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**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

This paper explores the points believed by Gad Wildlife's, the help or harm on counterterrorism and the use of media to help terrorist. Counterterrorism and the use of media to help terrorist. Written by Carr Mueller Written by Carr Mueller Discuss Gad Wildlife's position on the media and terrorism Gad Wildlife's is a full professor at the Hebrew University with a Joint appointment in political science and communication at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem (Proof. Gad Wildlife's: Bio). Wildlife's has written several scholarly papers n political communication and five books.

Wildlife's position on the media and terrorism is that the media is a primary tool for showing the enemy as a demon (White, 2012, peg. 125). The most important tool is the way the casualties are shown on television. Two sides of media announce what those casualties are and how then were inflicted. The other side announces casualties as statistics. Wildlife's believes that radio and print are important tools of media but that television exploits the situation by showing bloody images that are broadcast 24 hours a day, seven day a week.

Wildlife's believes that the media makes conflict worse by subtly reporting peace efforts (White, 2012, peg, 125). The drama associated with terrorism slows down when talk of peace begins. Most reports speak about breakdowns in the terrorist attacks. Horrific reports take up speed when explosions and hostage incidents occur after the fighting has ended. The incidents are a part of terrorist retaliation after reports are broadcast over multiple media links. Wildlife's also relates mass media as a part of terrorism (White, 2012, peg. 125).

Wildlife's point on mass media being a part of errors involves joint efforts of the media and security forces to fight media images. The bias against the media is completely misunderstood. The bias comes from the media's quest to sensationalist violence. The competition in mass media involves being able to show the most dramatic and bloody images. Wildlife's does not hold the media responsible for terrorism, but concludes the mass media is a part of the story. Wildlife's quote in our text gives insight on the significance of mass media and terrorism, "gladiators keep one eye on the opponent and one eye on the crowd".

How can the media help or hurt counterterrorism strategies The media provides information informing the viewer of events in motion regarding attacks by various terrorist groups. How this information is portrayed can help or hurt counterterrorism strategies (PUB wow s e a, Frown Ana Away). The perception received by the people develops a hatred of different cultures and nationalities which in turn can hurt counterterrorism strategies. False stories given by US media in 1991 reflect how counterterrorism strategies can be harmed. The report from 1991 showed Iraqis throwing babies out of incubators in Kuwait.

False stories can lead to more conflict and rage to further lead terrorists to attack. Any peace negotiations or counter attacks are delayed by false reports given by mass media. Journalistic mechanisms used for covering terrorism can inject hatred between enemies. A flow of mass media reporting has an impact on how counterterrorism strategies can be helped or harmed. Mass media constructs news that perpetuates hatred among enemies and

creates conflict as defense mechanisms on behalf of the terrorist (2008, Wildlife's, Frosh, and Bawdy).

The media also can make any peace offerings with terrorists harmful by reporting too early (White, 2008, p. 125). The early release of any negotiations can spark defensive mechanisms on the terrorists moving them to strike back by killing hostages or bombing other areas. On the other hand, counterterrorism can be helped when the terrorist believes that their message can be heard by the mass media giving them credit for the attack (2008, Wildlife's, Frosh, and Bawdy). The media begins the breakdown of the onset of more violence by associating the terrorist group with the tragedies committed.

Terrorists believe that they have been heard and claim victory. Strategies can now be acted upon to ensure the terrorists inability to further attack. Another mass media concern with terrorism, is the battle over which side is actually the terrorist and who should have the aid to defend their country against such terrorist attacks (2003, Wildlife's). The continual war between the Israelis and the Palestinians urge support through media to counter terrorist attacks on both sides. The media addresses both sides of the conflict and terrorist mechanisms employed on both sides.

The attempt to counter terrorism becomes vague when seceding which side is responsible for the terrorist attacks perpetuated on each side. We also must view as to when we, as Americans, allow terrorist attacks to happen. Sports is increasingly taking over from news on terrorism as we and Western European countries become involved more in sports than in news coverage

(Martin, College of Jerusalem). When we ignore attempts made by terrorists to listen to their messages, they use our love of sports or other desires to wage an attack. The attack on the Olympics was just one terrorist attack that counterterrorism could have avoided.

Media attention had shifted to the broadcast of a sporting event instead of keeping the alert on potential terrorist attacks. We open ourselves to the terrorists by ignoring messages. Mass media can inflict both positive and negative images on the war of terrorism. How do terrorist groups use the media To advance or further its goals, a terrorist needs the media Lully 23, 2008, European Commission). The media is used to spread the fear of terrorist attacks and further their political goals. The use of media takes the message further than in just the terrorist's community.

Not only does the terrorist get the message out, the media profits from terrorism. Viewer ratings surge with terrorist attacks which gains profits mainly Tort televises Translating. The internet is a form of media that multiplies force for the terrorists (2008, White). Terrorists are able to employ individuals to carry out terrorist attacks. Many times the terrorists find individuals who are already in the area which the attack is to occur. Movies and documentaries are another form of media that can help terrorists. A mock documentary can give the viewer the impression that they are watching a news analysis of terrorist activity.

Terrorists can obtain the same goal of putting fear into the people by broadcasting continuous threats and declarations Lully 23, 2008, European Commission. This is a form of psychological media used to intimidate people

and governments into believing that a terrorist attack is imminent. Agenda setting and framing are media tactics used to portray images. Agenda setting is the theory that the more the media plays into the outlet of a situation, the more the public pays attention to what is being conveyed and contributes to the importance of the situation.

The framing theory suggests how a situation is represented and understood by the audience. Terrorists want to be on the minds of their audience to further their cause. The media allows the terrorist a means to support their cause.