

The Canadian Islamic Congress

Anti-Islam

in the

Media

Summary of

The Sixth Annual Report
For The Year 2003

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MEDIA COMMUNIQUÉ

THE CANADIAN ISLAMIC CONGRESS

January 31, 2005

CIC MEDIA RESEARCH AGAIN FINDS NATIONAL POST THE NATION'S LEADING ANTI-ISLAM NEWSPAPER

- * GLOBAL TV NEWS FOUND WORST IN USE OF ANTI-ISLAM LANGUAGE**
- * OTTAWA CITIZEN PRAISED AS BEST DAILY FOR "RELIGION IN PUBLIC LIFE" COVERAGE**

The Canadian Islamic Congress today released its sixth annual media-watch study of major Canadian newspapers, based on research gathered throughout 2003; and for the fourth year in a row, the National Post was ranked as worst offender for its persistent use of anti-Islam terminology.

From 1998 (the year Anti-Islam in the Media was launched) until September 11, 2001, CIC media research showed a modest average annual reduction of 17% in the use of anti-Islam language and terminology. Following that watershed date, however, and continuing during 2002, the data gathered revealed a substantial reversal of this trend. By 2003, the level of anti-Islam occurring in the Canadian media had returned to pre-9/11 levels.

The CIC's Anti-Islam in the Media research project received a 2003 Award of Honour from the Canadian Race Relations Foundation and has been consistently praised by academic experts in the fields of media and communications, race relations and religious studies.

This annual study presents a methodical and carefully documented assessment of the use of anti-Islam terminology by a strong cross-section of Canadian media, focusing particularly on print journalism. CIC's original and ongoing mandate has been to draw public and professional attention to the use and misuse of terms such as: "Islamic-inspired terrorist attacks," "murderous Islamic militant," "Islamic terrorist," "Muslim militant," etc.

The study covers news and views published by eight of Canada's top-circulation daily newspapers -- the Toronto Star, Globe and Mail, National Post, Toronto Sun, Ottawa Citizen, Montreal Gazette, Winnipeg Free Press, and La Presse. For 2003, however, the study did not rank the Toronto Sun and Winnipeg Free Press, due to their lower levels of international news coverage.

As in several previous studies, the National Post scored 100 points -- the maximum possible in the survey's ranking system -- for its recurrent use of anti-Islam language and terminology. It has been the only paper in Canada to do so. The Reuters news service recently criticized CanWest Global (The Post's parent corporation) for its

editorial policy of inserting the word "terrorist" into its news stories selected for print by CanWest editorial staff. However, The most news items with anti-Islam language were written by Stewart Bell of the National Post, followed by staff writers of the Associated Press and Reuters.

In 2002, a pilot broadcast media research project examined televised anti-Islam usage over 60 days. Three Canadian evening news "flagship" broadcasts -- from the CTV, Global, and CBC networks -- were analysed for ranking. CBC and Global scored worst for the frequency and intensity of their anti-Islam references, followed by CTV, which had the least offensive content.

In 2003 the TV news ranking period was extended to a full year and the results showed Global as the worst offender, followed by CBC. CTV was again found to be least offensive in its coverage.

Also in 2003, CIC research focused for the first time on citing the daily paper that performed most positively in its coverage of "religion in public life." That distinction went to the Ottawa Citizen. Although the Citizen does not run an exclusive religion page, it covers religion-related news stories extensively and runs a regular informative feature called "Ask the Religion Experts."

The CIC's 2003 Anti-Islam In The Media research report is now available in its entirety online at:

http://www.canadianislamiccongress.com/rr/rr_2003.php

The CIC's 2004 Anti-Islam In The Media research report will be released next month.

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1. WHAT THE EXPERTS SAY ABOUT CIC'S MEDIA RESEARCH PROJECT

As a researcher in the area of media and diversity, and a professor at one of Canada's leading journalism schools, it's safe to say that the CIC efforts over the past five years have had a real effect in getting many media outlets to 'think twice' about stigmatizing and stereotyping the Muslim community in words, images and story selection. While organizations representing many ethnic and religious groups have expressed concerns about media coverage, the CIC has done something about it."

-- Prof. John Miller, director of newspaper journalism, Ryerson University

As a scholar, analyzing bias in the media for the last two decades, I believe the pioneering research of the CIC on the nature of anti-Islam bias in Canadian newspapers has been instrumental in increasing a greater awareness and sense of responsibility by many Canadian journalists and editors. It can be argued that the research and the dissemination of the findings of these studies have helped to reduce the frequency and the intensity of anti-Islam language and images. In a recent book by Frances Henry and I (University of Toronto Press, 2002), Discourses of Domination: Racial Bias in the English-Language Press, we specifically note the important contribution that the CIC has made in its careful and consistent monitoring of the press. In my classroom, I use these research findings as an educational tool in helping students identify bias in the news. As well, the CIC presents a powerful model of effective community mobilization in the search for a more responsible and non-biased media."

-- Prof. Carol Tator, course director, York University

As you know, I have used [CIC's] annual studies in a number of my writing and reporting classes and I have had a Montreal member of the CIC come to speak to journalism students. I also participated in an 'Anti-Islam in the Canadian Media' workshop staged [by the CIC] in Montreal in September, 2000. [CIC's] work is an important way to introduce future journalists to critical research and to open their eyes to biases in the Canadian news media. As a teacher and a researcher in the journalism field, I know how hard it is to come by concrete, Canadian-based evidence to support informed criticism of the news media. [CIC] studies not only compare the treatment of Islam by a number of Canadian daily newspapers, but over time, indicate trends toward improvement or, sadly, exacerbation."

-- Prof. Mike Gasher, Ph.D., Department of Journalism, Concordia University

As someone who worked in the media for 25 years -- and now teaches journalism to aspiring journalists -- I cannot stress too strongly how important I consider [CIC's] work to be. I say this for several reasons:

1. The media need to be held accountable.
2. The public needs to know what is being disseminated in the 'big picture.'
3. Educators can use this material in the classroom.

I teach a first year Journalism course to 220 students [and] use the CIC's research study. I find it an excellent way to introduce them to the need for covering diversity in a fair and even-handed way."

-- Prof. Lois Sweet, School of Journalism and Communication, Carleton University

Anti-Islamic rhetoric in the media is a serious problem since it paints adherents of a religious group with the same brush. I have read previous reports on this issue by the CIC and found them intelligent, rigorous, and useful."

-- Prof. David Seljak, PhD, Associate Professor of Religious Studies, Director, St. Jerome's Centre for Catholic Experience, At the University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario

The Canadian Islamic Congress Anti-Islam in the Media The Sixth Annual Report 2003

2. INTRODUCTION

Anti-Islam in the Canadian media instigates hate against a minority group. Hate also jeopardizes the mental and physical well-being of its individuals, especially those most vulnerable -- the children. Hate-mongering is against Canadian cultural values and Canadian law.

The Canadian Islamic Congress is striving to minimize anti-Islam in the media before any more of our children and youth suffer needlessly.

This is the sixth annual study released by Anti-Islam in the Canadian Media, an ongoing project conducted by the Canadian Islamic Congress. Its purpose is to evaluate coverage and to articulate CIC's view by citing examples of the offending material. This study is *not* an opinion poll, but rather a reflection of what the Muslim community and CIC consider a serious problem affecting virtually every household of Muslim Canadians.

Through this study, the CIC hopes to increase the awareness of media professionals of this serious and growing problem.

3. Anti-Islam in Canadian media feeds 'Image Distortion Disorder'

The distorted perception that Islam condones and encourages violence is largely created by the media and it leads to societal anxiety among Canadians. This is called image distortion disorder.”

Image distortion disorder is particularly dangerous in Canada, with its substantial multi-ethnic, multi-faith, and multi-cultural populations.

Among most Canadians who have not knowingly ever met a Muslim in person, there is high likelihood that their perception of Muslim Canadians will be distorted. Canadian media -- particularly the National Post in recent years -- are creating a social crisis based on the religion of one identifiable group. This national crisis manifests itself in loss of identity and self-esteem, feelings of inferiority, and even suicidal tendencies, especially among teenagers.

And image distortion disorder inevitably leads to discrimination, hate-mongering, acts of vandalism, and false accusation by authorities. Young Muslim Canadians of dark complexion, especially women with hijabs (traditional head coverings), or males with full beards, are particularly vulnerable to anxiety, fear and discrimination because of society's perception that their religion is violent, backward, restrictive, fundamentalist, and intolerant of opposing or alternative viewpoints.

Worse still is the portrayal of Muslim Canadians as potential terrorists, posing such a serious danger” to the country, that CSIS, the RCMP and local police should target them, revoke their citizenship if they are citizens, or ship them back home” if they are not.

But the reality is that Islam is not everything the media depicts. There appears to be no balance of coverage regarding news or views related to Islam and Muslims, and very little that shows Muslims in a positive light.

Anti-Islam in the media has a devastating effect on every Canadian who cares about the well-being of this country and it insidiously undermines every effort to sustain our social and civil peace.

Treating the media's entrenched anti-Islam disease” will not be easy, especially when publications like the National Post refuse to recognize that a problem even exists. And Canadian Muslims are not likely to own media outlets large or influential enough to counteract the toxic effect that media distortion and bias have had upon non-Muslims' understanding of their religion.

Those of us concerned about social harmony in this country must therefore react to all distortion and bias in the media by raising our voices in protest.

Image distortion disorder is real in the Canadian media. It creeps subtly into our consciousness. Only if all of us point out and acknowledge its existence, do we begin to effectively deal with it and isolate those who live in denial, insisting that it does not exist.

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4. AN ANTI-ISLAM GLOSSARY.. as used by Canadian Newspapers

ENGLISH:

- Armed Islamic group
- Canadian-based Islamic extremist
- Extreme: branches of Islam
- Extremist: Islamic group, Islamic regime
- Hard-line: Islamic regime, Muslims, Muslim regime
- Global Islamic militancy
- Fanatic: Islamic
- Fundamentalist: Islamic terror, Islamic terrorist, strain of Sunni Islam
- International: Islamic extremist, Islamic movement militancy
- Islamic: dictatorship, extremist, extremist group, extremism, fighters, fundamentalist, fundamentalism, fundamentalist terrorist groups, hard-liner, -inspired terrorist attacks, insurgency, insurgent, Jihad, Jihad militant, guerrillas, militia, hard-liners, hijacker, forces militancy, militant, militant group, purists, radical, radicalism, rebel, resistance, separatists, suicide bomber, terrorist, terrorist cells, terrorist group, terrorism, violence
- Islamist: cell, terrorism, group, militancy
- Militant: Islamic, Islamic government, Islamic group, Islamic organization, Islamic mullahs, Islamist group, Muslim
- Murderous: Islamic militant
- Muslim: activist, dictator, extremist, fundamentalist, fundamentalist militant, guerrillas, militia, militant, mercenaries, mob, vigilant group, rebel
- Puritanical Islamic militia
- Radical: armed Islamic group, Islam, Islamic fighters, Islamic group, Islamic militia, Islamist, Islamist group, Muslim, Muslim faction, Muslim organization, Islamic militant
- Violent Islamic group

5. AN ANTI-ISLAM GLOSSARY.. as used by Canadian Newspapers

FRENCH:

- Contagion islamiste
- Extremiste: musulman, islamiste
- Fanatisme islamique
- Fondamentaliste islamiste
- Groupe arme islamiste
- Guerilleros musulmans
- Islamistes armes
- Manif: islamistes, musulmane
- Maquisards islamistes
- Mercenaires musulmans
- Menace: islamiste, islamique
- Milice: islamique, islamiste
- Mouvement islamiste
- Terroristes islamistes

6. NEWSPAPER GRADING CRITERIA (worst - to - bad)

#	Description	Points
1	Identifying Muslims by their religion when they are involved in violent acts	100
2	Interring that Islam is intolerant and an extreme religion that teaches, endorses or condones acts of violence	90
3	Use of the term Muslim Terrorists”, etc.	80
4	Use of the term Muslim Militants”, etc.	70
5	Use of the term Muslim Extremists”, etc.	60
6	Use of the term Muslim Fundamentalists”, etc.	50
7	Propagating negative stereotypes about Islam	40
8	Being culturally insensitive, for example to religious practices, dress code, food or social customs	30
9	Selective presentation and analysis of events and the use of popular experts”	20
10	Failing to offer a balanced view on political events related to Muslims	10

How The Grading Is Done:

1) Each published item was first evaluated (max. points:100) given the above criteria, the resulting numerical rating was then multiplied by the following weighting factors:

- | | |
|--|------|
| a) front page items | 2.00 |
| b) titles, photo caption or cartoon | 1.80 |
| c) weekend edition factor | 1.40 |
| d) repetition of anti-Islam terminologies in the same item | 1.30 |

2) The points from step (1) were then multiplied by a circulation factor as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| La Presse | 1 |
| The Montreal Gazette | 1 |
| The Ottawa Citizen | 1 |
| The Globe and Mail | 2 |
| The National Post | 2 |
| The Toronto Star | 3 |

**7. 2003 NEWSPAPER RANKING
(Without Circulation Factor) (worst - to - bad)**

#	Newspaper	Relative Points (max 100)
1	National Post	100
2	Globe and Mail	36
3	Ottawa Citizen	22
4	Toronto Star	18
5	Montreal Gazette	11
6	La Presse	10

8. 2003 NEWSPAPER RANKING
(With Circulation Factor) (worst - to - bad)

#	Newspaper	Relative Points (max 100)
1	National Post	100
2	Globe and Mail	36
3	Toronto Star	27
4	Ottawa Citizen	11
5	Montreal Gazette	5
6	La Presse	5

9. 2003 NEWSPAPER RANKING (worst - to - bad)

Compared to 2002, 2001, 1999 & 1998

Not including circulation factor: a measure of anti-Islam

#	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
1	National Post	National Post	National Post	National Post	La Presse	Toronto Star
2	Globe and Mail	Ottawa Citizen	Montreal Gazette	Ottawa Citizen	Montreal Gazette	Globe and Mail
3	Ottawa Citizen	Montreal Gazette	Ottawa Citizen	Montreal Gazette	Globe and Mail	Montreal Gazette
4	Toronto Star	La Presse	Globe and Mail	La Presse	Toronto Star	Ottawa Citizen
5	Montreal Gazette	Toronto Star	Chronicle Herald	Globe and Mail	Ottawa Citizen	Toronto Sun
6	La Presse	Globe and Mail	La Presse	Toronto Star	National Post	-
7	-	Winnipeg Free Press	Toronto Star	-	-	-

Including circulation factor; a measure of harmful impact on readers:

#	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
1	National Post	National Post	National Post	National Post	Globe and Mail	Toronto Star
2	Globe and Mail	Toronto Star	Toronto Star	Toronto Star	Toronto Star	Globe and Mail
3	Toronto Star	Globe and Mail	Globe and Mail	Globe and Mail	La Presse	Montreal Gazette
4	Ottawa Citizen	Ottawa Citizen	Montreal Gazette	Ottawa Citizen	Montreal Gazette	Ottawa Citizen
5	Montreal Gazette	Montreal Gazette	Ottawa Citizen	Montreal Gazette	National Post	Toronto Sun
6	La Presse	La Presse	Chronicle Herald	La Presse	Ottawa Citizen	-
7	-	Winnipeg Free Press	La Presse	-	-	-

Notes

1. The Toronto Sun was monitored in 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 but not ranked.
2. The Journal de Montreal was monitored in 2001 but not ranked.
3. The Chronicle Herald was monitored and ranked only in 2001.
4. The Winnipeg Free Press was monitored in 2002 and 2003 but ranked only in 2002.

10. 2003 VS 2001 Ranking

Without Circulation Factor

Rank	Year 2001		Year 2002		Year 2003	
	Newspaper	Normalized Points	Newspaper	Normalized Points	Newspaper	Normalized Points
1	National Post	100	National Post	100	National Post	100
2	Montreal Gazette	69	Ottawa Citizen	91	Globe and Mail	36
3	Ottawa Citizen	62	Montreal Gazette	87	Ottawa Citizen	22
4	Globe and Mail	58	La Presse	76	Toronto Star	18
5	Chronicle Herald	56	Toronto Star	61	Montreal Gazette	11
6	La Presse	50	Globe and Mail	60	La Presse	10
7	Toronto Star	41	Winnipeg Free Press	59	-	-

Notes

1. The National Post is ranked the highest in its use of anti-Islam language in 2001, 2002 and 2003.
2. The difference in points between the first ranked newspaper and the seventh is lower in 2002 than 2001; 41 points in 2002 compared to 59 points in 2001.
3. No significant difference between the last three newspapers in 2002.
4. The Toronto Star, Canada's largest circulation newspaper became worse in 2002 by 20 points.
5. The Globe and Mail became worse in 2002 by two points, the Ottawa Citizen by 29 points and the Montreal Gazette by 18 points.
6. La Presse, the only French daily included in the study, became worse by 16 points in 2002.
7. The total number of points has increased 4.8 times (380%) from the pre-9/11 year to the post-9/11 year; from an average of 670 points per newspaper per month to an average of 3,232 per newspaper per month.

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The National Post

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(1)

Date: Thursday May 1, 2003
Title: Suicide bomber, accomplice held British passports
Page: A20
Source: Dan Williams - Reuters
Terminology: Islamic terrorist

(2)

Date: Friday May 2, 2003
Title: Don't flinch from occupying Iraq
Page: A14
Source: Charles Krauthammer – Washington Post Writers Group
Terminology: Shiite extremists, Shiite fundamentalists

(3)

Date: Saturday May 3, 2003
Title: Restive Shiites look to fill power vacuum
Page: A11
Source: Marina Jimenez
Terminology: Islamist fundamentalist

(4)

Date: Saturday May 3, 2003
Title: Will Osama become the retiring sort?
Page: 23
Source: Gerald Owen
Terminology: Islamic terrorism

(5)

Date: Monday May 5, 2003
Title: U.S. hands Damascus its last warning
Page: A1-A11
Source: Scott Stinson
Terminology: Islamic terrorist

(6)

Date: Monday May 5, 2003
Title: A roadblock to Mideast peace
Page: 17
Source: Neil Lochery
Terminology: radical Muslim groups, radical Muslims, British radical Muslims

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The National Post

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(7)

Date: Tuesday May 6, 2003
Title: Pop star raises Indonesian anger
Page: A3
Source: Araminta Wordsworth, NP with files from The Associated Press
Terminology: Islamic extremism

(8)

Date: Tuesday May 6, 2003
Title: The choice between oil and extremism
Page: A18
Source: Thomas S. Axworthy
Terminology: Wahhabi religious extremism, Wahhabi extremism, harsh doctrine of Wahhabism

(9)

Date: Friday May 9, 2003
Title: Request for Ottawa's help raises a conundrum
Page: A1 / A4
Source: Stewart Bell
Terminology: radical Muslim

(10)

Date: Friday May 9, 2003
Title: Saudis hunt St. Catharines bomb suspect
Page: A4
Source: Stewart Bell
Terminology: Islamic fundamentalism, radical Islam

(11)

Date: Saturday May 10, 2003
Title: Mystery surrounds fate of 31 tourists missing in Sahara
Page: A14
Source: Isabel Vincent
Terminology: Islamic fighters, militant Islamic

(12)

Date: Saturday May 10, 2003
Title: Slayings of alcohol sellers spark new fears
Page: A16
Source: Kate Connolly – The Daily Telegraph
Terminology: Islamic fundamentalists

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples
Newspaper: The National Post
(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(13)

Date: Wednesday May 14, 2003
Title: Saudi Arabia reaps what it has sowed
Page: A17
Source:
Terminology: Islamic terrorism

(14)

Date: Thursday May 15, 2003
Title: Saudis failed to react to threat: U.S.
Page: A13
Source: Toby Harnden - The Daily Telegraph with files from news services
Terminology: Islamic terrorists, Islamist militancy

(15)

Date: Thursday May 15, 2003
Title: Algerian army frees tourists held in Sahara
Page: A15
Source: Isambard Wilkinson in Madrid and Michael Leidig in Vienna – The Daily Telegraph with files from Reuters
Terminology: Islamic terrorist groups

(16)

Date: Friday May 16, 2003
Title: Al-Qaeda suspect sets off Kenya alert
Page: A12
Source: Robin Gedye – The Daily Telegraph with files from Reuters
Terminology: Islamic militant prisoners

(17)

Date: Friday May 16, 2003
Title: Stop tip-toeing around Saudi reality
Page: A18
Source: Stephen Schwartz – The Wall Street Journal
Terminology: American Muslim extremist

(18)

Date: Saturday May 17, 2003
Title: 'We know that no U.S. government facility was hit'
Page: A1 / A10
Source: Gilles Trequesser and Adam Entous – Reuters
Terminology: Islamic fundamentalist movement, radical Islamists, radical Muslim group

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The National Post

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(19)

Date: Saturday May 17, 2003
Title: The spy behind the burqa
Page: A22
Source: Stewart Bell
Terminology: radical Islamic groups, Islamic terror network, Islamic extremists, Militant Islam, radical Islamists, radical Muslims, Islamic terrorism

(20)

Date: Tuesday May 20, 2003
Title: U.S. troops to help battle Muslim rebels in Philippines
Page: A12
Source:
Terminology: Muslim rebels

(21)

Date: Tuesday May 20, 2003
Title: Seven killed, 24 wounded as factions clash in refugee camp
Page: A13
Source:
Terminology: Islamists, Islamists

(22)

Date: Tuesday May 20, 2003
Title: One war, one enemy
Page: A17
Source:
Terminology: radical Islamism, fundamentalist Islam

(23)

Date: Wednesday May 21, 2003
Title: Carrots don't work in the Mideast
Page: A18
Source: David Warren – Ottawa Citizen
Terminology: Islamist radicals

(24)

Date: Thursday May 22, 2003
Title: Montrealer arrested ... / Arrest latest al-Qaeda link ...
Page: A1 / A3
Source: Stewart Bell
Terminology: radical Islamic cell

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The National Post

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(25)

Date: Saturday May 24, 2003
Title: Jews are the victims. Abbas is the target
Page: A25
Source: Neill Lochery
Terminology: radical Islamic group, Islamic groups

(26)

Date: Monday May 25, 2003
Title: Moving toward recognition ... / Proviso a bump ...
Page: A1 / A9
Source: Karin Laub – The Associated Press with files from Reuters and Agence France-Presse
Terminology: Islamic militant

(27)

Date: Thursday May 29, 2003
Title: Five suspects detained in Saudi attack
Page: A12
Source: Faud Al-Frayyan and Abbas Salman – Reuters with files from the New York Times and The Associated Press
Terminology: radical Islamists

(28)

Date: Thursday May 29, 2003
Title: Cleric's trial hears from admitted terrorists
Page: A12
Source: Telly Nathalia - Reuters, with files from Agence France-Presse
Terminology: Islamic radicalism

(29)

Date: Thursday May 29, 2003
Title: Military chief dismisses rebel's ceasefire as 'tactical move'
Page: A15
Source:
Terminology: Muslim rebels

(30)

Date: Friday May 30, 2003
Title: War was not about WMDs: Wolfowitz
Page: A11
Source: Jan Cienski
Terminology: Islamic fundamentalists

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The National Post

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(31)

Date: Friday, May 30, 2003
Title: Abbas offers ceasefire with Hamas
Page: A12
Source: Joel Brinkley – The New York Times
Terminology: militant Islamic

(32)

Date: Saturday May 31, 2003
Title: FBI told terror suspect he was wanted
Page: A10
Source: Graeme Hamilton
Terminology: Muslim holy war combatant, Islamic terrorists

(33)

Date: Monday June 2, 2003
Title: Will America stay in the 'arc of crisis'?
Page: A14
Source: Amir Taheri
Terminology: Islamist, military-Islamist, Islamists

(34)

Date: Tuesday June 3, 2003
Title: Terror Web site sells Canadian firearms
Page: A5
Source: Stewart Bell
Terminology: Muslim extremist groups

(35)

Date: Tuesday June 3, 2003
Title: Iraqi frustration is proving explosive
Page: A11
Source: Peter Goodspeed
Terminology: Islamic radicals

(36)

Date: Tuesday June 3, 2003
Title: Pakistani province adopts Islamic law
Page: A12
Source: Juliette Terzieff
Terminology: Islamic hard-liners, Islamic hard-liners

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The National Post

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(37)

Date: Wednesday June 4, 2003
Title: CSIS intervened in Ottawa's decision ...
Page: A2
Source: Stewart Bell
Terminology: Islamic militant, Islamic terrorist group

(38)

Date: Thursday June 5, 2003
Title: Terrorists vow 'never to lay down arms'
Page: A15
Source: Nidal Al-Mughrabi – Reuters
Terminology: Islamic terror

(39)

Date: Thursday June 5, 2003
Title: Iraq was easy, but the war continues
Page: A18
Source: John Keegan – The Daily Telegraph
Terminology: militant Islamic fundamentalists

(40)

Date: Friday June 6, 2003
Title: Terrorism is our top concern: CSIS
Page: A4
Source: Stewart Bell
Terminology: Islamic holy warriors, Islamic terrorist, Islamic extremism, radical Muslims

(41)

Date: Monday June 9, 2003
Title: RCMP hunting for those tied to 9/11, secret report says
Page: A5
Source: Stewart Bell
Terminology: Islamic terrorist activity, Islamic terrorists, Islamic terrorism, radical Islamic terrorism, Islamic extremist, Muslims for terrorist

(42)

Date: Monday June 9, 2003
Title: One war – one enemy
Page: A12
Source: Lorne Gunter
Terminology: radical Islamic fundamentalism, Shiite and Sunni terror organizations, Islamist, Islamist, Islamic fundamentalism, Shiite terrorists, Sunni terrorists, radical Shiites, radical Sunnis

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The National Post

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(43)

Date: Tuesday June 10, 2003
Title: Resurgence of fundamentalism ...
Page: A11
Source: Peter Goodspeed
Terminology: Islamic fundamentalists

(44)

Date: Tuesday June 10, 2003
Title: U.S. soldier dies in Iraq ambush, attacks escalate
Page: A13
Source: Agence France-Presse, with files from The New York Times
Terminology: Radical Islamists

(45)

Date: Wednesday June 11, 2003
Title: Rantisi a frequent guest on CNN, BBC
Page: A11
Source: Anton La Guardia – The Daily Telegraph, with files from Reuters
Terminology: Islamists, Islamists

(46)

Date: Thursday June 12, 2003
Title: Peace plan suffers grave blow
Page: A1
Source: Michael Higgins
Terminology: Islamic terrorist

(47)

Date: Thursday June 12, 2003
Title: Police crush riot in Tehran
Page: A19
Source: Peter Goodspeed
Terminology: hardline Islamic Basij volunteer militia

(48)

Date: Thursday June 12, 2003
Title: Stand by Israel unreservedly
Page: 24
Source: Brian Mulroney
Terminology: Islamic and Arab extremists

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The National Post

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(49)

Date: Friday June 13, 2003
Title: Israel plans to 'wipe out' Hamas / There are those ...
Page: A1 / A12
Source: Chris Wattie
Terminology: Islamic militant group, Islamic militants, Islamic militants

(50)

Date: Friday June 13, 2003
Title: Bid to undercut Arafat ... / New threat may stem ...
Page: A1 / A13
Source: Peter Goodspeed
Terminology: Islamic extremist group, extremist Islamist groups

(51)

Date: Saturday June 14, 2003
Title: Vigilantes beat Iranian protesters
Page: A9
Source: Chris Wattie
Terminology: Islamic vigilantes, Islamic militiamen

(52)

Date: Tuesday June 17, 2003
Title: The most dangerous spot ... / 'We are not scared'
Page: A1 / A15
Source: Stewart Bell
Terminology: radical Islamic terrorist group

(53)

Date: Wednesday June 18, 2003
Title: Do Not Enter, settlers say ... / Jewish settlers create ...
Page: A1 / A14
Source: Stewart Bell
Terminology: Islamic terrorist

(54)

Date: Thursday June 19, 2003
Title: Israel limits 'Track and Kill' operations
Page: A13
Source: Stewart Bell
Terminology: radical Islamic group

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The National Post

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(55)

Date: Saturday June 21, 2003
Title: Malay PM blasts 'greedy' west
Page: A14
Source: Peter Goodspeed
Terminology: Islamic fundamentalism

(56)

Date: Saturday June 21, 2003
Title: Hamas 'enemy of peace,' Powell says
Page: A10
Source: Stewart Bell
Terminology: Islamic terrorist group

(57)

Date: Monday June 23, 2003
Title: Israel kills terrorist commander ... / Israel reserves right ...
Page: A1 / A11
Source: Stewart Bell
Terminology: radical Islamist group

(58)

Date: Monday June 23, 2003
Title: Saddam loyalists recruiting foreign ...
Page: A10
Source: Michael R. Gordon with Douglas Jehl – The New York Times
Terminology: Islamic militants, Islamic militants

(59)

Date: Monday June 23, 2003
Title: Arrest will spark violence, students warn
Page: A11
Source: Paul Hughes
Terminology: hardline Islamic vigilantes

(60)

Date: Tuesday June 24, 2003
Title: Palestinians expect ... / Hamas debates temporary ...
Page: A1 / A17
Source: Stewart Bell
Terminology: Islamic radicals

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The National Post

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(61)

Date: Wednesday June 25, 2003
Title: Americans nervous over Iraq deaths
Page:
Source: Peter Goodspeed
Terminology: Islamic terrorists

(62)

Date: Thursday June 26, 2003
Title: Three Palestinian groups agree ...
Page: A13
Source: Stewart Bell
Terminology: Islamic terrorist organization

(63)

Date: Friday June 27, 2003
Title: White House calls for Hamas to be outlawed
Page: A8
Source: Andrew Cawthorne – Reuters with files from Agence France-
Presse
Terminology: Jihad, Islamic extremist groups

(64)

Date: Saturday June 28, 2003
Title: Israel, Hamas both give ground
Page: A1 / A9
Source: Stewart Bell
Terminology: radical Islamic group

(65)

Date: Monday June 30, 2003
Title: Hamas, Islamic Jihad ... / It is not logical to disarm ...
Page: A1 / A8
Source: Stewart Bell
Terminology: Islamic terror groups

(66)

Date: Monday June 30, 2003
Title: 'We will get our hands' on Saddam: U.S.
Page: A7
Source: Nadim Ladki – Reuters
Terminology: Wahabi Muslim fundamentalist leader

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The National Post

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(67)

Date: Monday June 30, 2003
Title: Arrests spark riots in Malawi
Page: A10
Source: Dennis Mzembe
Terminology: Islamic militant group

(68)

Date: Monday June 30, 2003
Title: Possible bomb plotters arrested on tip from suspect
Page: A11
Source:
Terminology: Islamic extremists

(69)

Date: Thursday July 3, 2003
Title: Hamas will now set the agenda
Page: A16
Source: Robert Fulford
Terminology: Muslims (even radical Islamists)

(70)

Date: Thursday July 3, 2003
Title: Israeli army pulls out of Bethlehem
Page: A17
Source: Inigo Gilmore, The Daily Telegraph with files from Reuters
Terminology: Islamist terror groups

(71)

Date: Saturday July 5, 2003
Title: Suicide bombers kill 44 at mosque
Page: A10
Source: Ahmed Rashid, The Daily Telegraph
Terminology: extremist Sunni

(72)

Date: Monday July 7, 2003
Title: Putin cancels trip as wave of terror feared
Page: A9
Source: Daniel McLaughlin, The Daily Telegraph with files from the Associated Press and Reuters
Terminology: influence of Islamic extremism in the region

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The National Post

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(73)

Date: Monday July 7, 2003
Title: The Afghan cauldron is on the boil again
Page: A12
Source: Amir Taheri
Terminology: Islamist guerrilla leader, Islamist groups, radical brand of Islamism

(74)

Date: Saturday July 12, 2003
Title: Battle over airwaves
Page: A10
Source: Peter Goodspeed, CanWest news services
Terminology: Islamic fundamentalism

(75)

Date: Tuesday July 15, 2003
Title: Says progress in relations ... / Paper claims ...
Page: A1 / A8
Source: Robert Fife
Terminology: hardline Muslim clerics

(76)

Date: Wednesday July 16, 2003
Title: Defaming Islam – one bomb at a time
Page: A17
Source: Jonathan Kay
Terminology: Sunni Muslim terrorists, Chechen Islamists, Islamic extremists, Muslim groups, Islamic suicide bomber”

(77)

Date: Thursday July 17, 2003
Title: Iran refuses to return body ... / Montrealer beaten ...
Page: A1 / A3
Source: Robert Fife
Terminology: hardline Muslim clerics

(78)

Date: Thursday July 17, 2003
Title: Foreign policy is not about looking back
Page: A16
Source: John O’Sullivan
Terminology: radical Muslims

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The National Post

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(79)

Date: Friday July 18, 2003
Title: Iran won't tell us who killed Kazemi
Page: A18
Source: Amir Taheri
Terminology: Arab Shiite militants

(80)

Date: Friday July 18, 2003
Title: Trial begins Monday for 700 suicide bombing suspects
Page: A15
Source:
Terminology: Islamist suspects

(81)

Date: Saturday July 19, 2003
Title: Montrealer in detention ... / Montrealer was spotted ...
Page: A1 / A24
Source: Stewart Bell
Terminology: Muslim extremists

(82)

Date: Tuesday July 22, 2003
Title: 'Another Vietnam' in Iraq? Not at all
Page: A16
Source: Amir Taheri
Terminology: radical Shiite cleric, extremist Islamists, moderate Islamists

(83)

Date: Wednesday July 23, 2003
Title: Good news from Iraq that can't be ignored
Page: A16
Source: David Warren, Ottawa Citizen
Terminology: Islamists"

(84)

Date: Thursday July 24, 2003
Title: Sons' deaths leave ex-dictator
Page: A11
Source: Nadra Saouli, Agence France-Press with files from Reuters
Terminology: Sunni Muslim people

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The National Post

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(85)

Date: Thursday July 24, 2003
Title: Syria helped U.S. foil Ottawa plot: report
Page: A7
Source: Robert Fife, CanWest news services
Terminology: radical Islamic terrorists, Islamic terror activity

(86)

Date: Monday July 28, 2003
Title: Iraq looms ... / Any day now ...
Page: A1 / A8
Source: Michael Higgins
Terminology: Islamic fundamentalists

(87)

Date: Monday July 28, 2003
Title: Philippine mutineers surrender
Page: A9
Source: Alex Spillius, The Daily Telegraph with files from Agence France-
Presse
Terminology: Muslim guerrillas

(88)

Date: Monday July 28, 2003
Title: Israel to free Islamic prisoners
Page: A8
Source: Jill Lawless, The Associated Press, with files from Reuters and
Agence France-Presse
Terminology: Islamic prisoners, Islamic prisoners, Islamic groups

(89)

Date: Thursday July 29, 2003
Title: Political parties spring up in Iraq
Page: A13
Source: Harry De Quetteville
Terminology: Islamists

(90)

Date: Wednesday July 30, 2003
Title: Woman held by Islamic terrorists dies
Page: A12
Source:
Terminology: Islamic terrorists, Islamic terrorists

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The Globe and Mail

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(1)

Date: Thursday May 1, 2003
Title: Russian prosecutor ties ...
Page: A11
Source: NYT
Terminology: Islamic fighters, Muslim fighters

(2)

Date: Saturday May 3, 2003
Title: Israel vows to deport ... / In London, acquaintances ...
Page: A1 / A22
Source: Doug Saunders
Terminology: militant Islam, extreme Islamic teachers, Islamist militants, militant Islamic teaching

(3)

Date: Monday May 5, 2003
Title: Liberated Iraq ... / Extremist Shiites
Page: A1 / A9
Source: Alan Freeman
Terminology: Islamic fundamentalism, Extremist Shiites

(4)

Date: Monday May 5, 2003
Title: Explosives hidden in Koran ...
Page: A8
Source: Reuters with reports from AP and Guardian
Terminology: Muslim militant groups, Islamist group, Islamic militant group, Islamic group

(5)

Date: Monday May 5, 2003
Title: Overtly religious pupils ...
Page: A12
Source: Reuters
Terminology: radical Islam

(6)

Date: Tuesday May 6, 2003
Title: Tehran is our next target
Page: A15
Source: Michael Ledeen
Terminology: Islamic terror

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The Globe and Mail

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(7)

Date: Thursday May 8, 2003
Title: Battling terror with verse: It's the Yemeni way
Page: A3
Source: Geoffrey York
Terminology: violent Muslim radicals, Muslim radicals

(8)

Date: Thursday May 8, 2003
Title: Canadian suspected of terror in Riyadh
Page: A10
Source: Colin Freeze
Terminology: radical Islam and jihad

(9)

Date: Thursday May 5, 2003
Title: India-Pakistan tensions revived
Page: A15
Source: Luke Harding, Guardian News Service
Terminology: Islamist militants

(10)

Date: Friday May 9, 2003
Title: Bush fires first salvo ... / Energy-rich Iran ...
Page: A1 / A10
Source: Paul Koring
Terminology: Shia radicals

(11)

Date: Monday May 12, 2003
Title: Countdown to a bombing
Page: A7
Source: Eric Ellis
Terminology: Islamist militants

(12)

Date: Tuesday May 13, 2003
Title: Bombing trial begins in Bali
Page: A15
Source: Paul Dillon
Terminology: Islamic militants

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The Globe and Mail

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(13)

Date: Tuesday May 13, 2003
Title: Peace in South Asia: Why now?
Page: A14
Source: Husain Haqqani
Terminology: militant Islamist, Islamic militants

(14)

Date: Wednesday May 17, 2003
Title: Al-Qaeda: They're back
Page: A17
Source: Barry Rubin
Terminology: radical Islamists

(15)

Date: Thursday May 15, 2003
Title: Algerian military rescues tourists
Page: A15
Source: Richard Bernstein, New York Times service
Terminology: extremist Islamic group

(16)

Date: Thursday May 15, 2003
Title: Saudis ignored calls help, U.S. says
Page: A17
Source: Paul Koring
Terminology: Islamic radicals

(17)

Date: Friday May 16, 2003
Title: Lebanon arrests nine accused in plot
Page: A14
Source: Joseph Logan, Reuters News Agency
Terminology: militant Islamic prisoners, centre of Sunni Muslim militancy

(18)

Date: Friday May 16, 2003
Title: Kidnappers are Islamist militants, victim says
Page: A15
Source: Geir Moulson, Associated Press
Terminology: Islamist militants, Islamic extremists, pure Islamic terrorists"

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The Globe and Mail

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(19)

Date: Friday May 16, 2003
Title: India and Pakistan send the right signals
Page: A22
Source:
Terminology: radical Muslim opponents

(20)

Date: Saturday May 17, 2003
Title: Terror bombers strike at Morocco / Bombs hit consulate
Page: A1 / A14
Source: Paul Koring, with report from Oliver Moore and AP
Terminology: radical Islamic terrorist group, radical underground Islamic network, Islamic radicals

(21)

Date: Monday May 19, 2003
Title: U.S. victory quickly ... / Bombs aimed at so-called ...
Page: A1 / A7
Source: Paul Koring
Terminology: Radical Islamic terrorism's, radical Islamic

(22)

Date: Tuesday May 20, 2003
Title: Bomber who lost nerve ... / Body identified ...
Page: A1 / A8
Source: Chris McGreal and Jeevan Vasagar, Guardian News Service
Terminology: Radical Islamists, radical Islamist

(23)

Date: Tuesday May 20, 2003
Title: Revenge slaying hits Baath official
Page: A9
Source: Rory McCarthy, Guardian News Service
Terminology: hard-line Shia clerics

(24)

Date: Wednesday May 21, 2003
Title: Protests a rare sign ...
Page: A13
Source: Paul Adams
Terminology: Islamic militants

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The Globe and Mail

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(25)

Date: Thursday May 22, 2003
Title: Top al-Qaeda strategist ... / Broadcast heightens ...
Page: A1 / A14
Source: Paul Koring
Terminology: radical Islamic terror group

(26)

Date: Friday May 23, 2003
Title: Terror threat by al-Qaeda stuns Norway
Page: A12
Source: Timothy Appleby, with a report from Associated Press
Terminology: Islamic extremist group

(27)

Date: Friday May 23, 2003
Title: The franchising of al-Qaeda
Page: A15
Source: Jason Burke
Terminology: Islamic terrorism, Islamic violence, Islamic militant

(28)

Date: Friday May 23, 2003
Title: So much for the 'liberation' of Iraq
Page: A17
Source: Jeffrey Simpson
Terminology: Shia fundamentalism

(29)

Date: Monday May 26, 2003
Title: One eye on the road map ...
Page: A13
Source: Norman Spector
Terminology: militant Islamists

(30)

Date: Monday May 26, 2003
Title: Israel gives nod to peace plan ... / Bush to hold talks ...
Page: A1 / A10
Source: Associated Press, New York Times
Terminology: Islamic militant

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The Globe and Mail

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(31)

Date: Friday May 30, 2003
Title: Pakistan arrests militant wanted in Pearl slaying
Page: A11
Source: AP
Terminology: Islamic militant

(32)

Date: Friday May 30, 2003
Title: Disarm terrorists, White House tells Abbas
Page: A11
Source: Paul Koring
Terminology: radical Islamic organization

(33)

Date: Tuesday June 3, 2003
Title: Bali bombing defendant shouts as trial opens
Page: A10
Source: AP
Terminology: Islamic militant

(34)

Date: Wednesday June 4, 2003
Title: U.S. tip led to Ottawa's Beirut ban / CSIS feared hijacking
Page: A1 / A5
Source: Colin Freeze and Jacquie McNish
Terminology: Lebanese-based Shia extremist group

(35)

Date: Thursday June 5, 2003
Title: European airlines back Beirut flights
Page: A8
Source: Colin Freeze and Jeff Sallot
Terminology: militant Islamic group

(36)

Date: Friday June 6, 2003
Title: Iran, Libya and Syria aid terrorists, CSIS says
Page: A8
Source: Jeff Sallot
Terminology: Islamic expatriate

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The Globe and Mail

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(37)

Date: Tuesday June 10, 2003
Title: Abu Mazen's moment of truth
Page: A17
Source: Drew Fagan
Terminology: Islamic militants

(38)

Date: Thursday June 12, 2003
Title: Bus-bombing was revenge for air strike, Hamas says
Page: A14
Source: Steven Scheer
Terminology: Islamic militants

(39)

Date: Thursday June 12, 2003
Title: Defendant chose Bali for attacks, militant says
Page: A16
Source: Reuters
Terminology: Muslim militant

(40)

Date: Friday June 13, 2003
Title: Protesters, hard-liners clash in Tehran
Page: A12
Source: Ali Akbar Dareini
Terminology: hard-line Muslim clerical rulers

(41)

Date: Friday June 13, 2003
Title: Hamas threatens Palestinian statehood, U.S. says
Page: A14
Source: Paul Koring
Terminology: radical Islamic militant groups

(42)

Date: Friday June 13, 2003
Title: Aim to wipe out Hamas may be a tall order
Page: A14
Source: Timothy Appleby
Terminology: radical Islamic terrorist organizations

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The Globe and Mail

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(43)

Date: Saturday June 14, 2003
Title: Chaos erupts as pro-clergy militiamen attack protesters in Tehran
Page: A16
Source: Jon Hemming, Reuters News Agency with a report from AP
Terminology: Islamic militiamen, Islamic militiamen

(44)

Date: Monday June 23, 2003
Title: Iranian students protest jailings
Page: A9
Source: Associated Press
Terminology: hard-line Islamic clerics

(45)

Date: Wednesday June 25, 2003
Title: Bush rewards Musharraf with military, economic aid
Page: A14
Source: Agence France-Presse
Terminology: Islamic militants

(46)

Date: Tuesday July 1, 2003
Title: Three sentenced to death in Karachi bombings
Page: A8
Source: Reuters
Terminology: Islamic militants

(47)

Date: Tuesday July 1, 2003
Title: Palestinian police patrol Gaza town
Page: A8
Source: Jason Keyser, Associated Press
Terminology: Islamic militant

(48)

Date: Friday July 4, 2003
Title: Canadian dies in Saudi raid on militants
Page: A10
Source: Colin Freeze
Terminology: Islamic warrior

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The Globe and Mail

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(49)

Date: Saturday July 5, 2003
Title: Canadian dream ended in bloody shootout
Page: A3
Source: Colin Freeze
Terminology: Islamic radicals, extremist form of Islam

(50)

Date: Saturday July 5, 2003
Title: Prayers turn to carnage at mosque in Pakistan
Page: A13
Source: Victoria Burnett
Terminology: Sunni militants, Islamic militants, Sunni and Shia militants

(51)

Date: Saturday July 5, 2003
Title: Bombings directly linked to al-Qaeda, Morocco says
Page: A13
Source: AP
Terminology: Islamic extremists

(52)

Date: Monday July 7, 2003
Title: Saudi Arabia loses lustre for expats
Page: A7
Source: Alan Freeman
Terminology: Islamic militants

(53)

Date: Tuesday July 8, 2003
Title: Young and jobless ... / Many Saudis remain fussy ...
Page: A1 / A11
Source: Alan Freeman
Terminology: Islamic fundamentalism

(54)

Date: Thursday July 10, 2003
Title: Street battles break out in Tehran over reforms
Page: A12
Source: Jon Hemming, Reuters News Agency
Terminology: hard-line Islamic vigilantes, Islamic militiamen, Islamic vigilantes

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The Globe and Mail

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(55)

Date: Thursday July 10, 2003
Title: Saudis begin discussions on politics, social change
Page: A12
Source: Alan Freeman
Terminology: Islamic militant

(56)

Date: Friday July 11, 2003
Title: Protest fury wanes as Iran gets tough
Page: A13
Source: Paul Hughes, Reuters News Agency
Terminology: Islamic vigilantes

(57)

Date: Tuesday July 15, 2003
Title: Three terror suspects flee Manila jail
Page: A10
Source: Jim Gemez, Associated Press
Terminology: Muslim extremists, Muslim extremist

(58)

Date: Thursday July 17, 2003
Title: Graham says case ... / Kazemi
Page: A1 / A4
Source: Jeff Sallot / Ingrid Peritz with reports from Rhéal Séguin and AFP
Terminology: hard-line Islamic judiciary

(59)

Date: Thursday July 17, 2003
Title: U.S. in guerrilla war, general says
Page: A10
Source: Doug Saunders, with a report from AP
Terminology: foreign Muslim fighters

(60)

Date: Friday July 18, 2003
Title: Iran's reformers await Kazemi death report
Page: A4
Source: Jeff Sallot, with a report from Agence France-Presse
Terminology: Islamic hardliners, hardline mullahs

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The Globe and Mail

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(61)

Date: Saturday July 19, 2003
Title: Israel may free some Islamic prisoners
Page: A15
Source: Joseph Coleman, Associated Press
Terminology: jailed Islamic militants, Islamic militants

(62)

Date: Monday July 21, 2003
Title: Iraqi insurgents kill U.S. soldiers, aid worker
Page: A8
Source: AP
Terminology: hard-line Shia Muslim cleric

(63)

Date: Tuesday July 29, 2003
Title: U.S. hit for 'chaos in this world'
Page: A8
Source: Alan Freeman
Terminology: Islamic fundamentalism

(64)

Date: Thursday July 29, 2003
Title: Six radicals, 2 policemen killed in Saudi siege
Page: A14
Source: Reuters
Terminology: Muslim militants, wanted Islamists

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The Toronto Star

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(1)

Date: Friday May 2, 2003
Title: Bloody business as usual ... / Map already ...
Page: A1 / A16
Source: Rosie DiManno
Terminology: Muslim fanatics, Islamic global terrorism

(2)

Date: Sunday May 4, 2003
Title: 'The only solution' / Peaceful Islamists making gains
Page: B1 / B5
Source: Martin Regg Cohn
Terminology: unlikely Muslim militant, radical Muslim, Islamic fundamentalism
Islamic fundamentalism, Islamist terror, Islamic fundamentalism,
Islamist militants, radical Islamic, Islamists

(3)

Date: Thursday May 8, 2003
Title: India has envoy for Pakistan
Page: A15
Source: Associated Press
Terminology: Muslim militants

(4)

Date: Friday May 9, 2003
Title: Germany monitoring suspects
Page: A14
Source: Associated Press
Terminology: suspected Islamic militants, Islamic terrorists

(5)

Date: Friday May 9, 2003
Title: Ontarian suspect in terror plot
Page: A14
Source: Michelle Shephard
Terminology: radical Islamist group

(6)

Date: Friday May 9, 2003
Title: Israeli independence and reciprocity
Page: A30
Source: Ha'aretz
Terminology: radical Islamic ideology

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The Toronto Star

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(7)

Date: Saturday May 10, 2003
Title: Suicide bombers' 'paradise' on show
Page: A28
Source: Mohammed Daraghmeh, Associated Press
Terminology: Islamic militants

(8)

Date: Saturday May 10, 2003
Title: Al Qaeda team preparing new attack on U.S., paper says
Page: A30
Source: Reuters News Agency, Sydney Morning Herald
Terminology: Islamic militant

(9)

Date: Tuesday May 13, 2003
Title: 'Smiling terrorist' goes on trial for Bali bombings
Page: A14
Source: Associated Press
Terminology: radical Islamic groups

(10)

Date: Thursday May 15, 2003
Title: Tourists rescued in Sahara raid
Page: A4
Source: Paul De Bondern, Reuters News Agency with files from Associated Press
Terminology: Islamic militant

(11)

Date: Friday May 16, 2003
Title: On defence against terror
Page: A14
Source: Ralph Gowling, Reuters News Agency with files from Associated Press
Terminology: Islamist guerrillas, Islamist guerrillas

(12)

Date: Sunday May 18, 2003
Title: Iraq's 'new patriots' / 'We will get our country back'
Page: E1 / E4
Source: Mitch Potter
Terminology: Islamic fundamentalism

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The Toronto Star

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(13)

Date: Monday May 19, 2003
Title: Manila targets Muslim rebels
Page: A10
Source:
Terminology: Muslim rebels, Muslim rebel

(14)

Date: Monday May 19, 2003
Title: Investigators swoop down on militants in Morocco
Page: A11
Source: Jamey Keaten, Associated Press
Terminology: Islamic militant, Islamic groups, Islamic groups

(15)

Date: Wednesday May 21, 2003
Title: Bush works phone to sell his vision...
Page: A10
Source: Associated Press / Reuters
Terminology: Islamic militants

(16)

Date: Wednesday May 21, 2003
Title: Militants bomb Iraqi distilleries
Page: A11
Source: Reuters
Terminology: Muslim fundamentalist

(17)

Date: Wednesday May 21, 2003
Title: Pakistani aid for Afghan war stirs fury
Page: A14
Source: Kathy Gannon, Associated Press
Terminology: Islamic hardliners

(18)

Date: Wednesday May 21, 2003
Title: Young women's lives collide in terror
Page: A18
Source: Ravi Nessman, Associated Press
Terminology: violent Muslim group

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The Toronto Star

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(19)

Date: Tuesday June 3, 2003
Title: Bush set for back to back summits ... / Bush gets help ...
Page: A1 / A14
Source: Bob Deans and Margaret Coker
Terminology: Islamic militants

(20)

Date: Tuesday June 3, 2003
Title: Alleged Bali bomber ...
Page: A13
Source: Michael Casey, Associated Press
Terminology: Islamic militant

(21)

Date: Wednesday June 4, 2003
Title: Detroit 'sleepers' guilty of terror
Page: A16
Source: Associated Press
Terminology: Muslim terrorist group

(22)

Date: Friday June 6, 2003
Title: Spy agency pegs animal ...
Page: A3
Source: Bruce Cheadle, Canadian Press
Terminology: Islamic extremism

(23)

Date: Monday June 9, 2003
Title: Killings mar Mideast peace plan / 10 killed in Mideast
Page: A1 / A18
Source: Mitch Potter
Terminology: Islamic militants

(24)

Date: Monday June 9, 2003
Title: Palestinian militants ... / Abbas seen to favour ...
Page: A1 / A9
Source: Paul Adams, with reports from Reuters and AP
Terminology: Islamist terror group, Islamists

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The Toronto Star

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(25)

Date: Tuesday June 10, 2003
Title: Mauritanian military coup ...
Page: A14
Source: Sheikh Bekaye, Associated Press
Terminology: Islamic extremists, Islamic extremism

(26)

Date: Wednesday June 11, 2003
Title: His public life in Gaza City
Page: A10
Source: Matt Spetalnick, Reuters News Agency
Terminology: radical Islamic movement

(27)

Date: Friday June 13, 2003
Title: Israel Hamas declare war / Israel, Hamas to fight to finish
Page: A1 / A10
Source: Mitch Potter, with files from Associated Press
Terminology: Islamic militant group

(28)

Date: Friday June 13, 2003
Title: Protesters take to streets for third night
Page: A14
Source:
Terminology: hardline Islamic militiamen

(29)

Date: Saturday June 14, 2003
Title: Fingers of blame ... / Sharon accused ...
Page: A1 / A10 / A11
Source: Mitch Potter
Terminology: Islamist, Islamic

(30)

Date: Saturday June 14, 2003
Title: Jewish state vows 'war to the bitter end'
Page: A11
Source: Reuters News Agency
Terminology: Islamic group

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The Toronto Star

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(31)

Date: Saturday June 14, 2003
Title: 'Dirty bomb' material seized
Page: A12
Source: Reuters
Terminology: Islamic terrorists

(32)

Date: Sunday June 15, 2003
Title: Iranians step up street protests / Students disappear
Page: A1 / A9
Source: Ali Akbar Dareini, Associated Press
Terminology: hardline Islamic vigilantes

(33)

Date: Monday June 16, 2003
Title: Mideast talks struggle on / Two sides close ...
Page: A1 / A16
Source: Reuters, Associated Press, and the New York Times
Terminology: Islamic militants, Islamic group

(34)

Date: Thursday June 19, 2003
Title: Abbas fails to sway militants
Page: A12
Source: Nidal Al-Mughrabi, Reuters News Agency
Terminology: radical Islamic group, Muslim fundamentalist group

(35)

Date: Monday June 23, 2003
Title: Students sit in to protest detention of classmates
Page: A14
Source:
Terminology: hardline Islamic clerics

(36)

Date: Wednesday June 25, 2003
Title: Land giveaway 'forbidden'
Page: A14
Source: Reuters, Associated Press
Terminology: Islamic militants

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The Toronto Star

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(37)

Date: Saturday June 28, 2003
Title: 11 linked to Kashmiri extremists ...
Page: A14
Source:
Terminology: extremist Muslim organization

(38)

Date: Sunday June 29, 2003
Title: 12 Indian troops die in raid by Kashmiris
Page: A6
Source: Associated Press, Reuters
Terminology: Muslim separatists, Islamic rebel group

(39)

Date: Saturday July 5, 2003
Title: Pakistan mosque attack kills dozens
Page: A12
Source: Sattar Khan, Associated Press
Terminology: extremist Sunnis

(40)

Date: Tuesday July 8, 2003
Title: Turning a blind eye
Page: A21
Source: Gwynne Dyer
Terminology: terrorist campaign by Muslim separatists, Islamic terrorist conspiracy

(41)

Date: Wednesday July 9, 2003
Title: Abbas bluff ... / Abbas shows off ...
Page: A1 / A12
Source: Mitch Potter
Terminology: Islamic militants

(42)

Date: Thursday July 10, 2003
Title: Iranians moving into Iraqi territory, U.S. says
Page: A14
Source: Reuters, Associated Press
Terminology: hardline Islamic vigilantes, Islamic militiamen

Anti-Islam in the Media, Examples

Newspaper: The Toronto Star

(May 1 – July 31, 2003)

(43)

Date: Friday July 11, 2003
Title: For Bush 'road map' to have any chance ...
Page: A21
Source: Rhona Bennett
Terminology: extremist Islamic

(44)

Date: Saturday July 12, 2003
Title: Sunni leader decries bombers
Page: A17
Source: BBC, Associated Press
Terminology: extremist Islamic groups

(45)

Date: Monday July 21, 2003
Title: Iraqi armed militia to be set up ...
Page: A8
Source: Paul Haven, Associated Press
Terminology: hardline Shiite Muslim cleric

11. MEDIA DOUBLE STANDARD

What are non-Muslim “terrorists” called?

Examples:

- **In Spain**
(The Toronto Star, July 17, 2000)
 - “Separatists blamed...”
 - “...blamed on ETA, which stands for Basque Homeland and Freedom in the Basque language.”
 - “Basque nationalists...”
 - « radical ETA supporters...”
- **In Spain**
(The Globe and Mail, July 17, 2000)
 - “Official blame Basque separatist group for two terrorist attacks within 24 hours”
– headline.
 - “The rebels consider the centre-right Popular Party heir to the former dictatorship of General Francisco Franco, who brutally repressed Basque culture and language during his nearly four decades in power.”
 - i.e., the terrorist attacks were put in context.
- **In Greece**
(by Paul Koring, The Globe and Mail, June 10, 2002)
 - “Greek terrorist group claims...”
 - “Killing was retaliation for ‘barbaric’ NATO air was...”
 - [November 17, 2003] “now espouses a fiercely Greek-nationalist ideology.”
 - “Greeks maintain close ties with their fellow Christian Orthodox Serb neighbours.”
- **In Northern Ireland**
(By Kristin Gazlay, AP, The Chronicle-Herald, July 29, 2000)
 - “Last of terrorists freed in N. Ireland”
 - “The 86 convicts were granted early releases...”

- “Freed, too, was James McArdle, the IRA man who planted a bomb in London’s Docklands in 1996, killing two people and injuring 40.”

- **In Sri Lanka**

(By Martin Regg Cohn, The Toronto Star, May 14, 2000)

- “...terror tactics of the Tigers who use suicide bombs and massacres to get their way.”
- “In 1983, a wave of sectarian rioting against Tamils by the Sinhalese majority triggered the rebellion by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), who have been fighting for a separate state ever since.”

- **In India**

(By news agencies, October 21, 2004)

- “The remote north-east region of India has just experienced its worst violence in years, with more than 708 people killed...”
- “This month’s attacks were blamed on two separatist groups...”

12. Anti Islam in the Electronic (TV) Media in 2003

Monitoring period: Jan - Dec, 2003

- 156 CBC Newscasts
- 205 CTV Newscasts
- 177 Global at 6:00 Newscasts
- 135 Global at 6:30 Newscasts

Occurrences of anti-Islam language, summarized:

- CBC News - 16 times
- CTV News - 9 times
- Global News - 17 times

Samples of anti-Islam terminologies used

1) CBC's The National, on Newsworld at 9:00 pm

Jan 20, 2003

Violent Islamic extremists

Jan 27, 2003

The militant Islamic group

July 14, 2003

Islamic fundamentalists

Aug 19, 2003

Islamic extremists

Aug 21, 2003

Islamic extremists

Aug 25, 2003

Islamic militants

Sep 13, 2003

Islamic fanaticism

Sep 24, 2003

Muslim soldiers

Oct 28, 2003
Islamic militants

Nov 10, 2003
A militant brand of Islam.

Nov 15, 2003
A radical Turkish Islam group,

Nov 20, 2003
Islamic fundamentalism.

2) CTV Newscast at 11:00 pm

Jan 24, 2003
Islamic militants

Feb 8, 2003
Islamic rebels

Jun 10, 2003
Islamic militants

Jun 21, 2003
militant Islamic

Aug 25, 2003
Muslim militant groups

Nov 16, 2003
Islamic extremist group

Nov 21, 2003
Islamic militants

3) Global TV Global National and Global News

Feb 11, 2003:
Muslim extremists may launch terrorist attacks

July 4, 2003
Locals blame Muslims for the attack and vowing revenge.

July 25, 2003

Islamic extremist sympathers

Aug 19, 2003

Islamic extremists

Aug 25, 2003

Islamic militants

Aug 31, 2003

Fundamentalist Sunni Islam

Sep 7, 2003

Islamic fundamentalist terrorist group

Sep 11, 2003

Islamic extremists

Oct 6, 2003

Militant Islamic groups

Oct 8, 2003

The radical Islamic

Oct 11, 2003

Islamic militant group

Oct 20, 2003

Islamist

Dec 6, 2003

Islamic militants

Dec 7, 2003

Radical Islam

Militant Islamic group

13. Recommendations

Anti-Islam in the media instigates hate against a specific minority group. This is an ethical and professional quality issue.

The following recommendations are designed to enhance the quality of delivering news and views; encouraging reporting that is free of anti-Islam.

The CIC recommends...

1. That large newspapers become members of accredited press councils.
2. That large newspapers and major TV networks provide their reading and viewing public with ombudspersons.
3. That more Canadian journalists cover world news on location.
4. That media corporations commit to holding regular staff workshops to foster sensitive, high-quality news coverage and writing.
5. That media managers change newsroom culture, making it no longer acceptable to promote images such as:
 - the violent young Black man
 - the miser Christ-killer Jew
 - the militant bearded young Muslim man
 - the oppressed brainless Muslim woman with Hijab
 - the drunken Native
 - the dagger-carrying militant Sikh
6. That diversity-in-media scholarships be offered to promote more balanced reporting on issues involving race, religion, gender, culture... etc.
7. That media outlets adopt equity hiring policies to normalize and balance public awareness of diversity issues (as in No. 6.)
8. That journalists be rewarded for producing high-quality, sensitive, and informative coverage.
9. That media managers recognize readers' rights to communicate and respond to their print and/or broadcast content.

That media organizations offer their journalists working sabbaticals to research and write in-depth features about Canada's diversity.

14. Media Coverage of “Religion in Public Life”

CIC believes that religion affects people at the personal level and at the collective level including social, cultural, political, economical, etc. Out of the newspapers being studied in this research report, the Ottawa Citizen provided the best informative coverage of “religion in public life” throughout 2003.

“First they came for the Communists,
and I didn’t speak up,
because I wasn’t a Communist.
Then they came for the Jews,
and I didn’t speak up,
because I wasn’t a Jew.
Then they came for the Catholics,
and I didn’t speak up,
because I wasn’t a Protestant.
Then they came for me,
and by that time there was no one left to
speak up for me.”
Rev. Martin Niemoller in Dachau in
1945.

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