

Is There a Political Bias? A Computational Analysis of Female Subjects' Coverage in Liberal and Conservative Newspapers*

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Objectives. One possible source for the gap in media coverage between female and male subjects is the political affiliation of the media source. The objective of this present study was to test whether there is a difference between more liberal and more conservative newspapers in coverage rates of female subjects. *Methods.* We used computational methods to analyze a unique large-scale data set (compiled by the Lydia Text Analysis System) and compared the 2010 female coverage rates in 168 newspapers. *Results.* Contrary to our expectations, we found that conservative media tend to cover female subjects no less (and even slightly more) than liberal media. However, the difference was no longer significant once we controlled for newspaper distribution. *Conclusion.* The common view that liberal newspapers are more likely to cover female subjects was not supported by this study. Both conservative and liberal newspapers are much more likely to cover males.

Over the last few decades, women's representation in the media has been examined by a myriad of studies. Alongside evidence for stereotypical and often sexualized and demeaning depictions (e.g., Fiske, 1996; Lester and Dente Ross, 2003; Tuchman, 1979; Van Zoonen, 1988), studies have also suggested that women are substantially underrepresented in the media in general and in the written press specifically (e.g., Davis, 1982; Duncan, Messner, and Williams, 1991; Greenwald, 1990; Potter, 1985; Zoch and Turk, 1998). Many have suggested that such "symbolic annihilation" (Tuchman, 1978) poses a serious problem for the way news media report on daily life and plays a significant role

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in maintaining the gendered balance of power (De Swert and Hooghe, 2010). Furthermore, recent studies have suggested that the quantity and saliency of the coverage may matter even more than the content of the coverage. This is because mass audiences are more influenced by media signals than by content (Andrews and Caren, 2010; Mazur, 2009).

The present research explores one mechanism that may serve to partly explain why female subjects receive substantially less coverage—newspapers' political slant. More specifically, we examine whether the political leaning of a newspaper can predict the sex ratio coverage in this paper. In other words, we ask the following question: Are liberal newspapers more likely to report on female subjects than their conservative counterparts?

To explore this question we employ a newly developed methodology using data collected by the Lydia Text Analysis System (Bautin, Vijayarenu, and Skiena, 2008; Bautin et al., 2010). This computerized system performs named entity recognition, classification, and analysis of text corpora. Using Lydia we were able to collect and analyze extensive amounts of data on the coverage rates of female and male names in more than 3,000 English-language newspapers and online news websites since 2004.

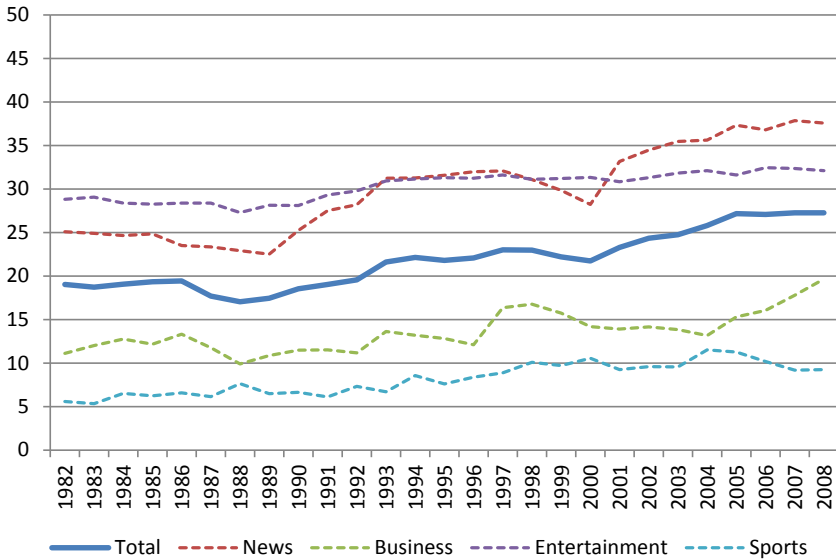
Females' Newspaper Coverage: A Persistent Sex Gap

Over the last 40 years, a host of media studies have examined women's representation in the press (Armstrong, 2004; Jolliffe, 1989; Kahn and Goldenberg, 1991; Len-Rios et al., 2005; Rodgers and Thorson, 2003; Zoch and Turk, 1998). Some studies examined the entire newspaper (Davis, 1982; Gallagher, 2010; Len-Rios et al., 2005), while others focused on the newspapers' front pages (Gibbons, 2000; Potter, 1985; Zoch and Turk, 1998), news photographs (Blackwood, 1983; Miller, 1975; Rodgers and Thorson, 2000), the business section (Greenwald, 1990), or the sports section (Duncan, Messner, and Williams, 1991; Huggins, 1997). The findings of these studies are remarkably similar: they all reported substantial underrepresentation of female subjects. Typically, these studies have found that mentions of female subjects constitute no more than 20 percent of all person-name mentions.

These tendencies are further supported by the most extensive study on gender in the media to date—the Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP) (Gallagher, 2005, 2010; Spears and Seydegart, 2000). The GMMP monitored the coverage of multiple media sources (including television, radio, and newspapers) during a single day in each of the years 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2009. It reports an ongoing yet moderate increase in women's share of the global news: 17 percent, 18 percent, 21 percent, and 24 percent in 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2009, respectively. However, in North America (the United States and Canada), the change for the above-mentioned years has been quite minimal: 27 percent, 25 percent, 26 percent, and 28 percent.

FIGURE 1

Trends in the Percent of Female Subjects Appearing in 13 U.S. National Newspapers by Section, 1982–2008*



*Newspapers included in the analysis: *Anchorage Daily News*, *The Boston Globe*, *Dayton Daily News*, *Detroit Free Press*, *New York Daily News*, *Rocky Mountain News*, *Star Tribune*, *The Oregonian*, *The Plain Dealer*, *The Press Enterprise*, *Times Leader*, *The New York Times*, and *The Washington Post*.

Our own data reveal similar trends (for further details on our data sources and method of analysis, see the “Data and Analysis” section below). Figure 1 shows the coverage rate of women in 13 major U.S. newspapers between 1982 and 2008. The figure demonstrates that the overall coverage rate of female subjects in the media has been low throughout the last three decades. Male subjects have always received at least three times more coverage space than female subjects and this remains true today. Although there are some differences between the various sections of papers, in none of these sections does the coverage of female subjects approach equality. It is clear then that despite the great progress that women have made in various social realms such as higher education (England, 2010; Goldin, Katz, and Kuziemko, 2006; Lewin, 2006; Perry, 2009) and workforce participation (England, 2010; Goldin, 2006), female subjects’ undercoverage in the written news media remains substantial. How can we account for the consistency of these disparities? One possible factor that may explain at least some of these consistent gaps may be the political agendas and choices of specific newspapers.

Do Political Agendas Make a Difference?

Many media outlets have traditions, self-identities, political affiliations, and political agendas. These agendas are not always explicit and they may also change over time based on the identity of the outlet's owners or editors. However, in many outlets these identities and affiliations are quite stable. Furthermore, political agendas often shape selection processes and decisions such as which editors and journalists should work for the outlet, what topics should be covered, and what political inclination the coverage should take. Oftentimes, these choices then contribute to the reproduction and fortifying of the paper's agendas and political inclinations.

Various studies have suggested that political agendas may influence the coverage of women's issues and female subjects. Rodgers and Thorson argue that work environment and organizational expectations are often important in shaping gendered coverage. They state that "although male and female reporters may bring different values, attitudes, and perspectives to the news, organizational factors and experiences can mediate these differences" (2003:661). Similarly, Gallagher, in her book on gender in the media, argues that "journalists' output has been found to be conditioned by the reward system and political preferences of their employers" (2001:111), and that this affects gendered coverage. More specifically, the newspaper's political slant may play a key role in gendered coverage. Patterson and Donsbach (1996), for example, found that political partisanship has a significant effect on news decisions and coverage patterns, especially in the written press. Others agree that the political slant and ideology of news organizations may often influence their news content, in particular, as it relates to the coverage of gender issues (Armstrong, 2004; Shoemaker and Reese, 1996).

The question remains, however, as to the specific ways in which political slant affects women's coverage. Former anecdotal evidence on the relationship between newspapers' political slant and their rate of female-subjects coverage has been inconclusive. Potter (1985) examined the front pages of five U.S. "elite" newspapers (the *New York Times*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Atlanta Constitution*, *Miami Herald*, and *Christian Science Monitor*) for two weeks in each of the years 1913, 1933, 1963, and 1983. He found that the lowest coverage rate of female subjects was indeed in the conservative *Christian Science Monitor*. However, he also found that the *Chicago Tribune* was more likely to cover female subjects than the *New York Times*, although the latter is often considered a more liberal newspaper. As his data were too limited, Potter could not conclude anything from these findings.

In a more recent study, Adkins Covert and Wasburn (2007) compared the coverage of four outlets: two "centrist" magazines (*Time* and *Newsweek*), one leading conservative journal (*National Review*), and one leading liberal journal (*The Progressive*). Somewhat surprisingly, the authors found that the conservative *National Review* was much more likely to cover "gender" issues, defined as public policies concerning women, media representations of women,

feminism, and the women's movement, than the liberal *Progressive* (that said, one should also note that the *type* of coverage differed greatly between the two outlets). Once again, however, the very limited sample did not allow the authors to reach any conclusions on the matter.

Notwithstanding these anecdotal findings, there are a number of reasons to believe that more conservative outlets would be less likely to cover female subjects and women's issues compared with their more liberal counterparts. First, conservative media often view feminism and women's rights issues in a relatively negative light (Baker Beck, 1998; Brescoll and LaFrance, 2004). Therefore, they may be less likely to devote coverage to these issues. Second, and related to the first point, conservative media may also be less likely to employ female reporters and female editors, which according to many scholars is detrimental to the coverage of women (Armstrong, 2004; Craft and Wanta, 2004; De Swert and Hooghe, 2010; Gallagher, 2010; McCormick, 1991; Mills, 1985, 1997; Pantin, 2001; Rodgers and Thorson, 2003; Rykken, 1989; Wood, 1994; Zoch and Turk, 1998). Finally, conservative papers may be more likely to cover "hard" topics that are traditionally (that is, conservatively) considered to be more important or interesting, such as politics, business, and sports, and less likely to report on issues such as social welfare, education, or fashion, where according to research women have a stronger presence (Holland, 1998; Ross, 2007, 2009; Ross and Carter, 2011).

We therefore draw the following working hypothesis:

H1: *Newspapers that are typically classified as more liberal will exhibit a higher rate of female-subjects' coverage than newspapers typically classified as conservative.*

Data and Analysis

The Lydia Text Analysis System

The bulk of our data come from English-language newspapers and magazines that were scanned for person names by the Lydia Text Analysis System (for details, see Bautin et al., 2010; Shor et al., in press; van de Rijt et al., 2013). Lydia performs named entity recognition, classification, and analysis of text corpora. A named entity can be generally thought of as a proper noun: most commonly a person, a place, or an organization. Lydia employs natural language processing (NLP) and statistical analysis to reduce text streams to time series data on the news volume associated with each entity and on the juxtapositions of entities in sentences, articles, and newspapers with other news entities.

We obtained longitudinal data for a sample of more than 3,000 newspapers, for which Lydia has been collecting data since 2004. Taken together, these sources comprise nearly 25 million articles and snippets, with more than 50 million references to more than 5 million distinct entities classified as

person-names, for which we were able to assess the person's sex, following Anaphora Resolution (see below). The majority of these data consist of full text articles. In the present analysis, we examine a subsample of this database, containing six newspapers identified as either highly conservative or highly liberal, and an additional subsample of 168 newspapers for which we obtained a conservatism score (see below for more details on these sources).

Distinguishing Male and Female Names in Lydia

Names are first marked up in the Lydia NLP pipeline based on a technique that involves lists of first names and surnames, grammatical information (part of speech tagging), and machine learning applied to the context of the entity. Anaphora Resolution (Lappin and Leass, 1994; Mitkov, 2002) then attempts to resolve multiple ways of referencing the same entity. For example, an article that refers to John Smith and later on to a Mr. Smith will resolve the latter to the former. In order to differentiate between male and female names in our news corpus, we used the most recent U.S. Census data (U.S. Census Bureau 2000) on male and female first names. This list gives 1,219 male first names and 4,275 female first names. Furthermore, it covers a more or less equivalent fraction of both males and females in the U.S. population (about 90 percent for each). For the much older *New York Times* data, we also added to the list names from samples of publicly available censuses from 1930 and before, which slightly improved the quality of name recognition in these older sources.

In cases where the less common sex for a given name occurred more than 10 percent of the time (e.g., when a typically male name was also used in more than 10 percent of the cases as a female name), the name was categorized as sex-ambiguous and excluded from all the reported analyses. It is unclear whether these names significantly differ from the overall sex ratio, but we have little evidence to suggest a major bias. Although sex-ambiguous names have become significantly more popular in recent years, they still make up less than 4 percent of all names and their inclusion would not have likely changed our results substantially. Similarly, names that did not appear in any census source were removed from our analysis. The majority of these unknown names were, in fact, NLP artifacts, along with a small number of rare foreign names. Table 1 presents a random sample of 100 names from our analysis and demonstrates the way these were classified as "male," "female," "sex-ambiguous," or "unknown."

Political Slant Data

Data on newspapers' political slant were obtained from two separate sources. First, we used the 2007 ranking of the top 100 conservative and top 100 liberal

TABLE 1
A Random Sample of 100 Names and the Way They Were Sex-Classified by the Lydia System Using Anaphora Resolution

Male	Female	Sex-Ambiguous
Anthony Arnold Holds	Caroline Robinson	Chris Dodds
Austin Feistl	Charmaine Harvey	Chris Yon
Brad Wiesley	Chelsie McGorry	Devin Logan
Brandon Henson	Claire Sutton	Lee Thomas
Brandon McEndaffer	Denise Doherty	Robin Samuelson
Brett Backwell	Diane Best	Tracy Corbett
Curtis Staley	Eileen Wong	Tracy L.
Daniel A. Lashof	Elizabeth Teeter	Unknown
Don Moseman	Esther D. Halvorson	Ah Yin Eng
Donald H. Catlin	Ethel Darline Naus	Force Peter Teets
Doug Stenger	Gail Conti	High Leg Kick
Edward N. Heath	Gina Binkley	Jylmarie Kintz
Frank Doucette	Joyce Cashman	Marino Salas
Harry Towns	Judith Wartels	Ranjit Walia
Jacques Cesaire	Lacey Andresen	Ritch Price
James Ciccolini	Linda Leis	Shoehorn Michael Conley
Jeff Garlin	Melissa McCoy-Garzzone	Wease Day
John Michael Wallace	Michelle Dohm	
Jonathan Lephass	Pamela Mondo	
Jonathan Marvel	Phyllis Wade	
Joseph Faretra	Rachel Belanger	
Julio Aleman	Rachel Rush	
Kevin Undershute	Ryann Richardson	
Margarito Brito	Sarah Walter	
Mark Colwell	Sarah Wetherill Okumura	
Martin Devaney	Susan Relland	
Matt Gorski	Valerie Barnes	
Maurice Higgins	Victoria Lloyd	
Michael Bloomquist		

political media in the United States, ranked by the Intellectual Conservative website (Alexander, 2007a, 2007b). While this ranking is subjective, at least papers appearing at the top of these lists seem to represent what many people consider to be media sources with either liberal or conservative tendencies. For example, the top 10 in the conservative list include outlets such as *Fox News*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and *Drudge Report*, while the top-10 liberal list includes *MSNBC*, the *British BBC*, and *The New York Times*. Our analysis will include the three newspapers for which Lydia collected data that are ranked in the top-20 conservative media (*The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and *Los Angeles Times*) and the three equivalent papers in the top-20 liberal media (*New York Post*, *Boston Herald*, and *The Washington Times*).

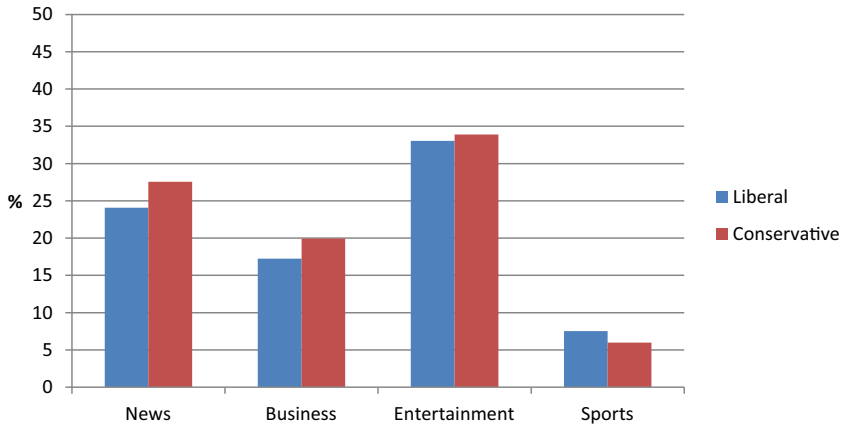
Since the rankings of the papers above are subjective, we also examined an additional ranking of newspapers' political slant, based on Gentzkow and Shapiro's (2010) database. The authors computed a political slant score for 433 U.S. newspapers by measuring the similarity of a news outlet's language to that of a congressional Republican or Democrat. They examined the set of all phrases used by members of the U.S. Congress in the 2005 *Congressional Record*, and identified those that were much more frequently used by one party than by another. They then indexed newspapers by the extent to which the use of politically charged phrases in their news coverage resembled the use of the same phrases in the speech of a congressional Democrat or Republican. Examples of phrases more often used by Democrats include "war in Iraq," "tax breaks," "minimum wage," "poor people," and "worker's rights." Examples of phrases more often used by Republicans include "war on terror," "tax relief," "government spending," "illegal immigration/aliens," and "border security." In the present analysis we examine the 168 newspapers that appeared in both Lydia and the Gentzkow and Shapiro index (see Appendix 1 for a full list of these newspapers).

Findings

The literature suggests that conservative newspapers may be less likely to report on female subjects due to their presumed preference for male workers, their reduced sympathy to feminist movements and agendas, and their focus on "hard" news. Our results do not provide support for this supposition. First, in Figure 2 we compare the coverage of three U.S. newspapers traditionally thought of as very liberal (Alexander, 2007b) to that of three papers traditionally thought of as very conservative (Alexander, 2007a), by newspaper section. The figure shows that on average the conservative *New York Post*, *Boston Herald*, and *The Washington Times* actually cover female subjects slightly more than their liberal counterparts, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and *Los Angeles Times*. These differences are not large, but are nevertheless noticeable (especially in the news and business sections, while in the sports section the tendency is reversed).

FIGURE 2

Mean Coverage of Female Subjects by Newspaper Slant and Section of the Newspaper*



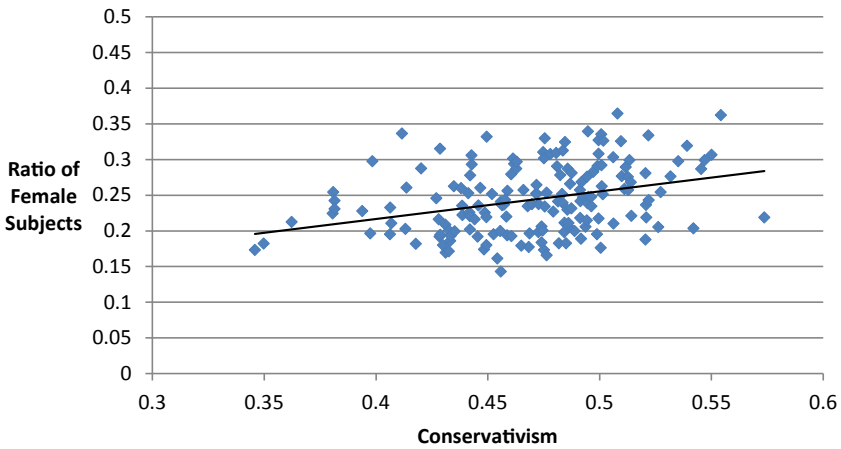
*We examined the three liberal newspapers ranked in the “top-20 liberal media” by Intellectual Conservative: *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and *Los Angeles Times*. We also examined the three conservative newspapers ranked in the “top-20 conservative media” by Intellectual Conservative: *New York Post*, *Boston Herald*, and *The Washington Times*.

An examination of the overall coverage trends in each of the six papers separately also shows no consistent pattern. The conservative *Washington Times* was the paper least likely to cover female subjects: only 15.23 percent of the names in this newspaper were female. However, the two other conservative papers on the list, *New York Post* and *Boston Herald*, were the ones most likely to mention female names: slightly more than 25 percent of the names in each of these papers were female. The three liberal newspapers in the list, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and *Los Angeles Times*, all had very similar female-name coverage rates of about 20 percent (20.82 percent, 19.87 percent, and 20.74 percent for the three papers, respectively).

While these results are intriguing, one might criticize both the small sample size and the choice to assign a “liberal” or “conservative” label to a newspaper based on subjective reputation-based assessments. We therefore examined an additional ranking of newspapers’ political slant based on Gentzkow and Shapiro’s (2010) index, discussed above. Since this ranking is measure-based, one might argue that it is more “objective.” Figure 3 shows a scatter plot of the relationship between political slant and female-subjects’ coverage for 168 newspapers included in both Lydia’s dailies corpus and the Gentzkow and Shapiro index. The figure shows a moderate but significant relationship between the two variables (Pearson’s $r = 0.331$; $p < 0.01$). However, much like with the more subjective ranking of political

FIGURE 3

The Relationship Between a Newspaper's Political Slant and the Ratio of Female Subjects in 168 U.S. Newspapers*



*Included in the analysis are the 168 newspapers appearing in both Lydia and the Gentzkow and Shapiro's (2010) index (see Appendix 1 for the full list of newspapers).

slant, the direction of this relationship is surprising: newspapers that were ranked as more conservative on Gentzkow and Shapiro's index were more likely to cover female subjects, compared with those that were ranked more liberal.

To try and further understand the dynamics of this surprising relationship, we also examined the correlation between newspapers' conservatism rank and the rate of female subjects' coverage stratified by newspaper section (using a statistical classifier). This examination reveals that the association is driven mainly by a relatively strong correlation found in the newspapers' sports sections. Isolating these sections produced the highest Pearson's r score (0.418; $p < 0.01$), showing that when reporting on sports, conservative newspapers are significantly more likely to mention female names than liberal newspapers. A significant association was also found for the news section ($r = 0.247$; $p < 0.01$), but not for the business ($r = 0.135$; $p > 0.05$) and entertainment ($r = 0.085$; $p > 0.05$) sections.

Finally, it is worth noting that despite the differences discussed above, liberal and conservative newspapers are overall quite similar: they all devote most of their coverage to male subjects. On average, 75.6 percent of all mentions in our sample of 168 newspapers were of male subjects, and in all of the newspapers at least 60 percent of the subjects were males (in fact, in all but two the percent was higher than 65).

Conclusion

In this study, we examined the relationship between newspapers' liberal or conservative leaning and their coverage of female subjects. The proposition that liberal newspapers will be more likely to cover female subjects was not supported by our findings. In fact, we found a weak to moderate relationship between the two variables, but this relationship is in the opposite direction: Newspapers recognized (or ranked) as more "conservative" were more likely to cover female subjects than their more "liberal" counterparts, especially in articles reporting on sports.

While these results are surprising, they should be interpreted carefully. The main measure we used to evaluate conservatism (Gentzkow and Shapiro's index) is somewhat crude. Clearly, both "conservatism" and "liberalism" are complicated labels and it is hard to assess them simply by looking at the adoption of certain terms by a given newspaper. When we looked at more subjective rankings of liberal and conservative slant, the relationship was more complicated and the small sample size along with the relatively large variability in the results for conservative newspapers prevents us from drawing any decisive conclusions.

Still, it is clear that conservative newspapers are at the very least not less likely to report on female subjects and perhaps even somewhat more likely to do so. One possible explanation for this finding may be that "liberal" newspapers, such as *The New York Times* or *The Washington Post*, are at the end of the day quite conservative in their coverage patterns (if not in their political views). They tend to be highly routinized and try to maintain a "serious" front. Therefore, they choose to devote substantial coverage space to "more important" issues such as politics or business, and are less inclined to devote much space to "soft" news about issues such as entertainment, family, or welfare.

Even more importantly, we should emphasize that a certain newspaper devoting relatively more coverage space to female subjects says nothing about the ways in which these subjects are covered. Our data do not allow us to detect the particular ways in which women are portrayed or the specific roles they take when mentioned in newspaper articles. We should therefore be careful not to assume that any coverage of female subjects is a step in the right direction. While it is important for women to be part of the public space and receive media attention, numerous studies have demonstrated that this attention can also be harmful—reinforcing stereotypes about women's secondary position in society, perpetuating harmful body images, or pushing anti-feminist agendas (Fiske, 1996; Kang, 1997; Lester and Dente Ross, 2003; Lovdal, 1989; Rakow and Kranich, 1991; Ross and Carter, 2011; Tuchman, 1979; Van Zoonen, 1988, 1994). Hence, this article tells only part of the story because even when female subjects are mentioned, it is often done in ways that sexualize them, focus on their physical attractiveness or motherly qualities, and play down or trivialize their talents, abilities, and ideas (Boutilier and SanGiovanni, 1983;

Carroll, 1994; Higgs, Weiller, and Martin, 2003; Kahn, 1994; Kahn and Goldenberg, 1991; Kane, 1996). In this respect, the coverage of women often resembles that of ethnic minorities and immigrants (Shor, 2008a, 2008b; Shor and Yonay, 2010, 2011). Future research should target these issues and examine whether conservative and liberal media differ on them, using clear and systematic criteria and large sample sizes.

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Appendix 1
List of Papers Analyzed in Figure 7 (Appearing in Both Lydia and Gentzkow and Shapiro's Index, 2010)

Aberdeen American News	Journal Inquirer	Sarasota Herald-Tribune	The Muskegon Chronicle
Abilene Reporter-News	Journal-Advocate	Seattle Post-Intelligencer	The New York Times
Akron Beacon Journal	Juneau Empire	South Bend Tribune	The News Journal
Anderson Independent-Mail	Kalamazoo Gazette	St. Cloud Times	The News-Messenger
Argus Leader	Kennebec Journal	St. Louis Post-Dispatch	The News-Star
Arizona Daily Star	Las Cruces Sun-News	St. Petersburg Times	The News-Times
Asbury Park Press	Las Vegas Review-Journal	Star-Gazette	The Oak Ridger
Austin American-Statesman	Lincoln Journal Star	Staten Island Advance	The Oakland Tribune
Bangor Daily News	Longview News-Journal	Statesman Journal	The Olympian
Battle Creek Enquirer	Los Angeles Times	Stevens Point Journal	The Pantagraph
Belleville News-Democrat	Marshfield News-Herald	Sun Herald	The Post and Courier
Billings Gazette	Merced Sun-Star	Tallahassee Democrat	The Post-Crescent
Boston Herald	Middletown Journal	The Argus	The Post-Standard
Bradenton Herald	Milwaukee Journal Sentinel	The Asheville Citizen-Times	The Press Democrat
Brattleboro Reformer	Mobile Register	The Baxter Bulletin	The Register-Guard
Cape Cod Times	Morning Sentinel	The Baytown Sun	The Roanoke Times
Charleston Daily Mail	Naples Daily News	The Beacon News	The Saginaw News
Chicago Sun-Times	New York Post	The Bellingham Herald	The Star Press
Chicago Tribune	Newsday	The Berkshire Eagle	The Star-Ledger
Chico Enterprise-Record	Norwich Bulletin	The Blade	The State

Continued

Columbia Daily Tribune	Observer-Dispatch	The Buffalo News	The State Journal-Register
Columbus Ledger-Enquirer	Ocean County Observer	The Burlington Free Press	The Sun
Concord Monitor	Odessa American	The Californian	The Sun Herald
Connecticut Post	Omaha World-Herald	The Capital Times	The Sun News
Corpus Christi Caller-Times	Orlando Sentinel	The Charlotte Observer	The Tampa Tribune
Courier News	Owensboro Messenger-Inquirer	The Chronicle	The Times-Picayune
Courier-Post	Pasadena Star-News	The Clarion-Ledger	The Topeka Capital-Journal
Daily Herald	Pittsburgh Post-Gazette	The Commercial Appeal	The Union Leader
Dayton Daily News	Plainview Daily Herald	The Des Moines Register	The York Dispatch
Detroit Free Press	Portland Press Herald	The Desert Sun	Times Union
El Paso Times	Post-Tribune	The Evening Sun	Times-Standard
Fairbanks Daily News-Miner	Poughkeepsie Journal	The Fresno Bee	Tri-Valley Herald
Fort Worth Star-Telegram	Press-Republican	The Galveston County Daily News	Tucson Citizen
Great Falls Tribune	Reno Gazette-Journal	The Grand Rapids Press	Tulsa World
Green Bay Press-Gazette	Richmond Times-Dispatch	The Greenville News	Ukiah Daily Journal
Greenwich Time	Rockford Register Star	The Hawk Eye	Ventura County Star
Home News Tribune	Rutland Herald	The Idaho Statesman	Waco Tribune-Herald
Honolulu Star-Bulletin	San Angelo Standard-Times	The Ithaca Journal	Waterbury Republican-American
Houston Chronicle	San Antonio Express-News	The Kentucky Post	Wisconsin State Journal
Inland Valley Daily Bulletin	San Francisco Chronicle	The Leaf-Chronicle	Wyoming Tribune-Eagle
Iowa City Press-Citizen	San Gabriel Valley Tribune	The Lima News	Yakima Herald-Republic
Journal and Courier	San Mateo County Times	The Morning Call	York News-Times