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Male Visual Dominance Continues:  
A Global Study of Images of Men and Women in 750 Online Newspapers in 74 Nations

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A thesis  
presented to  
the faculty of the Department of Communication  
East Tennessee State University

In partial fulfillment  
of the requirements for the degree  
Masters in Professional Communication

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by  
Kelly B. Price-Rankin  
December 2001

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Dr. John M. King, Chair  
Dr. Patricia Burant  
Dr. Michaela Driver

Keywords: Online Newspapers, Gender Representation

## ABSTRACT

Male Visual Dominance Continues:  
A Global Study of Images of Men and Women in 750 Online Newspapers in 74 Nations  
by  
Kelly B. Price-Rankin

This study examined how women were represented globally in online newspapers. Depiction of men and women in online newspapers was investigated via cropping of photographs. The photograph was examined to determine if emphasis was placed on the face or body of the human image.

The researcher used the Body Index Scale coding instrument. A simple random sample of 1,969 published photographs in 750 global online newspapers was examined.

A major finding was that men dominate the front screens on global online newspaper Web sites. The data concluded men were cropped with an emphasis on the head, emphasizing intellect. Women were often cropped with emphasis on the body.

The significances of this study were that global online newspapers have an increasingly large impact on society. The manner in which men and women are depicted in global online newspapers play a role in how visual images can dictate stereotypes in mass culture.

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### Background

The visual depiction of females in media has been a factor since mankind first recorded events on the walls of caves. In Western Europe, about 20,000 years ago, Upper Paleolithic people developed sophisticated traditions of both sculpted and graphic art for ritual or decorative use.<sup>1</sup> Information regarding women's social, political, economic, and personal histories has been interpreted for later generations by the study of such images. Hieroglyphic images on the walls in Ancient Egypt have helped show how women have been depicted throughout history. Women were often depicted in these wall writings as slim, beautiful beings with occupations such as dancers and maids.<sup>2</sup>

Along with the invention of the printing press came a new era for women in the media. As a result of this invention, the use of print media enabled editors to write and illustrate more about women's roles in society. Editors had freedom and gained more control over what their mass audience was going to read and see. Moreover, with the explosion of technology, the Internet and, thus, online media, women's images in the news media are still at the mercy of the editors and how they choose to portray them.

### Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this content analysis study is to explore how women are represented globally in online media and specifically in online newspapers. Stereotypes possibly encourage conventional modes of thinking. For example, the stereotype of a female being "blonde" can

conjure the thought of being less intelligent. If females are depicted in a negative way with stereotypes in this medium, the ramifications to society are tremendous. The visual images seen by readers can determine how women are viewed in society. The effects can penetrate the human mind both mentally and physically. It is a problem if females are depicted differently because it can have effects in everyday life, the workplace, family and friend relationships, and many others.

Data analysis will be conducted to determine if men and women are depicted differently in global online newspapers. Also, it will be determined which gender will score higher on the later explained Body Index Scale.

#### Significance of the Study

This study is important because of the uncharted territory that exists within the new area of online newspapers. Because online newspapers are still considered innovative, there are few standards by which they are written. It has been demonstrated through several decades of research of traditional ink and paper newspapers that news coverage of men and women are presented differently. However, the new medium of the Internet introduces a different responsibility of gender representation. Because of the cross-culturization effect of the Internet, people globally can access any Web site, be introduced to, and view images of a foreign country, culture, or society. Not only can an online newspaper be seen locally, it may be seen globally. Online newspapers can set the standards for subsequent editors who will be constructing his/her newspaper to be read online. The gender representation aspect is also crucial because of its impact on society. The way gender is depicted in an online newspaper can filter into society, thus resulting in stereotyping and other negative methods of thinking. The Internet is not an age,



race, or gender specific medium. It caters to everyone in the world at any time at any place. The online newspaper is the latest medium to be acknowledged not only for its ongoing growth in the global society, but its impact on those it reaches.

This study is vital to the ongoing progression of women in the media in general. Though this study focuses on online newspapers, it is a more current and modern approach than previous studies. These previous studies were and still are extremely significant in their contents and results. However, to show the progression or regression of gender in the media, this study was conducted to analyze whether the fresh medium of the Internet is consistent with the results of previous studies that show an under representation of women, or if the Internet is taking a new path.

#### Definition of Terms

1. Advertising<sup>3</sup>: Non-personal communication of information usually paid for and usually persuasive in nature about products, services or ideas by identified sponsors through the various media.
2. Broadband<sup>4</sup>: A type of data transmission in which a single medium (wire) can carry several communication paths between two computers or devices at once.
3. Circulation<sup>5</sup>: Periodic daily newspapers are periodic publications, issued at least four times a week, intended for the general public and mainly designed to be a primary source of written information on current events connected with public affairs, international questions, politics, etc. Circulation comprises average number of copies sold directly by subscription and distributed free of charge in the country and abroad.

4. Content Analysis<sup>6</sup>: Systematic, replicable technique for compressing many words of text into fewer content categories based on explicit rules of coding.
5. Coverage<sup>7</sup>: In communications, the geographical area within which the service can be received.
6. Face-ism<sup>8</sup>: The relative prominence of the face in a photograph, drawing, or other depiction of a person.
7. Feminism<sup>9</sup>: The theory of the political, economic, and social equality of the sexes. Organized activity on behalf of women's rights and interests.
8. Internet<sup>10</sup>: An electronic communications network that connects computer networks worldwide.
9. Media<sup>11</sup>: Communication via a channel or information carrier i.e. via a storage, which transfers information across space and time. Traditional media are written and spoken language, also included in the visual arts and the performing arts. In the 20th century, electronic media joined in, i.e. radio and television broadcasting.
10. Medium<sup>12</sup>: A channel or system of communication, information, or entertainment.
11. Narrowband<sup>13</sup>: A restricted frequency band, usually for a single user or used for a single purpose.
12. Online<sup>14</sup>: Connected to, served by, or available through a system and especially a computer or telecommunications system done while connected to a system.
13. Readership<sup>15</sup>: The number of an audience that have read one issue of a publication.
14. Title IX<sup>16</sup>: Bars gender discrimination in education facilities that receive federal funds.

15. User<sup>17</sup>: An individual who uses a computer.
16. Web site<sup>18</sup>: A location on the World Wide Web. Each web site is owned and managed by an individual, company, or organization.
17. Women's Movement<sup>19</sup> A movement to combat sexual discrimination and to gain full legal, economic, vocational, educational, and social rights and opportunities for women, equal to those of men.

## Literature Review

### Areas of Impact

Politically, socially, and economically, women have been a part of news media as news employees and as subjects covered in the stories. Women have often been found to have been covered differently than their male counterparts in each of these areas.

### Political Influence

Elections are political events, which have historically brought women into the news media. A study comparing men and women in legislative campaigns from 1969-1992 in Taiwan found "...women are more likely to receive coverage of soft issues, like personal life and appearance and men are covered more with hard issues such as laws and economic issues."<sup>20</sup> An additional finding in this study is that the coverage of female candidates has not changed significantly over time. Just as in the United States, Taiwan has undergone a women's

movement. However, despite the efforts of this movement, coverage of women in the political news has remained gender oriented. Rowlison's study of four major gubernatorial races in New Jersey, New Hampshire, West Virginia, and Missouri concluded, "female gubernatorial candidates received less coverage and less positive media coverage than their male counterparts."<sup>21</sup> There were five main categories into which the females were placed during the coverage: The Glamour Girl, The Homemaker, The Wife, The All-Male Paradigm, and The Sport Terminology stereotype. This stereotyping resulted in the decrease of positive coverage. Coverage such as this is not isolated. It presents itself in other parts of the globe. Wiens' Nova Scotia (Canada) provincial election found a pattern of referring to females with characterizations of "inability to win" and "incompetence".<sup>22</sup> The results of this study indicated an increased coverage of women's private lives over their male counterparts. This analysis justifies further credibility to the negative coverage women receive in the area of politics.

In comparison, there have also been studies that show news media enhance the political depiction of women. In a study of news coverage in three gubernatorial elections, it was found that a woman's image was actually enhanced by the media's exploration of avenues not previously brought forth by traditional coverage.<sup>23</sup> A content analysis conducted found that there is a difference between the coverage of females running against men for gubernatorial offices and senate offices.<sup>24</sup> Articles written about female gubernatorial candidates average one paragraph. The male counterpart received two paragraphs on average. The researcher also declared that though more females are running for these offices, their success in being elected is not as frequent. A strategy the news media favors is to focus on the woman's appearance more than the issues of her political campaign. When Elizabeth Dole ran for the White House, a study published by *Media Report to Women*<sup>25</sup> found one in six stories about Dole made a reference to

her appearance. Along the same line, in Carol Mosley Braun's (D-Illinois) run for the United States Senate, it was not until the twenty-second paragraph of a major news article about her that readers learned that she is an experienced lawyer, former prosecutor, and veteran state senator.<sup>26</sup> This type of coverage only demeans the message the candidate is trying to portray and places the focus elsewhere in the campaign. In lieu of the 1992 "Year of the Woman" in politics, the fact still remains that women were found to be significantly underrepresented in news media in the United States.<sup>27</sup>

Media coverage of females in politics gained exposure with the coverage of the very popular 1984 election involving Geraldine Ferraro. Through her campaign, news media hounded Ms. Ferraro and tried to find any story possible to project negativity. When the press tried to find a story and came up empty handed, they began to generate untrue stories about her.<sup>28</sup> Though not all of these activities are exclusive to female candidates, it is clearly more emphasized when covering female candidates from the above findings.

### Social Impact

The social analysis of women in the news media has its beginning with the evolution of the Feminist and Women's Rights Movements. "Despite coverage of women forcibly induced by the legitimization of the women's movement, newspapers continue to view women in the news as occasional oddities that must be tolerated."<sup>29</sup> The exclusion of women from reporting the news is not a new subject. During the 1940s there was only one female journalist appearing on any televised news. By 1960, the number had increased to one woman per network, and it did not denote much growth in the representation of women in the news media. Of course, the 1960s

marked the origin of the Women's Rights Movement and the Feminist Movement. Though these movements are self-explanatory, an explanation of their ramifications is important.

The 1960s marked the explosive beginning to women's rise in social issues. The movements started to create a better awareness of the standards and reasons upon which it was based. However, even with this great evolution, women still had a difficult time persuading the news media to cover the issues in a way that was positive or even factual without being biased. For example, when the National Organization for Women formed, the *Washington Post* did not report the story. When feminism was covered, it usually dealt with extreme or one-sided connotations. A famous example of this would be the "bra-burning" phase. The real situation was that women were non-violently placing their bras into trashcans in protest of the 1968 Miss America Pageant. Though the women did actually burn the bras, the symbolism was to be emphasized more than the action. However, the reporters who covered the incident used the words "burning" to indicate danger. The concept of "burning" associated the reader with a "burning" of the American flag or of some similarity.<sup>30</sup> Therefore, a negative and harsh view was placed on the women.

Not all journalism is negative for women. In the wake of the Nicole Brown Simpson murder, journalists were compelled to write more about domestic violence. During the Anita Hill/Clarence Thomas hearings, there was more coverage regarding harassment in the workplace. Miller<sup>31</sup> studied two major newspapers, *The Washington Post* and *The Los Angeles Times* to compare how many photos of women versus men occurred and in which section the photos appeared in the newspaper. The results revealed that half the time a woman was shown, it was in a spousal role. Also, 75% of the photos of men represented them in roles of politicians, professionals, and sports figures. Only 25% of the photos of women were represented in these

same roles. However, as Blackwood states, “Due to the efforts of the women’s movement and alleged efforts by newspapers to expand their coverage of women, the disparity is greater now.” Blackwood analyzed *The Los Angeles Times* and *The Washington Post* several years after the Miller study to see if there was any progression in the representation of women in these papers. After analyzing these photos, it was found men still outnumbered women in both newspapers. It is noteworthy to mention in this study, men dominated not only the front page but the sports page also. It was concluded by Blackwood that both newspapers had failed to stay current with the changing roles of women in society.<sup>32</sup>

Reinforcement of under-representation of women in major newspapers was confirmed in an additional study concerning the *New York Times*. This study analyzed 1,104 random sample images in the newspaper. It was found that 656 or 66.5% of the images were of men and 312 or 31.6% of the images were of women.<sup>33</sup>

A further social avenue worth exploring is the sports world. Women have increasingly become more visible in sports, especially with the inception of Title IX in the Education Amendments of 1972. Studies have been conducted to find out if Title IX has improved the coverage and additionally the depiction of women in the news media. A content analysis study of a major university student newspaper found that though Title IX has made a positive impact on women’s sport coverage, the superiority and dominance attributed to male athletes, and the inferiority and subordination of women athletes, is still conveyed and reinforced.<sup>34</sup> In the same study it was found that female athletes remain less photographed than their male colleagues with men maintaining their dominance. A survey taken by the Associated Press in 1999, released in *Media Report to Women*<sup>35</sup>, gave statistical information about the presence of female editors and coverage about female athletes. According to the survey, there were 1,096 male sports reporters

versus 130 female reporters. Male editors dominated by holding 680 fulltime editor positions in contrast to the 108 female editors. The average percentage of the sports section devoted to women's sports was 20%.

These dominating characteristics are also found in worldwide professional sports photographs. A study was conducted to analyze Associated Press News photographs about the championship tennis tournament, Wimbledon, for gender depiction. It was found that sports editors consistently selected women in helpless poses, even though the editors had hundreds of photographs from which to choose. This conclusion states, "...sports editors are reinforcing the stereotype that women are more easily dominated than men."<sup>36</sup>

A concept that defines the phenomena of facial expression is named Face-ism. This concept plays a role within the context of women's social roles in the news media. Face-ism is best described as the degree to which a photo focuses on the human body versus the focus on the face of that body. In research facilitated by Dodd, Harcar, Foerch and Anderson<sup>37</sup>, two main studies were performed. The first study analyzed the cover pages of all *Time* and *Newsweek* magazines from 1938, 1953, 1963, 1975, and 1983. The first study found cover photos of women focused less on their faces and more on their bodies than their male counterparts. Study two investigated thirty different advertisements from three major magazines during the years of 1976, 1981, and 1986. The second study concluded that advertisement photos portrayed women with their mouths open more often than men, making the connotation that men are more serious and thoughtful and that women are superficial.

The Face-ism effect suggests that important aspects of identity are thought to be centered differently anatomically in women and men as Archer, Kimes, and Barrios<sup>38</sup> found in their studies. First, this research team asked eighty undergraduates to draw a man or a woman with



each student being randomly assigned a gender to draw. The students were told they were being evaluated on free-hand drawing skills, so there would be no bias. Both men and women completed drawings of men with very prominent and detailed faces. While drawing the women, they showed the full body, but drew the face with minimal detail, and some with no features at all. The same study additionally considered the tendency of news medium to consciously or unconsciously crop a photo in a certain manner. Taking five individual media sources, (all consisting of magazines and newspapers), the team looked at a total of 1,750 published photographs for a measure of face-ism. It was clear in this review, that women's bodies were highlighted and men's faces were accentuated. The study concluded this focus on the male's face highlighted the brain and thought activity. The accent on the woman's body therefore highlighted the physical aspects of her body focusing on weight, physique, and overall attractiveness. To confirm this concept of face-ism and to show its powerful effect upon society, King conducted a study to test face-ism in online newspapers in Latin America. Men were shown 70.8% of the time and women were shown 29.1% of the time in the online newspapers. It was concluded, "...published images of women which tend to focus less on their intellect and more on their figures, may over time, contribute to a general cultivation effect among media consumers that tends to symbolically devalue women by cultivating images of them as less powerful than males and less able to serve in intellectual roles."<sup>39</sup>

To find out whether Face-ism is a new phenomenon or one that has long historical roots, another study was conducted by Archer, Iritani, Kimes and Barrios<sup>40</sup>, to study portraits and paintings from the 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. This study was to test effects over a long period of time. Nine hundred twenty portraits were analyzed for face-ism. A review of the different eras indicated findings that face-ism is a very old concept. All the eras supported

production of more pictures of men and more focus on their faces than of women. In fact, it was found face-ism did not decrease in more recent works. A similar study performed tested self-concepts of men and women through the emotions of pictures.<sup>41</sup> This concept is facilitated by the media via the constant ideal of what women should look like. Upon giving the subjects a test to measure self-esteem and depression, among other related topics, it was found women generated an emotional reaction related to the “ideal” female image making them more prone to depression than the men. Therefore, it is vital to note the importance of not only the representation of women in news media, but also the images that the news media inflicts upon women, visually and mentally.

Hernandez stated, “Women referenced on the front page of a newspaper often were related to a principle male in the story, or were victims of crime, national disaster or death.”<sup>42</sup> Women in photographs appeared only 33% of the time on the front page of a newspaper. *The Atlanta Journal* had the most front-page photos of women on average (40%) and *The Los Angeles Times* had the fewest with 22% on average. As the author notes, it is important to realize without several major stories during the time period in which the sample was taken the numbers would have been even lower. For example, the death of Rose Kennedy occurred at this time. In another report originally conducted by the group “Women, Men and Media” Hernandez found a decline of front-page references to women had occurred, dropping from 25% in 1994 to nineteen percent in 1995. In a study regarding *The New York Times* published by *Media Report to Women*<sup>43</sup>, an insider of the news media, Zalaznick, a VH1 Channel executive performed a study about *The New York Times* from 1997-1999 to determine if women and men were covered differently. An analysis of 1,085 obituaries revealed that 85% were about men. Females wrote only 15% of the editorials and only 28% of the cover stories. When four Connecticut

newspapers were analyzed for gender representation, it was found that of 8,960 photographs men were shown 68.37% of the time while women were shown only 31.63%.<sup>44</sup> A study by DeLouth, Pirson, Hitchcock, and Rienzi<sup>45</sup> did show, however, that there were no different gender portrayals in their study of photographs in three California newspapers. Even such differences occur in the terms used by the newspapers. A study conducted by Terada<sup>46</sup> produced results that showed the word “woman, women or female” was often used in a negative fashion. Therefore, text can also be representative in showing a gender bias.

A major world event can sometimes be displaced and ignored by news media. When the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women was held in 1995 in Beijing, very little coverage was given to it even in the news media, as Walsh<sup>47</sup> found in her study of ten women’s magazines. Even when media do cover a global subject, women are sometimes depicted as dependent, whereas men are typically shown as symbols of power.<sup>48</sup> Consequently, a study performed to determine gender representation in Latin America also confirmed gender representation has a tendency to show men more often than women.<sup>49</sup> This representation does not appear to be isolated in any one area of the world.

### Economic Effect

Women have made headway for themselves in the area of economics. As the Women’s Movement has progressed and made its presence known politically and socially, remnants of the movement have spread to the economic arena. The news media are responsible for covering this progression, or in some case not covering this progression. While there has been an increase in the number of stories about women and economics, according to *Media Report to Women*<sup>50</sup> the

numbers are still very low. Additionally, in this finding women are more likely to be covered as subjects if they are of low economic status.

A new source of economic-related information concerning women has surfaced via the Internet. Because thirty percent of all Internet users get their news from Web sites “often”, as a Baruch College/Harris Poll commissioned by *Business Week*<sup>51</sup> found, the Internet has become a source of information to be explored and acknowledged. The study also indicated news is the number four reason users use the Internet. Getting the news from the Internet is increasing very quickly with the beginning of such Web sites as [CNN.com](http://CNN.com), [USAToday.com](http://USAToday.com), and [NBC.com](http://NBC.com). However, a different conclusion has been found with corporate media. In a study by King<sup>52</sup>, it was concluded by studying *Fortune 500* Web sites that women and men were shown with very little difference in representation. Women were shown 50.1% of the time and the men 49.9% on the front screens.

### Impact of Online Media

The Internet is becoming used more frequently for the retrieval of news media information. While only ten percent of online newspapers will turn a profit in their first year of operation, that number will grow to 65% by the third year of operation.<sup>53</sup> As described by Boczkowski the online newspaper industry is a “flexible media.” This means, it has emerged as an able form of media that can benefit from different information practices. There is no specific form to which it must adhere, nor is there a template upon which it must be written. As the Internet becomes more prominent, more users may get their news information from this source.

Some news media publishers do a direct transfer of information, while others try to extend their reporting and use new articles or a different writing style.<sup>54</sup>

### Use of the Internet

Use of the Internet in general is very important to acknowledge. These figures can help editors and owners see exactly who is looking at their Web sites. *Media Report to Women*<sup>55</sup> reported an increase of Internet users from 97 million users to 119 million users in 1999. This article also accounted for the amount of time spent online for Internet users. The article also stated, per month, the average user spent just over eight hours online, up 10.9% from a previous measurement. To show this increase is not only within the borders of the United States, a report published by Alestron stated, “one seventh of China’s newspapers, or two hundred seventy three individual papers, have appeared online.”<sup>56</sup> Lastly, a study found that in 1993, 43% of online users were women. In a more recent study, in 1999, that number had increased to 50%.<sup>57</sup>

In terms of usage, it is important to also note the advancements in the user’s ability to gain access to the Internet. While technology advances, the Internet will be used more readily and efficiently and by more people. As the technologically advanced forms of the Internet become adopted in wider-based geographical areas, it is thought more time will be spent online. Multichannel News reported, “broadband subscribers spend twenty-three percent more time online than narrowband.”<sup>58</sup> Broadband is an exceptionally fast form of connection to the Internet. Narrowband is a slower telephone-based type of connection. Users with broadband connections also surf 55% more pages and grasp 130% more single page viewings. This is an important item to note because the faster the connection, the more sites a user will be inclined to

find, thus more time spent online. Leavy<sup>59</sup> reports broadband subscribers will make up more than 15 million users in 2001 and more than 30 million by 2004. With broadband and narrowband users combined, there will be more than 80 million subscribers globally by 2004.

It is significant to note the usage of the Internet in the workplace. As reported by *Business Wire* there was a 23% increase from June 2000 to June 2001 in the number of people who use the Internet in the workplace. Forty-two million people are accessing the Internet from the office.<sup>60</sup> This number is expected to grow according to the report.

### Developments of Online Media

Though there are few mainstream standards of content of online newspapers, emerging developments of online media standards may affect the way readers see, interpret, and receive the news. According to Giles<sup>61</sup>, there are three main developments concerning standards of online news reporting. The first is the reality that the major news sources will rule the way online news is written and edited. According to Giles, the disreputable, financially weak sites will not survive in the midst of the news media giants. These mainstream giants will set rigid standards regarding how the online news is presented.

Secondly, the Online News Organization is initiating a project to develop standards to which online news media will adhere. This project is intended to stimulate a sense of guidance in the reporter so that the reporter's focus will be reasonable reporting rather than simply meeting a deadline. Giles states instituting this project will enhance the reader's ability to distinguish between news and entertainment.

Lastly, Giles states that a great development in online news is the capacity with which the reader may interact with the author of the story. Interactive capability occurs through the availability of the author's email address, which is published on the Web site. When an author makes public his email address, he is inviting feedback, interpretation, and the prospect of additional sources. All of these elements can improve the standards by which he writes his stories, thus raising the general standard of the online news source. These three developments have a great effect on how news media are, and will, be judged.

However, there is another avenue by which online media developments have affected readers. For example, from the *Africa News Service*<sup>62</sup>, it was stated that online media were the most important source of information for a particular group of people involved in escaping the country due to a conflict within the country. Though it was sometimes hard for the people to gain access to the Internet, it was the main way people could communicate and stay abreast of the situation they were facing. Therefore, the development of online media in a less developed area has a vital effect on its readership.

### Future of the Internet

The future of the Internet and online media is very important in the discussion of the implications of online media. Future predictions from industry leaders have a profound effect on what lies ahead for media.

As Kendall<sup>63</sup> concluded, online media and traditional media (newspapers) remain connected to three main elements: readership, circulation, and advertising. Any new mass communication medium builds on its predecessor. For example, when television was invented, it

was thought of as radio with pictures. Some apprehension occurs in change. Online media face challenges for the future. Kendall states that online media must overcome slow download time, ease of use, and profitability. The awareness of the necessity to improve these elements will help in the future use of online media.

The future will also hold some great changes in online media business. A study completed in the United Kingdom showed online advertising will outsell radio and magazine advertisements by the year 2005.<sup>64</sup> In relation to this, a survey conducted by New Media Age found "...52% of users of online media would be willing to pay" for such access.<sup>65</sup> Subscription-like formats add to future possibilities of online media.

Noack<sup>66</sup> has written an even more forthcoming view of online media. Noack states that online news will assume more television-like qualities, such as video. Along with these new qualities, online news will start to establish relationships with local television. According to Noack, online media can benefit greatly from this partnership. Information will be shared and thus be more beneficial for the reader. Online possibilities of the future will greatly impact the format and extent of this type media.

### Gender Online

Studies have been performed to determine gender differences in the use of the Internet. One study demonstrated that there were no significant differences in the total usage of online media between women and men in a random sample of California residents.<sup>67</sup> However, a *Media Report to Women*<sup>68</sup> discussed the fact that the gender gap has narrowed in online usage. The number of female users using the Internet has risen 32% while male usage has only



increased by 20% in 1999. Although the frequency of male Internet usage has not risen as rapidly as women's usage, males spend more time online.

Another report also confirms time usage. In May 2001, it was estimated 53.33 million women actively used the Internet compared to 49.83 million men. Nielsen/NetRatings found that women spend approximately one and a half hours less on the Internet per day than men. Men also viewed 31% more Web pages than females. Nielsen also stated both sexes have increased their overall time spent on the Internet by thirty minutes a day.<sup>69</sup>

Men and women use the Internet differently. Wilson's<sup>70</sup> study found that 19% of women said the most useful aspect of the Internet is to have the ability to search about specific topics. Twenty-seven percent of men found this characteristic of the Internet to be the most useful. Stated in the same study was the statistic that more women use the Internet to be more efficient in completing tasks without leaving the home than men. Men use the Internet to focus on the information gathering techniques. This concept was in agreement with a similar finding detailed by Bonisteel.<sup>71</sup> It was found that men tend to access news and information sites more than women.

Women are starting to lead the way in the growth of Internet usage. This global study was a 34-country sample of 28,374 Internet users. Most of these users were women. Also mentioned was the fact that of the people expected to enter the online world in the year 2000, when the article was written, 54% were anticipated to be female and 46% were expected to be male. This new gender growth is most prevalent in developed countries such as the United States, Canada, Australia, Finland, The Netherlands, and Sweden. The number of female users rises to 60% in such countries. On a regional basis, North America and the most developed portions of Asia will make up most of the new user population on the Internet. Finally, Fridman

reports the fastest segment of growth of them all lies within the segment of women at home with children. One reason for this increase is the general outlook change of the Internet. Women feel the computer is not just a tool to be used in the office. The computer's presence has penetrated the home, and has thus become more accessible and useable.<sup>72</sup>

With regard to gender, *Internet Wire* published a study confirming the fact that women have become more of a driving force in the growth of Internet users. As stated earlier, the United States is a developed country with an exceptionally higher rate of female users than other countries.<sup>73</sup> In this report, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Spain are added and analyzed for which gender accounts for time spent online.

In the United States, 50.6% are men and 49.4% are women. This is consistent with the make-up of the general population in which men account for 48.9% and women 51.1%. The online usage is almost split evenly. In the United Kingdom, 59.9% of users are men and 40.1% are women. The make up of the general population is 49.2% men and 50.8% women. In Germany 59.9% of users are men and 48% are women, which is very similar to the United Kingdom. France has a difference of 62% of men being users while only 38% are female. Finally, Spain has the greatest difference with 68.7% men using the Internet compared to 31.3% of females.

### Research Questions

The existing research regarding depiction of women in the media is numerous. However, online media have not been explored to the full extent currently. Online media are a growing impetus into the future of media, and this study helps to extend the research and expand

knowledge into this new area of inquiry. To further explain the depiction of women, the Body Index Scale is used to determine how much of a human body is shown in a photograph. First, the body is broken down into five individual sections and assigned a nominal numeric value. For example, the head and face are given the number of one. The photographs are then coded following the Body Index Scale. The research questions and hypothesis are stated with this Body Index Scale in consideration.

The research will focus on the following questions:

Research Question 1: Are men and women depicted differently in online newspaper photographs?

Research Question 2: Are images of women and men cropped differently in online newspaper photographs?

With the independent variable of gender and the dependent variable of the Body Index Scale, the following hypotheses are formulated:

Hypothesis 1: Men will be shown more frequently in global online newspaper photographs than women.

Hypothesis 2: Women will score higher on the Body Index Scale than men.

### Scope of the Study

This research study was conducted to examine gender representation in global online newspapers. The front pages of 750 online newspapers were analyzed with content analysis using the Body Index Scale to determine if men or women were shown more frequently and if women scored higher on the Body Index Scale. Each person in the photograph published on the

front screen was then analyzed individually. The total number of individually analyzed images was 1,969. The data were collected in February-March 2001.

## CHAPTER 2

### METHODS

#### Introduction

The study of media and the manner in which gender is represented in the media are not new to scientific study. The outlets which have predominately been studied are print media such as magazines, advertisements, newspapers and television media. However, one media form which has not been studied extensively in terms of gender representation and which has become prominent and widely used is the Internet. This chapter includes the method used to gather data and the procedures used to analyze the data.

#### Research Design

The purpose of this study is to focus on gender representation and the coding of that representation and to analyze the results. The instruments used to collect data began with the *Editor and Publisher* Web site: <http://www.mediainfo.com/>. At the time of the sample gathering, there were a total of 2,313 sites consisting of global, daily online newspapers. A simple random sample of 750 global online newspapers was analyzed. Only the front pages of the online newspapers were examined. When examining the photographs, the unit of analysis was each individual image of a human form within the photograph. Only human forms were coded. No drawings, cartoons, or advertisements were used. Samples that were discarded included global online newspapers that did not have any pictures. By using content analysis for

each case, the sample was coded with three scales: a scale coding gender, The Body Index Scale, and a scale to code for each individual country.

First, the unit of analysis was analyzed for gender. The following scale was utilized to code for gender:

0 = Female

1 = Male

2 = Cannot Tell

The Body Index Scale is a measurable element assigned to test how much of the body is shown in a photograph. The Body Index Scale is a way to standardize the analysis of photographs published in the online newspaper. When analyzing a physical piece of paper, it is very easy to use a mathematical ratio scale, such as the one found in the Archer, Kimes, and Barrios study. This research team determined the length of the human image in millimeters by devising a formula to show ratio between the face and the rest of the body. This team also had the physical newspaper for analysis. However, when studying a computer screen, it is difficult to use such a method. Online newspapers use different formats when structuring the Web site and, thus, will sometimes differ from each other. No two online newspapers screens will necessarily be the same. Therefore, the Body Index Scale was produced to give uniformity and consistency between the Web sites. This is an original term and not found in any other study to date. The unit of analysis, the human image, was analyzed with the Body Index Scale to give a numeric value regarding how much of the body is shown in the photo:

1 = Head/Face/Eyes

2 = Head and Shoulders

3 = Chest and Torso/Waist Up

4 = Hips, Above Knees

5 = Legs, At or Below Knees, Feet, or Full Body

Finally, the country in which the online newspaper originated was coded. Each individual country was given a number. The number of countries studied totaled 74. An inter-coder reliability test was used to test for accuracy in the coding process. A separate researcher coded twenty samples to ensure the reliability of the scales. The inter-coder reliability test showed a 94% agreement or better on all variables. The overall significance level was set at .05.

### Subjects

The subjects for this study were the human forms in each photograph. The human form was coded if any part of the face could be recognized in terms of gender.

### Data Collection Procedure

The Research Randomizer site, <http://www.randomizer.org/form.htm> (designed in 1997 by Geoffrey C. Urbaniak and assisted in 2000 by Scott Plous), produced a simple random sample of 750 numbers between 1 and 2,313. This number of 750 constituted the total number of 2,313 newspapers in the population listed. After accessing the *Editor and Publisher* Web site, an alphabetized ascending list of global online newspapers was shown on the screen. For example, the first online newspaper listed on the *Editor and Publisher* Web site was *Alto Adige* and thus given the number one. *Alton Herald* was listed next with the number of two and so on.

The sample numbers produced by the Research Randomizer were then coupled with an individual global online newspaper listed on the *Editor and Publisher* Web site. For example,

when the Research Randomizer randomly selected the number 33, this number was found on the *Editor and Publisher* list. The online newspaper listed as number 33 was then analyzed.

The methods used to collect the actual front page of each online newspaper were as follows: Each online newspaper was selected by choosing the respective title in numerical order according to the random sample created. This automatically re-routed the user to the front page of the online newspaper. Thus the user was looking at the front page of the online newspaper. The researcher examined one day of each online newspaper.

Next, the front screens of the 750 online newspapers were saved to a computer disk under the command structure “File/Save As.” Each page was then stored onto a disk to be analyzed later. Each Web site was stored in this manner until all Web sites in the sample were saved as determined by the Research Randomizer list.

#### Data Analysis Procedure

After all the Web sites were saved, the Web pages were then analyzed individually. Each human image was coded using the identified coding scales. After all data were entered into a computer, the SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) was used to analyze the results.

#### Threats to Validity/Limitations

Because this research was a global study, some online newspapers were written in languages other than English. The diversity of languages made it impossible to interpret each story type for each photograph making the language barrier a limiting factor. Therefore, to make the study timely and feasible, interpreting the story type was not attempted.



Next, the *Editor and Publisher* Web site may have been over-representative of online newspapers originating in the United States. The Web site itself is a United States entity but appears to be the most comprehensive list of global online newspapers available.

Finally, because of the nature of content analysis, it is impossible to answer any “why” questions that may arise from the study. Internal validity is threatened because of looking purely at the manifest content of the Web pages. Any specific questions about why images of humans were presented the way they were cannot be answered without interviewing editors and staff about why he/she may have presented a photograph a certain way.

## CHAPTER 3

### RESULTS

In total, 1,969 images of human beings were published on the front screens of 750 global online newspapers in 74 nations. Hypothesis one stated that men would be shown more frequently in global online newspaper photographs than women.

Hypothesis one was supported as shown in Table 1. Results revealed that images of men constituted 1,362 or 69.2% of the published images. Conversely, images of women accounted for 607 or 30.8% of the published images. The high percentage according to similar previous research concerning men is comparable to results found in United States newspapers. This finding suggests that the overall effect of male dominance in online newspapers may be present in other cultures around the globe. Male visual dominance is extremely clear in Table 1.

Table 1

Gender of Images in Front Screens of Global Online Newspapers

	Frequency	Percent
Female	607	30.8
Male	1,362	69.2
Total	1,969	100.0

Note. N=1,969

Hypothesis two proposed that women would score higher on the Body Index Scale than men. The Body Index Scale was a standardized method, which allowed the researcher to measure how much of the body was shown in the online newspaper photograph. Hypothesis 2 was strongly supported as shown in Table 2. A cross-tabulation of females and males indicated that images of women tended to show more of their bodies than images of men. As shown in Table 2, larger percentages of images of men were cropped at the Head, Face, and Eyes category.

Men were cropped in this manner 2.6 percentage points higher than women, thus supporting the Face-ism concept. In the Head/Shoulders category, men again were cropped in a more intellectual way according to the Face-ism concept. The men were cropped in this manner 1.8 percentage points higher than women. The largest difference between men and women was in the chest/torso and waist up variable. Females were cropped from the waist up 5.9 percentage points higher than the images of males. This category may support the Face-ism concept by cropping women to emphasize their bodies more than men. The Hips/Above Knees category resulted in women again being cropped to show more of their bodies. Women were shown .9 percentage points higher than men. Finally, men resulted in higher percentage points in the Leg, At or Below Knees, Feet or Full Body photographs. The men were cropped 2.4 percentage points higher in this manner. However, women were absent more often from the photographs and yet, the women were cropped to support the Face-ism concept just as often. The difference was significant at  $<.05$ .

Table 2  
Gender and Body Index Scale Percentage and Count Cross-tabulation

	Head/Face/Eyes	Head/Shoulders	Chest/Torso, Waist Up	Hips/Above Knees	Legs, At or Below Knees, Feet or Full Body
Female	8.6% (52)	10.4% (63)	30.5% (185)	24.7% (150)	25.9% (157)
Male	11.2% (152)	12.2% (166)	24.6% (335)	23.8% (324)	28.3% (385)
Total	10.4% (204)	11.6% (229)	26.4% (520)	24.1% (474)	27.5% (542)

Note. N=1,969; Chi-square=10.47; df=4; p=.017

Table 3 gives a frequency count and percentage for the Body Index Scale Categories. This table shows the most photographs originated from the Legs, at or below knees, feet, or full body category. The least amount of photographs came from the Head/Face/Eyes category.

Table 3

Body Index Count and Percentage Frequencies

	Frequency Count	Frequency Percent
Head/Face/Eyes	204	10.4%
Head/Shoulders	229	11.6%
Chest/Torso and Waist Up	520	26.4%
Hips/Above Knees	474	24.1%
Legs, At or Below Knees, Feet or Full Body	542	27.5%
Total	1,969	100.0%

Lastly, each global online newspaper was given a number for identification and then coded for gender representation. There data were not included within a hypothesis statement because it is meant to explore further the data that was gathered. The data is shown to explore possible trends and patterns that exist across boundaries of countries. As shown in Table 4, gender representation varied in each country. The table below displays frequencies in which men and women were shown. Male dominance is shown to be at a consistent level throughout most countries. When the results were examined there were four main findings. First, when examining the data of each country, a pattern emerged. This pattern suggested that countries in the same region published online newspapers in the same visual manner. Results from Norway, Sweden, and the Netherlands all reveal extremely close male representation of 70.8%, 70.5%, and 72.7% respectively. The data also disclose countries represented on the same continent can have similar results. For example, Venezuela, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile all display comparable outcomes. Each of these South American countries shows men between 75% and 80% of the time.

Secondly, it was found that the United States showed a more equal representation of men and women when compared to other global online newspapers. The men were shown 62.8% of the time and the women were shown 37.2% of the time.

An additional finding was that only three out of 74 online newspapers showed women more than men. The Slovenia online newspaper showed women 60.0% of the time and showed men 40% of the time. South Africa showed women 66.7% of the time and showed men 33.3% of the time. Lastly, Aruba showed women 100% of the time and men 0% of the time. This online newspaper was the only one to publish no men in their photographs. The two newspapers to achieve pure equality were New Zealand and Poland. Each online newspaper showed men 50% of the time and women 50% of the time.

The most profound result of Table 4 was that there were nineteen online newspapers that did not show women at all in their photographs. Algeria, Bhutan, Bolivia, Denmark, Ecuador, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Panama, the Seychelles Islands, Trinidad, United Arab Emirates, and Uruguay all showed men 100% of the time. Women were totally absent from all photographs.

A Chi-square test was not calculated because some of the global online newspapers did not have pictures of females. Significance could not be assigned to those particular online newspapers. The test would thus, not be reliable.

Table 4  
Global Online Newspaper Identification and Gender Representation

Paper Nation	Male	Female
Algeria	100.0% (14)	0%
Bhutan	100.0% (4)	0%
Bolivia	100.0% (2)	0%
Denmark	100.0% (1)	0%

Table 4 (continued)

Paper Nation	Male	Female
Ecuador	100.0% (4)	0%
Greece	100.0% (1)	0%
Hong Kong	100.0% (1)	0%
Hungary	100.0% (4)	0%
Ireland	100.0% (1)	0%
Israel	100.0% (4)	0%
Jordan	100.0% (10)	0%
Kenya	100.0% (2)	0%
Lebanon	100.0% (23)	0%
Mexico	100.0% (2)	0%
Panama	100.0% (19)	0%
Seychelles Islands	100.0% (2)	0%
Trinidad	100.0% (2)	0%
United Arab Emirates	100.0% (15)	0%
Uruguay	100.0% (1)	0%
Spain	93.9% (46)	6.1% (3)
Ivorycoast	90.9% (10)	9.1% (1)
China	85.7% (6)	14.3% (1)
Russia	85.7% (12)	14.3% (2)
Australia	83.3% (5)	16.7% (1)
Austria	83.3% (5)	16.7% (1)
Dominican Republic	83.3% (10)	16.7% (2)
Italy	83.3% (30)	16.7% (6)
Columbia	82.4% (14)	17.6% (3)
Portugal	81.0% (17)	19.0% (4)
Indonesia	80.0% (4)	20.0% (1)
Venezuela	80.0% (4)	20.0% (1)
Argentina	79.5% (31)	20.5% (8)
South Korea	78.9% (15)	21.1% (4)
Brazil	75.0% (84)	25.0% (28)
Chile	75.0% (3)	25.0% (1)
Japan	73.3% (22)	26.7% (8)
Finland	72.7% (8)	27.3% (3)
France	72.7% (8)	27.3% (3)
Netherlands	72.7% (8)	27.3% (3)
India	70.9% (39)	29.1% (16)
Norway	70.8% (34)	29.2% (34)
Sweden	70.5% (31)	29.5% (13)
Philippines	68.8% (11)	31.3% (5)
Sri Lanka	68.8% (11)	31.3% (5)
Peru	66.7% (8)	33.3% (4)

Table 4 (continued)

Paper Nation	Male	Female
Singapore	66.7% (2)	33.3% (1)
Canada	65.8% (25)	34.2% (13)
England	65.6% (42)	34.4% (22)
Germany	65.1% (28)	34.9% (15)
United States	62.8% (657)	37.2% (390)
Latvia	57.1% (4)	42.9% (3)
Mauritius	57.1% (4)	42.9% (3)
New Zealand	50.0% (2)	50.0% (2)
Poland	50.0% (1)	50.0% (1)
Slovenia	40.0% (2)	60.0% (3)
South Africa	33.3% (1)	66.7% (2)
Aruba	0%	100.0% (5)
Total	69.1% (1357)	30.9% (607)

N= 1,969

## CHAPTER 4

### DISCUSSION

#### Introduction

The purposes of this study were to show if men and women were depicted differently in global online newspapers, to determine if men or women were shown more frequently in global online newspapers, and to determine if women would score higher on the Body Index Scale than men.

The data were collected from the *Editor and Publisher* Web site: [www.mediainfo.com](http://www.mediainfo.com). A total of 2,313 sites were listed at the time of the data gathering. A random sample of 750 global online newspapers was analyzed. The data were coded for frequency of gender and also in reference of the Body Index Scale.

The purpose of this chapter is to discuss the major findings, present conclusions, and present recommendations.

#### Survey of Major Findings

Hypothesis one stated that men would be shown more frequently in global online newspaper photographs than women. This study confirmed that images of males were significantly more frequent in global online newspapers. Almost 70% of the images published were of males. The data showed men dominated representation in photographs in global online newspapers. Nineteen online newspapers did not show women at all in their photographs. Only



three online newspapers photographed women more often than men. Lastly, only two online newspapers accomplished gender equality by showing men and women each 50% of the time.

Moreover, it appears that images of women were cropped somewhat lower on the body than were images of men. This finding suggests that when women appear in online newspaper photographs, more attention may be given to a depiction of their body image rather than other attributes. In response to research question one concerning whether men and women were depicted differently in global online newspapers, the data indicated that men and women may be depicted differently.

The second research question concerned whether images of women and men were cropped differently with emphasis on the full figure or the head only. In this sample, the data showed women were photographed more often with an emphasis on the body. No obvious reason was apparent for most of the photographs that were cropped in this method. Though there were images in which a full body image was necessary, most photographs could have been cropped in a more conservative way.

Hypothesis two stated that women would score higher on the Body Index Scale than men. This hypothesis was tentatively supported from the analyzed data. The Body Index Scale was a reliable source from which computer screens were standardized for analysis. This scale ensured an accurate measurement of the images that were showed on the computer screen and took into account possible distortion of images or different structures of the individual Web sites. The Body Index Scale results may support the Face-ism concept. The Head/Face/Eyes category resulted in women being cropped to this area in only 8.6% of the photographs. The men were photographed almost 3 percentage points higher than this at 11.2%. The Head/Shoulders category indicated that men were shown 12.2% of the time and women 10.4% of the time in

photographs. The category of the Chest/Torso/Waist Up category held the biggest percentage difference concerning the women and men. The women were cropped to this area of the body 30.5% of the time and men 24.6% of the time. Next, the Hips/Above Knees category indicated a percentage difference of 24.7% for women and 23.8% for men. Finally, the Legs/At or Below Knees or Full Body category was the only category that gave the men the higher score on the Body Index Scale.

### Discussions/Conclusions

Although the above differences may not appear large overall, they may indicate important trends and issues. One of the major purposes of this study was to determine if men or women were shown more often in global online newspapers, and when shown, which gender would score higher on the Body Index Scale. In this regard, it was clear men dominated the frequency of depiction. The reasons for this may stem from very old cultural practices, existing stereotypes, or possible religious beliefs. However, with the ongoing emergence of women in the workplace and community, along with the acquisition of non-traditional roles, the online newspapers have an opportunity to reflect these changes in society. The traditional mind-set appears to exist heavily in many of the online newspapers that were studied.

Society values images, which they see in media. Often stereotypes are produced or even strengthened through the news media. Editors have an opportunity to stop stereotypes of gender representation. The people who actually produce the online newspapers can accomplish changes in the way photographs are cropped or shown.

With the emergence of online media comes a new obligation to the mass audience. The Internet is a rapidly changing, growing, and powerful medium that has the potential to change

the way people gather, read, and value news. The Internet can provide news more quickly than the physically delivered newspaper and can have a greater impact on the reader. Photographs in online newspapers can change hourly and give the reader many more images to see than the print newspaper. Because the changes of the photographs are so fast, the content of these photographs become extremely important.

An additional ramification of the content of online newspaper photographs is the general acceptance of women in society, which can occur from these photographs. When women are depicted in a photograph in a sexual manner or in a manner that puts value on their physical appearances only, society eventually believes that depiction to be reality. A stereotype is strengthened into truth. Though women have made great strides in society, photographs like these perpetuate older stereotypes.

A difference between print newspaper photographs and online news photographs is the vast geographical viewing each can receive. A print newspaper is generally not worldwide and is not available in a timely manner to far away readers with a few exceptions. However, an online newspaper can be accessed immediately and within seconds from anywhere on the globe. This is important because any country in the world can access another country's newspaper at any time. This can give a country a snapshot of another country and thus give an immediate stereotype or opinion within that process. Cultures become more exposed to each other and add to the globalization of all countries in the context of news. For example, a person in Siberia can access the local newspaper in Morristown, Tennessee, in the United States. For a person who may not know anything about the United States, an impression is left with that person even though they are thousands of miles away. If that photograph is negative in any form, that

mindset will be implanted into the person viewing the online newspaper photograph. If the photograph depicts women in any negative way, the stereotype is further reinforced.

A slight pattern emerged from the data collected concerning how geographically connected countries resemble each other in their depiction of women. In addition, countries in or around the same region reacted in similar ways. The countries of Israel, Jordan, and Lebanon all showed men 100% of the time in their online newspapers. A further example is that Canada and the United States both showed men 65% and 62% respectively. This is an area that is recommended for further research. This study was a simple random sample of existing global online newspapers during a specific time frame. Online newspapers are being produced rapidly and more are available constantly. As more online news sites are offered, further research should be conducted to find more significant similarities among bordering countries. Further research could indicate why this pattern materialized and how the implications of the depiction of women could affect not only the borders surrounding the region, but around the world.

An additional area suggested for further research is to conduct a longitudinal study based on the same method of this study. Due to time constraints, this study was only able to analyze one day of each global online newspaper. It would be productive to analyze multiple days from each newspaper to observe if the results found in this study remained over a longer period of time.

### Recommendations

Photographers, photograph editors, designers, and editors have an opportunity to change the future of online media. One possible solution to achieve equal representation of men and

women in global online newspapers is for the editors to be more aware of the society to which it caters and to reflect the true make-up of its readers. Editors have a chance to represent the society of which it is writing and photographing.

Online newspapers have already had an impact on culture in the short amount of time they have been in existence. The Internet will gain speed and readership as its lifespan lengthens into the future. As the Internet brings the globalization concept into reality, the online newspaper editors must realize the photographs they are publishing online give an immediate and sometimes stereotypical image of that specific country. For example, the recent September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States are photographed and placed upon hundreds of online newspapers in the United States. As other cultures accessed these Web sites, they received an automatic glance about how the United States reacted and dealt with the situation. A picture promoting fear, sadness, or anger will reflect the overall feeling of a country with just one photograph. Editors should become more conscious of the impact an online newspaper can have upon its readers. The Internet has quickly become a growing, easily accessible, and immediate medium in which people receive news.

A recommendation to the producers of the global online newspapers is to use this new medium, the Internet, as a barrier and an end to the unequal depiction of men and women. The online newspaper industry has the potential to reach thousands of new readers in a fresh and new approach not seen before. Every age, race, and gender could have some interest in the contents of an online newspaper. Because of the ease of its accessibility, new audiences can be reached. Therefore, the importance of the photographs on the front pages can have an impact on more people than the classic print newspaper. The inventiveness and changing characteristics of the Internet can attract people to online newspapers. Therefore, the editors of the online newspapers

can reach more people and invite them to experience new ways of critical thinking and abolish old stereotypes. To encourage this means of thinking, editors should crop photographs not to depict a person a certain way but to put photographs to the words of the story.

Educators, scholars, and consumers could all benefit from this study. Educators would benefit by using the information to teach future journalists, editors, and publishers the ethics of publishing photographs. Future ethical standards may be met and may be passed on to later generations. Educators could make students aware of ethical issues within the communication industry.

Scholars could use information from this study by applying it to further research. Additional research could be conducted about global online newspapers, their geographical relationships or many other facets.

Consumers would gain knowledge from this study. By increasing the exposure of the online newspaper, consumers would gain media literacy. As more people own computers and gain access to the Internet, people will be able to retrieve more news more often and more quickly. Consumers would also become more informed about how women and men are depicted through photographs.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A

#### Sample List

<b><i>Name of Newspaper</i></b>	<b><i>City</i></b>	<b><i>Country</i></b>
Alto Adige	Bolzano, Bozen	Italy
Altus Times	Altus, Oklahoma	United States
Al-vefagh Daily	No City Given	Iran
A Gazeta	Vitoria, Espridio Santo	Brazil
A Notica	Joinville, Santa Catarina	Brazil
A Tribuna de Santos	Santos, SP	Brazil
ABC	Madrid	Spain
Aberdeen American News	Aberdeen, South Dakota	United States
Ad Dustour	Amman	Jordan
Adirondack Daily Interprise	Saranac Lake, New York	United States
Adresseavisen	Trondheim	Norway
Adrian Daily Telegram	Adrain, Michigan	United States
The Advocate	Burnie, TAS	Australia
Aftenposten	Olso	Norway
Al Ayam	Manama	Bahrain
Al Ayyam	Ramallah	Palestine
Al Ittihad	Abu Dhabi	United Arab Emirates
Alamogordo Daily News	Alamogordo, New Mexico	United States
Albany Democrat-Herald	Albany, Oregon	United States
Albany Times Union	Albany, New York	United States
Al-Bayan	Dubai	United Arab Emirates
Albuquerque Journal	Albuquerque, New Mexico	United States
Alexandria Daily Town Talk	Alexandria, Louisiana	United States
Alliance Review	Alliance, Ohio	United States
As-Safir	Beruit	Lebanon
Athens News	Athens	Greece
Business Times	Kuala Lumpur, FT	Malaysia
Chanute Tribune	Chanute, Kansas	United States
Ames Tribune	Ames, Iowa	United States
Amigoe di Curacao	Curacao	The Netherlands
Amsterdam Recorder	Amsterdam, New York	United States
Anderson Independent	Anderson, South Carolina	United States

An-Nahar	Beruit	Lebanon
Antelope Valley Press	Palmdale, California	United States
Arbetet Nyheterna	Malmö	Sweden
Asahi Evening News	Tokyo	Japan
Arizona Daily Sun	Flagstaff, Arizona	United States
Arlington Morning News	Arlington, Texas	United States
Asheville Citizen Times	Asheville, North Carolina	United States
Ashland Daily Independent	Ashland, Kentucky	United States
Aspen Daily News	Aspen, Colorado	United States
Attleboro Sun Chronicle	Attleboro, Massachusetts	United States
Augusta Chronicle	Augusta, Georgia	United States
Austin American Statesman	Austin, Texas	United States
Australian	New South Whales/Surry Hills	Australia
Australian Financial Review	Sydney	Australia
Avui	Barcelona	Spain
Bahrain Tribune	Manama	Bahrain
Bangor Daily News	Bangor, Maine	United States
Barometern	Kalmar	Sweden
Bath Cronicle	Bath	England
Baytown Sun	Baytown, Texas	United States
Beatrice Daily Sun	Beatrice, Nebraska	United States
Beauregard Daily News	Deridder, Louisiana	United States
Bekes Meggei Nap	Bekescsaba	Hungary
Beloit Daily News	Beliot, Wisconsin	United States
Bergen Record	Hackensack, New Jersey	United States
Berita Harian	No City Given	Singapore
Berita Harian	Koala Lumpur	Malaysia
Biddeford Journal Tribune	Biddeford, Maine	United States
Bild Zeitung	Hamburg	Germany
Billings Gazette	Billings, Montana	United States
Binghamton Press and Sun Bulletin	Binghamton, New York	United States
Birmingham News	Birmingham, Alabama	United States
Black Hills Pioneer	Spearfish, South Dakota	United States
Bloomington Times-Herald	Bloomington, Indiana	United States
Bloomington Pentagraph	Bloomington, Illinois	United States
Bluefield Daily Telegraph	Bluefield, West Virginia	United States
Bluffton News Banner	Bluffton, Indiana	United States
Boca Raton News	Boca Raton, Florida	United States
Bolton Evening News	Bolton	England
Boonville Daily News	Boonville, Missouri	United States
Borsen	Copenhagen	Denmark
Bradenton Herald	Bradenton, Florida	United States
Brainerd Daily Dispatch	Brainerd, Minnesota	United States
Brandon Sun	Brandon, Manitoba	Canada
Branson Tri-Lakes Daily News	Branson, Missouri	United States

Brescia Oggi	Brescia	Italy
Bristol Press	Bristol, Connecticut	United States
Brockton Enterprise	Brockton, Massachusetts	United States
Brookhaven Daily Leader	Brookhaven, Mississippi	United States
Brownsville Herald	Brownsville, Texas	United States
Brownwood Bulletin	Brownwood, Texas	United States
Brunswick News	Brunswick, Georgia	United States
Bryan Times	Bryan, Ohio	United States
Bucks County Courier Times	Levittown, Pennsylvania	United States
Buenos Aries Herald	Buenos Aries	Argentina
Buffalo News	Buffalo, New York	United States
Burlington County Times	Willingboro, New Jersey	United States
Burlington Hawk Eye	Burlington, Iowa	United States
Butler Eagle	Butler, Pennsylvania	United States
Cadillac News	Cadillac, Michigan	United States
Cambridge Daily/Sunday Jeffersonian	Cambridge, Ohio	United States
Cambridge Reporter	Cambridge, Ontario	Canada
Canandigua Daily Messenger	Canandigua, New York	United States
Canon City Daily Record	Canon City, Colorado	United States
Canton City Ledger	Canton, Illinois	United States
Cape Breton Post	Sydney, Nova Scotia	Canada
Carbondale Southern Illinoisan	Carbondale, Illinois	United States
Carroll County Times	Westminster, Maryland	United States
Cedar Rapids Gazette	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	United States
Central Maine Morning Sentinel	Waterville, Maine	United States
Cleveland Daily Banner	Cleveland, Tennessee	United States
Diario	Oranjestad	Aruba
Diario de Chihuahua	Juarez	Mexico
Diario de Ibiza	Ibiza	Spain
Diario de Juarez	Civdad Juarez,	Mexico
	Chihuahua	
Diario de las Palmas	LasPalmas de Gran	Spain
	Canaria	
Diario de Mallorca	Palma de Mallorca	Spain
Diario de Pernambuco	Recife	Brazil
Diario do Nordeste	Ceara	Brazil
Charleston Daily Mail	Charleston, West Virginia	United States
Charlotte Sun herald	Charlotte Harbor, Florida	United States
Cherry Hill Courier Post	Cherry Hill, New Jersey	United States
Chicago Daily Herald	Arlington Heights, Illinois	United States
Chicago Daily Southtown	Chicago, Illinois	United States
Chicago Sun Times	Chicago, Illinois	United States
Chicago Tribune	Chicago, Illinois	United States
Chico Enterprise Record	Chico, California	United States
China Daily Digest	Keighley, West Yorkshire	England
China Times	Taipei	Taiwan

Chinese Commercial News	Manila	The Philippines
Christian Science Monitor	Boston, Massachusetts	United States
Clarín	Buenos Aires	Argentina
Clarksburg Exponent	Clarksburg, West Virginia	United States
Coeur d'Alene Press	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	United States
Coffeyville Journal	Coffeyville, Kansas	United States
Colorado Daily	Boulder, Colorado	United States
Columbia Daily Tribune	Columbia, Missouri	United States
Columbia State	Columbia, South Carolina	United States
Columbus Dispatch	Columbus, Ohio	United States
Cantra Costa Times	Walnut Creek, California	United States
Corning Leader	Corning, New York	United States
Correio da Manhã	Lisbon	Portugal
Correio do Povo	Porto Alegre	Brazil
Corriere delle Alpi	Belluno, BL	Italy
Crescent City Triplicate	Crescent City, California	United States
Creston News Adviser	Creston, Iowa	United States
Critica Libre	Panama City	Panama
Cronica	Concepcion	Chile
Crookton Daily Times	Crookton, Minnesota	United States
Culpeper Star-Exponent	Culpeper, Virginia	United States
Daily Ardmoreite	Ardmore, Oklahoma	United States
Cumberland Times News	Cumberland, Maryland	United States
Daily Dispatch	East London, EC	South Africa
Daily Express	Kota Kinabalu	East Malaysia
Daily Herald	McDonough, Georgia	United States
Daily Hindi Milap	Hyderabad, Andhra, Pradesh	India
Daily Mirror	London	England
Daily Nations	Nairobi	Kenya
Daily News	Colombo	Sri Lanka
Daily Post	Liverpool	England
Daily Record	Glasgow	Scotland
Daily Star	London	England
Daily Trade News	Seoul	South Korea
Danville Advocate-Messenger	Danville, Kentucky	United States
Danville Commercial News	Danville, Illinois	United States
Davenport Quad City Times	Davenport, Iowa	United States
Dayton Daily News	Dayton, Ohio	United States
De Stem	Breda, NB	Netherlands
De Telegraaf	Amersterdam	Netherlands
Decatur Daily	Decatur, Alabama	United States
Deccan Chronicle	Secunderabad, Pradesh	India
Deepika	Trichurm Kerala	India
Delaware Gazette	Delaware, Ohio	United States

Delaware State News	Dover, Delaware	United States
Deming Headlight	Deming, New Mexico	United States
Der Bund	Bern	Switzerland
Derby Evening Telegraph	Derby	England
Des Moines Register	Des Moines, Iowa	United States
Diario La Hora	Quito	Ecuador
Diario Las Americanas	Miami, Florida	United States
Diario Oficial de Chile	Santiago	Chile
Diario Rosario Net	Rosario, Sante Fe	Argentina
Die Rheinpfalz	Ludwigshafen	Germany
Die Tageszeitung	Berlin	Germany
Diena	Riga	Latvia
Dnevnick	Ljubljana	Slovenia
Dixon Telegraph	Dixon, Illinois	United States
Dodge City Daily Globe	Dodge City, Kansas	United States
Dong-A Ilbo	Seoul	South Korea
Dothan Eagle, The	Dothan, Alabama	United States
Dover Foster's Democrat	Dover, New Hampshire	United States
Deowagiac Daily News	Deowagiac, Hawaii	United States
Dublin Courier Herald	Dublin, Georgia	United States
Duncan Banner	Duncan, Oklahoma	United States
Dziennik Polski	Krakow	Poland
East Liverpool Review	East Liverpool, Ohio	United States
East Oregonian	Salem, Oregon	United States
Erie Daily Times	Erie, Pennsylvania	United States
Escanaba Daily Press	Escanaba, Michigan	United States
Ft. Pierce Tribune	Ft. Pierce, Florida	United States
Fort Wayne News Sentienel	Fort Wayne, Indiana	United States
Easton Star Democrat	Easton, Maryland	United States
Ecos Diarios	Necochea	Argentina
Edmonton Sun	Edmonton, Alberta	Canada
Edmond Evening Sun	Edmond, Oklahoma	United States
Edmonton Journal	Edmonton, Alberta	Canada
Edwardsville Intelligencer	Edwardsville, Illinois	United States
Eindhovens Dagblad	Eindhoven	Netherlands
El Adelantado de Segovia	Segovia	Spain
El Boletin de al Tarde	Madrid	Spain
El Comercio	Gijon	Spain
El Comercio	Lima	Peru
El Dia	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Spain
El Diario de Nuevo Laredo	Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas	Mexico
El Diario S.A.	La Paz	Boliva
El Dorado Times	El Dorado, Kansas	United States
El Eco de Tandil	Tandil	Argentina
El Herald	Ft. Lauderdale, Florida	United States



El Heraldo de Chihuahua	Chihuahua	Mexico
El Heraldo de Leon	Leon, Guanajuato	Mexico
El Informador	Guadalajara, Jalisco	Mexico
El Mercurio	Cuenca	Ecuador
El Nacional	Santo Domingo	Dominican Rep.
El Nacional	Caracas	Venezuela
El Norte de Castilla	Valladolid	Spain
El Nuevo Diario	Managua	Nicaragua
El Pais	Madrid	Spain
El Pais	Cali, Valle de Cauca	Columbia
El Paso Times	El Paso, Texas	United States
El Siglo	Panama City	Panama
El Sol de Margarita	Porlamar, Isla de Margarita	Venezuela
El Sureno	Rio Grande, TDF	Argentina
El Tribuno	Salta	Argentina
El Universal	Caracas	Columbia
Eleftherotypia	Athens	Greece
Elfsborgs Lans Allehanda	Vanersborg	Switzerland
Elgin Courier News	Elgin, Illinois	United States
Elizabethton Star	Elizabethton, Tennessee	United States
Elkhart Truth	Elkhart, Indiana	United States
Elkins Inter-Mountain	Elkins, West Virginia	United States
Elko Daily Free Press	Elko, Nevada	United States
Elmira Star-Gazette	Elmira, New York	United States
Elyria Chronicle-Telegram	Elyria, Ohio	United States
Emporia Gazette	Emporia, Kansas	United States
Argus	Brighton	England
Evening Chronicle	Newcastle	England
Evening Sentinel	Staffordshire	England
Evening Standard	London	England
Express	Athens	Greece
Expressen	Stockholm	Sweden
Fagersta-Posten	Fagersta	Sweden
Fairfield Daily Republic	Fairfield, California	United States
Fargo Forum	Fargo, North Dakota	United States
Farmington Daily News	Farmington, New Mexico	United States
Fitchburg Sentinel and Enterprise	Fitchburg, Massachusetts	United States
Flint Journal	Flint, Michigan	United States
Florence Morning News	Florence, South Carolina	United States
Florence Times Daily	Florence, Alabama	United States
Florida Times-Union	Jacksonville, Florida	United States
Florida Today	Melbourne, Florida	United States
Folha da Manha	Passos	Brazil
Folha de Tarde	Sao Paulo	Brazil

Folha de Sao Paulo	Sao Paulo	Brazil
Ft. Morgan Times	Ft. Morgan, Colorado	United States
Ft. Myers News Press	Ft. Myers, Florida	United States
Ft. Payne Times Journal	Ft. Payne, Alabama	United States
Frankfort Times	Frankfort, Indiana	United States
Fraternite Martin	Abdjan	Ivorycoast
Frederick Post	Frederick, Maryland	United States
Fredericton Free Lance-Star	Fredericksburg, Virginia	United States
Frederick Daily Gleaner	Fredericton, New Brunswick	Canada
Freeport Journal Standard	Freeport, Illinois	United States
Grenz-Echo	Eupen	Belgium
Griffin Daily News	Griffin, Georgia	United States
Guernsey Evening Press and Star	Guernsey	England
Gulf News	Dubai	United Arab Emirates
Gutherie News	Gutherie, Oklahoma	United States
Hugo Daily News	Hugo, Oklahoma	United States
Hull Daily News	London	England
Hufvudstadsbladet	Helsingfors	Finland
Fremover	Narvik	Norway
Gainesville Sun	Gainesville, Florida	United States
Gallipolis Daily Tribune	Gallipolis, Ohio	United States
Gary Post-Tribune	Gary, Indiana	United States
The Gaston Gazette	Gastonia, North Carolina	United States
Gazeta Wyborcza	Warsaw	Poland
General-Anzeiger Bonn	Bonn	Germany
Gestion	Lima	Peru
Giebener Anzeiger	Gieben, Hessen	Germany
Gloucestershire Echo	Cheltenham	England
Gloucester Daily Times	Beverly, Massachusetts	United States
Gloucestershire Citizen	Gloucester	England
Goodland Daily News	Goodland, Kansas	United States
Grand Forks Herald	Grand Forks, North Dakota	United States
Granma Diario	Havana	Cuba
Green Bay Press Gazette	Green Bay, Wisconsin	United States
Greeneville Sun	Greeneville, Tennessee	United States
Greenfield Recorder	Greenfield, Massachusetts	United States
Greensboro News and Record	Greensboro, North Carolina	United States
Ha'aretz	Tel Aviv	Israel
Ha'aretz Daily Newspaper	Tel Aviv	Israel
Hagertown Herald-Mail	Hagertown, Maryland	United States
Halden Arbeiderblad	Halden	Norway
Halifax Chronicle-Herald	Halifax, Nova Scotia	Canada

Hameen Sanomat	Hameenlinna	Finland
Hamilton Journal News	Hamilton, Ohio	United States
Hamilton Spectator	Hamilton, Ontario	Canada
Hammond Daily Star	Hammond, Louisiana	United States
Haverhill Gazette	Haverhill, Massachusetts	United States
Havre Daily News	Havre, Montana	United States
Heidenheimer Neve Presse	Heidenheim	Germany
Heidenheimer Zeitung	Heidenheim	Germany
Helena Daily World	Helena, Arkansas	United States
Helsingin Sanomat	Helsinki	Finland
Henderson Daily Dispatch	Henderson, North Carolina	United States
Heraldo de Aragon	Zaragoza	Spain
The Hollywood Reporter	Los Angeles, California	United States
Holsteinischer Courier	Neumunster	Germany
Hong Kong Commercial Daily	Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Hornell Evening News	Hornell, New York	United States
Hot Springs Sentinel Record	Hot Springs, Arkansas	United States
Houston Chronicle	Houston, Texas	United States
Hoy	Badajoz	Spain
Hoy	Rego Park, New York	United States
Hua Sheng Bao	No City Given	China
Huntsville Times	Huntsville, Alabama	United States
Huron Daily Tribune	Bad Axe, Michigan	United States
Hyvinkaan Sanomat	Hyvinkaa	Finland
Klamath Falls Herald and News	Klamath Falls, Oregon	United States
Kuensel	Thimphu	Bhutan
Kumamoto Nichi	Kumamoto	Japan
Ibaraski Shimbun	Mito	Japan
Idaho Falls Register	Idaho Falls, Idaho	United States
Idaho News	Idaho Falls, Idaho	United States
Il Centro	Pescara	Italy
Il Messaggero	Rome	Italy
Il Sole 24 Ore	Milan	Italy
Ilta Sanomat	Helsinki	Finland
Independent	Dhaka	Bangladesh
Indonesian Observer	Jakarta	Indonesia
Inland Valley Daily Bulletin	Ontario	Canada
Internet Holding	Santiago	Chile
Irish Times	Dublin	Ireland
Iron Mountain Daily News	Iron Mountain, Michigan	United States
Island	Colombo	Sri Lanka
Itasca News	Bovey, Minnesota	United States
Jackson City Patriot	Jackson City, Michigan	United States
Jackson Clarion Ledger	Jackson, Mississippi	United States
The Jackson Sun	Jackson, Tennessee	United States
Jamestown Post Journal	Jamestown, New York	United States

Janesville Gazette	Janesville, Wisconsin	United States
Joong Ang Daily News	Seoul	South Korea
Joplin Globe	Joplin, Missouri	United States
Jornal A Tarde	Salvador, Bahia	Brazil
Jornal de Santa Caterina	Blumenau	Brazil
Jornal de Noticias	Oporto	Portugal
Jornal Meio Norte	Teresina	Brazil
Kanagawa Shimbun	Yokohama City	Japan
Kane Country Chronicle	Geneva, Illinois	United States
Kashmir Times	Jammu	India
Keene Sentinel	Keene, New Hampshire	United States
Kennebec Journal	Augusta, Maine	United States
Kenosha News	Kenosha, Wisconsin	United States
Kent State University Daily	Kent, Ohio	United States
Kentucky New Era	Hopkinsville, Kentucky	United States
Kentucky Post	Covington, Kentucky	United States
Kerala Kaumudi	Kerala, Pradesh	India
Kilgore News Herald	Kilgore, Texas	United States
Kingsport Times News	Kingsport, Tennessee	United States
Kinston Free Press	Kinston, North Carolina	United States
Kompas	Jakarta	Indonesia
Kouvolan Sanomat	Kouvolan	Finland
Modesto Bee	Modesto, California	United States
Moline Dispatch	Moline, Illinois	United States
Monett Times	Monett, Missouri	United States
New Haven Register	New Haven, Connecticut	United States
New Iberia Daily Iberian	New Iberia, Louisiana	United States
La Arena	Santa Rosa	Argentina
La Charente Libre	Angouleme, Cedex	France
La Epoca SA	Santiago	Chile
La Gazzetta Dello Sport	Milan	Italy
La Jornada	Mexico City	Mexico
La Nacion	Buenos Aries	Brazil
La Nueva Provincia	Bahia Blanca	Argentina
La Opinion de Cucuta	Cucuta	Columbia
La Provincia	Las Palmas de Gran, Canaria	Spain
La Razon	Buenos Aries	Brazil
La Republica	Montevideo	Uruguay
La Republica	Lima	Peru
La Tarde	Pereira	Columbia
La Tribune de Geneve	Geneva	Switzerland
La Tribune Desfosses	Paris	France
La Union de Morelos	Cuernavaca, Morelos	Mexico
La Vanguanda	Barcelona	Spain
La Voix du Nord	Lille	France

Laconia Citizen	Laconia, New Hampshire	United States
Lady Lake Daily Sun	Lady Lake, Florida	United States
Lafayette Daily Advertiser	Lafayette, Louisiana	United States
LaGrange Daily News	LaGrange, California	United States
Lancashire Evening Telegraph	Blackburn	England
Lancaster Eagle Gazette	Lancaster, Ohio	United States
Lancaster New Era	Lancaster, Pennsylvania	United States
Lancaster Intelligence Journal	Lancaster, Pennsylvania	United States
LaPorte Herald-Argus	LaPorte, Indiana	United States
Laredo Morning Times	Laredo, Texas	United States
Las Cruces Sun News	Las Cruces, New Mexico	United States
Lawrence Journal World	Lawrence, Kansas	United States
La Courrier Piccard	Amiens	France
La Devoir, Inc.	Montreal, Quebec	Canada
La Jeune Independent	Algiers	Algeria
Le Jour	Abidjan	Ivorycoast
La Parisien	Paris	France
Le Republican	Lorrian, Metz	France
Le Soleil	Quebec	Canada
Leavenworth Times	Leavenworth, Kansas	United States
Lebanon Daily News	Lebanon, Pennsylvania	United States
Lebanon Daily Record	Lebanon, Missouri	United States
Le Droit	Ottawa, Ontario	Canada
Lehighon Times	Lehighon, Pennsylvania	United States
Les Dernieres Nouvelles D'Alsace	Strasbourg	France
Levante El Mercantil Valenciano	Valencia	Spain
Lewiston Morning Tribune	Lewiston, Idaho	United States
Lewiston Sun Journal	Lewiston, Maine	United States
Lexington Herald-Leader	Lexington, Kentucky	United States
L'Express	Port Louis	Mauritius
Liberte	Algiers	Algeria
Lincoln Journal Star	Lincoln, Nebraska	United States
Lincolnshire Echo	Lincolnshire	England
Linton Daily Citizen	Linton, Indiana	United States
Lisbon Morning Journal	Lisbon, Ohio	United States
Listin Diario	Santo Domingo	Dominican Rep.
Livingston Enterprise	Livingston, Montana	United States
Lodi News-Sentinel	Lodi, California	United States
The Logan Banner	Logan, West Virginia	United States
Logansport Pharos-Tribune	Logansport, Indiana	United States
Lompoc Record	Lompoc, California	United States
London Free Press	London, Ontario	Canada
Long Beach Press Telegram	Long Beach, California	United States
Long Island Newsday	Melville, New York	United States
Longview Daily News	Longview, Washington	United States

Longview News Journal	Longview, Texas	United States
Los Angeles Times	Los Angeles, California	United States
Loveland Daily Reporter Herald	Loveland, Colorado	United States
Lubbock Avalanche Herald	Lubbock, Texas	United States
Lumberton Robesonian	Lumberton, North Carolina	United States
L'Unita	Rome	Italy
Macomb Daily	Mt. Clemens, Michigan	United States
Macomb Journal	Macomb, Illinois	United States
Macon Chronicle Herald	Macon, Missouri	United States
Macon Telegraph	Macon, Georgia	United States
Mainichi Daily News	Osaka	Japan
Mainichi Shimbun	Tokyo	Japan
Manchester Journal Inquirer	Manchester, Connecticut	United States
Manhattan Mercury	Manhattan, Kansas	United States
Manila Bulletin	Manila	The Philippines
Manistee News Advocate	Manistee, Michigan	United States
Marin Independent Journal	Novato, California	United States
Marshall Democrat News	Marshall, Missouri	United States
Marshall Independent	Marshall, Minnesota	United States
Marshalltown Times	Marshalltown, Iowa	United States
Maryville Daily Times	Maryville, Tennessee	United States
Massillon Independent	Massillon, Ohio	United States
McAllen Monitor	McAllen, Texas	United States
McCook Daily Gazette	McCook, Nebraska	United States
McPherson Sentinel	McPherson, Kansas	United States
Meadville Tribune	Meadville, Pennsylvania	United States
Medicine Hat News	Medicine Hat, Alberta	Canada
Mesabi Daily News	Virginia, Minnesota	United States
Miami Herald	Miami, Florida	United States
Milton Daily Standard	Milton, Pennsylvania	United States
Milwaukee Journal Sentinel	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	United States
Minneapolis-St. Paul Star	Minneapolis, Minnesota	United States
Minden Press Herald	Minden, Louisiana	United States
Mineral Daily News Tribune	Keyser, West Virginia	United States
Ming Pao	ChaiWan	Hong Kong
Minot daily News	Minot, North Dakota	United States
Missourian	Columbia, Missouri	United States
The Montana Standard	Butte, Montana	United States
Montgomery Adviser	Montgomery, Alabama	United States
Montreal Gazette	Montreal, Quebec	Canada
Morgunbladid	Reykjavik	Russia
Morning News of NW Arkansas	Springdale, Arkansas	United States
Mount Airy News	Mount Airy, North Carolina	United States
Mount Vernon Register News	Mount Vernon, Illinois	United States
Mt. Carmel Daily Republican Register	Mt. Carmel, California	United States

Munchner Merker	Bunich, BY	Germany
Muncie Star Press	Muncie, Indiana	United States
Muscatine Journal	Muscatine, Iowa	United States
Myrtle Beach Sun News	Myrtle Beach, South Carolina	United States
Napa Valley Register	Napa, California	United States
Nara Shimbun	Nara	Japan
Natal Witness	Pietermaritzburg	South Africa
Natjonen	Oslo	Norway
Neosho Daily News	Neosho, Missouri	United States
Nepszava	Budapest	Hungary
Neue Voalberger Tageszeitung	Bregenz	Austria
Nevada Appeal	Carson City, Nevada	United States
New Britain Herald	New Britain, Connecticut	United States
New Chronicle	Roseau	Dominica
New Orleans Times and Picayone	New Orleans	United States
New Paper	No City Given	Singapore
New York Law Journal	New York, New York	United States
New York Times/Computer News Daily	New York, New York	United States
New Zealand Doctor	Takapuna, Auckland	New Zealand
Newcastle Herald	Newcastle	Australia
Newnan Times Herald	Newnam, Georgia	United States
Newport Daily Independent	Newport, Arkansas	United States
Newport News Hampton Daily Press	Newport News, Virginia	United States
Newton Daily News	Newton, Iowa	United States
Newton Kansan	Newton, Kansas	United States
Nordlands Framtid	Bodoe	Norway
Norfolk Daily News	Norfolk, Nebraska	United States
Norra Vasterbotten	Skelleftea	Sweden
Norrkopings Tidningar	Norrkopina	Sweden
North Hills News Herald	Warrendale, Pennsylvania	United States
North Platte Telegraph	North Platte, Nebraska	United States
The Northern Echo	Darlington	England
Northwest Arkansas Times	Fayetteville, Arkansas	United States
Norwich Evening Sun	Norwich, New York	United States
Noticias Populares	Sao Paulo	Brazil
Nottingham Evening Post	Nottingham	England
NRC Handelsblad	Rotterdam	Netherlands
O Dia	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil
O Diario de Mogi	Mogi de Cruzes	Brazil
O Globo	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil
O Jogo	No City Given	Portugal
O Povo	Fortaleza	Brazil
Oakland Press	Pontiac, Michigan	United States
Oakland Tribune	Oakland, California	United States

Ocala Star Banner	Ocala, Florida	United States
Ogden Standard Examiner	Ogden, Utah	United States
Okinawa Times	Naha City, Okinawa	Japan
Okmulgee Daily Times	Okmulgee, Oklahoma	United States
Oldham Evening Chronicle	Oldham, Lancashire	England
Olney Daily Mail	Olney, Illinois	United States
Olympian	Olympia, Washington	United States
Opelousas Daily World	Opelousas, Louisiana	United States
Orange County Register	Santa Ana, California	United States
The Orange Leader	Orange, Texas	United States
Orissa Sambad	Bhubaneswar	India
Orlando Sentinel	Orlando, Florida	United States
Oskaloosa Herald	Oskaloosa, Iowa	United States
Ostersunds-Posten	Ostersund	Sweden
Ottumwa Courier	Ottumwa, Iowa	United States
Owatonna People's Press	Owatonna, Minnesota	United States
Owen Sound Sun Times	Owen Sound, Ontario	Canada
Palestine Herald Press	Palestine, Texas	United States
Panama City News Herald	Panama City, Florida	United States
Paragould Daily Press	Paragould, Arkansas	United States
Paris Beacon News	Paris, Illinois	United States
Paris News	Paris, Texas	United States
Parkersburg News	Parkersburg, West Virginia	United States
Parkersburg Sentinel	Parkersburg, West Virginia	United States
Pasco-Kennewick-Richland Herald	Kennewick, Washington	United States
Passaver Neue Presse	Passau	Germany
Pawtucket Times	Pawtucket, Rhode Island	United States
The Pratt Tribune	Pratt, Kansas	United States
Pregon	San Salvador de Jujuy	Argentina
Prensa Libre	Guatemala City	Guatemala
Sampson Independent	Clinton, North Carolina	United States
Recoletos Cia Editorial	Madrid	Spain
San Bernardino County Sun	San Bernardino, California	United States
San Diego Union Tribune	San Diego, California	United States
San Francisco Chronicle	San Francisco, California	United States
Pekin Daily Times	Pekin, Illinois	United States
Peninsula Daily News	Port Angeles, Washington	United States
Pensacola News Journal	Pensacola, Florida	United States
Penticton Herald	Penticton, British Colombia	Canada
People's Daily	Beijing	China
Peoria Journal Star	Peoria, Illinois	United States
Peru Daily Tribune	Peru, Indiana	United States
Petoskey News Review	Petoskey, Michigan	United States
Philadelphia Daily News	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	United States
Philadelphia Inquirer	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	United States



Philippine Daily Inquirer	Manila	The Philippines
Philippine Star	Manila	The Philippines
Pierre Capital Journal	Pierre, South Dakota	United States
Pitea-Tidningen	Pitea	Sweden
Pleasanton Tri-Valley Herald	Pleasanton, California	United States
Port Arthur News	Port Arthur, Texas	United States
Portage la Prairie Daily Graphic	Portage la Prairie, Manitoba	Canada
Portland Press Herald	Portland, Maine	United States
Post	Lusaka	Zambia
Pottstown Mercury	Pottstown, Pennsylvania	United States
Princeton Daily Clarion	Princeton, Indiana	United States
Provo Daily Herald	Provo, Utah	United States
Publico	Guadalajara, Jalisco	Mexico
Ravalli Republic	Hamilton, Montana	United States
Ravenna Record Courier	Ravenna, Ohio	United States
Reading Eagle	Reading, Pennsylvania	United States
Recorder	San Francisco, California	United States
Regina Leader Post	Regina, Saskatuwan	Canada
Remscheider General Anzeiger	Remscheid	Germany
Republikein	Windhoek	Namibia
Rhein-Zeitung	Koblenz	Germany
Rio Negro	General Roca	Argentina
Riverside Press Enterprise	Riverside, California	United States
Rochester Democrat and Chronicle	Rochester, New York	United States
Rockdale Citizen	Conyers, Georgia	United States
Rolla Daily News	Rolla, Missouri	United States
Rotterdams Dagblad	Rotterdam, ZH	Netherlands
Royal Oak Daily Tribune	Royal Oak, Michigan	United States
Russellville Courier	Russellville, Arkansas	United States
Saarbruecker Zeitung	Saarbruecker	Germany
Sala Allehanda	Sala	Sweden
Salida Mountain Mail	Salida, Colorado	United States
Salisbury Daily Times	Salisbury, Maryland	United States
Salon Seudun Sanomatoy	Salo	Finland
Sandusky Register	Sandusky, Ohio	United States
Sanjevani	Bangalore, Karnataka	India
Santo Domingo News	Santo Domingo	Dominican Rep.
Sarawak Tribune	Kuching, Sarawak	Malaysia
Sault Ste. Marie Evening News	Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan	United States
Sayre Evening News	Sayre, Pennsylvania	United States
Schwaebische Zeitung	Biberach	Germany
Scottsbluff Star Herald	Scottsbluff, Nebraska	United States

Scranton Tribune	Scranton, Pennsylvania	United States
Seattle Post Intelligencer	Seattle, Washington	United States
Seguin Gazette Enterprise	Seguin, Texas	United States
Seminole Producer	Seminole, Oklahoma	United States
The Seychelles Nation	Victoria	Seychelles
Shawnee News Star	Shawnee, Oklahoma	United States
Sherbrooke La Tribune	Sherbrooke, Quebec	Canada
Shinano Mainichi Shimbun	Matsumoto	Japan
Shikoku Shimbun	Takamatsu	Japan
Shreveport Times	Shreveport, Louisiana	United States
Sidney Daily News	Sidney, Ohio	United States
Sikeston Standard Democrat	Sikeston, Missouri	United States
Silver City Daily Press and Independent	Silver City, New Mexico	United States
Simcoe Reformer	Simcoe, Ontario	Canada
Siskiyou Daily News	Yreka, California	United States
Skaraborgs Lans Allehanda	Skovde	Sweden
Stuart News	Stuart, Florida	United States
Students Support	Haarlem	Netherlands
Sudbury Star	Sudbury, Ontario	Canada
Suddeutsche Zeitung	Munich	Germany
Sudkurier	Konstanz	Germany
Sudwest Presse Schwaebisches Tagblatt	Tubingen	Germany
Sunbury Daily Item	Sunbury, Pennsylvania	United States
Sidell Sentry News	Sidell, Pennsylvania	United States
Sodermanlands Nyheter	Nykoping	Sweden
Solinger Tageblatt	Solingen	Germany
Sosialurin	Torshavn	Faeroe Islands
South Bend Tribune)	South Bend, Indiana	United States
South China Morning Post	Taipei, NT	China
South County Journal	Kent, Washington	United States
Southern Daily Echo	Southampton	England
Southwest Daily Times	Liberal, Kansas	United States
Spokane Spokesman Review	Spokane, Washington	United States
Springfield News Leader	Springfield, Arkansas	United States
Springfield Union News	Springfield, Massachusetts	United States
St. Albans Messenger	St. Albans, Vermont	United States
St. Augustine Record	St. Augustine, Florida	United States
St. Cloud Times	St. Cloud, Minnesota	United States
St. Joseph Herald-Palladium	St. Joseph, Michigan	United States
St. Louis Post Dispatch	St. Louis, Missouri	United States
St. Paul Pioneer Press	St. Paul, Minnesota	United States
Stader Tagblatt	Stade, Niedersachsen	Germany
Stamford Advocate	Stamford, Connecticut	United States

Staten Island Advance	Staten Island, New York	United States
Sterling Daily Gazette	Sterling, Illinois	United States
Stockton Record	Stockton, California	United States
Sunnmoerspoasten	Alesund	Norway
Tonsbergs Blad	Tonsberg, Postterminalen	Norway
Topeka Daily Capital Journal	Topeka, Kansas	United States
Toronto Star	Toronto, Ontario	Canada
Torrance Daily Breeze	Torrance, California	United States
Torrington Register Citizen	Torrington, Connecticut	United States
Urbana Daily Citizen	Urbana, Ohio	United States
Westfalische Nachrichten	Munster	Germany
Sur	Malaga	Spain
Surabaya Post	Surabaya	Indonesia
Svenska Daybladet	Stockholm	Sweden
Sweetwater Reporter	Sweetwater, Texas	United States
Syracuse Univ. Daily Orange	Syracuse, New York	United States
Sydney Morning News	Sydney, NSW	Canada
Sydsvenska Dagbladet	Malmo	Sweden
Ta Kung Pao	Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Tacoma News	Tacoma, Washington	United States
Tahlequah Daily Press	Tahlequah, Oklahoma	United States
Taunton Daily Gazette	Taunton, Massachusetts	United States
Telgraph	Calcutta, West Bengal	India
Terrell Tribune	Terrell, Texas	United States
Teshreen Daily	Damascus	Syria
Texas A&M Univ. Battalion)	College Station, Texas	United States
Thairath Daily	Bangkok	Thailand
Thamesmead Gazette	London	England
The Dalles Chronicle	Dalles, Oregon	United States
The Moscow Times	Moscow	Russia
Timmins Daily Press	Timmins, Ontario	Canada
Tiroler Tageszeitung	Innsbruck, Tirol	Austria
Tokushima Simbun	Tokushima City	Japan
Tokyo Shimbun	Tokyo	Japan
Toledo Blade	Toledo, Ohio	United States
Towanda Daily Review	Towanda, Pennsylvania	United States
Tracy Press	Tracy, California	United States
Trenton Times	Trenton, New Jersey	United States
Trinidad Express	Port-of-Spain	Trinidad
Trinidad Guairdian	Port-of-Spain	Trinidad
Troy Record	Troy, New York	United States
Twin Falls Times-News	Twin Falls, Idaho	United States
Ultima Hora	Palma de Mallorca, Balears	Spain
Union City Messenger	Union City, Tennessee	United States
Univ. of Connecticut Daily Campus	Stores, Connecticut	United States

Univ. of Florida Independent Fl. Alligator	Gainesville, Florida	United States
Univ. of Houston Daily Cougar)	Houston, Texas	United States
Univ. of Iowa Daily Iowan	Iowa City, Iowa	United States
Univ. of Kansas Daily Kansan	Lawrence, Kansas	United States
Univ. of Mass. Amherst Daily Collegian	Amherst, Massachusetts	United States
Univ. of Mt-Missoula Montana Kaimin	Missoula, Montana	United States
Univ. of Neb. Lincoln Daily Nebraskan	Lincoln, Nebraska	United States
Univ. of NM New Mexico Daily Lobo	Albuquerque, New Mexico	United States
Univ. of NC Chapel Hill Daily Tarheel	Chapel Hill, North Carolina	United States
Univ. of VA Cavalier Daily	Charlottesville, Virginia	United States
Univ. of WY Branding Iron	Laramie, Wyoming	United States
Vail Daily News	Vail, Colorado	United States
Vallejo Times Herald	Vallejo, California	United States
Vancouver Columbian	Vancouver, Washington	United States
Vasterbottens Kuriren	Umea, Vasterbotten	Sweden
Vasabladet	Vaasa	Finland
Vicksburg Post	Vicksburg, Mississippi	United States
Victoria Advocate	Victoria, Texas	United States
Victorville Daily Press	Victorville, California	United States
Virginian Review	Covington, Virginia	United States
Wairarapa Times Age	Masterton	New Zealand
Warren Times Observer	Warren, Pennsylvania	United States
Warrnambool Standard	Warrnambool, Victoria	Australia
Washington Evening Journal	Washington, Iowa	United States
Washington Observer Reporter	Washington, Pennsylvania	United States
Washington Post	Arlington, Virginia	United States
Waterloo Courier	Waterloo, Iowa	United States
Watertown Daily Times	Watertown, New York	United States
Waycross Journal Herald	Waycross, Georgia	United States
The Wayne Independent	Honesdale, Pennsylvania	United States
The Waynesboro News-Virginian	Waynesboro, Virginia	United States
Waynesboro Record Herald	Waynesboro, Pennsylvania	United States
Weatherford Democrat	Weatherford, Texas	United States
Wellsville Daily Reporter	Wellsville, New York	United States
West Hawaii Today	Kailua-Kona, Hawaii	United States
Wheeling News Register	Wheeling, West Virginia	United States
White Plains Journal News	White Plains, New York	United States
Whitehorse Star	Whitehorse, Yukon Territory	Canada
Whittier Daily News	Whittier, California	United States
Witchita Falls Times Record	Witchita Falls, Texas	United States
Willimar West Central Tribune	Willimar, Minnesota	United States
Willoughby News Herald	Willoughby, Ohio	United States

Wilmington News Journal	Wilmington, Delaware	United States
Winchester Star	Winchester, Virginia	United States
Wiona Daily News	Winona, Minnesota	United States
Winston-Salem Journal	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	United States
Winter Haven News Chief	Winter Haven, Florida	United States
Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune	Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin	United States
Woburn Daily Times	Stoneham, Massachusetts	United States
Woodland Daily Democrat	Woodland, California	United States
Woonsocket Call	Woonsocket, Rhode Island	United States
Yamanaski Nichi-Nichi-Shimbun	Kofu City	Japan
York Daily Record	York, Pennsylvania	United States
Zero Hora	Porte Algre	Brazil
Zhejiang Daily	Hangzhou, Zhejiang	China
MARCA	Madrid	Spain
De Standard	Brussels	Belgium
Sturgis Journal	Sturgis, Michigan	United States
Nation	Bangkok	Thailand

## APPENDIX B

### Endnotes

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