

# Chinese-Language News Media in the Eyes of American College Students

## 美國大學生眼中的兩岸三地華語新聞媒體

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### ABSTRACT

As part of an upper division elective in Chinese language mass media and news writing, 37 American undergraduate and graduate college students were asked to evaluate thirty-nine Chinese language newspaper websites from mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore and the U.S. for content diversity, scope of coverage, objectivity and balance, organization and visual appeal, language and script, user interface, and other personal preferences. Prior to the evaluation, subjects were educated in the basics of newsworthiness, journalistic ethics, news story elements and reporting technique, and were shown recent international press freedom rankings from Freedom House (FH) and Reporters sans Frontières (RSF). The evaluation results show a sensitivity to western standards of balanced reporting and a need for freely accessible text-based news stories kept separate from advertising and graphics. Where news content is concerned, student preferences were split between hard news and tabloid-style coverage of entertainment and celebrities, and many were indifferent to politics. In line with RSF rankings, media from Hong Kong were ranked the highest, followed by Taiwan, and then China. The results have implications for the Chinese newspaper readings textbook market, which currently tends to focus exclusively on hard news as covered in mainland Chinese government-sponsored media and approach the news from an academic rather than a journalistic angle.

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1. Background: Chinese-Language News Media in the Eyes of the World

- Press Freedom Index (Reporters sans Frontières [RSF] – 2004) [**Appendix 2**]  
([http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id\\_article=11715](http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=11715))
- Press Freedom Survey (Freedom House 2004) [**Appendix 3**] (<http://www.freedomhouse.org/research/presssurvey.htm>)
- U.S. State Department Annual Country Report on Human Rights Practices [**Appendix 4**]  
(<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2004/index.htm>)

2. The present study

(1) Subjects:

- 37 American college students (5 graduate, 19 senior, 12 junior, 1 sophomore)
- Level of Chinese: advanced (taking upper division elective CHIN 411 Media Chinese)
- Male 15 /female 22
- Ethnicity (White 3, Ethnic Chinese 30, Japanese 3, Tibetan 1)
- First language (Cantonese 21, English 4, Mandarin 4, Japanese 3, Shanghai 2, Taiwanese 1, Szechuan dialect 1, Tibetan 1)

(2) Prior journalistic training:

- Newsworthiness (timeliness; proximity; impact; conflict; prominence; human interest)
- Ethics (objectivity; balance; attribution)
- News sources (staff writers; correspondents; wire services)
- News story elements (dateline; lead; quotation; background; elaboration; ending)
- Newspaper sections (焦點、政治、國際、社會、中港台、綜合新聞、論壇、地方、財經、影視、體育、副刊)

(3) Newspapers rated (39 websites – see **Appendix 1**)

QUESTION:

Which of the newspaper websites above did you like best? Why?  
Which of the newspaper websites above did you dislike the most? Why?

(4) Results [select comments]

2.4.1. News Content

- Content variety
- Type of news
- Scope of coverage

2.4.2. Objectivity and balance

- Objectivity
- Opinions
- Feedback

2.4.3. Layout and design

- Organization & ease of access
- Advertising
- Color and graphics

2.4.4. Language

- Local language
- Traditional vs simplified characters

2.4.5. Membership & fees

- Free vs pay services
- Archives

### 2.4.1. News Content

#### ■ Content variety

\* **More variety preferred** (but disagreement as to which papers offer more variety)

我最喜歡的報紙網頁是《成報》、《明報》、《星島日報》和《聯合報》的網頁。我喜歡它們的原因是它們內容豐富、涉及面廣，既有政治時事，又有流行資訊，可以滿足我不同方面的需求。(F12)

我喜歡看《星島日報》，因為它的概括面比較大。(M19)

《新民晚報》的內容也比較豐富，不光有政治、財經、體育的版面，還包括了文化、生活、時尚的版面，比較貼近生活。(F24)

\* **Lack of variety criticized** [government-owned media; party organs]

我比較不喜歡的新聞網站是中國的《人民日報》，因為他裡面的報導內容不多，它以報導一些中國政府的消息為主，這樣讀者的選擇不是很多。(F32)

《中央日報》提供的新聞種類非常有限，絕大多數都集中在政治新聞。(F6)

我不喜歡中國的《解放軍報》這份報紙的內容都是關於中國軍方的消息，而自己對該方面的消息興趣不大，感覺跟自己關係不大，看起來很枯燥乏味，看不一會就換別的東西看了。(F27)

#### ■ Type of news

\* **For tabloidization**

我喜歡上《蘋果日報》的網站，因為有很多明星的新聞。(F15)

我最喜歡的報紙網站是台灣的《聯合報》...有一些八卦新聞。其實，我最喜歡看一些明星的新聞。在這個網站裡，我可以知道我喜歡的明星的消息，所以它是最喜歡的報紙網站。(F32)

《人民日報》... 娛樂方面的新聞也比較少，讀起來沒多大意思。(M11)

\* **Against tabloidization**

最不喜歡粵語系的報紙，比如《星島日報》... 八卦新聞多以揭露藝人私生活和醜聞為主，層次比較低，和《人民日報》高唱政治論調一樣，讓人看了覺得乏味甚至厭煩。(F24)

《蘋果日報》中，大多數都是一些彩色的色情圖片，對學生而言，就不是那麼健康。(M17)

我認為《成報》和《南華早報》的報導較中肯和翔實，不會像香港其他報紙般以譁眾取寵的方式煽動讀者的情緒以達其為「八卦」而「八卦」的目的。個人認為，以上提到的兩份報章的專業態度和中肯的立場是其最可取的地方。(F21)

\* **Indifference to politics**

我最不喜歡的網站有《文匯報》和其他跟政治有關的網站。(F15)

我最不喜歡《解放軍報》，因為我不愛看政治新聞。(F20)

我比較喜歡香港的《蘋果日報》網頁，因為在《蘋果日報》的網頁裡雖然只看到簡單的一兩張圖片，但是在那簡單的設計下，我們仍然可以找到很多有關娛樂、生活、國家大事、天氣等與人們生活有緊密關係的資料。相反的，我卻不太喜歡中國的《解放軍報》，因為在那網頁裡找不到太多與人們生活相關及娛樂的資訊，大家能找到的只是那既嚴肅又呆板的內容，提供的新聞種類非常有限，絕大多數都集中在政治新聞。(F8)

■ **Scope of coverage** [TAIWAN papers—too narrow a focus]

在眾多的世界主要華文報章當中，我最喜歡的是《星島日報》的網站。首先，是因為此報有多個國家的聯網，像是美國、加拿大、歐洲、還有澳洲的星島聯網，都能從它的網站上面看到《星島日報》，這樣不但能使我看到香港的《星島日報》，也能同時看到海外城市的《星島日報》，詳細瞭解當地每天所發生的事情和新聞。...《星島日報》的新聞報導也是很多元化的，它不只報導本地的新聞，而是報導不同國家所發生的重大新聞。不像台灣的新聞報——它們大多都只會報導本地所發生的事情，那好像太自我了一點，他們的新聞角度並不夠開放。(F9)

最不喜歡的是《蘋果日報》(台灣)...因為概括面太狹窄了。(M19)

2.4.2. Objectivity and balance

■ **Objectivity**

《成報》... 因為其中的新聞自由度高，在本港新聞和國際新聞中其可信度高。  
《北京日報》放的都是正面新聞，有些負面的事沒有刊登。(M2)

I like 《星島日報》 *Sing Tao Daily* the best because it seems to be politically neutral, and the paper itself is more diversified... The newspapers I did not like are 《解放軍報》 *PLA Daily* and 《自由時報》 *Liberty Times*, because they are too politically-oriented. (M4)

《星島日報》因為是香港的報社辦的，所以兩岸的報導也比較中立。我最不喜歡的是《人民日報》，因為上面都是好的新聞，沒有壞消息，因為是大陸的新聞報紙，所以兩岸的報導不太真實。(M11)

我喜歡看《星島日報》...語氣和措辭方面也較溫和中立。最不喜歡的是《人民日報》...因為報喜不報憂。(M19)

■ **Opinions**

《蘋果日報》還設有多個專欄討論，讓讀者可以閱讀到來自不同領域的名人對不同的議題所發表的文章。(F6)

《明報》有著它獨特的觀點，在它的報導中，我很容易就可以把新聞的主旨讀明白之外，我更可以讀到一些非常有見地的說法。(M17)

- Feedback

《蘋果日報》每一則新聞下方，都附有「評論新聞」和「讀者意見」的選項。這不但可以讓讀者發表意見，還可以從這上面瞭解到其他人的想法…《中央日報》網站沒有提供空間讓讀者發表意見或是參與討論。(F6)

### 2.4.3. Layout and design

- Organization & ease of access

- \* Clear organization / ease of access

我覺得香港的《成報》和《南華早報》無論在排版或設計方面，都較平實和清楚，沒有不必要的花俏，也不像某些網頁，會有些無謂的廣告在螢幕出現，干擾讀者的閱讀情緒和專注力。(F21)

我最喜歡的卻是《東方日報》，因為我覺得一個好的網站必須要做到資料多但不雜亂，給瀏覽者一個舒服而鮮明的版面…《東方日報》的色彩、字型和插圖也配合得很好，應該突出的就用不同的顏色表現出來，其他的就用一個字型統一的寫，這樣叫人容易去分辨標題和內文。(F36)

《世界日報》的首頁分得比其他的清楚，要去哪個國家的新聞或找哪一類的新聞就很容易在首頁找得到。(M1)

《東方日報》在排版上比《太陽報》清楚，有具體歸類，讀者可以直接按進他們想看的類別，很方便。(F27)

I liked the *Sing Pao* 《成報》 website because it was very well organized, which makes it easy for the reader to find news stories they are interested in. The website is organized in a way where the top stories are placed on the top of the page, with a brief summary, above these stories is 要聞, telling audiences that these are the top stories of the day. Also, below the top stories, there are subcategories divided by subject, like local news (本港新聞), economics (經濟), entertainment (娛樂), sports (體育), and even horse racing (馬經), which is good to have since *Sing Pao* is a Hong Kong newspaper, and Hong Kong readers are very interested in following horse races. Therefore, this website meets the needs of new users because it is well organized, and it also fulfills the interests of its target audience. (F28)

- \* Messy; difficult to navigate

最不喜歡的是《中國時報》…最令人討厭的地方是，當讀者進入瀏覽時，給我的印象是排版很亂，叫人不知從何處讀起。而且東西都放得很擠，很有壓迫感。色彩配合也一塌糊塗，沒有明顯的特殊主題，真叫人看得不舒服。(F36)

## ■ Advertising

### \* Advertising ratio

台灣的報紙，例如《中國時報》，主頁雜亂不堪，太多廣告，看第一眼就不想看了。（M2）

最不喜歡的是《中國時報》，因為就算放大以後，版面也很窄，而且沒有插圖，只有很多廣告，而廣告亦不吸引人…而我最喜歡的卻是《東方日報》。《東方日報》的新聞都經過分類，放在最頂的地方，所有廣告都分在兩旁。這樣會叫人容易找。因為報紙最重要的是新聞報導而非廣告，所以應該將次要的放在一旁。另外一個好處是它沒有廣告穿插在新聞內文當中，這樣就不會混亂讀者的方向。（F36）

The website that I disliked the most was the *Guangming Daily* 《光明日報》 because it was very busy and confusing. Not only that, nowhere did I find the title of the newspaper, and nowhere can I locate news stories. The page was based entirely on advertisement and songs. Once I opened the page, many advertisement windows appeared, which was very irritating. The website did not meet my expectations for a newspaper website; I even thought I went to the wrong website. Overall, the worst feature of the website was that it did not have lists of news stories, which is what users visit the site for. (F28)

### \* Nature of advertising

我在2月6日星期日中午登入《光明日報》的網站，立即被一連串的廣告嚇得裹足不前。螢幕的正中央，一句簡單直接的話使我不想繼續逗留在該網頁——「你想和靚女傾談嗎？請按『是』。」當我欲離開該網址，畫面重複地閃出與新聞毫不相關的廣告，十分惱人。當天晚上我再登入相同網址，看看情況可有改善，結果網頁變成了“My Total Search”。我想《光明日報》在網頁設計以及維持方面都存在一些問題，而這些問題直接對該報章的形象構成影響和傷害。其次是中國的《羊城晚報》。當我登入其網址，出現在螢光幕上的只是左尚方一個小小的「Hi」字。我相信這些人為的錯誤應可避免。（F21）

《中國時報》、《聯合報》兩報都用了太多先進的電腦軟件，常有小窗口跳出來問你要不要下載 Microsoft Windows Media Player 7，也因為這樣，網路的速度一是慢，又或停頓了。不過最主要的原因是我的電腦太慢了。（F5）

## ■ Color and graphics

### \* Use of color and graphics (positive comments)

我最喜歡的報紙網頁是《成報》、《明報》、《星島日報》和《聯合報》的網頁…它們所用的圖片較多，頁面上的色彩豐富，使人讀起來比較像在讀一本圖文並茂的彩色雜誌。我不喜歡的網頁是《人民日報》、《中央日報》和《台灣日報》..頁面設計太中規中矩，不吸引人。（F12）

我最喜歡台灣的《蘋果日報》，主頁色彩十分豐富，十分有吸引力，令讀者的精神達高潮，源於色彩十分悅目，不會很單調或死氣沈沈。加上圖片很多，很可愛，令我十分想看每一個標題下的內容。（F20）

《中國時報》、《聯合報》設計得很整齊、簡單，大小字體都很好，鮮紅色為主的《中國時報》也不會太過俗。而《聯合報》是以淺色為主，雖然有種不符合新聞報的感覺，但我還是很喜歡…最後值得一提的是，他們的網站不像中國的太單調，也不像香港的眼花撩亂。他們不會圖片放得太少，也不會貼太多，所以我覺得比較容易看。（F5）

《蘋果日報》每一則頭條新聞，都附一張該新聞在報紙版面上的照片，讓我感覺到就像是真正的在讀一份報紙。(F6)

**\* Lack of color and graphics** (negative comments)

我不喜歡《中央日報》的網站資訊，因為十分單調，版面缺乏創意，而且並沒有提供各類廣告資訊。(F6)

《北京日報》、《北京晚報》、《文匯報》、《光明日報》、《解放軍報》、《人民日報》、《新民晚報》、《羊城晚報》及《中國日報》…字體都太小，太過麻密，顏色太過單調，很少圖片。(F5)

#### 2.4.4. Language

■ **Local language**

我最喜歡《新民晚報》，因為《新民晚報》是上海發行量最大的報紙，而我本身是上海人。《新民晚報》的內容是與上海有關的，對我來說，自然就比其他地方報紙，如《北京日報》或《羊城晚報》有吸引力。最不喜歡粵語系的報紙，比如《星島日報》，很多文章的用詞都是用粵語方言，粵語中很多字都是漢語中沒有的，不懂粵語的人基本無法看懂。(F24)

■ **Traditional vs simplified characters**

我較喜愛繁體字，看報紙的話，會挑以繁體字編寫的。(F21)

《北京日報》、《北京晚報》、《文匯報》、《光明日報》、《解放軍報》、《人民日報》、《新民晚報》、《羊城晚報》及《中國日報》…最要緊的是因為都是簡體字，所以我看不慣。(F5)

《世界日報》…繁體字和簡體字都有。(M1)

#### 2.4.5. Membership & fees

■ **Free vs pay services**

我個人比較喜歡那些免費的網站，比如說《北京晚報》、《成報》、《文匯報》、《太陽報》及《英文中國郵報》等等…至於不喜歡的網站，就是那些一定要付錢的。(F3)

以前《蘋果日報》都不用錢，我就常常看，但現在要錢了，我就沒看了。(F15)

■ **Archives**

最重要的是，從1月1日開始，讀者可以免費查看以前的《星島日報》。(F9)

比如說《北京晚報》、《成報》、《文匯報》、《太陽報》及《英文中國郵報》等等…因為這些網站不僅可以免費閱讀，還可以查到以前的檔案文件。像《英文中國郵報》，可以查到近五年的新聞。其他的也至少有七天的查詢期。(F3)

我最喜歡台灣《自由時報》的網站…它的新聞檢索使用簡單，容易查詢舊新聞的文章。至於我最不喜歡的網站是香港《新報》…不能查詢其他日期的文章。(F31)

## 2.4.6. Overall results

FAVORITE	
星島日報 (HK)	7
聯合報 (TW)	6
成報 (HK)	5
蘋果日報 (HK/TW)	5
明報 (HK)	3
東方日報 (HK)	3
自由時報 (TW)	3
人民日報 (CN)	2
新報 (HK)	2
新民晚報 (CN)	2
世界日報 (TW)	1
中國時報 (TW)	1
北京日報 (CN)	1
北京晚報 (CN)	1
太陽報 (HK)	1
民生報 (TW)	1
羊城晚報 (CN)	1
香港經濟日報 (CN)	1

LEAST FAVORITE	
解放軍報 (CN)	6
人民日報 (CN)	5
中央日報 (TW)	5
中國時報 (TW)	5
北京日報 (CN)	4
光明日報 (CN)	3
文匯報 (CN)	2
明報 (HK)	2
羊城晚報 (CN)	2
蘋果日報 (HK)	2
台灣日報 (TW)	1
大公報 (HK)	1
太陽報 (HK)	1
成報 (HK)	1
新報 (HK)	1
星島日報 (HK)	1
自由時報 (TW)	1

LOVED & HATED	Love it	Hate it
星島日報 (HK)	7	1
成報 (HK)	5	1
蘋果日報 (HK/TW)	5	2
明報 (HK)	3	2
自由時報 (TW)	3	1
新報 (HK)	2	1
人民日報 (CN)	2	5
太陽報 (HK)	1	1
羊城晚報 (CN)	1	2
北京日報 (CN)	1	4
中國時報 (TW)	1	5

	Hong Kong	Taiwan	China
Favorite Newspapers	26	17	8
Least Favorite Newspapers	9	12	22

[NOTE: results consistent with international [press freedom rankings](#) (see **Appendices 2, 3**)]

## 3. Implications

### (1) Implications for newspaper **editors** / **webmasters**:

#### 3.1.1. News Content

- More variety and content [government-owned media and party and military organs criticized for lack of variety]
- Greater scope of coverage (local; international; all Chinese-speaking regions)  
[Taiwan papers: too narrow a focus]
- Type of news? [mix of broadsheet and tabloid styles]

#### 3.1.2. Objectivity and balance

- Objectivity [comments mostly ♂] (China papers: too politically biased)
- Opinions; feedback

#### 3.1.3. Layout and design

- Clear organization (news must be easily accessible) [c.f. 《中國時報》]
- Color and graphics good (comments all ♀); but limit and separate advertising

#### 3.1.4. Language

- Local language [not a major issue]
- Traditional vs simplified characters (traditional preferred)

#### 3.1.5. Membership & fees

- Free access; searchable archives

(2) Implications for **newspaper reading textbooks**:

3.2.1 Newspaper readings:

language course (using newspapers to teach language and culture)

-- or --

content course (training students to utilizing Chinese language news sources)

SURVEY RESULT

- Less focus on **language**: students cared less about linguistic features such as regional usage and standardness
- More focus on **journalistic content**:
  - (1) Variety of content
  - (2) Balance of hard vs soft news
  - (3) Scope of coverage
  - (4) Objectivity
  - (5) Color, graphics and separation of news and advertising

3.2.2 Current textbooks (mostly 人民日報、新華社、CCTV)

1995	靳洪剛、許德寶 白志昂 (John Berninghausen)	《中文突破：電視報紙綜合教材》 <i>Chinese Breakthrough: Learning Chinese Through TV and Newspapers.</i> Boston: Cheng and Tsui.	"Authentic" news materials from TV and newspapers in China, but seems to lack a journalist's sense of newsworthiness: generally shies away from controversy. Devotes much space to soft news and minor activities of government figures.
1993	周質平、王學東 Chou, Chih-P'ing and Xuedong Wang	《人民日報筆下的美國》 <i>Newspaper Readings: The USA in the People's Daily.</i> Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.	Selection of commentaries on the United States from China's main government-controlled newspaper, with its many biases and misrepresentations, which the student is encouraged to single out and discuss.
1992	吳蓮英 Wu, Jacqueline L. Y.	《讀報學中文》 <i>Reading Chinese Newspapers: A Modern Approach.</i> Taipei: Lucky Book Co.	Selection of newspaper stories from Taiwan in the late 1980s (i.e., before Taiwan developed a full-fledged free press), many of which have a pro-Taiwan, anti-communist flavor.
1991	Mickel, Stanley	<i>Reading Chinese Newspapers: Tactics and Skills</i>	Topics of academic interest: politics, China-US relations, minorities, women, space. Some "Taiwan selections". Some advertisements and announcements. Texts treated as academic articles; no mention of journalistic elements.
1988	Li, Zhenjie and Shixun Wang, eds.	<i>Newspaper Chinese ABC: An Introductory Reader.</i> Boston: Cheng & Tsui Co.	Stories from Chinese government-controlled People's Daily and Xinhua News Agency. Selection is almost exclusively of political news centered around statements made by government officials. Makes no attempt at achieving balance or objectivity.

3.2.3 Suggestions for change

- Greater news variety (tabloid style news in addition to politics and international news)
- Greater use of Hong Kong and Taiwan media (students want **unbiased** reporting)
- Journalistic rather than academic treatment of news writing (c.f. ESL newspaper reading)

4. Limitations of this research

- **Local** (San Francisco Bay Area / U.S. Chinese immigrant community) **bias** (星島日報、世界日報 preferred)
- **Cantonese bias** (Hong Kong papers preferred)
- **S.F.S.U.:** anti-establishment tradition (anti-war protests; kick out military recruiters etc -- against government-owned, state-run media or party or military organs)

## Appendix 1: Newspaper Websites

## CHINA

CHINESE	CHINESE	ENGLISH	WEBSITE	OWNERSHIP/POLITICAL LEANINGS
	北京日報	<i>Beijing Daily</i>	www.beijingdaily.com.cn	Government-owned
	北京晚報	<i>Beijing Evening News</i>	www.ben.com.cn	Government-owned
	光明日報	<i>Guangming Daily</i>	www.gmdaily.com.cn	Government-owned
	解放軍報	<i>PLA Daily</i>	www.pladaily.com.cn	People's Liberation Army organ
	人民日報	<i>Renmin Ribao</i>	www.peopledaily.com.cn	Communist Party organ
	文匯報	<i>Wen Hui Bao</i>	www.whb.com.cn	Government-controlled
	新民晚報	<i>Xinmin Evening News</i>	www.xmwb.com.cn	Government-controlled
	羊城晚報	<i>Yangcheng Evening News</i>	www.ycwb.com.cn	Government-controlled
ENGLISH	CHINESE	ENGLISH	WEBSITE	OWNERSHIP/POLITICAL LEANINGS
	中國日報	<i>China Daily</i>	www.chinadaily.com.cn	State-run

## HONG KONG

CHINESE – serious	CHINESE	ENGLISH	WEBSITE	OWNERSHIP/POLITICAL LEANINGS
	成報	<i>Sing Pao</i>	www.singpao.com	Independent
	明報	<i>Ming Pao</i>	www.mingpao.com	Independent/centrist
	信報	<i>Hong Kong Economic Journal</i>	N/A	Independent
	星島日報	<i>Sing Tao Daily</i>	www.singtao.com	Independent/centrist
	香港經濟日報	<i>Hong Kong Economic Times</i>	www.hket.com.hk	Government-controlled
	香港商報	<i>Hong Kong Commercial Daily</i>	www.hkcd.com.hk	Pro-Chinese communist
	文匯報	<i>Wen Wei Po</i>	www.wenweipo.com	Communist Party paper
	大公報	<i>Ta Kung Pao</i>	www.takungpao.com	Government-controlled
CHINESE – tabloid	CHINESE	ENGLISH	WEBSITE	OWNERSHIP/POLITICAL LEANINGS
	蘋果日報	<i>Apple Daily</i>	appledaily.atnext.com	Independent
	太陽報	<i>The Sun</i>	www.orisun.com	Independent
	東方日報	<i>Oriental Daily</i>	www.orisun.com	Independent
	新報	<i>Hong Kong Daily News</i>	www.hkdailynews.net	Independent/centrist
ENGLISH	CHINESE	ENGLISH	WEBSITE	OWNERSHIP/POLITICAL LEANINGS
	南華早報	<i>South China Morning Post</i>	www.scmp.com	Independent/centrist
	亞洲華爾街日報	<i>Asian Wall Street Journal</i>	www.wsj.com	Independent

## TAIWAN

CHINESE	CHINESE	ENGLISH	WEBSITE	OWNERSHIP/POLITICAL LEANINGS
	中國時報	<i>China Times</i>	www.chinatimes.com	Liberal
	中時晚報	<i>China Times Express</i>	www.chinatimes.com	Liberal
	聯合報	<i>United Daily News</i>	www.udn.com	Independent/pro-unification
	聯合晚報	<i>United Evening News</i>	www.udn.com	Independent/pro-unification
	蘋果日報 (台灣)	<i>Apple Daily</i>	www.appledaily.com.tw	Independent
	自由時報	<i>Liberty Times</i>	www.libertytimes.com.tw	Liberal/pro-independence
	中央日報	<i>Central Daily News</i>	www.cdn.com.tw	Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) run
	台灣日報	<i>Taiwan Daily</i>	www.taiwandaily.com.tw	Liberal/pro-independence
	民生報	<i>Min Sheng Daily</i>	www.udn.com	N/A
ENGLISH	CHINESE	ENGLISH	WEBSITE	OWNERSHIP/POLITICAL LEANINGS
	英文中國郵報	<i>China Post</i>	www.chinapost.com.tw	Independent/pro-government
	台灣新聞報	<i>Taiwan News</i>	www.etaiwannews.com	Independent/pro-government
	台北時報	<i>Taipei Times</i>	www.taipeitimes.com	Liberal/pro-independence

## OVERSEAS

CHINESE	CHINESE	ENGLISH	WEBSITE	OWNERSHIP/POLITICAL LEANINGS
	世界日報	<i>World Journal</i>	www.worldjournal.com	Taiwan/Pro-Kuomintang
	星島日報	<i>Sing Tao Daily</i>	www.singtao.com	Hong Kong/independent/centrist

## SINGAPORE

CHINESE	CHINESE	ENGLISH	WEBSITE	OWNERSHIP/POLITICAL LEANINGS
	聯合早報	<i>Zaobao</i>	www.zaobao.com	Pro-government
ENGLISH	CHINESE	ENGLISH	WEBSITE	OWNERSHIP/POLITICAL LEANINGS
	海峽時報	<i>Straits Times</i>	www.straitstimes.com.sg	Pro-government