

doc  
CA1  
EA430  
20004C17  
ENG

# CANADA THROUGH ASIAN EYES:

A look at online news coverage of Canada in  
South and Southeast Asia

March 2004



Southeast Asia Division (PSE)  
Foreign Affairs and International Trade

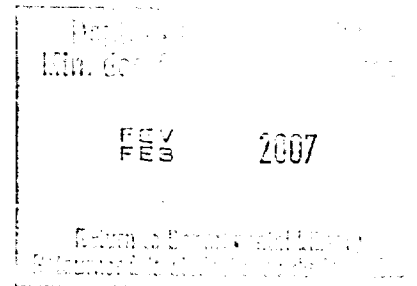
# CANADA THROUGH ASIAN EYES:

A look at online news coverage of Canada in South and Southeast Asia

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	1-2
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	3
<b>SOME GENERAL OBSERVATIONS</b>	4
<b>INDONESIA</b>	5-6
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	7-8
<b>THE PHILIPPINES</b>	9-11
<b>SINGAPORE</b>	12-14
<b>INDIA</b>	15-17
<b>PAKISTAN</b>	18
<b>BRUNEI DARUSSALAM</b>	19
<b>ISLAMIC ON LINE NEWS SERVICES</b>	20-21
<b>Methodology</b>	<b>Appendix A</b>
<b>Breakdown of Media Coverage</b>	<b>Appendix B</b>
<b>Breakdown of articles reporting on Canada in South and Southeast Asia online newspapers</b>	<b>Appendix C</b>
<b>Breakdown of articles reporting on Canada in Islamic newswires</b>	<b>Appendix D</b>
<b>Online sources</b>	<b>Appendix E</b>

17 169336



# **CANADA THROUGH ASIAN EYES:**

## **A look at online news coverage of Canada in South and Southeast Asia**

### **INTRODUCTION**

How is Canada seen in foreign lands? There are surprisingly few systematic studies of perceptions of Canada on the world scene, and more specifically, how Canada is portrayed in the media of other countries. In an effort to contribute to a better understanding of how Canada is portrayed in South and Southeast Asia - one of the fastest growing regions both in terms of population and economic strength - the Southeast-Asia relations division (PSE) recently completed a study of how news stories portrayed Canada in over 37 news sources in the region. Those stories mentioning Canada were examined over a specific three month period: October to December, 2003. The news stories were classified by topic to identify patterns and trends in the media coverage.

Although not claiming to be comprehensive (the study focussed primarily on the larger English-language on line newspapers in the region) it does provide a fascinating snapshot of how Canada is covered by the media in a number of major Asian countries. The range and number of stories that discuss, or at least mention Canada, are greater than first expected. Here are some of the general findings of the analysis:

- Canada is seen as a leader in e-government.
- In those countries where Canada has a significant trade and investment presence (ie. Indonesia), this investment appears to generate significant print media coverage.
- There is substantial coverage of immigration issues, with a recurring theme of how immigrants are treated once they arrive in Canada.
- Social policy issues in Canada are frequently viewed through a “human interest” angle, and specifically, how Canadian social issues and values relate to Asian social issues and values.
- In many stories on international trade and economics, Canada is frequently lumped in with the “Western Block” ie. with the United States and Western Europe, and this group is seen as adversarial and hostile to the interests of developing countries.
- Canadian government “travel advisories” for countries in the region receive significant coverage.
- Sports and culture are frequent reporting subjects. Reporting on sports focussed on Canada’s performance in soccer, car racing, etc. rather than intrinsically “Canadian” sports such as hockey.

- Canada's role in terrorism and security related issues is important in both South and Southeast Asian news as well as in Islamic media.
- One of the key themes in stories related to Canada and terrorism and counter-terrorism is how Canadian minorities, and especially Muslims, are treated.
- News about Canadian politics is often seen more in terms of human interest or entertainment than narrowly "political" in nature - ie. stories on the election of Paul Martin as Liberal leader focussed on U2 singer Bono's appearance at the leadership convention.
- Canada is seen as a world leader on the issue of HIV/AIDS.
- Canada as an attractive tourism destination receives significant coverage.
- Visits of Canadian officials were particularly well covered in Pakistani and Indian media.
- The coverage of Canada by the Islamic wire services tends to generate a different mix of stories. Over 50% of reports on Canada in Islamic news wires focussed on Muslims in North America, religion and terrorism/security, whereas the Canadian coverage in South and Southeast Asia focussed on Canadian foreign policy, international trade/business and terrorism/security.
- Health and health-related issues (SARS, Mad Cow disease) has generated significant media coverage, with emphasis on the fact that Canada shares many of these health issues with the region. Reports in Southeast Asia on SARS and its link to Canada were more common than reports on Canadian trade.

These findings are important. For Canada to effectively promote its interests in Asia, or in any other region, an accurate assessment of how it is portrayed and perceived is crucial to the development of successful advocacy strategies. National image is very much influenced by "media drivers" or "hot buttons," the kinds of stories and topics that generate media interest and coverage. These can vary greatly from country to country and over time. Often "soft" media drivers (for example, human interest or sports) are far more influential in determining coverage than political or economic stories. Whatever the subjects of stories that draw media attention, an understanding of the key drivers can make a huge difference to the success or failure of attempts by Canada to project itself positively in the media.

## METHODOLOGY

Details of the methodology of this survey are found in Appendix A. The survey evaluated 37 on-line newspaper sources from South and Southeast Asia over a common three month time period (October - December 2003). Major online newspapers in seven countries were analysed: Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore, India, Pakistan and Brunei Darussalam. The sources were in English or Arabic. Also reviewed were major Islamic news wire sources that are frequently used in the region. Given that the focus was on English-language sources, and sources that were on-line, the survey does not claim to be comprehensive, and recognises that in many of the countries (Indonesia being a prime example) the circulation and impact of non-English papers in the national language have a much larger local media impact. Nonetheless, English is the dominant working language throughout the region for trade, academic research, and diplomacy, and is an important language of the national elites. It is also of growing importance for the growing middle class and youth of the region, who are increasingly exposed to English through a range of media. Finally, English remains a key national language in the Commonwealth countries of South and Southeast Asia, and influential in The Philippines.

## SOME GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Although Canada did not support the United States' invasion of Iraq, during the period of this review there was a perception in many articles that Canada endorses United States' policies on "The War Against Terrorism." Almost all sources were very sensitive to news about Canadian terrorist suspects. Even in a same bilingual or trilingual source, criticism of Canadian policies was more pronounced in the Arabic editorials than those in English. All countries covered Canadian sporting news such as soccer, auto racing, and athletic events, though none mentioned Canadian hockey or football.

One common trend found in sources located in Southeast Asia ( Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore and Brunei) was a criticism of Canada's role within international organizations, such as the WTO and, to a lesser extent, the Commonwealth. It is interesting to note that the majority of references to Canada in Southeast Asian news were "embedded" comments related to Canada's foreign policy, SARS, mad cow disease, ASEAN, sports, international crime, Muslims in North America, terrorism, and security.

Canadian news coverage followed this similar pattern in Indian and Pakistani sources. However, the Pakistani papers devoted more coverage to Canadian news related to terrorist suspects in North America. India focussed more on Canadian news related to the Indian community in Canada, joint ventures involving Canadian business in India, and Canada's bilateral relationship with Pakistan.

The major Muslim web-sites and Arabic news outlets covered Canada through general articles on the relationship between the West and the Islamic World and on human rights issues. There were reports of Canada's applying a double standard in foreign and domestic policies affecting Arab and Muslim communities in Canada.

Some country-specific trends were identified. For instance, Bruneian papers, like their Singaporean counterparts, focussed a lot of attention on Canadian sporting news such as the performance of the Canadian Women's Soccer Team and the Canadian Grand Prix. Philippine papers covered a broad range of topics such as immigration to Canada, Canadian foreign policy and international trade, terrorism and security, and Canadian joint ventures in the Philippines. Indonesian papers covered mainly Canadian news related to international trade and the global economy, terrorism and security, and the relationship between the West and Muslim communities around the world. As for the Malaysian sources, they provided Canadian news related to SARS, Canada's foreign policy, sports and entertainment.

Indian sources covering Canadian news focussed on terrorism and security, business ventures and bilateral relations with Canada. Meanwhile, Pakistani sources were the only news outlets in the region to report on the Canadian Forces in Afghanistan. Even extra curricular activities of Canadian forces in Afghanistan were favourably reported in Pakistani newspapers.

## COUNTRY ANALYSES

### INDONESIA

#### Sources

Seven sources in English and Arabic were examined from among 34 originally identified. Most of the online newspapers and magazines in Indonesia are either in Bahasa Indonesian, English or Arabic.<sup>1</sup> The main sources reviewed were *The Jakarta Post* (the largest English daily newspaper in Indonesia), *Indonesia Exchange* (English and Bahasa Indonesian), *The Jakarta Eye*, *Sabili* and *Al-Mokhtsar* (two Arabic magazines), *Inside Indonesia*, and *East Timor Action* (two quarterly magazines).

#### References to Canada

Having examined each of the online sources over a 3-month period, Canada was mentioned in 46 news articles and editorials but never once mentioned in the headlines, nor had any full articles devoted to it. Throughout this 3-month period, Canada was referred to in articles relating to terrorism, religion, Islamic banking, the environment, the Kyoto Protocol, SARS, HIV/AIDS, the WHO, sports, the movie production industry, the WTO, ASEAN, and the global economy.

#### Findings in the Indonesian online press

Many Indonesian religious leaders were involved in the new campaign for moderation and religious tolerance. This new trend was highlighted when *The Jakarta Post* gave prominence to a participation of Buddhist monks from Canada in a peace prayer ceremony attended by 350 Buddhist male and female monks from 31 countries in addition to a number of prominent Indonesian religious leaders.<sup>2</sup>

Canada was described as a “fake federation” by Johan Galtung, founder of the Transcend International Organization and an international peace advocate. When asked by *The Jakarta Post*: “Is the United States a good example of a federation?” He replied: “No, it's divided mechanically. It's a fake federation like Canada and Australia.”<sup>3</sup>

Canada was frequently mentioned in editorials on the global economy and the WTO. Canada was mentioned when the G20 finance ministers launched their two-day meeting in Mexico in October 2003. There was also a reference to Canada in an editorial in *The Jakarta Post* that underlined Indonesia's need for fair trade, investment, and a need to avoid new debts in the wake

---

<sup>1</sup>Bahasa Indonesian sources were not reviewed.

<sup>2</sup> *The Jakarta Post*, December 16, 2003

<sup>3</sup> *The Jakarta Post*, October 31, 2003

of the recent decision of the United States, Canada and Europe to phase out quotas on textiles in 2005. Canada was also cited by *The Jakarta Post* as co-funding a US\$22 million program that aims to improve small and medium enterprises' services, production techniques, marketing skills and management in eastern Indonesia.<sup>4</sup>

Canada was described in the Indonesian media as one of the advanced countries that now require Indonesian products be certified with an "ecolabel", guaranteeing a certain level of environmental protection during production. Indonesian papers widely reported as well the participation of a Canadian delegation in a committee meeting on Islamic banking that took place in Jakarta for the purpose of establishing an "international Sharia council tasked with developing standards, products and facilities to be collectively adopted by some 140 Islamic banks and financial institutions in 75 countries around the world that manage a total of US\$230 billion in funds."

A Canadian insurance company, Manulife, was often mentioned in editorials related to corruption especially when a Supreme Court's disciplinary committee decided to exonerate three judges from the Jakarta Commercial Court after being accused of taking bribes before issuing "their controversial verdict that declared the Canada-based Manulife insurance firm bankrupt."<sup>5</sup> Canada was mentioned in articles related to sustainable development in developing countries and the global environment. Local papers reported on Canada's contribution to financing the publication of a book on guidance, care, support, and treatment of HIV/AIDS patients in Indonesia.

Canada was also described in the Indonesian papers as one of the countries that cares about human rights. On Human Rights Day, December 10, 2003, *The Jakarta Post* asked people whether they had ever violated other people's rights or whether their rights had ever been violated. One of the respondents said: "I also think that societies such as the US or Canada care more about human rights issues. There is no way that we can compare the human rights implementation here [in Indonesia] to those countries because we are in a different stage of social development. Foreigners are more ready to consider human rights, given the social circumstances they are in."

The Indonesian online press, both in English and Arabic, did not focus much attention on Canada's domestic policy nor on mad cow disease, unlike other countries' media examined in this study. The emphasis on Canadian news was mainly aimed at Canada's involvements in international trade along with other developed nations. No negative perceptions of Canada were reflected in local papers.

---

<sup>4</sup>*The Jakarta Post*, November 12, 2003

<sup>5</sup>*The Jakarta Post*, October 10, 2003



## MALAYSIA

### Sources

A total of 8 English and Arabic Malaysian sources were selected from among 21 online sources identified. The majority of Malaysian newspapers and magazines are either in Malay, English, Chinese or Arabic and have more than two editions. The Malaysian sources selected for this study were *The Star*, *The Daily Express*, *Utusan Malaysia*, *The New Sabah Times*, *Aliran*, *The Edge Daily*, *Malaysia Kini* and *Bernama* (the Malaysian National News Agency).

### References to Canada

Over the 3-month period, Canada was frequently referenced in daily newspapers like *The Star*, Malaysia's largest Malaysian daily newspaper, where Canada was mentioned in 28 articles in the same week, including seven times in the headlines. Canadian news was also prominent in daily newspapers such as *The Daily Express*, *Utusan Malaysia* (where Canada was mentioned in 71 articles and 15 headlines in 3 months), *Harakah* and *The New Sabah Times*. Similarly, Canada was frequently mentioned in the Malaysian National News Agency (*Bernama*), in both the English and Arabic versions, and *The Edge Daily*, a daily financial newspaper.

Many references to Canada took the form of individual articles on a wide range of topics such as Malaysia's ban on Canadian beef, Canadian undercover Mounties on flights, the prospective implementation of Sharia law in Canadian courts, Canada's boreal forest, a SARS vaccine discovered by Canadian scientists, the Liberal Party's Convention in Toronto, the Canadian Miss World pageant, Canada's move to make AIDS drugs affordable, Hamilton's bid for the Commonwealth Games, and Zimbabwe's withdrawal from the Commonwealth (14 articles). The majority of references were contained in articles related to SARS (10 articles), mad cow disease (6 articles), ASEAN, global warming, corruption, international trade, terrorism, genetically modified products, the WHO, marijuana, sports, and global warming.

### Findings in the Malaysian online press

Reporting on Canada in the Malaysian online press was generally neutral in tone with some criticism of Canadian policies reflected in a few local editorials. Canada made headlines in individual articles related to Canadian medical and technological breakthroughs, business news, and Malaysia's ban of Canadian beef. "Malaysia had suspended the import of beef and bone meal from Canada since May [2003]. However, beef products from there [Canada] had not been imported since 1998. It was revealed yesterday that the United States' cow infected with mad cow disease was brought in from Canada."<sup>6</sup> Some sources stressed the fact that Canada and the United States were at odds over mad cow disease, especially when the US Agriculture Department stated that the Washington dairy cow infected with the mad cow disease had probably been imported from Canada. There was some criticism of Canada's rush to implement security-related requests

---

<sup>6</sup> *The Star*, December 29, 2003

coming from the United States: "While some airline groups object to a new US demand that foreign carriers place armed marshals on certain flights to and from the United States, undercover police from Canada have been blending in with air travellers for more than two years."<sup>7</sup>

A poignant criticism came from an interview with Indian Shambhu Dutta Sharma, Working Chairman Emeritus of Transparency International India: "The rich become richer and the poor man crushed," explained Sharma, "Corruption is not a new peril, neither is it an isolated menace...there is corruption in America and Canada and also in developing economies" pointed out Sharma, adding that it is a "by-product of progress."<sup>8</sup> *Utusan* also gave prominence to Canada's Islamic Institute of Civil Justice, formed in October 2003, that "plans to begin arbitrating family and business disputes early next year using Muslim personal law in Ontario. Eventually, operations will be expanded across Canada."<sup>9</sup>

Malaysian papers covered news of the hunger strike of Hassan Almrei who "has been held in a Toronto jail since a month after the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States, is dubbed a security threat by officials and a victim of post-9/11 hysteria by his friends." *Utusan* also pointed out that "Canada has issued 27 such certificates since 1991."<sup>10</sup>

Canada's e-government initiative was mentioned in financial newspapers such as *The Edge Daily*: "When we think of successful e-government initiatives, Singapore comes to mind; which also serves as a painful reminder that our own e-government is proceeding at a snail's pace. Few, however, know that Government On-Line (GOL), Canada's e-government initiative, has actually been outranking Singapore two years in a row since 2001 as the best e-government initiative in the annual e-government survey of global consulting firm Accenture."

In general, Canada was covered in a balanced way in the Malaysian online press over the 3-month period. Unlike the Filipino, Singaporean, and Bruneian newspapers, the Malaysian papers did not pay much attention to Canadian daily political news. Little emphasis was put on the departure of former Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and his replacement by Paul Martin. Even during the Toronto liberal leadership convention, all the *Utusan*'s coverage was almost exclusively focussed on the speech delivered by the U2 singer Bono "the Irish singer delivered a funny, moving speech Friday night to Canada's governing Liberal Party urging the leaders to take decisive action against poverty and AIDS. Bono alternated between sly one-liners and poignant pleas for Canada to be a global leader in addressing the causes he champions".

---

<sup>7</sup>*The Star*, December 27, 2003

<sup>8</sup>*Utusan*, December 27, 2003

<sup>9</sup>*Utusan*, December 27, 2003

<sup>10</sup>*Utusan*, November 8, 2003

## THE PHILIPPINES

### Sources

A total of 8 online English sources were reviewed: the *Philippine Star*, *Manila Bulletin*, *Asian Journal*, *Mindanao Times*, *Daily Inquirer*, *Daily Tribune*, *Asian Journal* and the *Filipino Express*. Most of the references to Canada were in the *Philippine Star*, *Manila Bulletin* and the *Asian Journal*.

### References to Canada

In general, Canada was well covered in the Philippine newspapers. Canada was mentioned in 136 news articles and editorials, covering topics such as SARS, corruption, international death penalty, and the blackout in North America. Canada made the headlines 9 times in the *Manila Times*, twice in the *Manila Bulletin* and once in the *Asian Journal*, but the majority of references to Canada were “embedded” within articles about the United States, APEC, ASEAN, NAFTA, WTO, Iraq, money remittances, immigration, mad cow disease, and the Philippine elections.

### Findings in the Philippine online press

Reporting on Canada in the Philippine online press was generally positive; it focussed mostly on political and security issues, business, sports, Filipinos in Canada and artistic events relating to Canada.

The Philippine papers reported Paul Martin’s displeasure with the United States over the Maher Arar case as well as Martin’s vows “to forge closer ties with the United States and continue economic discipline he started nearly a decade ago.” They also reported the overwhelming gratefulness of the Canadian Liberal Party to Jean Chrétien when he was in power.

The media reported the Philippine authorities’ displeasure about Canada’s renewal of its Philippines travel advisory which had placed particular emphasis on kidnapping cases in Mindanao and Metro Manila. Canada made headlines when the young Filipino student Mao Jomar Lanot was beaten to death in Vancouver by a group of Canadian youths, which sparked fears of racism among the members of the Filipino community in Canada.

Canada was frequently mentioned in the context of corruption charges led by Senator Lacson, who had accused the First Gentleman Jose Miguel Arroyo of money laundering via his former secretary, Victoria Toh. Senator Lacson claimed that Miss Toh, who is living in Canada, held dummy bank accounts and bought an \$850,000 house in Canada. Canada was also described in a local survey as the favourite immigration destination for Filipinos, as well as a “safe heaven” for international fugitives.

Canada was referred to when President Arroyo decided to lift the moratorium on the death penalty. President Arroyo was criticised by ex-Senator and presidential aspirant Raul Roco who

said that “the abolition of the death penalty in Canada has not led to increased homicide rates. Canadian statistics indicate that the number of homicides in 2001 were generally three times lower than the homicides in 1975, the year before the death penalty was abolished in Canada.” He then added that “homicide rates in Canada are generally three times lower than the homicide rates in the United States, which uses the death penalty. He also cited statistics from the US Bureau of Justice, which showed that the homicide rate in the US in 1999 was 5.7 for every 100,000 people of the population and the rate in Canada was only 1.8.”

Canada was harshly criticized and accused of adopting hypocritical positions within the WTO and the Commonwealth. On one hand, Canada claimed to make efforts “to avert the widening of the rift between developed and developing countries” and on the other hand “maintaining its attempts to hold moral high ground as a champion of developing world issues within both WTO and the Commonwealth.” Some editorials questioned the “rationale” of the presence of non-Asian countries like “the US, Canada and South American countries in APEC.”

Some Canadian companies made headlines in the Philippine press, including Nortel Networks (when its sales jumped in the Philippines), Crimson Logic (when it announced its prospective expansion from Hong Kong into the Philippines), and WSI Internet which specializes in developing web-sites.

Canada was also described as the preferred destination for Filipino women who have worked in Hong Kong for many years and “find it very difficult to adjust to the lifestyle in the Philippines when they go home for good. Because they see no future for them at home, many opt to go to Canada even if they could hardly ever save or send money back to their families. They see Canada as an open door for immigration, which unfortunately is not always true.” One of the local papers lamented the brain-drain that the Philippines is facing and the continuous immigration of many Filipino women “moving overseas to work as nannies and caregivers while in the process of upgrading their skills and trying to pass the board exams in US or Canada. Despite difficulties of moving overseas, they leave nevertheless because even a nanny in Canada makes five times more in income than as a nurse in the Philippines.”

The performances of the Canadian duo, sopranos Grace Chan and Joanna Go, with Filipino pianist Jonathan Coe, were well covered by local papers. There were also articles on the visit of prominent Philippine church leaders to Canada during the Christmas season for fund-raising.

In a long article entitled “A great Canadian adventure”, the editorialist Frank Arce expressed his fascination with Canada’s tourist attractions and the magic of its major cities, including the changing of seasons in Canada, the CN Tower, the Royal Museum and its archaeological artifacts, the Art Gallery of Ontario and the Bata Shoe Museum (which displays a pair of Imelda Marcos’s shoes). He went on to say: “Most people would advise against visiting Canada once the fall/winter season rolls in. In fact, Canadians try and get away from it themselves. They say the cold can be biting, even extremely painful, to those who come from the tropics. Well, despite protestations for me to postpone my trip until the summer, I forged on. For how else would one gain the complete experience if one were not to go through the uniqueness, pleasant or unpleasant, of a strange land?”

In general Canada was both praised and criticized in the Philippine online English press. Notwithstanding one harsh critique of Canada's cautionary travel advisory of two major cities in the Philippines, the perception of Canada is generally positive in the Filipino newspapers covered in this study.

## SINGAPORE

### Sources

Five main English Singaporean daily online newspapers were consulted, including *The Singapore Straits Times*, *The Business Times*, *The New Paper* and *Today Online*. Newspapers such as *Asia One* contained many outdated articles related to Canada.<sup>11</sup>

### References to Canada

During the three month period, Canada was mentioned in 49 news articles and editorials but only 4 times in the headlines. *The Singapore Straits Times* had 32 articles, *The Business Times* 5, *The New Paper*, 9, and *Today Online*, 3. Only two full individual articles were devoted to Canada: one when Canada stopped allowing free entry visas to Malaysian nationals, and the other when the Canadian EPS firm filed an appeal in Singaporean courts. In general, the majority of references to Canada were mostly “embedded” within articles related to ASEAN, NAFTA, WTO, terrorism, the Asian financial crisis, mad cow disease, Canadian Grand Prix, and Jacques Villeneuve.

### Findings in the Singaporean online press

Canada was covered in a neutral way by the Singaporean online papers with an emphasis on business, trade and health news.

Canada’s role in the WTO was criticized in columnist Andy Ho’s article in *The Singapore Straits Times*’ “Deficit spending to save jobs is wise.” He referred to some “practices” of the Canadian government: “In Canada, junior airline employees that put on a reduced work-week will be retrained and collect federal unemployment benefits for the days they are off work. The Canadian government even knowingly contravened World Trade Organization rules in approving US\$80 million in loans to reopen a mothballed Quebec paper mill to create 320 new jobs.”<sup>12</sup>

Canada’s FTA initiative with Singapore was also mentioned in news related to Singapore’s recently launched Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the United States that is likely to produce tariff savings for the Republic of up to \$300 million a year. The former Canadian firm Energy Power Systems (EPS) was mentioned in the headlines of *Business Times* when the company filed for an appeal in Singapore on November 13, 2003 against a High Court decision.

News related to the fugitive financial advisor, Rakesh Saxena, who allegedly contributed to the Asian financial crisis and caused the collapse of Thailand’s Bangkok Bank of Commerce, was widely reported. Mr. Saxena was described as “being under house arrest in Canada while making

---

<sup>11</sup> No Arabic Singaporean online papers were identified for this study.

<sup>12</sup> *The Singapore Straits Times*, October 17, 2003

about \$77,500 a month without even setting a foot outside his apartment in Vancouver.”<sup>13</sup>

One focus was on Canadian news related to SARS and how it created hand-washing habits among residents of Toronto. In one editorial written by Salma Khalik in *The Singapore Straits Times*, the editorialist criticized the Singaporean Acting Health Minister for the way he had handled news of the second outbreak of SARS in Singapore: “Why was Singapore calling it SARS when even the World Health Organization (WHO) said it did not fit the definition? Didn't the Acting Health Minister, Mr. Khaw Boon Wan, know the impact his pronouncement would have on the country and the world? Hong Kong and Taiwan, for instance, immediately announced strict screening for visitors from Singapore. When there was a SARS-like outbreak in Vancouver, Canada, recently, the authorities bent over backwards to reassure the world that the cluster of cases was anything but SARS”. The author went on to say: “Some countries during the outbreak were more concerned with hiding the truth than facing facts. Canada especially spent much energy trying to disassociate itself from the outbreak, denying every fresh incident and getting upset with the WHO for listing it as an unsafe destination. One can understand why it did so.”

Other Canadian news well covered in the Singaporean papers included Jean Chrétien's “Adieu with champagne and tears” and allegations of Conrad Black's financial irregularities. Canada was mentioned in an article related to six Singaporeans on the Thai terror list along with some 220 foreigners in Thailand linked to Al-Qaeda and the Jamaah Islamiyah. The name of Mohammed Mansour Jabarah, who was arrested in Canada after September 11, was one of the names mentioned on the Thai list.

On the sports side, the achievements of the Canadian female soccer team were well reported in local papers, as were stories about the Canadian Formula1 champion, Jacques Villeneuve and the Canadian Grand Prix. Singaporean papers also covered Canadian scientific discoveries and results of studies conducted by Canadian scientific institutions such as a study revealing that “children from rich single-mother homes were more likely to have emotional and learning problems at school than children from poor homes with two parents.”

General perceptions of Canada in the Singaporean papers were reflected in an editorial written by Asad Latif in *The Singapore Straits Times* on December 24, 2003, entitled “Make the News, Don't Just Report Them”. The editorialist wrote: “When society helps them [children] to see that they, and their families, are part of a larger framework called a country, they understand that education is not just about personal advancement but is also a way for a person to give back to the nation what the nation invested in him. At university [in Singapore], I had a Canadian friend, an orphan who had been cared for by the state. When he spoke about his country, it was with a love that had little to do with the physical, sporting and other achievements that Canada is celebrated for. To my friend, Canada was a home for its orphans. It embodied their parents and, although parental love could never be replicated, the state stepped in to play surrogate father and mother. Now, if that does not make states parent-like, what can?”

---

<sup>13</sup>*The New Paper*, December 2, 2003

Coverage of Canadian news was generally balanced, though Canada's domestic politics were not well covered over the three months. News stories with international implications such as Canada's role in the WTO, the mad cow disease, SARS, Canadian scientific discoveries, Canadian sports, terrorism, international crime issues, NAFTA and other trade agreements involving Canada, were all prominent in Singaporean online papers.



## INDIA

### Sources

Three online English daily newspapers were selected in this study out of more than 31 available online daily newspapers in different languages and dialects such as Hindi, Urdu and Malayalam. The archived issues of *The Times of India*, *India Express*, and *The Financial Express* were the most accessible of the online Indian sources.<sup>14</sup>

### References to Canada

During the 3 month period of coverage, Canada was mentioned in *The Times of India* almost every single day and frequently in the two other newspapers, mostly in detailed individual articles. Canada was mentioned in 82 articles published in *The Times of India* and was mentioned 33 times in the headlines in the same paper. Canada was also covered in 167 articles in the *Financial Express*, 12 of which were headlines. Similarly, there were 116 articles in *India Express*, 4 of which were headlines.

Many references to Canada were cushioned within articles related to the Commonwealth and the Commonwealth Games, free trade, Canada-US border, Kyoto Protocol, long distance calling services, education, the movie industry, yoga, WTO, EU, immigration-related scams, dual citizenship, and Canadian medical and technological breakthroughs. Some Canadian firms such as Nortel Networks were often mentioned in the Indian press.

### Findings in the Indian online press

Reporting on Canada was generally objective. It was mostly focussed on Canadian news related to politics, immigration scams, the mad cow disease, the recent power blackout in North America, and Canadian companies in India.

Canada made headlines in the Indian papers before and after Jean Chrétien's visit to India in October 2003. Before Chrétien's arrival, one editorialist wrote: "Now all eyes will be on Pierre Trudeau's political disciple, to see whether or not he repeats in New Delhi the advice he gave Pakistan's General Pervez Musharraf in Ottawa in September." The paper added: "Chrétien told Musharraf Canada was concerned with the nuclear weapons programmes of both India and Pakistan as they diminish international security. Musharraf cheekily thanked Canada for helping build the Karachi nuclear plant. If the Canadians had more humour, perhaps Minister of State Vinod Khanna could have done the same for the Candu reactors. Both Khanna and Chrétien are due to make speeches at the inauguration of the Canadian consulate in Chandigarh on October 25. New Delhi agreed to accede to the special request of Dhaliwal as well as to a trip by Chrétien to the Golden Temple in Amritsar. Clearly the Chrétien tour is a concession to the large Sikh community back in Canada. Of that country's 32 million people, one million are of Indian origin, many of them Sikh."

---

<sup>14</sup> No Arabic Indian online sources were identified for this study.

Canada was also in the Indian news when the former Canadian Agriculture and Food Minister, Lyle Vanclief, stated that “the unnecessary stringent SPS norms set by the WTO member countries should be questioned if they are impediments to trade. There is a need to strengthen the Codex mechanism and the norms set by Codex should ultimately refer in settling disputes and not any country standard.” Moreover, Indian papers reported as well Mr. Vanclief’s appeal to Indian authorities to lower India’s high tariff rates of 85 per cent on canola oil that is causing losses to Canadian growers. Allan Rock’s trip to India also made the headlines.

One editorialist of *The Times of India* accused major influential Western countries within the Commonwealth of being biased against certain weaker nations like Zimbabwe: “So Pakistan does remain suspended from the Commonwealth – and it’s no thanks to the Great White Chief, Tony Blair. Or indeed, to his Great White Deputy Chief John Howard, prime minister of Australia or indeed Great White Deputy-Deputy, Jean Chrétien of Canada. The Commonwealth was never an equitable organisation, having been set up in part solely to massage the ego of a reluctantly-disengaging Raj.”

Indian papers highlighted the agreement made between India and Canada in October 2003 to formalize ministerial level talks on a yearly basis to discuss bilateral, regional, international and multilateral issues of mutual interest. The media also mentioned when the Indian High Commission and the Canadian Government signed in October 2003 a letter of intent on an Indo-Canadian co-production arrangement for feature films, animation and 3D movies in Hamilton, Canada. Canada was in the local news when General Motors Corp’s subsidiary in Canada decided to rename its Buick LaCrosse: “the name for the car is slang for masturbation in Quebec, and that embarrassed officials with the US automaker.” Infosys’s expansion to Canada was also in the papers.

Canada was somewhat criticized in the Indian press when Canada protested India’s selection to host the Commonwealth Games in 2010 although India was cleared of any wrongdoing in their bidding process. News of the Canadian Women’s Soccer Team was well covered during the recent Women’s World Soccer Cup in the US.

On the immigration front, the *Financial Express* presented the plight of two disillusioned Indian immigrants to Canada. One was Umesh Sinha, “a computer professional who had left the Gulf region for Canada. He had hoped to get a bigger job. But disappointment was in store. Mr. Sinha’s survival kit was his savings from the Gulf.” The other was Priyanka Kapoor who “had a good education degree and work experience of over three years. She found herself in Canada only to discover that her Indian degree wasn’t recognized. She had to enroll for another course. This was both time consuming and expensive. Before getting her teaching license, she was baby-sitting for two years. But cases like Mr. Sinha and Ms Kapoor haven’t dampened the new buzz over Canada. In fact, the sparsely populated US neighbour is the hot migratory destination of the season. Particularly, after the Yanks and the Brits have been cranking up their immigration rules.”<sup>15</sup> Canada was also mentioned in the Indian papers on issues related to human trafficking, drug trafficking and foreign fugitives residing in Canada.

---

<sup>15</sup>Financial Express, November 15, 2003

A general perception of Canada in India is illustrated in the *Times of India* where one editorialist wrote: “Think of Canada and what do most Indians come up with? Cold weather. But then the country has a lot to offer in the educational field as most Canadians that you meet will let you know. The mostly public-funded universities and colleges take care of the needs of the locals and the foreigners by providing a good education. The country is in the grip of an e-learning fever and is the most wired country in the world after Finland. A vast country, the world's second largest; it has a population of only 30 million. Canada is trying to attract more foreign students who may wish to have a quality education in a developed nation, at a competitive cost.” Another editorialist described Canada as “an El Dorado destination for migrants...One of the world’s most advanced economies, Canada believes in celebrating ‘multiculturalism’ and making the stay comfortable for the migrant.”<sup>16</sup>

Overall, Indian English papers focussed a lot of attention on Canada’s foreign policy, with an emphasis on international trade, the India-Canada relationship and Canadian current and prospective investments in India. The only criticism found about Canada was related to its stance towards Zimbabwe in the Commonwealth and its complaints about India’s winning its bid to host the 2010 Commonwealth Games.

---

<sup>16</sup>*The Times of India*, December 4, 2003

## PAKISTAN

### Sources

Most of the Pakistani online newspapers and magazines are in Urdu, English or Arabic. From a total of 12 daily newspapers and 49 weekly and monthly magazines initially consulted, three main sources were reviewed: the Pakistani English version of *News Network International* (which consistently covered Canadian news related to both Pakistan and Afghanistan), *Hipakistan* (English/Urdu newspaper), and the *Daily Kawish*.<sup>17</sup>

### References to Canada

Having examined each of the three online sources over a 3-month period, we found that Canadian news was well covered in the Pakistani English press. Canada was mentioned on an almost daily basis in a total of 104 articles and editorials and made headlines 39 times over the same period. News of the Canadian peacekeeping force in Afghanistan was very well covered. However, Canadian domestic news was not given prominence in the Pakistani papers and magazines. In many cases, Canadian news was “embedded” within articles related to terrorists and other international issues such as NATO.

### Findings in the Pakistani online press

The Pakistani papers had editorials relating to Canadian Muslim terrorist suspects. There were several articles covering the case of five Pakistani students who threatened to sue Canada after they were deported for suspected al-Qaeda links, especially after the men told a news conference in Islamabad that they had been badly treated at the time of their arrest in Toronto and during three months in detention. Local papers covered as well the cases of Maher Arar, Zahid Ghani (a Pakistani journalist who was arrested in Montreal by a local police officer on a minor traffic violation), Hassan Almrei (described by Canadian officials as a Muslim fundamentalist with links to al-Qaeda and Afghan training camps) and Abdurahman Khadr (20 years old) who had just returned to Canada after being released from the Guantanamo Bay detention centre.

Reporting on Canada in the Pakistan online press gave a lot of attention on Canadian peacekeeping forces in Afghanistan and visits of Canadian officials to Pakistan. The papers reported Allan Rock’s comments on his visit to Canada: “Canada has an interest in investment in Pakistani information technology, exploration of oil and gas, manufacturing, textile machinery and heavy machinery.” No outwardly negative perceptions of Canada were reported in the Pakistani online press, though Muslim editorialists were critical of America and the West in general. The Pakistani government has a high opinion of Canada as Mr. Musharraf described the relation between Canada and his country as “a very close relationship that gained a greater depth.”

---

<sup>17</sup>The Arabic Pakistani magazines reviewed contained no Canadian news.

## BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

### Sources

Three Bruneian on-line sources were examined: *BruDirect* (an independent web-site designed to collate all news and business information on Brunei), *Radio Television Brunei* (RTB), and the *Borneo Bulletin* (English/Malay).<sup>18</sup>

### References to Canada

Having examined the above mentioned Brunei Darussalam on-line news sources over a 3-month period, we found that Canada was mentioned in 25 news articles and editorials, including 8 references in the headlines.

### Findings in the Bruneian online press

News of the Canadian women's soccer team during the recent World Cup in the United States was well covered in local papers, especially when the Canadian team defeated the Chinese team in the semi-final stage of the competition. Canada made headlines in the Bruneian press when it was announced that a team of Canadian researchers was a step closer to discovering a SARS vaccine, and when the Vice President of the University of Alberta, Dr. Brian Stephenson, visited Brunei in October 2003.

Canada also made the headlines in an article describing how 50.9% of voters in Steinbach, Manitoba, decided they wanted the right to order drinks in restaurants despite the decision taken by city's mayor, Les Magnusson, to keep the town's no drinking policy, believed responsible for the city's low crime rate. In the headlines as well were Canada's advisory regarding the Landed Immigrant Card and world-class Canadian pianist, Stephan Ham's performance at two separate concerts in Brunei.

Canada was also mentioned in articles related to mad cow disease and Zimbabwe's withdrawal from the Commonwealth. Canada was cited by the Bruneian Minister of Education, Pehin Dato Haji, when he returned home after attending the 15th Conference of Commonwealth Education Ministers in Edinburgh, as he declared that "Brunei could be described as one of the best countries in providing school educational facilities at par with [countries] such as Canada, the United Kingdom and other nations."<sup>19</sup>

---

<sup>18</sup> No Arabic online Bruneian sources were identified for this study.

<sup>19</sup> Source: *Radio Television Brunei*

## ISLAMIC ONLINE NEWS SERVICES

### Sources

A total of 21 wire services and major Islamic web-sites in both Arabic and English were consulted. Many online sources were either bilingual or trilingual. This study looked primarily at the Arabic sources.

### References to Canada

Having examined each online wire service and major Islamic outlet over a 3-month period, Canadian news was covered in 19 individual articles. The remaining references to Canada were “embedded” articles on the Commonwealth rift, terrorism, the gap between poor and rich nations, mad cow disease, and SARS.

There were contrasts in the quantity of reporting depending on the language of each source. *Al-Jazeera Network* had 8 individual articles about Canada in its Arabic version and 55 in its English version; *Islam Web* had 243 articles in its Arabic version and 287 in English; *Islam Online* had 19 articles in its Arabic version and 23 in its English version. The Arabic language *Al-Muhayed* weekly journal had two articles. The English sources *Islamic Voice*, *Muslim Media International* and *Muslim Media* had respectively 85, 70 and 40 references to Canada. As well, English sources *iViews* and *Muslim News* had 14 and 10 references.

### Findings from the Islamic online news wire services

Reporting on Canada in the Arab/Muslim wire services and media outlets generally differs according to each news organization’s trend of covering news related to the West at large. For instance, *Muslim Media International* focussed, in the three month period, on how Canadian Muslims are feeling the heat of what it described as the United States’s Islam phobia and “the brutal manner in which Muslim immigrants in the US are being abused under the notorious Patriot Act...Both in Canada and the US, treatment of immigrant Muslims is getting worse. Suspicion seems to be driving security operatives on both sides of the border, with the Americans being much more brutal.” *Muslim Media International* went on to refer to the arrest of 21 Pakistani and Indian Muslims in Canada and criticized the Canadian government’s lack of enthusiasm about defending the rights of those citizens who are of Arab or Muslim descent.

The Arab/Muslim sources mentioned also the cases of Maher Arar, the Khadr brothers, and Mansour Jabbara, who was handed over to Americans by Canadian authorities after being accused of having links to Al-Qaeda. *Islam Web* had similar headlines such as “Canadians Still Nasty to Muslims”, “Arab and Muslim Canadians Endure Year of Collective Blame after Attacks”, or “Lebanese Ambassador to Canada under Fire for Anti-Zionist Comments”.

The common denominator between all sources was coverage of mad cow disease (with some emphasis on the differences between Canada and the US over the issue), the reconstruction

of Iraq, SARS, the Arar case, the withdrawal of Zimbabwe from the Commonwealth, same sex-marriages and the prospective Islamic court in Canada. Amnesty International Canada was harshly criticized in *Islam Web* along with Amnesty International.

The *Al-Muhayed* weekly journal described the relationship between America and the Islamic world as a relationship of “animosity and hidden agenda.” It mentioned Canada among the major industrialized nations that resort to concluding bilateral and regional agreements with developing nations in order to control the economies of those nations through the mechanisms of the IMF, the World Bank and the WTO in order to achieve hegemony over the world economy.<sup>20</sup>

*Al-Jazeera*’s coverage of Canada was neutral to a certain extent, and reported on the differences between Canada and the US over mad cow disease and the Maher Arar case. Canada was also referenced in several *Al-Jazeera* articles on Israel’s accusations of Canadian citizen Jamal Aql and Canada’s backing off claims that the 21 men “pose a security threat”. There were articles on Paul Martin’s desire to combat corruption and introduce sweeping reforms and an article stating that bilingualism in Canada is working. Other references to Canada were covered within the following topics: the prospective Islamic tribunal, SARS, Afghanistan, Palestinian refugees, the death penalty in Vietnam, the Commonwealth split, same-sex marriages, US’s turn to Canada for cheap drugs, and free trade agreements.

Arab and Muslim wire services, major Islamic web-sites, and news outlets in Arabic or English focussed on Canada’s security related policies and the “plight” of Muslim immigrants in North America. They rarely covered scientific, sporting, business or entertainment news. The theme of unjust treatment of Muslims living in Canada recurred in many of the sources. Many sources shared the trend of anti-Americanism, but there appeared to be no overt animosity towards Canada except in some editorials published in *Al-Muhayed*.

---

<sup>20</sup> *Al-Muhayed*, 27 September 2003

## Appendix A: Methodology

The research primarily focussed on major online media sources based in South and Southeast Asia. It included publications in Arabic and English with editorials and news articles that referred to Canada. Some popular sources were excluded because of limitations on archival searches. All editorials and news articles reviewed over the three-month time-frame were fully analysed to identify the way Canadian news events were covered in each region (full online source list in Appendix E).

The approach followed was to first establish a list of online sources for each region. Then an initial search of each source was conducted by entering key words such as “Canada” in Arabic or English in the search box of each source. All the online newspapers, magazines, and news agencies were scanned with emphasis on finding out how Canada was perceived in the news from Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore, India, Pakistan and Brunei Darussalam. For comparison purposes, the scope was widened to include editorials and news articles published in major Islamic web-sites where Canada was mentioned in the same 3-month period.

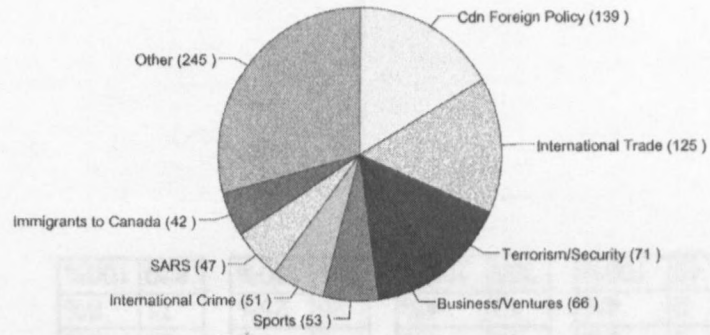
The findings on Canada were loosely grouped into two types:

- a. *Individual articles/editorials*: Articles or editorials almost entirely devoted to Canada, whether or not Canada was mentioned in the headlines
- b. *“Embedded” articles* : Articles where Canada was mentioned within a news article or editorial covering a more general topic.

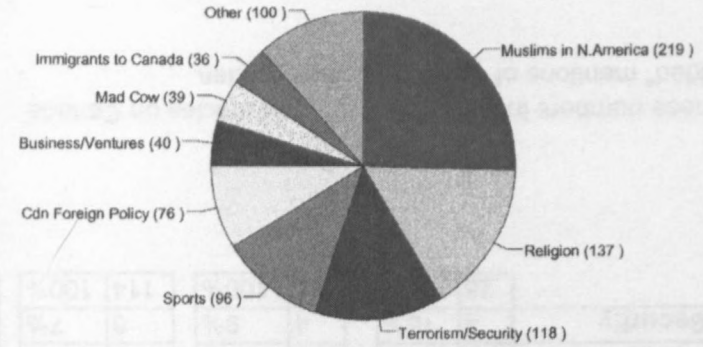


**Appendix B: Breakdown of Media Coverage**

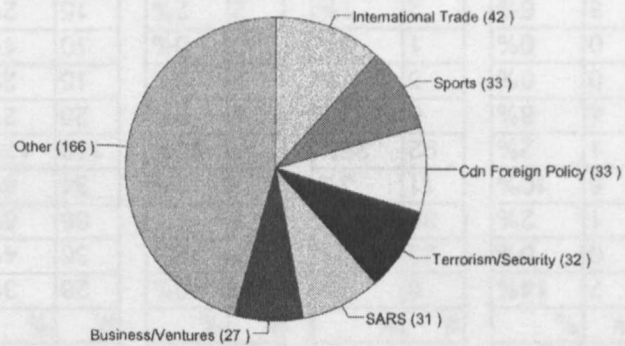
**South and Southeast Asia Online Newspapers**



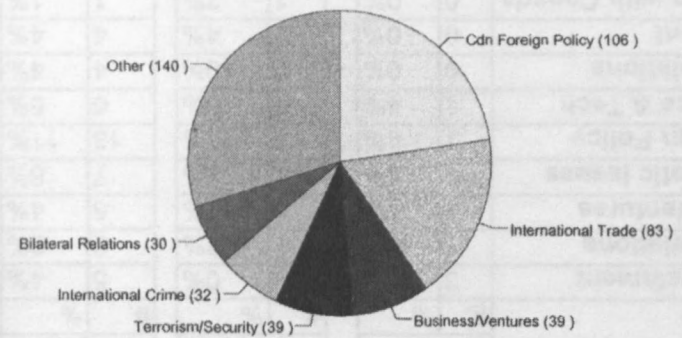
**Islamic Newswires**



**Southeast Asia Online Newspapers**



**South Asia Online Newspapers**



## Appendix C: Breakdown of articles reporting on Canada in South and Southeast Asian online newspapers

	Brunei		Indonesia		Malaysia		Philippines		Singapore		India		Pakistan		TOTALS	
	#.	%	#.	%	#.	%	#.	%	#.	%	#.	%	#.	%	#.	%
Arts/Entertainment	3	12%	0	0%	5	4%	5	4%	7	14%	8	2%	0	0%	28	3%
Bilateral Relations	1	4%	1	2%	2	2%	2	1%	0	0%	23	6%	7	7%	36	4%
Business/Ventures	1	4%	5	11%	5	4%	15	11%	1	2%	38	10%	1	1%	66	8%
Cdn Domestic Issues	1	4%	1	2%	7	6%	8	6%	5	10%	11	3%	1	1%	34	4%
Cdn Foreign Policy	1	4%	5	11%	13	11%	13	10%	1	2%	92	25%	14	13%	139	17%
Cdn Science & Tech	1	4%	0	0%	6	5%	1	1%	4	8%	8	2%	0	0%	20	2%
Cdn-US Relations	0	0%	0	0%	4	4%	4	3%	0	0%	5	1%	2	2%	15	2%
Environment	0	0%	2	4%	4	4%	3	2%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	10	1%
Fascination with Canada	0	0%	1	2%	1	1%	6	4%	3	6%	2	1%	2	2%	15	2%
Immigrants to Canada	0	0%	0	0%	4	4%	13	10%	1	2%	19	5%	5	5%	42	5%
International Crime	0	0%	0	0%	9	8%	9	7%	1	2%	21	6%	11	11%	51	6%
International Trade	0	0%	9	20%	7	6%	17	13%	9	18%	77	21%	6	6%	125	15%
Mad Cow	2	8%	3	7%	7	6%	5	4%	2	4%	17	5%	2	2%	38	5%
Muslims in N.America	2	8%	2	4%	6	5%	3	2%	0	0%	1	0%	11	11%	25	3%
Religion	0	0%	4	9%	7	6%	4	3%	0	0%	2	1%	7	7%	24	3%
SARS	3	12%	5	11%	6	5%	8	6%	9	18%	14	4%	2	2%	47	6%
Sports	6	24%	4	9%	13	11%	6	4%	4	8%	13	4%	7	7%	53	6%
Terrorism/Security	4	16%	4	9%	8	7%	14	10%	2	4%	13	4%	26	25%	71	8%
	25	100%	46	100%	114	100%	136	100%	49	100%	365	100%	104	100%	839	100%

\*\* NOTE: These numbers include both individual articles on Canada and "embedded" mentions of Canada in other articles.

**Appendix D: Breakdown of articles reporting on Canada in Islamic newswires**

	Islamic Newswires	
	#.	%
Arts/Entertainment	1	0%
Bilateral Relations	0	0%
Business/Ventures	40	5%
Cdn Domestic Issues	6	1%
Cdn Foreign Policy	76	9%
Cdn Science & Tech	16	2%
Cdn-US Relations	12	1%
Environment	2	0%
Fascination with Canada	1	0%
Immigrants to Canada	36	4%
International crime	21	2%
International Trade	18	2%
Mad Cow	39	5%
Muslims in N.America	219	25%
Religion	137	16%
SARS	23	3%
Sports	96	11%
Terrorism/Security	118	14%
	861	100%

\*\* NOTE: These numbers include both individual articles on Canada and "embedded" mentions of Canada in other articles.

## Appendix E - Onlines Sources

### INDONESIA:

#### ***Al-Mokhtasar***

Website: <http://www.almokhtsar.com>

Language: Arabic

Editorial bent: Islamic

#### ***East Timor Action***

Website: [www.etan.org](http://www.etan.org)

Language: English

Circulation: quarterly

#### ***Indonesia Exchange***

Website: <http://www.indoexchange.com>

Language: English

Editorial bent: IT (ICT Services of IndoExchange, established in 1996)

#### ***Inside Indonesia***

Website: <http://www.insideindonesia.org>

Language: English

Circulation: quarterly

Editorial bent: published by the Indonesian Resources and Information Programme (IRIP) since 1983.

#### ***The Jakarta Eye***

Website: [www.jakartaeye.org](http://www.jakartaeye.org)

Language: English online newspaper

#### ***Jakarta Post***

Website: <http://www.thejakartapost.com>

Language: English online newspaper

Circulation: Contains more than 40,000 news articles

Editorial bent: political

#### ***Sabili***

Website: <http://sabili.co.id>

Languages: Arabic, English, and Indonesian magazine

Editorial bent: Islamic

### MALAYSIA

#### ***Aliran***

Website: <http://www.aliran.com>

Language: English monthly

Editorial bent: Human Rights; published by a reform Movement, dedicated to justice, freedom and solidarity.

#### ***Bernama (Malaysian National News Agency)***

Website: <http://www.bernama.com>

Languages: Arabic, English and Malay

Launched in 1998 as a public news service on Malaysia run by six federal government and newspaper representatives.

#### ***Daily Express***

Website: <http://www.dailyexpress.com.my>

Languages: English, Bahasa Malaysia, and Kadazan

Circulation: largest newspaper founded in Sabah in March 1, 1963

Editorial bent: Independent

#### ***The Edge Daily***

Website: <http://www.theledgedaily.com>

Language: English weekly

Editorial bent: Independent business and investment news on Malaysia.

#### ***Malaysia Kini***

Website: <http://www.malaysiakini.com>

Language: Malay/ English

Readership: 100, 000 daily

Editorial bent: a Malaysian media and technology start-up launched in 1999 to address a demand for independent coverage of Malaysian news.

MALAYSIA (continued)

***New Sabah Times***

Website: <http://www.newsabahtimes.com.my>

Language: English

Editorial bent: Founded in 1949. Addresses the general public while caring for and acknowledging the rights of individuals to privacy.

***The Star***

Website: <http://thestar.com.my>

Language: English

Circulation: The Star (daily): 307,019;

Sunday Star: 322,322

Readership: The Star (daily): 1,020,000;

Sunday Star: 998,000

\*Source: Nielsen Media Research, Sept 2003.

***Utusan***

Website: <http://www.utusan.com.my>

Languages: Bahasa Malay (*Utusan Malaysia*), English (*Utusan Express*)

Circulation: 234,000

Readership: 1,741,000

\*Audit of Malaysian Circulations, 2000.

THE PHILIPPINES:

***Asian Journal***

Website: <http://www.asianjournal.com>

Language: English

***Daily Inquirer***

Website: <http://inq7.net>

Language: English

***Filipino Express (weekly)***

Website: <http://www.filipinoexpress.com>

Language: English

***The Manila Bulletin***

Website: <http://www.mb.com.ph>

Language: English

***Manila Times***

Website: <http://www.manilatimes.net>

Language: English

***Mindanao Times***

Website: <http://www.mindanaotimes.com.ph>

Language: English

***Philippine News Link***

Website: <http://www.philnews.com>

Language: English

***Philippine Star***

Website: <http://philstar.com>

Language: English

## SINGAPORE

### ***Asia One***

Website: <http://www.asiaone.com.sg>

Language: English

### ***The Business Times***

Website: <http://business-times.com.sg>

Language: English

### ***The Electric New Paper***

Website: <http://www.newpaper.com.sg>

Language: English

Editorial bent: daily tabloid

### ***Radio Singapore International***

Website: <http://www.rsi.com>

Languages: English, Malay, Chinese, and Bahasa Indonesian)

### ***The Singapore Straits Times***

Website: <http://straitstimes.com.sg>

Language: English

Circulation: 300,000

### ***Today Online***

Website: <http://www.todayonline.com>

Language: English

## INDIA

### ***Financial Express***

Website: [www.financialexpress.com](http://www.financialexpress.com)

Language: English

### ***Indian Express***

Website: <http://www.indianexpress.com>

Language: English

### ***Times of India***

Website: <http://www.timesofindia.com>

Language: English

## PAKISTAN

### ***Daily Kawish***

Website: <http://www.dailykawish.com>

Language: English

### ***Hipakistan***

Website: <http://www.hipakistan.com>

Language: English/Urdu

### ***News Network International***

Website: <http://www.nni-news.com>

Language: English

## BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

### ***Borneo Bulletin***

Website: [www.bornei-online.com/bb](http://www.bornei-online.com/bb)

Language: English

### ***BruDirect***

Website: <http://www.brudirect.com>

Language: English

### ***Radio Television Brunei***

Website: <http://www.rtb.gov/netradio>

Language: English

## ISLAMIC SOURCES

### *Al-Bayan Magazine* (Arabic)

Website: <http://albayan-magazine.com>

Language: Arabic

Editorial bent: Islamic

### *Al-Furqan Magazine*

Website: <http://www.forqan.com>

Editorial bent: Islamic Salafi

### *Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation*

Website: <http://alharamain.org>

Language: Arabic

Editorial bent: Islamic Salafi

### *Al-Jazeera TV Network* (Arabic/English)

Website: <http://www.aljazeera.net>

Language: Arabic/ English

### *Al-Muhayed*

Website: <http://www.almuhayed.com>

Language: Arabic

Editorial bent: Islamic

### *Al-Mujtamaa Magazine* (Arabic)

Website: <http://www.almujtamaa-mag.com>

Language: Arabic

Editorial bent: Political/ Islamic, Sunni.

### *Al-Rissala Al-Islamiyah*

Website: <http://www.arrisala.com>

Language: Arabic

Editorial bent: Islamic

### *Al-Sunnah* (Center for Islamic Studies, UK)

Website: <http://alsunnah.org>

Language: English

Editorial bent: Islamic

### *International Institute for Study of Islam in the Modern World* (Netherlands)

Website: <http://www.isim.nl>

Editorial bent: promotes interdisciplinary research on contemporary social and intellectual trends and movements in Muslim societies and communities.

### *International Islamic News Agency* (IINA)

Website: <http://www.islamicnews.org>

Language: Arabic, English, and French

### *Islam Online*

Website: <http://www.islamonline.net>

Language: Arabic/English

Editorial bent: Islamic

### *Islam Way*

Website: <http://www.islamway.com>

Language: Arabic/English

Editorial bent: Islamic

### *Islam Web*

Website: <http://islamweb.net>

Language: Arabic/ English

Editorial bent: Islamic

### *Islamic Human Rights Commission*

Website: <http://www.ihrc.org>

Editorial bent: Islamic legal periodical, independent, not-for-profit campaign, research and advocacy organization based in London, UK

### *Islamic Voice*

Website: <http://www.islamicvoice.com>

Language: English

Editorial bent: Islamic

ISLAMIC SOURCES (continued)

*iViews*

Website: <http://www.िवiews.com>

Language: English

Editorial bent: Islamic

*Jihad Unspun*

Website: <http://www.jihadunspun.net>

Language: English

*Muslim Media International* (Islamic monthly)

Website: <http://muslimedia.com>

Language: English

Editorial bent: Islamic

*Muslim News*

Website: <http://www.muslimnews.co.uk>

Language: English

Editorial bent: Islamic

*Muslim Wake Up*

Website: <http://muslimwakeup.com>

Language: Arabic/ English

Editorial bent: Islamic

*UMSU*

Website: <http://umsu.net>

Language: Arabic/English

Editorial bent: Islamic



LIBRARY E A / BIBLIOTHÈQUE A E



3 5036 01042599 2

DOCS

CA1 EA430 20004C17 ENG

Canada through Asian eyes : a look  
at online news coverage of Canada  
in South and Southeast Asia. --

17969336

