-avoidance, small power distance vs. large power distance, individualism vs. collectivism and future-time oriented vs. past-time oriented.

Chapter Three Material and Method

This study was conducted through a descriptive research approach, which is a go-between of qualitative research and quantitative study (Gui & Ning 1998: 105). On the basis of framework developed by Bell (1991), features of 6 elements in the structure of news leads (action, actors, settings, background, commentary and follow-up) were analyzed respectively to find the difference of distribution, type, social functions and preferred choices between American and Chinese news leads.

3.1 Data Collection

50 news reports from American newspapers and 50 news reports from Chinese newspapers were collected for this study. The American news reports were taken from *"The New York Times"*(23), *"Christian Science Monitor"*(11) , and *"International Herald Tribune"*(16) while the Chinese news reports came from *"People's Daily"*(17), *"Can Kao Xiao Xi"*(21), *" Wen Hui Bao"*(12).

Both American and Chinese news reports belong to the category of hard news with coverage in the fields of economy, education, medicine, style, politics, social problems, scientific breakthrough and so on.

3.2 Framework for Analysis

The approach to news leads analysis was developed by Bell (1991)(see Diagram 2.1.)

In addition the news story is always focused in its first part: lead or introduction (Bell, 1991), but the lead is itself a micro-story even when a full story follows. Therefore, it is a good place to start as an introduction to analysis, also an appropriate proxy for examining the structure of longer stories in general. Figure 3.1 shows the lead structure with some nodes of the structure omitted for simplification.
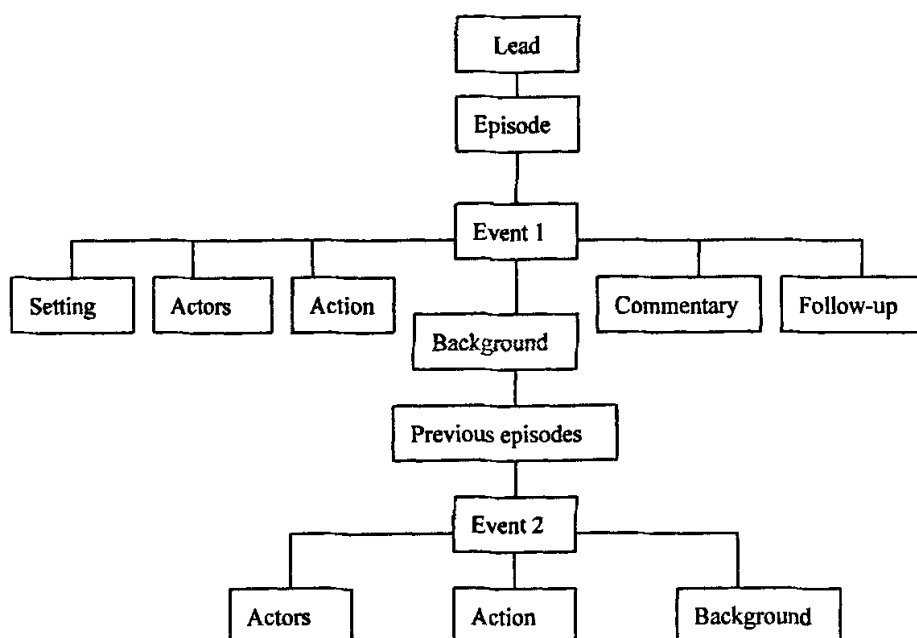
Figure 3.1   Model Structure of News Lead (Bell, 1991:182)

3.3 Coding

3.3.1 Coding of Position

Tirkkonen-Condit and Lieflander-koistinen (1989) introduced a theme summary action. *If the theme summary is in the first one-third of a text, it is considered to be in the beginning. If it is the second one-third, it is considered to be in the middle. If it is in the final one-third, it is considered to be in the end position.* This theme summary notion has been adopted in the position coding of this study. While some of the materials are very short and consist of only two or three sentences, it is difficult to divide such materials into three parts. Therefore if the item in question occurred in the first half of the news lead, it will be classified as positions in the beginning. If it is in the later half of the news lead, it will be classified as positions in the end.

3.3.2 Labeling of Time Period

Following Bell's (1991) guide to analysis of time structure in news text, this study takes the time period of the central action as Time 0. Label the periods of earlier actions as Time −1, -2, etc, and the periods of later actions as Time +1, +2, etc, in the chronological sequence in which they actually occur.

3.4 Research Questions

The present study aimed to compare the cultural differences between the Chinese news leads and American news leads. Therefore, the analysis of the structures of the news leads in this study focused on the comparison between the Chinese and American news leads in the important six elements: action, actor, setting, background, commentary and follow-up. In the analysis of the six elements of news leads by the way of examining their distribution, type, social functions and preferred choices, I tried to explore the cultural differences contained in them by understanding the following research questions:

1. What are the differences of the distribution, type, social functions and preferred choices of the six elements in the two sets of news leads?

2. What are the cultural differences between American and Chinese news leads in the six elements?

3.5 Limitations

This study was carefully designed, taking into account the factors that are included in the analysis of news leads and perspectives related to cultural differences. However, it must be noted that the present study was accompanied by limitations due to limited space and limited time.

First, the material collected in the study may be overgeneralization. Second, the materials chosen in the study may not exhaust the reflection of cultural difference.

Chapter Four Results

After the research questions being advanced and data being collected, this chapter will be devoted to the analysis of data, which mainly revolves the differences of the distribution, type, social functions and preferred choices of the six elements in the both sets of news leads.

4.1 Differences in News Actions

Among the American news leads, of the total 50 news leads 86% (43) have their news actions in the beginning, the other 14% (7) in the end. On the contrary, Chinese news leads have 44% (22) in the beginning, and 56%(28) in the end. As shown in Table 4.1 American news leads show stronger preference to have their news actions in the beginning than Chinese news leads do.

Table 4.1   Difference in Position of News Actions (n=50)

	Beginning (No. /%)		End (No. /%)	
American News Leads (n=50)	43	86	7	14
Chinese News Leads (n=50)	22	44	28	56

For American news leads, what happened is the most important part, because people read the paper to fine out what happened, and the other elements are arranged in a logical order. In contrast, Chinese news leads have no sharp preferences to place their news actions.

4.2 Differences in News Actors

4.2.1 Position of the News Actors

Among the American news leads, of the total 50 news leads 54% (27) have their news actors in the beginning, the other 46%(23) in the end. The chances for news actors in the beginning are more than that in the end. Among the Chinese news leads, 42% (21) have their news actors in the beginning and 58%(29) in the end. As shown in Table 4.2, Chinese news leads show stronger preference to have their news actors delayed.

Table 4.2   Difference in Position of News Actors (n=50)

	Beginning (No./ %)		End (No./ %)	
American News Leads (n=50)	27	54	23	46
Chinese News Leads (n=50)	21	42	29	58

4.2.2 Types of News Actors

If we examine the news actor more closely, the news actors could be categorized to the following 4 types: government, organization, people and object. The type of government refers to the authorities or political at different levels, e.g 'the police' or '国家发改委'. The type of organization refers to non-governmental groups, e.g. 'Universal Postal Congress' or '中国消费者协会'. The type of people refers to individuals, e.g. 'a employee in IBM' or '一北京市民'. The type of object refers to material or phenomena, e.g. '新型节能轿车'. Thus, differences could be illustrated more clearly.

Table 4.3   Types of News Actors

Type of News Actors	Beginning		End	
	American	Chinese	American	Chinese
	27	21	23	29
Government	5	5	4	9
Organization	2	5	1	8
People	15	7	10	6
Object	5	4	8	6

Chinese news leads prefer most to have type of government in the end, followed by type of organization, people and object. While American news leads prefer most to have type of people in the beginning, followed by type of object.

According to Table 4.2 and Table 4.3, Chinese news leads prefer to have the most important part in the end, and the type of government stands on the top of social

hierarchy. American, on the contrary, is shown to be individual, and people and objects attract more interests and are placed more important than government and organization do.

4.3 Differences in News Settings

Any new event must occur in a physical environment within a geographical location. News settings provide a location for news action in a specific time. In news discourse, the development of a certain news action could be constructed through the time structure and place structure in which the news action takes place and cultural differences are entrenched.

4.3.1 Differences in Time Structure

Time is a key characteristic of the nature of news and a determinant of the structure of news leads. Difference of time structure is shown in Table 4.4. The time period of central action was labeled as "Time 0", earlier as " Time-1", "Time-2", and the later as "Time+1", "Time+2". The range of time period in both American news leads and Chinese news leads showed a shared preference that is from Time-2 to Time +1. However, the number of reference indicates a difference. The total number of time reference in American news leads is 133, while 128 in Chinese news leads. American news leads show more interests in "Time+1"(16), compared with the Chinese news leads in "Time+1" (8), and "Time 0" (72), compared with the Chinese news leads in "Time 0" (63). By contrast, Chinese news leads show more interests in "Time−2" (12), compared with that of American news leads (8), and "Time−1" (45), compared with that of American news leads (37).

Table 4.4 Difference in Time Reference

Time Period	American News Leads (No.)	Chinese News Leads (No.)
-2	8	12
-1	37	45
0	72	63
+1	16	8
Total (No.)	133	128

4.3.2 Differences in Place Structure

Shown in Table 4.5 we first find in the study that both American news leads and

Chinese News leads limit their developments within 3 places. More American news leads (38) than Chinese news leads (33) mentioned only one place. However there are more Chinese news leads (14 and 3) in reference of 2 and 3 places than American news leads (10 and 2).

Table 4.5   Difference in Place Structure

Number of Places	American News leads (No. /%)		Chinese News Leads (No./%)	
1	38	76	33	66
2	10	20	14	28
3	2	4	3	6
Total (No. %)	50	100	50	100

Table 4.6 showed the reference of place in each time period. The place reference in American news leads ranged from Time-1 to Time 0, while the place reference in Chinese news leads covered a longer time range from Time-1 to Time +1. The total number of place reference in American news leads over the range of time is 65, while 60 in total appeared in Chinese news leads. American news leads demonstrate more interest in "Time+1" (7) and "Time 0" (46), compared with 3 and 37 in Chinese news leads. By contrast, Chinese news leads demonstrate more interest in "Time−2"(4) and "Time−1"(17), compared with 1 and 11 in American news leads.

Table4.6 difference in Place Reference

Range of Time	American News Leads (No.)	Chinese News Leads (No.)
-2	1	4
-1	11	17
0	46	36
+1	7	3
Total (No.)	65	60

4.4 Difference in News Background, Commentary and Follow-up
4.4.1 Difference in News Background

Background covers any events prior to the current action、story. There are frequently previous events which probably figured as news stories in their own right at an earlier

stage of the situation. If the background goes back beyond the near past, it is called as "history".

4.4.1.1 Difference in Position

As shown in Table4.7, most of Chinese news leads (86%) have their background information in the beginning. In contrast, American news leads prefer to have their history evenly distributed either in the beginning or in the end (44% vs.56%). Thus comes to the different functions they serve.

Table 4.7   Difference in Position of News Background

No. of Leads	Beginning (No. /%)		End (No. /%)	
American News leads (n=27)	12	44	15	56
Chinese News leads (n=29)	25	86	4	14

4.4.1.2 Differences in Social Function

The social function that both American and Chinese news leads background serve could be grouped as followed: Establishing appealing, giving cause for the effect, and providing related knowledge.

Example:

Establishing Appealing:

1. 这几天，北京满街筒子闹腾扑棱蛾子。人们纳闷儿：这些黄褐色小东西是什么？它们打哪儿来？（《参考消息》2001 年 5 月 7 日）

2. Can electricity cause cancer? In a society that literally runs on electric power, the very idea seems preposterous. (*Christian Science Monitor Sep. 11, 1999*)

Giving Cause for Effects:

1. Rightwing billionaire Silvio Berlusconi emerged Monday as the victor in Italian parliamentary elections with a safe majority. Opening up the possibility of unaccustomed political stability for a new conservative government. (*The New York Times Jan.8, 1998*)

2. The leaders of 34 nations wrapped up negotiation for an All-American free trade zone yesterday. (*Christian Science Monitor June.25, 2002*)

3. 由于淮河上游支流灌洪，造成今天干流水质由于污水团下泄再度超标。（《人民日报》2003

年7月11日)

Providing Related Knowledge

1. At one time, these unmarried Muslim couples would have risked lashings with a hippopotamus-skin whip or worse-for such public affection. (*Christian Science Monitor April.29, 1989)*

2. For those who said that all the Enron scandal lacked was sex, the wait is almost over. *(The New York Times Jan.13, 1999)*

3. 在众多车辆中，中外名车仍然倍受亲睐，家庭经济性小轿车成了最为抢眼的角色。(《文汇报》2002年10月2日)

4. 真是"清风破暑连三日，好雨依时抵万金"。(《文汇报》2001年8月5日)

4.4.2 Difference in News Commentary

Commentary provides the journalist's or news actor's present time observations on the action, assessing the commenting on events as they happen. It may provide context to assist understanding of what is happening, or evaluative comment on the action, or expectations of how the situation will develop.

4.4.2.1 Differences in Position

Quite contrary to the difference in position of the news background, most of the American news leads (83%) have their commentaries in the beginning while half preference in the Chinese news leads.

Table 4.8   Differences in Position of the News Commentary

No.of Leads	Beginning (No. /%)		End (No./%)	
American News leads (n=35)	29	83	6	17
Chinese News leads (n=26)	11	42	15	58

4.4.2.2 Differences in Types

Both American and Chinese news commentaries fall into two types: subjective

types and objective types. The objective types are focused on the journalist' or news actor's present observation of the event, while the subjective types emphasize more on the journalist's evaluation or expectation on the event as they happen.

Example:

Objective type:

1. A few hundred fans are standing and shouting at a blur of heavily padded young men in helmets and shorts. Their sneakers squeal on the cracked concrete floor as a ball is flung with rocketlike force between long sticks topped with tiny nets. Bodies slam into the board, and bare knees grind into the ground. (*International Herald Tribune Nov.16 2002)*

2. A Japanese sailboat, only 10 meters in length and 4.5 tons in weight, which set out from Okinawa, eventually drew into Shanghai Harbor today after a 470-sea-mile journey fighting violent wind at 15 meters per second and 10-meter-high waves for 97 hours and 27 minutes. (*The New York Times, April.5, 1991)*

Subjective type:

1. Last hired, first fired.   (*Christian Science Monitor Aug.2, 2002)*

2. 照此趋势，京城百姓吃上质优低价药品已经为期不远。(《参考消息》2004 年 6 月 27 日）

Differences could be clearly illustrated by taking considerations of both the different types of news commentaries and their positions of distribution in the news leads. Shown in Table4.9, 78% of the American news commentary was categorized as objective type while 65% of Chinese news commentary was categorized as subjective type.

Table 4.9   Differences in the Type of Commentary

	Objective (No./%)		Subjective (No./%)	
American news leads (n=35)	27	78	8	22
Chinese news leads (n=26)	9	35	17	65

4.4.2.3 Differences in Social Functions

News Commentary appeared in both American and Chinese news leads could be

grouped into as following: establishing appealing and providing insights.

Establishing Appealing

Example:

1.With stocks faltering and spending in a slump, Bush tries to put a good face on a bad economy. (*International Herald Tribune, Nov.9 2004*)

2. 从150米的低空飘然越出机舱，在不到3秒钟内打开降落伞，然后抛掉伞包跃入水中，这真是一个匪夷所思的想法。(《文汇报》，2001年7月3日)

Providing Insights

1. Opening up the possibility of unaccustomed political stability for a new conservative government. (*The New York Times, Dec.19, 2001*)

2. 今天发布的万事达卡消费者信心指数调查表明，中国大陆的消费者从没有像现在这样对未来充满乐观。(《参考消息》，2004年12月3日)

Other social functions present in Chinese news commentaries while absent in the American news commentaries are

Implying Social Harmony

Example:

送一份惊喜，一份幸运，已经成为北京人跨入狗年的新时尚。((《参考消息》，2005年12月3日）

Signifying Social Improvement

Example:

此举预示着飞速发展的通信产业的冲击，传统电报业务正在淡出百姓的生活。((《参考消息》，2002年8月16日）

4.4.3 Differences in Follow-up

Follow-up covers story future time- any action subsequent to the main action of an event. The result shows that only 4 (8%) appeared in American news leads and 9 (18%) in Chinese news leads. All the follow-ups were positioned in the end.

Example:

1.Married to Crown Prince Naruhito since 1993, Princess Masako is due to give birth to couple's first child by early December. （*The New York Times*, June 18, 2004）

2. 届时，座轮椅的残疾人也可以方便地乘坐地铁了。((《参考消息》，2004年11月12日）

4.5 Differences in Event Structure

The elements needed to describe the structure of news leads are actor, action, time,

place, background, commentary and follow-up. However, the appearances of all the elements are not compulsory which could be carefully bound. The following shows the presence/absence and frequencies of each element.

Table.4.10   Presence/Absence of Elements in the Leads Structure (n=50)

Elements	No. of Presence		No. of Absence	
	American	Chinese	American	Chinese
Actor	50	50	0	0
Action	50	50	0	0
Time	45	48	5	2
Place	50	50	0	0
Background	27	29	23	21
Commentary	35	26	15	24
Follow-up	4	9	46	41

In both American and Chinese news leads, the most frequently appeared element is actor (50 and 50) and action (50 and 50), which could be thought as the fundamental parts of news leads. The second frequently appeared elements are time and place, which indicates the importance of settings in presenting a news event. News background (29) and news follow-up (9) in Chinese news leads got more emphasis than news background (27) and news follow-up (4) in American news leads. By contrast, American news leads lay more importance on news commentary (35) than Chinese news leads (26).

Table 4.11   Number of Elements

Number of Elements	Frequency (n /%)			
	American		Chinese	
4	6	12%	5	10%
5	26	52%	29	58%
6	17	34%	16	32%
7	1	5%	0	0%
Total	50	100%	50	100%

Shown in Table 4.11 both the American an Chinese news leads includes at least 4 elements except for the differences that American news leads include at most 7 elements while 6 in Chinese news leads.

The following is the various types of American news leads and Chinese news leads:

News leads of 4 elements

Example:

1.The new Labor government in Britain will proclaim a fresh start in relations with Europe today, and promise to sign the European Union's Social Chapter in six weeks. (*The New York Times, May,5,1997*)

2.新华社北京9月6日电(王思海 杨国平). 今天上午在北京通达汽车解体厂内，随着架在空中的龙门吊下重达13吨的铁铊砸向第一辆标着前门开往牡丹园的小公共汽车, 300辆完整的小公共汽车陆续变成了一堆堆的废铁. (《参考消息》, 2002年9月6日)

Table 4.13 4-element News Leads

Elements present	American	Chinese
Actor	6	5
Action	6	5
Time	2	5
Place	3	1
Background	3	5
Commentary	5	1

Table 4.13 shows in four-element American news leads, except the core part (news actor and action), commentary (5) is the most frequented elements, followed by background and place with time at last. On the other hand, in 4-element Chinese news leads, actor, action, time and background are of the same importance to convey and there are only one place and one commentary.

News leads of 5 elements

Example:

1.A Michigan trucker was killed. Wednesday when his tractor-trailer rig blew a tire and flipped over on Interstate 71 in Delaware County. The Highway Patrol identified the dead man as Bruce Hawkins, 33, of Sand Creek, Mich. (*The New York Times, April.29, 2002*)

2.北京市统计局日前通过抽样，对全市1800位市民进行了经济、社会、生活三个领域的调查。

北京市民普遍认为，全市经济、社会、生活三个领域发展趋好；在事关百姓利益的 18 个评价方面，认为有所改善的接近九成。结果表明：2001 年，北京市民意指数比上年增长近 30%。（《人民日报》， 2001 年 12 月 22 日）

Table 4.14   5-element News Leads

Elements present	American	Chinese
Actor	26	29
Action	26	29
Time	25	29
Place	25	26
Background	9	15
Commentary	19	13
Follow-up	1	3

The number of 5-element Chinese news leads surprisingly rises up even more than American news leads. Their choices of elements still differ in the background, commentary and follow-up. The number of background and follow-up in Chinese news leads is more than that in American news leads. But commentary is still favored in 5-element American new leads. The most preferred choice of 5-element American news leads is actor, action, time, place and commentary. While most preferred 5-element Chinese news leads contain: actor, action, time, place and background.

<u>News leads of 6 elements</u>

Example:

1.A Chinese airliner carrying 78 passengers and 11 crew members crashed on landing in heavy fog and rain yesterday and skidded into the about of Hong Kong, killing and injuring 13 people on board. (*International Herald Tribune, Jan, 7, 2001*)

2.本报上海 9 月 22 日电 赭红色跑道、翠绿色草场相映成辉的虹口体育场沸腾了!四万名观众热烈地向飞跃 2 米 38 高度，再次打破男子跳高世界纪录的上海选手朱建华欢呼。朱建华手持鲜花，绕场一周，在热情的观众面前，他的眼睛湿润了。(《文汇报》， 1987 年 4 月 8 日)

Table 4.15   6-element News Leads

Elements	American	Chinese
Actor	17	16

Action	17	16
Time	16	15
Place	16	15
Background	9	10
Commentary	11	9
Follow-up	1	4

Table 4.16 shows that the most preferred choice of 6-element in American is actor, action, time, place, background and commentary; while in Chinese the preferred choice is actor, action, time, place, background and commentary.

News leads of 7 elements

The following is the only 7-element news leads appeared in the study:

Japan (Place) is buoyant with baby talk (Commentary). After weeks of royal gossip (Time), the Imperial Palace confirmed that Crown Princess Masako (Actor) is pregnant (Action). Married to Crown Prince Naruhito since 1993 (Background), Princess Masako is due to give birth to couple's first child by early December (Follow-up).

From the above, we find that most American news leads prefer 4 to 6 elements. News actor and action are core parts, while commentary plays important roles in constructing news leads. In Chinese news leads, choices for 5 or 6 elements are most preferred and background is important as actors and action if much more information needs to be conveyed in the news leads.

Chapter Five Discussion

This chapter will be devoted to the complete discussion of the results obtained in the previous chapter. Firstly, we will explore the thought pattern differences reflected in the news leads. Then we discuss how the differences of values exert influence on news leads.

5.1 Logical &Linear vs. Rambling &Spiral

With the above discussions about western logical and linear thought vs. Chinese rambling and spiral thought, it will be quite easy to see that the difference in structure between American and Chinese leads is a reflection of the difference in thought pattern between the two cultures.

Since Chinese thought is spiral while the American thought is linear, it is quite natural that Chinese lead writing is featured with more peripheral information compared with that in English. Due to the Chinese spiral thought, as we have discussed, Chinese leads often fill in as much peripheral information and details as possible before eventually coming to the main topic. American readers, however, are accustomed to reaching the key points (action) directly. They would give up rather than stumble through peripheral information and details to find the main topic. Americans, who are of logical thought, are used to coming straight to the point first and then developing it in an Aristotelian logical order. American leads are also structured in line with logic, beginning with the most important material high up. To a lead, or to a news story, "action" should be the most important and the most concerned by readers. So it is clustered at the top of the lead. And the other elements are also arranged in a logical order, that is, according to their significance. On the contrary, Chinese enjoy implication and foreshadowing with twists and turns. They do not emphasize so much on logic. Instead, they make efforts to include as much information as possible, which often leads to enumeration of facts and details without a logical order. In Chinese leads, the "background" element is usually put at the beginning, and "actor" is usually put in the end, which is considered to be the most important component.

To be more eloquent, we give the following two examples. In each example, there are two leads of the same topic, one in Chinese and the other in English, respectively extracted from *People's Daily* and *The New York Times*.

Examples:

1)本报香港7月1日凌晨电新华社记者、本报记者报道: 1997年7月1日零点, 中华人民共和国国旗和香港特别行政区区旗在香港升起, 经历了百年沧桑的香港回到祖国的怀抱, 中国政府开始对香港恢复行使主权。(《中英香港政权交接仪式在港隆重举行》,《人民日报》, 1997年7月1日)

HONGKONG—China regains sovereignty over Hong Kong at stroke of midnight on July 1, 1997, ending 156 years of British colonial rule(. (*China Resumes Control of Hong Kong, The New York Times*, July 1, 1997)

2)新华社莫斯科7月13日电(记者许基仁、刘广、林榕)把所有的矜持都抛掉, 让热泪尽情地流淌。当国际奥委会主席萨马兰奇用平稳的语调宣布北京成为 2008 年奥运会主办城市后, 聚集在莫斯科世界贸易中心的中国人眼睛湿润了。(《北京喜获2008年奥运会主办权》,《人民日报》, 2001年7月14日)

MOSCOW—International Olympic Committee awards 2008 Summer Games to Beijing, saying that China, world's most populous country, deserves to stage world's most extravagant sporting evening. (*Beijing Wins Bid for 2008 Olympic Games, The New York Times, July 14, 2001*)

In both examples, the key point "news action", which is drowned by specific details in the Chinese lead, is repositioned at the top prominently in the American lead.

5.2 Accurate vs. Fuzzy

Fuzziness is a common characteristic of ancient thought patterns. However, modern western thought patterns have replaced this character fundamentally with accuracy; rationalism and spirit of science stress on accuracy and explicitness. Accurate classification, reasoning, quantitative analysis and computation are required for scientific researches. Hence Americans form a thought pattern of accuracy. Different from western thought patterns, Chinese fuzzy thought was not repudiated but retained and even developed. Modern Chinese thought, in spite of the influence of western accurate thought pattern, is still dominated by fuzziness.

The vague commentaries in Chinese leads are good examples. As we have studied, vague commentaries as "取得重大进步" ("made great progress"), "得到专家好评" ("produced so much favorable comment from the experts"), "有了新的突破" ("made significant breakthrough"), "高速增长" ("developed rapidly"), "取得显著成效" ("made notable achievements") are commonly used in Chinese leads. However, such vague commentaries may be quite acceptable to Chinese readers while it would be deemed too

general or even inane by American readers, who call for figures and facts.

Mencher (1989) advocates so-called "visual news", which means "the specifics have been linked to particular things that can be seen, touched, smelled and heard. Writers use images that appeal to the senses to make their specifics spring to life and to give them the exactitude of reality"(Mencher 1989:152). What the writer does is to make the major theme stand out vividly through specific words and evidence. As Mencher (1989: 152) said, "The writer who writes, 'There were about a dozen people in the courtroom' is not taken as seriously as the writer who writes, 'There were 11 people in the courtroom.' We know that the writer who wrote'11'was there." Numbers can convey useful and interesting information to readers. News writers routinely use numbers to make news specific avoiding general descriptions like tall, fast, near, few and many. The use of numbers enables a news writer to be specific, to give details and convey information in a precise form and to be absolute in meaning. Similarly, English news writers try to avoid vagueness and generality. They believe that "Facts speak louder than words". Words must be anchored to real things in nature. As one reporter put it, "I always ask anyone who speaks in generalities for a for-instance."(Mencher 1989: 152) In an American lead, obscure statements, considered as a fault, are always required to be specified by specific evidences, especially figures.

Chinese hold that the subjective and objective worlds are holistic. This view leads to harmonious relationship between people as well as between human and nature. Chinese can understand each other and even nature by interpreting the implication and emotion that are just hinted by circumlocution and given contexts without the help of logic. In Chinese thought, comprehension is a major part. For thousands of years, Chinese intellectuals attached great importance to social science like ethics and politics. Natural science was looked down upon as unorthodox even diabolic tricks and wicked craft. As a result, accurate scientific researching tools and rigorous logical reasoning methods are underdeveloped. Even nowadays, Chinese are still used to making qualitative judgments in a holistic perspective with such fuzzy methods and tools as analogy instead of doing accurate quantitative analysis and rigorous reasoning. In this way, no wonder vague and general commentaries are made without supporting facts and figures in Chinese leads. Let's look at the following two examples:

1.(新华社电) 今天，一条取名"玛丽二号"的日本帆船，从日本成功地跨越中国东海，到达上海港。(《日本帆船横越东海到达上海》，《人民日报》，1991 年 4 月 6 日)

2. REUTERS—A Japanese sailboat, <u>only 10 meters in length and 4.5 tons in weight</u>, which set out from Okinawa, eventually drew into Shanghai Harbor today after <u>a 470-sea-mile journey</u> fighting <u>violent wind at 15 meters per second</u> and <u>10-meter-high waves</u> for <u>97 hours and 27 minutes</u>. (*The New York Times, April.5, 1991*)

A sailboat crossed the sea conquering the tough storm and cleaving the raging waves. That should be an exciting news story. The Chinese lead, however, just gives a general statement of "what happened", which is dull and dry. The commentary is summarized in five dry characters "成功地横越".

In contrast, facts and figures are indispensable support for a conclusion or commentary in American leads. Vague statements without support are not allowable. They must be substantiated with specific and accurate diction, especially substantive facts and figures, which make a vigorous and convincing "visual" news story. So the second lead mentioned above rewritten by Reuters gives more specific and accurate figures. With six accurate figures, readers are shown a vivid picture of the whole story, getting a clear report of the key facts like size of the sailboat, wind power, height of waves, time and distance of the journey, etc. The western accurate thought makes great effect here to produce a "visual" lead.

5.3 Objective vs. Subjective

According to our study, different types of news commentaries and their positions of distribution in American news leads and Chinese news leads reflect great cultural difference. The American news commentary was featured with objective type while the Chinese news commentary was featured with subjective type.

In American journalism, journalists are required to be impartial and independent, that is, the journalists' loyalty is to the public, not to a political party, an organization or a sect. Just as the comment made by Lawrence A. Gobright, Associated Press' first Washington correspondent, while he was covering the Civil War, "My business is to communicate facts. My instructions do not allow me to make any comment upon the facts which I communicate. My dispatches are sent to papers of all manner of politics, and editors say they are able to make their own comments upon the facts which are sent to them. I therefore confine myself to what I consider legitimate news. I do not act as a politician belonging to any school, but try to be truthful and impartial. My dispatches are merely dry matters of fact and detail" (Mencher 1989:108).

From his words, we can see that objectivity has two meanings: objectivity of the

news story itself and objectivity of newspapers. The former is dependent on the latter. Newspapers are "nonpartisan". They are "an impartial third party, the one that speaks for the general interest," says Jame Boylan, a member of the journalism faculty at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. Walter Lippmann, a philosopher of journalistic objectivity, "depicted journalism as an institution apart, charged with supplying society with reliable, impartial information" (Mencher 1989:108).

The major purpose of newspapers is to inform readers. A news story should be impartial and impersonal, excluding the writer's opinions, feelings or biases. Information is verified through the writer's direct observation of the event or by documents and records to which the writer can point as proof of his or her account.

Of course, this does not mean that Chinese journalism is not of objectivity. But due to the subjective thought and values, it is much more difficult for Chinese news writers to avoid subjectivity. Since in Chinese worldview, the subject and the object are blended with each other as a whole and the subject, or "person", is the dominant part, Chinese writers can hardly resist reporting an issue in a subjective perspective and expressing their personal views. That is why we find so many vague statements in Chinese leads. These statements in fact are the subjective commentaries that the writers get from facts and figures. And readers, also of subjective thought, are used to accepting such subjective commentaries.

Examples:

1）<u>本报重庆 10 月 9 日电记者李维平报道:最近，重庆市围绕西部大开发举办的党政干部培训班在重庆颇为引人注目，今年以来，重庆市委采取了一系列措施加强党政干部培训和队伍建设,收到显著成效。</u>(《重庆围绕西部大开发培养干部》，《人民日报》，2000 年 10 月 10 日)

2）<u>本报上海 10 月 9 日讯记者谢卫群报道:近年来我国天文学研究取得重大进展，展现了大步向前的雄姿。</u>这是日前在沪闭幕的中国天文学会首届学术大会传出的信息。(《我国天文学研究成果卓著》，《文汇报》，2000 年 10 月 10 日)

3）American forces in Afghanistan today released to the Afghan authorities 27 prisoners captured in a raid north of Kandahar last month, <u>saying they were not Taliban or Qaeda fighters as the Pentagon originally said</u>. (*U.S Releasing 27 Captured in Raid, Christian Science Monitor, Feb.13,1998*)

4）U.S. officials confirm the wreckage spotted off the coast of Croatia is that of the plane carrying Commerce Secretary Ron Brown. <u>There is still no word on the fate of Mr. Brown or his party</u>. (*A plane carrying commerce secretary Ron brown crashed,*

International Herald Tribune, July.6, 1999)

5.4 Commercialization vs. Politics-orientation

In our study, news commentary is the soul of American news leads, 83% of which are positioned in the beginning; in addition, in the study of the event structure, except the actor, action, the core elements of the American news leads, commentaries also play important roles. Different from American news leads, news background in Chinese news leads has been laid more importance. Most of them (86%) are present in the beginning. Similarly, except the core elements of actor and action in Chinese news lead, background is the most frequent element. According to these data, we can explain the cultural differences contained in them from the perspective of the values of newspapers.

In America, newspapers are commercialized. It has been defined as "a medium of information conducted for profit" (Bird 1942:437). Readers are regarded as customers, the source of profits. Newspapers are making efforts to attract as many readers as possible by providing the best "products" or "service". As Thorndike (1942: 47) pointed out in his The Press in American Cities, "It is common to speak of the newspapers of today as purely commercial enterprises managed with an eye single to profits, which are to be got from advertising, which is to be got by circulation, which is to be got by entertainment for the masses."

While in China, newspapers are usually taken as a tool of "propaganda". They are closely connected to the Party, defined as an organ of the Party. Newspapers are to guide readers and public opinions. In traditional Chinese values, unification is a major theme, which has been rooted in the minds of the Chinese people. Although with the development of society, Chinese minds are more and more open, they still can not shake off the bondage of unification in thoughts and ideas ultimately. Newspapers, endowed with "Party spirit" due to historical factors, are considered as superior guiders. Both news writers and readers accept that the major role of journalism is to guide the people and try to help them form unified orthodox ideas and opinions.

In new China, newspapers become the mouthpiece of the Party. During the revolutionary period, newspapers aimed at spreading revolutionary ideas and arousing the people for proletarian revolution. In the past two decades, the central task of the Party was shifted from class struggle and political revolution to economic development. The focus of newspapers has correspondingly shifted to socialist modernization drive and economic reforms. However, no matter what the focus is, newspapers serve the Party by advocating the spirit of the guidelines and policies of the Party. They follow the principle of "Party spirit". The main role of newspapers is considered as

"propaganda", arousing and even organizing the masses, and influencing and guiding public opinions. The following examples can shed more light on the above difference:

1.一直采取对房地产开发商一边倒政策的建设部倍受各界争议（background）。这一次(time)建设部(actor)又做出决策对央行的"禁止期房在房地产市场交易"决定说"不"(action)。（《文汇报》，2005 年 8 月 26 日）

This lead reported the response of the Ministry of Construction to the proposed reform by the People's Bank of China in the property market. The lead from *Christian Science Monitor* showed a relatively different picture:

2. The Ministry of Construction's blunt denial to the People's Bank of China was a slap in the face of the central bank(Commentary). The Ministry of Construction (actor) refused to accept a measure (action) suggested by the central bank in its "2004 China Real Estate Financial Report" (time) allowing only finished houses to be sold on the open market (background). (*Christian Science Monitor, July. 29 2005*)

Both leads reported the same event: the Chinese lead first made clear the background of the event to explain the related knowledge; on the contrary, the American lead first state the commentary by using a vivid personification to attract the readers' attention and cater for them.

5.5 Strong uncertainty-avoidance vs. weak uncertainty-avoidance

In our study of news actors, the data showed that Chinese news leads prefer having their preference to have their news actors and news actions delayed, while American news leads have no special preference. Along the dimension of uncertainty-avoidance, Chinese is not used to being exposed in new or unusual environment. They avoid any unnecessary change and consider them threats to the peace of life. They try to overcome any worries or problems caused by new happenings. On the contrary, the American is excited about new happenings. They are easy to accept changes and consider it positive for daily life. Competition and conflicts caused by changes could be maintained at a certain level and taken use of. News actors in the beginning are distributed more in American news leads than that in Chinese news leads. For examples:

1) WASHINGTON — A victorious President Clinton (*actor*) flew back to Washington (*action*) on Wednesday (*time*), as an exodus of Cabinet officials began and the White House moved swiftly to assemble a new team (*background*). (*At Least 4 to leave Cabinet as Clinton Begins New Transition, The New York Times*, November 7,

1996)

2) JERUSALEM—Israeli warplanes (*actor*) raided suspected Palestinian targets (*action*) in southern Lebanon (*place*) today (*time*), a day after a grenade attack near Jerusalem's Wailing Wall (*background*). (*Israeli Revenge Again on Palestinian, The New York Times*, Feb. 8, 2002)

3) 本报记者陆纯 通讯员王军报道　北京市统计局日前(*time*)通过抽样，对全市 1800 位市民进行了经济、社会、生活三个领域的调查。北京市民(*actor*)普遍认为，全市经济、社会、生活三个领域发展趋好；在事关百姓利益的 18 个评价方面，认为有所改善的接近九成(*background*)。结果表明：2001 年，北京市民意指数比上年增长近 30% (*action*)。(《北京民意指数大幅上扬》,《人民日报》，2002 年 1 月 26日)

4) 本报讯记者潘跃报道：第四次世界妇女大会在北京召开后的 5 年里(*time*)，我国政府密切关注《中国妇女发展纲要》11 项主要目标的实施状况，并根据我国妇女发展的实际需求，适时提出参政、就业、教育、卫生保健、法律保护五个方面为妇女发展的优先领域(*background*),全国各民族妇女(*actor*)发展进入了一个前所未有的大好时期(*action*)。(《我国妇女发展进入前所未有大好时期》,《参考消息》，2000 年 6 月 11 日)

From the above examples, we can see that in American news writing, the journalists or the editors must put "what happened" into the first or the most conspicuous place to serve the readers' needs, namely to cater for their attentions of new happenings. On the contrary, the Chinese news leads will be enumerated many other information like background before being transited to the key points- what happened.

5.6 Small power distance vs. large power distance

In the study of the types of news actors, Chinese news leads prefer most the type of governments, followed by type of organization, people and object. In contrast, American news leads prefer most the type of people, followed by the type of object, government and organization. Along the dimension of power distance,

Chinese is known to be a culture of large power distance, and members of this culture respect authorities and privileges. Government stands on the top of social hierarchy, which not only controls the social orders but also maintains the harmony of different social classes.　In Chinese news leads government is the focus; people and

objects represent the common mass, which is led, instructed or affected by the privileged. For example, in the news lead about a meeting, an American writer will emphasize on the theme of the meeting or conference, while a Chinese writer may give priority to the names and titles of the VIPs. Let's see one example:

新华社北京 11 月 2 日电中共中央副主席邓小平今天在这里会见了日本国会议员，前首相福田纠夫。（《邓小平副主席会见日本客人谈台湾问题》，《人民日报》，1981 年 11 月 2 日）

When this news was rewritten by International Herald Tribune, it was like this:

International Herald Tribune-"We don't mean to force Taiwan to surrender. What we expect is an equal dialogue based on peaceful reunification." said Vice President Deng Xiaoping when meeting with former Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda Tadao.

5.7 Individualism versus collectivism

In the analysis of news commentaries, American prefers to comment on the event first, from point of view of personal angle. Quite contrary, Chinese prefers to have the commentaries delayed from the perspective of society. This reflects the difference between two cultures: individualism versus collectivism.

The American self-concept is the integral assumption of the culture. Americans naturally assume that each person is not only a separate biological entity, but also a unique psychological being and a singular member of the social order. Deeply ingrained and seldom questioned, the dominant American self, in the form of individualism, pervades action and intrudes into each domain of activity. The American people stresses on personal achievement and individual rights. The "American Dream" is clearly a representation of this. This is the American's hope for a better quality of life and a higher standard of living than their parents'.

Among the Chinese, the self-concept has deep roots in the social stratum of a society. Identities of the people are inclined to form around the lineal family, including ancestors and future progeny. This implies that anything that has been done, is done, or will be done by members of the family is an action of the self. Continuity of the Chinese self thus spans generations and includes a wide range of events experienced by family members. The following examples fully explain the difference:

1) 本报石家庄 9 月 7 日电 记者陈国琦、武卫政报道：在今天(time)的河北张家口市(place)，脱毒马铃薯、错季蔬菜、优质玉米身价陡涨，葡萄、杏扁、花卉为市场添彩(actor and action)。该市结合扶贫攻坚，调整农业结构，促进了农民增收

(commentary)。(《面向市场调整结构增加农民收入》,《人民日报》,2001 年 9 月 8 日)

2) He kicked his way into sports history (commentary): last month (time) Geraldo Asamoah (actor) became the first black African-born player (action) to wear the jersey of Germany's (place) national soccer team. (*Geraldo Asamoah in Germany's national soccer team. International Herald Tribune, April, 29, 2001*)

In the first Chinese news lead, the commentary on the event happened was written from the point of view of the whole society; in the second American news lead, the commentary was focused on the people.

5.8 Future-time oriented versus past-time oriented

In the analysis of news settings structure, we found that in order to convey the message of news action clearly to the reader, American news leads American news leads focus their attention on the "Time 0" and "Time+1", which shows an orientation toward the future. On the contrary, Chinese news leads are more interested in mentioning thing in "Time-2" and "Time−1".

Chinese is a past-time oriented culture, in which history is very important to play a very important role in understanding the present. In contrast, American is eager to stride ahead, they do no not considered the earlier actions as important as actions happened in present or close to present time. The following leads are the best examples to reflect the different attitudes towards time.

1)本报讯记者冷鹏报道:从 1996 年起(time-2),江苏与陕西两省(place)协作。(background)迄今(time0)这项两挂钩扶贫协作(actor)取得显著成效(action)。(《参考消息》,2000 年 6 月 11 日).

2) The new Labor government (actor) in Britain (place) will proclaim a fresh start in relations with Europe (action) today (time 0), and promise to sign the European Union's Social Chapter (background) in six weeks (time+1). (*The New York Times, May, 5, 1997*)

The time references in the above two leads were both placed in the elements of background. The difference was that the Chinese lead focused on the past when stating the related knowledge while the American lead focused the eyes on the future.

Chapter Six Conclusion

In the previous chapter, the results were carefully discussed. Then finally comes with the concluding section of this thesis. Major findings will be made. And the limitations and implications of this thesis, and room for future study will also be mentioned at the end.

6.1 Major Findings in This Study

Results obtained in the present study suggested that in the process of news transmission, the structure present in both American and Chinese news leads demonstrates the differences in various aspects ranging from their choices to news elements to the social functions of each element. The feature of differences resembles that of differences between American and Chinese cultures, thus suggesting that culture is playing important role in the constructing news reports. Detailed findings are summarized in the sequences of news actions, news actors, news settings, news background, news commentary, news follow-up and news event structure.

First, the American news leads show stronger preference to have their news actions in the beginning than Chinese news leads, for American news leads, what happened is the most important part. This difference in news lead reflects the difference in their thought patterns, namely, American is linear thought and Chinese is spiral thought.

Second, the Chinese news leads often have news actors in the end, and prefer the type of government or group as the news actors. While the news actors in American news leads could be evenly distributed in the beginning or end position, show an interest to people. This result shows that Chinese emphasizes more on authority and privilege than American.

Third, as of the time period, American news leads focus their attention on the "Time 0" and "Time+1", which shows an orientation toward the present. Chinese news leads are more interested in mentioning thing in "Time-2" and "Time−1" As of place, American news leads prefer explicit reference of place names, especially the place where central action occurs. Chinese news leads have fewer explicit place references. The results obtained that Chinese boasts its history and American is with an eye on the future.

Fourth, news background in Chinese news leads has been laid more importance.

They excel that of American news leads in numbers, and also ahead of that of American news leads in position. More of them are present in the beginning. In terms of social functions, they all undertake the function of establishing appeal, giving cause for effect and providing related knowledge. But the Chinese news background is more prominent in establishing appeal due to its heavy position in the beginning.

Fifth, news commentary is the soul of American news leads, of which are positioned in the beginning with a dominant objective point of view, serving the function as establishing appeal and providing insights. On the contrary the chance of positioning Chinese news leads commentary in the beginning is just 50% with more preference of subjective point of view. The differences in background and commentary reflect that American is more commercialized while Chinese is more politics-oriented in terms of the values.

Sixth, the numbers of follow-up is more prominent in Chinese news leads. They express the expectation of the future both in American and Chinese news leads.

Last, the choices of different elements to the constructing news leads also indicate the differences. The structure of news event in American news leads is changeable with more information in, but more stable in Chinese news leads with less information.

6.2 Limitations

Like all empirical studies, this study suffered from some limitations though it was carefully designed. The problems we may encounter involve the sample and the research questions we frame. First, we collected news reports from similar genres, we cannot simply conclude that we obtain a representative sample of both American and Chinese news courses. Second, both the qualitative and the quantitative approaches need further work to substantiate some of the more detailed analysis. Third, the design of the research question itself is open to questions.

6.3 Implications

First, this study is designed to examine the structure of news discourse from an intercultural perspective, which yields fresh insights in both the discourse study and cultural studies. Understanding cultural differences in news discourse could help the culture teaching in language classes. The investigation to these differences could provide guidelines for both second language teachers and learners to enhance their cultural awareness.

The findings obtained from the study show a variety of differences in the structure of American news needs and Chinese news leads which could also contribute to the practice of news translation between English and Chinese. The globalization does not only provide us with enormous knowledge and materials but also the opportunities for communication in which translation matters. The transmission of Chinese knowledge could be conducted in more appropriate ways and better accepted by English speaking cultures.

6.4 Suggestions for future research

Considering the findings and limitations in this study, the following recommendations are proposed for future research.

Findings of cultural differences in this study as what we indicated in the previous chapter are mainly obtained through the analysis of elements and structures of American and Chinese news leads. While it is far beyond our analysis could explain or describe them. More detailed investigation could go to each individual element of the structure. To be specific, the future investigation could not only look respectively into the positions, frequencies, types or social functions of each element, but also the embedding of elements and information flow as well.

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Appendix

A 作者在攻读硕士学位期间发表的论文

[1] 从信息结构看科技英语中被动语态的应用， 重庆职业技术学院学报， 2006 年 3 月。

[2] Culture Value on the Application of CLT in China, 收在文军，张镇华（主编）《外语翻译与
文学》，2003 年，北京航空航天大学出版社。

B American News Reports (Partial)

Doubts Slow a Plan to Destroy 'Last' Smallpox Viruses

Despite Opposition, Three Vow To Pursue Cloning of Humans

Validity of Separate Endeavors Is Hard to Judge

By SHERYL GAY STOLBERG

Doctor Guilty In 4 Deaths Tied to a Drug

OxyContin Verdict Is First of Its Kind

By BARRY MEIER

Spain Arrests 16th ETA Suspect

No Airport Bomb but a Scare

FBI Investigates Ex-Transportation Official in Ohio

Stowaway Fell From Jet Near Airport, Police Say

Record Heat and Power Use Lead to Sporadic Blackouts

C Chinese News Reports (Partial)