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Part 1: GENERAL RULES AND CONCEPTS:

Speech acts, Speakers, Text of an Utterance.

1.1 - DETERMINING A SPEECH ACT

Our primary interest is in coding SPEECH ACTS that are part of the discourse on abortion. These speech acts have a WHO and a WHAT element.

WHO: The speaker may be either a public ACTOR or the AUTHOR of the text being coded, expressing his or her own views and interpretation. Actors may be individuals or collective entities such as organizations, political parties, and government agencies.

WHAT: The speaker may or may not say something that we are interested in coding.

Where the speaker is the author and does not express something codable, you simply ignore this text and do not make an entry.

Where the speaker is an identifiable actor, you will make an entry, even if the actor does not express anything codable. We are interested in which actors are given an opportunity to say something relevant, even if they have not expressed something codable on this occasion.

A NAKED UTTERANCE is a speech act that does not contain something that we are interested in coding.

DISTINGUISHING SPEECH ACTS FROM NON-SPEECH ACTS

Various actors will be reported taking actions that are not speech acts -- for example, lobbying or demonstrating. When there is no speech act being reported, there is nothing to code.

Example: Anti-abortion activists, such as the National Right to Life Committee, distributed leaflets during the committee session. [There is no speech act to code but note the following:]

Example: Anti-abortion activists, such as the National Right to Life Committee, distributed leaflets during the committee session asking the Senate to "Say 'Yes' to life by saying 'No' to abortion." [In this case, a speech act of the National Right to Life Committee is reported and this utterance would be coded.]

If an article contains no speech acts or idea elements then code the article level variables and note the absence of such in the Noteworthy Features box.

If an individual or collective actor "issues a statement," this will be treated as a speech act. If there is no content of the statement cited, or if the content has no codable elements, then it will be treated as a naked utterance and the actor(s) will be given standing.

1.2 IDENTIFYING THE SPEAKER IN A SPEECH ACT

As an important part of the study, we are interested in who is given the opportunity to speak through the media, and what organizations they represent. The purpose of this is to be able to analyze who is defining the abortion issue discourse, and to understand the relative importance given to certain actors and organizations. To this end, we are measuring something called "standing." Standing refers to the frequency with which specific
actors representing specific, identifiable organizations are cited in the media. Once we are able to compile a listing of these organizations, we will be able to send out detailed questionnaires to each organization with standing, as well as those under-represented in the media, to obtain more in-depth information about the organizations' goals, practices, membership, media relationships and such. Because we are studying the importance of social movement organizations in determining the abortion discourse, we are interested in who speaks for which organizations, as well as the frequency with which public organizations (such as congress, police, judges, etc.) are represented compared to private organizations (such as Planned parenthood, Operation Rescue, etc.). To effectively compile such a list, we must pay particularly close attention to who the speakers are and which organizations they represent. The following are guidelines to assist in doing this. Note that there is additional information regarding speakers and organizations in sections 3.3, 3.6 and 3.9.

1. Whenever there is a direct quotation or an indirect quotation or paraphrase (conjunctive/subjunctive speech), the speaker is the actor being quoted or paraphrased. When a longer statement is being partly quoted and partly paraphrased, the parts not directly quoted should be treated as if they were direct quotations.

Example: Dr. Holloman emphasized that the chief concern underlying the logistical question was the accessibility of abortions to the poor.

Negative Example: Senator Helms, who opposes both abortion and support for child care, seems to believe that life begins at conception and ends at birth. [The speaker is NOT Senator Helms, but the author. The author is interpreting what Senator Helms believes, not paraphrasing his speech act.]

2. Whenever a speech act is attributed to some vague category that is not clearly identifiable or capable of making a speech act, the speaker should be treated as the AUTHOR.

Example: A majority of Americans have formed an opinion about who is right and who is wrong in the debate over abortion.

Example: Feminists were delighted that a strong supporter of abortion rights has been nominated to the Supreme Court.

Example: Abortion opponents claim that women who have abortions are murderers.

3. However, learn to distinguish such cases from those in which a specific actor is being referred to who is capable of making a speech act, even though the actor is not identified by the name of an organization or individual. In such cases, the speaker is the ACTOR, not the author. Note that it is the reference to a group capable of speech acts that is crucial, not the existence of a formal name for the group.

   If a vague actor makes a statement at the beginning of the article and is later clearly identified by name (and/or organization) then use that information from the very first utterance that is attributed to that actor. Follow this rule only when the later reference is clear and unambiguous.

Example: Anti-abortion activists demonstrated outside the X Clinic today, chanting, "Stop Murdering Babies."

[SEE SECTION 3.9 FOR ADDITIONAL RULES ON VAGUE ACTORS]

4. When an author refers to a complex text (such as a Supreme Court Decision, State or Federal legislation, or a Presidential order) BUT WITHOUT QUOTING DIRECTLY, the Speaker is treated as the AUTHOR, who is seen as interpreting the text. Do not code the actor who wrote the text as the speaker unless there is a DIRECT QUOTE form the text. If an
utterance is part paraphrase and part direct quote, it is attributed to the body making or writing the complex text, such as the court or legislative body. The utterance may begin with the direct quote, or prior to the point of the quotation marks to "complete the thought" and provide necessary context.

Example: The Supreme Court, in upholding a Missouri abortion law, said that "Nothing in the Constitution requires States to enter nor remain in the business of performing abortions." [Speaker is the Supreme Court.]

Negative Example: The Supreme Court, in last June's ruling, said an undue burden exists if substantial obstacles are placed in the path of a woman seeking an abortion before the fetus is viable. [Speaker is the AUTHOR.]

In the cases where a court decision is the text being discussed and is quoted directly, identify the COURT as the actor, not the judges. The only exception to this rule is when an identifiable individual judge makes a specific statement about the ruling and is quoted directly. Attribute the quote to that judge/justice.

Example: The court also ruled that the law was "unconstitutionally vague on its face" in that it did not protect doctors from possible prosecution if they give their patients abortion advice. [The text of the utterance starts with "unconstitutionally..." and ends with the end of the sentence.]

NOTE: A complex text refers only to the texts of authorities; it is a policy output such as a court ruling, legislation, or a quote from another newspaper. Reports which are merely comments on policy, evaluations or them, or studies about them (such as institute reports, academic treatises, etc.) are not considered complex texts and regular rules regarding speaker apply.

**COMPLEX TEXTS ARE:**
- legislation
- court decisions
- information from other newspapers when directly quoted (in quotation marks). If not, it is attributed to the author.

Example: Yesterday the Washington Post reported that thousands of anti-abortion protesters gathered to defend the lives of innocent unborn children. If this is written in the NYT, the quote is attributed to the author because Post is not directly quoted.

Example: Yesterday the Washington Post reported that thousands of anti-abortion protesters gathered to "defend the lives of innocent unborn children."

This utterance is attributed to the Post because of the direct quote. Note that in this example the utterance begins with "reported... " because of the rule stating that if part of an utterance is directly quoted and part is paraphrased, the entire text is considered a quote of the actor.

5. When two distinct identifiable actors jointly make the same speech act, you should treat the first one identified as the speaker ONLY IF BOTH ARE SPEAKING FOR THE SAME ORGANIZATION. If the two actors are speaking for different organizations, this should be Treated as if it were two separate speech acts with separate entries.

Example: Emily Smith and Dorothy Johnson, two leaders of Planned Parenthood, denounced the Supreme Court Casey decision as a "step back toward the dark ages before Roe v. Wade." [Code this as one utterance by Emily Smith.]
Example: Dr. John Holloman, Chairman of the Physician's Forum, and Gordon Chase, the city's health services administrator, both emphasized that the chief concern underlying the logistical questions was the accessibility of abortions to the poor. [Code this as two separate utterances, one by each man.]

If this type of joint utterance occurs with actors from different organizations and the actors go on to make separate utterances BUT NO OTHER ACTOR INTERVENES then the subsequent utterances are to be considered continuations of the original utterance. This follows the logic of the rule which states that an utterance continues until a new actor is introduced.

Example: Dr. Peterson from DC General Hospital and Dr. Washington from Metro West have both stated that maternal death rates due to abortions have been zero since DC's liberal abortion law was passed. Dr. Peterson said that there has not been a death from a botched abortion since 1970. Dr. Washington said the number of infection cases has dropped drastically. [Dr. Peterson's utterance starts with "stated that..." and ends with "...since 1970. " Dr. Washington's utterance starts with "stated that..." and ends with "...dropped drastically."]

6. Polling organizations, such as Roper or Harris polls, are considered collective actors and as such are able to make speech acts. Their outputs, however, are NOT complex texts. The rationale behind this is that these organizations often have particular agendas, are organized entities, hold press conferences and issue releases. Therefore, they make utterances that the media reports. Thus, a polling organization is able to make both codable as well as naked utterances. The same applies to surveys and the organizations (such as universities and research institutes) which conduct them.

NOTE: However you must learn to distinguish author interpretation of survey and/or polling results, and utterances attributed directly to the poll itself. A general guideline is that whenever the text of a polling question is directly quoted in its entirety, or close to that, then the utterance ought to be attributed to the polling organization and NOT the author. However, when the author is paraphrasing a question, analyzing the meaning of its results, or asserting broad policy inferences of a particular result, then the speaker is likely to be the author. When in doubt as to who is speaking in a polling article, bring to the attention of the supervisor.

Example 1: Most Americans personally consider abortion to be immoral—in fact, "murder." But they also believe deeply that each woman should be allowed to decide for herself whether to have an abortion, a nationwide survey by the Times Poll has found.

**AUTHOR is the speaker. There is a good deal of interpretation and very little direct quoting of the survey itself.

Example 2: In order of priority, for example, people favor abortion "when a woman's health is seriously endangered" (88% - 6%), "if a woman became pregnant as a result of rape or incest" (84% - 10%), and "if there is a strong chance of serious defect in the baby" (74% - 17%).

**TIMES POLL is speaker is speaker. There is substantial direct quoting and little, or no, interpretation by author.

SEE BELOW FOR SPECIFIC RULES AND EXAMPLES FOR CORRECTLY ENTERING SPEAKER, ORGANIZATION, FUNCTION AND DEPICTION.
1.3 TEXT OF AN UTTERANCE

Enter the text for all speech acts that contain codable elements. Codable elements include idea elements, and/or METACOM, MORALE, or POLITICAL OPPORTUNITY comments. [See below for explanation of these.]

The TEXT of an utterance is the speech act, beginning with the verb or with the first word after quotation marks, when speaker is an actor. However, if the speaker is the AUTHOR, the utterance begins where the first sentence containing a codable element begins.

SPECIFICS:

1. When the speaker is an ACTOR, the utterance continues until a different speaker is introduced, or when she/he stops saying anything codable. A new speaker signals the beginning of a new utterance.

2. When the speaker is the AUTHOR, the utterance continues until some actor is introduced as a speaker OR the author no longer says anything codable, whichever comes first.

2a) When coding editorials and opinion pieces, the utterance continues until the end of the paragraph. The next paragraph containing something codable signals the beginning of a new utterance. NOTE however, that when you are losing any context or unnaturally splitting an utterance containing an idea element(s) which is expressed across more than one paragraph, include those parts of additional paragraphs that are necessary to understand the idea being conveyed by the author. If in doubt, include more than the single paragraph and call to the attention of the coding supervisor. This may especially be the case when coding sarcastic or rhetorical opinion pieces (see below).

NOTE: the "paragraph rule" applies as well to official types of documents (such as whole excerpts of court rulings, legislation, etc.) since these articles would otherwise contain very long utterances all by one speaker. When in doubt as to how to split utterances, or when to use the paragraph rule, speak with a supervisor.

2b) When coding news articles and features, utterance continues regardless of who is speaking - so long it contains codable elements, until a new actor makes a speech act. Once it no longer contains anything codable, it ends even if another actor is not introduced. Those non-codable aspects of what the author says may be replaced with ellipses (...). For example, if a speaker begins saying something codable in paragraph 2, says things on other issues in paragraph 3, and again says something codable in paragraph 4, the text in paragraph 3 is replaced with ellipses (...) and picks up again in paragraph 4. If this is a news article or feature, it is ONE utterance. If it is an editorial, there are two utterances—one in paragraph 2 and one in paragraph 4.

3. If an actor in an article (or author as speaker) says something on a topic other than abortion, as well as on abortion, the non-abortion related parts of the statement will be ignored and replaced with ellipses (as mentioned above).

EG: If a sentence occurs that is completely lacking any codable element appears within a longer utterance with codable elements, the non-codable sentence can be replaced with an ellipsis [...].

Example: An utterance begins with three sentences containing only process comments [no codable element] but contains an idea element [codable element] in the last part of the fourth sentence. [Coder does not record first three sentences but begins with
Note: As long as a sentence contains a codable utterance in any part of it, it is OK to enter the whole sentence. Whenever in doubt, or when decontextualizing, be sure to include the whole sentence. It is, however, preferable to begin with the verb whenever possible.

4. If one actor as speaker cites another actor directly or indirectly within the utterance, the citation will be coded as a statement, but will be attributed to the one actually given the opportunity to speak and not the one cited. This is the "utterance-within-an-utterance" rule. The logic for this rule is as follows: The actor is only the one given the opportunity to speak by the media. If she/he chooses to cite another actor, this is her/his choice. The second named person was not actually given the opportunity to speak directly by the media as is thus not considered to be the speaker.

Example: [Senator Feinstein] said today that she had spoken with President Bush and he had assured her that he would veto the bill on the grounds that abortion is immoral.

THE SPEAKER IS FEINSTEIN AND NOT BUSH.

5. In cases where a long description of a "personal horror story" is paraphrased by the author, or given directly by an actor, and the story itself is essentially factual, deserving no other idea element codes but 711 (the idea element code of a personal horror story), then you may begin with the first actual sentence of the story, paraphrase the rest within brackets [ ], and end with the last actual sentence. If idea elements appear, paraphrase within the brackets until you get to this part, enter the actual text containing the idea element, paraphrase the remainder within brackets, and end with the last actual sentence. When in doubt, include the all the actual text.

6. For U.S. articles, INCLUDE the text if it contains comments on META COMMUNICATION, POLITICAL OPPORTUNITY STRUCTURE, or MOTIVATION AND MORALE. It is not necessary to enter text if an actor makes comments only on PROCESS AND PROCEDURE. (see definition of these variables below). For German articles, these variables are not being coded at all therefore no text is entered.

7. When coding editorials and opinion pieces, it will often be the case that much of the text of the article will be included as editorials and opinion pieces tend to be filled with codable utterances. Include all those parts of what the author writes (using the paragraph rule above) that deal specifically with the abortion issue. Be sure NOT to include process comments, comments about topics other than abortions, and comments that simply state the content of a law or regulation WITHOUT interpreting it or taking a stance. Always, but especially with editorials, err on the side of including too much. We can always delete it later. (BUT don't be sloppy about coding, if something is obviously not codable DO NOT include it.)

* A NOTE ON SARCASTIC EDITORIALS/OPINION PIECES: Note that a number of editorial articles and opinion pieces contain a good deal of sarcasm. Sarcastic and rhetorical comments are very difficult to code since they often convey and idea which is opposite to what is actually written. In some cases, the entire article needs to be read holistically in order to understand the true meaning the author is trying to convey. For this reason, you must bring to the attention of the coding supervisor ALL articles written which contain a good deal of sarcasm (such as pieces written by Art Buchwald and other syndicated columnists). We will discuss these articles case-by-case and decide how to enter the text of the utterances. Also, when you do finally enter the coding, note in the noteworthy features box that the article is sarcastic and/or rhetorical to that the idea element coders at Uconn will be alerted.
8. Providing enough context for the idea element coders to code the text entered by general coders is essential. Please refer to the beginning of part 3 for important information on how to provide adequate context for the text you are entering. As always, whenever in doubt regarding what to include or exclude, ask a supervisor. If she/he is not available, err on the side of entering too much and flag what you are uncertain of in the noteworthy features box.

9. Whenever you enter more than one paragraph as a single utterance, be sure to indent paragraphs in the utterance box on the ARTICLE program. This assists the idea element coders to see the text as it originally appeared in the newspaper.

10. IMPORTANT: Whenever the text of a single utterance continues for more than 4 consecutive paragraphs, regardless of who is the speaker (including the author), you must bring this to the attention of the coding supervisor as this article may be an exception to the general rules and treated as a special case. This is very important!

**BRIEF KEY FOR DETERMINING TEXT OF AN UTTERANCE:**

1) **WHEN SPEAKER IS THE AUTHOR:**
   - utterance begins where the sentence begins and ends when the author is no longer saying anything codable, or when an actor intervenes with something codable. For editorials, utterances end when the paragraph ends and a new utterance begins with the next sentence containing a codable element, with only some exceptions (see above).

2) **WHEN SPEAKER IS AN ACTOR:**
   - utterance begins where the quote begins, or, if paraphrased by the author, with the verb. the utterance ends when there are no longer any codable elements, or when another actor or author intervenes (saying something with a codable element).

3) **ELIMINATING UNNECESSARY TEXT:**
   - If any speaker (author or actor) says some things that are codable and some that are not, those parts which are not codable may be separated out using ellipses (...) and not entered as part of the text of the utterance. This will reduce the amount of text entered into the computer program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPEAKER</th>
<th>codable</th>
<th>not codable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>actor</td>
<td>enter text</td>
<td>enter for standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unless only process</td>
<td>if about abortion process. No text.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPEAKER</th>
<th>codable</th>
<th>not codable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>author</td>
<td>enter text</td>
<td>don't enter if only process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>don't enter - ignore these comments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXAMPLES OF COMMENTS BY AUTHOR NOT TO BE INCLUDED:**

1. STATING THE CONTENT OF A LAW OR REGULATION:
If an author is re-stating a law without being interpretive or evaluative in any way, do NOT include this as a codable statement. Examples:

EXAMPLES:
"Current law governing the Federal Medicaid health program for the poor prohibits abortions except when the life of the mother is in danger"

"Unlike laws in Utah and Guam, Louisiana's law makes no provision for allowing abortions when a mother's health is threatened by her pregnancy."

"In Guam and Utah, abortions are permitted when a woman can show a serious medical need for the procedure."

"The Reagan Administration has issued new rules forbidding doctors and nurses to refer pregnant women to abortion clinics or even to mention abortion as an option."

NONE OF THESE UTTERANCE CONTAIN CODABLE ELEMENTS. DO NOT INCLUDE.

2. PROCESS COMMENTS BY AUTHOR:
If an author is stating processes and procedures likely to occur, or which have just occurred, do not include. Examples:

EXAMPLES:
"The Supreme Court says they are going to consider the case next Monday."

"The California State Legislature will vote on the proposed abortion legislation next week."

"The Webster ruling will be heard by the Supreme Court during their next session."

"Louisiana lawyers went to Federal court here today to try to revive an old Louisiana law banning all abortions."

NONE OF THESE UTTERANCES CONTAIN CODABLE ELEMENTS. DO NOT INCLUDE.

EXAMPLES OF PROCESS COMMENTS BY ACTORS WHERE TEXT IS NOT TO BE INCLUDED (but actors are given standing):

[President Bush] "said today that he would veto the bill regardless of the Senate vote."

[Representative Henry Hyde] "It [vote to restore Federal funding for abortions] will go to the House on Monday for the final vote and I will definitely vote no."

NOTE: HE IS NOT GIVING ANY JUSTIFICATION FOR THIS VIEW -- IT IS THEREFORE ONLY A PROCESS COMMENT.

[Randall Terry] "I was very pleased with the Court's ruling today."

AGAIN, NO JUSTIFICATION GIVEN--ONLY PROCESS.

EXAMPLES OF AUTHOR COMMENTS TO INCLUDE (IN NON-EDITORIAL ARTICLES):
"The lawsuit, filed nearly a decade ago by a series of abortion rights advocates, leaves the key issues undecided. The lower courts simply ruled that abortion rights advocates had suffered no actual injury, and, therefore, had no legal standing to raise the issue in court."

INCLUDE BECAUSE CONTAINS POLITICAL OPPORTUNITY STATEMENT REGARDING RELATIVE LOSS OF POLICY OBJECTIVES BY ABORTION RIGHTS ADVOCATES. (ALSO A POLICY STATEMENT.)

"The suit contended that the Catholic Church did both [influence legislation and participate in a political campaign] in supporting its long-held position that abortion is immoral."

INCLUDE BECAUSE CONTAINS IDEA ELEMENT (abortion is immoral) AND POLITICAL OPPORTUNITY. IMPORTANT: NOTE THAT THE AUTHOR DOES NOT NEED TO ADVOCATE A PARTICULAR IDEA ELEMENT FOR IT TO BE PRESENT.

"Democrats assert that Mr. Bush is on politically difficult terrain on both measures, that a veto will satisfy the anti-abortion movement that has played such a critical role in Republican politics but at the same time put the President at odds with mainstream opinion on the issue."

INCLUDE BECAUSE IT IS A POLITICAL OPPORTUNITY COMMENT.

"The abortion issue is clearly one of the most dangerously divisive issues facing American society today."

INCLUDE BECAUSE THERE IS AN IDEA ELEMENT PRESENT (abortion as divisive issue).

NOTE: IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WE NOW ERR ON THE SIDE OF INCLUDING TOO MUCH TEXT OR TOO MANY UTTERANCES RATHER THAN IGNORING BORDERLINE OR MARGINAL CASES. ALWAYS ENTER WHAT YOU ARE UNSURE OR SKEPTICAL ABOUT AND CALL ATTENTION TO IT IN THE NOTEWORTHY FEATURES BOX [SEE BELOW]. REMEMBER, IT IS EASIER TO DELETE UTTERANCES THAN TO ADD THEM!

TYPES OF CODES

Variables may either require an ENTRY or a choice from a SELECTION BOX. The entry codes are used for simple variables with a small number of categories. Selection boxes are used for more complicated codes with many categories. For these, the coder activates a selection box and chooses the appropriate code.

Some selection boxes are organized in a hierarchy. The coder selects the first digit and then is given a set of selections contingent on that choice for the second digit. Then, after choosing a second digit, another set of selections contingent on that choice is provided for the third digit.

For each variable that uses a selection box, there is a special section of the coding manual with more detailed instructions for the use of different categories and examples. Code numbers and short labels will be displayed on the screen but the coder can consult the manual for detailed instructions on what fits in any given code category.

Entry codes may be either ALPHA (that is, letters) or NUMERIC (that is, numbers) or a combination of both.

HANDLING DIFFICULT OR CONFUSING EXAMPLES:
If the coder cannot identify an actor, speech act, idea element or some other aspect of the coding process then they should direct their questions to their Coding Supervisors. Coding on the computer should be COMPLETE. If necessary, coders can return to earlier coding and correct mistakes that they have made with a particular article. Difficult or confusing examples may be used to refine or illustrate coding rules so it is important to discuss these when they occur.

QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS WITH THE COMPUTER PROGRAM:

If the coder has questions with how to use or discovers problems with the computer program then bring this situation to the attention of the Coding Supervisor IMMEDIATELY.

**Part 2: ARTICLE LEVEL VARIABLES**

**SPECIFIC RULES**

*Before coding an article, be sure it is eligible.

**ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR SAMPLE ARTICLES:**

In most cases, all articles will have been pre-screened prior to being received for coding. However, all coders should be aware of the eligibility rules as some ineligible articles may occasionally slip through. If ever you are in doubt as to the eligibility of any article, do not code it and bring it to the attention of the coding supervisor.

Eligibility rules:

1. The following articles are to be excluded from the sample:

   a) Articles which are about abortion issues or activities taking place in countries other than the United States. [see example 1 attached] However, if you come across an article which is dealing specifically with abortion issues or events in Germany, do not code the article, but make a Xerox copy and give it to Myra.

   b) Articles in which the Pope speaks about abortion issues or events in other countries are excluded from the sample. However, when the Pope is referring to U.S. abortion policies, issues, or events, or when the international community is being addressed, these articles are included in the sample.

   c) Letters to the editor are excluded from the sample. [Op-ed pieces are included in the sample.] When in doubt about the distinction, do not code and bring to the attention of the coding supervisor.

2. The articles which are included in the sample must be essentially about abortion; that is abortion must be the central topic. The following cues are to be used to determine if an article is essentially about abortion:

   a) 50 % or more of the article is about abortion.

   b) In some cases, abortion may be the central framing aspect of the article even if less than 50 % of the actual text is concerned with abortion. Cues that abortion is central to these articles include: headlines and quotes in "boxes" within the article talk about abortion; when the opening few and closing few paragraphs deal centrally with abortion. That is, if the article is framed as an article about abortion, it is included. [see example 6]

   c) When in doubt, do not code and call the article to the attention of the coding supervisor.

3. All articles must be at least three paragraphs in length.
4. Articles are randomly chosen from the newspaper index. If more than one article is included within the same index item, then all items are included as separate items and given separate article numbers. However, if there is a separate index entry for the second article, it is not to be included in the sample as it had the same probability as all others of falling into the sample. In most cases, you will see only one article per Xeroxed page. Code only those articles with assigned article numbers. When in doubt, ask the coding supervisor.

ARTICLE LEVEL VARIABLES:

2.1 COUNTRY

Enter (Click): U.S.
THIS DETERMINES THE PATH OF QUESTIONS. There are some variables that are only coded for one country and not the other. Once you have entered the country, the program will skip over the irrelevant variables for that country.

2.2 ARTICLE NUMBER

Enter the five digit number from the hard copy of the article you are coding.

Note that the first digit of U.S. articles must be 1-4; the first digit of German articles must be 5-9.

The first digit of the U.S. articles
1 = for all New York Times articles
2 = for all Los Angeles Times articles.

Second and third digits of the U.S. articles are last two digits of the year in which the article appeared. The third and fourth digits will be the sequential order in which the articles were selected for the sample.

The article number variable now has the capacity to include alphanumeric characters. Occasionally, you will see an article number which contains an alphanumeric character. This is not an error and should be entered as it appears on the actual article. The purpose of using alphanumeric is to simplify the double-coding procedure. Ultimately, all article numbers will be rectified to contain only numeric characters.

Once an article is assigned a number it will always have that number, even if it is later removed from the sample.

2.3 CODING DATE

Enter the date on which you are coding the article as DD MM YY, using two digits for each. U.S. coders should note that this is a departure from the American convention of putting the month before the day.

Note that the only valid entries are between 01-31 for the first two digits, 01-12 for the second two digits, and 94-99 for the last two digits. Any other numbers will produce an INVALID ENTRY prompt.

Enter as: 21 03 94

2.4 CODING PLACE

Enter a two digit alpha code, indicating place of coding:

CT = Connecticut
MA = Massachusetts
WZ = WZB in Berlin
2.5 CODER INITIALS

Enter three digits, indicating the initials of the coder. Note: if a coder has no middle initial, use [x].

Example: Molly Jones (no middle name) is the coder. [Enter: MM

ALWAYS USE THE SAME THREE INITIALS.

2.6 NEWSPAPER [Paper Name]

For German articles, enter F for FAZ or S for SZ.

2.7 DATE OF PUBLICATION [Pubdate]

Enter the date on which the article being coded was published, even if there is a different date line on the article itself.

Example: The article is an Associated Press wire service article with the dateline of March 20, 1993 but appears in the Los Angeles Times dated March 21, 1993.

Enter: 21 03 93

Note that the only valid entries are between 01-31 for the first two digits, 01-12 for the second two digits, and 62-93 for the last two digits. Any other numbers will produce an INVALID ENTRY prompt.

2.8 PAGE NUMBER [U.S. articles only]

Enter the page number on which the article appears. DO NOT ENTER LETTERS.

The articles in the sample have been given article numbers by the University of Connecticut team. The notation is: AP 17 I, 26:1. This means April 17th Section I, page 26, column 1.

Example: for above notation, enter 26.

2.9 SECTION [U.S. articles only]

Activate the selection box, and choose the appropriate section. If an article starts in one section and is continued to another section, code the first section in which the article appears.

Categories:
1 Page One Story**
2 National/International
3 Editorial Pages/Section
4 Business Section
5 Metro/Local/Regional
6 Lifestyle
7 Special
8 Not given

***Note: this always refers to the front page and therefore any page one section will necessarily be a front page article, and the cite will read section 1 or section A.
Important distinctions here are between the page one, national, and local levels. Section of newspaper has not been regularly placed on the article itself by the sampling team at UCONN. In the future, when possible they will do so and section will appear at top by the sampling notation. When you are absolutely unsure, select 8 and put an educated guess into the noteworthy features box. Note that sometimes letters will accompany page numbers on sampling notations (such as A24 or C12). If this information appears, put this into noteworthy features. In general, A will refer to national/international for the NYT and B will refer to local/metro, however, this is not always so clear for the LAT. IF on NYT articles you do see A24 (etc.) for page number, go ahead and list the section as 2.

ALWAYS PAY ATTENTION TO THE SAMPLING CITATION AT THE TOP OF EACH ARTICLE

2.10 TEXT TYPE

Categories:
1 News reports
2 Features
3 Editorials
4 Documents
5 Other

NEWS REPORTS: are general news items usually involving interviews with actors. Anything that comes off the AP or UPI wire services is a news report.

FEATURES: are rare and are usually things such as retrospectives, magazine section articles (such as the Sunday magazine) or articles that focus specifically on one key player or issue.

EDITORIALS: include opinion pieces, guest columnists, syndicated columnists and the like.

2.11 VISUAL [U.S. articles only]

Activate the selection box and choose the appropriate code.

Categories:
1 Photograph
2 Cartoon
3 Graphic
4 None

NOTE: In the event that there are two different types of visuals included in one article, enter the visual which appears first into the compute and not the subsequent visuals in the noteworthy features box.

2.12 AUTHOR

If indicated, enter the last name of the author followed by a space and then the firstname. If there is a middle name or initial leave another space and enter name or initial. Do not enter commas.

EX: Brown John R

If unknown, enter UNK [for author unknown].

If there are two authors for the same article, include both last and first names putting AND between them.
EX: Miller Susan AND Jones Mary
IMPORTANT: When entering ANY name, author or speaker, DO NOT USE ANY PERIODS OR COMMAS!

2.13 LOCATION OF AUTHOR [Authloc]

Code this variable regardless of whether the author is a named individual or an organization such as the newspaper or a wire service. It indicates whether the article was produced at the paper [editorial staff], by an author working outside of the paper (for example, a syndicated columnist), by a wire service, or other options. Activate the selection box and choose the appropriate entry.

Categories:
10 staff
20 AP
30 UPI
40 synd. col.
50 oth. paper
60 guests
90 other

NOTE: When you see a byline saying "Special to the New York Times" this is to be considered as STAFF (10) and not guests.

2.14 OCCASION FOR PUBLICATION [Occpub] [German articles only]

Ignore this box. It is for coding German articles only.

2.15 ARENA OF ACTION OR REALM [Arena]

This variable uses the concept of a DISCOURSE MOMENT. This refers to an activity that is stimulating public discussion and stirring the pot on the abortion issue. Arena of action refers to the institutional realm in the society from which this activity is coming. Ask yourself: What is causing this article to be written? Where is the action taking place? What is the activity that is stimulating public discussion and "stirring the pot" on the abortion issue?

Example: A Supreme Court decision is issued, a new law is passed, an abortion clinic is bombed, or a controversial television show on the subject is aired.

Sometimes an action in one arena will stimulate counter-action in another. For example, a law being debated in Congress stimulates a large demonstration in Washington to oppose it. In such cases, the coder should use the ONE MONTH RULE as a guideline. If the action in a different arena comes within a month of the other action and is in part a reaction or response to it, code the arena of the original action. If the action in a different arena is more than a month after the original action, then it should be treated as a new discourse moment and the arena of the new action should be coded.

If an actor from one arena initiates action in another arena, it is the arena where the action is occurring that should be coded.

Example: The Bavarian state government has filed an appeal with the constitutional court (BVG) against the 1974 abortion reform law. [Code arena as "21. The BVG", not as "32. Executive Branch, State Government"].

Example: Helmut Kohl plans to introduce a new bill in the Bundestag for the reform of
Example: Planned Parenthood of Pennsylvania has filed a law suit against the State of Pennsylvania challenging the constitutionality of a new Pennsylvania law passed last week restricting abortion. The Supreme Court is expected to consider the case sometime early next year. [Code arena as "14. State Laws" NOT as "83. Pro-Choice organizations" or "21. Supreme Court"].

Example: Planned Parenthood of Pennsylvania has filed a law suit against the State of Pennsylvania challenging the constitutionality of a new Pennsylvania law passed last year restricting abortion. The Supreme Court is expected to consider the case sometime early next year. [Code arena as "21. Supreme Court" NOT as "14. State Laws" or "83. Pro-Choice organizations". This is coded as Supreme Court because the passage of the state law happened more than a month before this action, so even though the state law provoked the action of Planned Parenthood, the pending action within the arena of the Supreme Court is the focus.]

Only one arena code per article is to be coded. Follow all the rules listed above, but if several incidents of non-related arenas are reported in one article, code the arena covering the greatest part of the total article. In cases of doubt, the headline may help determine the "main" arena.

IMPORTANT: Be particularly aware of differences between federal or state legislation as ARENA (110 and 120 and federal or state government (310 and 320) as ARENA. One month rule will help again. If the article is essentially about a state’s response to legislation passed more than one month ago, it is likely that the ARENA is 320 and NOT 120. If a state assembly is reported as debating a law passed last week, the ARENA is probably 120. When in doubt, choose a code and call attention to supervisor in noteworthy features box.

The ARENA code uses a selection box. Activate the selection box and choose the appropriate entry.

ARENA CODES:

100. Mixed Legislation
110. Federal (laws, bills, pending legislation, etc.)
120. State (laws, bills, pending legislation, etc.) - NOTE: this may read 140 on computer.

200. Court decisions and Judicial Activities
210. Supreme Court
220. Other federal courts
230. State Courts
240. Judges
250. Lawyers and law professors

300. Administrative (Executive branch activities, mixed)
310. Federal government
320. State government
330. Local government
340. Administration (Civil Service)

400. Crime and law enforcement
410. acts of violence (perpetrator unknown or an associated with movement.)
420. prosecutions of women
430. prosecutions of doctors
440. prosecutions of demonstrators or violent actors
450. police

500. Political parties, mixed
530. Democratic party
540. Republican party
550. Independent party/other U.S. parties

(NOTE: if an article is essentially emphasizing the partisan nature of a political debate on abortion, EVEN if the debate is happening at the state or local level, ARENA is likely to be political parties, depending again on the one month rule.)

600. Churches, mixed
610. Catholic
620. Mainline Protestant
630. Fundamentalist Protestant
640. Jewish and other
650. Theologians

700. Experts (Science, Medicine) Mixed
710. Hospitals
720. Insurance companies
730. Drug companies
740. Doctors professional associations
750. Other health professional associations (nurses, etc.)
760. Individual doctors
770. Social and behavioral scientists
780. Natural/life scientists
790. Clinics

800. Mixed Collective Actors
810. Women's movement (non-specific to abortion issue)
820. Right-to-life organizations
830. Pro-choice organizations
840. Unions
850. Self-help groups
860. Family planning associations (as distinct from clinics)
870. Foundations and research institutions (regardless of affiliation of the research group)
880. Peace and social justice groups

900. Other (put in details noteworthy features if Other is used)
910. Opinion research and polls
920. Television
930. Media other than television

REMEMBER THE ONE MONTH RULE!!

2.16 FOCUS

This variable refers to the particular substantive aspect of abortion that is emphasized in the article, if any. If there is more than one substantive focus in the article, code the one with the majority of lines devoted to it. If no
one substantive focus has a clear majority, or if you are unable to decide on focus, code it 00 (General or mixed) AND EXPLAIN IN NOTEWORTHY FEATURES BOX.

The code uses a selection box. Activate the box and choose the appropriate entry.

Categories:
00 MIXED OR GENERAL (clarify in noteworthy features box)
10 Fundamental legitimation.
20 Regulations
30 Process/Collective actors
40 Financing
50 Access/implementation (generally refers to a law)
60 Counseling
70 Events/incidents (generally a singular incident, such as a clinic bombing, provider assassination, etc.)
80 Discourse/opinion (e.g.: meta-communication)
99 Other (note what you mean in the noteworthy features box)

NOTE: These categories may not be mutually exclusive. For example, there may be a regulation about access, counseling or financing. When this occurs, pick the more specific code. If, for example, the article is about a regulation regarding financing, code financing. Same goes for access and counseling. Regulations generally are formal, legal laws and/or orders. Access, on the other hand, generally refers to questions such as: Are there clinics and doctors available? Can this woman get an abortion if desired? How has the implementation of a law or regulation affected women's access to legal abortion? Again, when in doubt, note the other code you are considering in the noteworthy features box.

2.17 STRUCTURE - [old Storyline]

This variable is an attempt to get at the implicit structure of the article as a whole, rather than at its manifest content. The variable measures the underlying structure or form of the article. United States and German journalistic conventions differ and this is reflected in the structure of the article. In particular, we expect to find much greater use of the NARRATIVE form in U.S. articles than in German article.

Read the article in its entirety. Select the appropriate two-digit code.

CODES:
STRUCTURE OF ARTICLE variable (formerly: STORYLINE)

This variable measures the underlying structure or form of the article as a whole. It uses a two-digit selection box. Activate the box and choose the appropriate entry.

If in reading the article as a whole, you notice features that are not captured by this code that seem important, be sure to include them in noteworthy features. EXAMPLE: A description of one actor's position that is sarcastic and/or mocking in tone.

1x - NARRATIVE STORY TELLING

A narrative structure uses a form in which action is taking place over time. It has a beginning that typically involves setting the scene and describing the stakes and the actors involved; it conveys a sense of rising action leading to some event or (often temporary) climax; and it ends with an (often temporary) resolution that sets the stage for the next episode.
NOTE: The narrative story telling (1x) category and the other two categories may not always be mutually exclusive. An article with a narrative structure, for example, may focus on a single actor (see Koop article #18901). As a rule, if the basic structure of the article is one of a story unfolding over time, code it as a narrative even if it contains components of other codes, such as the Koop article mentioned above which has elements of 21 (single actor) but has an identifiable narrative structure. Note that narratives also tend to look like analyses and overviews (3x), however you should ONLY use 2x or 3x codes when there is no narrative structure present.

11 - Event presented as the (temporary) climax of a set of building tensions or moves by actors with further implications for future actions.

12 - Shifting fortunes of actors. The underlying story is about how the relative advantage and success of different actors is changing or has changed over time.

13 - Shifting discourse. The underlying story is about changes in the nature of the debate--the nature of the issues, the focus, language, and discourse, increasing or decreasing polarization, and other changes in discourse on abortion.

19 - Other narrative. (Coder: Fill out card for supervisor)

2x - DESCRIPTION (of positions or actions).

This differs from a narrative form in presenting a snapshot of events at a particular moment in time rather than emphasizing the unfolding of events over time.

20 - Description of events but no positions by actors about these events are presented.

21 - Single actor or point of view presented. Note that the position presented may be in contrast to another position or statement that is not presented in the article but has been previously described or is described elsewhere and assumed to be known.

examples: SPD women demand more than a trimester rule; Actions and statements in the context of the "week for life" of the Catholic Church; FDP rejects Cardinal Hoeffer's assertion.

22 - Two opposing points of view presented and contrasted. The structure of the article implies "there are two sides to this story" or a specific conflict between two actors is the focus.

23 - Spectrum of response. Description of events or actions with a spectrum of response by other actors to them. Note: a spectrum of response may be very orderly-arranged from left to right or vice versa–but may also be presented out of order. It may be complete, including all parties or relevant actors, but may also have one or more actors omitted while nonetheless offering a clear spectrum or range of opinion.

examples: Democrat and Republican responses to a Supreme Court decision; Reactions by the pro-choice and anti-abortion movements to legislative moves regarding regulations.

3x - ANALYSIS AND OVERVIEW

This differs from a narrative form in discussing the topics below at a particular moment in time rather than emphasizing the unfolding of them over time.

31 - Current Political Process. Analysis of the strategy and tactics of one or more actors, including what is going on "backstage" or behind the curtains.
32 - Political Opportunities. Analysis of how events and actions have influenced the opportunities for success for different political actors.

33 - Political Discourse. Analysis of discourse rather than policy with a focus on the ideas and language in which positions are expressed rather than an analysis of abortion policy per se.

39 - Other analysis or overview (Coder: fill out card for supervisor.)

99. OTHER Whenever this code is used, the coders should describe the structure or "plot" of the article in the NOTEWORTHY FEATURES space. Begin with "Structure is..." In addition to structure, you should still include any other noteworthy features.

2.18 NOTEWORTHY FEATURES [Feature]

THIS BOX HAS MULTIPLE FUNCTIONS:

1. TIE NOTEWORTHY FEATURES VARIABLE:

   This variable relies on the coder's subjective judgment about any features of the article that seem interesting, surprising or unusual. The coder should pay special attention to omissions and to alternative story lines or frames that might have been chosen but were not.

   The coder should pay attention to the tone of the article as well as the content.

   There are no right or wrong answers here since what a coder notices depends on his or her initial knowledge and expectations. The length of the entry is unlimited but we anticipate that one or two sentences will normally be sufficient.

Example: The article has a very sarcastic or even mocking tone in referring to opponents of abortion.

Example: All the spokespersons quoted on the abortion issue are men even though there are prominent female spokespersons who could have been interviewed.

Example: Members of the same party tended to agree in their position on the Court decision but male and female spokespersons for the same party gave quite different reasons for their position.

Example: The spokespersons for the Right to Life Committee did not make any ideological comments or arguments on abortion itself but focused entirely on strategy and tactics.

2. FLAGGING PROTEST EVENTS:

   The German team would like us to keep track of articles about protest events. If the article reports about protest events, the coder should enter "Protest Event" as the first entry in this box and briefly describe the type of protest occurring. If there is no protest event, the first entry should be "No P.E."

3. IF an article has no codable elements in it at all (but is still eligible - see above) note this in the box.

4. Whenever you choose an "OTHER" category use this box to explain why you have chosen this category and give an educated guess as to what the problem/issue is.
5. If you have coding questions, concerns or difficulties, note these here to call attention to the coding supervisor. For example, if you are not sure whether UTT number 5 should be included, note this here so the supervisor can check it.

NEVER LEAVE THIS BOX BLANK. MINIMALLY, IT SHOULD CONTAIN "NO P.E." * CT coders will also mark "Women's movement" or "No WM".

Part 3: UTTERANCE LEVEL VARIABLES

CONTEXT OF THE UTTERANCE:

IMPORTANT: When in doubt, include the utterance and text. BE AWARE OF CONTEXT! Since the UCONN team will be entering idea elements based upon the text and utterances we enter, we must be sure to always provide them with enough context so that they can accurately assign idea elements. When entering text, imagine what it would read like without having the article in front of you. When providing context use brackets [ ] to enter text NOT in the article itself. Especially important are the following:

1. When a speaker refers to "the law" "the bill" "the vote" "the rally" etc. include in brackets what they are specifically referring to.

Example: Senator Kennedy "said yesterday that he would have to vote against the law [the counseling ban] because it violated the privacy of the doctor patient relationship."

**When entering text in brackets, be sure not to use words which will come up as catch phrases. For example, if the coder had entered [gag rule] rather than [counseling ban] it would have erroneously come up as a catch phrase. Check to see this doesn't happen. If it does, change the wording in the brackets.

2. Be sure to note, when not explicit in the text itself, a speaker's position (pro-choice, pro-life) on the issue. This can go in the DEPICTION box. (see below)

3. When entering a speaker's organization which is listed as a "business" or "firm" be sure to include what type (PR, law, etc.) in brackets whenever this information is available. This would go in the ORGANIZATION box. (see below)

UTTERANCE LEVEL VARIABLES:

3.1 UTTERANCE NUMBER

The computer will carry forward the article number and sequentially number the utterances as they are entered throughout the article. If you miss an utterance, you can go back to the place where it belongs and insert it and the computer will automatically renumber any later utterances.

3.2 PARAGRAPH NUMBER

Enter the two digit number of the paragraph in the hard copy where the utterance begins. Note that an utterance may extend beyond a paragraph if the same actor continues a speech act in subsequent paragraphs. A single paragraph may contain more than one utterance if different actors are quoted in the same paragraph.

If an article's paragraphs are mis-numbered, do not re-number them, rather just use the numbers as they appear on the article. If a paragraph is missing a number, it is included as part of the previous paragraph and all the utterance rules regarding paragraphs will apply. Do not ever re-number the paragraphs of an article. If an article has NO paragraph numbering, DO NOT CODE. Give it to the coding supervisor.
3.3 SPEAKER

**SEE ALSO DETAILED ADDITIONAL RULES REGARDING SPEAKER, ORGANIZATION, FUNCTION AND DEPICTION AT END OF DEPICTION SECTION.

If the speaker is an ACTOR, enter the last name, a space, and the first name. If this is an actor that has appeared in other articles included in the database, the computer will automatically enter information on other variables from the last entry associated with this particular actor. Similarly, if an actor has more than one speech act in a given article, the information entered the first time for other actor variables will be carried forward for each subsequent speech act.

Often an actor making a speech act will not be fully identified at the time of the first utterance but will be named and described more fully later in the article. If this occurs, you should utilize information that appears later in the article and enter it as appropriate when the first speech act occurs.

Example: The possibility that pregnant women from all over the country might inundate New York hospitals with requests for abortions has created an immense organizational and financial problem, a specialist in community medicine said here yesterday. [The specialist is identified by name and position in subsequent paragraphs and this information should be utilized in entering this first utterance even though he is not named at this point.]

If the speaker is the AUTHOR, enter the name in the same manner as you would for an ACTOR. If the author is not an individual (i.e., a wire service) or is unknown, enter "author". Note: The computer will automatically change the "author" to UNK (which is how it was entered on the article level variables.)

3.4 GENDER

Activate the selection box and choose the appropriate category. "NA" (not applicable) should be used for collective actors. However, when a collective actor is obviously a single gender sub-group (such as the Women of the Green Party) then it may be coded as such. This should ONLY be done in very clear cases and the actor in this case will be that sub-group specifically. "Not given" should be used for individuals whose gender is not identifiable.

Categories:
1 Male
2 Female
3 NA
4 Not given

3.5 POLITICAL PARTY

Activate the selection box and choose the appropriate code. NONE is the default and will appear automatically if the speaker is a collective actor, author, or is otherwise unknown.

Note: If the speaker is already in the data base, the party may have been identified in a previous article and will appear in the political party box by default. DO NOT ASSUME POLITICAL PARTY. ENTER ONLY IF MENTIONED IN ARTICLE. POLITICAL PARTIES DO CHANGE.

Categories (US):
1 Not given
2 Dem-US
3 Rep-US
4 Ind/other-US
3.6 ORGANIZATION

Enter the name of the organization that the actor is identified with and speaking for in the article. If an actor is identified with more than one organization, enter the primary one that he or she is speaking for on the topic of abortion.

Note: In the case of Congresspersons and Senators use the following guidelines: for Senators, the organization is U.S. Senate and the position is Senator, Party-State (i.e.: D-MA); for Congresspersons, the organization is U.S. House and the position is Representative, Party-State. Enter Party-State information again as depiction of actor. See section 3.9 for additional information.

Example: ....said Senator John Doe (D-MA). [Code organization as U.S. Senate, D-MA; depiction as D-MA. Note political party would also be coded for this actor.]

Example: ... said the Rev. Howard Moody, pastor of Judson Memorial Church and director of the National Clergy Consultation Service on Abortion. [Code the National Clergy Consultation Service on Abortion as the organization since it is the organization most relevant for his speech act on abortion.]

For the President, the organization is considered the White House. In the cases where a State law is directly quoted, the organization is the State Legislature. In cases where a court ruling is directly quoted, the organization is considered the State or Federal judicial body involved. Whenever you are unclear as to the organizational affiliation of a governmental actor, bring it to the attention of the coding supervisor.

If two organizations related to abortion are attributed to the actor, code the organization that has the broadest scope (that is, code national organizations over regional organizations and regional organizations over local organizations).

If two organizational affiliations seem equally relevant, code the first one mentioned.

If the speech act being quoted is from a document such as a Court Decision or a Law, the organization is the governmental body producing the text.

Example: The Supreme Court upheld a Missouri abortion law that said, in its preamble, "the life of each human being begins at conception" and "unborn children have protectable interests in life, health, and well-being." [Code the organization as "State Legislature, MO" If a state body, code the state first and the branch of government which has produced the text second.]

Note: If the speaker is already in the database, the last organization coded for this person will appear in the organization box by default. The coder should make sure that the same organizational affiliation is applicable to the particular article and utterance and change it if necessary. If there is no change, the coder simply moves ahead to the next variable.

Note: If the speaker is the AUTHOR, enter the same organization as the newspaper (LA Times or NY Times). In future versions of this program, this information will be carried forward automatically.

POSITION [FUNCTION]

Enter the title of the actor or a description of his or her position or function in the organization. If an official title is not given but the person is speaking for some organization, enter "Spokesperson." If the spokesperson is UNNAMED, enter "[unnamed] spokesperson."
If the speaker is the AUTHOR, enter [author] as position. (In future versions of this program, this information will be carried forward automatically.)

Note: If the speaker is already in the database, the last position coded for this person will appear in the position box by default. The coder should make sure that the same title is applicable to the particular article and utterance and change it if necessary. If there is no change, the coder simply moves ahead to the next variable.

If the speaker is unnamed, such as an unnamed spokesperson, enter position as: [unnamed] spokesperson.

3.8 DEPICTION

This refers to a depiction of the actor by the journalist, usually an informal description beyond the person's official title. It may also include past organizations or other affiliations which the speaker is not representing in the speech act being reported. Do not include information already coded as organization, position, or political party.

Example: Dr. John Holloman Jr., who is chairman of the Physician's Forum and widely known for his efforts to bring medicine into the civil rights movement, said [Code Physician's Forum as the organization, Chairman as the position, and "widely known for his efforts to bring medicine into the civil rights movement" as a depiction.]

If several distinct depictions of a particular actor appear in an article, include them all, separated by a semi-colon. If a different depiction appears for the actor in a later speech act in the same article, include the additional depiction when it occurs. The program will automatically add this depiction to the previous utterances of this actor.

The purpose of the depiction of actor variable is two-fold: on the one hand it will be used to examine terms which have an evaluative component (good vs. bad) which are used to characterize actors; on the other hand it will be used to place actors within the abortion issue in a larger field of actors. As such, when coding for depiction, include all those remarks which are characterizing actors or placing them within a larger field of actors, but do not include incidental information which is not relevant to the above goals.

EXAMPLES:

Ronald Reagan "host of the March for Life Rally" - INCLUDE
Albert Brasher (White House official) "who was in the meeting" - DO NOT INCLUDE
Jesse Helms "who received some of the warmest applause of the day" - DO NOT INCLUDE
Justice Blackmun "known for the 1973 decision legalizing abortion" - INCLUDE

Depictions will be carried through for each speech act by an actor in an article but are not carried over from the database.

IMPORTANT: If it is clear that a speaker is either pro-choice or pro-life be sure to emphasize this in depiction. If it is not verbatim from the article, put it in brackets.

REMEMBER to look for depictions late in the article. ALSO, include demographic information such as age, race, etc. especially for non-organizationally affiliated speakers such as demonstrators interviewed at protests, etc.

3.9 ADDITIONAL REFERENCE FOR SPEAKER-ORG FUNCTION:
1. ORGANIZATION AND POSITION FOR:

A. U.S. Senators/Congress representatives

House of Representatives:
Organization: U.S. HOUSE
Position: REPRESENTATIVE, D-CT
Depiction: (PARTY-STATE = EX: (D-CT))

Senator:
Organization: U.S. SENATE
Position: SENATOR, D-CT
Depiction: (PARTY-STATE = EX: (D-CT))

EXAMPLE: Kennedy Ted
Organization: Senate
Position: Senator, D-MA
Depiction: (D-MA)

Joint role:
Organization: CONGRESS
Position: Chair of House-Senate Budget Committee
Depiction: (PARTY-STATE-OFFICE = EX: (Senator, D-CT))

Unnamed reps. or senators:
Some articles will refer to "vague" congressional supporters or opponents of specific legislation, such as "House supporters of the [federal funding] bill." This should be coded as follows:

Speaker: [unnamed representatives]
Organization: U.S. House
Function: representatives [party, if singular and given]
Depiction: supporters of the [federal funding] bill, party (if singular and given)

B. U.S. PRESIDENTS AND FORMER U.S. PRESIDENTS

PRESIDENTS
Organization: WHITE HOUSE
Position: PRESIDENT

FORMER PRESIDENTS
Organization: [UNK]
Position: [UNK]
Depiction: Former U.S. President [or in brackets if assumed]

PEOPLE SPEAKING FOR THE PRESIDENT, AIDES, VPs, PRESS SECRETARIES ETC.:
Organization: WHITE HOUSE
Position: WHAT EVER IS GIVEN IN THE TEXT

-If White House, or federal committees (Health, Educ, Etc.) any Presidential appointees speak, USE THE AGENCY OR SPECIFIC DEPARTMENT (SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF H.E.W. ETC.) - USE "EXECUTIVE BRANCH" FOR Unspecified CASES, FOR EXAMPLE, AN UNSPECIFIED Cabinet Member.
C. CHIEF JUSTICES:
Organization: U.S. SUPREME COURT
Position: CHIEF/ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

GENERAL RULES:
- the president or white house workers: white house
- anything vague: executive branch
- anything specific: use most specific information
- people with no organization name, but the coder knows one, should have the organization put in brackets. Example:

Speaker: Betty Freidan
organization: Unk
Function: Unk
Depiction: [founder of NOW]

DO NOT put an organization for a person if the person is NOT currently representing the organization.

2. IMPORTANT:
   a. ALWAYS CHECK "POP UP" [carry overs from previous coding] INFORMATION, MAKE SURE IT FITS THE UTTERANCE. MAKE SURE THE CORRECT INFORMATION FOR THAT PERSON APPEARS.
   b. Be consistent regarding using the same name throughout an article.
      If you already entered a speaker for an article and that speaker information does not pop-up, check your spelling or use of title or nickname
      - check spelling
      - use the same format even if the journalist does not (nicknames, shortened names, middle initials - decide from the beginning and be consistent.)
      - Do not use single or double quotes in organization or position (for example, do not put 'head' or "head" as position in organization, if person is called head, put head.
   c. There can be no position without an organization, and no organization without a position. You can not put something in the position box unless there is something in the organization box (no position without an organization). Vague positions, such as "abortion protester" belong in depiction. Positions can include such roles as member, nun (member of a named religious order), spokesman.

ORGANIZATION IS IMPORTANT FOR DISTINGUISHING COLLECTIVE ACTORS FROM "THE PERSON ON THE STREET" OR INDIVIDUALS WORKING WITHOUT COLLECTIVE SUPPORT.

* If the article is a guest editorial (op-ed), and if at the utterance level the speaker is the author, then change the organization and the position from information about the newspaper to information provided about the author's primary role (the organization they are speaking for).

FOR EXAMPLE:
If Gloria Steinem writes a guest editorial for the NYT while editor of MS., her ORGANIZATION is not NYT, but MS., and her POSITION is EDITOR.

* If the speaker works for a person (such as Bill Clinton, or C. Everett Koop), the organization is the same as the employer's.
FOR EXAMPLE:
a spokesperson for Koop:
ORGANIZATION: THE OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.
a spokesperson for Clinton:
ORGANIZATION: WHITE HOUSE.

BE CLEAR REGARDING ORGANIZATION AND POSITION:
UNCLEAR: CLEAR:
Walsh Larry Walsh Larry
Partner Law Partner
Sawyer/Miller Group Sawyer/Miller Group -- Law Firm

EXAMPLES:
Speaker: Bush Administration
Position: [Unnamed spokesperson]
Organization: White House

Speaker: Vatican
Position: [Unnamed Spokesperson]
Organization: Vatican

4. If an organization is a state level organization, name the state.

This is particularly important when the state level organization has the same name as a national level organization.
Do not assume that the article makes it obvious what state the agency belongs to, because the organization variable will often be analyzed separate from the rest of the information.

CORRECT: THE CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.

NOT CORRECT: State department of health and human services

5. Be as SPECIFIC as possible when deciding the ORGANIZATION and the POSITION (if you have a choice between a more general and a more specific, use the more specific.)

6. Use BRACKETS for information that you are providing or imposing, but is not taken directly from the text (e.g. [unnamed spokesperson].)

7. IF THERE IS NO WAY TO DETERMINE POSITION OR ORGANIZATION, OR THE PERSON HAS NEITHER, enter UNK.

8. UNSIGNED EDITORIALS:

SPEAKER: Eds
POSITION: editorial staff

9. If the speaker is not identified in the specific article being coded, but the
organization and position pop up on the screen, check with the coding supervisor re: whether or not to leave it.

ex. Mario Cuomo is not identified in the article, but pops up as governor of ny, ask coding supervisor re: what to leave in organization and position - maybe he is no longer governor, so it should be eliminated.

10. Protesters, demonstrators, activists - important
   - always make the position on abortion for the speaker clear if it is not clear from the organization, function or position given (add it in brackets if you can determine it from the context).
   - Put pro-choice/ pro-life or what ever in depiction, [in brackets], if it isn't clear in organization or function. For example, "participant in the [pro-choice] rally"
   - If the speaker is concrete enough to act or speak, even if not clearly named or identified by the author (e.g. "pro-choice activists marched down the mall with signs saying "no more coat hangers" = they are concrete but unnamed actors with an utterance with idea elements). Attribute to unnamed actor.

   If the speakers are vague and general ("Many pro-choice activists want …) the utterance is attributed to the author of the article - the utterance includes the whole phrase in quotes "many pro-choice activists..." Vague speakers with non-codable utterances do not get standing (naked utterances).

USE THE CONTEXT TO MAKE THESE DETERMINATIONS.

Authors may set up 'straw people' ("those kinds of people” for example, pro-choice or pro-life kinds of people) in order to discuss "their" opinions, but the author is not referring to particular individuals. These are vague actors, therefore, according to the rules, attribute the utterance to the author.

If the author is refers to unnamed actors that can be named if necessary or if the author reports what was said, but does not name the speaker, attribute the utterance to the type of person (for example, [unnamed] marchers at the [pro-choice] rally.

EXAMPLE OF CONCRETE, UNNAMED ACTORS:

speaker: [unnamed] anti-abortion demonstrators position: anti-abortion demonstrators
organization: operation rescue

compared to:

speaker: Jones Mary
organization: operation rescue
position: anti-abortion demonstrator

11. Governors, Mayors, other officials:
   ** for organization, put the position then the state so that we can produce reports grouping position holders together.

   Speaker: Last name Firstname
   Organization: Governor's office, State
   Function: Governor

SAME APPLIES TO MAYORS, SURGEON GENERALS, ETC.

12. Organization is quoted without a named person, for example:
13. Candidates for office: (example from article 29214)
   Put the party for organization, and then put: Candidate, position the candidate is seeking, party and state for function.

Speaker: Allen Bill
Organization: Republican Party
Function: Candidate, U.S. Senate, R-California

14. article 29001
Text reads:
   William B. Allen, a controversial Ronald Reagan Appointee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

Speaker: Allen William B
Organization: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Function: appointed member

15. article 29104
Text:
   To which Helen Alvare, the director of planning and information, Secretariat for ProLife Activities, National Conference of Catholic Bishops, replied:

Speaker: Alvare Helen
Organization: National Conference of Catholic Bishops, Secretariat for Pro-life Activities
Function: director of planning and information

16. EXAMPLE OF A CORPORATE BODY ACTING AS A SPEAKER ARTICLE 19115
TEXT: Delegates in the annual convention of the American Medical Association today condemned any Federal interference with doctors who provide advice about abortion or any other medical matter. On a voice vote and without debate, the House of Delegates, the A.M.A's policy making body, urged repeal of all laws and regulations that "prevent ....."

Speaker: House of Delegates
Organization: American Medical Association
Function: [unnamed] delegates
Depiction: the A.M.A.'s policy making body

17. COURTS AS ACTORS (#19311)
TEXT: In the process, the Appellate Division of State Supreme Court in Manhattan ...It is the first time that an appeals court in New York has done so ...The due process clause of the State Constitution "encompasses ...The Appellate Division upheld a lower court ruling...The justices determined that the 1989...said the state would appeal the decision to the Court of Appeals... In upholding Justice Ciparick's decision today, the Appellate Division wrote that the effect of the law "is to pressure women in the direction of giving birth, thereby limiting the reproductive freedom of those women whose family..

Speaker: Appellate Division
Organization: New York State Supreme Court
Function: Appellate Division

18. GIVE THE STATE FOR ALL STATE AGENCIES, STATE LEGISLATORS, ETC.
19. **SURVEYS:**
   when directly quoted (see also information on COMPLEX TEXTS in Part 1.2)
   put: Survey for the speaker and the function.

   **SPEAKER:** Survey
   **ORGANIZATION:** polling source (New York Times/CBS)
   **FUNCTION:** Survey

   When the survey is being interpreted or paraphrased by the author, the author is the speaker.

20. **Put:** State Representative, regardless of local conventions (ASSEMBLY, HOUSE OF BURGESS, ETC.)

   **if the journalist is unclear, check the dateline, for example, Washington vs. Albany for Supreme Court (US vs. NY).**

   **SPEAKER:** LASTNAME, FIRSTNAME, MI
   **ORGANIZATION:** STATE LEGISLATURE, NAME OF STATE
   **FUNCTION:** STATE REPRESENTATIVE/STATE SENATOR, PARTY ID

**3.10 TEXT OF AN UTTERANCE**

   Refer to section 1.3 above. NOTE: Whenever you are in doubt as to what to enter for text, enter all parts you are unsure of and call to the attention of your coding supervisor.

**3.11 IDEA ELEMENTS**

   In general, BC coders do not code idea elements.

   Connecticut Coders (CT coders) will focus primarily on Idea elements and "Process codes" (procedure, motivation and morale, opportunity structure, and meta communication) although BC coders may also code these boxes.

   Most of the idea element decisions will be made on a copy of the article before you actually sit at the computer, although you may get to the point where you can simply add them at the computer. The "Hierarchical guide to idea element coding" gives more information about deciding what code to apply to an utterance. The following is a technical description of how to get the idea element box, and how to actually enter the idea elements you need.

   The CT coders will tab through the information entered by the BC coders (reading this information to confirm accuracy). After reading the text, the coder will tab forward and the cursor will be on the "Yes/No" box for the idea elements. When text is originally entered, this tap produces a question (are there any idea elements?) But this will be after the first tab, so the CT coders will enter "Y" to add idea elements.

   This will bring you to a new screen, the Idea element screen. If there is a 999 or a 998 already entered, but there should be another code, simply start entering the new code, and it will take the place of what is there. You do this by moving the cursor (using the mouse) to the first box. Press down on the left button of the mouse with your index finger, and all of the first digit codes will appear. Drag the cursor to the code you want (if it is 416, drag it to the 4's) and release. This will cause the first digit of the idea element to change to a 4. Next click the second box, and drag the cursor to the "1". Repeat with the third box, stopping on the "6". Now the number 416 should appear with the 999 or 998 was.
If no number is currently there, you click the "add" button. If you want to delete and idea element that was entered accidently, you can either override it or press the delete button. The idea element you want to work with must be the one currently active. If there is more than one (there can be several idea element codes for one utterance) you can use the "top", "bottom", "next" or "previous" buttons to move around. You will now the active idea element because the numbers for that idea element will appear in the boxes. When you have finished entering the idea elements and have checked that they are accurate, you return to the utterance screen by clicking "return".

These comments are about various aspects of the policy process including what is likely to happen next, what steps have been taken or will be taken, what maneuvers have been taken or planned by various actors to influence the policy process or its implementation.

If an ACTOR utterance contains nothing other than process comments, this would be coded as a NAKED UTTERANCE. Actor information would be coded but not the text and the Process variable would be checked.

You can see all of the idea elements entered for an utterance by holding the cursor on that box (it can take two "clicks" - one to activate the box, the other to open the window. You can change idea elements later if checked.

Catchphrases are words or phrases that act as "condensing symbols" which embody an image or viewpoint. The computer will consult a list of catchphrases and automatically pull out any that it finds in the text you have entered. The coder should examine the text of the utterance to see if there are additional candidates for catch-phrases that are not included. DO NOT ENTER such candidates but put them on a list to be presented to the coding supervisor for possible inclusion later. If catchphrases are added later, the computer will apply them retroactively to the utterances that have already been coded. See Part I: ADDING NEW CATCHPHRASES for instructions.

The following four variables only require the coder to decide whether or not the utterance contains a comment relevant for the variable. For some variables, which may differ for U.S. and German articles, the coder will be asked to include the text of the utterance so that it can be examined in the future. For each variable, the coder puts an X in the check box if the utterance contains an appropriate comment. NOTE: WE ARE NOT CODING FOR THESE VARIABLES, BUT YOU MUST BE AWARE OF WHAT THEY ARE AND WHEN THEY OCCUR AS THREE OF THE FOUR INVOLVE ENTERING TEXT.

Check whether or not the utterance contains comments on this variable. Unlike idea elements, check (include) this variable in borderline cases. This is true for the following three (opportunity structure, motivation and morale, and meta-communication) as well.

We are interested here in hypotheses about the relative frequency with which different actors
If an AUTHOR utterance contains nothing other than process comments, this is not coded at all.

If an utterance contains a mix of process comments and other relevant material as well, it is not necessary to record those portions that are only about process. You may omit such sentences, replacing them with an ellipse [...]. However, when process comments are intertwined with idea elements or other relevant material, or if you are uncertain about whether the utterance is only about process, include the full text of the utterance.

PROCESS MAY ALSO REFER TO PROCEDURES REGARDING MOVEMENT ORGANIZATIONS, NOT ONLY POLITICAL PROCESSES.

Follow the rule: WHEN IN DOUBT, INCLUDE THE TEXT.

EXAMPLES

[President Bush] "said today that he would veto the bill regardless of the Senate vote."

[Representative Henry Hyde] "It [vote to restore Federal funding for abortions] was a very close vote, but it passed."

[Randall Terry] "I was very pleased with the Court's ruling today."

[Judith Widdicomb] "called the Supreme Court decision today 'the beginning of a war' that will be fought for years to come." [Note: this is also pol.opp and contains an idea element.]

[clinic representative] "Our attorney is studying the Supreme Court decision to see what our options are."

3.14 POLITICAL OPPORTUNITY STRUCTURE [Opp struct];

Check whether or not the utterance contains comments on this variable.

This variable refers to comments that frame the political opportunity structure on the abortion issue. They refer to the probability of achieving certain policy outcomes and to changes in this probability. Include here both statements about perceived threats or constraints and about perceived opportunities as well as about changes in opportunities and constraints as seen by either actors or observers.

For U.S. articles: We intend to examine such utterances in detail later. Hence, INCLUDE the text of the utterance for all such comments, whether they are made by ACTORS or AUTHORS.

Examples:

"Today, the Supreme Court decision in Roe v. Wade hangs by a thread." [This demonstrates potential positive opportunity for pro-life groups.]

"Overturning Roe v Wade -- however much desired by many -- is not politically attainable."

"If the Freedom of Choice Act passes, it will open the door to legal attempts to invalidate the many recently passed state laws which restrict access to abortion."

3.15 MOTIVATION AND MORALE [Morale]

Check whether or not the utterance contains comments on this variable.

This variable refers to comments about the motivation or morale of the collective actors. They may include comments about one's own side, the other side, or about both sides by an outside observer.
For U.S. articles: We intend to examine such utterances in detail later. Hence, INCLUDE the text of the utterance for all such comments, whether they are made by ACTORS or AUTHORS.

Example:
The Feminist Women's Health Center vowed that their work would not be deterred.

"We have been here since 1973," said Edith Berg, clinic director, "and we are going to be here another 15 years."

"Both sides had something to cheer about in the Supreme Court's recent Casey decision."

Note: Comments often combine a statement about the political opportunity structure with one about motivation. When this occurs, enter an "X" (by clicking on the boxes next to the appropriate variables) for both the Political Opportunity Structure and the Motivation and Morale variables.

Example: "Abortion rights advocates are feeling increasingly encouraged by the presence of an administration friendly to their cause." ["Feeling increasingly encouraged" is a comment about motivation and the presence of a friendly administration is a comment about political opportunity.]

Example: "With Clinton in the White House, we will now just have to fight twice as hard to stop the flood of abortions," said a spokesperson for the National Right to Life Committee. [The comment about fighting twice as hard is about motivation and morale; the comment about needing to do this because of Clinton, is a comment about political opportunity.]

Example: "The rally gathered thousands of pro-choice activists together in demonstrating that far from fading into the background we are, and will continue to be, a strong force fighting for the rights of all women.

Note: To be coded, motivational comments should be explicit rather than implied.

Negative example: "This Supreme Court Decision means war," said the Executive Secretary of NARAL. [Do not code as a motivational statement even though a determination to fight may be implied. It is not explicit enough in this case.]

A NOTE ON CODING POLITICAL OPPORTUNITY STRUCTURE AND MOTIVATION & MORALE:

The distinction between opportunity structure and motivation and morale is best understood as a distinction between an external goal (opportunity structure) and an internal, mobilizing goal (motivation and morale). In general, opportunity structure refers to goals external to the movement organization (or group of actors) itself; it often had electoral implications and attempts to influence the political system. Motivation and morale generally refers to internal mobilizing goals of the organization itself, as well as the general state of morale of the organization or group of actors. It is specifically referring to the internal motivation of collective actors. Again, when in doubt on any of the four check-off variables, err on the side of inclusion. ALWAYS INCLUDE BORDERLINE CASES.

HOWEVER, learn to distinguish borderline from reading too much in. in general, DO NOT CODE THESE TWO VARIABLES IF THERE IS SIMPLY A STATEMENT OF GOALS AND DESCRIPTION OF HOW ONE INTENDS TO ACHIEVE THEM. In order to include, THE STATEMENT MUST BE EVALUATIVE. For example, if a speaker states something like: "we won't achieve our goals at the rate we are going unless we change our tactics." then you include it. If they say something like: "We hope to eventually overturn Roe v Wade," then you would exclude it.
In general, a statement to include for pol. opp. is one that is seen to be neither minimal nor vague and which identifies a trend of opportunity, a shift in opportunity, or a significant source of opportunity. For motivation and morale, it should identify a positive or negative sense of the level of mobilization and/or some sort of evaluative comment about tactics, mobilization, etc. If the statement is so minimal or general that one cannot determine whether the opportunity or level of mobilization/tactics is positive or negative, and for who it is for, it will be useless.

3.16 META-COMMUNICATION [Metacomm]

Check whether or not the utterance contains comments on this variable.

This variable refers to comments about the discourse rather than about the issue. The speaker is making an observation on how people talk about abortion rather than about the content of the abortion issue. In general, you can think of this variable as "talk about the abortion debate." Meta-communication statements, unlike the previous three variables, may be more subtle than others and hinge on one or two words, such as "stormy debate." Include these comments even though they may be slightly more vague than those for pol. opp. and motivation and morale; we see fewer meta-comm statements than any of the other three and would like to get as many of them flagged as possible. When in doubt, enter it and flag your concern in the noteworthy features box.

For U.S. articles: We intend to examine such utterances in detail later. Hence, INCLUDE the text of the utterance for all such comments, whether they are made by ACTORS or AUTHORS.

Example: "On the abortion issue, there is a dialogue of the deaf. Neither side hears or makes any effort to hear what the other is saying."

Example: "Increasingly, voices are heard searching for a common ground."

Example: "Today in the House there was a very stormy debate centering on expanding abortion funding."

Example: "said the president was telling poor women to "just say no" to rape and incest."

[Include this because it is not only evaluative, but it is conflating the drug discourse with the abortion discourse. Furthermore, it is a way of making a statement by using the meta-discourse itself.]

Meta-communication comments may also refer to the discourse of one side in the abortion debate.

Example: "The rhetoric of abortion opponents has grown increasingly strident in the absence of a friend in the White House."

Example: [A Polish newspaper] deplored the Pope's comparison [in a public speech] between abortion and genocide as unacceptable.

Negative example: "Abortion opponents have become increasingly militant in the absence of a friend in the White House."

[Do not code as a meta-communication comment since it is not clear that the comment refers to discourse; it could refer to actions other than speech acts.]