To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Ricky Dean Bowers entitled "The Media of North Africa: An Annotated Bibliography of Sources Published in English Since 1980." I have examined the final copy of this thesis for form and content and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Communications.

Paul Ashdown, Major Professor

We have read this thesis
and recommend its acceptance:

Accepted for the Council:

Associate Vice Chancellor
and Dean of the Graduate School

The Media of North Africa: An Annotated Bibliography of Sources Published in English Since 1980

A Thesis

Presented for the

Master of Science

Degree

The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Ricky Dean Bowers

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DEDICATION

To the One Who gave me life,

Who gave me health,

and Who gave me the patience

I so often needed.

ALLAH

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ABSTRACT

This work is the first annotated bibliography of scholarly sources specifically about the media of North Africa (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya) published in English. It deals with the period from 1980 to September 1995.

Although other bibliographies have included some works on North African media, none have concentrated on North African media either exclusively or in detail.

This work consists of an essay on North African media; an annotated bibliography of selected scholarly sources and a bibliography of selected popular sources on North African media; and an essay that discusses the sources cited in the annotated bibliography, provides suggestions for future research in this field, and gives research advice.

The bibliography, which includes 117 scholarly sources on the media of North Africa, is especially intended to be of use to those researching North African media. However, it will, in many cases, be relevant to those researching North African politics or history and to those researching African, Arab, or international media, politics, or history as well.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
1. INTRODUCTION	1
Purpose of the Study	13
Review of Literature	15
Methodology	17
Organization of Bibliography	24
Delimitations	27
Works Cited in INTRODUCTION	29
2. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SCHOLARLY SOURCES	33
North Africa Region (Two or more countries included)	33
Algeria	79
Libya	92
Morocco	98
Tunisia	105
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF POPULAR SOURCES	108
Algeria	108
Libya	111
Morocco	113
Tunisia	115
3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	118
APPENDIXES	124
APPENDIX A	125
APPENDIX B	128
APPENDIX C	131
VITA	133

THE SPELLING OF FOREIGN WORDS AND THE USE OF POLITICAL TERMS

Throughout this thesis, the author has dealt with the spelling of foreign words by choosing a standard spelling of a foreign word and using that spelling consistently when it is used in the text and by using the spelling of the author or the work cited when a foreign word is used in the bibliographic sections. In the bibliographic sections, the author chose to use the spelling of the author or the work cited because a particular spelling is sometimes used in titles, which cannot be changed for consistency. Because of this, a word or a name might be spelled in more than one way on a single page. Qadhdhafi, for example, is spelled in the bibliographic sections in the following ways: Qathafi, Qadhafi, Gaddafi, and Gadaffi.

The author also encountered some problem with foreign last names that begin with the letters "Al" or "El," which are the definite article in Arabic, corresponding to the word "the" in English. When last names begin with the definite article, "Al" or "El," as in the name El Tayeb, the author chose to ignore the definite article and alphabetize the names under the

"true" first letter, "T" in the case of El Tayeb.

Because of these difficulties with some foreign words, researchers searching for such words in indexes, bibliographies, library catalogs, or other sources should be aware of the possibility of variant spellings for words like Qadhdhafi, Khomeini, Hussein, El Tayeb, El-Affendi and others.

In addition to problems with the spellings of foreign words, there were also concerns about the use of some political terms.

In this thesis, the author uses the word "Islamist" when referring to Islamic political movements. This term is not used widely in the United States, but it is generally used to refer to those Muslims who struggle for the establishment of an Islamic government. Although the word "fundamentalist" is often used in the United States to refer to these people, this author feels that Islamist is a more accurate term.

In addition, the author places quotation marks around the words "Saudi" and "king" in various places throughout this thesis to express the doubts of many in the Muslim world about the legitimacy of the "Saudi" government and of certain "kings."

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Media can be used to inspire revolution, to develop a country, to promote freedom and democracy, to socialize the masses, to give legitimacy to political regimes, or to ensure that only one side of an issue is presented to the public. How regimes decide to use this important tool suggests what kind of a government, practical or ideological, exists in the country and what direction the government will likely take in the future.

Although interest in the developing countries of North Africa---Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya--- has increased in recent years, this region has been gravely neglected in communications research and literature.

Factors bringing the region into prominence are: its "vital strategic position" in the Mediterranean and Atlantic (Chtatou 284); the problems of North African immigration in Europe; the possibilities for trade and economic relations between North Africa and the European community (Joffe ix); the oil and gas reserves of Libya and Algeria (Parker ix); the often tense relations

between the United States and Libya; the preemption of democracy in Algeria; and the rise of Islamic awareness and revolt. Yet the region remains "a relatively unknown region" in the non-French-speaking world (Joffe ix).

The problems and possibilities of these predominantly Muslim countries have become increasingly relevant to the United States since the Cold War has ended and the Western media may have begun to cast "'Islam' in the oppositional role previously occupied by communism" (Brown 238).

Although Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya all have secular governments, the Islamic religion, which has been a force in these countries for centuries, continues to play an important role in society and politics. In fact, some Islamic groups continue to call for complete Islamic government to replace the secular governments. There are, therefore, many possibilities for friction between the government and the opposition groups. The media are of course greatly affected by such conflicts.

Since the 1979 Iranian revolution, there has been concern among political leaders that the masses in other predominantly Muslim countries might be mobilized by religious leaders (Leveau 257). The situations in

Algeria, the Sudan, and Egypt have given credence to these fears. Neither the leaders of predominantly Muslim countries nor their opponents have forgotten the lessons of the Islamic revolution in Iran, which has been called "the first cassette revolution" because the speeches of Ayatollah Khomeini were recorded on cassettes and distributed throughout Iran, "circumventing the government-controlled press, radio, and television" (Hachten 71-72).

The concern that North African countries, though relatively small and weak, might, under certain conditions, quickly become united by an Islamic revival is not merely paranoia. Algeria, in 1996, is in the throes of an Islamic revolt, and Tunisia, except for government restraint, might go the same way ("Survey" 6-7).

Officially, Tunisia is a republic, Algeria and Libya are socialist republics, and Morocco is a constitutional monarchy (Hopkins 416). All are repressive regimes, and all have severe limits on free expression.

According to Freedom House, a New York-based human rights organization, Morocco is "partly free," and Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya are "not free" ("This Year's Verdict" A16). These countries generally control, to

varying degrees, all of their media, including newspapers, broadcasts, and even speeches in the mosques. Although control of the media might sometimes produce apparent stability in a country, the stability will probably be a false stability. Without free expression, which allows people to vent their frustrations without violence, it is likely that instability will continue in this vital strategic region.

In Tunisia,

> [t]he 1975 press code was revised in July 1988, but restrictions on access to government information were not lifted, nor were the penalties, including imprisonment, for anyone slandering members of the government. (Drost 510)

Although in January 1990, the Tunisian government gave the formally unrecognized Islamic political party, Hizb an-Nahdah, permission to publish a newspaper,

> [s]ince its launch one issue has been seized, publication has been suspended for three months, and its editor has been fined and then imprisoned for printing articles critical of the government on the grounds that they "might disturb public order." (511)

ARTICLE 19 (The International Centre on Censorship) published a report in July 1990 documenting violations of press freedom in Tunisia. The organization accused the Tunisian government of requiring prior authorization

to publish; of requiring the submission of a specified number of copies of a publication to authorities before publication; of seizing, confiscating, and suspending publications; of surveillance of the press; of dismissing, suspending, firing, and jailing journalists; of censoring print publications, broadcasting, films, and books; and of several other violations of press freedom (ARTICLE 19 Tunisia).

Human Rights Watch/Middle East published a report in January 1994 documenting violations of press freedom in Algeria. Human Rights Watch accused both the government and those opposing the government of attacks on the press since the 1992 coup. The organization accused the government of controlling the media by suspending newspapers; censorship; intimidating journalists; and refusing permits to foreign correspondents. According to the January 1994 report, seven journalists had been murdered since May 1993, and attempts had also been made to assassinate others. The report said that some journalists had been arrested, some had fled the country, some had changed their daily schedules, and others did not sign their work (Human Rights Watch 6, 7, 39, 40).

Mohamed Kirat, author of The Algerian News People,

said that journalists in Algeria are considered to be secretaries of the government (Ogan 150).

ARTICLE 19 (The International Centre on Censorship) published a report in November 1990 documenting violations of press freedom in Morocco. The organization accused the government of requiring prior authorization to publish; of censoring the media; of intimidating, fining, and jailing journalists; of seizing, harassing, and banning publications; of restricting foreign publications and foreign journalists; of controlling the electronic media; of banning books, organizations, and political parties; and of repressing writers. The author(s) of the report also discussed the Moroccan laws that make it a crime to criticize or defame public officials, especially the "king," or to publish "false news likely to disturb public order" (ARTICLE 19, Morocco).

It might be argued that because North African media are controlled to a high degree by the government, they are unimportant. This argument is wrong, however. It is important to know how governments control their media, how governments use their media, how government control affects the media and the citizens of the state, and how the media can be freed from government control.

Researchers can learn a lot about a country's government by looking at its media system, whether it is free or controlled. A country's leaders might write about freedom in the country's constitution, laws and policies, but the reality will be seen in the context of media operations.

Sometimes, a country's internal policies will affect its relations with other countries. Adrian Karatnycky, executive director of Freedom House, writes:

> The world...appears on the road to a new post-Cold War bipolarity--with tensions between a community of free nations and a repressive group of not free states replacing traditional East-West, North-South divides. ("This Year's Verdict" A16)

Although the North African media are to varying degrees controlled, if the leaders in these countries have any hopes for modernization, development, and stability, they will need to use their media more wisely. Unfortunately, there are many obstacles to maximizing the media in these countries. The main problems include: the control of, or limits on, the media and expression; low circulation rates for the print media; high illiteracy levels; language diversity; and technological backwardness.

All North African countries have low newspaper circulation rates---a good sign that the media are not

being used fully. The daily newspaper circulation rates for each county were 1.5 percent for Morocco; 5.8 percent for Algeria; 0.9 percent for Libya; and 2.7 percent for Tunisia, according to a report published in October 1992. These figures compare quite unfavorably with the daily newspaper circulation rates in developed countries like the United States, France, and Germany, where, for the same time period, circulation rates were approximately 25.1 percent, 16.6 percent, and 38.6 percent, respectively (World Media Handbook 1992-94 Edition 7, 168, 178, 265, 302, 449, 473). There are several possible reasons for these low circulation rates in North Africa. Perhaps the people believe that the media are controlled and, thus, are unreliable. Perhaps the people are unable to read and, thus, have no need for printed material. Perhaps the language diversity in the region causes some people not to buy certain publications. Perhaps the distribution technology is not advanced enough to reach the population. Perhaps the North African people just don't care about the news. Realistically, low circulation rates probably result from a combination of all of the above factors. But whatever the problems, they need to be overcome if the media are to be maximized.

Very high illiteracy levels are certainly a major problem for the area (Chtatou 266). For ages 15 and older, Morocco's illiteracy rate was 50.5 percent; Algeria's 42.6 percent; Tunisia's 34.7 percent; and Libya's 36.2 percent, according to a report published in October 1992 (World Media Handbook 1992-94 Edition 7, 265, 302, 449). However, it is a good sign for the area that all of the North African countries are moving toward universal education (Zartman 242-243), which might help improve print media circulation rates in the region. The problem in the beginning, however, is building a strong subscription and customer base when the population is illiterate and has little use for printed news.

The diversity of languages used in North African countries also poses a problem for the media. Although "Arabic is the primary language in all of these countries," French is also used in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia because of their history as French colonies; Italian and English are also used in Libya because of its history as an Italian colony and a British protectorate; and Berber dialects are also used in predominantly Berber areas (Ogan 147). Although the official language in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia is

Arabic, French is still widely used, especially among the educated (Drost 5, 342, 510), partly as a result of their history as French colonies and partly because of their continued dependence on Western nations, especially France, and the idea that the French language is "an instrument of development and modernisation" (Yacine 225, 231). In Morocco and Algeria, French-language newspapers are as widely circulated as Arabic ones, and some newspapers are printed in both French and Arabic (Ogan 148-149). In all North African countries, broadcasting is also done in several languages. Arabic, French, Berber, Spanish, and English are used in Morocco; Arabic, French, and Berber are used in Algeria; Arabic, French, and Italian are used in Tunisia; and Arabic, Italian, English, and French are used in Libya (150).

Attempts at Arabization have been controversial (Ogan 148; Drost 5). In Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, the issue is still very "explosive" (Yacine 226). In Algeria, a 1990 information code requires that the Arabic language be used for all general audience publications. In addition, the parliament made it a requirement to use "Arabic in the civil service and commerce by June 1992." In response to these perceived

dangers to their language, some in the Berber community protested, as Berbers had in the past over the language issue (Drost 5). Salem Mezhoud writes concerning a former conflict over language:

> A series of anti-Berber measures had been implemented throughout the 1970s and the last tolerated symbol of Berber culture was a radio programme in Kabyle Berber on the government-owned station. Since the 1960s its duration, quality and watt-power had been gradually reduced and the presenters had been under instruction to introduce Arabic terminology in the language they used. Early in 1980, a rumour circulated of the impending disappearance of the programme. On 10 March, Mouloud Mammeri was banned from delivering his scheduled lecture on Berber poetry.... (Mezhoud 150)

Four days of rioting followed (150).

In addition to this, the Algerian government also faced a problem with students educated in French and students educated in Arabic. Those educated in French

> were opposed to the fast pace of the nation's programme of 'Arabisation' which they considered an impediment to academic and research careers. For, in addition to studying their chosen disciplines, they were also required to learn, within a short time, enough literary Arabic to be able to teach in that language. They also claimed that limitation on the use of European languages was putting the country more and more out of touch with modern science and technology. (149)

Those educated in Arabic complained

> that while the authorities encouraged them to study and receive professional training in Arabic, they were ultimately faced with the harsh reality of a job market dominated by French-speaking executives

> and managers. They demanded, as a result, immediate and total Arabisation of the country's entire administrative and educational systems. It was a policy which, to them, was in accordance with official ideology and should not be subject to delays. (149)

Zartman writes:

> Throughout North Africa, French is spoken less well and Arabic better than at the time of independence, a trend that will continue even as English begins to rise as a second or third language." (Zartman 248)

Changes in language patterns, as shown above, are not a small matter in North Africa. On the one hand, having a single, common language might make it easier for media to reach larger audiences more efficiently and more cheaply. On the other hand, if the country forces a single language on its citizens, the people who do not know that language will be at a severe disadvantage. The people who do not know the government-imposed language might be left without media access.

All of the North African countries are developing economies and are technologically backward. Although oil has helped Algeria and Libya to increase their per capita income, Morocco and Tunisia remain for the most part agricultural economies (Ogan 147). The technology necessary for improving communications systems in North Africa will need to come from other countries and will likely make North Africa a potential market for others,

especially Europe, the United States, and Japan.

The problems of the North African media are great. Nevertheless, if these countries want to move forward, these problems must be overcome.

Purpose of the Study

Because of North Africa's relevance to world politics, for trade, strategy, and stability reasons, and because of the problems and possibilities of its media, we should be wary of neglecting the area.

However, in order to study the region, we first need to define it---a task that has often been difficult.

Agreement on which countries qualify as a part of North Africa has been, and remains, elusive.

Some definitions consider Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt as North Africa (Head 34). Some definitions consider Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and the Sudan as North Africa (Ogan 147). Others consider only Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya as North Africa (Hopkins 416; "North Africa" 224).

Because there seems to be general agreement regarding the inclusion of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya in most definitions, this author will define North Africa for research purposes as only these four

countries.

These countries, surrounded "by the Mediterranean Sea on the north, the Sahara on the south, the Libyan Desert on the east, and the Atlantic Ocean on the west," are geographically a part of Africa, but are sometimes considered part of the Near East or the Middle East because of their ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and religious ties to the Middle East. The Arabs of the Middle East call these countries "the Maghreb," which means "the West" in Arabic. They are all predominantly populated by Arabic-speaking Muslims of Berber or Arab descent ("North Africa" 224).

Although these countries are geographically African and culturally Arab, Richard B. Parker, in his book North Africa: Regional Tensions and Strategic Concerns, writes:

> The Maghrib...is different. It is in the Arab world and in Africa, but not of them. Nor is it European. It has its own personality and its own flavor, and it should be approached without preconceptions about Arab or African behavior. (Parker 18)

Students and scholars of politics, history, religion, anthropology, sociology, the Middle East, Africa, and Islam can all use information about North African media. Although there has been a great increase

in the international communications literature (Lent, preface), because of a lack of specific research on the media of the countries of North Africa and because of the possibility that research might be found in works dealing with Africa, works dealing with North Africa, or works dealing with the Middle East or the Near East, it may be difficult to find adequate information on the media in these countries. This bibliography is intended to help solve this problem and make it easier for scholars to study the media of these countries without having to search through the many books and articles that might or might not contain relevant information. It is also meant to be a guide to those wishing to do research on the media of North Africa as to what has already been done and what areas need further research.

Review of Literature

Bibliographies of the media of certain geographic areas are not rare. Area bibliographies of the media can be found for the Philippines, Asia, the Pacific Islands, Western Europe, Africa, and many other places. There are also international mass communications bibliographies.

In order to locate any relevant bibliographies of

the media of North Africa, a Boolean search of the online catalog at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, was conducted. The key word "bibliograph#" was paired with each of the following key words: mass communication#, communication#, mass media, media, North Africa, Africa, Middle East, and Near East.

Although some bibliographies containing information on the media of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya were found, all were either outdated or not sufficiently concerned with the North African region.

Hamid Mowlana's International Communication: A Selected Bibliography (1967 and 1971) and Hasan Rafi-Zadeh's International Mass Communications: A Computerized Annotated Bibliography (1972) offer little for the researcher of North African media as neither devoted a section specifically to North Africa.

William A. Hachten's Mass Communication in Africa: An Annotated Bibliography (1971) seems to be the first bibliography that lists many sources relevant to North African media. Although the citations for North African countries are mixed with the general African sources, an index of countries makes finding sources easier. This is probably the best bibliography available for North African media prior to 1971. A quarter-century of new

developments, however, limits its usefulness to contemporary scholars.

John A. Lent's Global Guide To Media & Communications (1987) includes the countries of North Africa, but includes only about 15 works in English published after 1979 that were considered by this author relevant to the current bibliography, and only one of these was published after 1983. Therefore, Lent's bibliography, although published in 1987, is already outdated as far as North African media are concerned. However, Lent's bibliography includes English, French, and Arabic sources and can be used by those interested in works in Arabic and French or in English works prior to 1980. The relevant English works published after 1979 will be included in this author's bibliography.

The author's review of the available literature shows that an up-to-date bibliography of the media of North Africa is needed.

Methodology

Resources were sought through the on-line catalogs of the library systems of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville; the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; the University of Texas, Austin; and Georgetown University.

Books, magazine and journal articles, and dissertations and theses were sought in the following sources: Communication Abstracts, Social Sciences Index, Current Bibliography on African Affairs, Journalism Abstracts, and Index Islamicus (sometimes titled The Quarterly Index Islamicus).

Communications Abstracts indexes publications in the field of communications; Social Sciences Index indexes publications relevant to communications, Africa, the Near East, and the Middle East; Current Bibliography on African Affairs is a quarterly publication containing references to communications and North Africa; Journalism Abstracts indexes theses and dissertations in journalism and mass communications; and Index Islamicus indexes publications relevant to the mass media, Islam, Africa, the Middle East, the Near East, and North Africa.

The aforementioned libraries were searched via their on-line catalogs through September 1995.

In searching the library catalogs of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, two groups of key words were used. They were:

Group 1

Algeria()
Libya()
Morocc()
North Africa( )
Tunisia( )

Group 2

advertis()
bibliograph()
broadcasting
cable
censorship
communication()
journalis()
magazine()
mass communication()
mass medi()
medi()
newsletter()
newspaper()
press
print
radio
technolog()
television

Each word in Group 1 was paired with each word in Group 2 using the catalogs' keyword search capabilities. The parentheses () at the end of some words signify that the words were searched using the catalogs' ability to search truncated words. For example, if one searched the word "journalis()," the system would check for any words beginning with "journalis," such as journalism, journalist, journalists, journalistic, and others.

In searching the library catalogs of the University of Texas, Austin, and Georgetown University (Lauinger Library), two groups of keywords were used:

Group 1

Algeria
Libya
Morocco
North Africa
Tunisia

Group 2

advertising
bibliography
broadcasting
cable
censorship
communication
communications
journalism
journalists
journalist
magazine
magazines
mass communication
mass communications
mass media
media
newsletter
newsletters
newspaper
newspapers
press
print
radio
technology
television

Each word in Group 1 was paired with each word in Group 2 using the catalogs' keyword search capabilities. However, these catalogs do not have the ability to truncate terms.

A long list of key words was used in an attempt to be as comprehensive as possible. It was expected that

works on the North African media would be rare and difficult to locate, so this author attempted to cast a "wide net" in his search.

Communication Abstracts was searched from the 1980 edition through the June 1995 edition using the following key words:

Africa()
African broadcasting
African media
African news
African newspapers
African press
African radio
African television
Algeria()
Arab()
Arab countr()
Arabian media
Arabic newspapers
Arab media
Arab state()
Libya
Middle East()
Morocc()
Near East()
North Africa()
Tunisia()

Social Sciences Index was searched from the April 1979 edition through the December 1994 edition using the following key words:

Africa()
Algeria()
Arab countr()
Islam and politics
Islam and state
Libya()
Middle East()

Morocc()
North Africa()
Tunisia()
censorship
Freedom of the press
Government and the press
Mass media
Mass media policy

Current Bibliography on African Affairs was searched from the 1979-1980 edition through the 1994-1995 edition (Volume 26, Number 3). For editions prior to the 1987-1988 edition (Volume 20, Number 1), the following key words were searched in the Bibliographical Section of each issue:

Algeria
Drama and theater
Juvenile literature
Libya
Literature
Mass communication()
Mass media
Morocco
Motion pictures
North Africa
Publishing
Telecommunications
Tunisia

For editions after the 1987-1988 edition (Volume 20, Number 1), the following key words were searched in an annual index rather than in each issue:

Algeria
Libya
Morocco
North Africa
Tunisia

Different key words were used because of a change

in the format of the bibliography as well as a change in its index. In all editions, the table of contents section was also searched to see if there were any relevant articles published in that issue.

Journalism Abstracts was searched from the 1980 edition through the 1993 edition. In the 1980 and 1981 editions, the following key words were searched:

Communication & national development
Foreign press & international communication
Government & the press (media)
As of the 1982 edition, the following key words were searched:
Africa()
Algeria()
Arab()
Arab countr()
Arab press
Arab state()
Developing countr()
International communication()
Libya()
Maghreb
Maghrib
Middle East()
Morocc()
Near East()
North Africa()
Tunisia()

Index Islamicus was searched from the January 1980 edition through the 1994, Number 1, edition. In the January 1980 to the November 1983 editions, the following key words, taken from the sections listed in the table of contents, were searched:

North Africa

Morocco
Algeria
Tunisia
Libya

As of the November 1983 edition, the following key words were added to the previous list:

Mass media
the Maghrib: general

In addition, various relevant bibliographies and the bibliographies of books and articles that were discovered were gleaned for other appropriate articles and books.

Finally, anything relevant that was discovered accidentally was included in this thesis.

Organization of Bibliography

Chapter 1 is the introduction to the thesis.

Chapter 2 is the bibliography, which is divided into two sections: an "Annotated Bibliography of Selected Scholary Sources" and a "Bibliography of Selected Popular Sources."

In deciding whether a source is scholarly, the author has generally followed the definition of scholarly works used by King (1991). King defined "scholarly works" as "only articles appearing in refereed journals and only books utilizing reference

notes of some kind (footnotes, endnotes, or parenthetical references; a bibliography, with no references to it in the text, is insufficient to satisfy the definition)" (8). Popular sources are those sources that do not meet these criteria. However, in some cases, the author was required to use his personal judgment in deciding which works were "scholarly" and which were "popular." Some works clearly are scholarly although they contain no footnotes or endnotes. They might be written by scholars, or they might be works containing data. Ultimately, the author had to decide what would be considered scholarly.

In the "Annotated Bibliography of Selected Scholarly Sources," the citations are divided into the following sections: North Africa Region (Two or more countries included), Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia. In the annotated bibliography, each source that the author was able to obtain is cited along with the following information based on the annotated bibliographies of King(1991) and Manley(1993):

1. The type of source (i.e. book, article, bibliography, etc.);
2. The media studied (i.e. radio, newspapers, general, etc.);

3. The time period considered; and

4. A summary annotation.

The citations listed under "North Africa Region" also provide information on which North African countries the resource provides information about.

Books or articles that were discovered, but that this author did not have access to and thus could not annotate, are included in the main body of the annotated bibliography, rather than in a different chapter or in a separate appendix. This was done for ease of reading and lack of confusion. The reader will be able to see immediately whether something is annotated or not and can decide from other hints (author, title, dates, etc.) whether or not to check further into the work.

In the "Bibliography of Selected Popular Sources," the citations are divided into the following sections: Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia. In this bibliography, the citations are listed under each country that the source mentions. The citations in this bibliography are not annotated. Limited popular sources were included because they might be useful to scholars for special information and anecdotes relevant to their scholarly research, but the primary emphasis of this thesis is on scholarly works, and no attempt was made to

be exhaustive in searching for popular sources.

In both bibliographies, each entry is documented according to the Modern Language Association (MLA) style.

Chapter 3, titled Conclusions and Recommendations, is an essay on the subject of North African media sources as understood by this author from the work that has already been done in the field. The author discusses what kind of research has been done in the past, gives advice for future research, and provide suggestions about what kind of research still needs to be done.

Appendix A is a listing of bibliographies that might be useful for locating works about the media of North Africa published prior to 1980.

Appendix B is a listing of sources that might be useful for locating works about the media of North Africa published in French, Arabic, or German.

Appendix C is a listing of bibliographies that were searched and culled for works appropriate to this bibliography.

Delimitations

This thesis only lists selected magazine articles, journal articles, books, dissertations, and theses

published in English since 1980. The author chose to cite only sources published since 1980 because of the availability of other bibliographies for sources published before 1980 and because many works published before 1980 are now out-of-date. This thesis does not include newspaper sources or non-print sources.

Works Cited in INTRODUCTION

ARTICLE 19 (Organization). Freedom of Expression and Information in Morocco. London, U.K.: ARTICLE 19 (The International Centre on Censorship), Nov. 1990.

ARTICLE 19 (Organization). Freedom of Information and Expression in Tunisia. London, U.K.: ARTICLE 19 (The International Centre on Censorship), July 1990.

Benn's Media 1994: The Guide To Newspapers, Periodicals, Television, Radio and Cinema in the Americas, Africa, Asia and Australasia. vol. 3. 142nd ed. United Kingdom: Benn Business Information Services Ltd, 1994.

Brown, Chris. International Relations Theory: New Normative Approaches. New York, NY: Columbia University Press, 1992.

Chtatou, Mohamed. "The Present and Future of the Maghreb Arab Union." North Africa: Nation, State, and Region. Ed. George Joffe. New York: Routledge, 1993: 266-287.

Drost, Harry, ed. The World's News Media: A Comprehensive Reference Guide. United Kingdom: Longman Group UK Limited, 1991.

Hachten, William, and Harva Hachten. The World News

Prism: Changing Media, Clashing Ideologies. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1981.

Head, Sydney W. World Broadcasting Systems: A Comparative Analysis. Belmont, Cal.: Wadsworth, 1985.

Hopkins, J.F.P. "North Africa." The Encyclopedia Americana International Edition. 1993 ed.

Human Rights Watch. Human Rights Abuses in Algeria: No One Is Spared. New York: Human Rights Watch, 1994.

Joffe, George, ed. North Africa: Nation, State and Region. New York, NY: Routledge, 1993.

Karatnycky, Adrian. "In Global Vacuum, Tyranny Advances." The Wall Street Journal [New York] 16 Dec. 1993, sec. A:16.

King, Donnell Allen. "A Selected, Annotated Bibliography of Studies and Research on Religiously Oriented Media." Thesis. University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1991.

Lent, John A. Global Guide To Media & Communications. New York: Saur, 1987.

Leveau, Remy. "Reflections On The State In The Maghreb." North Africa: Nation, State, and Region. Ed. George Joffe. New York: Routledge, 1993: 247-265.

Mezhoud, Salem. "Glasnost The Algerian Way: The Role Of Berber Nationalists In Political Reform." North Africa: Nation, State, and Region. Ed. George Joffe. New York: Routledge, 1993: 142-169.

"North Africa." Academic American Encyclopedia. 1991 ed.

Ogan, Christine. "Middle East and North Africa." Global Journalism: Survey of International Communication. 2nd ed. Ed. John C. Merrill. New York: Longman Publishing Group, 1991: 129-153.

Parker, Richard B. North Africa: Regional Tensions and Strategic Concerns. Rev. and updated ed. New York, NY: Praeger, 1987.

Rugh, William. The Arab Press: News Media and Political Process in the Arab World. Rev. 2nd ed. Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1987.

"A Survey of Islam." (Special Section) Economist 332 (6 Aug. 1994): 1-20.

"This Year's Verdict---Freedom in Retreat: A World Map of Freedom." The Wall Street Journal [New York] 16 Dec. 1993, sec. A:16.

World Media Handbook. 1992-94 ed. New York: United Nations Department of Public Information, 1992.

Yacine, Rachida. "The Impact Of The French Colonial

Heritage On Language Policies In Independent North Africa." North Africa: Nation, State, and Region. Ed. George Joffe. New York: Routledge, 1993: 221-232.

Zartman, I. William and William Mark Habeeb, eds. Polity and Society in Contemporary North Africa. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1993.

CHAPTER 2

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SELECTED SCHOLARLY SOURCES

North Africa Region (Two or more countries included)

Abdul Ghani. "Newspaper Journalism in Libyan Jamahiriya: A Review." Serials Librarian 15:1-2 (1988): 207-220.

Type of source: Journal article with a reference list and an appendix.

Media studied: Newspapers.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: The author discusses the history of Arabic and Libyan newspapers. He provides a list of newspapers published in Libya until 1923 and a list of newspapers published in Libya from 1946-1972. He also discusses Qathafi's views of the press. The appendix is a list of current (at the time) Libyan newspapers.

North African countries included: Algeria and Libya.

Ayalon, A. "Sihafa: The Arab Experiment in Journalism." Middle Eastern Studies 28 (April 1992): 258-80.

Type of source: Journal article with endnotes; no index.

Media studied: Newspapers.

Time period considered: From the Umayyad Period to 1992.

Annotation: This is a general history of journalism in the Arab world. It contains little information specifically about North Africa, but it is good for a general understanding of Arab journalism, freedom of the press in the Arab world, and Arab opinions of the role of journalists and newspapers in society.

North African countries studied: All.

Aboubakr, Yehia. "Towards an Intra-cultural News Exchange in the Arab States." News Values and Principles of Cross-cultural Communication. UNESCO Reports and Papers on Mass Communication, No. 85, 1980: 16-26.

Type of source: UNESCO paper with endnotes.

Media studied: Print and broadcast.

Time period considered: Approximately 1733-1980.

Annotation: The author provides a historical background for Arab media, discusses characteristics of Arab media, provides criteria for selecting news in the Arab media, and discusses the flow of information in the Arab world.

North African countries studied: All.

Abu-Argoub, I.A. "Historical, Political and Technical Development of ARABSAT." Diss. Northwestern University, 1988.

Type of source: Book (dissertation) with tables, appendixes, maps, diagrams, parenthetical

references, and endnotes.

Media studied: General, especially television and radio.

Time period considered: Approximately the late 1960s through 1988.

Annotation: The author discusses in detail the International Telecommunications Organization (INTELSAT), which was established in 1964, and the Arab Satellite Communications Organization (ARABSAT), which was established in 1977 to establish a regional comunication satellite. The subjects discussed include: the coordination between the two organizations; the use of the ARABSAT satellite system for regional, national, and international communication; its uses and/or potential uses in education, the medical field, the news business, and business, advertising and marketing; its potential to aid in integrating diverse groups of people in the Arab world; and its potential to assist Arab government-owned news agencies in disseminating information and blocking information.

North African countries studied: All.

Abu Bakr, Y., S. Labib, and H. Kandil. "Development of Communication in the Arab States: Needs and Priorities." UNESCO Reports and Papers on Mass Communication, No. 95, Paris: UNESCO, 1985.

Type of source: UNESCO paper with footnotes.

Media studied: Print and broadcast.

Time period considered: Approximately 1828-1985.

Annotation: This source contains a wealth of information about Arab media. The subjects discussed include: a general overview of Arab media; technology; flow of information; communication policies and planning priorities; training; and cooperation among the Arab countries and their media.

North African countries studied: All.

Affendi, Abdelwahab El-. An Age of Darkness: Media Failure in the Muslim World (forthcoming).

UNAVAILABLE FOR ANNOTATION

Affendi, Abdelwahab El-. "Eclipse of Reason: The Media In The Muslim World." Journal of International Affairs 47 (Summer 1993): 163-193.

Type of source: Journal article with footnotes.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: The author briefly mentions the findings reported in an ARTICLE 19 report about press freedom

in Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco. He also mentions that the reason it was a surprise to Middle East analysts when Algerians elected the Islamic Salvation Front was that the strictly controlled Algerian media had hidden Islam's importance to the Algerian people. Important article on the media in the Muslim world in general, but has little specific information on North Africa.

North African countries studied: Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

Amir, S. Talib. "International Program for the Development of Communication: Objectives and Implementation." Thesis. University of Washington, 1989.

Type of source: Book (thesis) with bibliography and endnotes.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: Approximately 1980-1989.

Annotation: The author discusses the kind of communication projects that were funded or were refused funding by the International Program for the Development of Communication (IPDC), a Unesco project established in 1980 "to help developing countries build their media infrastructures by funding communication projects such as news agencies

and broadcast training centers" (1). Especially good for information on media training centers, news agencies, and communication satellite projects.

North African countries studied: All.

ARTICLE 19 (International Centre on Censorship). Information Freedom and Censorship: World Report 1991. Chicago: American Library Association, 1991.

Type of source: ARTICLE 19 report with maps, charts, a bibliography, and an index.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: Generally 1988 to 1991.

Annotation: This book contains chapters on various countries throughout the world, including Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, and the situation of freedom of speech and expression in these countries. The chapters contain demographic information on the media and short articles (about 5-6 pages) on the media in these countries. Although the articles are short, they are full of important information. They provide information on topics such as press law; censorship; arrests, fining, and harassment of journalists; and book banning. This is one of the best sources available in English for information on freedom of speech and expression in these countries.

North African countries studied: Morocco, Algeria,

and Tunisia.

Aruri, Naseer H. "Disaster Area: Human Rights in the Arab World." MERIP Middle East Report 149/17 vi (1987): 6-16.

Type of source: Journal article with endnotes.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: 20th century.

Annotation: The author mentions the case of Khamis Chamari, the secretary-general of the Tunisian League for Human Rights, who the author says was arrested and charged with "spreading faulty news with the intention of harming public security" (9). The author also mentions that the Democratic Socialist Party's newspaper, Al-Mustaqbal, was suspended four times since 1980. In a short sidebar article, Dirk Vandewalle mentions the case of Nabil Barakati, who Vandewalle says "was arrested on suspicion of distributing leaflets critical of the government" (10). When Nabil died a few days later, Tunisian officials claimed he committed suicide, but some believed he was murdered by the police. In addition to this incident, Vandewalle mentions that several Tunisian journalists had "been imprisoned or put under house arrest" (10).

North African countries studied: All, with an emphasis on Tunisia.

Attacks on the Press 1989. New York: Committee To Protect Journalists, 1990.

Type of source: Report of the Committee To Protect Journalists with a directory.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: 1989.

Annotation: This report lists incidences in which news organs and journalists were attacked in 1989 in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. One should check for future issues of this report, which might also include Libya.

North African countries studied: Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

Ayar, Farid. Arab News Agencies. Paris: Unesco, 1980.

UNAVAILABLE FOR ANNOTATION

Media studied: News agencies.

Barakat, S. "Development Information and the Formation of Arab Media Personnel." The Arab Media No. 2 (1982): 89-106.

UNAVAILABLE FOR ANNOTATION

Bariun, Fawzia Muhammad. "Malik Bennabi's Life and Theory of Civilization." Diss. University of Michigan, 1988.

Type of source: Book (dissertation) with endnotes and a bibliography.

Media studied: Print.

Time period considered: General, especially 19th and 20th centuries.

Annotation: In discussing the life and thought of the Islamic/Algerian thinker Malik Bennabi (1905-1973), Bariun discusses the influence of several newspapers, magazines, and journals that were published in North Africa, especially in Tunisia, on Bennabi and other Algerians of the period. Bariun also discusses the emergence of the indigenous Algerian press at the beginning of the 20th Century and its importance. This is an excellent book for the history of some of North Africa's newspapers, magazines, and journals and their founders.

North African countries studied: All.

Barton, F., ed. The African Newsroom. Zurich: International Press Institute, 1982.

UNAVAILABLE FOR ANNOTATION

Benn's Media: The Guide To Newspapers, Periodicals, Television, Radio and Cinema in the Americas, Africa, Asia and Australasia. vol. 3. 143rd ed. United Kingdom: M-G Information Services Ltd, 1995. Published annually.

Type of source: Reference book.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: Published annually so information is updated yearly.

Annotation: This reference book provides information in list form about the leading print publications, broadcasting facilities, and news services in all four North African countries. Various information is given including frequency of publication, languages used, and content.

North African countries studied: All.

Berrian, Brenda. Bibliography of African Women Writers and Journalists (Ancient Egypt-1984). Washington, D.C.: Three Continents Press, 1985.

Type of source: Bibliography with an index.

Media studied: Print.

Time period considered: Ancient Egypt-1984.

Annotation: The author includes the works of women writers from Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia in her bibliography. Authors are grouped by countries on pages 204-215, and an author index is included, making it easier to find the works of writers from specific countries.

North African countries studied: Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

Bookmiller, Robert J. "The Algerian War of Words: Broadcasting and Revolution, 1954-1962." Maghreb Review 14 (1989): 196-213.

Type of source: Journal article with endnotes.

Media studied: Radio and television, especially radio.

Time period considered: 1937-1962.

Annotation: The author analyzes the use of radio by Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, Tunisia, and the French during the Algerian War of Independence. He concludes that radio use was important in helping the Algerians attain victory because radio broadcasts helped mold public opinion, change the people's perceptions, and unite the Algerians. He also includes a history of radio in Algeria and states that radio use increased dramatically during the war of independence. He points out that radio was an especially good medium for Algerians during the revolution because of their very high illiteracy rate (maybe as high as 90 per cent). It was also more difficult for the French to stop radio broadcasts than it was to confiscate printed media. He also gives examples of the content of many of the messages that were broadcast.

North African countries studied: Morocco, Algeria,

and Tunisia.

Boyd, Douglas A. Broadcasting in the Arab World: A Survey of Radio and Television in the Middle East. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1982.

Type of source: Book with bibliography, footnotes, and index.

Media studied: Broadcasting.

Time period considered: 1830-1982.

Annotation: This book contains detailed information on various aspects of radio and television broadcasting in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya. Topics include: colonialism, "Arabisation," development priorities, audiences, possibilities for the future, and problems. An updated edition was published in 1993.

North African countries studied: All.

Boyd, Douglas A. Broadcasting in the Arab World: A Survey of the Electronic Media in the Middle East. 2nd ed. Iowa State University Press, 1993.

Type of source: Book with bibliography, endnotes, and index.

Media studied: Broadcasting and videocassette recorders.

Time period considered: 1937-1993.

Annotation: This book contains detailed information

on various aspects of radio and television broadcasting in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya. Topics include: colonialism, "Arabisation," national development, media ownership and financing, audiences, programming, possibilities for the future, and problems. An excellent source for comparative and general information.

North African countries studied: All.

Burgat, Francois, and William Dowell. The Islamic Movement in North Africa. Austin, Texas: University of Texas at Austin Center for Middle Eastern Studies, 1993.

Type of source: Book with footnotes and tables, but no bibliography or index.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: In Chapter 5, the author discusses limits on free speech in North Africa and the use of the media by Islamists. On page 160, there is information on a televised execution by hanging of six people in Libya. There are references to North African publications, especially the publications of Islamists, throughout the book. These references provide some insight into how North African governments deal with the Islamist press.

North African countries studied: All.

Cleveland, William. Islam Against the West: Shakib Arslan and the Campaign for Islamic Nationalism. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1985.

Type of source: Book with endnotes, a bibliography, and an index.

Media studied: Print.

Time period considered: Approximately 1869-1946.

Annotation: This is a study of the life and influence of Amir Shakib Arslan (1869-1946), a famed poet, journalist, and political figure of the Arabic and Islamic world. The author mentions the assistance that Arslan gave in starting the Paris-based Moroccan journal Maghreb in 1932 and his influence on the Algerian journal al-Shihab. This book has very limited usefulness for media researchers concentrating on North Africa.

North African countries studied: Morocco and Algeria.

Communication and Urbanization in the Arab World. Paris: UNESCO, 1980.

UNAVAILABLE FOR ANNOTATION

Cooley, John K. "The News From The Mideast: A Working Approach." Middle East Journal 35:4 (Autumn 1981): 465-480.

Type of source: Journal article.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: The author briefly mentions Morocco's "King" Hassan's barring of French journalist Jean Lacouture from Morocco for many years; censorship in Libya; and Algerian propaganda. This article contains little specific information on North African countries.

North African countries studied: Morocco, Algeria, and Libya.

da Costa, A.L. "New Criteria for the Selection of News in African Countries." News Values and Principles of Cross-cultural Communication. UNESCO Reports and Papers on Mass Communication, No. 85, 1980: 7-15.

Type of source: UNESCO paper without a bibliography or footnotes.

Media studied: Print and broadcast.

Time period considered: Approximately 1968-1980.

Annotation: Several African newspapers and radio stations were investigated to discover some of the characteristics of the African media. Algeria's El Moudjahid and Tunisia's L'Action were included in the study. The author discusses major factors that determine which news is printed or broadcast and

which is ignored. In addition, the author gives several suggestions for improving the selection of news.

North African countries studied: Algeria and Tunisia.

Drost, Harry, ed. The World's News Media: A Comprehensive Reference Guide. United Kingdom: Longman Group UK Limited, 1991.

Type of source: Reference guide.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: Contains a short 2- or 3-page article on the media in each North African country and a 3-page article on the media in the Middle East and North Africa. These articles generally contain demographic information; information on the history of the countries and areas; information on press laws, censorship, and media ownership; and a directory of the various media available in each country.

North African countries studied: All.

Entelis, John P. Comparative Politics of North Africa: Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia. 1st ed. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse Univ. Press, 1980.

Type of source: Book with tables, bibliography, and

index, but with only a few parenthetical references and no endnotes.

Media studied: Print.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: The author briefly mentions the Tunisian newspaper, L'Action, and the Moroccan publications, L'Action du Peuple and Maghreb.

North African countries included: Morocco and Tunisia.

Gastil, R.D. Freedom in the World: Political Rights and Civil Liberties, 1984-1985. Greenwood Press, 1985.

Type of source: Yearbook with tables, notes and index.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: 1973-1984.

Annotation: This book contains the results of surveys used to determine the amount of political rights and civil liberties in various countries throughout the world. It contains a specific table about the control of news media by countries, and it also contains country summaries which give information on the media in various countries. Although the book is largely a presentation of data findings, it also contains the author's opinions and

analysis. The book, which is supposed to be published annually, should be useful for determining changes that have occurred in various countries. The researcher is advised to refer to various versions of the book.

North African countries studied: All.

Habib, AbdulRahman Ibrahim Al-. "An Analysis of TV News in Three Arab Countries (Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia)." Diss. Ohio University, 1993.

Type of source: Dissertation with tables, parenthetical citations, and a reference list.

Media studied: Television.

Time period considered: Generally June-August 1991.

Annotation: This is a study of the content of the Arabic prime time TV news in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Tunisia. The author specifically attempts to describe "the amount of foreign and domestic news, regional coverage of foreign news, subject matter distributions, placement of stories, and content direction of stories (whether positive, negative, or neutral)" (4). The author also analyzes presentation styles, the gender of the anchors, and the use of visuals. Also includes information on ARABSAT.

North African countries included: All, especially

Tunisia.

Handbook of News Agencies in the World. Prague: International Organization of Journalists (IOJ), 1986.

Type of source: Reference handbook.

Media studied: News agencies.

Time period considered: Approximately 1985 and 1986.

Annotation: This handbook provides data on news agencies around the world. It gives information on various aspects of news agencies including their telephone and telex numbers; the number of branches in a country and abroad and their addresses; the number of staff members; the number of transmission hours; the types of service offered; the number of recipients of the agency; the number of foreign agencies received; and the type of agency (private, public, state-owned, governmental, independent, etc.). Includes information on Morocco's Maghreb Arab Press (MAP) and the Middle East News Agency (MENA). Outdated. Mostly good for comparison.

North African countries studied: Morocco and Tunisia.

Head, Sydney W. World Broadcasting Systems: A Comparative Analysis. Belmont, Cal.: Wadsworth, 1985.

Type of source: Book with parenthetical references, tables, figures, endnotes, footnotes, a citation list, and an index.

Media studied: Broadcasting and cable.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: This book is wide-ranging in its discussion of world broadcasting systems. Subjects discussed include: the origins of various nations' broadcasting systems; satellites including ARABSAT; government control of broadcasting; language conflicts in broadcasting; receiver license fees; the percentage of various types of programming seen in various countries; the Arab States Broadcasting Union; the European Broadcasting Union, which includes Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia; and broadcasting revenue sources. Any researcher interested in North African broadcasting should consult this work.

North African countries studied: All.

Howell, Jr., W.J. World Broadcasting in the Age of the Satellite: Comparative Systems, Policies, and Issues in Mass Telecommunication. Norwood, N.J.: Ablex, 1986.

Type of source: Book with tables, endnotes, and indexes.

Media studied: Broadcasting.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: This book includes information on broadcasting ownership; program exchange; the use of radio for revolutionary broadcasts; problems of broadcasting; the Arab States Broadcasting Union; the lack of suitable broadcasting training; financing problems; broadcasting language problems; ARABSAT; the League of Arab States; the Pan-African News Agencies; and importation of programming. An important, but inadequate, source for broadcasting information.

North African countries studied: All.

Jerary, A.T. El-. "The Design of a Mass Media Training Program: The Formulation of a Paradigm for the Developing Nations with Particular Application to the Libyan Example." Diss. University of Wisconsin, 1981.

Type of source: Book (dissertation) with reference notes, tables, and a bibliography.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: 20th century.

Annotation: The author attempts to develop a paradigm for mass media training in the developing nations to address the problems of current training programs and to see how a new paradigm can be used

to further development. He concentrates especially on the documentary film field in Libya for his case study, although Tunisia is also specifically discussed.

North African countries included: Tunisia and Libya.

Kamoun, F., ed. Computer Communications---AFRICOM '84: Proceedings of the IFIP TC 6 First African Conference on Computer Communications, Tunis, Tunisia, 21-23 May, 1984. New York, NY: Elsevier Science Pub. Co., 1985.

Type of source: Book with tables, figures, and reference lists.

Media studied: General---Deals with new technology.

Time period considered: Generally the 1980s.

Annotation: This book has about 35 chapters dealing with various aspects of modern computer communications capabilities, including computer networks, e-mail, satellites like ARABSAT and AFROSAT, telematics, teleprocessing, telecommunications, informatics, teleconferencing, and teleinformatics. Some chapters are quite technical.

North African countries studied: All.

Kamoun, F., and L. Pouzin, eds. Computer Communications: Proceeding of the IFIP TC6/ICCC 3rd Conference on Computer Communications: AFRICOM/CCDC

'91, Tunis, Tunisia, 21-23 May, 1991. New York: Elsevier Science Publishers, 1991.

Type of source: Book with tables, figures, and reference lists.

Media studied: General---Deals with new technology.

Time period considered: 20th century, especially 1980s-1991.

Annotation: This book has about 37 chapters dealing with various aspects of modern computer communications capabilities, including telecommunications, multi-media e-mail, telematics, facsimile technology, and word processor compatibility. Some chapters are quite technical. The chapters in this book do not duplicate or supersede the chapters in the previous citation.

North African countries studied: All.

Kandil, H. "The Media and Arab Integration." In G. Luciani and G. Salame, eds. The Politics of Arab Integration. Vol. IV. New York: Croom Helm, 1988: 54-93.

Type of source: Book chapter with tables, parenthetical citations, a reference list, and indexes.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: The author discusses how the media can

be used to bring about a greater degree of Arab integration and the problems and successes of the media in the Arab World. The subjects discussed include: telecommunications, MIDARABTEL (Middle East and Mediterranean Telecommunication Network); satellite technology; ARABSAT; Maghrebvision; the importation of programming, circulation problems; censorship; control of the media; the literary/colloquial language issue; the Arabisation issue; broadcasting and print media; the Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU); the Arab Telecommunication Union (ATU); the Federation of Arab News Agencies (FANA); and the Arab Journalist Union (AJU).

North African countries studied: All.

Khalil, Elham. "The Arab Satellite and the Flow of Information." Diss. Universiteit Van Amsterdam, 1983.

Type of source: Book (dissertation) with parenthetical citations, appendixes, tables, and a reference list.

Media studied: Broadcasting.

Time period considered: 20th century.

Annotation: The author sent several copies of a 93-

question questionnaire to eight Arab countries including Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia with questions about ARABSAT. With information from the questionnaires, interviews, documents, references, and personal knowledge, the author discusses the mass media in the Arab world; Arab news agencies; radio and television program exchange in the Arab world; the Arab States Broadcasting Union; media teaching institutions in the Arab world; and ARABSAT. The author discusses the goals of ARABSAT, the obstacles in the way of accomplishing them, and some proposals for achieving success.

North African countries studied: All.

Kurian, G.T., ed. World Press Encyclopedia. New York: Facts on File, 1982.

Type of source: Book (2 volumes) with index and bibliographies, but without footnotes or endnotes.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: This book is a survey of the press in 180 countries. Volume I has information on Morocco, and Volume II has information on Algeria, Libya, and Tunisia. For each country, basic data (such as population, literacy rate, number of dailies, etc.)

are listed, followed by a short article on the country's media. The Appendixes in Volume II might be quite useful for comparative information. Various aspects of the media such as the number of daily newspapers, the number of radio receivers, the number of television sets, etc., in a country are ranked in comparison with other countries. Although the information in the book is out-of-date, it is still useful for comparing with more recent information to see how much or how little change has occurred.

North African countries studied: All.

Labib, Sa'ad. Radio and TV Training in the Arab States. Paris: Unesco (Unesco Series on Arab Communications Policies).

UNAVAILABLE FOR ANNOTATION THROUGH INTERLIBRARY LOAN

Media studied: Broadcasting (radio and television).

Martin, L. John, and Anju Grover Chaudhary, eds. Comparative Mass Media Systems. New York, N.Y.: Longman, Inc., 1983.

Type of source: Book with parenthetical references, notes, tables, figures, several reference lists, and an index.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: This book deals with Western, Third World and Communist media systems. It addresses such subjects as "goals and roles" of the media; news values; their "education, persuasion, and opinion making" functions; their entertainment function; media economics; and press freedom.

North African countries studied: All.

Merrill, John C., ed. Global Journalism: A Survey of the World's Mass Media. New York: Longman, 1983.

Type of source: Book with an extensive bibliography and an index.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: 20th Century.

Annotation: On page 57, information is provided about the Pan-African News Agency (PANA), an organization which serves all North African states. In a section devoted to the Middle East and North Africa (pages 105-115), Paul Underwood mentions William Rugh's classification of the Arab press into three categories: Loyalist Press, Mobilization Press, and Diverse Press. Underwood says that Algeria and Libya have a Mobilization Press, that Tunisia has a Loyalist Press, and that Morocco has a Diverse Press. He also gives some useful

information on the print media, news agencies, and media education in the North African countries.

North African countries studied: All.

Merrill, John C., ed. Global Journalism: Survey of International Communication. 2nd ed. New York: Longman Publishing Group, 1991.

Type of source: Book with bibliography, endnotes, and an index.

Media studied: Print, broadcasting, and VCRs.

Time period considered: 1937-1991.

Annotation: This book contains a section on press freedom throughout the world, including Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya. A special section devoted to North Africa deals briefly with such topics as the print and electronic media, news services, illiteracy, "Arabisation," training for journalists, and future possibilities for the media.

North African countries studied: All.

The Middle East and North Africa. London: Europa Publications, Annual.

Type of source: Book published annually with maps and tables.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: This is an annual publication that

contains sections on Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia. It contains demographic, geographic, historical, economic, and statistical information, as well as information on the media of these countries. It provides lists of newspapers, magazines, news agencies, and radio and television stations. Excellent for background information.

North African countries studied: All.

Mostyn, Trevor, and Albert Hourani, eds. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the Middle East and North Africa. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1988.

Type of source: Specialized encyclopedia.

Media studied: Print, satellites, theatre, and cinema.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: This encyclopedia contains a brief mention of Moroccan print media (page 149) and two pages on ARABSAT (pages 154-155). A few pages deal with Algerian, Moroccan, and Tunisian theatre and cinema (pages 256-261).

North African countries studied: All.

Mowlana, Hamid, and Kenneth E. Olson. The Press of the Middle East.

UNAVAILABLE FOR ANNOTATION

Mowlana, Hamid, and Yahya R. Kamalipour, eds. Mass Media in the Middle East: A Comprehensive Handbook. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1994.

Type of source: Book with tables, parenthetical references, reference lists, a bibliography, and an index.

Media studied: General

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: This book contains separate chapters for Algeria, Libya, and Tunisia, but does not include Morocco. It includes demographic information and information on the following subjects: limits on, and freedoms of, the media; media history; media ownership; the types of media available; new technology; importation of programming; motion picture production; media regulation; news agencies; the development role of the media; and the future prospects of the media. This is one of the most recent works available. It is an important source, especially for historical information and information on the types of media available.

North African countries studied: Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya.

Muhsin, Hamid J. "Arab Mass Media Planning: Specialized Mass Media Agencies Within the Arab League With

Special Reference To The Arab States Broadcasting Union." Diss. University of Keele [U.K.], 1989.

UNAVAILABLE FOR ANNOTATION

Najar, R. Al-. "Maghribvision: A Network For Greater Arab Maghrib Radio and Television Cooperation." Arab Broadcasting 1 (1984): 49-58.

UNAVAILABLE FOR ANNOTATION

Media studied: Broadcasting (radio and television).

Ngwa, George Anuongong. "The Pan-African News Agency: A Regional Response to Global News Flow Problems." Diss. Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, 1989.

Type of source: Book (dissertation) with tables, figures, parenthetical references, and a reference list.

Media studied: News agencies, wire services.

Time period considered: Generally April 1979 to July 1989.

Annotation: Ngwa discusses the establishment of the Pan-African News Agency (PANA), which was established in 1979. He discusses the history of its establishment, the problems in starting it and keeping it going, and his analysis of whether it had accomplished its objectives. In addition, he speculates on the future of the agency.

In 1989, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya

all belonged to the North African Regional Pool of the Pan-African News Agency. Morocco withdrew its PANA membership in 1984 for political reasons, but later returned. In 1986-1987, Libya and Algeria were among the five leading financial contributors to the PANA.

The author also provides a list of signatories of the PANA convention, including all North African countries, and their national news agencies.

North African countries studied: All.

Ochs, Martin. The African Press. Cairo: The American University in Cairo Press, 1986.

Type of source: Book with bibliography, endnotes, and an index.

Media studied: Print and broadcast, with emphasis on print.

Time period considered: 19th and 20th centuries.

Annotation: This book contains information on the press of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya, especially Morocco and Algeria. A chapter devoted to the press of Morocco and Algeria includes information on their history, press laws, problems and prospects, news agencies, and various media. An excellent source for comparative and general

information.

North African countries studied: All.

Okorafor, A.E. "Communication and Population Change in Africa." Journal of Black Studies 13.1 (Sept. 1982): 73-85.

Type of source: Journal article with parenthetical references and a reference list, but no index.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: 20th century.

Annotation: This article mostly gives demographic information on Africa by region, including North Africa, although North Africa is not defined. Okorafor also discusses how communications (radio, television, and newspapers) can be used to help reduce the birth rate in Africa. He writes that because of illiteracy and the inaccessibility of radios and television for many people, many people will have to rely for information on opinion leaders who get their information from the media.

North African countries studied: All.

PANA, ed. Directory of African News Agencies. 1st ed. Dakar, Senegal: Imprimerie St. Paul, 1988.

Type of source: Directory.

Media studied: News agencies.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: Part One is about PANA (the Pan-African News Agency) and gives information on its objectives, activities, membership, organizational structure, financial sources, etc.

Part Two gives a country-by-country survey of African news agencies. It includes the following information in list form: founding date; address; telephone and telex numbers; type of news agency (government-controlled, private, etc.); number of journalists; number of regional offices; number of correspondents abroad; and average output. It also gives more detailed information on the following subjects: founding, financing, objectives, organization; structure; output, etc.

In addition, it also gives information on the major information organs (broadcasting and print) in the country with such information as their address; telephone and telex numbers; publishing frequency; type of media (government-controlled, private, party-owned, etc.); and circulation.

Outdated, but useful for comparison.

North African countries studied: All.

PANA. A Preliminary Study of the Performance of PANA. Dakar: PANA, 1986.

UNAVAILABLE FOR ANNOTATION

North African countries studied: All.

Paul, J., and J. Stork. "The Middle East and Human Rights." MERIP Middle East Report 149/17 vi (1987): 2-5.

Type of source: Journal article.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: Approximately 1980s to 1987.

Annotation: This short article contains a human rights survey table that gives information on censorship in all the North African countries.

North African countries studied: All.

Riverson, L. Kwanbena. Telecommunications Development: The Case of Africa. Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1993.

Type of source: Book with figures, tables, endnotes, reference lists, and an index.

Media studied: Telecommunications.

Time period considered: 20th century.

Annotation: The author discusses the history of PANAFTEL (The Pan-African Telecommunications Network). PANAFTEL-North, a sub-regional network of PANAFTEL, includes all four North African countries. The author discusses PANAFTEL-North's "infrastructure, technology, operation, and other

associated development factors" (preface). The author also discusses possibilities for the future of African telecommunications and gives recommendations for the development of African telecommunications.

North African countries studied: All.

Rugh, William. The Arab Press: News Media and Political Process in the Arab World. Rev. 2nd ed. Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1987.

Type of source: Book with endnotes, tables, and index, but no bibliography.

Media studied: Print, broadcast, and VCRs.

Time period considered: 20th Century.

Annotation: The author classifies the press systems of 18 Arab countries, including Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya. Algeria and Libya are described as a Mobilization press, Tunisia is described as a Loyalist press, and Morocco is described as a Diverse press. The different characteristics of each system are discussed in detail.

North African countries studied: All.

Saddon, Hezab T. Al-. "The Role of ARABSAT in Television Program Exchange in the Arab World." Diss. Ohio State Univ., 1990.

Type of source: Book (dissertation) with tables,

parenthetical citations, appendixes, and a reference list.

Media studied: Broadcasting, especially television.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: This study is an attempt to see how the launching of ARABSAT has affected "information and television program exchange in the Arab world...." (20). The author selected Tunisia, Algeria, and "Saudi" Arabia as the main focus of his study, but the study concerns all countries involved in ARABSAT." The author discusses factors that influence media cooperation in the Arab world and past and present efforts at media cooperation; gives a media history of Tunisia, Algeria, and "Saudi" Arabia; and discusses program exchange in the Arab world. The author discusses ARABSAT's structure, objectives, services, accomplishments, the amount of its utilization, investments of countries in it, and program exchanges conducted through ARABSAT.

The author also did a study of ARABSAT's role in "the news and television programs exchange between Arab countries from January 1, 1986 to September 23, 1987...." (161). The three countries examined in this study were Algeria, Tunisia, and "Saudi"

Arabia. Details of the study are provided in this dissertation.

North African countries studied: All.

Slyomovics, Susan. "Cartoon Commentary: Algerian and Moroccan Caricatures from the Gulf War." Middle East Report 23:1/180 (Jan.-Feb. 1993): 21-24.

Type of source: Journal article with illustrations and footnotes.

Media studied: Print cartoons.

Time period considered: 20th century, especially the Gulf War Period.

Annotation: The author discusses censorship and the freedom and control of the press in Algeria and Morocco, especially as it relates to cartoons. She discusses several political cartoons that were published in Morocco and Algeria about the Gulf War.

North African countries studied: Morocco and Algeria.

Soley, L.C. and Nichols, J.S. Clandestine Radio Broadcasting: A Study of Revolutionary and Counterrevolutionary Electronic Communication. New York: Praeger, 1987.

Type of source: Book with parenthetical references, endnotes, a reference list, and an index.

Media studied: Radio.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: This book deals with the use of clandestine radio broadcasting as a revolutionary and counterrevolutionary tool. It includes information on the use of propaganda, the ways radio can be used to reach those who are not literate, and different theories of clandestine radio broadcasting.

North African countries studied: All.

Souriau, Christine. "Arabisation and French Culture in the Maghreb." Decolonisation and After: The British and French Experience. Eds. W.H. Morris-Jones and Georges Fischer, London: Frank Cass and Company Limited, 1980: 310-329.

Type of source: Book chapter with tables and a reference list.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: The author discusses the language issue in Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia and how one's language correlates with one's position in life in these countries. The author also discusses the struggle in Morocco to make Arabic the major language in all areas of life. The author suggests that French people emphasize learning Arabic in the future both because of mutual respect and so

that they will not be at a disadvantage in the future against bilingual North Africans. Some history of newspapers is also included.

North African countries studied: Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

Stevenson, R.L., and D.L. Shaw, eds. Foreign News and the New World Information Order. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1984.

Type of source: Book with reference lists, parenthetical references, tables, and an index.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: This book contains limited information on Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, with an emphasis on Algeria and Tunisia. One chapter, titled "Comparative Study of Third World Elite Newspapers," contrasts French language and Arabic language newspapers in Tunisia and Algeria. Contrary to expectations, French language newspapers and Arabic language newspapers were found to be surprisingly similar. The book also includes information on where countries get their news, what types of news the media of various countries report, and press freedom in various countries.

North African countries studied: Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

Suliman, Hassan S. The Nationalist Movements in the Maghrib. A Comparative Approach. Uppsala: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1987.

Type of source: Book with endnotes.

Media studied: Print, with a brief mention of radio.

Time period considered: 19th and 20th centuries, especially the 20th century at the time of the nationalist movements in Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco.

Annotation: Suliman discusses the nationalist movements in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia and the press organs of these movements; press law; restrictions on the press; and the importance of the print media in the nationalists' struggle.

North African countries studied: Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

Turkistani, A. "News Exchange Via Arabsat and News Values of Arab Television News People." Diss. Indiana University, Bloomington, 1988.

UNAVAILABLE FOR ANNOTATION

North African countries studied: All.

Ume-Nwagbo, E.N. "Foreign News Flow In Africa: A Content Analytical Study on a Regional Basis. Gazette 29:1/2 (1982): 41-56.

Type of source: Journal article with tables and endnotes.

Media studied: Newspapers.

Time period considered: April 2 to June 16, 1979.

Annotation: This author gives the results of a content analysis of several African newspapers, including El-Moudjahd and Al-Shaab from Algeria and La Presse, L'Action, and Al-Amal from Tunisia, which he chose as samples of North African newspapers. The author also analyzes the results of the content analysis according to five hypotheses about the way regional presses would report their news.

North African countries studied: All.

Unesco. Listing of Items on Mass Media in Africa in General and in Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco in Particular. A 26-page annotated bibliography of all mass media items available at the Unesco's library in Paris and related to the above-mentioned countries, March 1983.

UNAVAILABLE FOR ANNOTATION

Unesco. World Communication Report. Paris: Unesco Press, 1989.

Type of source: Unesco report with tables, an extensive bibliography, and an index.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: This is a wide-ranging report dealing with a large number of subjects having to do with the media. Information is available on satellites; telecommunications; the number of journalists in a country; media training centers; news agencies; news flow; women in the media; communication organizations; the number of newspapers and periodicals published in a country and their circulation; broadcasting statistics; demographics; the imports and exports of communications equipment and products; and many other subjects. Although it was published in 1989, this book should be quite useful for the researcher. It would be especially useful for comparisons between countries or comparisons between years.

North African countries studied: All.

Varis, Tapio. "The International Flow of Television Programs." Journal of Communication 34 (1984): 143-152.

Type of source: Journal article with tables and a reference list.

Media studied: Television.

Time period considered: 1972-1984.

Annotation: This article contains information on the

percentage of the importation of television programming in Algeria and Tunisia in 1973 and 1983.

North African countries studied: Algeria and Tunisia.

Willings Press Guide: A Guide to the Press of the United Kingdom and to the Principal Publications of Europe, the Americas, Australasia, Asia, Africa and the Middle East. vol. 2. East Grinstead, West Sussex, England: Reed Information Services, Annual (1874- .)

Type of source: Reference book.

Media studied: Print.

Time period considered: This is an annual publication published since 1874, so it is updated yearly.

Annotation: This reference book provides information in list form about the leading print publications in all of the North African countries. It includes information about circulation figures, frequency of publication, price, content, personnel, and language used.

North African countries studied: All.

The World Media Handbook. New York: United Nations Publication, 1990. (Published every two years).

Type of source: Reference book.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: This reference book provides demographic information (such as population and income per capita) and communication indicators for each country, along with listings of newspapers, magazines and other periodicals; news agencies; journalistic associations; radio and television stations; media education and training institutions; etc. Useful as data.

North African countries studied: All.

World Media Handbook. 1992-94 ed. New York: United Nations Department of Public Information, 1992.

Type of source: Book (first published in 1990; to be published with revisions every 2 years).

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: This handbook gives demographic information about countries and lists their print publications, media education centers, news agencies, and media organizations. Excellent source for basic data about a country.

North African countries studied: All.

World Radio TV Handbook. London: Billboard, Ltd, 1990.

Type of source: Handbook.

Media studied: Radio and TV.

Time period considered: This is an annual publication published since 1946.

Annotation: This handbook gives information on the world's broadcasters and the services they offer. It gives information about "frequencies, transmitter powers, operating times, languages, addresses, etc." (3). Most of the information is somewhat technical. The book might be useful for comparisons between annual editions.

North African countries studied: All.

Yacine, Rachida. "The Impact of the French Colonial Heritage on Language Policies in Independent North Africa." North Africa: Nation, State, and Region. Ed. George Joffe. New York: Routledge, 1993: 221-232.

Type of source: Book chapter with endnotes, bibliography, and an index.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: 20th century.

Annotation: This chapter does not deal specifically with the media, but its information on the economy, development, and language problems in North Africa might be useful background for the media researcher.

North African countries studied: Morocco, Algeria,

and Tunisia.

Algeria

Azzi, Abderrahmane. "A Comparison of the Reporting of International News In Two Algerian and Two United States Daily Newspapers." Thesis. North Texas State University, 1980.

Type of source: Thesis with 34 tables, parenthetic references, and a bibliography.

Media studied: Newspapers.

Time period considered: July 1, 1979-December 31, 1979.

Annotation: The author compares two Algerian daily newspapers (El Moudjahid and El Djomhouria) with two U.S. daily newspapers (The New York Times and the Christian Science Monitor), especially in terms of the type of international news they printed and the tension within the international news they printed. He found that they were generally similar in the type of news they printed, but that they were different in the amount of tension in the stories they printed.

Bullion, Stuart James. "Priorities of Mass Communication Development: The Algerian Case." Diss. University of Minnesota, 1981.

Type of source: Book (dissertation) with endnotes and a list of sources consulted. This list would be

excellent for locating sources published prior to 1980.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: 19th and 20th centuries, especially since Algeria won its independence in 1962.

Annotation: Bullion deals with the development of mass communication in Algeria and some of the problems associated with it. He deals with the history of the Algerian press; he categorizes the Algerian press as a state-owned mobilization press and discusses what that means; he discusses the very important language issue in Algeria and its effect on the Algerian media; and he analyzes the Algerian media's function in regard to "Algeria's agrarian, industrial and cultural revolutions" (51). An excellent source for detailed information on Algerian media.

Chevaldonne, Francois. "Nationalization, Market Economy and Sociocultural Development: The Structures of Audiovisual Communication in Independent Algeria." Trans. N. Garnham. Media, Culture & Society 10:3 (July 1988): 269-284.

Type of source: Journal article with notes and a reference list.

Media studied: Broadcasting (radio and television),

VCRs, and cinema.

Time period considered: 20th century.

Annotation: This article contains a history of radio, television, and cinema in Algeria. The author also discusses the need for imported programming; the use of relay transmitters and satellites; the national production of films and movies; media education in Algeria; Maghrebvision, ARABSAT and other satellite communication systems; and the problems and successes of both national and private management of Algerian broadcasting and cinema.

Communications Equipment, Algeria. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, International Trade Administration (Available from Publications Sales Branch, U.S. Dept. of Commerce), International Marketing Information Series (Country Market Survey), 1982.

Type of source: Eight-page, government-published booklet with tables.

Media studied: Broadcasting and telecommunications.

Time period considered: Generally 1977-1985.

Annotation: This booklet deals with the Algerian market for communications equipment imports. It says that U.S.-made communications equipment sales to Algeria "are expected to more than double from $6.7

million in 1980 to $14.5 million in 1985...." (3) and that "The Algerian market for communications equipment is projected to reach $131 million in 1985...." (2). The various product categories are broken down to show how each product has sold in the past and is expected to sell in the future.

Entelis, John P. Algeria: The Revolution Institutionalized. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1986.

Type of source: Book with tables, figures, illustrations, endnotes, an index, and a suggested reading list.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: The author discusses communications as a means of indoctrinating, entertaining, and socializing the masses rather than as a free system of unbiased information. He discusses the use of media by both the government and religious groups; censorship; and the French/Arabic/Berber language issue in Algeria. This book is especially useful in providing a feel for the way the media are controlled and used by the government.

Entelis, John P. "Elite Political Culture and Socialization in Algeria: Tensions and

Discontinuities." Middle East Journal 35 (1981): 191-208.

Type of source: Journal article with footnotes.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: Approximately 1962 to 1981.

Annotation: This article deals partly with the way the media in Algeria are used for "mass socialization and indoctrination" (197) and the way that the media are restrained from certain kinds of criticism. The author also considers the language problem in Algeria and its effects on media understanding.

Entelis, John P. and Phillip C. Naylor, eds. State and Society in Algeria. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1992.

Type of source: Book with endnotes, an extensive bibliography and an index.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: The author discusses some of the publications (newspapers and journals) published in Algeria in the past and in the present. He discusses new information laws passed in March 1990 that allowed private ownership of newspapers for the first time and a November 1990 decision of the

government to guarantee three years salary to journalists working in the public sector who started, or decided to work for, new independent newspapers. He also discusses the increased openness in the broadcasting media and calls it an "information revolution." He discusses "Arabization" and the problems associated with it, especially in the media where "[a]bout two-thirds of the new press publications are in French" (237) and "[t]elevision also features many French programs" (237).

Human Rights Watch. Human Rights Abuses in Algeria: No One Is Spared. New York: Human Rights Watch, 1994.

Type of source: A report made by Human Rights Watch/ Middle East with footnotes.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: Generally 1990s.

Annotation: The report deals with many instances in which press freedoms have been attacked in Algeria. It says that attacks on the press have come from the government and those opposing the government (Islamists) since the 1992 coup. It says that the media have generally "reverted to serving as government mouthpieces" (6) and that the government has controlled the media by suspending

newspapers, censorship, intimidating journalists, and refusing permits to foreign correspondents. The report says that seven journalists have been assassinated since May 1993, and others have survived attempts at assassination and receive anonymous threats. Some journalists have been arrested; some journalists have fled the country; some others do not sign their work. This is perhaps the most detailed account in English of the current situation of the media profession in Algeria. It is an important source for those researching Algeria's media.

Kaci, Ahmed. "The Algerian Broadcasting System." Unpublished paper. Institute of Communications Research, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champmaign, 1982.

UNAVAILABLE FOR ANNOTATION

Media studied: Broadcasting.

Kaci, Ahmed. "An Annotated Bibliography of Forty Three Ph.D. Dissertations Successfully Defended in Many U.S. Universities During the Period Between 1965 and 1980 and All Related to Algeria." Urbana: University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, 1982.

UNAVAILABLE FOR ANNOTATION

Kaci, Ahmed. "The State Centralization and Control of the Broadcasting Media in Algeria From 1962 to 1982: Application and Shortcomings." Diss. Univ. of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, 1988.

Type of source: Book (dissertation) with reference notes and an extensive bibliography.

Media studied: Broadcasting.

Time period considered: From the 16th century to 1982, with special emphasis on the period from 1962-1982.

Annotation: The author attempts to demonstrate how centralization and state control of the broadcasting media influence Algeria. He discusses the history of Algeria from the 16th century; the infrastructure of the Algerian media; the philosophy of the Algerian state; state policies for the media; methods of controlling the broadcasting media; the management and mismanagement of Algerian broadcasting; Algeria's dependendence on other countries for equipment and programming; the failure to use the media for educational purposes; lack of media credibility; criticism of the broadcasting media; the Berber/French/Arabic language controversy; cultural imperialism; and the problems and harmful consequences associated with the state control of broadcasting. The author conducted numerous interviews for this 875-plus page work. It should be useful for anyone doing media research on

Algeria.

Kenz, Ali El-, ed. Algeria: The Challenge of Modernity. London: CODESRIA, 1991.

Type of source: Book with endnotes and an index.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: This book contains chapters written by several scholars. Brahim Brahimi, the author of a chapter titled "The Right To Information in Algeria: Principles and Realities," discusses State control of the media in Algeria. He points out that even though the right to information is contained in the National Charter and other resolutions and official documents, the principle is not really practiced. The book also includes information on the language problem in Algeria and attempts at "Arabisation"; illiteracy in Algeria; State investment in the media; media legislation; and censorship.

Kirat, Mohamed. "The Algerian News People: A Study of Their Backgrounds, Professional Orientations and Working Conditions." Diss. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University, 1987.

Type of source: Book (dissertation) with endnotes, tables, reference lists, and a bibliography of works in English, French, and Arabic.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: The author provides information on the demographics and opinions of Algerian journalists based largely on personal interviews and a questionnaire that was given to 75 journalists. In addition, the author includes a history of Algerian mass media; information on journalism education and law in Algeria; a comparison of journalists in Algeria, America, Nigeria and "Saudi" Arabia; and information on problems of the Algerian media.

Lazreg, M. "Media and Cultural Dependency in Algeria." Studies of Broadcasting 26 (1990): 43-59.

Type of source: Journal article with endnotes.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: The author discusses the 1982 and 1989 Information Codes; government control of the press; the Arabic/Berber/French language conflict; the problems of the Algerian media especially in the years following independence from France; the history of French colonialism in Algeria; the importation of programming; the low production of Algerian feature films; cultural imperialism; the

advent of television in Algeria; and the spread of the dish antenna.

Mahamdi, Y. "Tradition, "National" Culture and Television in Algeria." Media Development 2 (1989): 28-31.

UNAVAILABLE FOR ANNOTATION

Media studied: Television.

Mezhoud, Salem. "Glasnost The Algerian Way: The Role of Berber Nationalists In Political Reform." North Africa: Nation, State, and Region. Ed. George Joffe. New York: Routledge, 1993: 142-169.

Type of source: Book chapter with endnotes and an index.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: 1960s to approximately 1993.

Annotation: This chapter deals with the Arabic/Berber language issue in Algeria and the struggle for freedom of expression that sprung from it.

Ruedy, John. Modern Algeria: The Origins and Development of a Nation. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1992.

Type of source: Book with maps, tables, footnotes, a bibliography, and an index.

Media studied: Print.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: The author mentions various print publications of the Algerian nationalist movement (1919-1954) in Chapter 5. He also discusses "Arabization" in Algeria throughout the book, and press freedom is mentioned on page 251.

Slyomovics, Susan. "Algeria Caricatures the Gulf War." Public Culture 4.2 (1992): 93-100.

Type of source: Journal article with footnotes and illustrations.

Media studied: Print political cartoons.

Time period considered: 1798 to Spring 1992.

Annotation: The author gives a history of newspapers in the Arab world and a history of cartoons. She discusses the 1988 changes in the Algerian constitution that allowed more freedom of the press, and she says that "[b]y 1989-90, Algeria possessed the freest press in the Arab world...." (94). The author provides several Algerian cartoon samples from the Gulf War and gives explanations of their meanings.

Talbott, John. The War Without a Name: France in Algeria, 1954-1962. New York, N.Y.: Random House, 1980.

Type of source: Book with a bibliography, endnotes,

and an index.

Media studied: Newspapers and books.

Time period considered: 1954-1962.

Annotation: This history of the Algerian war of independence contains limited information on French control of the media during the war.

Tayeb, Salah El Din El Zein El-. "The Europeanization of Algerians and the Emancipation of Algeria." Middle Eastern Studies, London 22.2 (April 1986): 206-35.

Type of source: Journal article with endnotes.

Media studied: Print and radio.

Time period considered: Approximately 1865 to approximately 1962.

Annotation: This article deals partly with the use of the print media by Algerians who wanted to assimilate with France or become French citizens. Because of this, most, or possibly all, of their publications were in French. Later, the article deals with the use of radio and its influence during World War II and during the Algerian war of national liberation from 1954 to 1962.

Vatin, Jean-Claude. "Popular Puritanism Versus State Reformism: Islam in Algeria." Islam in the Political Process. Ed. J.P. Piscatori. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983: 98-121.

Type of source: Book chapter with endnotes.

Media studied: Print and broadcast.

Time period considered: 20th century.

Annotation: This chapter contains limited information on government-controlled print publications, especially those dealing with Islam, and it also deals with the influence of the West and Islam on Algerian television.

Vatin, Jean-Claude. "Religious Resistance and State Power in Algeria." Islam and Power. Ed. A.S. Cudsi and Ali E. Hillal Dessouki. Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1981: 119-157.

Type of source: Book chapter with bibliography.

Media studied: Print.

Time period considered: 19th and 20th centuries.

Annotation: This chapter contains very limited information about the use of newspapers and periodicals by Algerian religious and secular leaders in their struggle against the French and in their struggle against each other.

Libya

Ali, F. The Principles of Communication in the Jamahiriya System. Tripoli, Jamahiriya, 1982. UNAVAILABLE FOR ANNOTATION

Gartley, J. "Broadcasting in Libya." Middle East

Review 12 (1980): 34-39.
Type of source: Journal article with endnotes.

Media studied: Broadcasting.

Time period considered: General.
Annotation: This is basically a history of broadcasting in Libya. The author discuss various subjects including: broadcasting before and after Qadhafi; the content of radio and TV programming; Qadhafi's philosophy of media; and broadcasting languages.

Ghejam, A.M. "Mass communications in the Libyan Jamahiriya." Journal of Black Studies 20.3 (March 1990): 324-334.

Type of source: Journal article with parenthetical notes and bibliography; no index.

Media studied: Radio, television, newspapers, magazines, journals.

Time period considered: 1969-1990.

Annotation: The author compares and contrasts mass communications in the Marxist countries, the Capitalist countries, and Libya. A Libyan, he appears to support the Libyan system. He says that "[f]reedom of communication exists in Libya...." (330) and that in Libya, "...the mass media serve to promote democracy...." (326).

Joffe, G. "Islamic Opposition in Libya." Third World Quarterly 10 (1988): 615-631.

Type of source: Journal article with footnotes.

Media studied: Broadcasting and Friday religious speeches.

Time period considered: 20th century.

Annotation: The author discusses the televised execution in Libya on February 17, 1987, of nine people. He also discusses the censorship of Friday religious speeches, and he contends that one Libyan religious leader "disappeared" in 1980 because of his Friday speeches (626).

Qathafi, Muammar Al. The Green Book. 1980. (Other bibliographic information was unavailable within the book).

Type of source: Book.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: The era of Qathafi.

Annotation: This book is an expression of part of the political philosophy of Muammar Qathafi. In Part I, Qathafi addresses the issue of the press. He discusses who should and should not own the press. He says that individuals can only express their own opinions, and corporations or groups can only express the opinions of their own group, not the opinions of the entire society. He says, "[t]he

democratic press is that which is issued by a popular committee comprising all the various categories of society. In this case only, and not otherwise, will the press or any information medium be an expression of the whole society and a bearer of the viewpoint of its categories and thereby the press or information medium will be indeed democratic" (46).

Sury, Salaheddin Hasan. "The Political Development of Libya 1952- 1969: Institutions, Policies and Ideology." Libya Since Independence: Economic and Political Development. Ed. J.A. Allan. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1982: 121-136.

Type of source: Book chapter.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: 1952-1969.

Annotation: This chapter deals a little with restrictions on the Libyan press during the reign of "King" Idris.

Vandewalle, D. "Qadhafi's "Perestroika": Economic and Political Liberalization in Libya. The Middle East Journal 45 (Spring 1991): 216-31.

Type of source: Journal article with footnotes.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: The era of Qadhafi's rule.

Annotation: This article deals partly with the repression of opinion and the limits on free speech and the press in Libya.

Yankah, Kojo. End Of A Journey, or, A Journalist's Report From the Libyan Jamahiriya. Accra, Ghana: Dateline Ltd., 1984.

Type of source: Book.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: Especially since the revolution in Libya led by Gaddafi in 1969 to 1984.

Annotation: In Chapter 7, Yankah deals with the media in Libya. He describes the kinds of media that are available. He says that there are no private newspapers or publications. He writes: "The Unions, People's Committees and Congresses and the various syndicates publish their own newspapers which reflect their particular views, opinions and decisions. Such publications are owned and controlled by the people themselves" (48). He writes that radio is "the voice of the revolution" and is controlled by the General People's Committee for Revolutionary Information. To understand the media in Libya, one needs to have a grasp of Gaddafi's philosophy of government. It should not

be confused with Communism.

Zilitni, Abdussalam Mukhtar El-. "Mass Media for Literacy in Libya: A Feasibility Study." Diss. Ohio State University, 1981.

Type of source: Book (dissertation) with footnotes, tables, figures and a bibliography.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: The purpose of this study is to see how practical it would be to use the mass media to overcome adult illiteracy in Libya. The author discusses several important factors which might determine the practicality of such a plan, and he finds that such a plan is feasible. After a very detailed study of the situation in Libya, the author develops his plan for using the media to overcome adult illiteracy in Libya.

Morocco

ARTICLE 19 (Organization). Freedom of Expression and Information In Morocco. London, U.K.: ARTICLE 19 (The International Centre on Censorship), Nov. 1990.

Type of source: Report of the International Centre on Censorship (ARTICLE 19) with a list of sources.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: Approximately November 1958

to November 1990.

Annotation: The report is a discussion of freedom of information and expression in Morocco and especially the limits on such freedoms. It includes such topics as the requirement of prior authorization to publish; the government's authority to ban and seize publications; laws against defaming or criticizing public officials, especially the "king"; laws against the publication of "false news likely to disturb public order" (4); prior censorship; self-censorship; the fining and jailing of journalists; the seizing, forced closure, and banning of publications; problems for investigative journalism; the government's denial of access to information; restrictions on foreign publications and foreign journalists; state control of the electronic media; foreign TV stations received in Morocco; the banning of books; the repression of writers; and the banning of organizations and political parties. The author also gives recommendations to the Moroccan government on what the government should do to improve freedom of information and expression. This 14-page report is probably the best and most extensive report available in English on the issue

of press freedom in Morocco. It is an important source for the media researcher.

ARTICLE 19 (Organization). Information, Freedom and Censorship: The Article 19 World Report 1988. United Kingdom: Longman, 1988.

Type of source: Report of the ARTICLE 19 organization with charts and an index.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: This book contains chapters on various countries throughout the world, including Morocco, and the situation of freedom of speech and expression in these countries. The chapters contain demographic information on the media and short articles (4 pages for Morocco) on the media in these countries. Although the articles are short, they are full of important information. The article on Morocco includes information on press law; illiteracy; the number of periodicals published and the type of ownership (government-owned or independent); media modernization efforts; impediments to media modernization; government subsidies for the media; prior censorship; the suspension, seizure, and/or banning of newspapers

and periodicals; and freedom of speech and expression in general.

Batmaz, Mehmet Veysel. "The Effects of Television on School Achievement: A Moroccan Case Study." Thesis. University of Pennsylvania, 1985.

Type of source: Book (thesis) with tables, figures, parenthetical references, and a bibliography.

Media studied: Television.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: The author studied the effects of television on elementary school children in Morocco. Using research done for the Morocco Literacy Project from 1982-1984, the author found that television "has neither negative nor positive effects on school children in Morocco" (###). Although the author writes that, in general knowledge, television contributes positively and that it provides a source of information for many Moroccan school children, he writes that television has a nonsignificant relationship to school achievement, reading, and math. The book also contains demographic information about Morocco.

Laskier, M. "The Instability of Moroccan Jewry and the Moroccan Press in the First Decade After

Independence." Jewish History 1.i (1986): 39-54.

Type of source: Journal article with endnotes and an appendix.

Media studied: Print.

Time period considered: Approximately 1956 through 1961.

Annotation: The author discusses criticism in the Moroccan press against the emigration policies of the Moroccan government and against Zionism, the Zionist state, and its officials.

Lewis, Peter, ed. Alternative Media: Linking Global and Local. Reports and Papers on Mass Communication No. 107. Paris: Unesco Publishing, 1993.

Type of source: Unesco report with endnotes and reference lists.

Media studied: Mainly print, but has some information on broadcasting.

Time period considered: Approximately 1983-1993.

Annotation: The authors discuss (pages 61-72) the establishment of three alternative publications in Morocco: the leftist women's publication, Tamania Mars; the women's publication, Nissa Al Maghrib; and the publication, Kalima. They discuss the influence of the publications on society, the problems faced by their staffs, and suggestions for improving the

alternative media in Morocco. Descriptive and analytical.

Ossman, Susan M. "Moving Pictures: Mass Images and Society in Morocco." Diss. California-Berkeley, 1991.

Type of source: Book (dissertation) with endnotes, bibliography, and photographs.

Media studied: General visual media, including televison, cinema, newspapers, and magazines.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: The author discusses from an anthropological perspective the beginnings of mass images in Morocco and the way in which the prevalence of mass images has affected Moroccan society. She especially addresses the question of how human images could become so prevalent in an "iconoclastic" society like Morocco; how the French and the Moroccan governments have used the media against the Moroccan people; stereotypes in the media; how the media have been used for scientific and educational purposes; the question of whether a film can be considered Moroccan because of who made it or because of who is in it; the "making" of movie "stars" and political "stars" by the media; the ability of the media to spread and develop

"culture;" and the religious issues involved in the use of mass images in Morocco.

Paul, Jim. "Riots in Morocco." MERIP Reports 99 (1981): 30-31.

Type of source: Journal article.

Media studied: Newspapers.

Time period considered: 1981.

Annotation: The author mentions the searching of a newspaper office (El Mouharrir) without a warrant and the closing of the newspaper by the police during a riot in Morocco. He also says that during this period, various journalists were arrested.

Poindexter, M. "Subscription Television in the Third World: the Moroccan Experience. Journal of Communication 41 (Summer 1991): 26-39.

Type of source: Journal article with parenthetical references, footnotes and a reference list; no index.

Media studied: Television and VCRs.

Time period considered: Approximately 1962-1991.

Annotation: This article deals with the dissatisfaction of some Moroccans with their state television service and how private subscription television and VCRs have been successful there. The

article includes the findings of several surveys and a comparison of Morocco's state-owned television service and its private subscription television service. Although the subscription television service is too expensive for most Moroccans, the subscription television service also offers some of its programs free. Based on its success in Morocco, the author comes to the conclusion that some other African nations will soon establish private subscription television services as well.

Report of an Amnesty International Mission to the Kingdom of Morocco, 10-13 February 1981. London: Amnesty International Publications, 1982.

Type of source: Amnesty International report.

Media studied: Newspapers.

Time period considered: 20th century, especially 1970s through 1981.

Annotation: The author mentions (page 4) the suspension of two newspapers, Liberation and Al Mouharrir, during riots in Morocco in 1981.

Snow, Linda. "The 'Grounding' of Television Research in Morocco: A System Approach." Mimeograph, Morocco Literacy Project/University of Pennsylvania, 1984.

UNAVAILABLE FOR ANNOTATION

Media studied: Television.

Tessler, Mark. Politics in Morocco. Hanover, NH: American University Field Staff (A.U.F.S. Report No. 47), 1981.

Type of source: 19-page report.

Media studied: Print.

Time period considered: General.

Annotation: The author briefly mentions newspaper censorship, newspaper seizure, and the assassination of the editor of an antigovernment newspaper. He also discusses opposition leaders who use the print media.

Tunisia

ARTICLE 19 (Organization). Freedom of Information and Expression in Tunisia. London, UK: ARTICLE 19 (The International Centre on Censorship), July 1990.

Type of source: Report of the International Centre on Censorship (ARTICLE 19) with a list of sources.

Media studied: General.

Time period considered: Approximately 1959 to July 1990.

Annotation: The report is a discussion of freedom of information and expression in Tunisia and especially the limits on such freedoms. It includes such topics as the requirement of prior authorization to publish; the compulsory submission of a specified

number of copies of a work to the authorities; the seizing, confiscation, and suspension of publications; the surveillance of the press; the laws against criticizing or defaming public officials; laws against disturbing "the public order"; laws against harming public morals; the dismissal, suspension, fining, and jailing of journalists; and the censorship of broadcasting, films, and books. The author also discusses efforts to improve the situation and gives recommendations to the Tunisian government on what the government should do to improve freedom of information and expression. This 12-page report is probably the best and most extensive report available in English on the issue of press freedom in Tunisia. It is an important source for the media researcher.

Boulby, M. "The Islamic Challenge: Tunisia Since Independence." Third World Quarterly 10:2 (1988): 590-614.

Type of source: Journal article with footnotes.

Media studied: Print.

Time period considered: Approximately 1956-1988.

Annotation: The author discusses the beginning of the Islamic publication, El Maarifa (The

Conscience), its influence on Tunisian society, and its suspension by the government. From 1971-1979, its readership increased from approximately 6,000 to approximately 25,000. The author also discusses the government's attempt to use their official newspapers (El Amal and L'Action) to give legitimacy to the government. The author mentions that the leaders of the Islamic movement [Le Mouvement de la Tendance Islamique (MTI)] were arrested in 1981 and sentenced to prison. One of the charges was "propagating false information" (609). During this period, some publications were also outlawed.

Waltz, S. "Tunisia's League and the Pursuit of Human Rights." Maghreb Review 14,3-4 (1989): 214-225.

Type of source: Journal article with endnotes.

Media studied: Print.

Time period considered: Especially 1970s-1989.

Annotation: The author briefly mentions press freedom and censorship, along with fines and seizures of the independent press, in Tunisia.

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CHAPTER 3

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The annotated bibliography in Chapter 2 provides important information about the scholarly sources available on the media of each North African country (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya).

In addition to providing a list of sources, the annotated bibliography tells researchers what kind of source a citation is (a scholarly journal, a book, or a government report, for example); whether or not the source contains an index, a reference list, a bibliography, tables, figures, illustrations, footnotes, or endnotes; the kind of media or medium a source deals with (print media, broadcasting, or news agencies, for example); and the time period written about. This makes it much easier for researchers to quickly decide whether or not a source might be useful. If a source looks promising from this information, they can read the annotation, which will further narrow the subject(s) of the source down and help them decide whether to pursue the source further. This can save researchers much valuable time and effort.

Several important facts can be gleaned from reviewing the scholarly sources cited in Chapter 2. For

the period from 1980 through September 1995, the annotated bibliography cited 117 scholarly sources. Of these, 17 were unavailable for annotation through interlibrary loan. Of the sources discovered, 68 deal with the media of Morocco, 81 with those of Algeria, 62 with those of Tunisia, and 56 with those of Libya. Of these sources, 32 deal with the print media, 34 with broadcasting, four with news agencies, and 48 with general media. Some sources deal with more than one country and with more than one type of media and were thus counted for each country and each type of media they deal with. For sources that are not annotated, it was sometimes not possible to know which country or countries and which type of media they deal with. For some unannotated citations, however, the author was able to determine this information from the title of the source.

From 1980 to 1993, the average number of scholarly works published about North African media was approximately 7 or 8 per year. The author did not count the years 1994 and 1995 in this average because of his inability to exhaustively search these years.

As this author hypothesized at the beginning of this study, sources on North African media were rare and

difficult to find.

Of the countries studied, the most researched seem to be Algeria and Morocco, and the least researched seem to be Tunisia and Libya. Perhaps the concentration on Algeria and Morocco is a result of Algeria's dramatic history and Morocco's close relations with the United States. Perhaps the lack of concentration on Tunisia and Libya can be attributed to the fact that Tunisia is rarely in the news and little known in the United States, and Libya has such poor relations with the United States and is probably not very accessible to Western researchers. Also, in works dealing with North Africa as a region, Libya is often not considered a part of North Africa and is thus excluded. Judging from the number of works cited dealing with these countries (81 deal with Algeria, for example), it might seem that a lot of research has been done on these countries; however, many of the sources deal with more than one or all of the North African countries, and these types of works often provide only brief information on each country discussed, and even this information is often similar to the information found in other sources.

The vast majority of the scholarly works cited are either historical studies, descriptive works, or works

providing data such as demographic information, the number of publications in a country, circulation figures, or the number of radios and television sets in a country. Only about 18 of the 100 sources annotated deal with analysis, prescriptions for using or improving the media, or speculation on the future of the media.

This is not surprising. Although this is the kind of research that is needed, it is usually necessary to have the background data before performing these kinds of studies, so researchers either have to gather this information on their own or rely on previous researchers.

A lot of research has been done on ARABSAT; freedom of and limits on the media; and the language issue in North Africa. Little research has dealt with media education, news agencies, cultural imperialism through the media, women in the media, media ownership and financing, and potential uses of the media in North Africa.

Future research projects might include the following: studies to determine how making Arabic or French the official language affects or might affect the media in a country and suggestions on what to do about this issue from a media viewpoint; studies on how the

media might be used to overcome health problems, education problems, or illiteracy; studies on how to increase the use of print media in these countries; and studies on ways to finance the media so that they can be freed from government control.

Some of the most useful sources this author checked for scholarly sources on North African media were Georgetown University's Lauinger Library, Index Islamicus, Current Bibliography on African Affairs, and Journalism Abstracts. These should be some of the first sources checked by those researching North African media for resources published after the dates the author checked for this bibliography.

Also, some researchers and organizations figure prominently as authors and publishers of information on North African media. These include: Unesco, ARTICLE 19, and Hamid Mowlana for information about the region as a whole; John Entelis for information about the region as a whole, but with an emphasis on Algeria; Susan Slyomovics for information abut Morocco and Algeria; Ahmed Kaci for information about Algeria; and Susan Waltz for information about Tunisia. Any researchers interested in North African media are advised to consult the Social Science Citation Index and library catalogs

under the above names for new literature in the field.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

Bibliographies that might be useful for locating works about the media of North Africa published prior to 1980:

Beschorner, Natasha. Bibliography of Libya 1970-1990. London: Centre of Near and Middle Eastern Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, and Society for Libyan Studies, 1990.

Blum, Eleanor, and Frances Goins Wilhoit. Mass Media Bibliography: An Annotated Guide to Books and Journals for Research and Reference. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1990.

Hachten, William A. Mass Communication in Africa: An Annotated Bibliography. University of Wisconsin Center for International Communication Studies, 1971.

Head, Sydney W., and Lois Beck. The Bibliography of African Broadcasting: An Annnotated Guide. Philadelphia: Temple University, School of Communications and Theater, 1974.

Head, Sydney W., ed. Broadcasting In Africa: A Continental Survey Of Radio and Television. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1974.

Lent, John A. Global Guide To Media & Communications New York: Saur, 1987.

Lichty, Lawrence W., comp. World and International Broadcasting: A Bibliography. Washington, D.C.: Association for Professional Broadcasting Education (now Broadcast Education Association), 1971.

Mowlana, Hamid. International Communication: A Selected Bibliography. Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co., 1971.

Mowlana, Hamid. International Communications: A Selected Bibliography. University of Tennessee School of Journalism, Knoxville, 1967.

Mowlana, Hamid, ed. International Flow of News: An Annotated Bibliography. Paris: UNESCO, 1985.

Nafziger, Ralph O., comp. International News and the Press: Communication, Organization of News Gathering, International Affairs, and the Foreign Press---An Annotated Bibliography. c1940. New York: Arno, 1972.

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

Sources that might be useful for locating works about the media of North Africa published in French, Arabic, or German:

Beschorner, Natasha. Bibliography of Libya 1970-1990. London: Centre of Near and Middle Eastern Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, and Society for Libyan Studies, 1990.

Current Bibliography on African Affairs. Washington, DC: African Bibliographic Center, quarterly.

Hachten, William A. Mass Communication in Africa: An Annotated Bibliography. University of Wisconsin Center for International Communication Studies, 1971.

Head, Sydney W., ed. Broadcasting In Africa: A Continental Survey Of Radio and Television. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1974.

Index Islamicus (sometimes titled The Quarterly Index Islamicus).

Lent, John A. Global Guide To Media & Communications. New York: Saur, 1987.

Lent, John A. Women and Mass Communications: An International Annotated Bibliography. New York: Greenwood Press, 1991.

Lichty, Lawrence W., comp. World and International Broadcasting: A Bibliography. Washington, D.C.: Association for Professional Broadcasting Education (now Broadcast Education Association), 1971.

Mowlana, Hamid, ed. International Flow of News: An Annotated Bibliography. Paris: UNESCO, 1985.

Nafziger, Ralph O., comp. International News and the Press: Communication, Organization of News Gathering, International Affairs, and the Foreign Press---An Annotated Bibliography. c1940. New York: Arno, 1972.

Sterling, Christopher H. Foreign and International Communications Systems: A Survey Bibliography. Basic Bibliography No. 3. 3rd ed. Washington, D.C.: George Washington University, 1986.

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C

Bibliographies that were searched and culled for works appropriate to this bibliography:

Beschorner, Natasha. Bibliography of Libya 1970-1990. London: Centre of Near and Middle Eastern Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, and Society for Libyan Studies, 1990.

Blum, Eleanor, and Frances Goins Wilhoit. Mass Media Bibliography: An Annotated Guide to Books and Journals for Research and Reference. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1990.

Lent, John A. Global Guide To Media & Communications. New York: Saur, 1987.

Lent, John A. Women and Mass Communications: An International Annotated Bibliography. New York: Greenwood Press, 1991.

Mowlana, Hamid, ed. International Flow of News: An Annotated Bibliography. Paris: UNESCO, 1985.

Sterling, Christopher H. Foreign and International Communications Systems: A Survey Bibliography. Basic Bibliography No. 3. 3rd ed. Washington, D.C.: George Washington University, 1986.

VITA

Ricky (Rick) Dean Bowers was born in Harriman, Tennessee on April 3, 1963. He graduated from Alcoa High School in 1981. After working for several years, he began his university education at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, in January 1986. He received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in 1992 with a major in Religous Studies and a minor in Journalism. After completing his undergraduate studies, he was accepted into the Graduate School to study Communications, and he received a Master of Science Degree in Communications in August 1996.

During his undergraduate and graduate studies, he worked for The Daily Beacon, his college newspaper; New Trend, an Islamic newspaper; and Al-Fitya, an Islamic newsletter. He also published The Crescent, an Islamic newsletter.

In 1988, he married Khadija Mahdoudou, and he has two children, Mohammed Ismail and Zaynab Amatullah. He is currently the owner of TAQWA Text & Graphics, a company offering writing, editing, illustration, and publishing services to publications and businesses.