ABSTRACT
              Although much is known about how governments and
major media organizations stand on some world press problems, some
important actors in the debate--small- and medium-size newspapers in
the United States--have been ignored. The editors of these newspapers
are gatekeepers who, like their counterparts on large elite
newspapers, play a fundamental role in determining the images of the
world which their readers receive. To measure "typical" American
editors' views of what are the most important problems facing the
world press, editorial staffs of 31 small- and 30 medium-size daily
newspapers and 38 state newspapers (largest daily newspaper in the
state) answered questionnaires (an overall response rate of 66%).
Findings indicate that the editors on these newspapers regarded
government pressure on the press, such as governmental controls,
closings of newspapers, and gags on the press, as a major problem.
Other problems which emerged from the analysis but which were not
see" as important included development-related problems, coverage of
the Third World, and professional needs of the newspaper industry.
Results also suggest that the concerns of the world press problems
among the editors of small- and medium-size daily newspapers may not
be greatly different from the concerns of the large, elite press.
(Thirty notes and three tables are included.) (MS)

U.S. EDITORS' PERCEPTIONS OF WORLD PRESS PROBLEMS:

AN AGENDA FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

By Michael B. Salwen and Bruce Garrison

School of Communication

University of Miami

2

Michael Salwen is an assistant professor and Bruce Garrison is an associate professor in the School of Communication of the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida 33124.

U.S. EDITORS' PERCEPTIONS OF WORLD PRESS PROBLEMS:

AN AGENDA FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

As the global village becomes a reality through the
news media, we witness more and more interest in world press
issues. Different societies attribute different functions to
the press: In western societies, the press should function
to inform the public; in communist societies, the press
should support government policies; in developing societies,
the press should stimulate national development (1). All
these societies are in agreement on one point: the press
serves an impor   t societal role. Therefore, concern for
the problems of the world's press is growing. While this
concern may be limited outside the halls of governments and
news organizations, it has grabbed the attention of
journalists and policy analysts. Organizations have been
created that study the press. Other groups have formed to
represent the world's press in battles against individuals,
institutions, and governments whenever press rights have
been threatened. Although we know a good deal about how
governments and major media organizations stand on some
world press problems, important actors in the debate---
small- and medium-size daily newspapers in the United States-
-- have been ignored. The present study sought their views
on world press problems.

Because the news media and their content are important
to the world and its leaders, the world's press are in the
spotlight more and more (2). Today it is not unusual to hear
reports of journalists who have had their lives taken or
threatened, or their property confiscated, or their
publications or stations shut down or taken over.

However, many news media organizations have taken the
lead as spokespeople for their oppressed colleagues
elsewhere in the world. This is particularly true in the
United States, where journalists have taken on the
responsibility of leading the world's democratic press just
as its government claims to be a spokesperson for democratic
causes.

The body of literature concerning itself with world
press problems and issues is increasing (3). While the
literature often looks at the values and positions held by
leaders of the American "prestige" or "elite" press,
research does not report the perceptions of journalists at
small and medium-size newspapers (4). The prestige press is
clearly central in providing world information to the
citizens of democratic societies (5). The world prestige
press also often takes the role of industry voices. But we
often ignore the non-prestige press in world press research.
It is apparent today that it is no longer the prestige
newspapers in the United States which are opinion leaders on
world press problems. Numerous industry leaders today come

5

from the ranks of the medium and small newspapers of the
hemisphere as well as the largest newspapers (6).

The editors of these small newspapers are gatekeepers
who, like their counterparts on large elite newspapers, play
an important role in determining the images of the world
which their readers receive. In regard to world press
problems, which are often news items, these "gatekeepers"
often set the agenda for which problems will be addressed
and which will not. Gans characterized gatekeepers as "power
distributors" because they give publicity to social
movements, candidacies, and the like (7). Gans has asserted
that their values are often unwittingly translated into the
day's news (8). The press often reports about press problems
in the United States and the rest of the world.
Consequently, if these gatekeepers feel a world press
problem is important, such as the spring 1987 staff cutbacks
by CBS, the nation, and often, the world hears about it (9).
Journalists covering political change in South Africa have
reported about press violations as well as human rights
violations (10). And the world's attention was drawn to the
case of Nicaraguan journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro
Cardenal, who was murdered in 1978 for his opposition to the
then powerful Samoza government (11).

The issues involving the world press are wide in scope
and well documented. These problems have included censorship
and information regulation, press freedom and press
responsibility, the role of the news media in national

development--- especially in regard to Third World countries
--- international news flows, propaganda in international
news content, labor and management problems, and new
technologies for worldwide communication systems (12).
Though there appears to be a long laundry list of problems,
there is little agreement as to which problems are most
important and worth addressing.

Ghorpade surveyed Third World- and Western-based
correspondents in Washingto, D.C., to determine what they
regarded as the most important world press problems.
Ghorpade found that Third World correspondents were
significantly more likely to agree with statements about
Western domination of news flow, biased reports about the
Third World, and Western control of news transmission
hardware than the Western correspondents. But both groups of
correspondents agreed that the Western press tended to
ignore the Third World. Western journalists were
significantly more likely to agree with one of the five
Western statements about government control of Third World
media than Third World correspondents, although a majority
of both groups agreed that government interference with
press freedom was a serious world press problem. There was
no difference between the groups concerning other statements
on poor access to Third World sources, need to upgrade Third
World hardware, training for Third World journalists, and
taxes/restrictions on Third World media (13).

Another issue to surface in the literature is education
and training of journalists, particularly those in the Third
World. Ghorpade noted this as important to foreign
correspondents and Rota described a period of change in
Latin America featuring accelerated growth in journalism
education but concern for quality of journalism education
and overall adequacy for the needs of Latin America (14).

Clearly one of the issues to receive significant
attention in recent years is the UNESCO-proposed New World
Information and Communication Order. While the proposal is
now 14 years old, its worldwide debate has kept it at the
top of many world press issue lists (15). Riding beside the
New World Information and Communication Order issue is the
issue of development communication. Ogan calls this concept
the heart of the UNESCO proposal. It is clear, regardless of
which side of the New World Information and Communication
Order coin, that the world press considers development
journalism--- including economic, social, and governmental/
political development--- a major issue. Its role in the
debate has been central, as Ogan notes, for almost 20 years
(16).

Flow of information was an issue identified by Ivacic.
Improvement of the amount and presentation of news from
Third World nations is dependent on national news agencies
and the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool, formed in 1975. The
issue, according to Ivacic, is to develop "a freer and
multidimensional flow of information" (17).

Link calls cultural dependency a serious international media issue, partly because of UNESCO's attention to the media and because of proponents' interest in a "balanced flow" of international news. The idea here, of course, is cultural imperialism--- the risk that the mass media introduce what Link calls an "alien culture" that contaminates pristine, indigenous cultures (18).

Similarly, Reyes Matta said dependence on the U.S. journalism model and international news agencies has caused the Latin American press to view news "through foreign eyes." Reyes Matta wrote: "It is clear that the transnational news agencies not only determine what the Latin Americans read, but what other nations read about them." As a result, images of Latin America in the news are distorted--- not necessarily false presentation of facts, but often arbitrary selection of facts--- by exaggeration of importance, by isolation of events, by viewing favorable consequences to the originating agency or country doing the reporting, by preconditioning facts for the purpose of conditioning later behavior, and by not covering events or situations at all (19).

The issue of news media stereotyping, including groups, cultures, and even developing nations, is being reassessed in current research (20). Another world press problem that has surfaced in the professional literature concerns violence against journalists. The problem has been a recurring concern expressed by numerous world organizations,

including the World Press Freedom Committee (21), the Inter

American Press Association (22), and Committee to Protect

Journalists (23). Governmental restrictions on the press are

also widely mentioned in written discussions (24), as are

censorship (25), access to information (26), and alternative

sources of information (27).

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The present study sought to measure "typical" American

editors' views of what are the most important problems

facing the world press. Past studies concerning press views

of world problems have focused too heavily on the elite

press. In the United States, it is important to study the

elite news media because they undoubtedly take leadership

roles in representing the American views on world press

problems. This study sought to directly measure the views of

the small- and medium-size daily newspapers of the United

States. How will they view world press problems? Will they

view world press problems in the traditional American notion

of "freedom of the press," where a free and independent

press should be permitted to report as it pleases? How will

the small- and medium-size news media react to some Third

World notions that the press should participate in solving

social problems? And what about financial problems?

Technological problems? Physical violence against

journalists? Matters dealing with professionalism?

From the discussion of the literature, the following
research questions were examined:

1. What do American newspaper editors on small- and
medium-size daily newspapers regard as the major problems
facing the world press today?

2. How important do these newspaper editors regard each
of these problems to be?

3. Is there any difference, based on newspaper
circulation or state and regional influence, in the
perceptions of newspaper editors about major problems facing
the world press today?

METHOD

To answer these questions, questionnaires with stamped,
self-addressed return envelopes were mailed to the editorial
staffs of small- and medium-size daily newspapers. The
questionnaires were addressed to the foreign editors listed
in the 1986 Editor and Publisher International Yearbook
(28). If the directory did not list a foreign editor, the
next alternatives were the managing editor or editor, in
that order. The sample of small newspapers consisted of a
random sample of 50 daily newspapers with weekday
circulations of 50,000 or less, taken from the directory.
The sample of medium newspapers consisted of 50 daily
newspapers with weekday circulations ranging from 50,000 to
100,000. In both of the preceding samples, if the newspaper
selected was the largest circulation daily newspaper in the

state it was not selected into the sample because it fell
into the next group examined in the study, the population of
the largest daily newspapers in each state. In many cases
these newspapers were not large or nationally prestigous
newspapers, but their circulations relative to those of
other daily newspapers in the state meant that these
newspapers were influential within their states or regions.
In several cases the editors mentioned they passed on the
questionnaires to someone more knowledgeable about newsroom
policies. In one case, the questionnaire was filled out by a
group of newsroom personnel.

Editors were asked to evaluate a list of 42 problems
facing the world press using a zero to 100 scale, with zero
indicating the issue was not important at all and 100
indicating the problem was extremely important.
Questionnaires were mailed in mid-December 1986. A second
wave was mailed in early February 1987. The editors were
informed: "We are trying to create an agenda of the most
important problems currently facing the_world_press
community." It was emphasized in the cover letter that the
editors should evaluate the problems in regard to their
importance. The purpose was to create an agenda of issues so
as to determine which of the many problems facing the world
press were especially worth addressing: "That is, regardless
of how you personally feel about these matters, how
important do you feel they are as issues worth addressing in

some way or another by the world press community?" (original

emphasis) (29).

The items were analyzed using the Statistical Package

for the Social   ences subprogram for varimax rotation

factor analysis (30). Since this is an exploratory study,

and a factor analysis with 42 items is bound to yield

unwieldly results, several factor analyses were run with

items excluded after each run if the items failed to load

well until interpretable results emerged. Therefore, for

items to remain in subsequent analyses after the initial

varimax rotation, a_priori criteria were set at a minimum

loading coefficient of at least 0.50 on a factor with the

item loading no higher than 0.35 on a second factor. The

initial varimax rotation yielded an 11-factor solution that

accounted for 78 percent of the variance. From that, after

items that failed to attain the a_priori criteria were

excluded, a seven-factor solution with 29 items accounting

for 72 percent of the variance emerged. From that, a five-

factor solution with 20 items accounting for 73 percent of

the variance was found. Finally, a four- factor solution

with 17 items accounting for 71 percent of the variance

emerged. Each factor in this final solution had an

eigenvalue of at least 1.0 (unity), and at least three issue

statements lo.ded on each factor.

FINDINGS

The two waves yielded a total of 99 of the 150 newspapers, a response rate of 66.0 percent. The responses were 31 small newspapers; 30 medium newspapers; and 38 state newspapers.

TABLE 1 GOES ABOUT HERE

Factor one had the largest number of items and accounted for the most variance (38 percent). Each statement in this factor deals with pressure put on the press by governments. Each statement in this factor contained the word "government". The pressure factor consisted of the following statements:

a. Gags, blackouts on reporting imposed by government (gags)

b. Pre-publication censorship by government officials (censorship)

c. Government control of the press (controls)

d. Government reluctance to release information (reluctance)

e. Government secrecy (secrecy)

f. Closings of newspapers by governments (closings)

g. Government pressure to manipulate the press (pressure).

The second factor contained four statements dealing with the use of the press to serve, promote, or develop some presumably positive function for society. The development factor, which accounted for an additional 18 percent of the variance, consisted of the following statements:

a. Use of the news media to promote national culture (culture)

b. Use of newspapers to stimulate economic development (economy)

c. Use of newspapers to stimulate social development (social)

d. Use of news media to boost democracy and pluralism (democracy).

The third factor consisted of three items, each dealing with news coverage in developing nations. This factor, which accounted for 8 percent of the variance, consisted of the following items:

a. Lack of news from news services about developing nations (lack)

b. Lack of "positive news" about developing nations (positive news)

c. Need for more news about developing nations (more news).

Finally, the fourth factor, professional needs, consisted of three statements, two of which dealt with the specific needs of the world press to improve itself through training and other assistance. A third item, pointing to the

other side of the coin concerning professional needs,
pointed to the reliance on foreign news services and
syndicates. This might imply the need for assistance and
training to decrease dependency on foreign sources of news.
This needs factor accounted for 7 percent of the variance
and contained the following:

    a. Scholarships and financial assistance (assistance)

    b. Government aid in training journalists (training)

    c. Reliance of newspapers on news services, syndicates
(reliance).

    The grand means on each factor are reported in Table 1.
These point to the high degree of importance which the
editors assign to the pressure factor. T-tests among the
four factors' grand means showed that every factor is
significantly different from every other factor. It is
interesting to note that a statement on the UNESCO-proposed
New World Information and Communication Order, which did not
load on any of the four factors, yielded a large non-
response rate. Twenty-one of the editors (21.2 percent)
either did not respond to the question or did not know what
the New World Information and Communication Order was, a far
greater non-response rate than for any other statement.
There were no more than four don't knows or refusals to any
other statement. In addition, of those 78 editors who did
respond to the New World Information and Communication
proposal item, responses tended toward either side of the

distribution. There were 18 zero responses and 20 one

hundred responses.

The Pearson correlation matrix of the factors in Table

2 shows most of the factors were reasonably independent of

each other. The correlations ranged from a low 0.18 between

pressure and needs to a modest 0.52 between promotion and

coverage:

TABLE 2 GOES ABOUT HERE

To examine the third research question concerning

whether newspaper circulation and state or regional

importance made any difference in how the editors regarded

world press problems, a one-way analysis of variance

(ANOVA), where the mean response of each newspaper on each

of the four factors, was computed as a function of newspaper

size. Table 3, which shows the one-way ANOVAs, shows no

significant results among the three different groups of

newspapers examined in this study.

TABLE 3 GOES ABOUT HERE

DISCUSSION

This study examined what editors on small- and medium-
size newspapers in the United States regard as the most
important world press problems. U.S. news media
organizations, especially the elite daily newspapers, have
taken on the responsibility of supporting international
freedom of the press, acting as spokespersons for their
oppressed bretheren around the world. But little is known
about how the majority of American daily newspapers, the
small- and medium-size daily newspapers, which participate
in press organizations and report about world press
problems, regard world press problems.

It was found that the editors on these newspapers
regarded government pressure on the press as a major problem
--- perhaps the overwhelming problem. Such matters as
governmental controls on the press, closings of newspapers,
gags on the press, and similar matters were evaluated as
vitally important.

Other problems to emerge from the analysis included
development-related problems, coverage of the Third World,
and professional needs of the newspaper industry. Though the
analysis showed that the editors were aware of these
problems, it also showed that they did not regard these
problems as very important. These concerns are typically the
concerns of Third World professionals and scholars.

Despite the controversy surrounding the New World
Information and Communication Order raging in UNESCO, more
than a fifth of the respondents voluntarily admitted lack of

knowledge about this issue or refused to respond. Much of the interest surrounding the New World Information and Communication Order has been at the affective level; specifically the way in which scholars and journalists evaluate the various advantages and disadvantages of the issue. Discussions have often lead to heated debates. But the results of this study suggest that the debate may be limited to scholars and the elite press.

The results of this study suggest that the concerns of the world press problems among the editors of small- and medium-size daily newspapers may not be greatly different from the concerns of the large, elite press. The newspapers were concerned with "freedom of the press," especially in regard to governmental pressures to manipulate or control the press. The editors were not particularly concerned with using the press for promoting national development, coverage of the Third World, or professional needs. Though the concerns of small- and medium-size daily newspapers may be similar to their larger and more prestigous counterparts, there is reason to suspect that their levels of knowledge and awareness of some of the controversial issues and problems may be limited.

REFERENCES

1. William A. Hachten, The World Press Prism, Changing Media, Clashing Ideology, Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1981. See also Fred S. Siebert, Theodore Peterson, and Wilbur Schramm, Four Theories of the Press, Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1956; Robert G. Picard, "Revisions of the 'Four Theories of the Press' Model," Mass Comm Review, 10:1-2, (Winter-Spring 1982-83), pp. 25-28: and Carolyn Lin and Michael B. Salwen, "Three Press Systems View Sino-U.S. Normalization," Journalism Quarterly, 63:2 (Summer 1986), pp. 360-62.

2. Robert L. Stevenson and Richard R. Cole, "Issues in Foreign News," in Robert L. Stevenson and Donald Lewis Shaw, eds., Foreign News and the New World Information Order, Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1984, p. 5.

3. Organizational publications form the nucleus of this literature, but attention is being given these matters in journals and books as well. Groups such as the World Press Freedom Committee, Freedom House, the Inter American Press Association, the Committee to Protect Journalists, International Press Institute, La Federation des Editeurs de Journaux et Publication, the Council on Hemispheric Affairs and the Newspaper Guild, and UNESCO have devoted considerable resources to public discussions of world press matters, including the 14-year-old New World Information and Communication Order proposal from the United Nations.

4. See John C. Merrill, The_Elite_Press:_Great Newspapers_of_the_World, New York: Pitman Publishing, 1968.

5. Sophia Peterson, "Foreign News Gatekeepers and Criteria of Newsworthiness," Journalism_Quarterly, 56 (Spring 1979), pp. 116-25.

6. Just two of many recent cases are illustrative of this situation. Richard Smyser, editor of the Oak Ridge, Tenn., Oak_Ridger, recently served as president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Dr. Horacio Aguirre, publisher of Diario_Las_Americas in Miami, was recent president of the Inter American Press Association.

7. Herbert J. Gans, Deciding_What's_News:_A_Study_of CBS_Evening_News,_NBC_Nightly_News,_Newsweek_&_Time, New York: Pantheon Books, 1979, p. 292.

8. Ibid., pp. 199-203.

9. Jonathan Alter, "News Media: Rethinking TV News in the Age of Limits," Newsweek, 109:11 (March 16, 1987), pp. 78-80.

10. John B. Oakes, "S. African Journalists Walk a Minefield," CPJ_Update, 25 (August/September 1986), pp. 1, 3-4.

11. Shirley Christian, Nicaragua:_Revolution_in_the Family, New York: Random House, 1985, pp. 46-48.

12. See Heinz-Dietrich Fischer and John C. Merrill, eds., International_and_Intercultural_Communication, New York: Hastings House, 1976, pp. v-ix. See also Marvin Alisky, Latin_American_Media:_Guidance_and_Censorship, Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1981, p. vii.

13. Shailendra Ghorpade, "Foreign Correspondents and the New World Information Order," Gazette, 33 (1984), pp. 203-08.

14. Ghorpade, "Foreign Correspondents," op cit., p. 205; See also Josep Rota, "Training for Communication in Latin America: Present State and Future Needs," unpublished paper presented to the International Communication Association, Honolulu, Hawaii, May 1985.

15. Mustapha Masmoudi, "The New World Information Order," in Jim Richstad and Michael H. Anderson, eds., Crisis_in_International_News:_Policies_and_Prospects, New York: Columbia University Press, 1981. See also Ghorpade, "Foreign Correspondents," pp. 203-08; C. Anthony Giffard, "Through a Lens Darkly: Press Coverage of the U.S. Withdrawl from UNESCO," unpublished paper presented to the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication. University of Oklahoma, August 1986; Christine L. Ogan, "Development Journalism/Communication: The Status of the Concept," Gazette, 29 (1982), pp. 3-13; Robert L. Stevenson and Donald Lewis Shaw, eds., Foreign_News_and_the_New_World Information_Order, op cit.

16. Ogan, "Development Journalism/Communication," op cit., pp. 3-5, 12. See also Narinder K. Aggarwala, "What is Development News?" Journal_of_Communication 29 (1979), pp. 181-82; Nora C. Quebral, "Development Communication," in Juan F. Famias, ed., Readings_in_Development_Cc amunication, Laguna: University of the Philippines at Los Banos, 1975, pp. 1-12.

17. Pero Ivacic, "The Flow of News: Tanjug, the Pool, and National Agencies," Journal_of_Communication, 28 (1978), pp. 157-62. See also John T. McNelly and Fausto Izcaray, "International News Exposure and Images of Nations," Journalism_Quarterly, 63:3 (Autumn 1986), p. 546.

18. Jere H. Link, "Test of the Cultural Dependency Hypothesis," in Stevenson and Shaw, op cit., p. 186.

19. Fernando Reyes Matta, "The Latin American Concept of News," Journal_of_Communication, 29 (1979), p. 170. See also McNelly and Izcaray, "International News Exposure," op cit., p. 546.

20. Ellen Seiter, "Stereotypes and the Media: A Re-evaluation," Journal_of_Communication, 36:2 (Spring 1986), pp. 14-26.

21. Yvonne Egertson, "Killed, Wounded, Jailed, Expelled: Instances Involving Journalists During 1984," a report for the World Press Freedom Committee produced by the American Nepwspaper Publishers Association, World Press Freedom Committee, publisher, Washington, D.C., April 1985.

22. "Bogota Newspaper Editor Murdered," IAPA_Updater, 31 (January 1987), pp. 1-2.

23. Bruno Lopez, "Drugs and Corruption a Deadly Beat for Mexican Press," CPJ_Update, 27 (January/February 1987), pp. 1, 5. See also Carolyn Drake, "Editor Slain, New Organs Shut Under Chile's State of Siege," CPJ_Update, 26 (October/November 1986), pp. 1, 3).

24. Wilbur G. Landrey, "Mission to Chile Urges Lifting of Restrictions," IAPA_News, 309 (December 1986), pp. 1-2.

25. Tony Weaver, "A Reporter Laments: 'They've Banned Our Story," CPJ_Update, 25 (August/September 1986), pp. 1, 4. See also Jane Kramer and Jonathan Randal, "Turkey Turns to 'Civilized' Censorship," CPJ_Update, 21/22 (January/February 1986), pp. 1, 5, 8-9.

26. "Problems of Access Face Journalists Worldwide," CPJ_Update, 24 (May/June 1986), pp. 1, 4, 6-7.

27. Robert L. Stevenson and Richard R. Cole, "Issues in Foreign News," in Stevenson and Shaw, op cit., p. 13.

28. Editor and Publisher, 1986_Editor_and_Publisher International_Yearbook, New York, N.Y., 1986.

29. The list included 42 problem statements presented to the respondents in randomized order. The statements were: 1. Objectivity in news reporting and writing; 2. Freedom of the press; 3. Concentration of newspaper ownership; 4. The need for more newspapers; 5. Reliance of newspapers on news services, syndicates; 6. Freedom of information; 7. Import taxes on newsprint, ink, equipment; 8. Terrorism and

violence against journalists; 9. Right to reply in
newspapers; 10. Scholarships and financial assistance; 11.
Compulsary licensing of journalists; 12. Establishment of
New World Information Order; 13. Closings of newspapers by
governments; 14. Government pressure to manipulate the
press; 15. Excessive taxes on newspapers; 16. Awards and
honors for professional excellence; 17. Use of news media to
boost democracy and pluralism; 18. Use of confidential
sources by journalists; 19. Lack of competition in the
newspaper industry; 20. Right of newspapers to refuse
advertising; 21. Government aid in training journalists; 22.
Use of news media/world press to promote world peace; 23.
Mid-career technical training for journalists; 24.
Government secrecy' 25. Physical dangers to journalists in
the field; 26. Pre-publication censorship by government
officials; 27. Use of news media to promote national
culture; 28. Need to disseminate news more rapidly; 29. Lack
of news from news services about developing nations; 30.
Government reluctance to release information; 31. Gags,
blackouts on reporting imposed by government; 32.
Journalists' right to protect their sources; 33. Newspapers'
adoption of new technologies; 34. Injection of politics in
news reporting; 35. Need for news services for developing
nations; 36. Use of newspapers to stimulate social
development; 37. Portrayal of developing nations in
stereotypical fashion; 38. Government control of the press;
39. Use of newspapers to stimulate economic development; 40.

Lack of "positive news" about developing nations; 41. Unions

and other employment organizations; 42. Need for more news

about developing nations.

Editors were told that this list came from interviews

with journalists in the United States and elsewhere in the

Western Hemisphere as well as a review of the literature. We

also mentioned that we would be contacting editors at

newspapers in Latin America and the Caribbean region in this

study. This is presently underway, but because of tghe

paucity of responses from the Latin American and Caribbean

editors so far, those data cannot be presented at this time.

30. Norman H. Nie, C. Hadlai Hull, Jean G. Jenkins,

Karin Steinbrenner, and Dale H. Bent, SPSS: Statistical

Package for the Social Sciences, second edition, McGraw-

Hill, New York, N.Y., 1975.

TABLE 1

VARIMAX ROTATED FACTOR MATRIX OF WORLD PRESS PROBLEMS

Item	(Mean, SD)	Factor 1 Pressure	Factor 2 Developmt	Factor 3 Coverage	Factor 4 Needs	h2
Gags	(86.9, 19.9)	.92	.07	.16	.04	.89
Censorship	(88.8, 18.6)	.84	.03	.22	.06	.75
Reluctance	(81.8, 22.1)	.77	.16	.21	.01	.84
Controls	(92.0, 15.2)	.75	.02	.02	.15	.63
Secrecy	(87.5, 16.5)	.71	.07	.12	.00	.68
Closings	(89.8, 16.2)	.66	.19	.01	.02	.61
Pressure	(89.8, 15.0)	.60	.06	.11	.08	.48
Factor grand mean = 88.1.						
Culture	(42.4, 28.8)	.09	.82	.29	.07	.71
Economy	(48.4, 29.6)	.11	.82	.15	.25	.74
Social	(48.3, 32.1)	.18	.71	.34	.26	.72
Democracy	(52.3, 31.5)	.06	.64	.04	.18	.53
Factor grand mean = 47.9.						
Lack news	(60.3, 28.9)	.25	.26	.83	.17	.78
Pos. news	(54.0, 29.3)	.13	.21	.75	.28	.70
More news	(57.8, 28.4)	.27	.22	.72	.22	.74
Factor grand mean = 57.4.						
Assistance	(48.0, 26.4)	.14	.26	.25	.76	.67
Reliance	(43.9, 26.9)	-.04	.12	.09	.60	.49
Training	(34.8, 31.7)	.11	.18	.18	.54	.42
Factor grand mean = 42.2.						

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
Variance	38%	18%	8%	7%
Eigenvalue	6.43	3.09	1.38	1.21
Alpha (reliability)	.92	.85	.87	.71

TABLE 2

PEARSON CORRELATION MATRIX OF FACTORS

FACTOR	Pressure	Develop-ment	Coverage	Need
Pressure	---	.27**	.40***	.18*
Development	---	---	.52***	.46***
Coverage	---	---	---	.46***

     * Significant at p < 0.050.
    ** Significant at p < 0.010.
   ***Significant at p < 0.001.

TABLE 3

ISSUE DIMENSIONS AS A FUNCTION OF NEWSPAPER SIZE:

ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Source	SS	DF	MS	F	Signif.
			PRESSURE		
Total	18928.6	95			
Between	661.6	2	330.8	1.68	N.S.
Within	18267.0	93	196.4		
Means:	Small = 92.4				
	Medium = 86.4				
	State = 86.9				
			DEVELOPMENT		
Total	62743.7	95			
Between	516.6	2	258.3	0.39	N.S.
Within	62227.1	93	669.1		
Means:	Small = 48.0				
	Medium = 47.6				
	State = 48.0				
			COVERAGE		
Total	66934.6	95			
Between	1001.0	2	500.5	0.71	N.S.
Within	65933.6	93	709.0		
Means:	Small = 53.3				
	Medium = 61.6				
	State = 57.6				
			NEEDS		
Total	47658.3	94			
Between	2243.1	2	1121.6	2.27	N.S.
Within	45415.2	92	493.6		
Means:	Small = 40.3				
	Medium = 37.4				
	State = 48.5				