Media Blame and Political Violence in Northern Ireland 1994-1998

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Media & Conflict/Peace

- Studies mostly qualitative
- Findings Mostly
 - ► That negative framing exacerbates violence.
 - ▶ And that dehumanization exacerbates violence

Conditions for Conflict & War

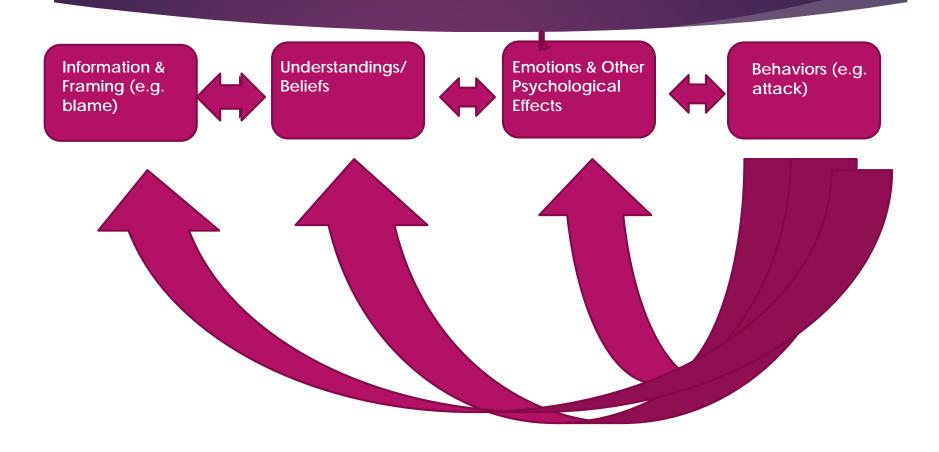
- At least 2 distinct groups (us v. them)
- Meanings that justify lethal violence
- One of those meanings appears to be blame.
- Why blame?
 - ► Lazarus Appraisal Theory of Emotions:



Emotions and Behavior

- Relationship often automatic and unconscious b/w emotion and the action/behavior
 - ▶ e.g. fear → fight or flight
 - ▶ anger → attack/fix
 - ▶ hate → destroy
 - ▶ resentment → punish
 - ▶ love → embrace

How media may impact?



Blame Frames

Stame Frame

is a Theory

Focus on Conflict

Devalue "the other"

Reinforcement of Conflict Meanings, Beliefs & Cultural norms

Behavior Distancing Attack Shunning, etc. Psychological Forces-Emotions & Group Forces

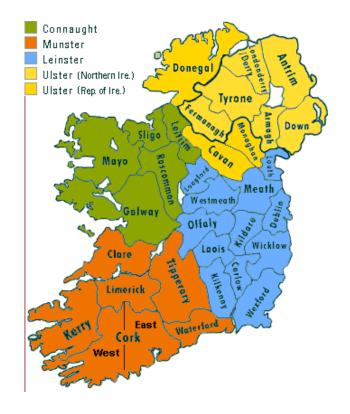
Northern Ireland Roots of the Conflict

- British Empire's Plantation of Ulster (1609)
 - Colonization began w/land confiscations & moving settlers to region
 - Forbade settlers to hire or house native Irish
- Easter Rebellion of 1916— Irish Volunteer declared Independence
- War of Independence continues through mid 1921



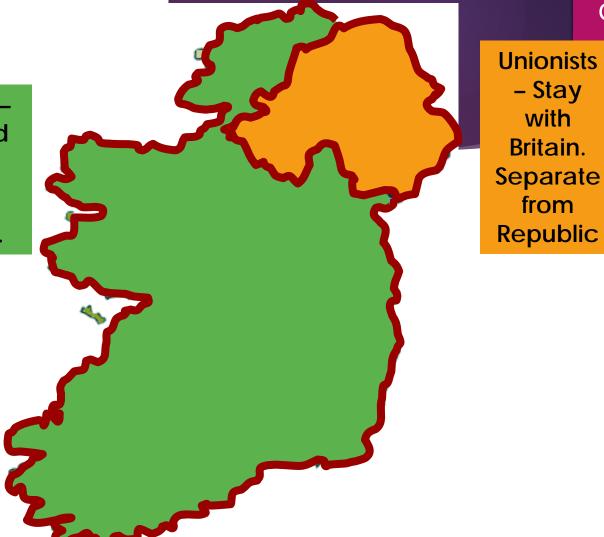
A Divided Island

- Peace Treaty b/w Ireland & Crown
 - But divided the island into 26-county Ireland & 6county Ulster region that would remain with the Crown
 - In North, descendants of settlers feared that the Irish activists would succeed in reuniting the island.
 - Ireland = Catholic; Ulster = mostly Protestant



Nationalists – Unite Ireland as Ireland/

Partition is Illegitimate.



The Northern Ireland Communities in Brief

"Nationalists"
-Want to
unite 6
counties with
26 counties
of the
Republic of
Ireland

"Republicans" – Willing to use force to unify Ireland "Unionists" – Want to stay part of Great Britain

"Loyalists"

- Willing to
use force
to Fight IRA

Divided Island

- Theory was would prevent more violence but violence continued in the North.
 - IRA continued to fight to unite island
 - Unionists Discriminated against Irish Catholics
 - Gerrymandered districts
 - Segregation & refused housing & jobs to them
 - Interned republicans
 - Special constables (UVF) to crack down more on them



The "Troubles"

- British moved their forces in to get under control
- Irish Nationalists, inspired by civil rights movement, organized protests & demos,
- Police mostly suppressed them.
- Interning suspected republicans



Bloody Sunday—Mass demonstration in Derry





Riots & more

- Loyalists killing Catholics
- Republicans attacking British soldiers, etc.
- No-Go Areas
- IRA became de facto protection for Irish Catholics
- ► Battle of the Bogside

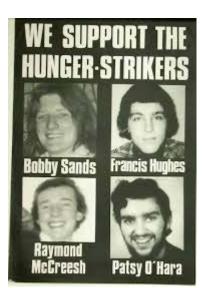


Prison Protests & Republican Media Campaigns

Blanket Protest & Dirty Protest



Hunger Strike





Frame Wars

Nationalist & Republican Frames

Nationalist (e.g. SDLP)

- ▶ 1) Civil & Equal Rights for all campaign
- 2) Unfair System is to blame
- ▶ 3) Did not condone violence

Republican (ala SF & IRA):

- 1) British are to blame for the "Troubles"
- 2) Occupation & colonization of Ireland
- 3) A War for independence to reunite Ireland

Unionist, Loyalist & British Gov Frames

Unionists (ALA DUP & UUP)

- 1) Republicans are to blame for the "Troubles."
- 2) They are "terrorists" & "troublemakers."

Loyalists (e.g. PUP & UDP)

- ▶ 1) Republicans to blame
- 2) Must stop them from reuniting Ireland.

Northern Ireland Media

Publication	Publication schedule	Identity	Ideological Strength	Religious leaning	Approximate Party Affiliation*
Irish News	Morning Daily	Nationalist	Moderate	Catholic	SDLP
Belfast Telegraph	Evening Daily	Unionist (mostly)	Moderate	Protestant (mostly)	UUP & DUP
Ulster News Letter	Morning Daily	Unionist	Strong	Protestant	UUP & DUP
An Phoblacht	Weekly & Fortnightly	Republican	Very strong	Catholic	Sinn Fein
Combat	Monthly (mostly)	Loyalist	Very strong	Protestant	PUP

Key Data: Newspapers





The Newspapers



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Paramilitary-Related
Publications





Combined Loyalist Military Command, Belfast

We are in receipt of the recent joint declaration issued by the British and Irish governments, the contents of which are being studied and analysed at this moment in time in conjunction with the principles issued by the C.L.M.C. on 10th December 1993.

A comprehensive response will be made in due course after clarification on certain issues has been sought and received. In the interim period and in the absence of any response from the provisional murder gangs, the C.L.M.C. will pursue it's stated policy in relation to I.R.A. violence.

In order to allay immediate Loyalist fears and to maximise Unionist unity the C.L.M.C. calls for a FORUM to be instituted to encompass all the Loyalist and Unionist political parties in Ulster.

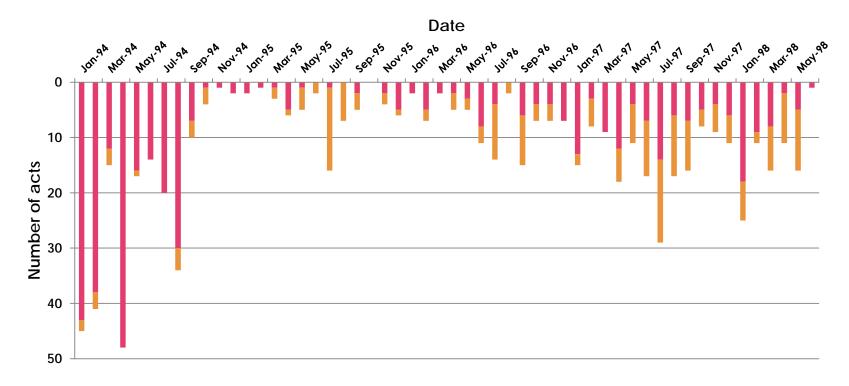
Violence in Northern Ireland Jan 1994 – Jun 1998

- Northern Ireland Community Relations Dataset
 - Northern Ireland data from Global Terrorism Database (U Maryland)
 - Chronology of the Conflict (U Ulster)

- Focus on:
 - ▶ 376 lethal acts or acts of terror (including those that were potentially or intentionally lethal). 229/376 (61%) by republican groups
 - ▶ 117 acts of non-lethal violence (e.g., rock throwing, fist fighting), or antagonistic parades and pickets. 106/117 (91%) by loyalist groups

Violence in Northern Ireland Jan 1994 – Jun 1998





Media Dataset

- Random, stratified sample of articles from the three largest daily newspapers
 - ► Irish News, Ulster News Letter, Belfast Telegraph

AND

- Available copies of two periodicals published by groups affiliated with the paramilitaries.
 - ► An Phoblacht, Combat

Blame Articles (1)

Number (%) of blame articles per issue sampled		Combat (n=19)	An Phoblacht (n=47)	Irish News (n=73)	Ulster News letter (n=74)	Belfast Telegraph (n=77)
Total	0	3 (15.8)	3 (6.4)	2 (2.7)	4 (5.4)	5 (6.5)
	1-2	6 (31.6)	8 (17.0)	15 (20.5)	17 (23.0)	24 (31.1)
	3-4	5 (26.3)	24 (51.0)	23 (35.6)	27 (36.5)	27 (35.1)
	5+	5 (26.3)	12 (25.5)	33 (41.1)	26 (35.1)	21 (22.3)
Sinn Fein	0	9 (47.4)	47 (100)	31 (42.5)	28 (37.8)	35 (45.5)
	1	6 (31.6)	0 (0)	32 (43.8)	17 (23.0)	18 (23.4)
	2+	4 (21.0)	0 (0)	10 (13.7)	29 (39.2)	24 (31.2)
British	0	14 (73.7)	14 (29.8)	31 (42.5)	40 (54.1)	77 (100)
Government	1	4 (21.1)	13 (27.7)	23 (31.5)	24 (32.4)	0 (0)
	2+	1 (5.3)	20 (42.5)	19 (26.0)	10 (13.5)	0 (0)

Blame Articles (2)

Number (%) of blame articles per issue sampled		Combat (n=19)	An Phoblacht (n=47)	Irish News (n=73)	Ulster News letter (n=74)	Belfast Telegraph (n=77)
DUP	0	18 (94.7)	40 (85.1)	52 (71.2)	68 (91.9)	·
	1	1 (5.3)	6 (12.8)	15 (20.6)	6 (8.1)	9 (11.7)
	2+	0 (0)	1 (2.1)	6 (8.2)	0 (0)	3 (3.9)
SDLP	0	18 (94.7)	43 (91.5)	66 (90.4)	59 (79.7)	68 (88.3)
	1	1 (5.3)	4 (8.5)	7 (9.6)	14 (18.9)	8 (10.4)
	2+	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.4)	1 (1.3)
PUP	0	19 (100)	43 (91.5)	67 (91.8)	72 (97.3)	73 (94.8)
	1	0 (0)	4 (8.5)	6 (8.2)	1 (1.4)	3 (3.9)
	2+	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.4)	1 (1.3)

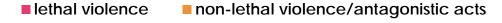
Blame Articles Summary

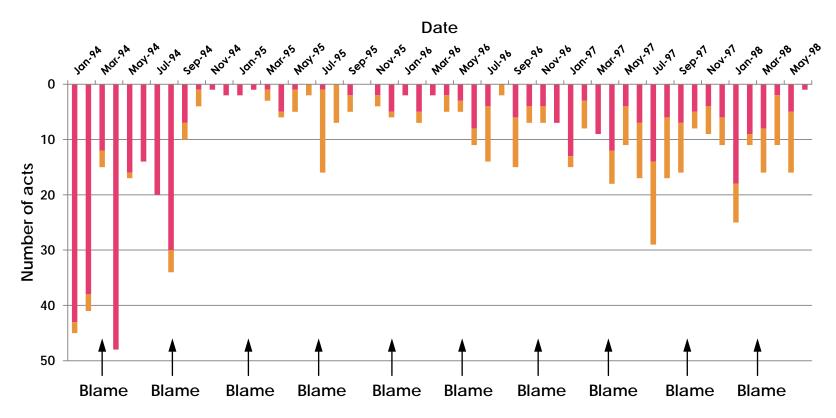
- Vast majority of issues had at least one blame article
 - Slightly lower for Combat (84% smaller publication)
- Sinn Fein / British Government most common targets
 - ▶ 140/290 (48%) issues had articles blaming Sinn Fein
 - ▶ 114/290 (39%) issues had articles blaming British Govt
- Different publications blamed different political groups
 - Anphoblacht never blamed Sinn Fein; all others published articles blaming Sinn Fein in at least half of issues sampled
 - Belfast Telegraph never blamed British Government; others often did (Anphoblacht, 70%; Irish News, 57%; Ulster News Letter, 46%; Combat, 26%)

Methods

- Assess associations between
 - (i) a timeline of violence in Northern Ireland from January 1994 until mid-May 1998; and
 - (ii) media reports of blame taken from five Northern Irish newspapers/periodicals
- Do media reports of blame increase violence (subsequent 14 days)?
 - ► Lethal and non-lethal violence analyzed separately for loyalist and republican groups (insufficient republican non-lethal violence)
 - Negative binomial regression controlling for past violence (previous 14 days), calendar year, calendar month

Violence in Northern Ireland Jan 1994 – Jun 1998





Media Blame: An Phoblacht (n=47)

	Loyalist Violence	Loyalist Antagonism	Republican Violence
Media Blame			
Sinn Fein			
DUP	0.62	1.34	1.71
	(0.20 - 1.90)	(0.63 - 2.89)	(0.94 – 3.11)
SDLP		1.51	1.03
		(0.40 - 5.75)	(0.33 - 3.25)
PUP		0.74	
		(0.12 - 4.65)	
British Government	0.73	1.14	0.96
	(0.50 - 1.06)	(0.84 – 1.55)	(0.73 – 1.27)
Other factors			
Recent Loyalist	1.02	1.06	1.12
Violence/Antagonism	(0.83 - 1.25)	(0.85 – 1.33)	(0.97 – 1.29)
Recent Republican	1.14	0.84	1.09
Violence/Antagonism	(1.04 – 1.25)	(0.60 – 1.19)	(1.02 – 1.17)
Month	0.99	1.13	0.98
	(0.88 - 1.12)	(0.98 – 1.31)	(0.88 – 1.09)
Year	1.40	1.48	1.05
	(0.97 – 2.01)	(0.91 – 2.39)	(0.79 – 1.40)

Media Blame: Combat (n=19)

	Loyalist Violence	Loyalist Antagonism	Republican Violence
Media Blame			
Sinn Fein	1.71	1.60	1.01
	(1.10 – 2.66)	(1.01 – 2.53)	(0.70 - 1.47)
DUP	3.46	1.46	4.28
	(0.17 - 71.88)	(0.17 – 12.72)	(0.39 – 47.13)
SDLP	3.13		
	(0.35 - 27.88)		
PUP			
British Government	3.88	0.77	2.72
	(1.26 – 11.96)	(0.22 - 2.74)	(0.92 - 8.08)
Other factors			
Recent Loyalist	0.89	1.22	0.84
Violence/Antagonism	(0.58 - 1.37)	(0.86 – 1.75)	(0.65 – 1.07)
Recent Republican	0.96	0.86	1.31
Violence/Antagonism	(0.57 - 1.59)	(0.49 - 1.53)	(0.96 – 1.79)
Month	0.92	1.09	1.01
	(0.76 - 1.13)	(0.91 - 1.30)	(0.88 – 1.17)
Year	1.57	1.61	2.08
	(0.82 – 2.99)	(0.95 - 2.74)	(1.20 – 3.62)

Media Blame: Irish News (n=73)

	Loyalist Violence	Loyalist Antagonism	Republican Violence
Media Blame			
Sinn Fein	1.34	1.12	1.15
	(0.95 - 1.88)	(0.72 - 1.73)	(0.82 – 1.61)
DUP	1.02	0.55	1.21
	(0.62 - 1.65)	(0.27 – 1.10)	(0.78 – 1.91)
SDLP	0.97	1.19	1.21
	(0.29 - 3.20)	(0.36 - 3.99)	(0.38 - 3.82)
PUP	2.07	0.85	0.75
	(0.67 - 6.38)	(0.19 – 3.75)	(0.22 – 2.56)
British Government	0.76	0.86	0.84
	(0.53 - 1.08)	(0.60 - 1.24)	(0.62 – 1.15)
Other factors			
Recent Loyalist	1.08	1.03	1.08
Violence/Antagonism	(0.93 - 1.26)	(0.87 – 1.22)	(0.94 - 1.23)
Recent Republican	1.06	0.80	1.01
Violence/Antagonism	(0.96 - 1.17)	(0.59 – 1.09)	(0.92 – 1.11)
Month	0.95	1.12	0.86
	(0.85 - 1.07)	(0.98 – 1.27)	(0.77 – 0.96)
Year	0.89	1.95	0.82
	(0.69 – 1.14)	(1.41 – 2.71)	(0.66 – 1.03)

Media Blame: Ulster News Letter (n=74)

	Loyalist Violence	Loyalist Antagonism	Republican Violence
Media Blame			
Sinn Fein	1.11	1.15	1.26
	(0.86 - 1.45)	(0.87 – 1.52)	(1.03 – 1.54)
DUP	0.79	0.22	0.64
	(0.21 - 2.98)	(0.03 – 1.93)	(0.18 – 2.28)
SDLP	1.71	1.28	1.56
	(0.94 - 3.11)	(0.56 – 2.90)	(0.95 - 2.57)
PUP			0.47
			(0.07 - 3.26)
British Government	0.78	0.78 0.80	
	(0.52 - 1.16)	(0.55 – 1.17)	(0.56 – 1.11)
Other factors			
Recent Loyalist	1.12	1.14	1.20
Violence/Antagonism	(0.97 - 1.29)	(0.95 – 1.36)	(1.07 – 1.34)
Recent Republican	1.10	0.77	1.11
Violence/Antagonism	(0.97 - 1.24)	(0.58 – 1.03)	(1.01 – 1.22)
Month	1.00	1.15	0.93
	(0.89 - 1.12)	(1.02 – 1.31)	(0.84 - 1.03)
Year	1.03	1.48	1.05
	(0.77 – 1.37)	(1.07 – 2.06)	(0.82 – 1.36)

Media Blame: Belfast Telegraph (n=77)

	Loyalist Violence	Loyalist Antagonism	Republican Violence
Media Blame			
Sinn Fein	0.90	1.39	0.93
	(0.69 - 1.16)	(1.09 – 1.77)	(0.76 - 1.14)
DUP	1.13	1.98	1.02
	(0.56 - 2.27)	(0.80 - 4.92)	(0.57 – 1.84)
SDLP	0.75	1.99	1.21
	(0.31 - 1.86)	(0.79 - 5.00)	(0.62 - 2.35)
PUP	1.13	1.13	0.78
	(0.35 - 3.59)	(0.35 - 3.65)	(0.23 - 2.68)
British Government			
Other factors			
Recent Loyalist	1.19	1.14	1.22
Violence/Antagonism	(1.03 - 1.37)	(0.97 - 1.34)	(1.09 – 1.36)
Recent Republican	1.21	0.76	1.14
Violence/Antagonism	(1.05 - 1.38)	(0.57 – 1.01)	(1.03 – 1.27)
Month	1.01	1.10	0.96
	(0.90 - 1.13)	(0.99 – 1.23)	(0.87 – 1.06)
Year	0.96	1.62	1.06
	(0.71 – 1.31)	(1.14 – 2.28)	(0.80 – 1.41)

Summary of Results (1)

- Media blame had little influence on subsequent violence/antagonism for most publications.
 - Nothing for An Phoblacht and Irish News; limited for others (and depended on who was blamed).
- Blame directed towards Sinn Fein had some impact on later violence
 - Blame of Sinn Fein by Combat increased both lethal and non-lethal violence by <u>Loyalists</u>
 - Blame of Sinn Fein by the Belfast Telegraph increased loyalist non-lethal violence by <u>Loyalists</u>
 - ▶ Blame of Sinn Fein by the *Ulster Newsletter* increased lethal violence by <u>Republicans</u>

Summary of Results (2)

- Blame directed towards British Government by Combat increased lethal violence by <u>Loyalists</u>
- Blame directed at the other three political parties had no effect of later violence.
- Combining lethal and non-lethal violence for analyses produced largely same pattern of findings
 - ▶ Blame of DUP by An Phoblacht increased violence by Republicans
 - ▶ Blame of SDLP by *Ulster News Letter* increased violence by <u>Loyalists</u>

Analytic issues

- Small sample so underpowered, and stretching limits of regression
 - Esp. Combat obtaining more
- ► Multiple tests increases risk of Type I errors
 - Didn't adjust, but did seem to be systematic patterns towards Sinn Fein
- Lack of regularity prevented time series analyses, and combined analyses across publications

Conclusions

- Disseminating blame matters in escalating violence
 - ► Fits with psychological theories (blame→aggression)
 - But who is blamed matters AND
 - Where blame is disseminated also matters (e.g. which publications)
- Other factors might have played a role
 - Political leadership (e.g. Blair & Clinton roles)
 - Significant events (e.g. ceasefires & peace agreements)
 - Behind closed doors negotiations
 - ▶ Economic factors?