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A Master's Thesis for the Department of Communication

**Framing the Murder of a Kurdish and an
American Journalist:**

**Comparison of Middle Eastern and Western Newspaper
Coverage**

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The Graduate School of Seoul National University

Department of Communication

Farah Subedar

Abstract

Framing the Murder of a Kurdish and an American Journalist:

Comparison of Middle Eastern and Western Newspaper Coverage

Farah Subedar
Dept. of Communication
The Graduate School
Seoul National University

Death of journalists is one of the most important issues that is neglected by public opinion. Every year more journalists lose their lives while on duty, and they have become much more endangered than before. According to the Committee to Protect Journalists, 843 journalists have been killed since 1992. Among these, 541 journalists have been murdered with impunity since 1992. CPJ reported that Iraq ranked as the top country on the list of the most dangerous countries for journalists, while Pakistan ranked tenth. This paper proposes the possibility to enhance Robert Entman's case study by analyzing the U.S. and Middle Eastern coverage of the kidnapping and murder of two journalists: Daniel Pearl (American) and Sardasht Othman (Kurdish). In both cases, the journalists were killed as a result of hostile attacks, while being unarmed and defenseless. Both journalists were kidnapped and held captive for days prior to their murder. Frames that appeared during the pre-study were accidental victim framing for Daniel Pearl's murder covered by the Middle Eastern Media, and the same frame for Sardasht Othman's murder by the U.S. Media. In contrast, a political hero frame was given to Daniel Pearl's murder covered by the U.S. Media and Sardasht Othman's death covered by the Middle Eastern press. The main result of this research is that an accidental victim frame is devised by the media when the ethnicity of the murdered journalist is different from that of the newspaper. On the other hand, a political hero frame is given to the murdered journalist when his ethnicity is similar to the ethnicity of the newspaper.

Keywords: Murder of a journalist, content analysis, frame, The New York Times, USA Today, The Guardian, Asharq Al-Awsat, Azzaman, Elaph.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Journalism is in danger. Since the birth of free press in the eighteenth century, journalism has become very influential; it serves a dynamic and important role in shaping the public opinion. However, journalism is also suffering from constant attack from politicians, philosophers, critics, the general public, religious groups, and even from journalists themselves. Human rights cannot be attained unless the press is free, as a strong freedom of the press is a sign of a well-established civil society, both politically and democratically. However, a number of countries worldwide suffer from a repressed press, brutal civil war, and silenced democracy. According to the International Humanitarian Law, women, children, refugees, the Red Cross, and other humanitarian aid workers are not direct participants in war. Therefore, harming these groups is considered a violation of human rights. Journalists are also included in the aforementioned groups. Despite this established law, several journalists died either murdered, in crossfire, in combat, or on dangerous assignments. According to the Committee to Protect Journalists, 843 journalists have been killed since 1992, and among them 541 journalists have been murdered with impunity since 1992. In 2004 alone, 56 journalists were killed in the course of

doing their jobs. This was the highest figure since 1994 (Hargreaves, 2005). It is important to note that the death of a journalist does not hold much importance in the media, and usually goes unnoticed. Consequently, it is essential to study the meaning of a journalist's death through press narrating.

A journalist's job in any society is to pursue truth and inform the people about issues that concern them. While on duty, some journalists risk their lives and suffer the consequences of their job, especially reporters who are specialized in covering conflicts and wars. Lately, violence against journalists has increased and journalists are wounded, imprisoned, kidnapped, tortured, and even murdered in extreme cases. Although there are laws that protect journalists from harassment, such as the existing international humanitarian law, Article 79 of Additional Protocol I, which states that "journalists are entitled to all rights and protections granted to civilians in international armed conflicts" (ICRC), these laws are not always applied in actual situations. Hence there is a necessity to shed light upon issues that are relate This paper chose Daniel Pearl, a *Wall Street Journal* reporter murdered on February 1, 2002 by an Islamic Pakistani terrorist group that is named "The National Movement for the Restoration of Pakistani Sovereignty," and Sardasht Othman, a Kurdish Freelancer murdered on May 4, 2010 by Ansar Al-Islam, a Sunni extremist group of Iraqi Kurds. The difference

in the coverage of death will be compared using the method of content analysis by using the electronic copy of the newspapers selected for analysis (*The New York Times*, *The Guardian*, *USA Today*, *Asharq Al-Awsat*, *Azzaman* and *Elaph*).

One purpose of this study is to direct the attention towards the other types of Arab media that are usually neglected and alienated. This will be done by bringing forth the Western and Middle Eastern representative newspapers and conducting an inter-comparison between both. This is important as many other studies focus on *Al-Jazeera*, the Qatar-based International news broadcaster. Therefore, analyzing various types of newspaper media will result in a more meaningful study. The time span decided for this study is a year from the death of the two journalists: January 23, 2002 for Daniel Pearl, and May 6, 2010 for the Sardasht Othman. The table below indicates the number of data collected.

Table 1

Frequencies of Coverage of the murder of the two journalists in Arab, US and British newspapers

		Pearl	Othman
Western	The New York Times	5	4
	The Guardian	30	1
	USA Today	4	0
	Total	39	5
Middle Eastern	Asharq Al-Awsat	22	6
	Elaph	3	7
	Azzaman	0	8
	Total	25	21
Total		64	26

Although the total amount of stories for Sardasht Othman which are covered by the Middle Eastern press is lower than its coverage of Daniel Pearl's incident, the death of Sardasht Othman happened in 2010, which is more recent. Moreover, the Iraqi newspaper, *Azzaman* naturally has more coverage of the

journalist than the Middle East representative newspapers. On the other hand, while Sardasht Othman's case is still under investigations, the death of Daniel Pearl was in 2002, and the trial for his murder was ongoing until the year 2007, when Khalid Sheikh Mohammed confessed to beheading Daniel Pearl himself, which explains the high coverage.

d to murdering journalists.

On January 23, 2002, Daniel Pearl, an American Journalist working for *The Wall Street Journal*, went missing in the Port city of Karachi, Pakistan. A group calling itself "The National Movement for the Restoration of Pakistani Sovereignty" contacted several U.S. and Pakistani news organizations claiming responsibility for kidnapping Pearl. The e-mails also contained threats and a list of political demands. Another e-mail was sent on February 3, 2002 with pictures attached of Pearl in captivity. The suspects were captured and at midday, as the trial was under way, the police found what appeared to be the body of Pearl buried on the outskirts of Karachi.

Sardasht Othman, an Iraqi-Kurdish freelance journalist and a college student, was kidnapped in front of his college by unidentified gunmen on May 4, 2010. Two days later, his body was found in Mosul City. He was well-known for

his articles that call for democracy in his country. Prior to his death, Othman received several death threats to stop writing such articles.

In both cases mentioned above, the journalists died while on duty; in both cases, the journalists were killed as a result of hostile attacks, while being unarmed and defenseless. This paper examines the contrasting news frames that were employed by several prominent newspapers read in the U.S., U.K. and the Middle East, which covered these two brutal cases of murder mentioned previously. Newspapers that represent the Middle East vary in their characteristics, as some represent the Middle East, one from Iraq and some are local-based while others are published in a foreign country, allowing more freedom of expression. Among the Western press, *The Guardian*, which is the second most read online British national newspaper, is chosen as the UK is a strong ally for the US. Although most of the newspapers in both categories attract an international audience, newspapers such as “*The New York Times*” receive criticism of being biased in its views. Naturally, Arab newspapers will demonstrate a favouring towards the Middle Eastern victim. The purpose of the study is not to point towards the one responsible for the murder, but to see the mutual contrast through comparative analysis. This study is also to grab the

attention of the world towards the dangers and unfair circumstances of journalism.

Chapter 2

What is a Frame?

In his study on framing U.S. coverage of International news, Robert Entman (2006) stated that “comparing media narratives of events that could have been reported similarly helps to reveal the critical textual choices that framed the story but would otherwise remain submerged in an undifferentiated text.” According to Gamson and Modigliani (as cited in Scheufele, 2000), media framing is “a central organizing idea or story line that provides meaning to an unfolding strip of events...the frame suggests what the controversy is about, the essence of the issue.” Entman (1993) also defines audience frames as “mentally stored clusters of ideas that guide individuals’ processing of information.”

Framing analysis is important in that it offers a way to describe the power of a communicating text (Entman, 1993). According to Entman, framing involves the acts of selection and salience. These actions are manifested in a communication text by defining a problem in a given issue, diagnosing its causes to discover the source of the problem, making moral judgments which evaluate the causal agents and their effects, and finally suggesting remedies in order to

justify treatments for the issue. Although a frame is not quite likely to have a universal effect on the audience, it does have a common effect on a large portion of an audience. A frame in news in particular, is a construction of keywords, metaphors, concepts, symbols, and visual images. These are emphasized in news narratives. However, framing has to be set apart from media bias. A news frame may hold a negative, positive or even a neutral message for the viewer. On the other hand, media bias is either a negative or positive inclination created by journalists and news producers in order to fit the policy of the newspaper or broadcasting system.

Examples of the media reshaping events are abundant. Ali Al-Qarni (2007) states that after the September 11th attack, media implications divided the world into two parts: one representing the Western culture and the other representing the Islamic culture. From there, the media shaped relevant news into a confrontation between the Western culture and the Axis of evil around the world. In the same direction, Said (1981) pointed out that Islam, according to the Western media coverage, is a victim of bias and political interests, and that Islam was not as biased in the middle ages as it is now in the modern age. Said adds that Western media deliberately distorts the image of Islam and Muslims and aims at creating the image of a religion that threatens the Western culture. Sah,

Kong, Park, Oh, Youn and Dabbous's (2005) study examined the news coverage of the Iraq war by *Al-Jazeera*, *CNN* and *BBC* since the differences between the tendencies of coverage is obvious in that *Al-Jazeera* will positively advocate the Arab position, while *CNN* and *BBC* will positively advocate the U.S. and British governments. The researchers concluded that the study is limited as it focused on the news coverage by three media representing two contrasting frames. Therefore including more newspapers for comparison is important. The conclusion here is not that the Western media is conquering Islam or Arabs, rather, that the American media is different from Arabic media, since there is a big difference between societies, audiences, organizations, and interests. In addition, news is more of a result of a complex process of usually deliberate selection and expression than a given inert (Said, 1981).

As framing analysis is a theoretically demanding concept, previous studies of framing including the initial work of Goffman's "Frame Analysis: An essay on the organization of experience," do not yet suggest a full-fledged paradigm, nor a coherent methodological approach. Hence, no explicit measurement scale or methods which can aid the frame analysis has been developed until now. What is known today is that the bulk of framing studies are either qualitative or quantitative. While it is difficult to lay out the method of

finding out a particular frame or the method of empirical measurement used in qualitative analysis, the latter, quantitative analysis suggests more explicit ways of measuring frames (König). Each of the methods has its own strength and one study can utilize a combination of both methods in order to reach to objective and coherent results. Although the second method is costly and time-consuming, this method can be very reliable (de Vreese et al. 2001: 112f). Keywords used are the representative indicators for the quantitative studies. Consequently, the first step in an empirical investigation of frames is detecting these keywords. (Entman, 1993). A valid quantitative analysis combined with qualitative analysis, then, would provide a balanced and systematic study. According to Entman, “The essence of framing is sizing”. In the news, elements of the depicted reality go through sizing choices which shape the importance of the event.

In Entman’s study of contrasting the narratives of the KAL and Iran Air incidents, he analyzed two issues of *Time* and *Newsweek*, in addition to the “CBS Evening News.” Although this comparative analysis is a valid one due to the different format of news circulated in newspapers, and televised news, if he could have added extra mass media for analysis, it would have given a clearer picture of the actual tragedies and how the attacking party, the U.S. in this case,

portrayed the downing of the two airplanes when compared with local coverage of the victimized party.

Chapter 3

Object of Comparison:

In this study, the following newspapers will be used for content analysis:

1. *New York Times*, *The Guardian*, and *USA Today* (Western Press)
2. *Asharq Al-Awsat*, *Azzaman* and *Elaph* (Middle Eastern Press)

Newspapers present the audience with the news and editorials of local and international events. The only difference between newsmagazines used in Entman's study and newspapers is that deadlines in the latter are set daily. On the other hand, newsmagazines and their less frequent deadlines allow the thorough investigation of the covered events.

Another advantage of studying newspapers, specifically the Middle Eastern ones is related to the divided union of the Arab world. Although most of the Middle Eastern newspapers mentioned in the list above are circulated in most of the areas in the Middle East and are the most highly circulated, some differences among them remain; *Asharq Al-Awsat* is printed on four continents in twelve cities, and was originally established in London. In addition its self-proclaimed impartial news coverage cements the journalistic integrity and

neutrality of the newspaper. *Asharq Al-Awsat* and *Elaph*, claim that they are targeting towards the Arab, not the Saudi reader (Al-Mal & Al-Tayash, 2009). As for *Azzman*, originally Iraqi, its chief editors are located in various places such as London, Baghdad and Amman, making it an independent Arab daily newspaper that has a richer context as it is allowed to practice free journalism away from Iraq which lacks democracy. As for Western media, *The New York Times* is one of the oldest newspapers that has a strong influence on a global scale. *The Guardian* is another major Western media with the tone of centre-left liberalism. As for USA Today, it vies with *The Wall Street Journal* for the title of having the widest circulation of newspapers in the USA.

Western Press

1. *The New York Times*:

As an American daily newspaper founded in 1851 and a winner of 106 Pulitzer prizes, *The New York Times* is the most popular American newspaper (Russell, 2011). Having a wide circulation (1,086,293), *The New York Times* ranks third among the top 100 USA newspapers after *Wall Street Journal* and *USA Today* (Paperboy, n.d.). According to a facts sheet ("Did you know?," 2010):

The New York Times is the #1 national newspaper among college students. According to a semi-annual study of national newspaper readership by the Student Monitor, The New York Times in print reaches one in five (20%) U.S. college students during a typical week, which is a much larger percentage than any other American newspaper. It also found that NYTimes.com reaches 18% college students in a typical week. (Source: Student Monitor Spring 2008 Lifestyle & Media Study).

The report adds:

The New York Times maintains a strong commitment to providing its readers with news from around the world. The New York Times is one of the few American media outlets that have maintained a continuing presence in Iraq.

In 2009, *The New York Times* won a Pulitzer Prize for international reporting, for “the masterful, groundbreaking coverage by its correspondents and photographers of America's deepening military and political challenges in

Afghanistan and Pakistan, reporting frequently done under perilous conditions” (“Did you know?,” 2010).

2. *The Guardian*:

The Guardian was founded in 1821 by John Edward Tylor, and since its first publication on May 5. From 1872, it has achieved national and international recognition under the supervision and editorship of CP Scott. Throughout the years, it has grown from a nineteenth century local newspaper to a national paper of complex organizational structure. It is ahead of *The Independent* and behind *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Times* (248,775 in July 2011). The UK daily has the second largest online English-language newspaper readership after *The New York Times* (Reid & Teixeira, 2010). Through the daily’s innovative marketing, the paper increased its circulation among its other competitors it also received critical acclaim for quality of journalism and innovation. *The Guardian* was the first national UK newspaper to appoint a readers’ editor, producer of the daily Corrections and Clarifications column in 1997. In January 1999 a network of websites for *The Guardian Unlimited* was launched and it became the most popular UK newspaper website through its 2.4 million users. Moreover, *The*

Guardian launched UK's first full-colour national newspaper to adopt a mid-size format ("History of," n.d.).

3. *USA Today*:

USA Today is a national daily newspaper founded by the business man Al Neuharth in 1982. Since 2003, it vies with *The Wall Street Journal* in having the widest circulation (1,830,594) of any newspaper in the United States of America (The Boston Globe, 2012). Today, the daily newspaper is distributed among fifty states and countries such as Puerto Rico, Guam, Canada and the UK. The newspaper is known for synthesizing its articles into easy-to-read-and-comprehend stories for the readers. What is also important is that it does not print on weekends. The format of the website is easily approachable as it denotes a different color for each section: a blue tab is assigned for the News, green for Money, red for Sports and so on. This divergence from the tradition and other examples makes it break the typical newspaper layout. *USA Today* became controversial when it found evidence that its ex-journalist Jack Kelley has been fabricating a great portion of eight major news stories. His greatest misdeed was in 2000 when he took a picture of a female hotel worker in Cuba, then faked a

story about a woman who died while fleeing Cuba by boat. It has been discovered that she never fled or died. After Kelley's resignations several investigations were held in order to review around 720 stories. USA Today's publisher, Craig Moon apologized for failing to recognize such corruption (Morrison, 2004).

Middle Eastern Press

1. *Asharq Al-Awsat* :

Headquartered in London, *Asharq Al-Awsat* is an Arabic international newspaper, which was launched in 1978 ("About Asharq," n.d.). According to the Arab Reform Bulletin (2004), the newspaper's estimated circulation is 234,561, which is the top largest circulation in the Arab world. According to Al-Mal and Al-Tayyash (2009), there is a high relevancy between education and its readability, which means that the higher the level of education the higher is the level of readability. In comparison to other Saudi newspapers, *Asharq Al-Awsat* has a higher average of political news coverage. *Asharq Al-Awsat* is also described by its readers as being bold about solving the problems that are related to the performance of the governmental institutions. The newspaper also claims that it conducts in-depth interviews with prominent and influential figures

(“About Asharq,” n.d.). *Asharq Al-Awsat* also takes a more moderate stance on Arab-Israeli issues than other Saudi Newspapers; it reflects the different views and the cosmopolitan nature of its international readership (The Saudi Press: Profiles Of Individual Papers, n.d.).

2. Azzaman:

Azzaman is the first Iraqi daily and is one of the top five in the statistical results for largest-circulation (Arab Reform Bulletin, n.d.). The newspaper was first launched in London in 1977 by Saad al-Bazzaz and has a circulation of 5,000 for its International edition. As for the Iraqi edition, circulation is unknown. A survey conducted by Al-Hashemi (2007) in Iraq shows that Southern Iraqi readers find the daily “neutral and independent” and “highly objective.” Allo (2006) states that the international edition of *Azzaman*, is extremely critical of the U.S. occupatio; it accuses the U.S. leaders for the presence of American troops in Iraq, calling its methods “shallow, naïve and childish.”

3. *Elaph*:

Elaph was launched from London on May 21, 2001 by the Saudi journalist Othman Al-Omair, who was also the former chief editor of the Arab daily newspaper *Asharq Al-Awsat*. This daily newspaper is important for the present study as it is the first electronic Arabic newspaper. Al-Omair believes that the printed newspaper is a funeral that awaits the burial, which motivated him to establish *Elaph* (Al-Salim, 2009). According to the Arab Thought Foundation established in 2001 by HRH prince Khalid Al-Faisal of Saudi Arabia, *Elaph* is a complete media project which is parallel to its other printed competitors in the Arab world. This electronic daily newspaper considers itself fair in its coverage of world news that includes politics, economics, arts, sports, and many other categories. The chief editor also believes that journalism is one thing and opinion is another; therefore if public opinion is respected, then the job of the journalist does not have to be idolized, threatened, or controversial. Since its launching, the newspaper has maintained balance and integrity in its coverage.

Background of the Journalists:

Daniel Pearl:

Daniel Pearl (October 10, 1963 – February 1, 2002) was a *Wall Street Journal* reporter, who was murdered in Pakistan. Pearl, was set out to make a report on Richard Reid, a suspected British shoe bomber terrorist who tried to bomb an airplane during a transatlantic flight in Karachi, Pakistan. On his way to where he thought he would interview Sheikh Gilani, a leader of an extremist Islamist group regarding a suspect of Gilani's relationship with the shoe bomber, Pearl went missing on January 23, 2002. Four days after his disappearance, a group that called itself "The National Movement for the Restoration of Pakistani Sovereignty" sent threatening emails to several US and Pakistan-based news organizations to claim responsibility for Pearl's abduction. The email accused Pearl of being an American spy and contained four photographs of the journalist; one with a gunpoint held against his head and another with an issue of Pakistan's Dawn newspaper published on January 24th. Moreover, the email contained various demands, including the release of Pakistani prisoners being detained in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. On January 30, 2002, another email was sent including more pictures of Daniel Pearl in captivity. This time he was accused of being an agent for the Mossad, an Israeli spy agency, as a result of his Jewish background,

which he was cautious about revealing. It was also mentioned in the email that he would be killed within 24 hours if the demands of the terrorist group were not met. Finally, the last appearance of Daniel Pearl was a videotape that was released on February 21, 2002. The videotape was titled "The Slaughter of the Spy-Journalist, the Jew Daniel Pearl." After 3 minutes and 36 seconds, it showed Pearl's beheading and mutilated body. The highlight of Pearl's speech (Jewish Virtual Library, n.d.) was:

"My name is Daniel Pearl. I am a Jewish American from Encino, California USA. I come from, uh, on my father's side the family is Zionist. My father's Jewish, my mother's Jewish, I'm Jewish. My family follows Judaism. We've made numerous family visits to Israel. Back in the town of Bnei Brak there is a street named after my great grandfather Chaim Pearl who is one of the founders of the town."

Before Pearl's murder was discovered, Pakistani police announced the arrest of Ahmed Omar Saeed Sheikh. He was identified as the prime suspect

behind the journalist's kidnapping. In July 2002, Saeed was sentenced to death by hanging for abduction and murder. Khalid Sheikh Mohammad, a member of Al-Qaeda, confessed to Pearl's murder in 2007 (CPJ, n.d.).

Sardasht Othman:

Sardasht Othman, and in other versions Sardasht Osman or Zardasht Othman, was a 23-year-old journalist in his final year of university in Arbil, Iraqi Kurdistan. Majoring in English, he was a writer who contributed for an independent newspaper *Ashtiname* and news websites *Sbei*, *Awene*, *Hawlati*, and *Lvinpress*. Othman was kidnapped on 4 May, 2010 outside the College of Arts in Arbil, where he was studying. He was seized on campus by unidentified gunmen after having been beaten. Then he was dragged into a car. Two days after his disappearance, his body was found in Mosul, a neighbouring city. His family recognized signs of brutal torture and bullets in his mouth and head.

Later in September, the KRG issued a 430-word report claiming that Osman had been killed by a member of Ansar al-Islam, an extremist group, for not carrying out work he had promised to do. Osman was "tied" to Ansar al-

Islam, a Sunni-Kurdish extremist group that has claimed attacks against American and Iraqi forces.

"Sardasht Osman was killed by terrorists because he had promised to work with them and then decided not to," the committee said. According to the committee's statement, Hisham Mahmud Ismail, 28, originally a Kurd from Mosul, who worked as a car mechanic in the town of Beji in the Salahaddin province, was arrested with the cooperation of the police forces in Beji. It said it had arrested the man who kidnapped Osman, 28-year-old Hisham Mahmud Ismail, saying he was a member of Ansar al-Islam. The committee said Ismail snatched Osman and then handed him over to other members of the armed group, who eventually killed him.

Ismael admitted "his crime" saying he was ordered by a leader in the Ansar al-Islam group to go to Shargat town, where Osman, whose hands and feet were bound, was handed over to him in the trunk of a car, the investigation committee said (Tribute to Iraqi Kurdish Journalist Sardasht Osman on Second Anniversary of his Murder, n.d.).

Similarities and Differences between the Chosen Journalists:

1. Both of the journalists worked for the printed media: Daniel Pearl worked for *The Wall Street Journal* and Sardasht Othman for *Ashtiname*.
2. Both of the journalists were murdered while on duty.
3. Both of the journalists were murdered by religious terrorist groups: Daniel Pearl was murdered by members of the “National Movement for the Restoration of Pakistani Sovereignty” and Sardasht Othman was killed by members of “Ansar Al-Islam,” a Sunni extremist group of Iraqi Kurds.
4. Both of the journalists were murdered for being hostages of terror groups who are resisting the US military force’s presence in the country of conflict.
5. Both of the journalists were also murdered for an ethnic reason (Daniel Pearl was a Jewish-American) or an ideological reason (Sardasht Othman was a supporter of American democracy) and according to www.kurdio.org, his family members and friends agreed that Sardasht Othman was far from terrorism and anyone who reads his articles will

find that he was a secular worldly man who was fond of American literature, democracy and freedom of thought.

6. Both of the journalists received thorough investigations on their deaths by security authorities in their place of murder.
7. Both of the journalists received press coverage more than other journalists who were kidnapped and murdered. The researcher went through the database of the Committee to Protect Journalists created in the 2002 (Pearl's Year of Death) and 2010 (Othman's Year of Death). Furthermore, there were no cases of an Arab journalist who died in the US due to the high level of security in the country.

Consequently, the only difference between the two journalists is their nationality; while Daniel Pearl is a Jewish American, Sardasht Othman is a Kurdish Iraqi. Therefore, this dissimilarity will be the cause of the difference between the coverage of Western newspapers and the coverage of Middle Eastern newspapers.

Background of the Terrorist Groups:

The National Movement for the Restoration of Pakistani Sovereignty:

The National Movement for the Restoration of Pakistani Sovereignty was the name of an Islamic Pakistani terrorist group seeking the release of Pakistani prisoners held by the United States at Guantanamo Bay. It is unclear whether or not the organization actually existed. In its history, the organization has only been associated with one attack - the kidnapping and subsequent beheading of *The Wall Street Journal* reporter Daniel Pearl on January 23, 2002. The group claimed responsibility for the attack through emails to various news sources (START, n.d.).

According to the BBC on July 5, 2002, Daniel Pearl's kidnappers e-mailed the media a picture of Pearl and a list of very strange demands. The kidnappers called themselves "The National Movement for the Restoration of Pakistani Sovereignty," a previously unheard name. Their demands included the return of US-held Pakistani prisoners and the departure of US journalists from Pakistan. Most unusually, they demanded that the US sell F-16 fighters to Pakistan. No militant group had ever shown interest in the F-16's, but this

demand and the others reflect the desires of Pakistan's military and the ISI to obtain the fighters (START, n.d.).

Ansar al-Islam (AI):

Ansar al-Islam (AI), formerly known as Ansar al-Sunna (AS), is a Sunni extremist group of Iraqi Kurds and Arabs intended to establish a Salafi Islamic state in Iraq. AI has worked with al-Qa'ida senior leaders and al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI) in the past and has carried out joint operations in Iraq. Some AI members were trained in al-Qa'ida camps in Afghanistan, and the group provided safe shelter to al-Qa'ida fighters in northern Iraq before Operation Iraqi Freedom commenced in March 2003 (National Counterterrorism Center, n.d.).

The group has targeted Coalition forces, Iraqi Government and security forces, and Iraqi political parties, including the suicide bombing of a US military dining facility in Mosul in December 2004 that killed 22 US and Coalition soldiers. AI continued to conduct and claim responsibility for car bombings, assassinations, and kidnappings in Iraq (NCTC, n.d.).

During the first seven months of 2010, Ansar al-Islam released 54 statements claiming responsibility for attacks on the US and Iraqi forces or expressing ideological and political messages. In their statements, Ansar al-Islam

criticized the Iraqi elections, praised attacks on US and Iraqi military forces, eulogized the death of AQI leader Mustafa Abu al-Yazid, and discussed religious decrees and rulings (NCTC, n.d.).

Chapter 4

Method of Frame Analysis and Procedure

This study used quantitative, but mainly qualitative content analysis to investigate the frames used in electronic newspapers' coverage of the murder of the American journalist Daniel Pearl and the Kurdish journalist Sardasht Othman and compare between the two frames. In addition, it analyzed the bias in electronic newspapers' portrayal of death when the ethnicity of the journalist is different from that of the newspapers.

In doing so, this study examined a year's electronic media coverage from the day of kidnapping of each journalist, which is January 23, 2002 for Daniel Pearl and May 6, 2010 for Sardasht Othman. Each article published was used as the unit of analysis. All framing used in this study was determined after pre-studying and analyzing some of the articles. This sample period was selected after considering the analysis of the entire process: kidnapping the journalist, threatening the authorities to murder him, murdering the journalist, finding the body, investigating the murder, and finally capturing the murderer(s). After the data was collected, the researcher narrowed down the articles to those that are

mainly written about the journalists. The articles were retrieved from the archives of the newspapers. Electronic newspapers consisted of two American newspapers and one British newspaper representing for the Western media, and an Iraqi newspaper, a first electronic newspaper and an Arab newspaper representing Middle Eastern media. The Western newspapers used were *The New York Times*, *USA Today* and *The Guardian*. As for the Middle Eastern newspapers, the researcher used *Azzaman*, *Elaph* and *Asharq Al-Awsat*. *The Guardian* was included in Western media, although it does not represent Daniel Pearl's nationality for its pro-American coverage and because the murderer of Daniel Pearl is British. There were 90 stories analyzed that fit the above criteria. 64 articles were analyzed for Daniel Pearl and 26 articles for Sardasht Othman.

Frames:

Following the methods used by Entman, this study identified a pair of frames underlying the coverage of both journalists (Daniel Pearl and Sardasht Othman). The frames are explained below:

Accidental Victim Frame versus Political Hero Frame

Accidental Victim Frame:

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the word “accidental” is an adjective, which means “happening by chance, unintentionally, or unexpectedly.” An alternative definition is “incidental; subsidiary.” From the same source, a victim is a noun for “a person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime, accident, or other event or action.” A victim is “a person who has come to feel helpless and passive in the face of misfortune or ill-treatment.” In the case of our study, an accidental victim frame is the structure that underlies the text of newspaper articles; this frame is characterized as having an indifferent attitude towards the death of a journalist. Claiming responsibility or sympathy towards the journalist is hardly found. In this case, the brutality of the person’s murder, the importance of pursuing the murderer and the legacy the victim left are not the main concern. Instead, the focus is redirected away from the journalist towards the system surrounding him and his death. By system, we mean the social or political environment of the country where the murder occurred, the changes that happen after the death, the handling of law and order situations in order to draw attention from the person by emphasizing on, for examples, images of diligent police guards who are loyal to their job, which depict the “friendly” image of the

foreign country where the murder occurred, in order to make up for its bad reputation. In this situation it does not matter whether the nationality of the press is related to the nationality of the murderer, but an accidental victim frame can also be found when the country of the press shares a failing relationship or a neutral relationship with the country where the murder occurs i.e. the death of the Kurdish journalist, murdered by Kurdistan and portrayed by U.S. media. More examples will follow.

There are four main sub-categories that explain the accidental victim frame:

1. **Legal Process:** The legal process of the murder cases, focusing on the process of the case, the duty of the governments and agents involved and the trial progress from bringing in the suspects to sentencing. In Sardasht Othman's case legal process also refers to "the prevailing political or social order" (OED), which appears in the images of political corruption of the system and anger of the public in a chaotic manner.
2. **Layperson:** a layperson or a layman is the average individual who has no professional or specialized knowledge in a particular subject (OED). The journalists who died doing their job are not regarded as courageous individuals who searched for freedom and truth, but as nobodies whom

deaths are just a death of another civilian who are simply forgotten.

3. **Law and order error:** can also be called as a legal error. This can be in several forms such as the miscarriage of justice or a mistake in judgment or other court proceeding, concealing intentionally or unintentionally the responsible agent. This also marks the corruption in the system rather than the individual.

4. **Dehumanized:** Deprived of human qualities (OED), dehumanized people do not evoke sympathy in the public's emotions. They could also evoke animosity as being a part of an out-group. In both cases, the main concern is according to what Harris and Fiske (2006) argue that the stereotype content model (SCM) predicts that only extreme out-groups, groups that are both stereotypically hostile and stereotypically incompetent (low warmth, low competence), such as addicts and the homeless, will be dehumanized. These groups are believed by the general public not to experience complex human emotions or to share in-group beliefs. The result of the study provide suggestions for future studies that explain the abilities that people have which makes them commit atrocious crimes against dehumanized people, such as hate crimes, prisoner abuse, and genocide. In conclusion, in our study,

newspaper media which use an accidental victim frame are bound to focus on bringing out the legal process related issues and law and order errors, while ignoring the victim by considering him a layperson or one of the dehumanized.

Political Hero Frame:

The word “hero” in the Oxford English Dictionary is a person, typically a man, who is admired for their courage, outstanding achievements, or noble qualities. In opposition to the unsupportive accidental victim frame, the political hero frame is supportive of the murder case in the way that it demonstrated pity and sorrow for the loss of one person’s life. The main concern here is how the journalist was brutally murdered, how important it is to discover the murderer and what are the valuable things that the journalist left behind which contribute to humanity and his society. The main focus in this frame is the journalist himself as an individual who is a kind of a hero as both journalists died pursuing the truth and seeking political freedom. Sympathetic means celebrating the life of the journalist who lost his life for a great cause and drawing attention to his family and friends. According to Hammond (2004), the frame “Pathetic Creatures” that describe the political movement of Brazilian landless

farmworkers is a political hero frame that has a double meaning: while the frame applauds the movement for solving problems of the rural poor, it also sees them as ignorant and backward. He goes on to say that there are four frames that are sympathetic, but that no matter how ostensibly sympathetic these frames are, they do not necessarily help promote the movement's goals. His conclusion is that the sympathetic coverage itself varies in its degree of acknowledging the issue. In our study, examples of sympathetic coverage can be found in continuously showing images of a young intellectual which creates pity for the loss of an individual with so much potential. Moreover, images of family, such as the son of the deceased are also very important in a political hero frame.

In contrast to the accidental victim frame, the political hero frame consists of the following components:

1. **Human-oriented:** Human-oriented is related to the emotional conditions evoked. The main focus is the progress of the case including the journalist, stressing the importance of finding his body, doing justice by solving the mystery behind his death and discussing the current status of his loved ones from family and friends.
2. **Hero:** More than just a victim, the journalist is viewed as a courageous person with outstanding achievements. His death is not a death of an

average man, but a sacrifice for a greater cause. The way that Daniel Pearl fearlessly faced his murderers can be an example of heroism. Serge (2009) argues that in U.S. newspapers, Captain America is both a representative of the idealized American nation and as a defender of the American status quo.

3. **Martyrdom:** A number of narratives mobilize the death of a martyr (OED) such as suggesting the humiliation that the government has put its people through, by depriving them from basic rights and democracy. And this is in Sardasht Othman's government case. As for Daniel Pearl, stressing his ethnicity and religious background as a Jew creates a big difference in his portrayal. This is because it was claimed by his family and Israel that the main reason for his death was owing to the fact that he was Jewish and this was the main reason he was hated by his murderers. Hafez (2007) concludes that there are three narratives to mobilize for martyrdom: humiliation of Muslims at the hands of foreigners, impotence of official Muslim governments in the face of hegemonic powers, and redemption through faithful sacrifice. Not all Muslims are Jihadists, yet similar emotions in moderate levels can be seen in portraying the death of Sardasht Othman.

4. **Humanized**: in contrast to the dehumanized view, the newspaper media from the journalist's own nation represent him as humanized, evoking sympathy and compassion towards him and his family. Journalists are not considered as part of an out-group. They are treated far higher than addicts or homeless people. They share more complex emotions than their simple counterparts such as patriotism, bravery, responsibility and other values. Through the eyes of their media, these important figures should not be harmed in any way, but ought to be protected against crimes. In conclusion, in our study, newspaper media which use a humanistic frame are bound to focus on bringing out the human-oriented issues and martyrdom, while considering the victim a hero and a humanized figure.

The primary frame-labeling created and hypothesized for the coverage of the murders are clarified in table 2.

Table 2

Frames Labels Underlying the Coverage of Daniel Pearl and Sardasht Othman

	Sardasht Othman	Daniel Pearl
Western press	<u>Accidental Victim Frame:</u> Legal Process- Layperson - Law and Order Error - Dehumanized	<u>Political Hero Frame:</u> Human-oriented – Hero – Martyrdom - Humanized
Middle Eastern press	<u>Political Hero Frame:</u> Human-oriented – Hero – Martyrdom - Humanized	<u>Accidental Victim Frame:</u> Legal Process- Layperson - Law and Order Error - Dehumanized

A contrast between Western Press and Middle Eastern Press will appear as in Figure 1:

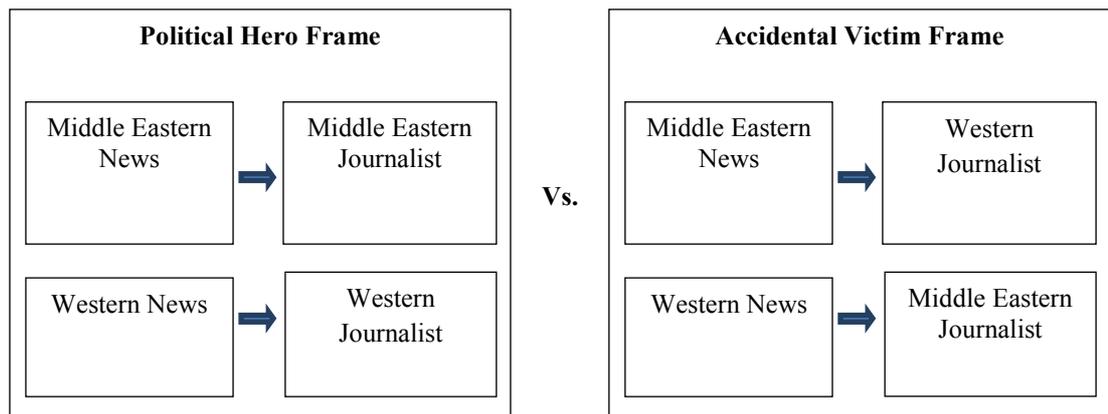


Figure 1: The Contrast between Frames

The first part indicates the nationality of the press, whereas the second part denotes the nationality of the journalist. Table 3 explains the keywords that were searched for during the analysis of the newspaper articles. In conclusion, this study analyzed the following elements to identify the frames that were previously mentioned:

1. The Agency
2. The Victims
3. The Situation of Death
4. Processing of the Incident
5. Social Meaning, Historical and Political Meaning

6. Type of Murder

Table 3

Contrast between Middle Eastern Frame and Western Frame Based on Keyword

		Accidental Victim Frame	Political Hero Frame
Middle Eastern frame	Agency	Less emphasized	More Emphasized
	Victim	Dehumanized / Objectified	Humanized / Dignified / Idolized
	Situation	Accident / Unfortunate	Assassination / Brutal / Political
	Processing of incident	Objectifying the Death	Dignifying the Death
	Social, historical and political meaning	Meaningless / Neutral / Legal Process	Targeted Murder / Racial / Religious -
	Type of death	Killing	Assassination / Sacrifice / Martyrdom / Heroic
Western frame	Agency	Less emphasized	More Emphasized
	Victim	Dehumanized / Objectified	Humanized / Dignified / Idolized
	Situation	Accident / Unfortunate	Assassination / Brutal / Political
	Processing of incident	Objectifying the Death	Dignifying the Death
	Social, historical and political meaning	Meaningless / Neutral / Legal Process	Targeted Murder / Racial / Religious
	Type of death	Killing	Assassination / Sacrifice / Martyrdom / Heroic

Three trained coders analyzed the news stories studied. Intercoder reliability was established by randomly selecting 10% of this study's sample. Each coder was given some coding sheets which contained a set of questions, after being trained for 2.5 hours. The Cohen's Kappa result was very high (0.90). When coders had different interpretation, they discussed together and reconciled throughout the coding process.

It is important to note that the key questions of this study are as follows:

RQ1. What are the circulation of the six newspapers (*The New York Times*, *The Guardian*, *USA Today*, *Asharq Al-Awsat*, *Azzaman* and *Elaph*) that will be used in the comparison between Sardasht Othman's murder and Daniel Pearl's murder?

RQ2. What are the frames used in the Western media and the Middle Eastern media for the coverage of the journalists? Are there differences between the two types?

RQ2 - 1: How are the agents involved in the murder case portrayed in Western Press and Middle Eastern Press?

RQ2 – 2: How are the victims portrayed in Western Press and Middle Eastern Press?

Chapter 5

Results

The tables 4 through 25 show the results for the following questions:

1. Write the date of issue.
2. Write the name of the newspaper
3. Choose the type of article
4. Choose the type of news
5. Specify the Reporter's Ethnicity
6. How was the victim's death referred to?
7. How was the situation after the victim's death described?
8. How was the victim described?
9. What is the type of issue that is relevant to the victim's death?
10. Does the article mention police/government efforts to resolve the issue?

11. What is the news focus of the article? Or which theme is the most prominent in the article?

Table 4

The Coverage of the American and Iraqi Journalists in Western Newspapers

Date of Issue	<u>Daniel Pearl</u> N = 39	Date of Issue	<u>Sardasht Othman</u> N = 5
2002.02.14	3 (7.7%)	2010.05.06	1 (20%)
2002.02.21	1 (2.6%)	2010.05.10	1 (20%)
2002.02.22	6 (15.4%)	2010.05.13	1 (20%)
2002.02.23	2 (5.1%)	2010.05.18	1 (20%)
2002.02.25	1 (2.6%)	2010.10.06	1 (20%)
2002.02.26	1 (2.6%)		
2002.03.05	1 (2.6%)		
2002.03.11	1 (2.6%)		
2002.03.14	1 (2.6%)		
2002.03.15	2 (5.1%)		
2002.03.22	1 (2.6%)		
2002.03.30	1 (2.6%)		
2002.04.05	2 (5.1%)		
2002.04.06	1 (2.6%)		
2002.04.19	1 (2.6%)		
2002.05.16	1 (2.6%)		
2002.05.17	3 (7.7%)		
2002.05.18	1 (2.6%)		
2002.07.03	1 (2.6%)		
2002.07.11	2 (5.1%)		
2002.07.15	1 (2.6%)		
2002.07.16	1 (2.6%)		
2002.07.18	1 (2.6%)		
2002.07.19	1 (2.6%)		
2002.09.17	1 (2.6%)		
2003.01.23	1 (2.6%)		

Table 5

*The Coverage of the American and Iraqi Journalist in Middle Eastern**Newspapers*

<u>Daniel Pearl</u>		<u>Sardasht Othman</u>	
Date of Issue	<i>N</i> = 25	Date of Issue	<i>N</i> = 21
2002.02.23	2 (8%)	2010.05.07	1 (4.8%)
2002.02.24	2 (8%)	2010.05.09	1 (4.8%)
2002.02.28	1 (4%)	2010.05.15	2 (9.5%)
2002.04.13	1 (4%)	2010.05.18	1 (4.8%)
2002.04.24	1 (4%)	2010.05.19	2 (9.5%)
2002.04.27	1 (4%)	2010.05.20	3 (14.3%)
2002.05.06	1 (4%)	2010.05.21	1 (4.8%)
2002.05.09	1 (4%)	2010.05.24	3 (14.3%)
2002.05.12	1 (4%)	2010.05.27	1 (4.8%)
2002.05.16	1 (4%)	2010.05.28	1 (4.8%)
2002.05.20	1 (4%)	2010.09.17	1 (4.8%)
2002.05.26	1 (4%)	2010.09.20	2 (9.5%)
2002.06.08	1 (4%)	2011.01.04	1 (4.8%)
2002.06.15	1 (4%)	2011.05.03	1 (4.8%)
2002.06.16	1 (4%)		
2002.06.22	1 (4%)		
2002.07.11	1 (4%)		
2002.07.15	1 (4%)		
2002.07.18	1 (4%)		
2002.07.21	1 (4%)		
2002.08.08	1 (4%)		
2002.08.14	1 (4%)		
2002.08.24	1 (4%)		
2002.02.23	2 (8%)		
2002.02.24	2 (8%)		
2002.02.28	1 (4%)		

Table 4 shows the number of articles written for each journalist in Western newspapers. The poor number of the articles written about the Kurdish journalist Sardasht Othman in Western newspapers says a lot of things; while

there was a constant follow-up of Daniel Pearl's case in Western newspapers on a daily basis from February 14, 2002 to January 23, 2003, it seems that the case of Sardasht Othman was summed up in these 5 articles that were merely published once a week and suddenly ended on January 6, 2010, while the actual date of the end of the main investigations is May 6, 2011.

On the other hand, as shown in table 5, the coverage for Daniel Pearl in Middle Eastern newspapers started on February 23, 2002 and ended in the same year on August 24, 2002, despite that the process of the case was not resolved until much later months beyond this date. As for Sardasht Othman, the coverage started on May 7, 2010 and ends in the next year on May 3, 2011.

Table 6

Coverage of Western Newspapers

	<u>Daniel Pearl</u>	<u>Sardasht Othman</u>
Newspaper	<i>N</i> = 39	<i>N</i> = 5
The New York Times	5 (12.8%)	4 (80%)
<i>The Guardian</i>	30 (76.9%)	1 (20%)
USA Today	4 (10.3%)	0

Table 7

Coverage of Middle Eastern Newspapers

	<u>Daniel Pearl</u>	<u>Sardasht Othman</u>
Newspaper	<i>N</i> = 25	<i>N</i> = 21
<i>Asharq Al-Awsat</i>	22 (88%)	6 (28.6%)
<i>Azzaman</i>	0	7 (33.3%)
Elaph	3 (12%)	8 (38.1%)

Table 6 shows the number of articles written about the journalists in the Western newspapers: *The New York Times*, *The Guardian* and *USA Today*. In this regard, the total number of articles written for Daniel Pearl in Western newspapers is 39, whereas the same newspapers presented only 5 stories about the Kurdish journalist Sardasht Othman. It is important to note that *USA Today* was excluded from the total number of stories as it did not cover any news on

Othman's case. Moreover, *The New York Times* and *USA Today* were similar as they are both American, The reason why *The Guardian* held the most number of articles about Daniel Pearl, which is 30 (76.9%), is because the murderer of Daniel Pearl had a British nationality. This reason, regardless of the type of coverage that will be discussed further on, would oblige *The Guardian* to report more about the incident since the public opinion demanded to know more. These results seem to represent the bias of the three newspapers: *The New York Times*, *The Guardian* and *USA Today*.

However, table 7 shows the difference in the number of the articles written about each journalist in Middle Eastern newspapers: *Asharq Al-Awsat* , *Azzaman* and *Elaph*. The total number of articles written about Daniel Pearl was 25, while the total number of articles written about Sardasht Othman was 21. This figure can be explained by three reasons. First, *Asharq Al-Awsat*, unlike the national newspapers *Azzaman* and *Elaph*, was an Arab newspaper with international characteristics. The newspaper also is considered to be an example of a Western newspaper with an Arabic identity as it is interested in the same news values that Western newspapers, regardless of portraying these news values as positive or negative. Second, the stories that were written about Daniel Pearl were either neutral or negative. Neutral articles were the articles that mainly

focused on the process of the kidnapping, finding the body, the investigation and finally the results of the investigation. In neutral articles, sympathy with the journalist was not present. Negative articles that were written about Daniel Pearl focus on his ethnicity and nationality as a Jewish and an American. This might be a reason for the Arab newspaper have neglected, or in extreme cases, hate Daniel Pearl; the Arab-Israeli conflict went far back to the 1930s when the number of the Jews migrating to the Holy Land, Palestine (Guardian, n.d.). The third reason might be the stories that were written on Sardasht Othman were mainly positive and neutral. Positive articles such as “They Threw his Corpse in the Outskirts of Mosul” issued by *Azzaman Newspaper* on May 19, 2010 praise the journalist for being a fighter for democracy and called the journalist “Hero of Iraqi Journalism” and his body “a Holy Body.” Another article written by a different author from the same newspaper called Sardasht Othman’s death a “beautiful death,” and went on with praising the journalist with words such as “intelligent beyond his age,” “highly-educated,” “brave,” “hero” and “martyr.” Although Daniel Pearl also died during duty, he was not represented positively in Arabic newspapers.

Table 8

Types of Articles in Western Newspapers

	<u>Daniel Pearl</u>	<u>Sardasht Othman</u>
Type	<i>N</i> = 39	<i>N</i> = 5
News	39 (100%)	4 (80%)
Commentary	0	1 (20%)

Table 9

Types of Articles in Middle Eastern Newspapers

	<u>Daniel Pearl</u>	<u>Sardasht Othman</u>
Type	<i>N</i> = 25	<i>N</i> = 21
News	24 (96%)	17 (81%)
Commentary	0	1 (4.8%)
Column	1 (4%)	1 (4.8%)
Opinion	0	2 (9.5%)

The tables 8 and 9 show the type of articles written about the American and the Iraqi journalists. Most of the articles written about the journalists in the two types of newspapers were under the category of “news.” Other types of stories were either “opinion,” “commentary,” or “column.”

Table 10

Types of News in Western Newspapers

	<u>Daniel Pearl</u>	<u>Sardasht Othman</u>
Type	<i>N</i> = 39	<i>N</i> = 5
Local news	1 (2.6%)	0
World news	14 (35.9%)	4 (80%)
Politics	1 (2.6%)	0
Nation	1 (2.6%)	0
Other	22 (56.4%)	0
Non-news	0	1 (20%)

Table 11

Types of News in Middle Eastern Newspapers

	<u>Daniel Pearl</u>	<u>Sardasht Othman</u>
Type	<i>N</i> = 25	<i>N</i> = 21
Politics	3 (12%)	6 (28.6%)
Comment/ Opinion	0	2 (9.5%)
Other	21 (84%)	9 (42.9%)
Non-news	1 (4%)	4 (19%)

Tables 10 and 11 show the type of news categories where the articles were included. Most of Daniel Pearl’s stories in Western newspapers fell under the category of “Other,” which was specified by the coders. The categories were evenly divided among “Media: Newspapers and Magazines - Terror,” “Media-

Television Industry” and “Special reports.” The first two categories discussed issues that were covered by means of media other than the electronic newspaper. Although Sardasht Othman was murdered by a terror group, none of the news articles written about him fell under that category.

Table 11 shows that most of the Daniel Pearl and Sardast Othman’s articles in Middle Eastern newspapers were classified into the category of “other.” This category was specified by “General News” for Daniel Pearl, “Iraqi News” and “Investigations and opinions” for Sardasht Othman. Once again, Daniel Pearl’s case in Middle Eastern newspapers did not fall into a more specified category.

Table 12

Ethnicity of the Reporter in Western Newspapers

Reporter	<u>Daniel Pearl</u> <i>N</i> = 39	<u>Sardasht Othman</u> <i>N</i> = 5
US/British reporter for a Western newspaper	39 (100%)	0
Arab reporter for a Western newspaper	0	5 (100%)

Table 13

Ethnicity of the Reporter in Middle Eastern Newspapers

Reporter	<u>Daniel Pearl</u> <i>N</i> = 25	<u>Sardasht Othman</u> <i>N</i> = 21
Arab reporter for a ME newspaper	1 (4%)	20 (95.2%)
US/British reporter for a ME newspaper	14 (56%)	1 (4.8%)
US/British reporter for a Western newspaper	10 (40%)	0

Tables 12 and 13 show the ethnicity of the reporter who wrote the articles. In Western newspapers each journalist's case is handled by a reporter from the same ethnicity; 39 (100%) of the Daniel Pearl's stories were covered by a US and a British reporter, while 5 (100%) of Sardasht Othman's stories were

covered by an Arab reporter.

As for the Middle Eastern newspapers, 14 (56%) of Daniel Pearl's stories were either linked to a US or a British newspaper, or written by an American reporter working for the Middle Eastern newspaper. Naturally, 20 (95.2%) of Sardasht Othman's stories were covered by an Arab reporter.

The results showed that a significant number of articles were provided by external sources. The Daniel Pearl stories in Middle Eastern newspapers credited the *Associated Press*, *Agence-France*, *Reuters* and others, while the majority of Sardasht Othman's stories, if not all of them, were by reporters with Arab origins. This fact might have hindered the development of a coverage that truly represents the newspaper, creating a small percentage of favouritism.

Table 14

Description of Death in Western Newspapers

	<u>Daniel Pearl</u>	<u>Sardasht Othman</u>
Reporter	<i>N</i> = 39	<i>N</i> = 5
Assassination / Conspiracy / Murder	30 (76.9%)	5 (100%)
Sacrifice / Heroic	5 (12.8%)	0
Other	4 (10.3%)	0

Table 15

Description of Death in Middle Eastern Newspapers

	<u>Daniel Pearl</u>	<u>Sardasht Othman</u>
Reporter	<i>N</i> = 25	<i>N</i> = 21
Assassination / Conspiracy / Murder	25 (100%)	14 (66.7%)
Sacrifice / Heroic	0	7 (33.3%)
Other	0	0

The tables above (14 and 15) show how the death was represented in the journalists' articles. While most of the articles in all newspapers agreed on the fact that the journalists' murder was a planned murder, but not a random murder, the portrayal of the death was different. In Western newspapers, Daniel Pearl's death was represented as sacrificial and heroic, but there was no further information mentioned on Sardasht Othman in the same newspapers.

In Arabic newspapers, however, the opposite was the case; While Daniel Pearl's death was not considered a heroic act, Sardasht Othman's death was considered a sacrifice for the sake of democracy and journalistic freedom.

Table 16

Post-death Situation Coverage in Western Newspapers

	<u>Daniel Pearl</u>	<u>Sardasht Othman</u>
Situation	<i>N</i> = 39	<i>N</i> = 5
Outrageous/Irresponsible	27 (69.2%)	5 (100%)
Tragic	10 (25.6%)	0
Other	2 (5.1%)	0

Table 17

Post-death Situation Coverage in Middle Eastern Newspapers

	<u>Daniel Pearl</u>	<u>Sardasht Othman</u>
Situation	<i>N</i> = 25	<i>N</i> = 21
Outrageous/Irresponsible	21 (84%)	14 (66.7%)
Tragic	1 (4%)	6 (28.6%)
Other	3 (12%)	1 (4.8%)

The tables, 16 and 17, show the result of the journalists' deaths. All newspapers agreed that the situation was chaotic and needed government attention, yet the difference between them was that the representation of the

situation was either technical and process-related or sad and tragic.

In Western newspapers, 10 articles (25.6%) sympathized with Daniel Pearl and considered him a precious lost soul, while two stories (5.1%) in the “other” category signified that Pearl was still kidnapped when the newspaper issue was published. As for Sardasht Othman, the Iraqi journalist of Kurdistan, none of the articles portrayed his death as a tragedy as much as the portrayal of the situation of his country after his death, where thousands of people protested. This coverage was important for arousing the American nationalism. According to *The New York Times* article; “Killing of Journalist Inflames Iraqi Kurds,” the Arabic world was described as being no longer a secure place for foreign investors and dozens of oil and gas companies. During the following week another article was published in the same newspaper focusing on the violence and instability of the Kurdish region which made it no longer a place for business and investments, creating a warning signal for Americans to either evacuate the region or to stop travelling to it.

Naturally, in the table “Post-death Situation Coverage in Middle Eastern Newspapers,” this study found that there was more sympathizing with Sardasht Othman (6 articles (28.6%) for him, and 1 article (3.7%) for Daniel Pearl). In addition, only one article (4.8%) was written on the kidnapping of Sardasht

Othman while 5 articles (18.5%) were written about Daniel Pearl's kidnapping since the latter's kidnapping case took a longer time than Othman. Furthermore, in Middle newspapers, several articles blamed the US occupation in Iraq as an indirect reason for Iraqi journalists' deaths and the absence of the freedom of speech. In these articles, Sardasht Othman was described as "the beautiful young man" who sacrificed his soul for a great cause.

Table 18

Description of the Journalists in Western Newspapers

	<u>Daniel Pearl</u>	<u>Sardasht Othman</u>
Description	<i>N</i> = 39	<i>N</i> = 5
Positively	14 (35.9%)	0
Negatively	0	2 (40%)
Neutrally	25 (64.1%)	3 (60%)

Table 19

Description of the Journalists in Middle Eastern Newspapers

	<u>Daniel Pearl</u>	<u>Sardasht Othman</u>
Description	<i>N</i> = 25	<i>N</i> = 21
Positively	1 (4%)	11 (52.4%)
Negatively	1 (4%)	0
Neutrally	24 (92%)	10 (47.6%)

Table 18 and 19 analyzed the question of “how was the journalist described in the article?” Most articles were “neutral” for both journalists, but this did not mean that there were positive or negative feelings about Pearl and Sardasht in the newspapers. 14 stories (35.9%) in Western media praised Daniel Pearl. Some of the words that were used to describe him were as follows: *The Guardian* mentioned in the article “Memorial service celebrates life of Daniel Pearl” that he was a passionate and a generous man. *USA Today* described him in

an article as tenacious and effective, and in the other articles as a “fearless,” “brave” and a “freedom fighter.” *The Guardian* said that Daniel Pearl was very brave to admit that he was Jewish in front of the militants who kidnapped him. The newspaper also described him as “the perfect reporter, “the great reporter” who published good works. Differently, Sardasht Othman was not just remembered in Western newspapers as a journalist, but also as a bad one. Without providing many details about the nature of the articles he used to write, *The Guardian* described the young journalist as “very critical” and “insulting.”

On the other hand, Daniel Pearl was described positively once in *Asharq Al-Awsat* . However it can be concluded that this is because the article was originally written by an American reporter and translated into Arabic. As for the negative comments about Daniel Pearl, the same newspaper describes him as being proud to be a Jewish and that it was the natural reason for his death. Sardasht Othman was described in many of the articles of *Azzaman* newspaper as being a giving, honest, victim of the truth and a martyr, not only for his causes, but a martyr for Iraqi journalism in general. An article published in *Azzaman* on May 19, 2010 under the title “They Threw his Corpse on the Outskirts of Mosul” was written by an Iraqi journalist who was also a professor of journalism at an elite university in Sweden; this professor promised in his article to translate

Sardasht Othman's works to English and publish them in a book to be taught in universities as one of the greatest pieces written in a world of oppression and about Iraq and Kurdistan that were oppressed by foreign forces.

Table 20

Type of Issues Relevant to the Journalist's Death in Western Newspapers

	<u>Daniel Pearl</u>	<u>Sardasht Othman</u>
Description	<i>N</i> = 39	<i>N</i> = 5
Social	1 (2.6%)	0
Historical	3 (7.7%)	0
Political	28 (71.8%)	5 (100%)
Social and Political	6 (15.4%)	0
Other	1 (2.6%)	0

Table 21

Type of Issues Relevant to the Journalist's Death in Middle Eastern Newspapers

	<u>Daniel Pearl</u>	<u>Sardasht Othman</u>
Description	<i>N</i> = 25	<i>N</i> = 21
Historical	2 (8%)	0
Political	1 (4%)	17 (81%)
Social and Political	4 (16%)	1 (4.8%)
Historical and Political	7 (28%)	2 (9.5%)
Other	11 (44%)	1 (4.8%)

Tables 20 and 21 show the answers to the question of if the journalist's death was related to a historical, political or social issue, or to a combination of more than one issue. In Western newspapers 28 (71.8%) of the articles agree that

the meaning of Daniel Pearl's death was political as his death caused political conflicts locally and internationally. As for Sardasht Othman, his death was interpreted as "political." Although *The New York Times*, *The Guardian* or *USA Today* did not mention that he was a political hero, coders chose this category since his death caused riots and protests by students from his university, demanding justice for Othman.

In table 21, the opposite was noticed. Most of the articles for Daniel Pearl were classified into the category of "other" for Middle Eastern newspapers. The main focus of the article was not any of the issues (historical, political and social), and that the stories were more relevant to the process of the investigation, the capture of the murderer and the type of penalty the murderer received. These articles were mostly brief and did not go beyond reporting what happened in the court. As for Sardasht Othman, 17 (81%) articles covered his death as political since the Islamic militants demanded the evacuation of American forces from the country while threatening to kill the journalist who was known to be pro-American.

Table 22

Police and Government Efforts in Western Newspapers

	<u>Daniel Pearl</u>	<u>Sardasht Othman</u>
Situation	<i>N</i> = 39	<i>N</i> = 5
Yes	30 (76.9%)	1 (20%)
No	9 (23.1%)	4 (80%)

Table 23

Police and Government Efforts in Middle Eastern Newspapers

	<u>Daniel Pearl</u>	<u>Sardasht Othman</u>
Situation	<i>N</i> = 25	<i>N</i> = 21
Yes	20 (80%)	12 (57.1%)
No	5 (20%)	9 (42.9%)

Table 22 and 23 show the results for the question of whether there were any efforts made to solve the case, and to know whether the agency involved was from the country of the murderer or from the country where he was murdered. In the Western press, 30 (76.9%) answers were “yes” for Daniel Pearl’s case and only 1 answer (20%) was “yes” for Sardasht Othman’s case. Most of the Western newspapers focused on the efforts done by America in agencies to solve this case such as the FBI, the US embassy in Pakistan, federal grand jury of the

US. On the other hand, while the number of articles that show the police and government efforts in Middle Eastern newspapers was also high (20 articles / 80%), Arab newspapers mainly focused on the efforts of Pakistan as it was an Islamic country; most of the titles were similar to those of the articles published in *Asharq Al-Awsat* newspaper on August 24, 2002, where the title was “Pakistan Investigates the Possibility of Al-Qaeda’s Involvement in Pearl Murder.” As for Sardasht Othman, the Middle Eastern newspapers stressed the fact that the Kurdish government was doing its best to solve Othman’s case and capture the murderers and frequently quoted the words of the president of the region “Massoud Barzani,” such as giving out orders to run a thorough investigation and expressing his sadness about the horrifying crime. In addition, Middle Eastern newspapers mentioned the efforts of the United Nations to participate in the investigation.

Table 24

News Focus in Western Newspapers

	<u>Daniel Pearl</u>	<u>Sardasht Othman</u>
Description	<i>N</i> = 39	<i>N</i> = 5
Political	37 (94.9%)	5 (100%)
Social	1 (2.6%)	0
Other	1 (2.6%)	0

Table 25

News Focus in Middle Eastern Newspapers

	<u>Daniel Pearl</u>	<u>Sardasht Othman</u>
Description	<i>N</i> = 25	<i>N</i> = 21
Political	5 (20%)	20 (95.2%)
Social	1 (4%)	0
Historical	1 (4%)	0
Other	18 (72%)	1 (4.8%)

Tables 24 and 25 show the overall implications underlying the articles in Western newspapers and Middle Eastern newspapers. In Western newspapers, Daniel Pearl's case was recognized as political ($n = 37$). As for the Iraqi

journalist Sardasht Othman, the news implied that the event was also political in all of the cases. ($n = 5$).

However, clearer contrast could be found in Middle Eastern newspapers as the number of the data was more balanced than the Western newspapers. Only 20% of Daniel Pearl's stories were political stories, while 18 stories (72%) were classified into the category of "other." The category of "other" was specified as "legal" and "law" by the coders, which only concerned with the process but not the victim himself. Sardasht Othman, on the other hand, received more humanistic attention in this case. 20 (95.2%) stories out of 21 described Othman's case as a political one that needed the attention of authorities.

Report on Journalists' Framing:

1. Daniel Pearl's Contrasting Coverage:

Daniel Pearl was murdered brutally after his abduction in 2002. A memorial service was held for Pearl with his body still in Pakistan for investigation. On August, 8, 2002 his body was sent to his family from Pakistan. Newspaper Asharq Al Awsat publishes an article on this incident in a length that is limited

to 140 words. The title of the article is “Pakistan Hands Daniel Pearl’s Body to his Parents” (August, 8, 2002). The language here is abstract and neutral. What is surprising is the technicality of describing the incident. In the article, the Pakistani police accompany the body to Karachi airport, and then transported it to Los Angeles. The reporter states that this happens in a parade of six vehicles, national forces and a car belonging to the US embassy. The second paragraph reminds the reader of his death by an extremist group, his murder being sent on tape to the embassy and finally, his body being removed out of a dump in Karachi. Again, the language is very objective and simple. Moreover, it does not remind the reader about the truth behind his targeted murder. Daniel Pearl was held captive then murdered by a terrorist group, while he was attempting to write an article investigating terrorism. Nothing was mentioned about his objectives or accomplishments in the field of journalism. The only fact mentioned about his background is that he was Jewish American. The majority of readers in the Middle East will certainly hold a grudge or feel apathetic when they read the word “Jewish.” In contrast, an article in The Guardian that mentions the world after his death was titled “Memorial Service Celebrates Life of Daniel Pearl.” A celebration for someone’s life is understood as an event held in the honour of the person, who is usually important and well-known. While his death was

mentioned as a plain act of “killing” in the Middle Eastern newspaper, the word used in The Guardian is “murdered.” He is described as a “modern-day valiant.” In his nation’s eyes, he is considered a hero who suffered for a cause. Unlike the previous article that did not mention his kidnappers, it was stated that a group of Islamist extremists were responsible for his abduction and death. The word count for this article is 361, which exceeds to paragraph, and is considered to hold a stronger message than a plain report. The article then contains quotations by his family and friends who describe him as a speaker of the truth and a person who helped build bridges between different cultures. In his wife’s eyes, he was a hero that fought terrorism through dialogue, this suggests the unfair death and the gentleness of his methods, opposed to what his murderers did, the political message he held, and gives him more credit for humanism. The article ends by describing Pearl as an artist of many talents such as leaving his mark on people, having a great sense of humor and being a talented violinist. This implies that his death was a true waste and loss for humanity.

2. Sardasht Othman’s Contrasting Coverage

Agency is the key to know the level of humanization in newspaper articles. Supporting the neutral frame, western newspapers clearly do not show any concern about the importance of a journalist’s death, not only by minimizing the

number of stories, but also through describing what appears to be a political murder, by only using the word “killing.” The second week that followed the reportage of his death, an article in *The New York Times* (May, 6, 2010) was titled “Killing of Journalist Inflames Iraqi Kurds.” This was the only piece done on Sardasht Othman’s murder during that week. The language is passive. It gives no clue on the monstrosity of the murder and about who committed the crime. The article focuses mainly on describing the chaotic protest scenes in the Kurdish region, describing it as being a secure haven for foreign investors, including dozens of oil companies. What it simply suggests that the place is no longer fit for Western business. The title depicts no interest in the type of killing, which is a very general term that can be substituted by “murder,” “assassination” or “shooting,” that aptly describes the death. All articles use the repetitive description “found dead with two bullets in his head.” In the twenty-minute show “Inside Iraq” on Al Jazeera English (June, 26, 2010), two guests discuss the future possibility of Sardasht’s murderers escaping justice and how it would also impact the Kurdistan region in Iraq. Jasim Azzawi, the host of the show discusses the details of the journalist’s murder and the fact that his body was found with two bullets, one in his mouth. He then asks the guests to comment; Houzan Mahmoud, the representative of the Organization of Women's Freedom

in Iraq states that there is a political message in that. The bullets in the journalist's mouth means that whoever has the courage and guts to criticize the Kurdish Regimen to criticize the Kurdish rulers will be shot. None of the reports in either The New York Times or the guardian mention this detail. This is important because not only is Sardasht Othman an average victim of the system, but according to the Arab media is a hero who spoke the truth. In contrast to western media, an equivalent article in Iraqi newspaper "Azzaman" publishes its article "Protest of Journalists on Thursday Against Assassination of Othman" (May, 24, 2010). Here, we can see that his death has been called an assassination, which is not done by an average killer, but according to the Oxford English Dictionary, an assassin is a person who murders an important person for political or religious reasons. Moreover, while the protestors in the New York Times article were just called "Iraqi Kurds," Azzaman specifies that the protestors are journalists, suggesting that Sardasht represented what the whole body of journalism suffers from, such as continuous abuse, threatening, arrest and physical torture by the civil and military forces; the government. The article reads that the journalists will protest against the "martyrdom" of the young Kurdish journalist; in Middle Eastern eyes, Sardasht Othman is a hero. In the article, the Journalistic Freedom Observatory, an organization to protect

journalists in Iraq, points its fingers towards specific government institutes and ministries that control the free flow of information and pressurize journalists to prevent them from doing their job.

Chapter 6

Conclusion and Discussion

Media play a key role in providing information to the public, as they are not just means of communication but also political institutions that shape the public opinion. Therefore, objectivity is desirable in communication as it contributes to creating tolerance and sympathy among certain nations towards other nations. However, bias and subjectivity create hatred and conflicts among these nations. Unfair press coverage fuel and promote terrorism from oppressed countries and only increase the damage that has been created by these terrorists. Therefore, media coverage must be objective as it should fight bias and terrorism; two journalists died in a similar way, yet the results of the study show that the coverage of their news was different. There is no doubt that nations sympathize with their sons, but this subjectivity creates only hatred. Although Daniel Pearl was fighting terrorism in his journalistic way, he was portrayed as a Jew who did not deserve sympathy in Middle Eastern press, and despite the fact that Sardasht Othman was pro-American in his thoughts; he was neglected in the Western press for the fact of being an Arab.

The international humanitarian laws and many other laws responsibly protect the journalists, yet the results are disappointing as there were contradictions between the coverage of the journalists in this case study. Western newspapers especially, are based in countries that believe in freedom, since the statue of liberty stands in the United States. Unfortunately, these contradictions result in the threatening of terrorists to some newspapers, for the fact that they allowed themselves to choose bias and contribute in this way in increasing the numbers of killed journalists. This contradicts the goal of media that claim its role to fight terrorism. Partiality of the media is an accelerating factor causing greater terroristic acts rather than decreasing them.

Limitations:

Although this study offered a wealth of information on how newspapers differently portrayed the death of the journalists Daniel Pearl and Sardasht Othman, there were some limitations. In this study, only electronic media were analyzed for reasons of consistency. It was also difficult to secure the broadcasted material (Radio and television), since topics regarding dying journalists were not often broadcasted on television or radio. In the case of

murder, visuals and other printed media play a central role in media coverage because they have the ability to capture through video and images, a picture of threatening, violence and death more than the descriptive sentences. In addition, television and print coverage might have been used just as much as the internet media were used as in this study. In addition, the data were not sufficient.

The main question that is left not answered is: how to protect journalists from violence? Should journalists be restricted from going to certain areas or should the country provide protection for their journalists? The International Programme for the Development of Communication (IDPC) plays an important role in monitoring the safety of journalists and in preventing the impunity of those who commit crimes against them. This programme guarantees media professionals the right to work free from the threat of violence. Yet, the right of freedom of opinion and expression is not yet fully implemented in many parts of the world, such as Pakistan and Iraq. The IDPC goes back to 1997 when UNESCO's Director-General began condemning the killings of journalists in line with Resolution 29 adopted by UNESCO's General Conference which urges the competent authorities to discharge their duty of preventing, investigating and punishing crimes when these are perpetrated to prevent freedom of expression but also the right of other people to receive information, and remedying their

consequences ("Safety of journalists," 2011). A report was also presented by the IDPC under the title "The continual killing of journalists is a disturbing reality" is as follows:

The Report presented to the IPDC Council at its 27th session in March 2010 concerns the 2008-2009 biennium. During this period, UNESCO condemned the murder of 123 journalists, a tally comparable to 2006-2007 when the Organization had reported and condemned 122 murders. However, a noteworthy evolution in 2008-2009 is that the percentage of killings not linked to conflict situations has dramatically increased. The report highlights that at least 80% of the deaths were due to attacks specifically targeting the victims: "The great majority of casualties in 2008-2009 were not international war correspondents but local journalists working in their own countries, mostly in peacetime, covering local stories".

This means that Sardasht Othman was an example of these casualties. The UNESCO, headquartered in Paris, did not mention specific causes of deaths. The peacetime that is mentioned by the report of the IDPC does not necessarily mean that acts of terror did not occur during these times. The same goes for

Daniel Pearl who was killed during a time of terror and unrest in Pakistan. The IDPC report continues:

As for the action taken by Member States with regard to these killings, out of the 29 countries and territories concerned by the killings of journalists condemned in 2006-2007, fifteen provided detailed information on judicial follow-up.

In 2010, the IPDC Council unanimously adopted the second Decision on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity reiterating its request for governments to report to the UNESCO Director-General on their investigations into the killings of journalists. This Decision also requests the General Conference of UNESCO to encourage news rooms around the world to observe one minute's silence every year on World Press Freedom Day (3 May) to denounce the murders of journalists.

Future Research:

The results of this research suggest more questions for future studies. Future studies should combine the analyses of electronic, printed and visual media. In addition, were used to examine further differences between the coverage of elite national newspapers and the more regional and local newspapers of the same countries. Furthermore, it would be interesting to know whether the contrast in frames affected the reader and exactly how it influenced the public opinion. Finally, it would be helpful to include a second method in addition to coding method such as interviewing the chief editors and journalists of the examined newspapers. For example, journalists can be asked about the level of protection that the newspaper provides them and whether they find that the international laws that protect journalists are helpful. Chief Editors can be interviewed about the protection they provide their journalists, whether international laws to protect journalists are workable and whether the journalistic freedom is affected by an outside force.

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Appendix A: Coding Sheet

1. Coding unit ID/Name

2. Title of Article

3. Newspaper

4. Date of Issue

4a. Is the article complete? _____

5. Length (Paragraph Counting) _____

6. Article type classified according to the system as follows

- News
- Editorial
- Opinion
- Letter to the Editor
- Commentary
- Photo
- Column

- Other (Please specify) _____

6a. If "news" was selected in previous question, specify whether:

- Local News,
- World News
- Comment / Opinion
- Politics
- Accidents / Crimes
- Religion
- Nation
- Other (Please specify) _____

6b. Specify the Reporter's Ethnicity (Reporter means the writer of this article)

- Iraqi / Other Arab reporter for a Middle Eastern Newspaper
- U.S. / British Reporter for a Western Newspaper
- Iraqi / Other Arab reporter for a Western Newspaper
- U.S. / British Reporter for a Middle Eastern Newspaper

7. Location of newspaper's headquarters

- Middle Eastern Newspaper located in a foreign country
- U.S. / British Newspaper located in a foreign country
- Middle Eastern Newspaper located in a Middle Eastern country
- U.S. / British Newspaper located in the U.S. /U.K.

8. Name of the deceased journalist

- Mentioned
- Not Mentioned

9. Does the article refer to the deceased journalist at any level?

- Yes
- No

10. Is the article that refers to the deceased journalist:

- Written mainly about the journalist
- Referring to the journalist as an example

11. Is any agency or an individual involved in the case mentioned? Specify the name/names.

- Yes. Specify the name(s):

- No

12. Is the agent or the individual who is responsible for the murder mentioned?

- Yes. Specify the name: _____.
- No

12a. Does the United States (e.g. government) claim/show responsibility for the death of the victim?

- Yes
- No

12b. If applicable in this article, does Iraq (e.g. government) claim/show responsibility for the death of the victim?

- Yes
- No

12c. If applicable in this article, does Pakistan (e.g. government) claim/show responsibility for the death of the victim?

- Yes
- No

13. Specify the murderer's/murderers' ethnicity

- Middle Eastern murderer who killed a Middle Eastern journalist
 - Western murderer who killed a Western journalist
 - Middle Eastern murderer who killed a Western journalist
 - Western murderer who killed a Middle Eastern journalist
 - Other (e.g. death by accident, in crossfire, not captured)
-

14. For articles written exclusively on the deceased journalist's case, give a coding for the victim (Choose "Other" in applicable questions if the victim is still kidnapped, and specify that situation):

1. Gender
 1. Male
 2. female

2. Observed Age
 1. young adult(20-35)
 2. middle aged(36-50)
 3. Unknown
3. Is the victim's death referred to as:
 1. Accident / Mistake
 2. Assassination / Conspiracy / Murder
 3. Sacrifice / Heroic
 4. Other (Please specify) _____
4. Type of situation
 1. Accidental / unintentional
 2. Outrageous / irresponsible
 3. Tragic
 4. Other (Please specify) _____
5. Is the body of the victim:
 1. Found
 2. Not found
6. If the answer to the previous question was "found," is the condition of the victim's dead body mentioned in the article?

1. Yes

2. No

7. How is the victim described?

1. Positively. Please specify the adjective(s) used:

2. Negatively. Please specify the adjective(s) used:

3. Neutrally. Please specify the adjective(s) used if available:

8. Is any public reaction about the incident present in the article?

1. Yes

2. No

9. If the answer of the previous question was "yes," mention what kind of public reaction is reported:

1. Poor public reaction

2. Moderate public reaction (e.g. Grief of colleagues, family and journalists / students)

3. Strong public reaction (e.g. outrageous acts of public, protests, revolution etc.)

10. There is a focus on the relevance of the victim's death (if any) to one of the following social, historical, political or overlapping issues:

1. Emphasis on the victim's faith or religious background
2. The victim's death, articles or the types of the stories that he covered were related to connecting current events with historical events (e.g. the link between a current case and September 9/11).
3. The victim's death causes riots and/or political conflicts that are either local or international
4. The victim's death is caused by religious issues or his religious background (e.g. an act of terror)
5. The American past occupation affected the life of the civilians in the present.
6. The American past occupation and interferences in the Middle East angers a religious group who seeks to rid its country from intruders by killing the journalist as an example.
7. Other. Please specify:

15a. Does the title of the article mention the reason behind the death of the victim?

- Yes
- No

If yes, specify the reason(s).

15b. Does the article mention the reason behind the death of the victim?

- Yes
- No

If yes, specify the reason(s).

16. By focusing on the murderer of the victim, give a coding for each of the questions below, if mentioned in the article (Choose "Other" in applicable questions if the victim is still kidnapped, and specify that situation):

1. According to the investigation results, was the murderer captured?

1. Yes
2. No

3. Other (Please specify) _____

(If the answer to this question is “no,” skip the questions 2, 3, and 4)

2. Gender

1. Male
2. Female

3. Observed Age

1. young adult(20-35)
2. middle aged(36-50)
3. Unknown

4. According to the investigation results, did the accused murderer:

1. Admit to his crime
2. Deny the accusation
3. Other (Please Specify) _____

5. How is the public reacting towards the process/result of the investigation

(Finding the murderer)?

1. Satisfied
2. Unsatisfied

6. Does the article mention police/government efforts to solve the issue?

1. Yes
2. No

7. Are government officials / political parties using the victim's death for their personal causes?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Other (Please Specify) _____

17. Does the article employ adjectives that generate feelings of outrage, empathy, caring, sympathy or compassion towards the victim or his family?

- Yes
- No
- If yes, describe how it was mentioned in the article.

—

18. Is any of the victim's lifetime achievements, contributions to society and/or positive personality traits mentioned in the article?

- Yes
- No
- If yes, describe how it was mentioned in the article.

19. Please select only one news focus of the following (Most articles are complex and therefore involve more than one theme or focus. Decide which theme is the most prominent):

- **Political:** diplomatic and/or military activities which reinforce the government and other political units; violence related to politics (protests against government / terror); human rights issue (freedom of press). Issues that political units discuss as a societal threat. Conflict/disagreement between or among political parties.
- **Social:** criminal act; disaster; accident; religion (religion-related problem / religious war, but choose "Political" if the religious problems caused the victim's death).
- **Historical:** death is linked to a past event in history, (e.g. 9/11);
- **Other** (e.g. Economic, legal etc.) _____

요약 (국문 초록)

쿠르드인 기자와 미국인 기자의 살해사건 보도 프레임 연구: 중동과 서방의 신문 비교를 중심으로

저널리스트의 죽음은 여론에 의해 무시되는 가장 중요한 이슈 중의 하나이다.

매년 더 많은 저널리스트들이 보도 중 목숨을 잃고 있으며, 오늘날 이전보다

더 위험한 상황에 놓이게 되었다. CPJ(Committee to Protect Journalists)에

따르면, 1992 년 이래 843 명의 저널리스트들이 생명을 잃었으며, 이들

가운데 541 명은 무고하게 살해 당했다. CPJ 는 저널리스트에게 가장 위험한

국가로 이라크를 꼽았으며, 파키스탄은 열 번째로 위험한 국가로 선정되었다.

이 연구는 미국기자 Daniel Pearl 과 쿠르드기자 Sardasht Othman 의 납치·

살인에 관한 미국과 중동의 언론보도를 분석하여 Robert Entman 의

사례연구를 실증적으로 뒷받침하려는 것이다. 두 사건 모두, 저널리스트들은

적대적 공격에 의해 비무장 상태로 살해당하였으며, 살해 당하기 이전에

납치되어 며칠 간 인질상태에 놓였다는 공통점을 가진다. 사전조사에서,

중동언론은 Daniel Pearl 의 죽음을 우연에 의한 희생자로 프레임화 하였으며,

미국언론은 Sardasht Othman 의 죽음에 대해 동일한 프레임을 적용시킨

것으로 밝혀졌다. 이와는 대조적으로, 미국언론에서 보도된 Daniel Pearl 의

죽음은 정치적 영웅으로 프레임화되었고, 중동언론 역시 Sardasht Othman 의

죽음을 영웅화 하였음을 알 수 있었다.

연구방법으로 내용분석이 사용되었고, 이에 따라 Daniel Pearl 과 Sardasht

Othman 의 사망 보도에서 서양언론과 중동언론 간에 상당한 차이를 확인할

수 있었다.

살해된 기자와 다른 민족 배경의 언론은 살해된 기자를 우연에 의한 희생자(Accidental Victim Frame)로 보도한 반면, 살해된 기자와 가까운 배경의 언론은 그 기자를 정치적 영웅(Political Hero Frame)으로 묘사하며 동정적으로 보도하였다.

주요어: 저널리스트 살해, 내용분석, 프레임, The New York Times, USA Today, The Guardian, Asharq Al-Awsat, Azzaman, Elaph.

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