

GRIFFITH COLLEGE DUBLIN

Faculty of Journalism and Media Communication

**MEDIA REPRESENTATION OF MIGRANTS
ON THE DAILY MAIL AND DAILY EXPRESS
NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM**

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for MA in Journalism & Media
Communications (QQI)

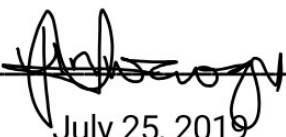
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ABSTRACT

The year 2015 was a period where the world witnessed the European migrant crisis, also known as the refugee crisis. This crisis was permeated by the arrival of a rising number of people from the Middle East, Africa and East Europe into the European from across the Mediterranean Sea or overland through Southeast Europe.

This dissertation explores the bias media coverage by The *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* newspapers United Kingdom in reporting the migrant crises. My research will show that these newspapers were biased in their representation of migrants in several ways including the fact that they “mastermind” a threat, and then develop it through selective reporting thereby inducing a fuss and panic on their readership.

The primary goal of this research is to attempt to identify and classify bias media coverage of migrants in these newspapers through Discourse Analysis, concomitantly, explore the repercussion for their readership: the point of view they push forward and the actions they invite. This study will also examine articles on these newspapers to see if they took on a political stance in the process.

The dissertation literature review presents the way migrants are represented in the European media especially in the United Kingdom, as

they are a group in the society, subject to debate on and the bias coverage they have received. The conceptual frameworks are on these academic works with emphasis on media framing, arbitration and agenda setting of journalism is to conduct a critical discourse analysis on articles from *The Daily Mail* and *The Daily Express*.

The findings discover the proficiency used by these newspapers to inform with premeditated articles to steer public opinion and undermine public support, concomitantly, exploring the repercussion for its readership.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

There is a migrant crises going on currently in Europe. Migrants have arrived in ships in different parts of Europe, most of these migrants barely make it to the shores as some of them drown or die of hunger and starvation while aboard. According to Nerghes & Lee (2018), since April 2015, when five boats carrying refugees sank in the Mediterranean Sea, killing over 1,200 people, increasing media coverage has been dedicated to the hazardous and volatile situation in the Middle East, a crisis which has pushed many to flee their countries and seek refuge in neighbouring countries or in Europe. *The Telegraph* newspaper in United Kingdom also reported that from December of 2018 to January 2019 migrants were stranded off the coast of Malta on the Sea-Watch and another boat with no country allowing them to dock, suffering seasickness and dehydration, with some briefly refusing food. They were eventually allowed to dock after a few weeks and out of these 298 migrants, 176 would be sent to Germany, France, Portugal, Ireland, Romania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Italy. Another 78 will be allowed to stay in Malta, and 44 Bangladeshi migrants will be sent back to their country.

There was media frenzy when they were eventually allowed to dock, various European media reported about the 'standoff' with pictures of migrants, including children looking scared and hungry.

1.2. Definition of Migrants

It is imperative to understand and establish first and foremost, the root cause of migration as people migrate to Europe for different reasons; some migrants are refugees from war torn countries, and some others as trafficked, while most migrants are just looking for greener pastures.

According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), a migrant is 'any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is'.

From the definition of migrants above, two categories of immigration can be identified:

- a. Labour (or economic) migrants (and family reunification) and
- b. Forced migrants (asylum seekers and refugees);

1.3. Refugee

According to (Geneva Convention, 1951, Art. 1A). A person who, 'owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country'

1.4. Resettlement

The United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) defined resettlement as the transfer of refugees from a country where they have initially sought asylum - often in the same region as their country of origin - to a third state which has agreed to admit them. It is a life-changing durable solution for refugees whose life, liberty, health, or human rights are at risk in their country of refuge, or for whom relocating to another country is their only hope of being reunited with their family.

1.5. Asylum seeker

Castelli (2018) 'A person who seeks safety from persecution or serious harm in a country other than his or her own and awaits a decision on the application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments. In case of a negative decision, the person must leave the

country and may be expelled, unless permission to stay is provided on humanitarian grounds.'

Europe, including the United Kingdom is a destination because of its favourable standard of living and immigration policies. According to the United Nations Refugees Agency (UNHCR), the highest number of first-time asylum applicants in 2018 was registered in Germany (with 161 885 first-time applicants, or 28 % of all applicants in the European Union Member States), followed by France (110,485, or 19 %), Greece (64,975, or 11 %), Spain (52,730, or 9 %), Italy (49,165, or 8 %), and the United Kingdom (37,290, or 6 %). These six Member States together account for 76% of all first-time applicants in the EU-28. The UNHCR statistics by mid-2018 says that there were 124,018 refugees, 33,035 pending asylum cases and 106 stateless persons in the United Kingdom in 2018 and the largest number of asylum applications came from nationals of Iran (3,327), Iraq (2,697), Eritrea (2,158), Pakistan (2,022) and Albania (2,001).

Resettlement in the United Kingdom is done through the Gateway Protection Programme, the Mandate Scheme, the Vulnerable Children Resettlement Scheme (VCRS), or the Syrian Vulnerable Person's Resettlement Scheme (VPRS).

According to UNHCR, in 2018, 5,806 people were resettled in the United Kingdom, (7% fewer than the previous year), including 4,407 under the VPRS, 688 under the VCRS. Of those resettled under the VPRS and VCRS in 2018, 130 refugees were resettled in the United Kingdom through the Community Sponsorship scheme. Since the scheme began in July 2016, 219 refugees have been resettled by community sponsor groups (UNHCR 2018 report).

1.6. History of migrants in the United Kingdom

Immigration to the United Kingdom before the Second World War was small and demographically insubstantial. According to *Migration Watch UK*, A study of official census records from 1851 until the present shows that the number of people born abroad living in Britain was very small until the middle of the twentieth century and that the growth of this population between censuses was quite slow. Indeed, in the eighty years between 1851 and 1931, the population born abroad increased by only about one million. It increased slowly after the Second World War, growing by less than two million in the forty years between 1951 and 1991, in the late 1990s the pace and scale of migration increased to a level without historical precedent. The study also suggests that, indeed the foreign born population of England and Wales more than doubled,

increasing by nearly four million in the twenty years between the 1991 and 2011 censuses, however, it was not until 1964 that the international passenger survey was established; it provides a broad picture of those entering and leaving the country on an annual basis and in 1991 a more sophisticated measurement of immigration called the Long Term International Migration estimates was put in place (*Migration Watch UK* May, 2014).

Tomlinson (2017) is of the opinion that during the immediate post-war period, migration of labour from colonies or former colonies was encouraged, the 1948 British Nationality Act gave Commonwealth citizens the right to settle in Britain, but official policy towards minority settlement was always fraught with contradictions and hypocrisies. While post-1945 some 200,000 displaced people from Eastern Europe had been re-settled, politicians appeared to panic at the arrival of a few hundred people from the Caribbean in the 1948 ship the *Empire Windrush*, these few described as a 'influx', the issue rapidly became one of colour, as white Commonwealth settlers were distinguished from 'non-white' migrants from South Asia and the Caribbean (Winder 2014; Tomlinson, 2017). According to Tomlinson (2017), hostility to these settlers was evident during the 1950s, both in government circles and in

the areas where settlers came to live and work and Winston Churchill even considered the slogan 'Keep Britain White' for the 1955 general election. During this decade, the British working class, with a welfare state and unions supporting class solidarity, were concerned when black people from the colonies, long regarded as inferior to a 'white race', came to live as neighbours, and there were outbreaks of violence all through the 1950s and 1960s, with the first of a series of immigration control acts in 1962 (Tomlinson 2017; Tomlinson 1990, 34).

Furthermore, as Gilroy (2006) suggests, European migrants in the United Kingdom become radicalized and imagined through the category of race because they are migrants. Anderson (2013) builds on this argument by emphasising that 'migrant' is not a value-free description of a person crossing international borders (Tomilson 2017).

One of the most persistent of the myths that cling to the topic of immigration in British politics is that which holds the passage of the British Nationality Act as this was a decisive event in the post-war development (Deakin 1948). Enoch Powell, while opposing the British Nationality Act, did not take up the issue of immigration until an Immigrant Control Association was set up in 1959 and the antagonisms of the white working class to 'non-white' immigrant workers became

explicit through the bye-election in Smethwick, won by the Conservatives with the slogan 'if you want a nigger neighbour, vote Labour' (Tomilson 2017). While Powell's views were not new, he had written a paper in 1946 opposing any Indian migration to Britain on the grounds that they would not integrate, and their sectarian politics would affect British democracy; his anti-immigrant speeches in the later 1960s were directly aimed at the white working classes, telling them they were losing out in housing, education and health services to migrants and with little evidence to support his assertions, he claimed that the white working classes could not obtain hospital beds, school places or housing, employers favoured migrant labour and 'The sense of being a persecuted minority ...is growing among ordinary English people' (Powell 1968, *ibid*; Tomilson, 2017). In 1979 Margaret Thatcher was elected as Conservative Prime Minister; before the General Election she made the infamous 'swamping statement' about the impact of immigration on British culture (Smalls and Solomos 2006). Smalls and Solomos posits that Thatcher made it clear that her government was going to take a hard line on any stridency by immigrants in demanding their rights and when there were widespread riots across the nation in

1981, her first response was to outright condemn criminal activity and lawlessness.

According to Smalls and Solomos (2006), recent research by the Commission for Racial Equality has indicated that there has been some progress within central government departments, such as the Home Office, in developing programmes to further the recruitment, retention and promotion of minority staff. They argue that, in particular, the 2000 Race Relations (Amendment) Act may prove to be an important tool in ensuring that public bodies take on board the 'duty to promote' racial equality (CRE, 2003; Smalls and Solomos 2006).

The 2000 Act, which came into force on December 1, 2001, enforces on public authorities a new general statutory duty to promote racial equality (Home Office, 2001) and the expectation embodied in the Act is that public authorities will take action to: (1) prevent acts of race discrimination before they occur, (2) ensure that in performing their public functions they should 'have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful racial discrimination, and to promote equality of opportunity and good relations between persons of different racial groups' (Smalls and Solomos 2006).

In the United Kingdom today, race has seemingly disappeared as a public policy issue; however, it is analytically central as racial inequalities is still socially pervasive (Erel, Murji and Nahaboo 2016).

For the purpose of this dissertation my focus will be the bias portrayal of migrants on The *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* Newspapers in the United Kingdom.

Ethical Journalism Report (2015) explained how the media has failed to provide detailed and reliable information about the migrants' crises. The report reviewed media coverage of migration in the European Union and in 14 countries across the globe. The 100-page report highlights the following:

Missed Opportunities: How journalists and media in Europe failed to raise the alarm about an imminent influx of refugees fleeing war in Syria and Iraq, even though the story was there to be told a year before the crisis broke in 2015;

Hate-Speech: How outrageous anti-migrant or anti-Muslim statements by politicians like Donald Trump in the United States and some European leaders fuelled increasing public concern and hijacked media coverage;

Falling Standards: How media fail to provide detailed and reliable information about the refugee crisis because of a lack of editorial

resources or the presence of well-informed journalists able to provide in-depth and sensitive reporting;

Sensationalism: How much journalism is driven by hyperbole, intolerance and distortion with media in confusion over what are the correct terms to use to describe migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers.

1.7. Newspapers in United Kingdom

United Kingdom mainstream newspapers can be divided into two prominent categories: the weighty and intellectual newspapers, are known as the 'broadsheet' or 'quality press' because they are large in size, and the 'tabloids' or 'the popular press', whose bedrock is more on human interest stories and celebrities instead of international news.

The 'popular press' are also divided into the more exploitative or sensational mass market titles, or 'red tops', such as *The Sun* and the *Daily Mirror*, while the middle-market papers are known as the *Daily Express* and the *Daily Mail*.

The *Daily Mail* Newspaper is a British daily middle-class newspaper published in London on a tabloid format. It was founded in 1896 and it is the United Kingdom's second biggest selling daily newspaper after *The Sun*. The *Daily Mail* had their reservation about the number of immigrant making their way through Africa and Europe to Calais, albeit

that they sent writers to cover some depth about the situation in Syria, Libya and across the European Union and about the dire straits of those caught up in wars their headlines on the front page and pictorial illustration of immigrants seem sensational and biased.

The *Daily Express* on the other hand is also a daily national middle market tabloid newspaper in the United Kingdom. Sir Arthur Pearson first published it on a broadsheet in 1900 but it is the flagship of Express Newspapers, a subsidiary of Northern and Shell. The *Daily Express* does not really cover world news apart from of course - the rise of Donald Trump – and its readers may be unfamiliar with what is going around the world but they know all about gang rapes and rioting in asylum centres in the European Union. The *Daily Express* relies almost exclusively on agency copy and part time freelance contributors; rates reach as high as a million copies as of April 2019.

News consumption through newspaper according to The Office of Communication (OFCOM)

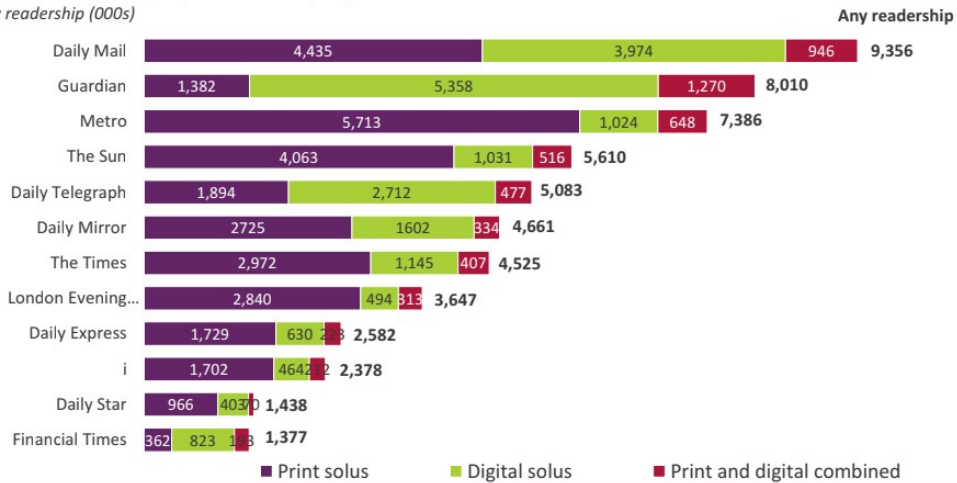
TouchPoints data shows that with print and online combined, the Daily Mail is the most widely-read news title in the UK. The Guardian is the most widely-read digital newspaper and the Metro the most read print newspaper.



Figure 6.2

Print vs. online newspaper readership by title – 2017

Weekly readership (000s)



Source: TouchPoints 2017

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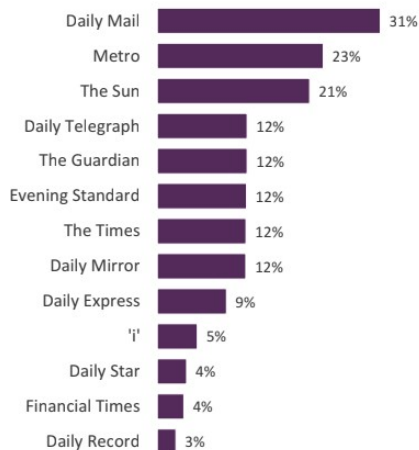
Among the two fifths of adults who claim to consume news through newspapers, the most-used titles are the Daily Mail, Metro and The Sun.



Figure 6.3

Daily newspapers used for news nowadays - 2018

All using newspapers for news



In total, 26% of newspaper users used daily 'free-sheets'

Source: Ofcom News Consumption Survey 2018

Question: D3a. Thinking specifically about daily newspapers, which of the following do you use for news nowadays?

Base: All using newspapers for news – 2018=1847

Only sources with an incidence of 3%+ in 2018 are shown

Note: Daily free-sheets are the Metro and the London Evening Standard.

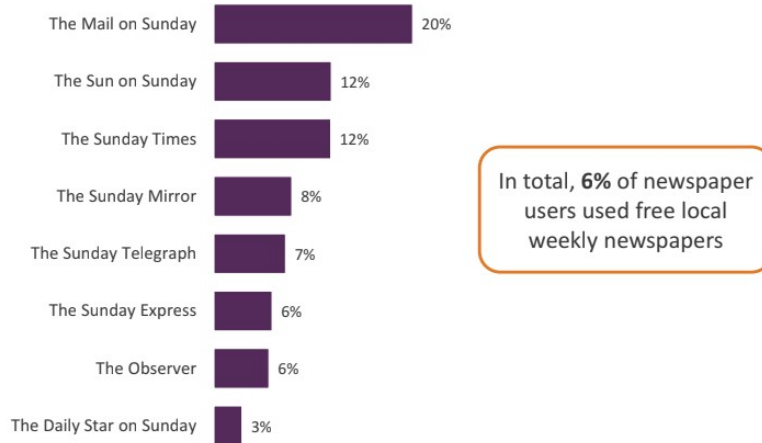
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The most read Sunday title is The Mail on Sunday, followed by The Sun on Sunday, The Sunday Times and The Sunday Mirror.

Figure 6.4

Sunday newspapers used for news nowadays - 2018

All using newspapers for news



Source: Ofcom News Consumption Survey 2018
Question: D4a. Thinking specifically about weekly newspapers, which of the following do you use for news nowadays?
Base: All using newspapers for news -2018=1847
Only sources with an incidence of 3%+ in 2018 are shown

In order to understand the effect of bias media coverage of migrants in the United Kingdom, it is important that this dissertation examines all aspect media manipulation on The *Daily Mail* and The *Daily Express*.

Chapter 2

Literature Review

In conducting my research for this topic I will begin by researching the way migrants are represented in the European media, and the UK media as they are a group in society, subject to debate on and regarding the bias coverage they receive. Hence, the literature review will be in three sections: the relevant theories and reviews associated with this topic, the conceptual framework on how the discourse analysis is established, and the research objectives.

2.1. Media and Society

The mass media is probably the only medium in which people can gain insights of happenings. In today's society, the importance and significance of the mass media in our everyday life has increased dramatically, turning the world to a global village. The 'basic' and 'rarely questioned' duties of media in a democracy are to: supply accurate and sufficient information; reflect public opinion; and act as a watchdog against the state (Scammell, 2000). The mass media depiction of major events has basically shaped the public opinion either by agenda setting, investigative journalism or in its bid to achieve press freedom. The extensive impact of media on society can easily be seen these days

through how the media reflects our society, how it works and what it constitutes (Gaurav & Nity 2017).

Media organisations operate and engage in a public sphere and public information is extremely important for communicating and engaging both common interest and debates about that common interest, therefore the media should promote the process of circumspect discussions by contingent on a context of public discourse which is significant for the development of free and logic-based public opinion. The media should tend to maximize debates over political ideas and contribute to public information and argumentation, which are essential to the maintenance of democracy (Iosifidis, 2011). It is imperative that media systems in a democratic society live up to the standard of delivering quality representation and information to the general public.

Media objectivity refers to nonpartisanship, accuracy, credibility, and fairness. Media objectivity became a practice in the 18th century; however there have been a handful of criticisms and alternatives to the concept since then, inflaming continual dynamic discourse encompassing the notion. Cooper (1994) explains that the central problem in the issue of media objectivity, at least as we have most often approached the issue, is how to identify it, and how to determine the

"direction" in which report- age might be biased away from it. Lichter (1991) studied television network news coverage of the Persian Gulf War with the intent of "judging its fairness and accuracy". By categorizing news stories broadcast during the war and tallying such items as favorable/unfavorable opinions, camera shots, and coverage of pro-/anti-war demonstrations, he concluded that the press took a decidedly anti-authority stance despite overwhelming public approval of government conduct of the war, including press pooling (Cooper 1994; Lichter, 1991). The emergence of the objectivity norm was coupled with an increased commercialization of journalism that ultimately caused its professionalization (Schudson, 2001; Hall, 2012). Industrialization allowed faster and cheaper production – and lower prices – meaning that newspapers became accessible to larger audiences (Curran, 2003: 24-37; Hall 2012). Hall (2012) explained that despite the existence of the objectivity ethic, there is a significant strand of literature demonstrating how journalism has not always lived up to expectations. Herman and Chomsky (2002) build up on *Hall's* explanation that newspaper ownership and advertising strengthens power structures in the society, which is a prejudice to politics and media. According to both Lichtenberg (1990) and O'Neill (2002), Mass media concentration and ownership

erodes the base or foundation of the freedom of speech principle, and that it is imperative that there is regulation in journalism.

2.2. Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework of this dissertation culls on the literature review to develop the foundation for discourse analysis. Framing is used as a tool to identify bias media coverage of migrants from newspapers (*The Daily Mail* and *The Daily Express*) in the United Kingdom.

The concept of framing is related to the agenda-setting tradition but expands the research by focusing on the essence of the issues at hand rather than on a particular topic (Davie 2010). The media gives attention to certain events and then places them within the field of meaning thereby influencing the way people perceive and process that information. Entman (1993) summarized the principle of framing processes in this manner:

Framing essentially involves selection and salience. To frame is to *select some aspects of perceived reality and make them more salient in the communicating text, in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation and/or treatment recommendation* for the item described. Frames, then, *define* problems—determine what a causal agent is doing and costs and benefits, usually measured in terms of cultural values; *diagnose* causes—identify the forces creating the problem; *make moral judgments*—evaluate causal agents and

their effects; and *suggest remedies*—offer and justify treatments for the problem and predict their likely effects. (p. 55)

According to Aworolo (2017) in order to be able to identify news framing in the mass media, (Entman, 1991) identifies five popular ways for framing news stories:

Conflict – conflict between parties can be prioritized, as opposed to the actual decision made.

Human Interest or Personalization – presenting a story with human face, personality is promoted over more important aspects.

Consequence – consequences can be wide ranging. Pursuing a policy may be unwise in terms of unity within a party or coalition or in terms of the status of a nation globally.

Morality – media coverage can often moralize, sometimes due to the indiscretions of political actors; or alternative, policies can be seen as morally questionable. E.g. Michael Moore’s editorializing of the US Patriot Act, worldwide critique of US foreign policy all takes a moral tone

Responsibility – attributing responsibility, either for a cause or a solution. In the wake of Asian Tsunami one frame was ‘global responsibility’ for find solutions as well as blaming the lack of

preparedness on the local governments.

Arowolo (2017) also argued that there is a clear conceptual intersection between concepts of framing but (Weaver, 2007) explained that the idea of framing is similar to the 'second level' of agenda setting which 'examines the relative salience of attributes of issues, as McCombs (2005) and Ghanem (1997) also described in detail. These agenda of attribute are called 'the second level' which varies from 'the first level that has traditionally focused on issues (objects), although the term 'level' implies that attributes are more specific than objects' (Weaver, *ibid*; Arowolo, 2017).

Newspapers generally provide a host of cues about the salience of the topics in the daily news – lead story on page one, other front page display, large headlines etc., therefore, both framing and agenda setting deal with cognitive effects, while agenda setting has long been touted as one of the theories that shifted the focus from attitudes to cognition, framing is also seen as a cognitive effect associated with the construction of reality and how people think about important public issues (McCombs et al 2009; McCombs, 2002). Kenny (2010) commentary on *Finding a voice or fitting in? Migrants and media in the new Ireland* by Dublin City University outlines the Irish practices in

respect to migrants and media. The commentary is intended to help remedy the failure of European societies to learn from practices because immigrants have been finding their own voices in Ireland, although their voices are not loudly heard by Irish citizens or even by immigrants from other cultures. The power of the news media to set a nation's agenda, to focus public attention on a few key public issues, is an immense and well-documented influence. Not only do people acquire factual information about public affairs from the news media, readers and viewers also learn how much importance to attach to a topic on the basis of the emphasis placed on it in the news" (Kenny, 2010).

2.3. Media representation of Migrants in the European Union

Most of the images and news stories published by European news media in the wake of migrant crises in 2015 were that of refugees walking in the desert, on ships while crossing the Mediterranean sea with hope of reaching various destinations in Europe. The look on their faces was that of despair, uncertainty, fatigue but also relief. The mass media, especially in Europe, construed on many themes including the journey itself, solutions to assist these immigrants, political and economic consequence.

Mistiaen et al (2019) explain the portrayal of the refugee crisis in Swedish and Belgian newspapers from 2015 to 2017: news reporting, features, debates, columns, and letters to the editors and portrayal touches on many facets of the European situation in the three years in question: from compassion and humanitarian concerns to racism and xenophobia. According to Cisneros (2008), while the mass media has been bias in their news coverage of these migrants in the past decade, they are portrayed as “pollutants” in Europe; as most people just assume that these migrants are invading their country. A report by Strömbäck, Andersson, and Nedlund (2017) concluded that Swedish studies focus on various aspects of the refugees and immigration issue, such as historical overviews, stereotyping, and racism, adding that few studies look at the way the news media are portraying this issue—especially from 2010 on; in their study of newspaper reporting between 2010 and 2015, they concluded that negative portrayals of refugees are more common than positive ones (Mistiaen et al 2019). Similarly, a number of other previous researches reviewed how migrants or refugees are portrayed in European and Scandinavian countries. For example, Camauër (2011) summarized the early works of 2000s and concluded as follows:

“Generally, the reviews suggest that a majority of the studies have concluded that ethnic minority groups, refugees and migrants often appear in the reporting as unadjusted, marginalized, crime perpetrators and/or ‘threats’, and are stereotypically represented.” (Camauër, 2011: 38)

A content analysis of 1,200 articles selected in the newspapers of countries that lay on the migratory routes used during the 2015 refugee crisis by Chouliaraki and Zaborowski (2017): Greece, Serbia, Hungary, Czech Republic, and Germany, argued it is worth mentioning that politicians’ voices dominate the press coverage at the expense of citizens and refugees, which “reconstitutes and re-legitimizes their exclusion” (Chouliaraki and Zaborowski 2017; Mistiaen et al, 2019). Georgiou and Zaborowski (2017) posit that press coverage promoted hate speech and hostility toward migrants’ and refugees’ was systematic and persistent in a proportion of the press. They added that European press played a vital role in framing refugees and migrants’ arrival to European shores in 2015 as a crisis for Europe. And that while the coverage of this crisis was characterised by significant diversity, overall, new arrivals were seen as outsiders and different to Europeans: either as vulnerable outsiders or dangerous outsiders (Georgiou and Zaborowski 2017).

Horsti (2008) on the other hand, tried to make sense of “the representations and identities that are being constructed in the Finnish news stories of African migration to Europe.” She argues media coverage of immigration has played an important role in the creation of national imaginary and identity. However, since immigration and asylum policies are increasingly shifting to supranational decision making in the European Union, the issue should also be analysed from the perspective of “Europeanization” (Horsti 2008). Similarly, Triandafyllidou, et al (2013) paper on *Migrant and media newsmaking practices* analysed “the news making routines of mainstream newspapers and TV channels in six European countries (Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland and the United Kingdom) with a view to showing which factors mostly influence these routines.” Their analysis was on the impact of three factors on the making of migration-related news: (1) the news value of such news; (2) the role of news making routines and in particular who selects what is published and why; and (3) the availability of alternative sources and the journalists' trust of different types of news sources.

Cisneros (2008) identified another metaphor popular in media coverage of immigrants, particularly visual images of immigrants. The metaphor of immigrants as pollutant present in the news media discourse on

immigration can have serious consequences for societal treatment of immigrant as well as policies designed to address immigration. While mediation makes global audiences witness tragedies at Europe's borders and online journalism affords more voice and deliberation for migrant sources, the frames of threat and victim dominate the news stories (Horsti 2016; Cisneros 2008).

Horsti (2016) also analysed “affordances of different modalities and genres of online journalism in framing irregular migrants.” His article tackles “media framing in BBC online news coverage of a mediated conflict in Spain, defined as a ‘migration crisis’, is analysed with multimodal social semiotics.” While mediation makes global audiences witness tragedies at Europe's borders and online journalism affords more voice and deliberation for migrant sources, the frames of threat and victim dominate the news stories” (Horsti 2016; 2008).

2.4. Media Representation of migrants in the United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom media representation of migrants has been explored intensive by researchers such as (Rasinger 2010; Light and Young 2009; Wright, T. et al 2014) amongst others. Rasinger (2010) commentary on *“Lithuanian migrants send crime rocketing: representation of ‘new’ migrants in regional print media”* analyses the

discursive representation of migrant from Eastern Europe in regional print media of Cambridgeshire, England and focuses in particular, first, the most salient themes used in the portrayal of migrant, and, second, how the paper constructs itself as a local publication with strong concerns for its readership. Young, and Light (2009) paper on *European Union enlargement, post-accession migration and imaginative geographies of the 'New Europe': Media discourses in Romania and the United Kingdom* is concerned with “re-imaginings of ‘Europe’ following the accession to the European Union of former ‘Eastern European’ countries. In particular it explores media representations of post-EU accession migration from Romania to the United Kingdom in the UK and Romanian newspaper press. In chapter 36 of *The Media and Representations of Refugees and Other Forced Migrants* by Wright, T. et al (2014), They examined the changing patterns in representation of forced migration in the media between 2000-2012. During this period, dramatic social and cultural changes have taken places that have profound influence on the media portrayal of the refugees’ crises and forced migration (Rasinger 2010; Light and Young 2009; Wright, T. et al 2014).

Pruitt (2019) reports on a discourse analysis of high circulation news media sources in the United Kingdom, around six key events relating to migration in 2015–2016. Her article argues that the dominant discourse in United Kingdom media constructed the increase in movements of people and applications for asylum as a ‘crisis of borders’. According to Pruitt, The present analysis which suggests that United Kingdom media representations in 2015–2016 tended to paint refugees and asylum seekers as threats, has significant implications for whether and how those fleeing conflict are granted access to peace and security in a host country. Their migration status coupled with their construction as a threat to be warded off to protect the nation, rather than as individuals who themselves face serious risks, can obscure and may even deepen the threats they face in seeking safety (Pruitt 2019).

The media coverage of migrants in the United Kingdom was the most negative and despite the presence of newspapers such as the Guardian and Daily Mirror, both of which were sympathetic to refugees, the right-wing press in the United Kingdom expressed hostility towards refugees and migrants, which was unique (Berry et al 2016). Whilst newspapers in all countries featured anti- refugee and anti-migrant perspectives, what distinguished the right of center press in the United Kingdom was the

degree to which that section of the press campaigned aggressively against refugees and migrants (Berry, Garcia-Blanco and Moore 2016). Even simplistic representations of the immigration system in the United Kingdom are frequently contradicted by the unpredictable nature of actual patterns, leading to episodic examples of panic followed by inevitable pressure for instant (and potentially ill-considered) policy action (Balch & Balabanova, 2011). Dominant news media narratives about asylum seekers and refugees reflected and reproduced the idea that migration represented a 'problem' and in the tabloid press it was defined as a 'crisis' issue facing Britain (Berry, Garcia-Blanco and Moore 2016; Moore, 2012). Charteris-Black's study of right-wing newspapers' handling of immigration in the United Kingdom in the lead-up to the 2005 General Election found that the main types of metaphors used were related to 'natural disasters' – particularly in relation to fluids – and 'containers' that could face built up pressure. Migrants were thus depicted as a component of natural disasters, while the United Kingdom itself was constructed as a container threatening to burst under the pressure of incoming water (Charteris-Black 2006; Pruitt 2019). In combination, these two identifications created and fostered a sense of needing to protect something in the face of danger. So, essentially

Charteris-Black (2006: 569–70) argued that such metaphors discourage empathy in treating immigrants ‘as objects, rather than as the subjects of life stories’ while also potentially representing ‘natives as victims of a social or a personal disaster’. Moreover, Priutt (2019) concluded that the dominant discourse in United Kingdom media around migration has constructed the increase in movements of people and applications for asylum as a crisis of borders: Europe’s borders were deemed porous, and this permeability was seen as contributing to the onset and continuation of crisis in enabling large numbers of people to enter – a situation which was likewise presented as dangerous and thus in urgent need of addressing as a threat. These constructions often relied on water-related metaphors, suggesting the nation being overwhelmed as if by a flood (Priutt 2019).

Chapter 3

Research Questions and Objectives

The overarching aim of my research is to explore how migrants are portrayed in European media. By conducting a discourse analysis, I will answer the following research questions.

1. How have The *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* newspapers responded to what has been termed the 'Migrants' crisis?
2. Have the The *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* print media failed to provide detailed and reliable information in comparison with information from the UN and NGOs?
3. In what way have The *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* manipulation of migrants' crisis?
4. If manipulation has taken place, is the misrepresentation of migrants triggered by particular news worthy events or championed in isolation?

Chapter 4

Research Design and Methodology

This chapter explains the strategy used in obtaining the sample of empirical data. It also provides the rationale for the collection of critical discourse analysis (CDA) as a research methodology by listing its pertinence to the research questions while taking into cognizance, its pros and cons as an analytical tool.

4.1. Research Strategy

This dissertation delves into the representation of migrants in the United Kingdom by newspapers and examines the way vocabulary choices were used to engage the audiences.

According to Dijk (1988), Critical Discourse Analysis is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse; dominance and inequality are enacted, reproduced and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context. Given the assumption that news reports on migrants in the United Kingdom are able to invite responses from audiences, a CDA is necessary to investigate the techniques used by newspapers to do so (Hall, 2012).

Five features of CDA identified according to (Phillips and Jørgensen, 2006: 61-65; Hall 2012) are:

- Discursive practices contribute to the construction of social identities and relations.
- Discourse constitutes the social world and is constituted by other social practices.
- Language should be analyzed within its social context.
- Discursive practices create and reproduce unequal power relations; CDA aims to reveal these.
- CDA seeks to discover the role of discourse in maintaining social relations, and aims to achieve positive change.

Similarly, Fairclough and Wodak (1997: 271-280) summarize the main tenets of CDA as follows: (1). CDA addresses social problems (2). Power relations are discursive (3). Discourse Constitutes Society and Culture (4). Discourse does ideological work (5). Discourse is historical (6). The link between text and society is mediated (7). Discourse analysis is interpretative and explanatory (8). Discourse is a form of social action.

CDA is relevant to this research because it concedes the effect of discursive practices on social construction. Language is a social function

and action; it is the directive function whereby we aim to influence the behaviour or attitudes of others, the most straightforward instances of the directive function are commands and requests and this function of social control places emphasis on the receiver's end, rather than the originator's end of the message: but it resembles the expressive function in giving less importance, on the whole, to conceptual meaning than to other types of meaning, particularly affective and connotative meaning (Leech 1974; Wetherell 2001; Hall 2012).

Language use, discourse, verbal interaction and communication belong to the micro-level of the social order. Power, dominance and inequality between social groups are typically terms that belong to a macro-level of analysis. This means that CDA has to theoretically bridge the well-known 'gap' between micro and macro approaches, which is of course a distinction that is a sociological construct in its own right (Alexander, et al., 1987; Knorr-Cetina & Cicourel, 1981; Dijk 1988; Hall 2012).

Fairclough and Chouliaraki (2010) are of the opinion that CDA views language as discourse, understood as an element of the social process that is dialectically related to others and relations between language and other elements are dialectical in the sense of being different but not 'discrete', i.e. not fully separate. Based on this opinion, it is imperative

say that each element 'internalizes' the others without being reducible to them (Harvey, 1996) – for example, social relations, power, institutions, beliefs, and cultural values are in part discursive, in the sense that they 'internalize' discourse without being reducible to it; this means that, although we should analyse business organizations as partly discursive objects, we should simultaneously keep a constant analytical focus not just upon discourse as such, but on *relations between discursive and other social elements* (Fairclough and Chouliaraki 2010; Harvey, 1996).

Every research has its shortcomings, limitations and criticisms and CDA is not exempted. CDA's methods of data collection and text analysis are inexplicit, that the data are often restricted to text fragments, and that it is conceptually circular, in so far as its own interpretations of texts are as historically bound as anyone else's, and that it is a disguised form of political correctness (Stubbs, 1997). According to Hall (2012), the biggest problem in conducting a CDA is that it is a subjective method (Brown and Yule, 1983: 11; Van Dijk, 1985: 10), this means that speech acts may be identified and interpreted differently depending on the researcher. Hall (2012) also inferred that the subjectivity may stem from the fact that texts differ substantially from one to another and, as Fowler (1991) has

highlighted, people are not taught how to perform CDA and literature on methodological suggestions is generally 'imprecise or implicit' (Flick, 2007: 326; Hall 2012).

Based on the fact that CDA is intuitive in nature, it is imperative that researchers are independent and self-critical (Bloor and Bloor, 2007: 4) and for the purpose of this dissertation, reflexivity will be used as an independent and self-critical measure.

Reflexivity is an attitude of attending systematically to the context of knowledge construction, especially to the effect of the researcher, at every step of the research process (Cohen and Crabtree, 2006).

Reflexivity has advantages and disadvantages, for example, it could be argued that migrants based in the United Kingdom may analyse the news articles in *The Daily Mail* and *The Daily Express* and find them to be biased, and this may distort the evaluation of texts. At the same time, direct experience and an understanding of local circumstances may help with reading and comprehending the newspaper articles and could provide the context deemed essential to CDA (Fairclough, 2007: 36; Hall, 2012).

Hall (2012) explained that critics might also point to the argument that qualitative research, like CDA, is more effective when coupled with other

analytical techniques (Jensen, 2008) and CDA is often partnered with content analysis (Creswell, 1994). However, Bryman and Teevan argue that CDA naturally incorporates aspects of content analysis and in fact 'goes beyond' content analysis in its hermeneutics (2005: 344-345) and Richardson agrees, explaining that CDA offers 'interpretations of meanings of texts rather than just quantifying textual features ... [and] summarizing patterns' or merely 'reading off' textual meaning from coding frames (2007: 15 Hall 2012). Hall (2012) posits that although content analysis is a useful research methodology, it is restricted to specific studies, particularly those distilling 'a large amount of material into a short description of some of its features' (Bauer, 2000: 132-133). A CDA offers deeper analysis – albeit within a smaller sample – that has greater relevance to the research questions, as it focuses closely on exact discursive and linguistic practices rather than on general content: on 'occurrence' rather than 'recurrence' (Jensen, 2008: 255; Hall, 2012). For the purpose of this dissertation I will make use of Fairclough's (1989, 1995) model for CDA. They consist of three inter-related processes of analysis tied to three inter-related dimensions of discourse. These three dimensions are (1) the objects of analysis (including verbal, visual or verbal and visual texts). (2) The processes by means of which the object

is produced and received (writing/ speaking/designing and reading/listening/viewing) by human subjects. (3) The socio-historical conditions, which govern these processes (Fairclough's 1989, 1995; Janks 1997).

According to Fairclough each of these dimensions requires a different kind of analysis (1) text analysis (description), (2) processing analysis (interpretation), (3) social analysis (explanation), (Fairclough's 1989, 1995; Janks 1997).

This approach is useful because it enables the researcher to focus on the signifiers that make up the text, the specific linguistic selections, their juxtapositioning, their sequencing, their layout and so on (Janks 1997).

4.2. Methodology

As Krippendorf (2004) rightly said “The purpose of methodology is to enable the researchers plan and examine critically the logic, composition, and protocols of research methods; to evaluate the performance of individual techniques; and to estimate the likelihood of particular research design to contribute to knowledge.”

In order to accomplish the purpose of this dissertation, which is to examine bias media representation of migrants in The *Daily Mail* and The *Daily Express*, I will randomly examine newspaper articles in the

year 2015 alone.

The 'basic' and 'rarely questioned' duties of media in a democracy are to: supply accurate and sufficient information; reflect public opinion; and act as a watchdog against the state (Scammell, 2000; Hall 2012). The mass media depiction of major events has basically shaped the public opinion either by agenda setting, investigative journalism or in its bid to achieve press freedom. The extensive impact of media on society can easily be seen these days through how the media reflects our society, how it works and what it constitutes (Gaurav & Nity 2017). The representation of migrants in the above newspapers could add to the countless studies on the role of the media in our society.

The procedure followed to obtain the empirical data from the Daily Mail is Nexis. The *Daily Express* was not available on Nexis but they do have an archive available on their website, although I had to register first to gain access. Bearing in mind the research objectives and questions, and for the social standard of this dissertation, a catalogue of political opinion is sustained throughout the samples.

The search terms 'migrants', 'immigration' and 'refugees' was used and resulted to over 500 articles on the *Daily Mail* Nexis between January 1 to December 31, 2015, on the other hand, a search on the archives of

The *Daily Express* website came up with over 400 articles of the aforementioned year. I used purposeful sampling to produce a more useful sample by eliminating opinion pieces, editorials, readers' contribution and comments as my analysis is concerned with the representation of migrants in the media and not individual views. The final research sample will consists of twenty-three articles, divided from each of The *Daily Mail* and The *Daily Express*. These articles are grouped by dates and the paragraphs will be numbered in the appendix for easy reference.

Chapter 5

Analysis and Interpretation

This chapter lists the investigation and findings on the media representation of migrants in two UK tabloid newspapers in 2015. The research questions are answered so as to proliferate a configuration of how the representation of migrants is used to illustrate different actuality. The sections addressed in my analysis are: the discursive and linguistic practices illustrating the representation of migrants and the implication for readership base and the choice of words used and the political stance of the newspapers, I will like to know if they copied from other newspapers, government agencies and NGOs, length of article, descriptive words used for issues and sources, number of sources etc. I will also include major stories in the year 2015 so as to get a better comprehension of how migrants are represented in the media.

News articles comprises of the *5Ws and H*, that is, who, what, where, when, whom and how. This is sometimes illustrated or composed in an inverted pyramid form and these includes reporting facts, quoting various sources, and an engagement of the audience with eye witness reports. The implication of the aforementioned is that prominence is given to objectivity, authenticity and sensitivity.

5.1. First Quarter 2015

Major news events in the first quarter of 2015 were: (1) official figures show UK inflation fell to zero mainly due to drop in fuel prices according to *BBC News*. (2) David Cameron tells *BBC News* he will not serve a third term as Prime Minister if re-elected. (3) Police concerned that three missing teenage girls from East London school could be on their way to Syria through Turkey to join a terror group ISIL. (4) London's population hits a record high of 8,600,000, the highest peak was the beginning of the Second World War in 1939, and is forecast to reach 11,000,000 people by 2050. (5) The Met Office issues a yellow warning as Hurricane-force winds cause travel disruption and leave 20,000 people of homes without power across Scotland. (6) The head of MI5, Chancellor George Osborne says that tackling terrorism is a "national priority" and security services will get all of the resources they need in light of the recent *Charlie Hebdo* attacks in Paris. (7) The Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition sign a cross-party, non-partisan agreement to tackle climate, and to end the use of coal for power generation in the UK.

Daily Express and Daily mail news stories on immigration in first quarter of 2015

The migrant crisis was in the year 2015 and is still on going till date. This crisis was permeated by the arrival of a rising number of people into the European Union (EU) through Mediterranean Sea and or through Southeast Europe. These newspapers (The *Daily Mail* and The *Daily Express*), started the year by ‘informing’ their readership of how much migrants will cost the UK government per annum, the implication of having ‘non English’ vote (as the UK general elections was to be held in May of the same year to elect 650 members to the House of Commons), how dangerous migrants are to the UK society in general, and so on. For example:

1.1) Next stop, El Dorado UK! Last month this boatload of migrants was cynically abandoned in the Med - now they're right on Britain's doorstep – (The Daily Mail) By Sue Reid. Published: 23:29, 16 January 2015.

In Calais this week, a new centre opened, financed by the EU, offering three-course meals cooked by a top French chef for illegal migrants waiting to sneak into Britain.

The centre is more luxurious than the previous refuge, Sangatte, which shut down 12 years ago after UK protests that its very presence had turned Calais into a honeypot for illegal migrants hoping to come to this country.

The new centre, dubbed Sangatte 2, even has a bank of electric sockets so migrants can charge up their mobile phones to talk to their relatives already settled in the UK — many of whom have also smuggled themselves in via Calais.

It is thought that 30 migrants a week smuggle themselves successfully to the UK from the port, yet damning figures show that less than one a week is being sent back.

1.2) Mass immigration will affect general election results – (The Daily Express) By Leo McKinstry Published: 07:29, Mon, Feb 2, 2015.

The migrant vote could be decisive in some constituencies in Britain

Living standards have been driven down and public services put under intolerable strain. With an influx of almost 600,000 foreigners arriving every year it is little wonder that many Britons now feel like aliens in their own land.

Even democracy is being subverted. We once had a voting system that was renowned for its integrity and stability. But the extraordinary levels of uncontrolled immigration are beginning to distort the entire political process as elections become increasingly tainted by foreign influences, ethnic divisions and outright corruption.

Incredibly we are fast moving towards a situation where immigrants born overseas will hold the balance of power. In the coming general election the outcome could be decided by voters who were not raised here or who have barely contributed to our society.

**1.3) Britain's public services must not be for all comers – (The Daily Express)
Published: 00:01, Fri, Feb 6, 2015**

UN's human rights chief Francois Crepeau calls for immigrants to have free access to NHS. This is a man who cannot have done much research into the precarious state of Britain's public services. They are already under great strain thanks to the demands placed on them by unfettered legal migration from the EU.

Giving all illegal migrants access to public services would not only increase the number of people already here who are eligible to use them but would encourage many more to travel here.

Calais is in chaos without giving would-be illegal migrants across the world added incentives to make the journey. It is unfair for taxpayers to be asked to foot the bill for illegal immigrants to use public services.

Just because the NHS and schools provide services that are free at the point of delivery it does not mean they are charity projects.

They are services provided by the government which we have collectively paid for – they should not be open to abuse by people who have no right to be here.

1.4) Horde of EU migrants could NOW be in UK as number of immigrants in Calais camp shrinks – (The Daily Express) By Tim Finan Published: 00:01, Tue, Mar 3, 2015

THE NUMBERS of UK-bound immigrants camped in Calais have fallen by 60 per cent amid fears that increasing numbers of them have managed to get into Britain illegally.

Official estimates say less than 1,000 migrants are sleeping rough around the busy ferry terminal - down from its peak of close to 3,000 a few months ago.

The fall coincides with Home Office figures showing a record number of stowaways are being discovered by British officials on both sides of the Channel.

Campaigners dismissed claims from France that its new dispersal policy was behind the fall saying not only are migrants slipping through the net but they are also using less heavily protected ports.

Janice Atkinson of Ukip said: "We know more are getting through our porous borders."

"The charities in Calais are trying to disperse the migrants to other parts of France, but eventually, they will return as their ultimate destination is Britain. We have to strengthen our borders with more Border Agency staff, more police and to leave the EU."

Ms Atkinson, MEP for the South East, said she and local police were inundated with eye witness accounts of stowaways escaping from trucks fresh off the ferries.

"I am getting reports from Kent and in Folkestone that migrants are popping out of lorries up and down the M20," she added.

Charity workers feeding the homeless migrants in and around Calais estimate that there are currently less than 1,000 Africans, Arabs and Asians sleeping rough waiting for their chance to stowaway in lorries, cars and caravans bound for Britain.

1.5) Labour 'allowed 3.6million migrants in over 13 years to change Britain' – (The Daily Express) by Anil Dawar, Published: 00:01, Thu, Mar 5, 2015

The staggering number, four times higher than the previous 13 years and not including illegal immigrants, was a combination of "conspiracy and cock-up", the survey found.

It claims the surge was caused by deliberate Labour policy in relaxing controls over immigrants. Vast numbers were allowed to flock into the UK because of Labour's -failure to foresee the influx of millions of new EU citizens from eastern Europe. And tens of thousands of bogus students took advantage of lax visa rules promoted under Tony Blair.

The new study comes just a week after the latest net migration figures hit 300,000, fuelled mainly by 190,000 newcomers from outside the EU.

Experts have argued this is due in part to a hangover from the situation set up by the Labour government between 1997 to 2010.

The new Migration Watch report showed that although the -initial leap in net migration in 1998 from 48,000 to 140,000 was "largely" beyond Labour's control,

“thereafter, there was a deliberate policy of -loosening controls in almost every sector”.

Among Labour’s policy blunders highlighted in the report was the ditching of the “primary purpose rule” forcing foreigners to show they were not marrying Britons simply to enter the UK.

And reams of new asylum rules brought more immigrants seeking refuge but failed applicants were “encouraged” to stay illegally because just one in three were deported.

Words such as ‘surge’, ‘damning figures’, ‘influx’, ‘record number’ ‘staggering number’ are frequently used in describing the population of migrants either in the UK already or might be in the UK in the nearest future. Common phrases such as, ‘illegal immigrants’, ‘illegal migrant’, ‘bogus students’, ‘newcomers’ ‘people who have no rights to be here’ were used to describe migrants repeatedly. Meanwhile the UK public services and migrant policies were referred to as ‘charity projects’, ‘under great strain’, ‘intolerable strain’ and ‘dispersal policy’, ‘lax visa rules’ ‘relaxing control over immigrants’ respectively.

In all the above cases, bias representation of migrants is constituted by the description accorded to the said news articles.

5.2. Second Quarter 2015

According to *BBC News*, news stories and notable events that made waves in the second quarter of 2015 were amongst others; (1) The

only televised leaders debate, which featured the leaders of the Conservatives, Labour, the Liberal Democrats, UKIP, the Greens, the Scottish National Party and Plaid Cymru and Prime Minister David Cameron was aired by ITV. The debate features

- (2) An estimated £200,000,000 worth of jewels are stolen from Hatton Garden Safe Deposit Ltd, Hatton Garden central London during the Easter bank holiday weekend.
- (3) London marathon 2015 had more than 38,000 people in participation, the biggest in its history.
- (4) Britons living in Nepal are feared to be among 6,000 victims killed in Nepal earthquake.
- (5) 2015 UK general elections.
- (6) Figures show that unemployment fell to 1,830,000 in the first quarter, a 35,000 decrease from the last quarter, in a seven-year low.
- (7) HSBC, the world's largest banking retailer, announce plans to cut 8,000 jobs in the UK and 25,000 jobs worldwide, It also plans to close some of its UK branches, and rename the HSBC brand in the UK.
- (8) The Office for National Statistics (ONS) says that UK population grew by almost 500,000 to reach 64,596,800 in 2014 – an above average increase compared with increases over the last decade.
- (9) 30 Britons among 37 people killed in a terrorist attack on a beach near the Tunisian resort town of Sousse.

Daily Express and Daily mail news stories on immigration in the second quarter of 2015

2.1) 'Immigrants are the reason parents do not let children play in the street', claim UKIP. (The Daily Express) By Alix Culbertson. Published: 14:39, Wed, Apr 1, 2015 | UPDATED: 11:37, Thu, Apr 23, 2015

Nigel Farage has blamed immigrants for children not playing in the streets. Patrick O'Flynn, the party's campaign chief, said it was "common sense" to say "uncontrolled" immigration means families in certain areas are less likely to know each other and so their children are less likely to arrange a football match.

He also said these children are less likely to "feel completely safe about going out and playing" football in the street.

Mr O'Flynn was speaking in response to questions about UKIP leader Nigel Farage's assertion yesterday that he wanted to live in a society where children play football in the streets and society is at ease with itself.

Speaking at a Westminster briefing, Mr O'Flynn said: "I think probably the biggest factor of children not playing football in the street is the amount of traffic it has to be said.

"But I do also think the very fast pace of immigration, uncontrolled, does put pressure on community cohesion and leads not just to children but to parents worrying about the public spaces and the safety and familiarity."

2.2) Holiday from hell: Inside the abandoned hotel in Kos where hundreds of migrants fleeing ISIS are bedding down as they plot their route to Britain (The Daily Mail) by Jenny Stanton and Tom Wyke. Published 15:09, 27 May 2015

Hundreds more migrants have arrived on the Greek holiday island of Kos today - and are now squatting in a makeshift hotel on the island.

The migrants - most of whom are from war-torn Syria hoping to claim asylum in Europe, are living in squalor, sleeping in makeshift beds and homemade tents at the abandoned Captain Elias hotel.

The once luxurious hotel, popular with holidaymakers has now been left in ruin with the migrants claiming it as their home as they plan their steps to the UK.

2.3). New migrant flood on way: Outrage after EU warns Britain to prepare for more foreigners. (The Daily Express) by Anil Dawar. Published: 00:02, Sun, Jun 7, 2015

*Brussels plans to set up refugee centres will allow immigrants access to the UK
Critics fear the centres will open up new routes into the country for -illegal
immigrants.*

The scheme will give hope to migrants who previously would have had to journey thousands of miles to make their claims. It will also allow Brussels to try and force Britain to accept asylum seeker quotas.

News of the EU home affairs commissioner's plan to open new routes into Europe and boost the numbers granted sanctuary was greeted with outrage yesterday.

Critics warned that EU offices in far-flung countries will be deluged with whole families wanting to escape the grinding poverty of their homelands for a new life in the UK.

Alp Mehmet, of Migration Watch, said: "This is a half-baked idea that will only add to the problems the UK and other European countries have with illegal immigration.

"All these centres will do is act as a magnet for more people who want to come to Britain."

Ukip MEP Gerard Batten said: "This plan shows the EU wants to take control of immigration policy for every country and impose rules on them so it decides how many -refugees we admit.

"Those in charge in Brussels want to set up more legal pathways for migrants to get into the UK.

"We have already been swamped, now we have to prepare for a deluge."

Tory backbench MP Philip Hollobone said: "This is evidence of the EU's further descent into madness.

"The EU's immigration policy is in chaos and is already effectively an open door to illegal migrants from around the world.

"It is a recipe for disaster."

2.4) £10million of fresh fruit and vegetables thrown away in past six months because of migrants breaking into lorries that has left shops worried about 'risk of contamination' (The Daily Mail) by Thomas Burrows. Published 15:36, 13 June 2015

As much as £10million worth of fresh fruit and vegetables has been dumped this year alone because migrants have broken into lorries en route to Britain.

Food is being thrown away after being rejected by shops and distributors who are worried about a 'risk of contamination' from migrants.

It comes as the Freight Transport Association (FTA) wrote to the Mayor of Calais, Natacha Bouchart, urging her to do more to tackle the problem.

Some lorry drivers are taking enormous detours - as much as 100 miles into Holland - to avoid the difficulties they encounter at the port.

Around 2,500 migrants, mostly from Sudan, Eritrea and Syria, live in a makeshift tent village in Calais known as 'the jungle'.

Some have said the situation is so appalling they would prefer to die trying to escape it and sneak into Britain.

2.5) Parts of Rome 'turning into no-go areas due to sanitation and security issues caused by migrants' claim local businesses (The Daily Mail) by Thomas Burrows. Published 12:30, 15 June 2015

Parts of Rome are being turned into a 'no-go area' because of concerns about security and sanitation linked to the huge surge of migrants in the city, local businesses have claimed.

Migrants camping near Rome's Tiburtina station have been forcibly cleared by police amid protests by local businesses.

As the build-up of refugees at the Italian capital's train station increased, it led to ugly clashes with police, an outcry from the right and fresh calls from Rome for EU help.

In Rome, a former canteen is now being fixed up to accommodate the migrants away from the station's main traffic.

The railway has also agreed to renovate another space nearby as a more permanent solution to tackle the ever-growing problem.

Health officials said there have been more than 100 cases of scabies in recent days and 500 since the beginning of the year.

2.6) Shocking £140m annual bill to feed and house asylum seekers – and YOU'RE paying for it (The Daily Express) by Anil Dawar. Published: 04:25, Wed, Jun 17, 2015

More than 30,000 migrants are being supported at the taxpayers' expense Another 5,000 failed asylum seekers are still in the country living on state handouts while they wait to be removed.

The numbers could double when spouses and children are taken into account. An average of £140million is spent every year feeding and housing migrants waiting to hear if they can stay in Britain, the most recently published figures show.

The cost is mounting because of growing backlogs and some claims date back 16 years. Campaigners reacted with fury to an “inefficient” system hitting the already over-stretched public purse.

Alp Mehmet of Migration Watch said: “The system doesn’t really seem to be working as it should and hasn’t done for many years. The longer it remains inefficient, the more it will cost the public.

“It clearly hasn’t been designed to deal with the numbers of asylum seekers it is having to cope with currently.”

Jonathan Isaby, of the TaxPayers’ Alliance said: “We have to do everything possible to move asylum seekers through the system as quickly as possible. Delays and prevarication not only leave families in limbo but add to costs to taxpayers. Asylum seekers deserve quicker decisions and taxpayers deserve more efficient government.”

Under government rules, asylum seekers are not entitled to work but can be paid what is known as Section 95 support “to avoid slipping into destitution.”

The news stories were not objective or balanced in the sense that, there is a frequent and deliberate use of ‘sources’ from people who are opposed to migration, such as: (1) Alp Mehmet of *Migration Watch* (it is important to note that *Migration Watch* is an advocacy group that fight for restriction of migrant in the UK). (2) UKIP MEP Gerard Batten (United Kingdom Independence Party is a right wing to far-right political party). (3) Nigel Farage (was a UKIP leader from 2006 to 2009 and 2010 to 2016). (4) Patrick O’ Flynn (according to BBC News, Mr O’Flynn was elected as a UKIP MEP for the East of England in 2014, and he was also the former Daily Express and Birmingham Post political editor and UKIP’s economics spokesman until 2015, and held the party’s media and sport

brief. He left UKIP for Social Democratic Party (SDP) in 2018. SDP spokesman and former UKIP candidate Steven Winstone described him as 'a modern-day SDP as Eurosceptic'). (5) MP Philip Hollobone (is a member of socially conservative Cornerstone Group and is on the right wing of the Conservative Party. According to *BBC News*, In February 2010, Hollobone described the wearing of burqas as like 'going round wearing a paper bag over your head' and expressed his 'huge sympathy' with those calling for a ban of the garment). There was no contrast or balance from migration source based in the UK such as; the International Organisation for migration (IOM), United Nations Global Compact, The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Office of Refugees Resettlement, and so on. Objectivity and fairness are synonymous in Journalism, according to Shaw, McCombs et al. (1997:303), when writing a story, journalists often balance the opposing sides of an issue as if their story is the only one that the public will see, journalists do this because they want to be objective, or if that seems impossible, to be fair and balanced. Wien (2017) posits that *Balance* is defined primarily on the basis of its opposite: a story is unbalanced when it has a preferred side, is one-sided or partisan and the *assessment* of whether the story is in fact unbalanced is *the journalist's own*.

Accuracy is exercised when one is careful about attributing to sources and when one as a journalist *is content only to reiterate the facts* (Wien 2017). According to Hall (2012), the overwhelming use of elite sources is evidence of Bennett's (1990) indexing theory, which posits that news can become 'constrained by the journalistic practice of indexing story frames to the range of sources within official decision circles, reflecting levels of official conflict and consensus' (Bennett et al., 2006: 468; Hall 2012).

The articles were also fraught with intense speculations that are not verifiable or corroborated, for example,

Campaigners reacted with fury to an "inefficient" system hitting the already over-stretched public purse.

The numbers could double when spouses and children are taken into account. An average of £140million is spent every year feeding and housing migrants waiting to hear if they can stay in Britain, ***the most recently published figures show***. (2.3)

More than 30,000 migrants are being supported at the taxpayers' expense ***Another 5,000 failed asylum seekers*** are still in the country living on state handouts while they wait to be removed. (2.3)

As much as £10million worth of fresh fruit and vegetables has been dumped this year alone because migrants have broken into lorries en route to Britain.

Food is being thrown away after being rejected by ***shops and distributors*** who are worried about a 'risk of contamination' from migrants. (2.4)

Some lorry drivers are taking enormous detours - as much as 100 miles into Holland - to avoid the difficulties they encounter at the port. (2.4)

*Parts of Rome are being turned into a 'no-go area' because of concerns about security and sanitation linked to the huge surge of migrants in the city, **local businesses** have claimed. (2.6)*

5.3. Third Quarter 2015

Major news stories in the third quarter of 2015 according to *BBC News*

(1) temperature of 36.7 °C is recorded at Heathrow in London; the hottest UK temperature in twelve years, and the hottest July day on record. A level three "heat wave action" heat-health alert is declared by the Met Office, as a (2) A one-minute silence is held at midday across the UK to remember the 38 victims – including 30 British people – who died in the Tunisia beach attack week before. (3) London Underground network shut down and many rail services cancelled as tube and train strikes cause travel chaos in and around London. (4) About 2,000 migrants tried to enter the Channel Tunnel terminal in Calais in an attempt to reach the UK as the Eurotunnel migrant crises worsens. (5) An RAF Hawker Hunter crashes into vehicles on A27 near in West Sussex during the Shoreham Airshow; killing 11 people and injuring fourteen. (6) David Cameron announces that the UK will provide resettlement to thousands more Syrian refugees in response to the worsening migrant crises. (7) Borders to Edinburgh open Rail transport returns to the Scottish Borders after forty-six years with the reopening of

the Waverly Routes, under the name of the Borders Railway. (8) Health Research Authority grants doctors the approval to carry out the first ten-womb transplant in the UK, following the success of the procedure in Sweden.

Daily Express and Daily mail news stories on immigration in the third quarter of 2015

3.1) EU pays jobless migrants to come to the UK in a 'slap in the face' for British young people who are looking for work (The Daily Mail) By Daniel Martin. Published: 10:11, 4 August 2015

Almost 1,200 jobless migrants have been given thousands of pounds to find work in the UK under an EU scheme, it emerged last night.

Britain has taken a third of the young migrants involved in the controversial 'My First EURES Job' programme.

A total of 1,178 unemployed people from the EU were found employment, training or apprenticeships in the country under a 'jobs mobility' programme since it was set up three years ago.

It accounted for 35 per cent of the 3,387 jobs handed out across the Continent so far. Britain has provided almost double the number of placements as Germany, which handed out 659.

But, at the same time, just 25 British young people have found work in Europe under the scheme - fewer than 1 per cent of the total. The scheme costs the EU about 5,000 euros - or £3,500 - per participant, according to the **Daily Telegraph**.

The programme offers financial support for migrants to cover transport and other costs as they find work - and also generous subsidies for employers who take them on.

3.2) EXCLUSIVE: Immigrants will 'clog UK courts with human rights cases to avoid eviction' (The Daily Express) by Scott Campbell. Published: 03:56, Wed, Aug 5, 2015

ILLEGAL immigrants will clog Britain's courts with human rights cases to avoid eviction if David Cameron's proposed landlord laws go ahead – leaving taxpayers footing the bill, experts have warned.

Landlords who repeatedly offend face up to five years in jail under the new laws David Cameron has been accused of "papering the cracks" with an ineffective response to tackle the Calais migrant crisis which has seen thousands of immigrants try to storm their way through the Eurotunnel on a nightly basis.

His latest plans would punish landlords with up to five years in jail if they fail to evict illegal immigrant tenants.

It is hoped the rules, part of the Immigration Bill, would discourage illegal immigrants and failed asylum seekers from remaining in Britain.

But lawyers warn the UK's courts face a backlog of complex cases from evicted migrants taking advantage of Human Rights legislation to have their eviction notices quashed.

Such cases would hinge on the controversial 'right to family life' rule which has allowed dozens of criminals to stay in Britain because they have children or spouses living here.

3.3) Number of EU migrants working in Britain tops 2 MILLION for the first time with foreigners now taking one in 10 jobs (The Daily Mail) By Tom McTague. Published: 15:09, 12 August 2015

The number of EU migrants working in Britain has topped two million for the first time, official figures revealed today.

The figure includes more than a million migrants from eastern Europe - including Romania and Bulgaria - who moved to the UK after border controls were dropped.

Once those from outside the EU are taken into account, there are now some 3.2 million foreigners working in the UK.

There are now some 3.18million foreigners working in the UK - up 257,000 over the past year - official figures revealed this morning

Overall, the total number of foreigners working in the UK increased by 257,000 over the past year - some 15 per cent - equivalent to a city the size of Derby.

In 1997 there were just 966,000 foreigners working in the UK - or one in 27 workers. However, this has boomed over the last 18 years to reach just over one in 10 of the workforces.

The record number of workers born outside the UK was revealed in official Office for National Statistics released this morning.

3.4) Eight million migrants live in UK: Calls for Britain to quit EU to halt soaring migration (The Daily Express) by Anil Dawar. Published: 00:01, Wed, Aug 26, 2015

Net migration in Britain is at its highest since records began. Oxford University experts predict that the figures will confirm the population landmark has been reached, with one in eight UK residents born abroad.

The Office for National Statistics bulletin is also likely to show net migration is at a record high. It follows years of migrants flooding in because of Labour's open-door border policy, which the last coalition government failed to stem.

The shock figures do not include numbers for illegal immigrants.

Ukip blamed the EU freedom of movement rules for Britain's soaring foreign population.

The party's migration spokesman Steven Woolfe said: "These numbers show the impact of uncontrolled EU migration on our country.

"On top of this visible, legal population growth, we have the explosion of undocumented illegal immigrants.

"How the authorities can plan the future of Britain's public services with population growth on this scale is never explained.

"Until the Prime Minister faces up to the reality – that the way illegal immigrants are being dealt with and that the free movement of people within the EU is a major cause of discontent – the Government can never come up with sensible solutions."

He added: "The UK needs to leave the EU as soon as possible."

3.5) How many more can we take? Number of migrants entering Britain breaks all records in humiliating blow to Cameron (The Daily Mail).

By Steve Doughty, Ian Drury and John Stevens. Published: 22:01, 27 August 2015

The true scale of the immigration crisis facing this country was laid bare last night as damning figures revealed net migration had surged to a record 330,000 – a rise of 40 per cent in one year.

It is a humiliating blow to David Cameron after his 'no ifs, no buts' pledge to reduce the number to 'tens of thousands'. Incredibly, yesterday's figures do not include illegal immigrants in the UK, estimated at 1.1 million.

The devastating statistics came as thousands of migrants yesterday flooded across Hungarian border into central Europe.

Former defence minister Sir Gerald Howarth last night told Mr Cameron – who made his 'no ifs, no buts' pledge in 2010 and again before this year's General Election – to get a grip on immigration or face the wrath of the electorate.

'It cannot go on like this,' he said. 'We cannot cope with any more people – there are physical limits. Our public services are under strain, our infrastructure is under strain and our society is under strain.'

3.6) 558,000 migrants came here last year, a huge rise and even more are on the way IMMIGRATION into Britain soared by 24 per cent last year, one of the highest rates in the world. (The Daily Express) by Anil Dawar. Published: 23:59, Tue, Sep 22, 2015

Britain's population could reach 70 million by 2025. The number arriving in the UK in 2014 reached 558,000, a rise of 108,000 on the previous year.

It was the third-highest rate in the developed world, according to figures from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

It compares to a mere two per cent rise in immigration the year before. Campaigners seeking to limit the flood of migrants warned yesterday that with large numbers of asylum seekers on the march in Europe, more would soon arrive.

Large families aggravate the effects of immigration. Paul Nuttall, Ukip's deputy leader, said: "Nobody who has eyes to see can be surprised by these figures from the OECD. Of course, there has been a huge hike in immigration. The evidence is all around us in increased house prices, longer waiting lists and overcrowded primary schools.

"We need to take control of our immigration system and introduce a points based system, ensuring fairness, both for immigrants and for the people of this country. The only way to do that is to leave the EU."

Tory MP Stewart Jackson said: "It's the number one issue on people's minds. The Government has to get a handle on the situation. Immigration has to be at the centre of David Cameron's renegotiations with the EU.

Projections are that the UK population will hit 70 million in the next decade

Tory MP Stewart Jackson "Projections are that the UK population will hit 70 million in the next decade. It is frightening and we need some very firm action."

The immigration figures were revealed in the OECD's annual International Migration Outlook 2015, published yesterday.

Its research showed that the total foreign-born population in the organisation's 34 member nations stood at 117 million in 2013 – 40 per cent higher than in 2000.

Deliberative discourse and framing was used in all the articles in the third quarter of 2015. Deliberative discourse is a kind of speech writing that tries to influence or coerce audience members to take some action. The intended outcome of deliberative activity types is a normative-practical conclusion (judgment) that can ground decision and action and for any individual agent, this cognitive outcome can be followed by an intention to act, a decision to act and by the action itself, but does not need to be (Fairclough and Isabela. 2015). On the other hand, framing is said to involve the selective emphasis of a particular perspective or angle on an issue, generating the highly vexing phenomenon of ‘framing effects’, where ‘(often small) changes in the presentation of an issue or an event produce (sometimes large) changes of opinion’ (Chong & Druckman 2007: 104; Fairclough and Isabela. 2015). In this instance The *Daily Mail* and The *Daily Express* gave attention to ‘figures’ and then placed them within the field of meaning, for example, ‘population’, ‘jobs’, ‘inflation’ and the ‘economy’, thereby influencing the way people perceive and process that information.

5.4. Fourth Quarter 2015

Major news stories in the fourth quarter of 2015 according to *BBC News* are (1) double-decker bus crashes into a supermarket in Coventry killing

two people and leaving several others seriously injured after their light aircraft crashes into a field near Chigwell in Essex. (2) Hate crimes in England and Wales have risen by 18% from the last year; with 80% classed as race hate crimes, and others involving religion, disability, sexuality and transgender victims Home Office figures shows. (3) Chinese President Xi Jinping arrives at Heathrow Airport for his first state visit to the UK. (4) The government suffers a major defeat in the House of Lords, as Lords vote to delay controversial tax credits cuts. (5) UK population to top 70,000,000 by in twelve years, due to an ageing population and net migration. (6) Storm Abigail leaves many travel services disrupted, schools closed, and 20,000 homes without power. (7) MPs vote 397 to 223 to authorise UK air strikes against Islamic State in Syria and the UK launches its first air strikes over Syria with RAF tornado jets carrying out bombings against Syria. (8) MPs debate whether Republican presidential candidate Donald Trump should be banned from entering the UK after an online petition receives an excess of 100,000 signatures. Donald Trump had made an earlier statement about banning all Muslims from entering the United States, and had made claims that parts of London are "so radicalised the police are afraid for their lives". (9) Frank brings torrential rain and gales as

hundreds of homes are evacuated and thousands are left without power in Scotland and Northern Ireland as Storm.

Daily Express and Daily mail news stories on immigration in the fourth quarter of 2015

4.1) EU open door border policy is a welcome mat for ISIS terrorists targeting UK (The Daily Express) By Giles Sheldrick. Published: 00:01, Thu, Oct 1, 2015

*The EU's policy on migrants could be threatening national security
Britain faces a fresh migrant wave as record numbers strive to start a new life here.*

The border alert comes after officials revealed asylum claims in Europe had reached record levels.

The scale of the crisis is laid bare in figures showing 648,195 claims were lodged in the first eight months of the year.

It is 20,000 more than was recorded across the 28 member states last year, 626,960, and almost three times higher than in 2008.

Last month alone nearly 110,000 asylum seekers and dependants applied to stay, suggesting refugees were arriving at a rate of more than 3,500 a day.

The number of claims was double those recorded in August last year, despite only nine countries providing figures.

*A Ukip MEP warned the EU's border policy could let ISIS militants into the UK
The EU's bleeding-heart policy of opening the door to anyone who says they are fleeing war has already caused divisions within communities and has provided Islamic State with an opportunity to infiltrate our country.*

4.2) Asylum lunacy UK: £3,000 stretch limo rides for refugees make your blood boil? That's not the half of it! (The Daily Mail) By James Slack. Published: 02:02, 15 October 2015

Yesterday, the Mail reported how a stretch limo was hired to ferry seven asylum-seekers from a village near Heathrow to their new homes in Manchester.

The farcical journey - which cost £3,000 - is typical of a border system that treats taxpayers' money with contempt and makes decisions that are an affront to common sense. Here, we highlight ten of the most bewildering - and infuriating - cases.

In 2011, it emerged that asylum-seekers were being ferried to and from court hearings by a private taxi company costing the taxpayer thousands of pounds - even though the local bus did the trip for £1.80.

Each five-mile trip from the train station to the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal Centre in Newport, Gwent, cost £8.70 in a cab. Around £2,500 a month was spent ferrying the claimants to Columbus House.

Bizarrely, the Tribunal Service said the use of taxis had been a condition imposed by the local council when the centre was given planning permission.

THE LUXURY HOTEL

In 2013, more than 100 asylum-seekers were ordered to live in a luxury hotel favoured by Manchester United stars - at a cost to the taxpayer of up to £400,000.

Under a contract held by Serco, the migrants were booked in at the suburban 50-bedroom Amblehurst Hotel in Sale, near Manchester.

Rooms at the hotel - popular for corporate events, and once used by United players for a party - normally cost up to £125 a night. The Conservative-run Trafford council in Greater Manchester was given just 48 hours' notice of the asylum-seekers' arrival.

4.3) Private jets to deport asylum seekers: After stretch limo farce, now taxpayers are hit with a £15million bill to send migrants home on half-empty planes (The Daily Mail) By Ian Drury. Published: 23:07, 15 October 2015

Foreign criminals and failed asylum seekers are being flown home at vast expense on half-empty private jets.

One special flight costing around £250,000 carried a lone Moroccan deportee. Further 'con air' examples include the use of an entire airliner to return 11 Afghan illegals to Kabul and a 265-seat plane taking just 25 Nigerians home.

In the 18 months to June, the Home Office has spent £14million on the chartered planes. Scheduled flights for immigrants who agree to be deported are thought to have cost £30million more.

The figures – obtained under freedom of information laws – follow the revelation that a £3,000 Hummer stretch limousine was used to ferry refugees from Heathrow to their new home in Manchester.

At least 54 private jets were used to carry 2,892 deportees – an average of 53 per plane. The cost per passenger of nearly £5,000 would cover a first-class air ticket half way around the world.

The revelations prompted Keith Vaz, the Labour chairman of the Commons home affairs committee, to demand answers from immigration minister James Brokenshire.

He said: 'These are astonishing figures for a Government department that is facing huge cuts.

'A half-empty flight is a waste of money and shows a woeful lack of competence and organisation. Ministers really need to get a grip.'

Jonathan Isaby, of the TaxPayers' Alliance pressure group, said: 'Taxpayers will be astounded that when we're trying to make savings, mandarins are spending huge sums on half-empty flights.'

'There have to be better ways to transport illegal immigrants home, be that using commercial flights or asking foreign governments to improve their immigration systems to accept more individuals in one batch.'

Ministers are desperate to try to increase the number of illegal immigrants they deport because borders have become a top concern for voters.

Each specially chartered plane is estimated to cost around £250,000 – meaning the bill is at least £13.5million. Destinations include Afghanistan, Pakistan, Jamaica, Nigeria and Albania.

In many cases there are fears that the deportees could turn disruptive once it becomes clear they are being booted out of the UK. Ministers also argue that they have to use chartered flights because of a lack of scheduled services.

4.4) More than 1million illegal entries into the EU this year alone (The Daily Express) By Anil Dawar. Published: 00:01, Wed, Nov 11, 2015

One million illegal entries to the EU this year. Border guards recorded 1.2million attempts to get into Europe illegally between January and October this year.

The figure is four times the 282,000 total for the whole of last year, the EU border agency Frontex said. Nearly half of them, 540,000, were recorded on the Greek islands - 13 times the 2014 figure.

The number of illegal entries is bigger than the number of migrants as it is known that many make more than one attempt to get into Europe.

Frontex has warned that the flood is yet to peak and there will be a "very difficult situation" in the coming months. The Frontex findings will add to the growing demands in Britain for the country to leave the EU and regain control of its borders - **a crusade championed by this newspaper for several years.**

They also heaped pressure on Prime Minister David Cameron on the day he outlined his terms for a renegotiated settlement to widespread criticism from Eurosceptics.

The stark figures emerged on the eve of a major summit in Malta where European and African leaders will try to find ways to tackle the crisis engulfing the EU.

It was originally fuelled by the millions of Syrians trying to flee the bloody civil war tearing their country apart and Afghans trying to escape the murderous Taliban.

But German chancellor Angela Merkel gave it an extra boost earlier this year when she offered a home to any asylum seekers who reach the country.

4.5) Senseless! Why are Syrian refugees being foisted on a remote Scottish island with high unemployment and poverty - then given perks some locals don't enjoy? (The Daily Mail) By Sue Reid. Published: 23:45, 18 December 2015

Wobbling on new red bicycles, three excited Syrian boys pedal the wrong direction along a one-way street in this very wet outpost of the British Isles. They are unaware they're breaking the law because they can't speak a word of English and certainly don't know of the existence of the Highway Code.

Local motorists, shaking their heads in surprise, are forced to swerve to let them pass safely by.

The young refugees — aged between eight and 13 — come from some of the 15 families who are newly resident on this island off the West of Scotland (population 6,500). They are here as part of the Government's policy of resettling 20,000 people from the Syrian civil war in Britain over the next five years.

This week, three more charter flights arrived in the UK to help fulfil David Cameron's promise to help refugees, which he has described as 'our moral duty'. This latest batch means the Government has met its target of resettling 1,000 Syrians in Britain by Christmas.

The Syrian families on Bute were earlier arrivals — the first to be brought here from refugee camps on the country's border. They flew into Glasgow to a typical Scottish welcome — a blustery downpour. Women and children in thick coats walked off the chartered Boeing 737 carrying a few belongings and, a fortnight ago, were sent on to Bute.

Scottish minister Humza Yousaf said their arrival was a 'proud day', adding: 'I would like to extend the warmest of welcomes on behalf of the people of Scotland, and wish them all the best as they start their new lives here.'

The families have been given free accommodation and, at a church hall in the town of Rothesay, can pray five times a day, if they wish.

For her part, Home Secretary Theresa May tried to reassure locals by saying all arrivals would be screened to ensure they did not pose a security threat, amid fears that some would-be terrorists who have travelled to Britain posing as refugees.

Indeed, in September, a Lebanese minister, Elias Bou Saab, told Mr Cameron that two people out of every 100 in his country's refugee camps were IS radicals planning to infiltrate Europe.

4.6) EU deports only SEVEN migrants a day, so it would take 143,000 YEARS to send everyone home (The Daily Express) By Nick Gutteridge. Published: 13:00, Sat, Dec 26, 2015

The EU is deporting just seven migrants a day. Fewer than 0.1 per cent of the asylum seekers who have made it to the continent since September have been sent back home, despite Brussels boasting it will get tough on economic migrants.

At this rate, it would take an astonishing 143,000 years to repatriate the 1million refugees believed to have travelled to Europe in 2015 alone, if they all failed their asylum bids.

Another nail in EU's coffin as member states REFUSE to accept migrants under quota system. The revelations came as EU member states continue to effectively retreat on a deal to relocate migrants across the continent by refusing to take in their quota. Official statistics show just 658 migrants have been put on return flights since European border force Frontex pledged to kick out failed asylum seekers in September.

European leaders had pledged to speed up the system for deportations A paltry 15 services have been put on by border bosses since the scheme began, with just TWO leaving the continent in the last two months.

In October European leaders agreed to speed up the deportation of economic migrants, saying member states "must do more in terms of return" and arguing that "increased return rates should act as a deterrent to irregular migration".

But since then the number of return flights has actually nosedived, and fewer than 100 people were deported in November and December.

Lexical choices in the above articles show that these newspapers went beyond deliberative discourse; they actually took a stance, and formed an opinion against migrants. Using what Fairclough (2007: 101-136) terms 'intertextuality' – reference to previous historical texts – the

newspapers tacitly address political or social issues and they adopt positions on these issues and thus encourage further audience deliberation, using a combination of suggestive, intertextual and critical words, the newspapers steer readers in certain directions (Hall 2012). The example below from *The Daily Express* show lexical choices were used to represent migrants inappropriately and to create panic on their readership:

EU open door border policy is a welcome mat for ISIS terrorists targeting UK (4.1)

The EU's policy on migrants could be threatening national security (4.1)

*A Ukip MEP warned the EU's border policy could let ISIS militants into the UK
The EU's bleeding-heart policy of opening the door to anyone who says they are fleeing war has already caused divisions within communities and has provided Islamic State with an opportunity to infiltrate our country. (4.1)*

The word migrants were used interchangeably with terrorism and criminality, simple put, these articles basically went from 'immigrants are coming for economic and public services benefit' to 'immigrants are terrorist and criminals coming to steal from you or kill you'. They linked immigration to terrorism to create fear and panic. There is really no link between migrants and crime or terrorism. For instance, in the United States, areas with more concentration of migrants have reduced levels of crime (Lyons, Vélez and Santoro, 2013). Samson (2006) discovered that first generation Mexican immigrants are 45% less likely to commit a

violent offence than third generation Americans. In Europe, Nunziata (2015) posit that there is a misconception of the link between immigration and crime in Europe. His empirical findings show that an increase in immigration does not affect crime victimization, but it is associated with an increase in the fear of crime, the latter being consistently and positively correlated with the natives' unfavourable attitude toward immigrants. Similarly, in the UK, Brian et al (2013) studied possible crime effects from two recent large flows of immigrants entering the U.K. economy, with focus on the relationship between a rise in immigration levels and crime. They discovered that crime was minimal when workers from Eastern States migrated to the UK in 2004. The research also found that a wave of asylum seekers from war torn countries, such as Somalia, Iraq and Afghanistan, who came to the UK in the 1990s coincided with a slight increase of property crimes due the fact that unemployment rates were higher than for them than those of the average Briton. They concluded that focusing on the limited labor market opportunities of asylum seekers could have a beneficial crime reduction effect (Brian et al, 2013).

On the other hand, The Daily Mail used similar methods, however, it can be perceived from the style of writing in their articles that they were

trying to evoke emotions (for example, anger) from their readership. For

example:

Asylum lunacy UK: £3,000 stretch limo rides for refugees make your blood boil? That's not the half of it. (4.4)

The farcical journey - which cost £3,000 - is typical of a border system that treats taxpayers' money with contempt and makes decisions that are an affront to common sense. Here, we highlight ten of the most bewildering - and infuriating - cases. (4.4)

In 2013, more than 100 asylum-seekers were ordered to live in a luxury hotel favoured by Manchester United stars - at a cost to the taxpayer of up to £400,000. (4.4)

Private jets to deport asylum seekers: After stretch limo farce, now taxpayers are hit with a £15million bill to send migrants home on half-empty planes. (4.5)

Foreign criminals and failed asylum seekers are being flown home at vast expense on half-empty private jets. (4.5)

The figures – obtained under freedom of information laws – follow the revelation that a £3,000 Hummer stretch limousine was used to ferry refugees from Heathrow to their new home in Manchester. (4.5)

Senseless! Why are Syrian refugees being foisted on a remote Scottish island with high unemployment and poverty - then given perks some locals don't enjoy? (4.6)

Local motorists, shaking their heads in surprise, are forced to swerve to let them pass safely by. (4.6)

The families have been given free accommodation and, at a church hall in the town of Rothesay, can pray five times a day, if they wish. (4.6)

All articles on migrants in both *The Daily Mail* and *The Daily Express* in the year 2015 can be said to have misrepresented migrants consistently.

Gee (2011) believes that language is political and can be used to build viewpoints about how we think 'social goods' (social goods are anything a social group or society takes as a good worth having) are or should be

distributed in society or among social and cultural groups. The media can be used as a major source of prejudice views among people, The *Daily Mail* and The *Daily Express* ability to express opinions on their political stance and shape the views their readership has a particularly potential implication on the minds of the said readership.

Newspapers such as the *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Express* recognised, fed and nourished their concerns about Brexit through sensational and biased reporting about immigrants in the United Kingdom to secure the outcome that they want. The coverage of these newspapers has been overwhelmingly negative, rising through the spring to a peak just before the referendum on Brexit.

Chapter 5

Conclusion

This thesis argues that there has been a misrepresentation of migrants in The *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* Newspapers UK. It provides a thorough explanation, detailing how The *Daily Mail* and The *Daily Express* newspapers have responded to the migrant crisis, how they have failed to provide reliable information in comparison to UN and NGOs, different was in which they have manipulated the migrant crisis and that the misrepresentation of migrants was not particularly triggered by news worthy events.

The *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* newspapers have been implicitly biased in their response to the migrant crisis. Implicit bias is the unconscious/conscious classification of particular qualities to a member of a certain social group. In this case, The *Daily Mail* and The *Daily Express* newspapers believe that there is an association between migrants and economic/social benefits and crime/terrorism; the impact of these associations could influence the decisions on their readership towards migrants. Implicit bias is triggered by fear, panic, and stress. The *Daily Mail* and The *Daily Express* newspapers have consistently intensified their role in feeding and sustaining their readership with bias

as they their immigration related articles are riddled with terrorism and security, and they gave their readership the impression that immigration leads to terrorism and crime in as much as there is no evidence to support these alleged connections or associations.

The *Daily Mail and Daily Express* newspapers have failed to provide detailed and reliable information with comparison with information from the UN and NGOs through the use of deliberative discourse and framing. The articles in the third quarter of 2015 and the presentations of the news articles were not balanced or objective, in that, quotes and sources were immensely from right winged individuals, who are either elected or appointed political office holders and this invariably means that opposing arguments are repressed and framed by these established voices. Quotes are employed as deliberative tools, since they are a means of offering opinions to readers and leave them to judge on who or what they thought right or wrong (Hall 2012). There was no contrast or balance from migration source based in the UK such as; the International Organisation for migration (IOM), United Nations Global Compact, The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Office of Refugees Resettlement, and so on. Objectivity and fairness are synonymous in Journalism, according to Shaw, McCombs et al.

(1997:303), when writing a story, journalists often balance the opposing sides of an issue as if their story is the only one that the public will see, journalists do this because they want to be objective, or if that seems impossible, to be fair and balanced. The articles were also fraught with intense speculations that are not verifiable or corroborated.

The *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* manipulated the migrant crisis in their articles in the aforementioned year with particular lexical choices and intertextuality. Lexical choices in the articles show that these newspapers went beyond deliberative discourse; they actually took a stance, and formed an opinion against migrants. Used alongside each other, the combination of intertextuality and lexical choices were used to represent migrants inappropriately in order to maneuver their readership in certain directions.

Misrepresentation of migrants by The *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* was particularly triggered by news worthy events in the aforementioned year as media manipulation was not championed in isolation. From my research, the news worthy event that could have triggered these media manipulation were: the *Charlie Hebdo* attack in Paris the previous year, the UK general election, London population hitting a record high of 8.6million, David Cameron's offer to provide resettlement assistance to

Syrian refugees as the Eurotunnel migrant crisis worsened, and Donald Trump's false statement about London being 'radicalized'.

In all the above cases, bias representation of migrants is constituted by the description accorded to the said news articles.

5.1. Outcomes

The migration phenomenon in Europe is not ending anytime soon as countries where these migrants come from are still war torn, there is still poverty, human trafficking, and there is still the need for people to find greener pastures. The migrant crises in Europe need a permanent solution and it is imperative for the media to be unbiased in their reporting of these issues.

I hope that the outcome of my research will provide a direct outcome of the great importance the portrayal of migrant is, so much so that it provokes the thought process for the need for a re-evaluation of how migrants are being portrayed by the media.

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APPENDIX

Research Samples

1.1

The Daily Mail UK

Published: 23:29, 16 January 2015

HEADLINE: Next stop, El Dorado UK! Last month this boatload of migrants was cynically abandoned in the Med - now they're right on Britain's doorstep

BYLINE: Sue Reid

LENGTH: 2270 words

1. He stands on the windswept sand dunes of Northern France, only 22 miles across the sea from Dover's White Cliffs and the country he hopes to make his new home.
2. Mohammed Solebi risked his life to get to Calais, smuggled from the war-divided Middle East with nothing but his Syrian passport in a plastic bag. For seven days he lay in the wet hold of a rusting cargo ship, BlueSkyM, as it was steered in high storms towards Italy by a gang of migrant-traffickers.
3. The 38-year-old was one of 700 Syrians on the ship, which docked in the Puglian port of Gallipoli on New Year's Eve after Italian maritime authorities boarded the boat to avert a catastrophic shipwreck.
4. The captain had cynically locked the BlueSkyM on autopilot, set a collision course for the rocky coastline two miles ahead and vanished from the wheelhouse, leaving the panic-stricken migrants to send an SOS message for help.
5. After their rescue, the 700 were taken by bus to holding camps across Italy, in line with EU rules which state that illegal migrants must stay in the first country they reach when they arrive in Europe.
6. However, the Mail has discovered that most left the camps within hours, with police and immigration officials turning a blind eye because they know that Italy simply cannot cope with the daily influx of migrants, and in the hope that they will disperse to other EU countries.
7. Mohammed was one of those who headed for the open Italian-French border on the Riviera, crossing by train to the seaside resort of Menton, a few miles into France.
8. There is no border control between Ventimiglia and Menton on either the motorway or the coast road; merely a sign saying 'France'. The train line leads to Nice, the Cote d'Azur region's main city, with travel links to Paris and Northern Europe.
9. A few days ago, Mohammed was the first BlueSkyM migrant to reach Calais, where 2,500 desperate people from Syria, Iran, Iraq, Somalia and Sudan wait in

- the hope that they can smuggle themselves on ferries to begin a new life in Britain.
10. Mohammed, who arrived at Calais on a dawn train from Paris, told me: 'I know England is a good, strong country because it once had an empire. I want to go there and become an Englishman.'
 11. He said England also has 'the best weather', is safe because 'there are CCTV cameras on every street', and it has beautiful old 'Tudor mansions' to visit.
 12. In Calais this week, a new centre opened, financed by the EU, offering three-course meals cooked by a top French chef for illegal migrants waiting to sneak into Britain.
 13. The centre is more luxurious than the previous refuge, Sangatte, which shut down 12 years ago after UK protests that its very presence had turned Calais into a honeypot for illegal migrants hoping to come to this country.
 14. The new centre, dubbed Sangatte 2, even has a bank of electric sockets so migrants can charge up their mobile phones to talk to their relatives already settled in the UK — many of whom have also smuggled themselves in via Calais.
 15. It is thought that 30 migrants a week smuggle themselves successfully to the UK from the port, yet damning figures show that less than one a week is being sent back.
 16. Mohammed's journey represents a new way of getting to Europe. Until this winter, those fleeing the turbulent Arab spring countries, or poverty-stricken African states, paid for places on small boats organised by smugglers operating out of Libyan ports and sailing towards Italy, Malta or Greece during the summer months.
 17. Now there has been a dramatic upping of the stakes: trafficking gangs are buying big ships, such as the BlueSkyM, for as much as £100,000 to transport migrants from the Turkish coast throughout the year.
 18. Fredrico Soda, an Italian-based official of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), says that smugglers are making 'a lot of money' which allows them to buy more ships to continue their trafficking. The large 'mother' ships wait offshore in international waters to receive the illegal passengers who are ferried out in powerful rubber dinghies.
 19. It is a lucrative trade. Smugglers charged each migrant on the BlueSkyM up to £6,000 a head. There is never a shortage of takers and they make huge sums from each voyage.
 20. 'The predictability of thousands fleeing Syria every month allows smugglers to plan for a reliable stream of customers and to set their own price,' says Joel Millman, a spokesman for the IOM. In the first 11 months of 2014, Italian authorities rescued 163,368 people from trafficking vessels — about three times the total in 2013.
 21. Syrians were the biggest contingent — nearly 40,000 of them by the end of November. The next highest number were Eritreans: 34,000 fleeing poverty and a despotic president for a new life in Europe.
 22. Days after the BlueSkyM reached the Italian coast, a second ship (a one-time cattle freighter called The Ezzadeen) was towed ashore after its crew of

- traffickers fled in a lifeboat, leaving 359 Syrians, including 62 children, drifting off the southern Italian port of Corigliano.
23. The exodus seems endless, and European governments are finding it impossible to control the huge numbers. I went to the Italian-French border town of Ventimiglia and saw migrants from the BlueSkyM arriving on trains from immigration holding centres all over Italy.
 24. Italian police, smoking and chatting to each other, watched but did not intervene as the migrants bought train tickets to Nice.
 25. At the station, a local Algerian trafficker nicknamed 'The Hat' (because of his penchant for leather caps) did a brisk trade offering them an alternative route: lifts in his car, parked across the road, for £60 each.
 26. Once the trains arrive in Menton, it is the job of French police to deal with the migrants and, as EU rules dictate, send them back by bus to Italy. Many, however, hid in locked lavatories or upstairs compartments of the double-decker carriages, which police have little time to search during the train's short stop.
 27. Mohammed crossed the Italian-French border on a train posing as a local businessman, after buying smart new clothes and a copy of that day's Italian newspaper, which he pretended to be engrossed in. The police officers did not give him a glance they walked through the carriage where he was sitting.
 28. At Nice's main station, he and other Syrian migrants managed to elude the police again as they bought tickets for the high-speed train to Paris. Nearby, officers from France's Police Nationale stood by and did nothing.
 29. Having reached Paris, Mohammed caught the first train the following day to Calais.
 30. I was able to monitor Mohammed's journey because his name and mobile number were given to me by four fellow Syrians who had travelled with him on the BlueSkyM. They told me that he planned to go to England.
 31. At Nice station, the four young men (a civil engineer, a doctor, a computer analyst and a university student, who all had a good command of English) gave me the first full accounts of the nightmare voyage.
 32. Drawing maps, they said they had travelled from Syria to Turkey to be taken by traffickers to the BlueSkyM, which was moored about 50 miles off the coast.
 33. Groups of migrants were then ferried in inflatable boats from the southern Turkey ports of Mersin, Tarsus, Adana and Ayas.
 34. 'Waves broke over the inflatables, and some people fell into the water as they climbed onto the ship and had to be rescued by other migrants,' said 23-year-old Mahmoud Hassan, who is from the city of Aleppo, the fiercest battleground of the Syrian conflict.
 35. 'The traffickers had lied and lied to us. When they took our money, they told us that it would be a "five-star trip".'
 36. The civil engineer, whose father owned a refrigerator factory but is now retired, left Syria because he was ordered to join President Assad's army to fight ISIS.
 37. He explained that the BlueSkyM set off in calm waters, but the weather got stormy as it struck out towards Greece and Italy.

38. 'The high waves sent water into the hold, where we were lying on a metal floor. 'The children were crying and the women were scared. Even the bravest of men prayed to be saved.
39. 'The captain did not come down to us. He remained in cabins by the bridge. There were 700 of us, with just one toilet for the men, women and children. It was filthy. We were afraid we would catch infections.
40. 'For the last three days, there was drinking water only for the children.'
41. After their rescue by the Italian authorities, the boat's Syrian captain was arrested, though he had tried to hide among the migrants because he wanted to begin a new life in Europe, too. It turned out he had been paid £8,000 by the traffickers to navigate the ship.
42. In Gallipoli, Mahmoud was taken from the quayside by officials and put on a bus to Potenza, where there is an immigration holding centre. Officials then began to fingerprint every migrant — as is required by EU laws, so that they can be traced.
43. Mahmoud says he was among a group of men who refused to have their prints taken, and the police 'hit us and shouted that we had to respect their law. I was not allowed a lawyer.
44. 'The police banged my head on the desk and then forced my hands forward for the fingerprints.'
45. He says he ran away and caught the train to Ventimiglia. He intends to go to Holland, which is where his brother lives.
46. As for Mohammed, he was driven from Gallipoli to a migrant centre in Como, Northern Italy. But he, too, walked out and caught a train to Milan.
47. On his first attempt to cross from Italy to France, he was stopped at dawn by French border police on a Milan-Paris night train for not having a valid visa, and then escorted by police on a free ticket back to Milan.
48. There, he paid for a room in a hotel where he could rest, before setting off to the border again the next day. This time he went by train to Ventimiglia. From there, he had no trouble getting another train to Nice; and then to Paris and Calais.
49. Mohammed says he had a well-paid job at the Ministry of Islamic Affairs in Kuwait but gave it up after he was called up to serve in the Syrian Army.
50. He says he was threatened with fines — or even jail — if he did not return to Syria.
51. Scared, he flew to the Turkish capital, Istanbul, in early December, where he met up with people-traffickers who had put an advert on Facebook in Arabic saying that places were being sold for would-be migrants wanting to go to Europe.
52. Having struck a deal, he flew to Turkey's south coast, where the gang put him in a hotel with a swimming pool near Mersin. They then took him by bus to join 300 other Syrians in an empty fish processing plant, where they waited three weeks for the ship to leave.
53. While there, he was instructed to go to a small office in Mersin to pay £3,200 for a place on the illegal voyage. Mohammed was given a receipt and a code number 12748, which the gang promised would entitle his family to a refund if the ship sank and he drowned.

54. Just before Christmas, they were told it was the night to sail.
55. 'They put us in a mini-van. There were 23 of us, all on top of each other. We were driven to a farm by a river and put on a rubber boat to go out to international waters where the ship was moored.'
56. He said he was terrified because the waves were dangerously big.
57. 'The water came up to our thighs — we thought that was it. It was dark and we had no life-jackets. A doctor near me was crying. I think he'd lost his mind with fear.'
58. It was not the only time the migrants thought they were going to die. 'Water poured into the ship when the storms started. Even those who never pray, prayed to live,' Mohammed recalls.
59. His 25-year-old wife Rana and their two children, Aesha, three, and Omar, 19 months, remain in Kuwait in the family's modern air-conditioned flat, waiting for him to reach England, where they hope to join him.
60. He had phoned them to say he has reached Calais, but spared them details of his harrowing seven days at sea. He is staying in a small hotel paid for with money sent via Western Union by his family.
61. After such an ordeal, it would be understandable if Mohammed never wanted to deal with a people-smuggling gang again — yet he is preparing to pay another trafficker in Calais for a place on a lorry travelling to England.
62. He says: 'I have been told to find an Armenian here who gets migrants across the Channel with the help of truck-drivers who are part of his gang.'
63. With certainty, he said: 'Very soon, I will be in England. Then I will bring my family safely on an aeroplane to live with me.'

1.2

The Daily Express UK

Published: 07:29, Mon, Feb 2, 2015

HEADLINE: Mass immigration will affect general election results

BYLINE: Leo McKinstry.

LENGTH: 812 words

1. Living standards have been driven down and public services put under intolerable strain. With an influx of almost 600,000 foreigners arriving every year it is little wonder that many Britons now feel like aliens in their own land.
2. Even democracy is being subverted. We once had a voting system that was renowned for its integrity and stability. But the extraordinary levels of uncontrolled immigration are beginning to distort the entire political process as elections become increasingly tainted by foreign influences, ethnic divisions and outright corruption.
3. Incredibly we are fast moving towards a situation where immigrants born overseas will hold the balance of power. In the coming general election the

outcome could be decided by voters who were not raised here or who have barely contributed to our society.

4. That reality was spelled out in a report last week from the University of Manchester and the Migrant Rights Network, which revealed that almost four million foreign-born residents will be eligible to vote in May 2015, comprising about 10 per cent of the whole electorate.
5. In much of the country, especially the crucial battlegrounds of London and the Midlands, the weight of the migrant vote will be decisive.
6. According to this report there are two constituencies where foreign-born electors are actually in the majority: East Ham and Brent North, both in London and held by Labour.
7. In 25 seats in England and Wales at least a third of voters were born overseas, while the researchers estimate that there are 70 constituencies where the migrant share of the electorate is more than double the incumbent's majority.
8. These foreign-born voters are largely made up of two groups. First there are the migrants who have been enfranchised by becoming British citizens. Second there are the huge numbers of Commonwealth citizens who, due to an anachronistic legacy from the Empire, are entitled to vote in our elections as soon as they settle here.
9. Although much of the recent debate on immigration has focused on free movement within the EU the fact is that the vast majority of the influx over recent years has come from Asia, Africa and the Caribbean. That means 1.7 million migrants from the Indian subcontinent can vote here, along with 182,000 Nigerians, 168,000 South Africans and 130,000 Jamaicans.
10. An official inquiry in 2009 recommended that non-British Commonwealth citizens be barred from voting in our elections as Britons living in places such as Nigeria, Pakistan and India cannot vote there. Predictably Gordon Brown's government refused to implement this for an obvious reason: Labour derives huge support from immigrant communities.
11. Surveys have shown that at the 2010 general election 70 per cent of migrants voted Labour and just 16 per cent backed the Conservatives. That partly explains why Labour were so keen to open the floodgates.
12. With contemptible opportunism Labour saw a big electoral advantage in expanding their client base by the creation of a vast new army of loyal, antiTory foreign-born supporters. But this has meant that, tragically, our political system is now locked into a cycle of permanent demographic revolution.
13. The Tories and Ukip are told that because the migrant vote is now so crucial they will never regain power unless they embrace multiculturalism. In practice that is just a recipe for looser border controls and the arrival of even more Labour voting foreigners.
14. In addition the pivotal influence of the migrant vote also means the introduction of divisive, American-style identity politics where candidates have to calibrate their appeal to different community groups and ethnic blocs. This undermines social cohesion but it also creates a political hierarchy

- of victimhood where self-appointed minority leaders seek ever greater state support by wailing about discrimination.
15. This emphasis on grievance can distort public policy by promoting a fear about accusations of racism or Islamophobia as we have seen in the paralysis over the abuse of vulnerable white girls by Pakistani gangs in Rotherham.
 16. Just as damaging is the perversion of the democratic process. Uncontrolled immigration has led to the import of widespread ballot-box abuses from the developing world, fuelled by the introduction of mass postal voting and the relaxation of checks on electoral registration, both measures promoted by Labour.
 17. In parts of immigrant dominated inner-cities the electoral registers are becoming works of fiction while postal voting is "open to fraud on an industrial scale", in the words of Judge Richard Mawrey who has tried many cases of electoral manipulation.
 18. Even the supine Electoral Commission was forced last year to set up an inquiry into 16 council areas where Asian communities were said to be "vulnerable" to electoral fraud. That is the debased culture that mass immigration has brought.
 19. Our democracy, like our society, can only be rebuilt if we tighten our borders.

1.3

The Daily Express UK

Published: 00:01, Fri, Feb 6, 2015

HEADLINE: Britain's public services must not be for all comers

BYLINE: Daily Express

LENGTH: 165 words

1. This is a man who cannot have done much research into the precarious state of Britain's public services. They are already under great strain thanks to the demands placed on them by unfettered legal migration from the EU.
2. Giving all illegal migrants access to public services would not only increase the number of people already here who are eligible to use them but would encourage many more to travel here.
3. Calais is in chaos without giving would-be illegal migrants across the world added incentives to make the journey. It is unfair for taxpayers to be asked to foot the bill for illegal immigrants to use public services.
4. Just because the NHS and schools provide services that are free at the point of delivery it does not mean they are charity projects.
5. They are services provided by the government which we have collectively paid for – they should not be open to abuse by people who have no right to be here.

1.4

The Daily Express UK

Published: 00:01, Tue, Mar 3, 2015

HEADLINE: Horde of EU migrants could NOW be in UK as number of immigrants in Calais camp shrinks

BYLINE: Tim Finan

LENGTH: 527 words

1. THE NUMBERS of UK-bound immigrants camped in Calais have fallen by 60 per cent amid fears that increasing numbers of them have managed to get into Britain illegally.
2. Official estimates say less than 1,000 migrants are sleeping rough around the busy ferry terminal - down from its peak of close to 3,000 a few months ago.
3. The fall coincides with Home Office figures showing a record number of stowaways are being discovered by British officials on both sides of the Channel.
4. Campaigners dismissed claims from France that its new dispersal policy was behind the fall saying not only are migrants slipping through the net but they are also using less heavily protected ports.
5. Janice Atkinson of Ukip said: "We know more are getting through our porous borders.
6. "The charities in Calais are trying to disperse the migrants to other parts of France, but eventually, they will return as their ultimate destination is Britain. We have to strengthen our borders with more Border Agency staff, more police and to leave the EU."
7. Ms Atkinson, MEP for the South East, said she and local police were inundated with eye witness accounts of stowaways escaping from trucks fresh off the ferries.
8. "I am getting reports from Kent and in Folkestone that migrants are popping out of lorries up and down the M20," she added.
9. Charity workers feeding the homeless migrants in and around Calais estimate that there are currently less than 1,000 Africans, Arabs and Asians sleeping rough waiting for their chance to stowaway in lorries, cars and caravans bound for Britain.
10. At the beginning of the year when a day centre opened on the outskirts of the port and began serving food to refugees, numbers were estimated at around 2,500.
11. The migrants break into vehicles in lorry parks or when delays create slow moving traffic trying to board the ferries which connect Calais with the Kent coast.
12. Chaos caused by a fire in the Channel Tunnel on Saturday January 17 saw three hundred get into the tunnel and try to make their way on foot to Dover.
13. Hundreds more are thought to have succeeded in stowing away on trucks forced to a standstill by the emergency shutdown.

14. The tightening of security around the ferry terminal has seen many head for less well protected ports on the north French coast such as Dunkirk, Cherbourg and Ouistreham.
15. Sir Charles Montgomery, the director general of the Border Force, last month revealed that the number of illegal migrants discovered at UK borders had doubled over the past year from 18,000 to 36,000. But he was unable to say how many got through undetected.
16. The surge in attempts to get into Britain coincides with the huge numbers of refugees fleeing the bloody civil war in Syria.
17. The numbers of UK-bound refugees camped out in Calais could increase again during the spring and summer as new arrivals from Libya fleeing persecution by Islamic extremists start arriving.
18. Calais mayor Natacha Bouchart welcomed the decrease in migrants at the port.
19. She said the fall was down to increasing numbers seeking asylum in France instead of the UK and the opening of more refugee centres across the region.
20. Last year Ms Bouchart, who blames Britain's generous welfare system for turning her town into a migrant magnet, called for the UK border to be moved back to Dover to ease congestion at her port.

1.5

DAILY EXPRESS UK

Published: 00:01, Thu, Mar 5, 2015

HEADLINE: Labour allowed 3.6million migrants in over 13 years to change Britain

BYLINE: Anil Dawar

LENGTH: 350 words

1. THE stark impact of Labour's open-door immigration policy is revealed in a new study which shows that nearly four million extra people arrived in just 13 years.
2. Net foreign migration during the Blair and Brown years topped 3.6 million – equivalent to the population of Britain's five largest cities outside London, Migration Watch figures show.
3. The staggering number, four times higher than the previous 13 years and not including illegal immigrants, was a combination of "conspiracy and cock-up", the survey found.
4. It claims the surge was caused by deliberate Labour policy in relaxing controls over immigrants.
5. Vast numbers were allowed to flock into the UK because of Labour's failure to foresee the influx of millions of new EU citizens from eastern Europe.
6. And tens of thousands of bogus students took advantage of lax visa rules promoted under Tony Blair.

7. The new study comes just a week after the latest net migration figures hit 300,000, fuelled mainly by 190,000 newcomers from outside the EU.
8. Experts have argued this is due in part to a hangover from the situation set up by the Labour government between 1997 to 2010.
9. The new Migration Watch report showed that although the initial leap in net migration in 1998 from 48,000 to 140,000 was “largely” beyond Labour’s control, “thereafter, there was a deliberate policy of loosening controls in almost every sector”.
10. Among Labour’s policy blunders highlighted in the report was the ditching of the “primary purpose rule” forcing foreigners to show they were not marrying Britons simply to enter the UK.
11. And reams of new asylum rules brought more immigrants seeking refuge but failed applicants were “encouraged” to stay illegally because just one in three were deported.
12. Migration Watch chairman Lord Green of Deddington, warned: “There is nothing to suggest that Labour now have the political will to get the scale of immigration down to a sensible level, rather the reverse.
13. The pressures from pro-immigration groups in and around any future Labour government would very likely lead to the gates being thrown open once more.”

2.1

DAILY EXPRESS UK

Published: 14:39, Wed, Apr 1, 2015 | UPDATED: 11:37, Thu, Apr 23, 2015

HEADLINE: 'Immigrants are the reason parents do not let children play in the street', claim UKIP

BYLINE: Alix Culbertson.

LENGTH:

1. LARGE numbers of immigrants are the reason parents do not let their children play football in the street, UKIP has claimed.
2. Patrick O'Flynn, the party's campaign chief, said it was "common sense" to say "uncontrolled" immigration means families in certain areas are less likely to know each other and so their children are less likely to arrange a football match.
3. He also said these children are less likely to "feel completely safe about going out and playing" football in the street.
4. Mr O'Flynn was speaking in response to questions about UKIP leader Nigel Farage's assertion yesterday that he wanted to live in a society where children play football in the streets and society is at ease with itself.
5. Speaking at a Westminster briefing, Mr O'Flynn said: "I think probably the biggest factor of children not playing football in the street is the amount of traffic it has to be said.

6. "But I do also think the very fast pace of immigration, uncontrolled, does put pressure on community cohesion and leads not just to children but to parents worrying about the public spaces and the safety and familiarity."
7. He added that children in communities where everybody knows one another are more likely to arrange a game of football with each other and will feel completely safe doing so.
8. He said: "I would suggest that seems like common sense to me."
9. When asked who was to blame for families not talking to each other he suggested some immigrants may not hold the same core values as Britons who have lived in the same area for longer.
10. However he acknowledged that even if all immigrants shared the same values as the Britons around them, community cohesion would still be eroded because nobody would know each other in large cities anyway.
11. He was speaking in the wake of Mr Farage's claims there is a deep level of discomfort about immigration in the UK.
12. On a visit to Dover yesterday, the UKIP leader said: "I want to live in a community where our kids play football in the streets of an evening and live in a society that is at ease with itself.
13. "And I sense over the last decade or more we are not at ease.
14. "If we went to every town up eastern England and spoke to people about how they felt, their town, their city had changed in the last 15 years, there is a deep level of discomfort, because if you have immigration at these sorts of levels integration doesn't happen."
15. He added that net immigration should be brought down to around 30,000 people per year where integration would be possible and accused David Cameron of being "wilfully dishonest" in setting a target of tens of thousands.

2.2

THE DAILY MAIL UK

Published 15:09, 27 May 2015

HEADLINE: Holiday from hell: Inside the abandoned hotel in Kos where hundreds of migrants fleeing ISIS are bedding down as they plot their route to Britain

BYLINE: Jenny Stanton and Tom Wyke

LENGTH: 679 WORDS

1. Hundreds more migrants have arrived on the Greek holiday island of Kos today - and are now squatting in a makeshift hotel on the island.
2. The migrants - most of whom are from war-torn Syria hoping to claim asylum in Europe, are living in squalor, sleeping in makeshift beds and homemade tents at the abandoned Captain Elias hotel.
3. The once luxurious hotel, popular with holidaymakers has now been left in ruin with the migrants claiming it as their home as they plan their steps to the UK.

4. Kos, which is only 25 miles long and five miles wide, is of particular concern to the authorities, with many people-trafficking boats able to land without detection.
5. Despite being under Greek control, most of the Aegean islands are closer to Turkey, with Kos just two miles from Bodrum. Journeys from the port take as little as 20 minutes, with migrants paying smugglers up to 800 euros (£565) each for a place on a boat.
6. While some traffickers carry out several journeys a day, other migrants land on inflatable dinghies that are discarded on the island's pristine beaches.
7. A police station built to hold only 36 people has become a refugee camp after more than 200 migrants with nowhere else to sleep were packed in. Dozens settled in the building's courtyard, living in filthy and cramped conditions.
8. The influx will fuel fears that Greece could unleash a wave of economic migrants to travel to Britain and the rest of Europe.
9. Greek politicians have threatened to hand travel papers to vast numbers of people, including 10,000 migrants held in detention centres, in the row over EU austerity measures. The country's proximity to Turkey, regarded as a key buffer in the fight against Islamic State encroaching into Europe, has prompted concern that jihadis could use the route.
10. It is also feared that some of the people trafficking gangs are linked to IS, with smuggling fees used to fund the group's terrorism.
11. Turkey currently shelters about two million refugees, and thousands of them attempt to cross the borders with Bulgaria and Greece and seek refuge in the EU.
12. Protective fences have been built in Sofia, Bulgaria, and Ankara, Turkey, to stop the flow of people.
13. The three countries have long discussed setting up joint police teams to patrol the border.
14. 'This agreement guarantees closer cooperation of the three countries that face one and the same challenges... migration, organised crime and terrorism,' Bulgaria's interior minister Rumyana Bachvarova said.
15. The centre will be set up at the Kapitan Andreevo border checkpoint between Bulgaria and Turkey, which also borders Greece, she added.
16. Turkey's interior minister Sebahattin Ozturk explained that the centre will allow 'police and customs authorities to exchange information in real time and react to stop illegal migration and smuggling'.
17. So far this year, some 1,770 migrants have died on the hazardous journey to Europe, according to the International Organisation for Migration, a 30-fold increase on the same period in 2014.
18. EU leaders held a summit in April in a bid to prevent the number of people illegally travelling to Europe from Africa and the Middle East on unsafe boats.
19. The meeting followed the deaths of around 800 migrants, including children, in a smuggling boat bound for Italy that capsized. UN chief Ban Ki-moon yesterday urged Europe to do more to help migrants crossing the Mediterranean, calling for search and rescue teams to be 'further strengthened'.

20. Greece has asked for more assistance from EU authorities in coping with the flow, and EU commissioner for immigration Dimitris Avramopoulos, who is Greek, was in discussions with government officials in Athens on Tuesday.
21. Today, UN chief Ban Ki-moon said Europe must do more to help migrants crossing the Mediterranean.
22. He called for search and rescue operations to be 'further strengthened'.
23. EU ministers last week approved plans for a military operation to fight Mediterranean people smugglers, although proposals to destroy traffickers' boats in Libyan waters still need UN approval.
24. The European Commission has also unveiled plans to make the rest of the 28-nation EU share the burden of frontline states such as Italy, Greece and Malta, although some countries like Britain are opposed.

2.3

THE DAILY EXPRESS UK

Published: 00:02, Sun, Jun 7, 2015

HEADLINE: New migrant flood on way: Outrage after EU warns Britain to prepare for more foreigners.

BYLINE: Anil Dawar

LENGTH: 640 words

1. BRITAIN could be forced to accept a new surge of migrants under Brussels plans to set up migration centres in Africa and the Middle East to process asylum applications.
2. Critics fear the centres will open up new routes into the country for illegal immigrants.
3. The scheme will give hope to migrants who previously would have had to journey thousands of miles to make their claims.
4. It will also allow Brussels to try and force Britain to accept asylum seeker quotas.
5. News of the EU home affairs commissioner's plan to open new routes into Europe and boost the numbers granted sanctuary was greeted with outrage yesterday.
6. Critics warned that EU offices in far-flung countries will be deluged with whole families wanting to escape the grinding poverty of their homelands for a new life in the UK.
7. Alp Mehmet, of MigrationWatch, said: "This is a half-baked idea that will only add to the problems the UK and other European countries have with illegal immigration.
8. "All these centres will do is act as a magnet for more people who want to come to Britain."
9. Ukip MEP Gerard Batten said: "This plan shows the EU wants to take control of immigration policy for every country and impose rules on them so it decides how many refugees we admit.

10. "Those in charge in Brussels want to set up more legal pathways for migrants to get into the UK.
11. "We have already been swamped, now we have to prepare for a deluge."
12. Tory backbench MP Philip Hollobone said: "This is evidence of the EU's further descent into madness.
13. "The EU's immigration policy is in chaos and is already effectively an open door to illegal migrants from around the world.
14. "It is a recipe for disaster."
15. Proposals for processing centres in countries such as Libya, Turkey, Egypt, Lebanon and Somalia emerged this week when Commissioner Dimitris Avramopoulos told reporters he wanted more entry routes into the EU for migrants and to increase the number of "resettlement places" for them.
16. Asylum processing centres will be added to EU embassies and offices around the world, he pledged.
17. He added: "We need more legal routes for people to arrive in Europe safely.
18. "I have also called for more resettlement places.
19. "The ones who want to seek for asylum, they will be in a position to do it in their country of origin.
20. "We are planning right now to appoint immigration attaches to our delegations there."
21. He claimed using the centres would save the lives of thousands of migrants who die every year trying to get to the EU and cut the number of illegal immigrants landing on our shores.
22. The career diplomat and former mayor of Athens said he had also set up a group to develop a pilot scheme to allocate quotas of asylum seekers around the EU "based on the principle of shared responsibility".
23. At present, immigration policy rests with national governments and not Brussels. Refugees have to register their claims in the first EU country they enter.
24. Mr Avramopoulos's project, which is being fast-tracked through the Commission, is expected to be put forward for approval in mid-May.
25. His plans have won support in countries at the front line of EU migration including Italy, Malta and Greece.
26. Germany is also said to be backing the idea.
27. Of the 270,000 migrants who arrived in Europe illegally last year, more than 220,000 of them came through North Africa.

Correction

This article was amended on 12 March 2015 following a complaint from the British Red Cross. The article previously included the phrase "bogus refugees". Refugees by definition have already been granted asylum and cannot therefore be "bogus". The phrase has been changed to "migrants".

2.4

THE DAILY MAIL UK

Published 15:36, 13 June 2015

HEADLINE: £10million of fresh fruit and vegetables thrown away in past six months because of migrants breaking into lorries that has left shops worried about 'risk of contamination'

BYLINE: Thomas Burrows

LENGTH: 902 words

1. As much as £10million worth of fresh fruit and vegetables has been dumped this year alone because migrants have broken into lorries en route to Britain.
2. Food is being thrown away after being rejected by shops and distributors who are worried about a 'risk of contamination' from migrants.
3. It comes as the Freight Transport Association (FTA) wrote to the Mayor of Calais, Natacha Bouchart, urging her to do more to tackle the problem.
4. Some lorry drivers are taking enormous detours - as much as 100 miles into Holland - to avoid the difficulties they encounter at the port.
5. Around 2,500 migrants, mostly from Sudan, Eritrea and Syria, live in a makeshift tent village in Calais known as 'the jungle'.
6. Some have said the situation is so appalling they would prefer to die trying to escape it and sneak into Britain.
7. James Hookham, the association's deputy chief executive, told **the Times**: 'We are pressing for more visible commitment from the French government to [tackle] criminal activities on French soil and [face] their responsibilities for the protection of British drivers while in their jurisdiction.'
8. 'We have some lorries being surrounded by dozens, if not hundreds, of people, trying locks, attempting to get into containers, stowing themselves underneath or even slitting open curtain-sided vehicles to get in. It's chaos.'
9. Nigel Jenney, its chief executive, said the situation had got 'increasingly worse' and some companies were now 'doing their best to avoid Calais'.
10. He told The Times: 'In the last six months we estimate costs to the industry of products alone of £10 million. That's fresh produce in the vehicle being lost.'
11. It is fresh produce, it's for immediate consumption and not packaged in a way that makes the product totally sealed, and therefore if you have people in the back there is a risk of contamination.'
12. Last month, drivers from Maru International haulage company began boycotting Calais because they fear 'somebody will be killed' by illegal immigrants desperate to get into the UK.
13. Michael Pearson, a driver for the Yorkshire-based company, explained how he was 'frightened for his life' by migrants, who he saw breaking into the truck in front of him with a crowbar.
14. He said: 'A group of maybe 20 or 30 people, crowbar in hand, broke the padlock off the truck in front, broke the security seal and opened the doors.'
15. 'If I think about it now, I'm in fear of my life and I'm not by myself on this, several of my colleagues also spoke about that.'
16. 'Their attitude, their whole goal is just to get to the UK irrespective of what damage, or damage to persons, vehicles, property they cause, it doesn't matter.'
17. 'They were raising fists, there was a bloke with an iron bar because I was blowing the horn to alert the driver in front that they were getting into his

trailer. That's the bit they don't like, blowing your horn. I was terrified because I'm on my own and if you get out - you can't get out - because your life's in danger.

18. 'It's only a matter of time before somebody is seriously injured, killed or windows are smashed and people are dragged out of their trucks. It's an unbelievable experience to go through.'
19. Last week it was revealed French border police have stopped migrants trying to sneak into Britain 18,170 times so far already this year - more than four times the number stopped in the whole of 2013.
20. The figures show the number of migrants who attempted to reach British shores is more than double than that for the whole of last year, the border police report said.
21. Most of the migrants stopped were found stowed aboard lorries boarding Channel Tunnel shuttle trains in Coquelles and ferries at Calais port, police said.
22. While the FTA have called on the Mayor of Calais to tackle the worsening situation, Ms Bouchart has blamed Britain for the crisis in northern France.
23. Specifically, she has cited Britain's 'black market economy' and 'cushy benefits system' as being a major pull for the migrants.
24. In a previous interview, she said: 'They want to go to England because they can expect better conditions on arrival there than anywhere else in Europe or even internationally.'
25. 'There are no ID cards. They can easily find work outside the formal economy, which is not really controlled.'
26. 'Calais is a hostage to the British. The migrants come here to get to Britain. 'The situation here is barely manageable. The UK border should be moved from Calais to the English side of the Channel because we're not here to do their jobs.'
27. In the French port town, there is a constantly changing population of around 2,500, with about 1,000 of those living in a sprawling shanty town about five miles from the ferry port.
28. The site was recently described by aid workers as 'the worst camp in Europe - if not the world' for refugees.
29. The filthy slum is said to be 'swimming in waste' and ripe for the spread of disease.
30. Tensions in the Calais camps have led to sporadic outbreaks of violence.
31. Earlier this month a brawl broke out between Sudanese and Eritrean migrants, resulting in 24 injuries, 14 of which required hospital treatment.

2.5

THE DAILY MAIL UK
Published 12:30, 15 June 2015

HEADLINE: Parts of Rome 'turning into no-go areas due to sanitation and security issues caused by migrants' claim local businesses

BYLINE: Thomas Burrows

LENGTH: 976 words

1. Parts of Rome are being turned into a 'no-go area' because of concerns about security and sanitation linked to the huge surge of migrants in the city, local businesses have claimed.
2. Migrants camping near Rome's Tiburtina station have been forcibly cleared by police amid protests by local businesses.
3. As the build-up of refugees at the Italian capital's train station increased, it led to ugly clashes with police, an outcry from the right and fresh calls from Rome for EU help.
4. In Rome, a former canteen is now being fixed up to accommodate the migrants away from the station's main traffic.
5. The railway has also agreed to renovate another space nearby as a more permanent solution to tackle the ever-growing problem.
6. Health officials said there have been more than 100 cases of scabies in recent days and 500 since the beginning of the year.
7. Hundreds of migrants, mostly Eritreans arriving from southern Italy after being rescued at sea, have also been sleeping in and around Milan's Central Station.
8. Officials last week closed a migrant reception area overlooking the city train station's main entrance hall because of increasing health and sanitation concerns.
9. Giorgio Ciconali, a doctor working at Milan Central, said: 'There is a lot of scabies and it is being spread by them sleeping rough together, but there is nothing to worry about for people passing through the station.'
10. Migrants have also been forced to sleep outside the station overnight, as officials decide how best to shelter the desperate refugees.
11. The mayor of Milan Giuliano Pisapia said: 'You can see that at the Central Station there is no more degradation.'
12. 'Now we have to resolve the problem as regards the refugees to have a situation that doesn't give the image of people sleeping on the ground without the assistance we had hoped for.'
13. The country is struggling to accommodate an endless wave of boat migrants, and a crackdown on security at the borders with France and Austria has exacerbated the situation, causing a bottleneck at Italy's train stations.
14. The Schengen open borders accord means migrants landing in Italy can usually easily travel through neighbouring France, Austria, Switzerland and Slovenia as they seek to make it to Britain, Germany and Scandinavia.
15. But last week's G7 suspension of Schengen and a growing number of spot checks on buses and trains has made that harder, increasing the pressure on Italy, where reception facilities are at breaking point with some 76,000 people being accommodated nationwide.
16. Last weekend alone, nearly 6,000 people were plucked from the sea and taken to southern Italy, in a major international operation.

17. Italy's left-centre Prime Minister Matteo Renzi has urged the EU to do more to take in refugees from Italy and said a recent plan to relocate 24,000 immigrants to other European countries was 'not enough'.
18. Austria and Switzerland have followed France in tightening controls and returning migrants, putting even greater pressure on Italy.
19. Mr Renzi said: 'Let me be clear, Europe's answers so far have not been good enough.'
20. Italy has long complained that its European partners are shirking their responsibilities and leaving southern Mediterranean countries to handle the migrant emergency without effective support.
21. He has now said Italy will 'hurt' Europe if it turns a blind eye to the migrant crisis and will implement a 'Plan B' to resolve the problem.
22. He did not specify what options he was considering, but it has been suggested that Rome could start issuing newly arrived migrants with temporary visas giving them the right to travel throughout Europe's border-free Schengen zone.
23. Such a move would be politically explosive as it would undermine the Dublin accords under which EU governments agreed asylum requests should be processed by the member state where the applicant first arrived.
24. Italy is also considering preventing British, French, German and other naval ships from landing migrants rescued in the Mediterranean at its ports, effectively forcing those countries to accept responsibility for them.
25. The influx of migrants has also fuelled support for right-wing politicians who oppose immigration.
26. Yesterday, the president of Lombardy, Roberto Maroni, said his region would not take in any more migrants. He also threatened to cut funding for local authorities who continued to accept migrants.
27. His stance was supported by Luca Zaia, the president of Veneto and a member of the Northern League.
28. He said the sight of African migrants would have a 'devastating effect' on the country's tourism industry.
29. He was also backed by Giovanni Toti, the newly-elected president of the Liguria region and a member of Forza Italia.
30. The three northern regions are among the most affluent in Italy, and have so far accommodated around 15 per cent of the latest migrant influx.
31. Sicily, a relatively poor southern region with high unemployment, has accommodated 22 per cent.
32. Elsewhere, a group of around 50 migrants wrapped in emergency blankets are huddled together in Ventimiglia, a town right on the border with France.
33. Italian police moved in yesterday to disperse around 200 migrants who were staging a sit-in at a border crossing after French police refused to let them enter the country.
34. The men in these pictures slipped away from the police cordon and took refuge on rocks near the border post.
35. Italian Interior Minister Angelino Alfano said today the pictures represent a 'punch in the face for Europe'.

36. 'It is the proof that they do not want to stay in Italy. They want to go to (other parts of) Europe and they consider our country as a transit country,' Alfano told the Raitre television channel.
37. Italy's government predicts a total of 200,000 migrants will arrive on its shores this year, up from 170,000 in 2014.

2.6

THE DAILY EXPRESS UK

Published: 04:25, Wed, Jun 17, 2015

HEADLINE: Shocking £140m annual bill to feed and house asylum seekers – and YOU'RE paying for it

BYLINE: Anil Dawar

LENGTH: 545 words

1. THE chaos and backlogs in the asylum system have been laid bare by figures showing that more than 30,000 migrants are being supported at the taxpayers' expense while Home Office staff process their claims.
2. Another 5,000 failed asylum seekers are still in the country living on state handouts while they wait to be removed.
3. The numbers could double when spouses and children are taken into account.
4. An average of £140million is spent every year feeding and housing migrants waiting to hear if they can stay in Britain, the most recently published figures show.
5. The cost is mounting because of growing backlogs and some claims date back 16 years.
6. Campaigners reacted with fury to an "inefficient" system hitting the already over-stretched public purse.
7. Alp Mehmet of Migration Watch said: "The system doesn't really seem to be working as it should and hasn't done for many years. The longer it remains inefficient, the more it will cost the public.
8. "It clearly hasn't been designed to deal with the numbers of asylum seekers it is having to cope with currently."
9. Jonathan Isaby, of the TaxPayers' Alliance said: "We have to do everything possible to move asylum seekers through the system as quickly as possible. Delays and prevarication not only leave families in limbo but add to costs to taxpayers. Asylum seekers deserve quicker decisions and taxpayers deserve more efficient government."
10. Under government rules, asylum seekers are not entitled to work but can be paid what is known as Section 95 support "to avoid slipping into destitution."
11. The same rule applies to failed asylum seekers waiting to be removed - they get Section 4 payments.
12. Figures published by the Home Office showed that at the end of March 2015, 30,476 asylum seekers and their dependants, and 4,941 who had applications rejected but are still in the UK were being supported by the state.

13. Official statistics showed that migrants spend an average of 18 months living on Section 95 handouts which range from £72.52 for a couple to £36.62 for a single person without children. Parents get an extra £53-a-week for each child. Housing is paid for separately.
14. The Home Office last year admitted that taxpayers have been forced to pay out £414million to feed and house foreigners over the previous three years.
15. Last night a Home Office spokesman said: "The UK has a proud history of granting asylum to those who genuinely need our protection, while at the same time enforcing the law against those who do not.
16. "Where necessary, we provide asylum seekers requiring our support to meet their essential living needs, but we regularly review the amount of support we provide. We are always mindful of costs to the taxpayer and also that increasing support could encourage spurious asylum claims, which clog up the system and make it harder for those with a genuine fear of persecution from accessing the vital support they need.
17. "We are committed to resolving cases quickly and at the lowest cost. When an individual is found not to be in need of protection we expect them to leave the UK at the earliest opportunity. If they do not, we will seek to enforce their removal."

3.1

THE DAILY MAIL UK

Published: 10:11, 4 August 2015

HEADLINE: EU pays jobless migrants to come to the UK in a 'slap in the face' for British young people who are looking for work

BYLINE: Daniel Martin

LENGTH: 460 words

1. Almost 1,200 jobless migrants have been given thousands of pounds to find work in the UK under an EU scheme, it emerged last night.
2. Britain has taken a third of the young migrants involved in the controversial 'My First EURES Job' programme.
3. A total of 1,178 unemployed people from the EU were found employment, training or apprenticeships in the country under a 'jobs mobility' programme since it was set up three years ago.
4. It accounted for 35 per cent of the 3,387 jobs handed out across the Continent so far. Britain has provided almost double the number of placements as Germany, which handed out 659.
5. But, at the same time, just 25 British young people have found work in Europe under the scheme - fewer than 1 per cent of the total.
6. The scheme costs the EU about 5,000 euros - or £3,500 - per participant, according to the [Daily Telegraph](#).

7. The programme offers financial support for migrants to cover transport and other costs as they find work - and also generous subsidies for employers who take them on.
8. An EU report acknowledged it was moving people from economies of high unemployment to Britain.
9. It said: 'The high number of placements in the UK could be due to the dynamics of the UK labour market.'
10. 'Similarly to previous quarters, the UK remains the main country of destination.'
11. Jane Collins, the Ukip MEP who uncovered the figures, said: 'It is a slap in the face to the young people all over the UK who are looking for work and whose taxes have been spent making their chances of employment less likely.'
12. Participants in the Brussels scheme can take advantage of a generous programme of grants - including a daily subsistence allowance.
13. Relocation expenses of £770 are on offer, almost £900 for language training and £700 towards having their qualifications recognised.
14. Travel allowances are also available, worth almost £250 for a 500-mile journey, plus £35 a day for 'subsistence' while migrants take interviews to find work.
15. More money is available for migrant jobseekers with special 'socio-economic' or 'geographic' needs of up to £350.
16. British firms that hire people through the scheme are also offered up to £750 to help cover training and language needs.
17. Theoretically, a single jobseeking migrant could cost taxpayers a total of more than £3,500 through the scheme.
18. The EU says its initiative covers workers aged up to 35 and is a 'targeted mobility scheme'.
19. An EU website said it aims to 'fill vacancies in a certain sector, occupation, country or group of countries, or support particular groups of workers with a propensity to be mobile, such as young people.'

3.2

THE DAILY EXPRESS UK

Published: 03:56, Wed, Aug 5, 2015

HEADLINE: EXCLUSIVE: Immigrants will 'clog UK courts with human rights cases to avoid eviction'

BYLINE: Scott Campbell

LENGTH: 677 words

1. ILLEGAL immigrants will clog Britain's courts with human rights cases to avoid eviction if David Cameron's proposed landlord laws go ahead – leaving taxpayers footing the bill, experts have warned.

2. David Cameron has been accused of "papering the cracks" with an ineffective response to tackle the Calais migrant crisis which has seen thousands of immigrants try to storm their way through the Eurotunnel on a nightly basis.
3. His latest plans would punish landlords with up to five years in jail if they fail to evict illegal immigrant tenants.
4. It is hoped the rules, part of the Immigration Bill, would discourage illegal immigrants and failed asylum seekers from remaining in Britain.
5. But lawyers warn the UK's courts face a backlog of complex cases from evicted migrants taking advantage of Human Rights legislation to have their eviction notices quashed.
6. Such cases would hinge on the controversial 'right to family life' rule which has allowed dozens of criminals to stay in Britain because they have children or spouses living here.
7. Under the proposed tenancy laws, a landlord could immediately kick out an illegal immigrant – but experts fear evictions could become protracted if a tenant had given birth to a child while in Britain.
8. That could create complicated legal issues, potentially allowing a migrant to argue that they have a right to remain in Britain because of familial ties under Human Rights legislation.
9. Housing law expert Matthew Hyam of BLM told Express.co.uk such cases could drag on for as long as six months – wasting a huge amount of "time and money".
10. He said: "Immigration status can take a long time to resolve. You could have individuals who have children in this process.
11. "You then have a child born in the UK who is going to have different rights to the parents who are the tenants.
12. "What happens to the child if the family is evicted?
13. "It would be very difficult to allow the process to proceed without the court's intervention."
14. Proposed laws could make landlords hesitant to let properties to anyone with "foreign accents", it is feared – driving tens of thousands towards stretched social housing services.
15. Mr Hyam added: "If private sector landlords become deterred from housing people with migrant status issues or just people with foreign accents then those people may be forced to seek social housing.
16. "Previously, landlords would take anyone – but if the private sector is pushing back because they are being cautious, tenants will be knocking at the local authority saying 'I need housing because I can't get it'."
17. Charities expressed concerns migrants will be driven to homelessness by the proposed rules.
18. Mike Barrett of homelessness charity Porchlight told Express.co.uk: "By removing vital support from those who have failed in their asylum claim, the government will simply force more people onto the streets."
19. The charity has recorded a doubling in the number of people rough sleeping over the last three years in Kent, which is considered the coalface of the migrant crisis because of the Channel Tunnel entrance in Folkestone.

20. Lorries have repeatedly been targeted by migrants desperately trying to reach Britain.
21. The crisis is said to have cost the economy millions of pounds as hauliers are forced to dispose of contaminated goods and wait in lengthy queues on the M20 in Kent.
22. Foreign Secretary Philip Hammond said the Government had "a grip on the crisis" and insisted measures introduced in co-operation with French authorities and Eurotunnel were "already having an effect".
23. He added France and Britain were "determined to work together to lead the campaign in Europe for a more robust approach" to ensuring migrants were returned to their home countries.

Correction

This article was amended on 04 September 2015. It previously referred to EU Human Rights legislation which is incorrect. The European Convention on Human Rights is not EU law, and nor is the Human Rights Act, which is the law that will be used by migrants mentioned in the article.

3.3

THE DAILY MAIL UK

Published: 15:09, 12 August 2015

HEADLINE: Number of EU migrants working in Britain tops 2 MILLION for the first time with foreigners now taking one in 10 jobs

BYLINE: Tom McTague

LENGTH: 817 words

1. The number of EU migrants working in Britain has topped two million for the first time, official figures revealed today.
2. The figure includes more than a million migrants from eastern Europe - including Romania and Bulgaria - who moved to the UK after border controls were dropped.
3. Once those from outside the EU are taken into account, there are now some 3.2 million foreigners working in the UK.
4. Overall, the total number of foreigners working in the UK increased by 257,000 over the past year - some 15 per cent - equivalent to a city the size of Derby.
5. In 1997 there were just 966,000 foreigners working in the UK - or one in 27 workers. However, this has boomed over the last 18 years to reach just over one in 10 of the workforce.
6. The record number of workers born outside the UK was revealed in official Office for National Statistics released this morning.
7. The figures showed there were 189,000 employees from Bulgaria and Romania - up 19 per cent on a year ago.

8. Restrictions on Bulgarian and Romanian people working in the UK were lifted on January 1 last year.
9. Lord Green, chairman of Migration Watch UK, which campaigns for stricter immigration controls, said more needed to be done to control the numbers arriving in the UK.
10. He said: 'The number of EU workers has now topped two million for the first time and over one million of these are from Eastern Europe.'
11. 'Clearly the Government is going to have to get a grip of EU migration if it wants to bring overall numbers down.'
12. But Carlos Vargas-Silva, of the Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford, said the reason migrants were moving to Britain was because they can easily find jobs.
13. He said: 'As long as the EU economy remains weak and the UK economy is strong, you are going to see more people come in.'
14. However, his remarks came as official figures revealed unemployment in the UK had increased for the second month in a row - reaching 1.85 million, surprise new figures revealed this morning.
15. The jobless total went up by 25,000 in the three months to June, the first time there have been two consecutive rises for two years.
16. Experts said the figures suggested Britain's five-year jobs boom was 'levelling off'. However, separate figures showed the number of people on the dole fell and wages increased 2.4 per cent in a major boost to workers.
17. Overall, there were 31 million people in work between April and June - 63,000 fewer than the three months to March, but 354,000 more than a year ago.
18. A record 14.5 million women are in work, while employment for men slumped by 71,000 to just under 16.5 million compared with the previous quarter.
19. David Freeman from the Office for National Statistics said: 'This is now the second consecutive time we've reported fewer people in work on the quarter.'
20. 'While it's too early to conclude that the jobs market is levelling off, these figures certainly strengthen that possibility. Growth in pay, however, remains solid.'
21. Average earnings increased by 2.4 per cent in the year to June, down by 0.8 per cent on the previous month, but still ahead of inflation.
22. The number of people classed as economically inactive, including those on long-term sick leave or who have given up looking for work, has increased by 7,000 to just under nine million.
23. The number of UK nationals in work between April and June increased by 84,000 compared with a year ago to 27.7 million. The total for non-UK nationals increased by 257,000 to 3.1 million.
24. Work and Pensions Secretary Iain Duncan Smith said despite the recent jump in unemployment there were still two million more people in jobs than in 2010.

25. He added: 'On top of that, today's figures show job vacancies at a near record high - evidence of the continued confidence of British businesses, and potential for further growth in the UK economy.'
26. 'Our one nation government is helping millions across the country to succeed and achieve their full potential. I was particularly pleased to see that wages are continuing to rise - meaning that hardworking people will see a real difference in their pay packets.'
27. The Government pointed out there were nearly two million more people in work than in 2010, with almost half a million more jobs in the private sector over the last year.
28. Unemployment has fallen by 221,000 in the last year, and long-term unemployment has been cut by more than 210,000 since 2010
29. There are job 735,000 vacancies, an increase of nearly 70,000 since last year. The claimant count has fallen by more than by more than 200,000 in the last year.

3.4

THE DAILY EXPRESS UK

Published: 00:01, Wed, Aug 26, 2015

HEADLINE: Eight million migrants live in UK: Calls for Britain to quit EU to halt soaring migration

BYLINE: Anil Dawar

LENGTH: 710 words

1. Oxford University experts predict that the figures will confirm the population landmark has been reached, with one in eight UK residents born abroad.
2. The Office for National Statistics bulletin is also likely to show net migration is at a record high. It follows years of migrants flooding in because of Labour's open-door border policy, which the last coalition government failed to stem.
3. The shock figures do not include numbers for illegal immigrants.
4. Ukip blamed the EU freedom of movement rules for Britain's soaring foreign population.
5. The party's migration spokesman Steven Woolfe said: "These numbers show the impact of uncontrolled EU migration on our country.
6. "On top of this visible, legal population growth, we have the explosion of undocumented illegal immigrants.
7. "How the authorities can plan the future of Britain's public services with population growth on this scale is never explained.
8. "Until the Prime Minister faces up to the reality – that the way illegal immigrants are being dealt with and that the free movement of people within the EU is a major cause of discontent – the Government can never come up with sensible solutions."
9. He added: "The UK needs to leave the EU as soon as possible."

10. Alp Mehmet of Migration Watch said: "These figures do not surprise me.
11. Labour let immigration get out of control and the Coalition Government couldn't get a grip on it.
12. "Now it is down to the Conservative Government to try to get a grip.
13. "While I have no doubt the foreign born population is over eight million, it is more important to find out why that has happened and why the public are so worried about it.
14. "Instead of cutting the Home Office budget, they need to put in more resources to deal with the issue."
15. Research published yesterday by the Migration Observatory, part of Oxford University, showed that in 2004 the UK's population of foreigners stood at just over five million.
16. It reached six million in 2006 and went past the seven million mark in 2009.
17. In 2013, it stood at 7.9 million, of which nearly two in three came from outside the EU.
18. Researchers do not believe the trend will be reversed in the Office of National Statistics figures for 2014, are released tomorrow.
19. The Migration Observatory said in its report: "The number of UK residents born abroad has increased steadily over time.
20. The current trend suggests it is likely to exceed eight million for the first time in 2014."
21. Rob McNeil of the Migration Observatory, added: "The pace of change appears to have been slightly slower in the last few years, almost certainly because of the economic crisis.
22. The foreign-born population has gone up over time, despite tighter government immigration policy, such as the income threshold for migrants and restrictions on family visas.
23. It most likely would have been faster had those policies not been in place." Ministers are braced for the likelihood that tomorrow's figures will show net migration at a record high.
24. The most recent data shows that net annual migration to Britain in 2014 hit 318,000, a rise of 109,000 on 2013 and just 2,000 below the 2005 peak.
25. Only a small rise last year would set a new record. David Cameron vowed to cut net migration to "tens of thousands" a year by 2015.
26. When it became clear the target would not be met, Home Secretary Theresa May reduced the pledge to an "aim" or an "ambition."
27. The country currently has 64.6 million residents. That is up by 491,000 in a year, due mainly to migration.
28. India, Poland, Pakistan and Ireland top the list of countries of birth for the UK's foreign contingent.
29. But the number of migrants from within the EU is a growing proportion.
30. In 2004 they made up 28 per cent of Britain's foreign-born residents.
31. By 2013 it was 35 per cent and tomorrow's data could show a further increase.
32. The growth has been fuelled by European economic migrants taking advantage Britain's boom.

33. A survey last week showed immigration is the biggest worry for UK voters, overtaking the NHS and the economy.

3.5

THE DAILY MAIL UK

Published: 22:01, 27 August 2015

HEADLINE: How many more can we take? Number of migrants entering Britain breaks all records in humiliating blow to Cameron

BYLINE: Steve Doughty, Ian Drury and John Stevens

LENGTH: 739 words

1. The true scale of the immigration crisis facing this country was laid bare last night as damning figures revealed net migration had surged to a record 330,000 – a rise of 40 per cent in one year.
2. It is a humiliating blow to David Cameron after his ‘no ifs, no buts’ pledge to reduce the number to ‘tens of thousands’.
3. Incredibly, yesterday's figures do not include illegal immigrants in the UK, estimated at 1.1 million.
4. Many will now head to Calais to join those trying to sneak into Britain. In other developments:
5. Britain’s foreign-born population has passed 8 million for the first time – meaning one person in every eight is from overseas; and a record 269,000 EU citizens arrived as our economy boomed.
6. Net migration from outside the EU also increased significantly, rising to 196,000.
7. The bodies of up to 50 refugees, including children, were found in a parked lorry in Austria near the Hungarian border.
8. The number of Romanians and Bulgarians, who have been allowed full freedom of movement and access to work since January 2014, moving to the UK hit 53,000 – almost double the 28,000 a year earlier.
9. A migrant boy, aged just 13, was found wandering on the M5 yesterday after apparently spending days in the back of a lorry.
10. Former defence minister Sir Gerald Howarth last night told Mr Cameron – who made his ‘no ifs, no buts’ pledge in 2010 and again before this year’s General Election – to get a grip on immigration or face the wrath of the electorate.
11. It cannot go on like this,’ he said. ‘We cannot cope with any more people – there are physical limits. Our public services are under strain, our infrastructure is under strain and our society is under strain.
12. ‘The public gave us the benefit of the doubt on this at the election. This government, unconstrained by the Liberals, has now got to deal with this problem.

13. 'We have got to reduce the numbers coming from outside the EU, which we can do something about right now. But we have also, in the end, got to restrict the total free movement of people from the EU.'
14. The Office for National Statistics confirmed that in the year to March, a staggering 330,000 more people arrived in the UK than left – equivalent to a city the size of Coventry or Cardiff.
15. This was an increase of 94,000 on 12 months ago, and overtook the previous highest figure of 320,000 under Labour in 2005.
16. A total of 636,000 people moved to the UK from abroad in the past year – also a record high. Only 307,000 people departed.
17. Despite the catastrophic figures, neither Mr Cameron – who is on holiday in Cornwall – nor Home Secretary Theresa May spoke out.
18. Just last week a poll revealed that concern about mass immigration is at the highest level ever recorded.
19. For the first time, half the public believe controlling our borders is among the most important issues facing the country.
20. Immigration minister James Brokenshire said yesterday: 'These stark figures are deeply disappointing.'
21. 'While these figures underline the challenges we need to meet to reduce net migration, they should also act as a further wake-up call for the EU.'
22. 'Current flows of people across Europe are on a scale we haven't seen since the end of the Second World War.'
23. 'This is not sustainable and risks the future economic development of other EU member states. It reinforces the need for further reform at an EU level as well as within the UK.'
24. Lord Green of Deddington, chairman of think-tank Migration Watch, which campaigns for balanced migration, said: 'Net migration at one-third of a million a year is clearly unsustainable.'
25. 'This underlines the need for serious concessions in the forthcoming negotiations.'
26. Alongside the mass movement from Europe, the ONS noted an increase in net migration from outside the EU, up from 157,000 to 196,000 over the year.
27. The ONS said immigration from Romania and Bulgaria now makes up more than a fifth – 22 per cent – of EU immigration.
28. In another development, European Commissioner Johannes Hahn said Brussels would within weeks propose a new attempt to force EU nations to take quotas of refugees making the treacherous journey across the Mediterranean to Italy and Greece – a move flatly opposed by the UK.

3.6

THE DAILY EXPRESS UK

Published: 23:59, Tue, Sep 22, 2015

HEADLINE: 558,000 migrants came here last year, a huge rise and even more are on the way IMMIGRATION into Britain soared by 24 per cent last year, one of the highest rates in the world

BYLINE: Anil Dawar

LENGTH: 640 words

1. The number arriving in the UK in 2014 reached 558,000, a rise of 108,000 on the previous year.
2. It was the third-highest rate in the developed world, according to figures from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
3. It compares to a mere two per cent rise in immigration the year before. Campaigners seeking to limit the flood of migrants warned yesterday that with large numbers of asylum seekers on the march in Europe, more would soon arrive.
4. Paul Nuttall, Ukip's deputy leader, said: "Nobody who has eyes to see can be surprised by these figures from the OECD. Of course, there has been a huge hike in immigration. The evidence is all around us in increased house prices, longer waiting lists and overcrowded primary schools.
5. "We need to take control of our immigration system and introduce a points based system, ensuring fairness, both for immigrants and for the people of this country. The only way to do that is to leave the EU."
6. Tory MP Stewart Jackson said: "It's the number one issue on people's minds. The Government has to get a handle on the situation. Immigration has to be at the centre of David Cameron's renegotiations with the EU.
7. "Projections are that the UK population will hit 70 million in the next decade. It is frightening and we need some very firm action."
8. The immigration figures were revealed in the OECD's annual International Migration Outlook 2015, published yesterday.
9. Its research showed that the total foreign-born population in the organisation's 34 member nations stood at 117 million in 2013 – 40 per cent higher than in 2000.
10. A total of 4.3 million migrants moved permanently to OECD countries legally last year. Data for 2014 showed that Britain's 24 per cent rise was beaten only by the Czech Republic on 38 percent and Israel at 36 per cent.
11. But the combined actual intake for both those countries was less than 70,000. According to the Parisbased think-tank, Germany took in most migrants with 1.25 million.
12. But at 20 per cent, the annual growth rate was lower than the UK's. The US had a million arrivals but that was a one per cent rise.
13. Claims that Greece and Italy are allowing migrants landing on their shores to leave for richer EU countries are backed up by the statistics.
14. Both their migration levels fell year-on-year. The OECD's 380-page study compared migration patterns in its member countries – all developed nations including European countries, the US, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.
15. It carried out an in-depth study of foreign-born doctors and nurses in each country and found that Britain was second only to the US as their most popular destination.

16. The UK receives 14 per cent of foreign-born doctors who practise in OECD countries. They account for more than one in four doctors.
17. Figures last month from the Office for National Statistics showed that net migration – the number of people entering the country minus the number leaving – rose by 94,000 to a record 330,000 in the year to this March.
18. It was revealed then that 8.3 million people living in the UK were born abroad, 13 per cent of the population. It was the first time that the number had passed eight million.
19. The OECD urged European countries to speed up the processing of asylum seekers. Prime Minister David Cameron and Home Secretary Theresa May have rejected calls for an EU-wide system of quotas for migrants from Syria and Iraq.
20. The OECD report said Europe will probably have more than one million asylum applications in 2015. Most recent EU figures show 572,520 claims in the first eight months of the year. Up to 450 000 people are expected to win refugee status in Europe this year.

4.1

THE DAILY EXPRESS UK

Published: 00:01, Thu, Oct 1, 2015

HEADLINE: EU open door border policy is a welcome mat for ISIS terrorists targeting UK

BYLINE: Giles Sheldrick

LENGTH: 801 words

1. Britain faces a fresh migrant wave as record numbers strive to start a new life here.
2. The border alert comes after officials revealed asylum claims in Europe had reached record levels.
3. The scale of the crisis is laid bare in figures showing 648,195 claims were lodged in the first eight months of the year.
4. It is 20,000 more than was recorded across the 28 member states last year, 626,960, and almost three times higher than in 2008.
5. Last month alone nearly 110,000 asylum seekers and dependants applied to stay, suggesting refugees were arriving at a rate of more than 3,500 a day.
6. The number of claims was double those recorded in August last year, despite only nine countries providing figures.
7. Critics of Europe's open-door policy say the immigration crisis engulfing the continent will lead to a sharp rise in asylum applications here.
8. The chaos has seen the numbers inside the "Jungle" camp in Calais, northern France, rocket as migrants gather before trying to illegally enter the UK.
9. Ukip MEP Mike Hookem said disturbing statistics released yesterday were a "clear illustration our security is jeopardised".

10. He added: "The EU's bleeding-heart policy of opening the door to anyone who says they are fleeing war has already caused divisions within communities and has provided Islamic State with an opportunity to infiltrate our country.
11. "We have been told there is a serious plot by Islamic terrorists foiled once a fortnight yet our government won't take the tough action needed to control who is coming into this country.
12. "Instead, along the French coast we still have criminal gangs making a fortune smuggling illegal migrants into this country, controlling the camps with guns and knives and turning Europe into a gangland turf war."
13. Hungary and Germany received the lion's share last month, taking 47,095 and 36,415 respectively, figures from EU data body Eurostats showed. Britain has not yet submitted figures for August.
14. Last week the Daily Express revealed the number of asylum claims in the UK was at its highest monthly level for more than six years.
15. Claims covering a total of 4,305 refugees and their families were lodged in Britain in July. The figures suggest the sharp rise in applications is directly linked to the crisis.
16. It is the highest figure for any single month since comparable records started in January 2009 and marks a 120 per cent increase on the number trying to seek refuge here in April.
17. The only other time a monthly total has broken through the 4,000 person barrier was in March 2009, with 4,020.
18. The figures also suggest migrants flooding into Europe through Hungary, Italy and Greece are making it across the continent - and the Channel - before lodging claims here.
19. In Calais, migrants are arriving at a rate of 150 a day. The population of the ramshackle squat could reach 10,000 by the end of the year, experts say.
20. An explosion in smuggling rackets has seen mafia-style gangs thriving in the lawless community, charging between £300-£8,000 for "package deals" promising safe passage to the UK.
21. The situation is so dire Home Secretary Theresa May last month pledged £7m to tackle a crisis that is the result of a "migratory phenomenon without precedent".
22. It brings the British commitment to solving the chaos in Calais to almost £20m.
23. Ukip migration spokesman Steven Woolfe said: "Record asylum numbers in Europe means likely record levels of mess for Britain's asylum system which is already at breaking point.
24. "This, together with the fact in only a few years time those granted asylum in the EU will have residency rights here, means levels of claims on the continent will undoubtedly create migration issues for the UK under the free movement of people principles.
25. "As the EU Commission and German Chancellor Angela Merkel continue to mishandle the great EU migration of 2015, the reasons for Britain leaving and controlling her own borders become ever more compelling."

26. Britain has faced calls to take more refugees as Europe struggles to cope with the largest mass movement of people since the Second World War.
27. The first refugees to be accepted under the expanded resettlement programme arrived here last week, while the UK has pledged an extra £115m in aid.
28. But the UK has refused to take part in a scheme to relocate 160,000 migrants from Greece and Italy.
29. The Home Office said: "The UK has a long and proud history of offering sanctuary to those who genuinely need it and each claim is carefully considered on its individual merits.
30. "Where people establish a genuine need for protection, or a well founded fear of persecution, refuge will be granted."

4.2

THE DAILY MAIL UK

Published: 02:02, 15 October 2015

HEADLINE: Asylum lunacy UK: £3,000 stretch limo rides for refugees make your blood boil? That's not the half of it!

BYLINE: James Slack

LENGTH: 1201 WORDS

1. Yesterday, the Mail reported how a stretch limo was hired to ferry seven asylum-seekers from a village near Heathrow to their new homes in Manchester.
2. The farcical journey - which cost £3,000 - is typical of a border system that treats taxpayers' money with contempt and makes decisions that are an affront to common sense. Here, we highlight ten of the most bewildering - and infuriating - cases.
3. In 2011, it emerged that **asylum-seekers** were being ferried to and from court hearings by a private taxi company costing the taxpayer thousands of pounds - even though the local bus did the trip for £1.80.
4. Each five-mile trip from the train station to the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal Centre in Newport, Gwent, cost £8.70 in a cab. Around £2,500 a month was spent ferrying the claimants to Columbus House.
5. Bizarrely, the Tribunal Service said the use of taxis had been a condition imposed by the local council when the centre was given planning permission.
6. **THE LUXURY HOTEL**
In 2013, more than 100 asylum-seekers were ordered to live in a luxury hotel favoured by Manchester United stars - at a cost to the taxpayer of up to £400,000.
7. Under a contract held by Serco, the migrants were booked in at the suburban 50-bedroom Amblehurst Hotel in Sale, near Manchester.
8. Rooms at the hotel - popular for corporate events, and once used by United players for a party - normally cost up to £125 a night. The Conservative-run

Trafford council in Greater Manchester was given just 48 hours' notice of the asylum-seekers' arrival.

9. **'ASYLUM SEEKERS'... FROM SPAIN**

Britain has squandered an astonishing £4.2 million of taxpayers' money processing 'absurd' asylum claims by EU citizens, including Spaniards, the French and Poles.

10. Despite living in safe European countries, 551 people from inside the EU have claimed asylum in the past five years. The claims have no chance of success but, under existing Whitehall rules, the applicants are entitled to a full interview and a detailed refusal letter.

11. They can also try to claim state handouts while cases are being considered. Last week, Theresa May announced the ridiculous regime was finally being scrapped.

12. **HIJACKER WORKING AT HEATHROW**

In perhaps the most egregious abuse of our chaotic system, nine Afghans won the right to live in Britain after hijacking a passenger flight in their homeland in 2000.

13. The Boeing 727 was flown to Stansted in Essex, where the captors threatened to blow up the flight and kill the 160 passengers on board during a four-day siege unless they were granted asylum.

14. The gang was jailed, but later cleared on appeal, released and given the right to remain in Britain rent-free, receiving an estimated £150,000 a year in benefits.

15. Incredibly, in 2008, one of the hijackers was found working as a cleaner... at Heathrow airport. Nazamuddin Mohammidy had a British Airways pass allowing access to secure areas.

16. **THE LIBYAN SEX ATTACKERS**

Earlier this month, it was reported how three Libyans who had been jailed for molesting women in a drunken rampage after being invited to the UK to undergo military training were seeking asylum to stay here permanently.

17. Ibrahim Naji El Maarfi, Khaled El Azibi and Mohammed Abdalsalam were jailed for attacking four women while training at Basingbourn Barracks in Cambridgeshire in order to return to Libya to help improve security there.

18. David Cameron said after they were jailed that the soldiers should not be allowed to stay here. But he was powerless to stop them using human rights laws - and accessing legal aid - to fight removal on the grounds they risk persecution if sent home because their crimes have brought Libya into disrepute.

19. **MOROCCAN WE KEEP BRINGING BACK**

Failed asylum-seeker Rashid Ali wanted to leave Britain and get out of the cold. The Moroccan even stowed away on cargo ships at least six times.

20. Yet British border police are sticklers for the rules when people are trying to leave the country. He was caught by the authorities each time in a saga that has so far cost the taxpayer an estimated £300,000.

21. The farce centred on the fact that Ali ripped up his Moroccan passport and identity papers on arriving in Britain in 2004, hoping he would have more chance of gaining asylum here if he pretended to be Algerian.

22. Immigration officials said this meant the authorities in his native country would not allow him in without proof that he was one of its citizens. So they refused to let him leave.
- 23. FAMILY PUT UP IN A £2MILLION HOUSE**
 In 2010, there was public fury when it emerged a family of former asylum-seekers from Somalia were living in a £2.1 million luxury townhouse in one of Britain's most exclusive addresses, at a cost to taxpayers of £8,000 a month.
24. Abdi and Sayruq Nur and their seven children moved into the three-storey property in fashionable Kensington because they didn't like the 'poorer' part of the city they were living in.
25. Mr Nur said his former five-bedroom home in Kensal Rise, which cost £900 a week in housing benefit, was suitable for the family's needs, but they were unhappy with the quality of local shops and schools.
- 26. iPADS AND BIG TVS**
 Last year, asylum-seekers given homes and benefits were found to have iPads, mobile phones and flat-screen TVs - despite claiming that they were 'destitute'.
27. The National Audit Office found migrants seeking permanent asylum in Britain were earning an income above legal levels required for them to be given housing and payouts.
28. The spending watchdog said that inspectors had made around ten visits in three areas - the North-West, Yorkshire and the Humber, and London - and in at least one instance in each area they had found 'indicators of prosperity'.
- 29. ALCOHOLIC WHO HAS TO STAY**
 Earlier this year, a Libyan convicted of 78 offences was told he would not be deported from Britain because he is an alcoholic.
30. Seven years after the man was first told he would be booted out of the country, he successfully argued he would be tortured and imprisoned in his homeland because alcohol is illegal.
31. It means he will be able to continue his drink-fuelled offending spree in Britain.
32. His case is estimated to have cost British taxpayers a six-figure sum, including the cost of police time, legal fees racked up by challenging his claims in the courts and the costs of keeping him in prison.
- 33. BETRAYAL OF AFGHAN INTERPRETERS**
 While asylum-seekers here are being ferried around in a stretch limo, hundreds of Afghan interpreters who served Britain during the war live in daily fear for their lives after being denied sanctuary in the UK.
34. Six claim to have had relatives killed because of their work for UK forces and more than 30 say family members have been beaten and threatened. Five claim relatives have been kidnapped and a pregnant wife was beaten so badly she lost her baby.
35. Two have been shot and wounded recently while three villagers were killed in an ambush targeting a translator.

4.3

THE DAILY MAIL UK

Published: 23:07, 15 October 2015

HEADLINE: Private jets to deport asylum seekers: After stretch limo farce, now taxpayers are hit with a £15million bill to send migrants home on half-empty planes

BYLINE: Ian Drury

LENGTH: 781 words

1. Foreign criminals and failed asylum seekers are being flown home at vast expense on half-empty private jets.
2. One special flight costing around £250,000 carried a lone Moroccan deportee.
3. Further 'con air' examples include the use of an entire airliner to return 11 Afghan illegals to Kabul and a 265-seat plane taking just 25 Nigerians home.
4. In the 18 months to June, the Home Office has spent £14million on the chartered planes. Scheduled flights for immigrants who agree to be deported are thought to have cost £30million more.
5. The figures – obtained under freedom of information laws – follow the revelation that a £3,000 Hummer stretch limousine was used to ferry refugees from Heathrow to their new home in Manchester.
6. At least 54 private jets were used to carry 2,892 deportees – an average of 53 per plane. The cost per passenger of nearly £5,000 would cover a first-class air ticket half way around the world.
7. The revelations prompted Keith Vaz, the Labour chairman of the Commons home affairs committee, to demand answers from immigration minister James Brokenshire.
8. He said: 'These are astonishing figures for a Government department that is facing huge cuts.
9. 'A half-empty flight is a waste of money and shows a woeful lack of competence and organisation. Ministers really need to get a grip. Jonathan Isaby, of the TaxPayers' Alliance pressure group, said: 'Taxpayers will be astounded that when we're trying to make savings, mandarins are spending huge sums on half-empty flights.
10. 'There have to be better ways to transport illegal immigrants home, be that using commercial flights or asking foreign governments to improve their immigration systems to accept more individuals in one batch.'
11. Ministers are desperate to try to increase the number of illegal immigrants they deport because borders have become a top concern for voters.
12. Each specially chartered plane is estimated to cost around £250,000 – meaning the bill is at least £13.5million. Destinations include Afghanistan, Pakistan, Jamaica, Nigeria and Albania.
13. In many cases there are fears that the deportees could turn disruptive once it becomes clear they are being booted out of the UK. Ministers also argue that they have to use chartered flights because of a lack of scheduled services.
14. The secret deportation flights, which do not show up on departure boards, often carry two or three immigration and security officers for each passenger in case of trouble in the air.

15. Ministers insist chartered jets are cost effective at a time when the Home Office is being asked make cuts of up to 40 per cent.
16. Cyber-terrorist Younes Tsouli was the deportee on the one-man flight to Morocco this spring. The 32-year-old – once described as Al Qaeda’s most influential cyber-terrorist – was jailed for 16 years in 2007.
17. He was finally put on a plane after failing in a bid to avoid deportation from the UK on human rights grounds.
18. Last year 38,767 people were removed from the UK or departed voluntarily after the initiation of removal. A Home Office spokesman said: ‘Those with no right to be in the UK should return home.’
19. ‘We expect and will help people to leave the country voluntarily. Where they do not, we will seek to enforce their departure.’
20. ‘When returning people, we always consider the availability of scheduled aircraft routes, the cost of maintaining their detention, and the individual circumstances of each case.’
21. ‘Charter flights are used to return illegal immigrants to destinations which have a limited number of scheduled flights or where scheduled flights have an insufficient capacity to meet demand. In general, they are used to remove those with a history of non-compliance or who pose a risk to the public.’
22. ‘We have legislated to make it harder for people to lodge spurious appeals and will go further in our new Immigration Bill.’
23. Last October, a National Audit Office report revealed the £1billion-a-year failure by successive governments to police Britain’s borders and deport even the most dangerous foreign criminals.
24. It revealed that the Home Office had lost track of 760 of the 4,200 foreign criminals who had been freed back on to our streets by the end of March 2014 pending their removal.
25. The annual cost to the taxpayer of each foreign criminal is £70,000 – between £770million and £1.04billion a year.
26. Tory MP Philip Hollobone said: ‘Most people would be shocked at this. They would think that failed asylum seekers could be sent home cheaper. It seems we are gold-plating their returns.’
27. ‘Most of them didn’t arrive in Britain by plane so a journey home over land shouldn’t present too much hardship for them.’

4.4

THE DAILY EXPRESS

Published: 00:01, Wed, Nov 11, 2015

HEADLINE: More than 1million illegal entries into the EU this year alone

BYLINE: Anil Dawar

LENGTH: 1118 WORDS

1. One million illegal entries to the EU this year.
2. Border guards recorded 1.2million attempts to get into Europe illegally between January and October this year.
3. The figure is four times the 282,000 total for the whole of last year, the EU border agency Frontex said.

4. Nearly half of them, 540,000, were recorded on the Greek islands - 13 times the 2014 figure.
5. The number of illegal entries is bigger than the number of migrants as it is known that many make more than one attempt to get into Europe.
6. Frontex has warned that the flood is yet to peak and there will be a "very difficult situation" in the coming months.
7. The Frontex findings will add to the growing demands in Britain for the country to leave the EU and regain control of its borders - a crusade championed by this newspaper for several years.
8. They also heaped pressure on Prime Minister David Cameron on the day he outlined his terms for a renegotiated settlement to widespread criticism from Eurosceptics.
9. The stark figures emerged on the eve of a major summit in Malta where European and African leaders will try to find ways to tackle the crisis engulfing the EU.
10. The unprecedented influx is Europe's worst since the Second World War.
11. It was originally fuelled by the millions of Syrians trying to flee the bloody civil war tearing their country apart and Afghans trying to escape the murderous Taliban.
12. But German chancellor Angela Merkel gave it an extra boost earlier this year when she offered a home to any asylum seekers who reach the country.
13. The ensuing rush of immigrants streaming across the EU's borders included many economic migrants from countries such as Albania and Kosovo trying to take advantage of the chaos and seek a better life inside Europe.
14. The influx has also sent the migrant population squatting around Calais rocketing. The so-called Jungle camp now has an estimated 7,000 residents making daily attempts to stowaway across the Channel.
15. The crisis led to temporary border controls being thrown up across the continent and threatened the EU's flagship passport-free Schengen zone.
16. Germany has now received the highest number of asylum applications with more than 331,000 at the end of October. The situation has provoked anger among the Germany public and local authorities struggling to cope with the surge and has fuelled a growth in neo-Nazi violence.
17. Hungary was forced to put up a 110-mile long razor wire fence along its border with Serbia to stem the tide of migrants journeying overland through Greece and the Western Balkans.
18. German chancellor Angela Merkel gave migration a boost when she offered a home to asylum seekers
19. It has now received the second largest number of asylum claims with 143,070 applications up to the end of August.
20. Steven Woolfe, Ukip migration spokesman, said German Chancellor Angela Merkel must shoulder much of the blame for the crisis.
21. He slammed the "colossal historic mistake" of inviting asylum seekers to her country.
22. He said: "Her statements were interpreted as a call to action by economic migrants and refugees alike across the Mid-East and northern Africa to make the trek towards German cities. Many left safe environments in refugee

- camps in Turkey or Jordan. Not comfortable by any means but certainly not life threatening," he said.
23. Frontex data published yesterday [TUES] showed that between January and October some 500,000 illegal border crossings were recorded on the EU's frontiers in Hungary and Croatia.
 24. Most had arrived by boat on the Greek islands then travelled overland through Macedonia and Serbia in a bid to reach richer northern European countries such as Germany and Sweden.
 25. Frontex boss Fabrice Leggeri said his staff were in "close contact" with Greece and Croatia to work out the support they needed from the agency.
 26. Steven Woolfe blames Merkel for the crisis saying it was a "colossal historic mistake"
 27. Her [Angela merkel] statements were interpreted as a call to action by economic migrants and refugees alike across the Mid-East and northern Africa to make the trek towards German cities.
 28. Warning that the influx of migrants has probably not yet "reached its peak," Mr Leggeri called for countries to return failed asylum seekers to their homelands instead of letting them pass on deeper into the EU.
 29. "EU states must prepare for the fact that we still have a very difficult situation ahead of us in the coming months," he added.
 30. The Warsaw-based organisation, which uses border guards from each of the 28-EU member states, has boosted its search and rescue operation in the eastern Mediterranean picking up migrants and people smugglers sailing from Turkey.
 31. It has also deployed 114 officers to some of the worst affected Greek islands including Lesbos which has had around 350,000 people arrive on its shores this year.
 32. The Frontex teams are supporting Greek police in identifying, registering and fingerprint the migrants so they can weed out the economic migrants from the genuine asylum seekers.
 33. They are also piloting a project to speed up the registration process and pave the way for the relocation of refugees around the EU.
 34. The agency is also poised to send officers to Greece's borders with Macedonia and Albania as well as Croatia's border with Serbia.
 35. Predictions that the freezing winter conditions would see a drop in the numbers flooding towards the EU have failed to materialise.
 36. Some 800,000 have entered the continent by sea this year so far including 17,600 who landed in Greece last weekend alone.
 37. More than 150,000 sailed from Turkey to Greece in October. Last year the number was fewer than 8,500.
 38. The death toll of those making the short but dangerous crossing from Turkey's south west coast to the Aegean Islands has hit 3,500 this year.
 39. Officials have discovered that smaller numbers of migrants are attempting the far more perilous route across the Mediterranean from Libya in north Africa.
 40. The figure fell to 140,000 between January and October this year compared to 155,000 over the same period in 2014.

41. The drop is believed to be linked to a shortage of boats for the people smugglers.

Correction

On 03 December 2015 this article was amended. It originally referred to a 'refugee crisis'. Refugees have been granted asylum and cannot be 'illegal'. The headline originally said that 1 million illegal migrants had flooded the EU this year. In fact it should have said that there have been more than 1 million illegal entries into the EU this year. It has been amended.

4.5

THE DAILY MAIL UK

Published: 23:45, 18 December 2015

HEADLINE: Senseless! Why are Syrian refugees being foisted on a remote Scottish island with high unemployment and poverty - then given perks some locals don't enjoy?

BYLINE: Sue Reid

LENGTH: 2414 words

1. Wobbling on new red bicycles, three excited Syrian boys pedal the wrong direction along a one-way street in this very wet outpost of the British Isles. They are unaware they're breaking the law because they can't speak a word of English and certainly don't know of the existence of the Highway Code.
2. Local motorists, shaking their heads in surprise, are forced to swerve to let them pass safely by.
3. The young refugees — aged between eight and 13 — come from some of the 15 families who are newly resident on this island off the West of Scotland (population 6,500). They are here as part of the Government's policy of resettling 20,000 people from the Syrian civil war in Britain over the next five years.
4. This week, three more charter flights arrived in the UK to help fulfil David Cameron's promise to help refugees, which he has described as 'our moral duty'. This latest batch means the Government has met its target of resettling 1,000 Syrians in Britain by Christmas.
5. The Syrian families on Bute were earlier arrivals — the first to be brought here from refugee camps on the country's border. They flew into Glasgow to a typical Scottish welcome — a blustery downpour. Women and children in thick coats walked off the chartered Boeing 737 carrying a few belongings and, a fortnight ago, were sent on to Bute.
6. Scottish minister Humza Yousaf said their arrival was a 'proud day', adding: 'I would like to extend the warmest of welcomes on behalf of the people of Scotland, and wish them all the best as they start their new lives here.'

7. The families have been given free accommodation and, at a church hall in the town of Rothesay, can pray five times a day, if they wish.
8. For her part, Home Secretary Theresa May tried to reassure locals by saying all arrivals would be screened to ensure they did not pose a security threat, amid fears that some would-be terrorists who have travelled to Britain posing as refugees.
9. Indeed, in September, a Lebanese minister, Elias Bou Saab, told Mr Cameron that two people out of every 100 in his country's refugee camps were IS radicals planning to infiltrate Europe.
10. So how are the 15 families faring, 3,000 miles from home and in this most unlikely part of the world where there are only 1,250 hours of sunshine a year — in stark contrast to the arid and sweltering conditions they are used to at home?
11. Before the Syrians arrived, most newcomers to the island were old people retiring. There has also been an exodus in the opposite direction as young islanders are forced to leave to find jobs or go to college on the mainland.
12. Clearly there are tensions — and not just over young boys cycling in the wrong direction down one-way streets.
13. Islanders are divided between those who've welcomed the migrants and those who angrily accuse the London government and the local Argyll And Bute Council of keeping quiet about the newcomers until they turned up in their midst.
14. The debate is compounded by that fact that while the red carpet has been rolled out for the refugees and much money spent on them, the council (which is dominated by the Scottish National Party) has ordered 'austerity' cuts.
15. Hundreds of jobs are threatened and a wide range of public services are at risk as the council tries to save £18 million over two years. School-crossing patrols and library services could be cut under a 'Service Choices' programmes, as well as teaching assistants, bin removals and street cleaning. Even Rothesay's Christmas lights may not be affordable and not switched on next year.
16. Yet the Syrians have been given free homes with new kitchens, carpets and washing machines. Some of the blocks of flats where they now live have been associated with 'problem' tenants — those with alcohol, drug or social problems — but they were spruced up ready for the new arrivals.
17. Although this is one of the most impoverished parts of the UK, the Home Office says each adult migrant is eligible for £200 emergency cash to tide them over until they are given National Insurance numbers which will entitle them to claim state benefits.
18. Under a settlement programme funded by Whitehall, the families also get free heating, lighting and their council tax bills are being paid.
19. Indeed, nothing is too much trouble. A specially appointed imam is to be ferried from Glasgow each week to lead Friday prayers.
20. A local supermarket has promised to sell halal meat from animals slaughtered according to rules set out in the Koran, after the renowned butchers, MacQueens of Rothesay near the seafront, refused to supply it.

21. A charity musical evening has raised funds to buy new mobile phones for the migrants (although those I met already had their own — including the latest iPhones). Some disgruntled locals have been quick to point out that they have to make do with older models.
22. Meanwhile, eyebrows are being raised over the fact that Roman Catholic St Andrew's church hall, in Rothesay town centre, is being used as a day centre for migrants. Here, children park their sparkling new bikes, play with donated toys, while their parents often linger outside smoking.
23. A middle-aged church-goer who runs a hotel here tells me: 'As local Christians, we feel surprised by this. I don't think a mosque in their country would offer the same hospitality for us.'
24. Walking with his spaniel near the church hall — near to where the Syrian boys were on their bikes — another local, 55-year-old pensioner called Robert, also expressed concerns.
25. He said: 'Look, the boys have been given new helmets, too. There are lots of local kids on the island who'd love a new bike for Christmas but their parents don't have the money.'
26. To try to get the other side of the story, I visited a refugee family in a small block of flats in Rothesay. I was let in by a 30-year-old Syrian who has been given the accommodation with his wife and two-year-old son.
27. They come from the Syrian city of Daraa, near the Lebanese border.
28. When I mention the persistent rain in Scotland, he smiles. But they tell me (through an Arabic interpreter) that the council has advised them not to speak to locals or the Press about their new life here. It is the same story out on the rain-lashed streets. When I approach a group of cigarette-smoking Syrian men and women near St Andrew's Church, one lady in a hijab says in English: 'We only speak Arabic.'
29. A man in a woollen hat, holding his daughter who's snugly dressed in a pink coat, says: 'Me Syrian. We do not talk.'
30. Inevitably, this wall of silence fosters resentment.
31. Mark Lingard, a 44-year-old former soldier and businessman, is wary of what he describes as this 'social experiment'.
32. He explains: 'The council claims the migrants will find work here — but there aren't enough jobs for locals. I fear we are storing up future problems if we have a group of men roaming about with nothing to do all day.'
33. 'The problem is that we've been left in the dark and that leads to suspicion.'
34. He also expressed other worries: 'After the Paris terrorist attacks, those of us who dared to mention the security dangers of bringing these people here were called "racists" and "bigots".'
35. 'I am not anti-refugee, but if I was being cynical, I'd say the council wanted a way of filling empty houses and school classrooms caused by the declining population. They have also got lots of cash from Whitehall to do it.'
36. Claire Leonard, a 32-year-old mother, has been similarly concerned. 'Half of the islanders want to welcome the refugees, while the other half are worried,' she said recently. 'Originally, I felt sorry for them, but after the Paris attacks, I am genuinely worried that some undesirables could slip through the net.'

37. 'I'm not racist or callous, but want to make sure my children are safe.'
38. It is difficult to prove if they are true, but alarming stories are circulating about the migrant influx — however small the number.
39. One shopkeeper in his 50s said a woman living next to a refugee family was recently asked (by one of the new migrant liaison officers now working on the island) not to display too many Christmas decorations in case they offended her neighbours' Muslim beliefs.
40. In response as a protest, the woman has mischievously put up what she calls an 'extra special' display.
41. I was told another story about a mother who claimed that while walking her children home from school the day after the migrants arrived (by ferry and greeted by a police escort at the harbour), she was rudely abused by a Syrian teenager as he passed in a car.
42. A Rothesay shopkeeper explained: 'The teenager made a gesture at her with his hand and mouth, a sign for oral sex. When she returned him a disapproving look, he did it again. She rang the migrant liaison officers to complain, but was told there was no one she could speak to about the matter.' There have been other reports about a clash of cultures with respect to clothing.
43. A local woman in her 20s was wearing a sleeveless T-shirt and claims a Syrian woman stopped her in Rothesay town centre and 'shouted' at her to cover up her shoulders.
44. As I went round the town asking where I could find Syrian refugee families, a grey-haired lady popped her head out of her window and said: 'The council never told us they were coming to live among us until the very last minute. It was sprung on us without us being asked for our views.'
45. A Syrian couple were due to be housed in the flat above her. 'I was told the wife gave birth on the way to Scotland and it was thought the stairs would be too much for her,' she said. 'She was put in a decent house down the road instead.'
46. Alerted to my presence on the island to investigate how the Syrian refugees were settling in, I was sent a flurry of emails from locals. They painted a worrying picture of a small society that risked being fractured.
47. One writer said that even officials working with the refugees had been threatened with police action if they talked about migrant policies on the island.
48. Another email, from a shop owner with a school-aged child, explained sadly: 'One recurring theme is anger that there has been no consultation about this, and any anti-opinions are classed as racist. People are angry that what is offered or donated to the refugees is often superior to what working locals can afford in what is officially designated a deprived area.'
49. 'I have an old Samsung Chat phone, a ten-year-old laptop, no internet in my shop and only a wifi modem at home, rather than broadband. I can't afford anything better — despite having a job and receiving working and child tax credits. My family cannot afford a TV licence, and have not switched on the central heating for two years . . .'

50. Another angry emailer declared: 'How ridiculous to bring refugees here, a poor area, and then having them walking and laughing all over town with branded clothing they have been given free.'
51. 'I saw a chain-smoking woman wearing a North Face parka coat, while my children and I get soaked walking to school in our thin ones. If locals need clothing or furniture, they can only afford second-hand items or pay with some form of credit.'
52. 'Our children cannot be taught Spanish, Chinese, or Russian at school because they do not have enough trained teachers. Yet these newcomers will get English lessons and will have translators in their classrooms.' And it is not only the poorly off with such concerns. A B&B owner told me: 'Plenty of islanders, whatever their income, feel angry about what the refugees are being given. How will the Syrian men learn to handle money if everything is offered free to them on a plate? We worry they will hang round with nothing to do. We've no crime here, but people will begin to lock our doors at night.'
53. These words may sound unfair and harsh. But the way of life of these islanders is radically different to the multicultural flux of mainland UK — let alone to Syria.
54. Over the centuries, a number of important religious sites have developed by the Christian population. Just near the ferry terminal, a church displays a banner declaring: 'Good news! Jesus loves you.'
55. However, there is undoubtedly a strong streak of xenophobia. But locals deserve their say. And that is clearly what they are not getting as officialdom encourages a conspiracy of silence over the resettlement programme.
56. Recently, an article in the Independent newspaper quoted a Bute official as saying: 'There is a policy to keep the circle of those with information (about the migrants) as small as possible.'
57. 'That way the scope for any action against this vulnerable group of people is limited.'
58. Indeed, a spokesman for the Scottish Government has said: 'For privacy reasons, our local councils will not be providing any details of the specific arrangements for the arriving refugees'.
59. The Buteman newspaper this week ran an article confirming the secrecy policy. It explained that any spotlight on 'our families' might 'create problems' for their relatives still in war-torn Syria.
60. These may be genuine concerns, but it did not stop the local SNP council allowing copious publicity photographs of the migrants arriving off the ferry in Bute and moving into their new homes just a few weeks ago.
61. It is not surprising that tensions are growing. I wonder what will happen this time next year, when the Syrians see their settlement hand-outs stopped.
62. What is indisputable is that there is poverty and few jobs on this proud island.
63. And would anyone really blame the newcomers if they rebelled against what appears to be a misguided social experiment and got the ferry to escape to London, Birmingham or Manchester, where they might feel more at home?

4.6

THE DAILY EXPRESS UK

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HEADLINE: EU deports only SEVEN migrants a day, so it would take 143,000 YEARS to send everyone home

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1. The revelations came as EU member states continue to effectively retreat on a deal to relocate migrants across the continent by refusing to take in their quota.
2. Official statistics show just 658 migrants have been put on return flights since European border force Frontex pledged to kick out failed asylum seekers in September.
3. A paltry 15 services have been put on by border bosses since the scheme began, with just TWO leaving the continent in the last two months.
4. In October European leaders agreed to speed up the deportation of economic migrants, saying member states "must do more in terms of return" and arguing that "increased return rates should act as a deterrent to irregular migration".
5. But since then the number of return flights has actually nosedived, and fewer than 100 people were deported in November and December.
6. Most of the flights laid on by Frontex have been returning migrants to Pakistan, Nigeria and Balkan states outside the EU.
7. The revelations will come as a hammer blow to David Cameron, who is hoping to convince British voters that Europe can solve its migrant crisis ahead of an in/out referendum on our membership.
8. Ukip leader Nigel Farage described Mr Cameron's supposed renegotiation with EU leaders as a "con" and claimed Europe is not serious about tackling mass migration.
9. And his stance has been backed up by official statistics, released by the EU Commission, which also reveal member states have made just 4,197 places available for the relocation of migrants out of a target number of 160,000.
10. European countries have so far relocated just 232 refugees from Greece and Italy under the much-vaunted scheme out of a target number of 106,000 over the next two years.
11. At this rate the beleaguered relocation scheme would itself require a mind-boggling 39,259 years to complete.
12. The staggering statistics shed further light on the EU's farcical response to the migrant crisis and come just days after it emerged that one million people have arrived in the continent this year alone.
13. Some nations have resorted to taking matters into their own hands - closing borders and constructing fences to keep migrants out - as European leaders wrangled over how best to deal with the crisis.

14. Experts have predicted millions more people could be on the way, with a UN report released last week predicting that more than 60 million people will have been forcibly displaced from their homes this year.
15. Although Britain is not part of the Schengen free movement zone, once migrants are inside the EU they are free to travel to Calais where they can make attempts to cross the Channel.
16. Immigration is expected to be a key issue in the upcoming referendum on Britain's EU membership, with David Cameron currently losing his battle to persuade the public to vote to stay in the 28-nation bloc.