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ABSTRACT

A survey of "Journalism Quarterly," "Gazette," "Public Opinion Quarterly," "Journal of Broadcasting," and "Journal of Communication" reveals that the early research on international news flow or coverage emphasized two aspects of news: (1) how the United States was portrayed in the media of other nations, and (2) what the effect of American society was on the foreign news it received. In the early 1950s, the research trend began to shift to a more specific, quantitative, and empirical direction. Both government and private sources provided large grants for projects conducted in a number of important institutions. The most essential work of this trend was a series of reports issued from 1952 to 1956 by the International Press Institute. A review of the studies published since 1970 reveals at least four frameworks that have been used to analyze international news: content analysis of international news, the theoretical proposition in the news, the imbalance in news flow, and factors influencing the process of news flow. Problems inherent in the current research trend involve the limitation of methodological techniques, generalizable knowledge, discovery of subject categories, and research propositions. (HOD)

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMMUNICATION RESEARCH:

A META-ANALYTIC ASSESSMENT

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMMUNICATION RESEARCH: A META-ANALYTIC ASSESSMENT,¹

1. INTRODUCTION : Conceptualizing International News

In 1953, the Public Opinion Quarterly presented a special issue to international communication, announcing the "Grand Opening of the World to communication research" (Katz & Pilsworth, 1980, p. 135). In his contribution to this issue, Lazarsfeld optimistically predicted a promising growth in the field, claiming that it was extremely important to recognize and explore the "special opportunities and responsibilities of international communication research as a major news development within the social sciences" (Lazarsfeld, 1952, p. 483).

More than three decades have passed since Lazarsfeld made his remark on the emergence of international communication research, and we have seen a spectacular expansion in this field in terms both of quantity and quality. For studies specifically dealing with international news communication, the growth is also outstanding. As seen in the number of publications shown in Table 1, this increase was particularly active between the 1940s and 1950s and this trend has continued through this decade.

Conceivably, the content and context of the previous studies on

international news communication have also experienced extensive changes (Deutsch, 1956). The earlier interests in propaganda and comparative media systems (see Lazarsfeld, 1952; Smith, 1956; Mowlana, 1973; Lee, 1982; also see below in section 2) have shifted to today's hotspots in examining news values (i.e., Bergsma, 1978; Matta, 1979; Atwood, 1982), news factors (i.e., Galtung & Ruge, 1965; Rosengren, 1970, 1974, 1977; Dupree, 1971), news structures (Galtung, 1971; Nnaemeka, 1980), and news flow imbalances (i.e., Hester, 1971, 1974; Larson, 1979), to name just a few subjects, in the world communication system.

The concept of international news has been defined numerous times by various researchers (i.e., Davison, et al., 1980, p. 10; McAnany, et al., 1982, p. 7). Among others, Hur (1983) presented the term in a simple but concise way: "International news is . . . the activities of news exchanges between countries, regions, or between countries and regions" (p. 6). Hur also emphasized that any research dealing with the topic of international news must be concerned with the communication products which are disseminated across national boundaries through international mass communication network. Semmiel, who studied international news in U.S. newspapers, defined international news as "any story with a foreign referent (country, leader, organization, etc.), a foreign dateline, and/or"

international content in the lead paragraph" (1976, p. 733). Semmel continued to suggest that in international news research foreign activities were typically divided into internal and inter-nation or international types of events.

Hester's definition of international news includes five necessary categories:

- any news under a foreign dateline;
- news originating in one country (i.e., the United States) but clearly upon a foreign topic;
- news about international agencies/organizations;
- any pictorial material upon foreign subjects; and
- any foreign subject material or item appearing in editorial or letters-to-the-editor (Hester, 1971).

Unlike these definitions mentioned above, Le Duc (1981) claimed that "international news should not be considered as a distinct category of news items, rather only as a descriptive term for particular domestic news stories made available to international news agencies for use by foreign media client (emphasis mine)" (p. 141). Additionally, when bemoaning the traditional concept of international news, Markel, founder of the International Press Institute (IPI), recently said, "International

news is not foreign, it's local, it's immediate, it's highly relevant to the nation and people" (cited from Pratt, 1980, p. 9).

Even in this small sample of definitions about international news, we have already seen at least two theoretical--as well as methodological--problems associated with the field. First, there is a vague distinction between the terms "foreign news" and "international news." Second, researchers have not made much effort to discern the differences between "international news flow analysis" and "international news coverage research."

In general, the confusion from the first duality is more of a conceptual rather than methodological problem. That is, in a sense, foreign news is always relevant to world affairs and thus needs to be almost always considered as a part of international news. Or, as Merkel stated, "Foreign news is misnomer. In this interdependent world, we are affected by almost any event, almost everywhere" (cited from Pratt, 1980, p. 31). McAnany also pointed out that the use of "foreign news" greatly ignores the actual characteristic of such news involving at least two nations (1982, pp. 6-7; also, Peterson, 1979, p. 120).

The misunderstanding of the second two phases, between "international news flow analysis" and "international news coverage

research," has mainly resulted from a methodological puzzle. As Hur (1982, 1983) indicated, the international news flow research is essentially a "flow or transaction" study, dealing primarily with the volume and direction of news between and among countries. International news coverage research, on the other hand, usually concerns the analysis of the amount, type, nature, and structure of international news disseminated across national boundaries. In other words, the flow study is interested in message proceedings, while coverage studies are chiefly involved with content analytical work of news values, news factors, and news patterns. The flow study examines mainly news exchanges between or among nations, and the coverage research refers to the content of news.

This paper, consequently, suggests that future studies in this field be more cautious to the distinctions of these two pairs of terms. The failure to distinguish between terms often causes a confusion in building up theoretical propositions and thus delays the construction of applicable theories in an area. In this paper, however, these four types of studies will be considered and reviewed altogether since no first-hand quantitative data are involved here. The following research questions are posed for this paper:

1. What has been the historical background for the study of inter-

national news research in past decades?

2. What are the main characteristics of the current research trend in this field?

3. What are the problems facing today's research and researchers in the analysis of international news in terms both of theory and methodology?

4. What are the main contributing studies and researchers in this field?

II. THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS RESEARCH

A quick survey of Journalism Quarterly, Gazette, Public Opinion Quarterly, Journal of Broadcasting, and Journal of Communication would reveal that the early research on international news flow or coverage emphasized two aspects of news: how the United States was portrayed in the media of other nations, and what the effect of American society was ^{on} the foreign news it receives. These studies published in the early stage of this field fall into three general types. The first group of studies mainly originated from Harold D. Lasswell's explorative work on Allied propaganda during the First World War (i.e., Durant, 1936; Spitzer, 1947; Coste, 1950; also Lazarsfeld, 1952), which was concerned with

communication activities for creating favorable images across national boundaries.

The second category includes studies concentrated on the subject of foreign news in the press of certain countries either individually or collectively (Hart, 1961, 1963; Markham, 1961). Also included in this group are those studies which examined the amounts of foreign news in America's mass media or the flow of foreign news between the United States and other countries, studies based mostly on small-scale content analysis to find out how America was portrayed (i.e., Merrill, 1962; Wolfe, 1964). Lee (1982) called the work involved in this group the "attribute studies".

The third group dealt largely with comparative media systems, aiming at introducing or evaluating the press or other communication systems in different nations. In Journalism Quarterly, for example, much of the literature, mostly published before the 1950s, reported on the press in Brazil (Sharp, 1940), China (Hsin Ye Wei Ma, 1938), France (Barlow, 1937), and Poland (Olszyk, 1938), to name just a few countries.

Generally speaking, the research tradition of international news communication implied by these early studies was closely related to the historical events (Turnball, 1957; McNelly, 1958). For example, as

Lazarsfeld (1952) indicated, international communication research made its beginning during World War II with particular interests in studying the shortwave propaganda from the German side. Toward the end of the war, however, interests in international organizations as a means of preserving world peace stimulated most of the research and writing at that time. During the 1950s and 1960s, studies related to the media image of America sprouted simultaneously with the East-West tension.

Such a significant correlation between the international news research and historical events reminded us of at least two entities: First, researchers in our area often watch the world environment closely and their studies are frequently policy-oriented (Mowlana also witnessed a burst of research on international communications strongly affected by U.S. strategic interests; see Mowlana, 1973, pp. 73-90). Second, this attitude with strong interests in current environmental changes, unfortunately, has also prompted many studies in international news communication with no continuity, focus, or coherence in their content. Along with these shortcomings, studies in this area have often been criticized as being fragmented (Lee, 1982), or non-accumulated (Smith, 1956, p. 192; Schramm, 1963, pp. 18-19). Since researchers were frequently influenced by the "event agenda," they were comparatively

unable to lead the field to a more abstract and theoretical level.

Smith noted this problem and called it the "cultural lag" in the quality of international communication research in the United States (Smith, 1956). In his analysis published almost three decades ago, Smith criticized that, while the world conditions seemed to legislate the redirection of concern to other areas of inquiry, "much of the attention of the major researchers [in international communication] has been on the rather traditional problem of the propaganda in supporting of 'hot' or 'cold' war under relatively 'conventional' conditions" (Smith, 1956, p. 183). Smith also expressed his hope that the field would acquire greater maturity in dealing with communications in relation to total human and social interaction and motivation.

Although in a sense, Smith's criticisms were aiming at the more general area of international communication research, his arguments were still shared by other scholars interested in the flow of international news. For example, in Hur's recent articles (1982, 1983), he repeatedly identified the similar problem of lacking the readily discernible patterns of elaborate character in the data in world news research. Hur also complained that "there are few research findings [in this area] on what can be called theories" (Hur, 1983, p. 19), and that this shortage has made

theoretical synthesis difficult and premature, if not totally impossible, for international news research.

III. FOUR CONTRIBUTING STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL NEWS RESEARCH

In the early 1950s, the research trend in this field began to shift to a more specific, quantitative, and empirical direction. Both government and private sources, including Ford and Carnegie Foundations, provided large grants for projects conducted in a number of important institutes. For example, MIT initiated a program on "Studies in International Communication" (Smith, 1956, p. 16). UNESCO also administered far-reaching analyses of mass media on an international level and produced a series of data books and monographs with an overview of the world's network of mass communication media (UNESCO, 1962; Schramm, 1960; Buchannan & Cantril, 1953; also Schramm, 1963, pp. 18-19).

The most essential work of this trend, however, was probably set by a series of reports issued in 1952-56 by the International Press Institute (IPI) in Zurich (IPI, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1956; also see Robinson & Sparke's comment, 1976, p. 203). With a membership of more than 1,350 editors representing 600 newspapers in 45 countries, this organization was founded in 1951 by editors assumably having no links with any government (IPI, 1966). Considered as the first systematic survey of international

news flow; these IPI publications illustrated problems concerning the "imbalanced" news exchanges between developed and developing nations--a topic which has since dominated the area of international news communication research for more than 30 years.

In general, IPI's studies concluded that two-thirds of all foreign news transmitted by the world news agencies were of the "official" kind, chiefly about politics and largely a reflection of American policy. They further revealed that the five world news agencies were the paramount source of news for the average newspapers in and out of the United States, and that the coverage of the news agencies is heavily centered on a few major countries; namely, the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, etc. Since the average reader was getting incomplete and often distorted pictures of foreign news events, IPI so recommended to have more in-depth explanations of foreign news, a better balance in coverage of foreign affairs, and more space in the press devoted to international news (IPI, 1953, pp. 8-12).

Probably as a result of IPI's studies, researchers reported that rates for transmitting news in Asia by worldwide news agencies were reduced in the 1950s, and, on the other hand, the flow of news in that area was increased (Root, 1958, p. 65). Also under the IPI sponsorship, French and

German editors were then getting acquainted with each other at about the same time (Schramm & Atwood, 1981, pp. 178-9).

IPI's initial exploratory work was followed by Schramm's more complex and specialized studies beginning in the early 1960s (Schramm, 1960). In his pioneering study of world press, Schramm compared 14 newspapers in 14 nations with conclusions similar to those of IPI's. That is, the flow of international news was basically thin and "unbalanced," with heavy coverage of a few highly industrialized countries but with little mention of those nations with low economic and political status (Kayser reported a similar result after comparing 17 world major dailies for a seven-day period; see Kayser, 1953).

Schramm also continued IPI's research tradition in studying international news agencies and consecutively issued two reports on this subject (Schramm, 1978, 1981). Interestingly enough, in Schramm's more recent comparative studies which examined the output of the Western wire services with news issued in the Asian press, Schramm softened his criticisms of those transnational news organizations (such as UPI, AP, Reuters, and AFP) by concluding that the wire services generally were doing a fairly good job of reporting Third World news. The problem, he felt, was much more that the mass media in developing nations were not making

proper use of the information that was available to them (Schramm & Atwood, 1981; also see Davison et al., 1980, pp. 13-14).

In essence, Schramm's greatest contribution to the research of international news was his identification of major concepts and dimensions in the field, specifying the pattern, nature, type, structure, and factors of international news flow and coverage (also see Hur's comment, 1983). His continuous efforts in presenting results found from his comparative studies of world media systems also have provided us a useful picture about the problems as well as the possible solutions in regard to the flow of world news.

Following the framework defined by the IPI's reports and Schramm's studies, Hester, who engaged in a number of studies on international news mostly published in the early 1970s, released his most extensive discussion in 1974. In this study of the performance of the Associated Press (AP), Hester found that the news being disseminated by the Western wires could be classified into a few major subject categories (i.e., military-defense, foreign relations, economics, etc.), and that this news flowed mainly from a few countries. In this article, which was excerpted from his doctoral dissertation, Hester redefined the methodology for foreign news content analysis--for example, what should be regarded as

"foreign" and how to categorize the subject matter of news. He also pointed out the importance of interviewing and surveying the editors to get insight into their perception of foreign news selection and reader interest.

In his subsequent studies on this topic, Hester changed his interest from the wire services (1974a, 1974b) to other media, including television (1978), shortwave broadcasts (Hester, 1984; Hester & Barnes, 1978), and the Inter Press Service (1979). He also successively expanded his concerns to such topics as: defining international news categories (1971), presenting theoretical propositions (1973), and suggesting important news flow determinants (1976). As Hur suggested (1984), Hester's main contribution to the research of international news was his formulation of a set of theoretical hypotheses explaining and predicting the volume and direction of world news flows and factors affecting such flow.

Unlike the three major contributions examined above, the fourth one, in a broad sense, was an effort made by a group of researchers (mostly Scandinavians) who undertook a different approach to study the flow of world news. Among them, Galtung and Ruge's work (1965) probably has attracted the most attention in this area. In this article they developed a framework of analysis consisting of a list of "news factors" (the properties of events) which increase the likelihood that an event will be perceived as newsworthy. More specifically, they asked three questions in their study: 1) What is it that makes the phenomena surrounding foreign news? 2) What is the process that a news event is transmitted to a news user? and 3) What are the factors that make news flow, or not flow, from one point to another in the international news?

In this extensive study of news structure, Galtung and Ruge first suggested 12 theoretical propositions on attention, set up four hypotheses to be tested by content analysis of the presentation of the Congo, Cuba and Cyprus crises in four Norwegian papers, and then presented another 12 suggestions for better coverage of foreign events. Later, however, colleagues in the International Peace Research Institute in Oslo challenged and criticized the Galtung and Ruge approach as being mostly psychological (i.e., Rosengren, 1970, 1974, 1977). Rosengren, another Scandinavian

researcher, responded to this criticism by suggesting that not only cultural and psychological factors but also political and economic factors are possibly relevant to the flow of international news. He then compared the election coverage of British, East German, and Scandinavian newspapers and suggested that some "extra-media" data, such as trade relations among nations, could also be good indicators of news coverage of world affairs (Rosengren, 1977).

In another article written in 1970, Galtung argued that the hierarchy of nations is an important variable causing information flow. He then presented the idea of "elite-centeredness of news," which has also been observed by another Scandinavian researcher, Østgaard (1965), a Swede, from another angle by claiming that the media not only reflects but also upholds the hierarchical ordering of nation-state. This theory was later repeatedly tested by researchers such as Riches (1978), Nnaemeka (1981), and Hicks & Gordon (1974). In general, most of Scandinavian scholars (including Sande, Østgaard, Galtung, Rosengren) were interested in locating the factors influencing the flow of international news (also see Berg, et al., 1977).

In summary, at least four fundamental studies of international news research could be identified. IPI's reports have opened up the whole

research area of international news communication to interested scholars and students. Schramm continued this tradition by identifying a number of important subfields for researchers. Hester conducted empirical studies to test hypotheses proposed by the earlier studies, including those of IPI's and Schramm's, and also contributed to the field by offering more theoretical propositions about the volume and direction of the flow of international news research. Scandinavian researchers, on the other hand, have concentrated their efforts on the factors that make an event newsworthy. On the whole, all these studies have encouraged the growth of the field in the recent decades.

IV. THE CURRENT RESEARCH TRENDS²

According to Richstad and Nnaemeka (1980), the crisis of international news erupting during the mid-1970s has brought wide changes in the research patterns of news flow and the ways in which the flow is conceptualized and described. The field gained tremendous appeal and popularity particularly after the Nairobi Conference of UNESCO in 1976, while Third World nations complained about Western media's unbalanced coverage and thus asked for a "new world information order (NWIO)." In general, the Third World's demand has caused a fundamental shift from the

1970s to 1980s in the content of news exchanges across national boundaries, that is, from "Western-dominated, colonial/imperialist-based news structures to a more diffused, decentralized news flow structure, with a variety of alternative flow structures based on various interests and mutual needs" (Richstad & Nnaemeks, 1980, p. 5).

When we reviewed those studies published since 1970, it seemed appropriate to point out that at least four types of framework have been broadly employed to analyze international news. The first one, which is concerned primarily with the content of international news, often adopts one of the five different methodological approaches: 1) Geographical approach, which examines international news flow on a cross-national (i.e., Kliesch, 1980; Pollock, 1980), cross-regional (i.e., Hester, 1971), or worldwide basis (Larson, 1979); 2) media approach, which investigates international news by studying single medium (i.e., Almaney studied television, 1970; al-Mujahid examined newsmagazines, 1970; Sahin et al. surveyed newspapers), cross media (meaning two different media, i.e., Atwood & Bullion compared newspapers and news agencies, 1982; Kristiansen et al. compared radios and televisions, 1972), or multiple media (more than three kinds of media, i.e., Lent & Rao studied int'l news in two newspapers, one newsmagazine, one TV broadcast, plus AP 'A' wire,

1979); 3) event approach, which analyzes the pattern of news flow based on either a general news or single/multiple events model; 4) time-period approach, examining the flow of international news based on either short or long-term periods; and 5) studying-method approach, meaning research studies adopted one or combined research methods to investigate international news (see Tables 2 & 3).

Six theoretical approaches comprise the second framework; these represent the philosophical bases for studies on international news. The first approach includes general conceptual analyses of news flow, such as Galtung and his colleagues' propositions, Nam's function theory of international news (1971), and Nnaemeka and Richstad's center-periphery theory (Nnaemeka, 1978; Nnaemeka & Richstad, 1980, 1981; Richstad, 1978). The second approach under this framework is composed of studies on news values. McComb & Shaw's theory of agenda-setting (1972) and media sociologists' definitions of news values were both borrowed extensively to explain news flows in the international scene. For example, Matta's study (1979) closely examined the Latin American concept of international news, while Bergsma (1978) tested the hypothesis that the more news values an event satisfies, the higher the chance it will be reported.

The third subfield in this (theoretical) framework was basically derived from Galtung and Ruge's classical research (1965) on locating determining factors in the process of news exchanges (i.e., Dajani & Donohue, 1973; Hicks & Gordon, 1974; Rosengren, 1974, 1977; Charles, 1979). Studies in this area also intended to identify the news sources which controlled the flow of news (i.e., Matta, 1979; Skurnick, 1981). The fourth approach here contains a large number of researchers whose attention have been on the so-called gatekeeping function of news at the international level (i.e., Atwood & Bullion, 1982; Peterson, 1979; and Hester, 1974).

News flow research sometimes was involved with topics in other areas, namely, foreign policy, politics, etc. This characteristic becomes the fifth approach under the framework of theoretical research on international news, emphasizing an interdisciplinary perspective of studying world news. Such studies include news flow and foreign affairs (Agha, 1978; Almaney, 1970), news flow and political independence (Nnaemeka, 1978; Bishop, 1975), news flow and the election in another country (Winter, 1982; Thorn, 1971); news flow and war coverage (Lee, 1978; Goren et al, 1975); and news flow and sociopolitical development (Coffey, et al., 1977).

The sixth approach under the theoretical framework relates to the image studies, along with a tradition enacted by Lippmann's work on stereotypes (1922). Researchers in this group have often investigated the so-called "news maps" of the world (i.e., Atwood & Bullion, 1982; Gerbner & Marvanyi, 1977; Dupree, 1971), as well as images of countries portrayed in international news.

The third framework of international news research can be labelled as "news imbalance," since it deals with an attempt to maintain a "balanced" or two-way flow of international news. Weaver & Wilhoit's 1981 study, for example, tried to determine whether elite countries receive more news coverage than Third World countries. A study like this often concerns itself with "news value imbalances." Another approach in this framework relates to the "subject imbalances," that is, whether "hard news" or any specific news category (i.e., military-defense) gained more attention than others, (i.e., Becker et al., 1981; Hester, 1974; al-Mujahid, 1970). The third approach, which may be termed "source imbalances," frequently concluded that Western news agencies dominated the world information market and the Third World hardly gained any coverage by these transnational news media (Le Duck, 1981; Skurnik, 1981; Larson, 1979; Schramm, 1978).

The fourth approach here is labelled as referring to "news structure imbalance," involving studies concerned with one-way flow of international news, or about the imbalanced news exchanges, between regions or nations with a "structural flaw" (Richsdar, 1978; Hicks & Gordon, 1974). The last category in this framework mainly includes those studies investigating the "quality imbalance" in international news, such as the notion that Third World countries always received bad and crisis-oriented coverage (i.e., Riffe & Shaw, 1982; Larson, 1979; Bishop, 1975).

The fourth framework of the current trend is related to the bulk of literatures in this area dealing with news factors. Here, five categories were identified: a) cultural/historical affinity, meaning researchers found that cultural relationship between or among nations/regions controlled the intensity of international news between or among them (i.e., Skurnik, 1981; Dajani & Donolue, 1973); 2) geographical distance, showing that physical distances between countries and regions influences the flow of international news (i.e., Sparkes, 1978; Dupree, 1971); 3) ideological affinity, which argues that ideology is the main cause of news flow (i.e., Adams & Joblove, 1982); 4) economic factors, including trade relations (Rosengren & Rikardsson, 1974), import or export indexes (Charles et al.,

1979), and GNP (Dupree, 1971), which dominated the causes of world news transmissions; 5) population, or demography, which determined the strength of news exchanges between or among nations/regions (Charles et al., 1979); and 6) other factors, including the development of telecommunications (Hur, 1979; Charles et al., 1979); negativity of news events (Wilhoit & Weaver, 1982); tourism (Sreberny-Mohammad, 1978).

In summary, four frameworks of current research tradition have been identified in this section to work toward synthesizing the literatures related to international news published between 1970 and 1982. A list of these categories is given in Table 2, which also shows the various approaches included in each framework. An itemized list of articles are presented in Tables 4 and 5 in order to show contents and methodological characteristics specified in these studies. In the following section, a criticism of previous studies will be introduced, and a concluding remark is included afterwards.

V. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

First of all, when we reviewed the literatures of the 1970s and 1980s (see Table 3), we found several methodological problems existing in today's international news research. A close look at Table 3 revealed that

most empirical studies conducted in this period were completed by using content analysis (91%), and only a handful of research designs were executed by employing other single or combined methods. In a sense, it seems that the research tradition of international news flow has been dominated by the technique of content analysis.

Indeed, content analysis remains one of the most powerful empirical research designs in the social sciences. It obviously has disadvantages as well. For example, it can only examine the "recorded" communication, and all the data need to be arranged in a way permitting analysis. Second, content analysis always has potential problems concerning its reliability and validity, which means, if the analytical procedure is not consistent, or if the document chosen for examination is not appropriate, the findings from content analysis may be doubtful and problematic (see Holsti, 1969).

Therefore, when we considered our data obtained from previous studies in the 1970s and 1980s, we were amazed with the relatively large number of the work done by utilizing content analysis exclusively. This problem became just as puzzling as we noted the lack of studies using other types of methodology (namely, survey research, experiments, etc.). For example, during the whole period examined, only a couple of articles (Sparkes, 1980; Peterson, 1979) were designed to study the perception of

international news in the reader's mind, or the so-called audience research, by using a technique such as survey. The insufficiency of having this kind of research work would have restricted our ability to understand the public's desire for certain news. We also have very limited knowledge about the pattern how the people in different societies select news about other nations. Do people in Japan, for example, own the similar perception of news selection with the Americans? Do the Chinese request the same kind of news items as Brazilians? Unless we have more endeavors in this direction, these questions will not possibly be answered soon.

The lack of experimental designs and multiple methods in the domain of international news research also has prevented us from knowing the truth about international news concepts. More importantly, this problem has made it impossible to obtain a comprehensive view of the reasonings of international news flows, thus delaying the crucial task of constructing theories in our field.

A number of researchers have noticed this embarrassing situation and harshly criticized the superficiality of the research trend brought up by this concentration of using a single method in international news studies. For example, Nnaemeka (1981) criticized that

All of these studies employ a method of content analysis-- namely, the classificatory scheme developed by Bush or a variant of it--which does not discriminate between event types but rather lumps all kinds of events into pre-selected 'news subjects' (p. 102).

Nnaemeka continued his expression of disappointment by warning that such insufficient patterns would lead us to question the "theoretical and practical implications" in our work.

Hence, it seems that studies using a variety of research designs on a certain topic would enable us to understand the world better. More specifically, studies based on a participatory consideration (i.e., using survey or experimental designs), rather on a sender's viewpoint (i.e., using content analysis alone), would be much more significant.

Another similar picture shown in Table 3 is that most researchers conducted studies in international news were not very extensive in their way of using empirical techniques. Most of them examined only one single medium (most frequently the newspaper and probably always included the New York Times) in one country (although not shown in this table, the United States was the most often cited "host country") to analyze the news flowing from the other country or region. The sample size included in their studies usually was less than one month, and only one research technique (usually content analysis) was employed. Only limited numbers of subject categories were identified in these studies (frequently political or economic news), and statistical methods oftentimes were not applied except the simple frequency counts.

Truly, this kind of research projects cannot provide us any complete picture of the mass communication systems related to the international flow of news. The repeated efforts on a few topics in this area, i.e., news quality imbalances and news value inequalities, have wasted a lot of our time without improving our knowledge about other reasonings of news at the international scene. Sometimes, findings from these studies were even conflicting one another simply due to varied sampling methods employed in different time and from different media. Generally speaking, these studies

have failed to show us a useful panorama, and the information contained in them was less accumulative.

To improve this perplexity, more studies on untouched hypotheses should be encouraged (i.e., Is the coverage of news about a country related to that country's economic development? That is, Does the more developed a country become, the more news it produces?). Researchers should also engage in more systematic reviews of literatures in order to reflect the state of the art in our area. Essentially, we need to discover the long-term effects of certain news flow patterns. Varied research techniques and statistical measurements would be helpful in the future projects, and, finally, those pieces involved with only a few "old-fashioned" purposes need to be avoided.

Theoretically, the most crucial and critical problem facing us in international news communication, as well as the general field of mass communication, is the lack of synthestic effort to combine and generalize previous findings provided in varied studies in order to show some "theories." As Rogers (1981), Schramm (1963), Smith (1956), and more recently Hur (1983, 1984), have all pointed out, we definitely need to have more theoretical models of the communication processes to explain and compare the important features and differences in our field. On the other

hand, we also need to have some types of research designs as suggested by Galtung & Ruge (1965), Hester (1971), and Rosengren (1974) that will introduce more hypotheses. In other words, the second level of abstraction is crucial in guiding our future research direction. In this sense, when each study is conducted, the researcher should sincerely consider the problem of validity. Questions such as "How far can this research be generalized to another time, place, or country? Is it only a one-shot study? Can it help us understand the process of news flow in an accumulative way? Can it contribute to our knowledge by solving current problems in international news research?" should all be kept in researchers' minds throughout research proceedings.

Finally, this paper has tried to discuss the past and current trends in international news research. By conducting a systematic, meta-analytic review of previous literatures with both theoretical and methodological orientations in mind, the ^{discussion} of this study can be summarized as follows:

--The international news research has long been a topic of interest to students of communication. Our historical review of literatures showed that the interest of researchers in this domain was frequently concurred with contemporary events.

--Four studies which have significantly contributed to our field were identified. IPI's studies in the 1950s initially explored the field of international news research. Schramm's research patterns have led later researchers to new areas. Hester's interests in the volume and direction of news flow have opened up some new territories for researchers. Scandinavian scholars' approach to news factors enabled us to know more about the process of news dissemination.

--At least four frameworks can be identified as associated with the current trend in the research of international news. The first framework primarily deals with the content of international news and includes five kinds of approach (event, media, time, studying methods, and geographical). The second framework refers to the theoretical proposition in the news, and adopts different approaches to examine news values, news factors, gatekeeping function, interdisciplinary interests, news and images, and other conceptual items. The third framework concerns the imbalance in news flow, such as subject imbalances, news value imbalances, source imbalances, news structure imbalances, and news quality imbalances. The last framework identifies determining factors influencing the process of news flow, such as economic ties, ideological relations, geographical distance, cultural heritage, and

population.

--There are some problems inherent in the current research trend in our field. Limited methodological techniques have been the most prevalent one and need to be promptly replaced with or accompanied by other techniques. Other problems include: no accumulative knowledge was generalizable, only a few of subject categories have been discovered, and not enough propositions were suggested or hypothesized by researchers.

When looking into the future, it is necessary that we redirect our trend and interest in the international news research. When we study the imbalances existing in world news exchanges, for example, we also need to keep our own research practices balanced. In a way, the shortcomings that have been discussed in this paper can also be considered as suggestions for some future work in this area. We need to have more comparable and coherent data on the content as well as the type and measurement of international news flow. Four conceptual frameworks have been identified in this paper, but obviously more abstract work needs to be executed in the future.***

FOOTNOTES

¹ For the definition of "meta-research," see Rogers, 1981.

² Data included in the following section were collected by using a process which can be described in short as follows: 1) All empirical studies related to the subject of international news appeared in the following journals between 1970 and 1982 were selected: Journalism Quarterly, Journal of Communication, Journal of Broadcasting, Public Opinion Quarterly, Communication Research, Journal of Peace Research, Gazette, Columbia Journalism Review, Communication & Development Review. The reason to choose these journals for review was based on their content as closely related to international communication research. In order to expand the scope of our research sample, several books published during the same period were arbitrarily selected and reviewed. Book chapters related to the topic of international news were also included in this research if they were executed by a researcher using a quantitative methodology. Books selected were: W. C. Adams, Television Coverage of Middle East, 1982; W. C. Adams, Television Coverage of International Affairs; L. E. Atwood et al. International Perspectives on News, 1982; J. A. Lent, Third World Mass Media: Issues, Theory and Research, 1979; H. Fisher & J. C. Merrill, International Communication : Media, Channels, and

Function, 1976, 2nd.; Communication Yearbook, 1977-1982; Communication Review Yearbook, 1980-82; J. Richstad and M. Anderson. Crisis In International News: Policies and Prospects, 1981. 2) International news was defined in this research as the activities of news exchanges between countries, regions, or between countries and regions. The period studied was 1970-82. All the articles in selected journals, yearbooks, books, or annals with an emphasis on international news were examined and collected. Each article was then treated as a study source. 3) After the collecting and reviewing work, each article was assigned to each of the following aspects: a) geography of news studied, b) type of media examined, c) type of international news content investigated, and d) characteristics of the primary data collected and analyzed in these studies. (also see Hur, 1984). 4) The final stage of this research involved a comparative analysis of all the collected studies on their content, methodology, and research patterns. Results are presented in Tables 3 through 5.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL NEWS

RESEARCH: 1920-1982 *

| Time Period | Number of Studies |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1920-29 | 3 |
| 1930-39 | 9 |
| 1940-49 | 7 |
| 1950-59 | 28 |
| 1960-69 | 32 |
| 1970-79 | 54 |
| 1980-82 | 35 |

*Data from 1920 to 1969 were obtained from Mowlana, 1973, p. 83. The rest of the data, including only quantitative studies (with methodology clearly identified) published during those decades, were collected by this author. For more details about the methodology of this data collection, consult Hur, 1983, 1984. Only studies published before 1982 were included for this analysis.

TABLE 2

THE FRAMEWORKS OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS RESEARCH

| | |
|---|--|
| First Framework: News Content* | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Event Approach2. Media Approach3. Time Period Approach4. Studying Methods Approach5. Geographical Approach |
| Second Framework: Theoretical Analysis | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. General Conceptual Approach2. News Value Approach3. News Factors Approach4. Gatekeeping Function5. News Flow and Other Studies6. News and Image Studies |
| Third Framework: News Imbalances | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Subject Imbalance (i.e., hard vs. soft news)2. News Value Imbalance (i.e., no coverage of the Third World)3. Source Imbalance (i.e., Western media dominance)4. News Structure Imbalance (i.e., center-periphery relations)5. News Quality Imbalance (bad news, etc.) |
| Fourth Framework: News Factors | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Economic Affinity (trade, GNP, etc.)2. Ideological Affinity (political ties)3. Geographical Affinity (physical distance)4. Cultural/Historical Affinity (race, language, religion, etc.)5. Other factors (population, telecommunication, tourism, etc.) |

*For items associated with the first framework, see Table 3.

TABLE 3

RESEARCH APPROACHES TO INTERNATIONAL NEWS
WITHIN THE FIRST (NEWS CONTENT) FRAMEWORK (N= 89)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----|---------|
| 1. <u>GEOGRAPHIC APPROACH</u> | 89 | (100%) |
| Country-World* | 43 | (48.3%) |
| Cross-Country | 26 | (29.2%) |
| Country-Region | 15 | (16.9%) |
| Cross-Region | 2 | (2.2%) |
| Int'l Organizations | 3 | (3.4%) |
| 2. <u>MEDIA APPROACH</u> | 89 | (100%) |
| Newspapers | 35 | (39.3%) |
| Televisions | 21 | (23.6%) |
| News Agencies | 7 | (7.9%) |
| Magazines | 4 | (4.5%) |
| Radios | 5 | (5.6%) |
| N'spapers + Wires/Magazines | 7 | (7.9%) |
| Newspapers + TVs | 1 | (1.1%) |
| Radios + TVs | 1 | (1.1%) |
| Multiple Media | 4 | (4.5%) |
| Others/Unknown | 4 | (4.5%) |
| 3. <u>EVENT APPROACH</u> | 89 | (100%) |
| General Int'l News | 60 | (67.4%) |
| Single Event | 15 | (16.9%) |
| Multiple Events | 14 | (15.7%) |
| 4. <u>Time Period Approach</u> | 89 | (100%) |
| One Week or Less | 23 | (25.8%) |
| One Month or Less | 29 | (32.6%) |
| Less Than One Year | 17 | (19.1%) |
| One Year or Longer | 14 | (15.7%) |
| Not Identified | 6 | (6.7%) |
| 5. <u>Studying Method Approach</u> | 89 | (100%) |
| Content Analysis | 81 | (91.0%) |
| Survey Research | 5 | (5.6%) |
| Experimental Design | 0 | (0%) |
| Multiple Methods | 3 | (3.4%) |

*This subcategory includes studies on world news/country and world news/region.

TABLE 4:

A LIST OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS STUDIES BY CONTENT*, 1970-82

| Study & Year | Type of Study | Journal Name** | Area Studied | News Event | Studying Method | Media Studied |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Adams, 1982 | Book Chapter | (Adams, 1982a) | Mid East/ US | Multiple Events | Content Analysis | 3 TV Networks |
| Adams, 1982 | Book Chapter | (Adams, 1982b) | Cambodia/ US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 3 TV Networks |
| Agha, 1978 | Journal Article | Gazette | Egypt; Israel | Single Event | Content Analysis | 2 papers |
| Almaney, 1970 | Journal Article | JOB | World/ US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 3 TV Networks |
| al-Mujahid, 1970 | Journal Article | JQ | Pakistan/ US | Multiple Events | Content Analysis | 3 Newsma-zines |
| Altheide, 1982a | Book Chapter | (Adams, 1982a) | Iran/ US | Multiple Events | Content Analysis | 3 TV Networks |
| Altheide, 1982b | Journal Article | JQ | Iran/ US | Single Event | Content Analysis | 3 TV networks |
| Asf, 1982 | Book Chapter | (Adam, 1982a) | Arab & Israel/US | Multiple Events | Content Analysis | 3 TV Networks |
| Atwood, 1982 | Book Chapter | (Atwood 1982) | /Asia | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 6 papers + 5 wires |
| Bagnied, 1982 | Book Chapter | (Adam, 1982a) | Egypt, Israel/US | Single Event | Content Analysis | 3 TV Networks |
| Bailey, 1976 | Journal Article | JOB | Vietnam/ US | Multiple Events | Content Analysis | 3 TV Networks |
| Becker, 1981 | Journal Article | Gazette | USA/Yu-goslavia | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | Multiple Media |
| Belkaoui, 1978 | Journal Article | JQ | Arab & Israel/US | Multiple Events | Symbolic Analysis | 2 papers + 3 magazines |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Bergsma, 1978 | Journal Article | Gazette | /Dutch | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | Television Networks |
| Bishop, 1975 | Journal Article | JQ | Country/ Region | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 2 wires |
| Bledsoe, 1982 | Journal Article | JQ | World /US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 7 maga- zines |
| Boyd, 1978 | Journal Article | CADR | Cross- regions | Multiple Events | Content Analysis | 10 radio stations |
| Breen, 1982 | Book Chapter | (Adams, 1982b) | Australia/ US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 3 TV Networks |
| Charles, 1979 | Journal Article | JOC | Africa/ US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 1 paper (N.Y. Times) |
| Coffey, 1977 | Journal Article | JQ | Cross Country | Single Event | Content Analysis | 6 papers |
| Dajani, 1973 | Journal Article | Gazette | /6 Arab Nations | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 6 papers |
| De Verneil, 1977 | Yearb'k Article | Com Year- book 1 | Cross- Country | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 35 papers |
| Dupree, 1971 | Journal Article | Gazette | World/ US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 1 maga- zine |
| Elliott, 1981 | Journal Article | JQ | World/ US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 6 radio stations |
| Gerbner, 1977 | Journal Article | JOC | Cross Country | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 60 papers |
| Goren, 1975 | Journal Article | JQ | /Israel | Single Event | Survey Research | 108 news- men |
| Henningham 1979 | Journal Article | Gazette | /Japan | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | Wires |
| Hester, 1971 | Journal Article. | Gazette | Cross Regions | General Int'l News | Multiple Methods | 3 wires + 15 papers |
| Hester, 1974 a | Journal Article | Gazette | L. Ameri- ca/US | General Int'l News | Multiple Methods | 1 wire (AP) |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Hester, 1978a | Journal Article | Gazette | World/US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 3 TV Networks |
| Hester, 1978b | Journal Article | CADR | World/country | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 4 radios |
| Hester, 1979 | Book Chapter | (Lent, 1979) | World/3rd World | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 1 wire |
| Hicks, 1974 | Journal Article | JQ | /Israel, US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 4 papers |
| Kern, 1982 | Book Chapter | (Adam, 1982a) | Afghan/US | Single Event | Content Analysis | 2 TV Networks |
| Kliesch, 1980 | Journal Article | JQ | /4 Asian Nations | General Int'l News | Survey Research | |
| Kressley, 1978 | Journal Article | Comm Research | Cross-Regions | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 2 TV systems |
| Kristiansen, 1982 | Journal Article | JQ | Afghan/Britain. | Single Event | Content Analysis | 2 TVs + 4 radios |
| Larson, 1977 | Journal Article | Gazette | World/US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 3 TV Networks |
| Larson, 1979 | Journal Article | JOC | World/US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 3 TV Networks |
| Larson, 1982 | Book Chapter | (Adam, 1982b) | World/US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 3 TV Networks |
| Le Duc 1981 | Journal Article | JOC | Int'l Organization | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 2 TV Networks |
| Lee, C. C. 1982 | Book Chapter | (Atwood 1982) | US China | Multiple Events | Content Analysis | 1 paper |
| Lee, R. S. H. 1978 | Journal Article | JQ | Korea/US | Single Event | Content Analysis | 6 papers |
| Lee, S. C. 1979 | Journal Article | Gazette | Japan/US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 3 papers |
| Lent, 1979 | Journal Article | Gazette | Asia/US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | Multiple Media |
| Liu, | Journal | Gazette | /Ceylon, | General | Content | 2 papers |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1972 | Article | | Taiwan | Int'l News | Analysis | |
| McCoy 1982 | Journal Article | JQ | Cross- Country | Multiple Events | Content Analysis | 4 papers |
| Matta, 1979 | Journal Article | JOC | /Latin America | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 14 papers |
| Meeske, 1982 | Journal Article | JQ | Iran/ US | Single Event | Content Analysis | 3 TVs |
| Mishra, 1979 | Journal Article | JQ | Mid East/ US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 1 TV + 4 papers |
| Morales 1982 | Book Chapter | (Adams, 1982b) | L. Amer/ US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 3 TV Networks |
| Nam, 1970 | Journal Article | Gazette | World/ Korea | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 1 paper |
| Nnaemeka, 1978 | Journal Article | CADR | /Pacific Islands | Single Event | Content Analysis | 3 papers |
| Nnaemeka, 1980 | Journal Article | Gazette | /Pacific Islands | Single Event | Content Analysis | 19 News- papers |
| Nnaemeka, 1981 | Journal Article | Comm Research | /Pacific Islands | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 27 papers |
| Oliver, 1977 | Journal Article | JQ | USSR/ the West | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 5 radio stations |
| Paletz, 1982 | Book Chapter | (Adams, 1982b) | World/ US | Multiple Events | Content Analysis | 3 TV Networks |
| Peterson, 1979 | Journal Article | JQ | /Britain | General Int'l News | Survey Research | 98 news- men |
| Peterson, 1981 | Journal Article | PGQ | /Britain | Multiple Events | Content Analysis | 1 paper |
| Pinch, 1978a | Journal Article | CADR | /Third World | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 20 papers |
| Pinch, 1978b | Journal Article | JOC | Int'l Or- ganization | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 1 agency |
| Pollock, 1980 | Yearbook Chapter | | Cross Country | Multiple Events | Content Analysis | 2 papers |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Pratt, 1980 | Journal Article | Gazette | Africa/ US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 6 magazi- nes |
| Rachty, 1978 | Journal Article | CADR | /9 Arab Nations | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | Newspapers |
| Raskin, 1981 | Journal Article | JOC | World/ US | Single Event | Content Analysis | Multiple Media |
| Richstad, 1978 | Journal Article | CADR | /Pacific Islands | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 32 papers |
| Riffe, 1982 | Journal Article | JQ | Third Wld/US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 2 papers |
| Rimmer, 1981 | Journal Article | Gazette | /U.S. | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | AP 'A' Wire |
| Roach, 1981 | Journal Article | JOC | World/ France | Single Event | Content Analysis | Newspaper + AFP |
| Robinson, 1976 | Journal Article | Gazette | Canada, US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 39 papers |
| Rosengren, 1974 | Journal Article | Gazette | Mid East/ Sweden | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | Multiple Media |
| Sahin, 1973 | Journal Article | JQ | Turkey/ US | Multiple Events | Content Analysis | 1 paper |
| Sahin, 1982 | Book Chapter | (Adams, 1982b) | World/ US | General Int'l News | Survey Research | 1 TV Network |
| Sonde, 1971 | Journal Article | JPR | /Nor- wegian | General Int'l News | Multiple Methods | Radio |
| Schramm, 1978 | Journal Article | CADR | /Asia (9 Nations) | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 4 wires + 14 papers |
| Schramm, 1980 | Yearbook Chapter | Mass Com R Yearb'k | /Asia | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | Wires + 16 papers |
| Semmel, 1976 | Journal Article | JQ | /U.S. | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 4 US papers |
| Skurnik, 1978 | Journal Chapter | Gazette | /Ivory Coast | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 1 paper |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Skurnik, 1981 | Journal Article | Gazette | /Africa | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 6 African papers |
| Smith, 1971 | Journal Article | JQ | Sino- India/US | Multiple Events | Content Analysis | 1 paper (N.Y. Times) |
| Sparkes, 1978 | Journal Article | JQ | Canada, US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 39 papers |
| Sparkes, 1980 | Journal Article | Gazette | World | General Int'l News | Survey Research | 240 inter- views |
| Sreberny, 1978 | Journal Article | CADR | World/ Iran | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 4 Iranian newspapers |
| Tadayon, 1980 | Journal Article | Gazette | Iran/US | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 1 paper (N.Y. Times) |
| Thoren, 1971 | Journal Article | Gazette | US/ Sweden | Single Event | Content Analysis | 10 papers |
| Vilentiam, 1972 | Journal Article | Gazette | US, India | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 4 papers |
| Wang, 1972 | Journal Article | JQ | /China | General Int'l News | Symbolic Analysis | 1 News Agency |
| Weaver, 1981 | Journal Article | JOC | /U.S. | General Int'l News | Content Analysis | 2 wires + 1 paper |
| Winter, 1982 | Journal Article | JQ | Canada/ US | Single Event | Content Analysis | 14 papers |

(89)

*All these studies chosen for reviewing were empirical research published between 1970 and 1982. They must be published with methodologies clearly identified. A total of 89 journal articles or book chapters were included in the final version of this comparison.

**CADR: Communication and Development Review; CR: Communication Research; JOB: Journal of Broadcasting; JOC: Journal of Communication; JQ: Journalism Quarterly; PCR: Journal of Peace Research; POQ: Public Opinion Quarterly; Adams, 1982a: W. C. Adams. Television Coverage of Middle East. Norwood, N.J.: Ablex, 1982a; Adams, 1982b: W. C. Adams (ed.). Television Coverage of International Affairs. Norwood, N.J.: Ablex, 1982b; Atwood, 1982: L. W. Atwood & S. J. Bullion (eds.). International Perspectives on News. Carbondale, IL.: Southern Illinois University Press, 1982; Lent 1979: J. Lent (ed.). Third World Mass Media: Issues, Theory, and Research, 1979.

TABLE 5:

A LIST OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS STUDIES BY METHODOLOGY, 1970-82

| Study & Year | Sample Size | Type of Sample | Length of Sample Time | Categories Used | Statistics | Conclusions in Summary |
|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--|
| Adams, 1982 | 20,000+ | Minutes | Jan. 1, '72- Dec. 1980 | By Nations | None | Low coverage to nations other than Israel and PLO. |
| Adams, 1982 | 30 58 | Stories minutes | Apr/1975- Dec/1978 | Not shown | None | Low level of news coverage of Cambodia. |
| Agha, 1978 | 962 | Editorials | Sep 13, 1973 Jan 31, 1974 | 40 | None | As tension increases, trust suspicion ratio decreases. |
| Almaney, 1970 | 182; 391 | Stories; Minutes | April, 1-28; 1969 | 10 areas | None | Only hot events were reported. |
| Mujahid, 1970 | 71,077 | Wordage | 1962-65 | 3 | None | More foreign affairs than domestic news; balanced. |
| Altheide, 1982 | 375 664 | Stories; Minutes | Nov. 4, '79- June 7, 1980 | 6 events | None | "TV diplomacy." |
| Altheide, 1982 | 368, 642 | Stories; Minutes | Nov. 4, '79- June 7, 1980 | 15 | Chi-square | 3 networks presented same messages to viewers. |
| Asi, 1982 | 183 | Stories | 15 weeks in '73, '76-77, '79 | Not shown | None | Pro-Israeli coverage of US TV shifted in '70s. |
| Atwood, 1982 | 1,429 260,292 | Stories Words | Dec. 7, 8 1977 | 12 subjects | Correlation. | News maps of the world developed. |
| Bagnied, 1982 | 1,545 | Minutes | Nov. 9-Dec. 1, 1977 | Not shown | None | "Visual coverage" was created by TV |
| Bailey, 1976 | 465 | Stories | 13 weeks in 1965-1970 | 20 subjects | None | Ground actions and air combats were main subj. |
| Becker, 1981 | 18,086 | Themes | Sep. 1- Oct. 31, 1978 | 28 | Correlation | Foreign relations dominated news coverage. |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Belkaut, 442 1978 110 | Stories issues | June, 1967 & Oct. 1973 | 2 images | Gamma | Shifting images of Arabs & Israelis in two wars. |
| Bergsma, 221 1978 | Pro- grams | Sept., 1975 + Feb., 1976 | 10 news values | Kendall Tau Corr. | Inverse relations bet'n negativity & proximity... |
| Bishop, 4,462 1975 | Articles | 1st-3rd week, Dec. 1973 | 9 subjects | None | Wires fail to interpret African nations |
| Bladsøe, ? 1982 | Stories | 1970-79 | 13 | None | Mass periodicals portray the world as "troubled." |
| Boyd, 20 1978 91 | Stories Minutes | Dec. 12, 1977 | 20 events | None | 10 broadcasters focus on events in Africa. |
| Breen, 197 1982 165 | Stories Minutes | 1970-79 (no sample) | 10 | None | One third of stories deal with legal/political theme. |
| Charles, 1,673 1979 | Stories | 6 months in 60,65,70,75 | 11 subjects | Reg'sion cor'ation | N.Y. Times Covers only a few nations. |
| Coffey, Varied 1977 | Square inches | One month each in '65-68 | 9 themes | None | More struggles & confron- tations were reported |
| Dejani, 1,581 1973 | Col/ inches | 3 weeks in 1971 | 5 themes | Corre- lation | Cultural ties less impor- tant than ideological bias. |
| De Vern- 470 ell, '77 | Articles | 2 weeks in 1972 | 7 indep. variables | Cor'ation Reg'sion | No correlation bet'n news & trade/comm variables |
| Dupree, 4,508 1971 | News items | March 1961 | 10 (ind. variables) | Reg'sion cor'ation | News factors are identified. |
| Elliott, 55 1981 | News items | Feb. 11-15, 1980 | 22 themes | None | 11 wld news items per day offered by int'l broadcasts |
| Gerbner, 11,437 1977 | News items | May 24, 1970 | 15 areas | None | W. Europe gets more co- verage by all press systs. |
| Goren, 108 1975 | News- men | Oct. 20-Nov 4 1973 | 13 sources | T-value cor'ation | Differences in resident & visiting correspondents. |
| Henning- 1,147 ham, '79 | Stories | 5 days in 1977 | 8 subjects | Correla- tion, X2 | Keydo editors select news similar to US wire editors |
| Hester, 8,371 1971 | Column inches | 14 days in 1969 | 6 subjects | None | Wire news on a few sub- jects, from a few nations. |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---|
| Hester, 1974a | 1,636 | News items | June 28-July 18, 1971 | 18 subjects | Correlation | Agreement bet'n AP staff in L. American and N.Y. |
| Hester, 1978a | 53,270 | Seconds | 1972-76 | 18 subjects | Correlation | More military news, large part of world ignored. |
| Hester, 1978b | 17,925 | Seconds | 10 days 1976 | 15 subjects | None | News content in a few categories, nations. |
| Hester, 1979 | 131,850 | Words | May 7-12, 14 1979 | 20 | None | IPS an alternate to serve 3rd World. |
| Hicks, 1974 | ? | Square inches | Feb 9-Apr 29 1973 | 5 | Rho; chi square | Ethnocentrism, elitism, news distance main factors |
| Kern, 1982 | 357 122 | Minutes Stories | Dec. 21, 79- Jan 21, 80 | 12 events | None | Foreign story is viewed thru a domestic prism. |
| Kliesch, 1980 | 405 | Newsmen | Summer, 1978 | 22 nations | None | Low presence of newsmen in SE Asia after Vie'm War |
| Kressley, 1978 | Varied | Items | 1961-71 | Not shown | None | Imbalanced news exchanges were shown. |
| Kristiansen, '82 | 260 | News items | Jan 16-Feb 1 1981 | 9 subjects | Evaluative As'tion A. | A change of emphasis of reporting. |
| Larson, 1977 | 808 | Stories | 1972-75 | By nations | None | Level of development correlated to news coverage. |
| Larson, 1979 | 998 | Stories | 1972-76 | 9 subjects | Correlation | More crisis news but less coverage for 3rd World. |
| Larson, 1982 | 5,478 | Stories | 1972-79 | Varied by areas | None | TV coverage of regions was improving. |
| Le Duc, 1981 | 2,034 | Items | Jan-March, 1974 | 7 | None | Definition of Int'l news was set. |
| Lee, C.C. 1982 | 594 | News items | 1979; 1980 | 25 dimensions | None | "Linkage Politics" was stressed in China's US cov. |
| Lee, RSH 1978 | 396 | Themes | Jun 25-July 10, 1950 | By themes | Chi-square | Korean & US papers differ in terms of war front news. |
| Lee, S.C. 1979 | 147 | News items | July '77-Jan '78 | 9 | None | Controversy and negative news gained attention. |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| Lent, 1970 | Varied | Varied | Varied | 3 subj. | None | Political & crisis-trivia news emphasized. |
| Liu, 1972 | 2841 3837 | Inches | 1967(T'wan) 1970(C'lon) | 24 areas | None | Geographical & cultural ties are important. |
| McCoy, 1982 | 497 | Stories | May-July, 1978 | Varied | None | Complete and unbiased reports were shown. |
| Matta, 1979 | 22,832 | Col/Centimeters | Nov. 24-27, 1977 | 9 areas | None | Heavy reliance on Western wires. |
| Meeske, 1982 | 2,120 | Sentences | 3 weeks in 1980 | 3 type of sentences | None | Neutral report by the 3 TV networks. |
| Mishra, 1979 | 296 | News items | 3 weeks in 1971 | 7 subjects | None | More news on Israel, Egypt, and Iran. |
| Morales, 1982 | 2,888 | Minutes | 1970-73; 1978-79 | 6 issues | None | 3 networks varied little in ranking issues. |
| Nam, 1970 | 477 | News items | One week in Jan. 1968 | 5 subj | None | Functional distance a determinant of news flow. |
| Nnaeme-ka, '78 | ? | Articles | Varied | Not shown | None | Independence increases foreign news coverage |
| Nnaeme-ka, '80 | 2,552 | News items | Nov. 1-7, 1976 | 10 events | Correlation | Colonial structured networks are important. |
| Nnaeme-ka, '81 | 105 | News events | Nov. 1-7, 1976 | Not shown | Factor analysis | News factor analysis. |
| Oliver, 1977 | 300 | Broadcast hours | June 9-15, 1974 | 3 programmings | None | Content difference reflecting political environment |
| Paletz, 1982 | 193 | Stories | July 1, '77- June 30, '79 | Not shown | None | 3 networks' coverage of 3 deviant groups similar. |
| Peterson, 1979 | 98 | Questionnaires | ----- | 35 question items | Correlation | Consensus among newsmen confirmed. |
| Peterson, 1981 | 3,739 | News events | Jan 3-9, Feb 4-10, '75 | 22 categories | Chi-square | Galtung & Ruge's factors confirmed. |
| Pinch, 1978a | 6,942 | News items | 5 days in Dec 1977 | 8 | None | 3rd World pays more attention to themselves. |

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|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---|
| Pinch, 1978b | 327 | Stories | 12 days in 1977 | 5 topics | None | Pool reports developed in 3rd World. |
| Pollock, 1980 | 297 | Articles | Varied for 3 countries | 3 time periods | None | Strategic interest is a factor of news flow. |
| Pratt, 1980 | 3,150 | Stories | Jan. 19-Aug. 21, 1976 | 8 subject | None | Bad news prevalent. |
| Rachty, 1978 | 1,195 | Stories | 5 days in Dec. 1978 | 8 | None | More news from 1st wrd; Reliance on 4 wires. |
| Roskin, 1981 | 654 | Stories/ editorials | 6 weeks in 1980 | Not shown | None | Little opposing viewpoints by US media about UNESCO |
| Richstad 1978 | 4,710 | News items | Nov. 1-7, 1976 | 11 | None | One-way news flow; no flow bet'n political blocs |
| Riffe, 1982 | 140 | Issue dates | 2 weeks, 1970-79 | 14 | Correlation | 3rd World news was conflict-oriented. |
| Rimmer, 1981 | 214 56,848 | Stories Words | 6 days in 1977 | 15 subjects | None | Distorted world picture prevalent. |
| Roach, 1981 | 199 | Stories | 6 weeks in 1980 | Not shown | None | Biased & incomplete coverage of UNESCO Conf. |
| Robinson, '76 | 263 | Issues | 1 week in 1975 | 30 regions | Correlation | Cultural & historical ties confirmed; trade not. |
| Rosen-gren, '74 | 2,916 | News items | 4 weeks in Fall 1971 | 7 subjects | Correlation | Trade the most important factor. |
| Sahin, 1973 | 144 | Stories | 1951-54; 1965-68 | 9 topics | | N.Y. Times reflects the change of U.S. policy. |
| Sahin, 1982 | 425 | Inter-views | June 6, 1979 | Not shown | None | Int'l aff'r news not a disadvantaged category. |
| Sande, 1971 | 208 | News units | 15 days in 1964 | Varied | Correlation | Additive & complementarity hypotheses confirmed. |
| Schramm 1978 | 1,646 | Stories | Dec. 5-9, 1977 | 15 subj. | Correlation | Heavy reliance on 4 news agencies for daily infor. |
| Schramm 1980 | 3,382 | Stories, words | Dec. 4-10, 1977 | 15 subjects | Factor A. Correla. | Asian papers domestically oriented; less crisis news. |

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|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---|
| Sammel, 2,414 1976 | Stories | Oct-Dec, 1974 | 3 types of news | Rho cor- relation | Foreign news mainly from a few elite nations. |
| Skurnik, 464, 1978 . 6,410 | Articles Col/cm | Jan/Apr, '75 March, 1976 | Not shown | None | More on African news & current events. |
| Skurnik, 571 1981 | Articles | March, 1976 | 13 areas | None | National interests the main factor of news flow. |
| Smith, 325 1971 | Events- interaction | 1962 | 21 | Corre- lation | N.Y. Times coverage adequate. |
| Sparkes, 110 1978 | Inches | 2 weeks in 1975 | 12 | Corre- lation | Canada/US news tied with trade; US dominated. |
| Sperkes, 240 1980 | Question- naires | ? | 7 subjects | t-test; gamma | TV the most used medium for foreign news. |
| Sreberny 2,531 1978 | Stories | May 21-26, May 28, '77 | 21 | None | Economic ties more impor- tant than population, etc. |
| Tadayon, 99 1980 | Stories | 1971-76 | 11 | Corre- lation | Iran coverage expanded due to oil crisis. |
| Thoren, 48,453 1971 | Col/ cm | Sept. 2-Nov 7, 1968 | 3 posi- tions | Pearson r | Positive correlation bet'n US coverage & news hole. |
| Vilanilam 6,771 1972 | Column inches | 1st 2 weeks, 1965, 1970 | 6 areas | None | India neglected by US media. |
| Wang, 103; 1972 565 | Items; symbols | Mar 24- July 31, 1971 | 5 periods | t-test; chi sq'e | Decline of hostility before Pin-Pon diplomacy. |
| Weaver, 336 1981 | Stories | 2 weeks in 1979 | 12 | Chi- square | More news from less developed nations. |
| Winter, 288 1982 3,768 | Stories, inches | May 19-23, 1980 | 7 themes | None | US papers emphasizing clashing news; accurate. |

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