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Living in — — Crisis Mode

Time to Reconsider Definition,
Meaning and Practice?

PROCEEDINGS

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EUROPEAN REFUGEE CRISIS 2015: PRESS COVERAGE ON THE WEBSITE DNEVNO.HR

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Summary

The Croatian Constitution guarantees the freedom of speech, but hate speech or discrimination based on race, religion, nationality and ethnicity is forbidden. During and after the European refugee crisis in 2015, a series of articles which contain stereotypes, religious and racial discrimination were published in Croatia and presented to a large public. We selected the website Dnevno.hr for our case study because prior researches suggested that their articles contain discriminatory and hate speech (Hoffman, 2015; Biželj, 2017). Our research question was: Are articles written on the website Dnevno.hr in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia and professional standards when writing about the refugee crisis? Words used in 453 articles were analysed through categories which were derived from the legal norms of human rights in Croatia and five such articles were found. The results showed that, in the Croatian public space, articles that discriminate can be published and that journalists can write about the most vulnerable social groups, which is contrary to the national laws.

Keywords: European refugee crisis, European migrant crisis, hate speech, hate media, press coverage, website Dnevno.hr

1. Introduction

The topic of this paper is the European refugee crisis in 2015 and the aim of this case study is to examine if there are characteristics which can be considered as hate speech in articles published by the Croatian news website Dnevno.hr during press coverage of the European refugee crisis in the year 2015. The 2006 European Commission report has shown that “public perception of migration is more negative across Europe” and that feelings of insecurity are linked to migration (Beutin et al., 2006, 2). This should not be surprising given that, in recent years, public debate on migration in many European countries has been strongly influenced by anti-immigration policies and negative reporting on refugees (Berry et al., 2015, 14). Media coverage can strongly influence how the parties, both inside and outside, relate to conflict and the “players” within it by the choice of stories that are covered or omitted, the sources used, and the stand that is taken toward ethical reporting (Gardner, 2001, 301).

In such an atmosphere, so-called “hate media” can appear. They can be defined as those who support violent activities, tensions or hatred between racial groups, ethnic groups or social groups, countries to achieve political goals or intensify conflicts by displaying only one, biased side, or opinion, and to divide the public. Hate media are an example of how freedom of speech is used to intentionally worsen existing tensions between and within countries, fuelling nationalist feelings and/or ethnic hatred (Gardner, 2001, 304).

Such a negative way of reporting about refugees during last year and later on, appeared in some Croatian media. This paper gives an overview of the Croatian legislative framework related to hate speech and research on hate speech during the refugee crisis in Croatia as well as in the world. The case study analysed texts on the daily web portal Dnevno.hr to find out whether there are contents that are directed against refugees.

2. The European Refugee Crisis 2015

The European refugee crisis (also named the European migrant crisis) began in 2015 when rising numbers of people arrived undocumented in the European Union (EU), travelling across Mediterranean Sea or overland through Southeast Europe. The conflict in Syria was and continues to be by far the biggest driver of migration, but also the ongoing violence in Afghanistan and Iraq, abuses in Eritrea, as well as poverty in Kosovo are also leading people to

look for new lives out of their countries (BBC News, 4 March 2016). The crisis is often referred to as worst refugee crisis since World War II (UNICEF, March 2016). There were more than 65 million people forcibly displaced globally and boat crossing of the Mediterranean until July of 2016 (Edwards, 11 July 2016), and more than 3.700 people lost their lives in the Mediterranean in 2015 (Glakoumopoulos, March 2016). These people are called migrants, asylum seekers and refugees (Glakoumopoulos, March 2016).

According to the UNHCR's viewpoint, the terms 'refugee' and 'migrant' are frequently used in media and public discourse, but there is a difference between them, and it is important:

- **refugees** are persons fleeing armed conflict or persecution, and for them denial of asylum has potentially deadly consequences. At the end of 2015, there were 21.3 million of them worldwide;
- **migrants** are persons who choose to move not because of direct threat of persecution or death, but mainly to improve their lives by finding work, or in some cases for education, family reunion, or other reasons. They are also called economic migrants. Unlike refugees who cannot safely return home, migrants will continue to receive the protection of their government if they choose to return home (Edwards, 11 July 2016).

This difference between these two terms can have serious and deadly consequences for the lives and safety of refugees, and it can undermine public support for refugees and the institution of asylum at the time when more refugees need such protection than ever before. It is very important to treat human beings with respect and dignity; the human rights of migrants must be respected, and an appropriate legal response for refugees must be provided.

So when we ask a question: which of them are the large number of people arriving in recent years by boats in Europe: refugees or migrants? The answer, in fact, is: they happen to be both. The majority have been from countries mired in war and for whom protection is needed, and smaller proportion is from elsewhere and the term "migrant" would be correct for them (McConnell, 2016).

According to the Eurostat, in 2015 1.255,600 first-time asylum seekers applied for international protection in the Member States of the European Union (EU), and that number is more than double that of the previous year. Croatia is among the EU countries with the lowest rates time asylum applicants: 453 in 2014 and 211 in 2015 (Eurostat, 15 March 2017). In 2016 the number

of asylum seekers in Croatia increased as the transit to Western European countries became more difficult. As of 10 May 2016, 391 persons sought asylum in Croatia (Muižnieks, 5 October 2016).

3. Freedom of Expression vs. Hate Speech

Freedom of speech and expression is the concept to express oneself through literature, art, words of mouth or any other medium of communication, and it is often regarded as an integral concept in modern liberal democracies. The debates about censorship, hate speech, defamation are not the debates about free speech but are generalized debates about whether these harms outweigh the assumptions of a right to free speech. However, the question thus arises that how far the “free speech” is justified and what is the nature of free speech (Arushi, 2017)?

Balancing between fundamental rights and principles, including freedom of expression and the defence of human dignity, is very complex, and hate speech lies in a complex nexus with freedom of expression, individual, group and minority rights, as well as concepts of dignity, liberty and equality (Arushi, 2017).

The phenomenon of hate speech calls into question some of the most fundamental principles of each society and their ability to balance between freedom of expression and respect for equality and dignity. For example, the United States of America has protection of freedom of expression that stretches well beyond the boundaries of speech that is tolerated in Europe. Numerous European countries, including Germany and France, have adopted instead an approach that not only bans forms of speech because of their likelihood to lead to harm, but also for their intrinsic content (Gagliardone, Gal, Alves, Martinez, 2015).

There are many different ways of describing hate speech in more detail, but one definition is as follows:

“Hate speech is defined as a bias-motivated, hostile, malicious speech aimed at a person or a group of people because of some of their actual or perceived innate characteristics. It expresses discriminatory, intimidating, disapproving, antagonistic, and/or prejudicial attitudes toward those characteristics, which include gender, race, religion, ethnicity, color, national origin, disability, or sexual orientation. Hate speech is aimed to injure, dehumanize, harass, intimidate, debase, degrade, and victimize the targeted groups and to foment insensitivity and brutality against them.” (Cohen-Almagor, 2013, 28)

4. Legal Framework and Terminology

4.1. Constitution of the Republic of Croatia

The Constitution of the Republic of Croatia guarantees as basic provisions: freedom, equal rights, national and gender equality, peace-making, social justice, respect for human rights, inviolability of ownership as the highest values of the constitutional order of the Republic of Croatia (Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia¹ 41/2001, Article 3).

Also, guarantees protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms as common provisions: “All persons in the Republic of Croatia shall enjoy rights and freedoms, regardless of race, colour, gender, language, religion, political or other conviction, national or social origin, property, birth, education, social status or other characteristics. All persons shall be equal before the law” (Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, OG 41/2001, Article 14). So as: “Equal rights for the members of all national minorities in the Republic of Croatia are guaranteed”. Equality and protection of the rights of national minorities shall be regulated by a constitutional act to be enacted under the procedure stipulated for organic law. Over and above general suffrage, the right of the members of national minorities to elect their representatives to the Croatian Parliament may be stipulated by law. The freedom of the members of all national minorities to express their nationality, to use their language and script, and to exercise cultural autonomy shall be guarantee (Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, OG 41/2001, Article 15).

Personal and political liberties and rights are guaranteed: “Respect for and legal protection of each person’s private and family life, dignity, reputation shall be guaranteed” (Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, OG 41/2001, Article 35). Also: “Freedom of conscience and religion and the freedom to demonstrate religious or other convictions shall be guaranteed” (Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, OG 41/2001, Article 40).

4.2. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia

Hate speech is public expressions which spread, incite, promote or justify hatred, discrimination or hostility towards a specific group. They contribute to a general climate of intolerance which in turn makes attacks more probable against those given groups. The Criminal Code of the

¹ “Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia” – henceforth in the text “OG”

Republic of Croatia defines the criminal offense of incitement to violence and hatred in the paragraph 1. of Article 325:

“Whoever, through the press, radio, television, computer system or network, at a public meeting or otherwise publicly incites or publicly makes available leaflets, pictures or other material that call for violence or hatred directed against a group of persons or a member of a group because of their racial, religious, national or ethnic affiliation, origin, colour, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability or any other characteristics, shall be punished by imprisonment of up to three years” (Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia, OG 41/2001, Article 325).

5. What Does the Profession Say?

5.1. Code of Honour of Croatian Journalists

In their work, journalists are obliged to defend human rights, dignity and freedom, respect pluralism of ideas and views, contribute to strengthening of the legal state and as democratic part of publicity participate in controlling the performance of government and politics.

Journalists shall abide by the Constitution and the positive laws of the Republic of Croatia, the Statute and Acts of the International Journalist Federation (IFJ) as well as the acts of the Council of Europe on freedom of expression, informing and human rights (Code of Honour of Croatian Journalists, 27 November 2009).

5.2. Ethical Standards

Also used in the discussion was the classification of Philip Patterson and Lee Wilkins, also quoted by Gordana Vilović in the first monograph book in Croatia that has successfully tackled the complex issue of ethic controversies in Croatian journalism (Vilović, 2004), which states that “ethical prudence”, which every journalist should have, is perceived by the following elements of ethically correct newspapers type:

1. Dignity (leave the person we write about with as much dignity as possible)
2. Reciprocity (deal with others the way you want others to deal with you)
3. Sufficiency (provide sufficient information on important topics)
4. Accuracy (data must be accurate: use the right words and put them in context)

5. Perseverance (when the theme is important, you do not spare the effort to reach all sources equally)
6. Righteousness (treat justly and equally all sources)
7. Community (evaluate aggregate achievements as well as individual)
8. Diversity (report on all segments of society fairly and appropriately)

5.3. Hate Media

The term “freedom of speech” is used to capture those discursive acts – often political in nature – that can be imparted or received, without constraint or censorship, particularly on the part of government authorities. It is also known according to other 3 terms such as “freedom of expression”, or in certain legislative contexts, “freedom of the press” (Elliot et al., 2016, 6).

Croatia has of its own free will agreed to recognize and respect all European democratic standards (including those concerning the media and the freedom of thought and expression) and set as its goal joining all European and international integrations. Naturally, this means it has had to adapt its legal system to the achievement of that goal. The Croatian Journalists’ Association has put in much effort to ensure that the laws concerning the media and journalists should include the guarantees (and mechanisms) of freedom of expression, in line with those in other European democratic states (Alaburić, 1997).

5.4. Agency for Electronic Media

Council

The Electronic Media Council manages the Agency for Electronic Media and carries out the duties of a regulatory body in the area of electronic media, regarding the Electronic Media Act.

In Article 12, it states that

“in all audio and/or audiovisual services it shall be prohibited to promote, favour the promotion of and spreading of hatred or discrimination based on race or ethnic affiliation or colour, gender, language, religion, political or other belief, national or social origin, property, trade union membership, education, social status, marital or family status, age, health condition, disability, genetic heritage, native identity, expression or sexual orientation, as well as anti-Semitism and xenophobia, ideas of the fascist, nationalist, communist and other totalitarian regimes” (Electronic Media Act, OG 153/09, 84/11, 94/13).

The hate speech is explained in more detail in media law (see the Media Act, the Electronic Media Act and the Law on Croatian Radio and Television).

6. Reporting about the Refugee Crisis – Previous Research

The 2015 report by Berry, Garcia-Blanco and Moore for United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) at Cardiff School of Journalism showed how journalists reported about refugees in five different European countries - Spain, Italy, Germany, Great Britain and Sweden. Researchers have analysed thousands of articles written in 2014 and early 2015. They found great differences between countries, what sources and language journalists and the solutions they had suggested. For example, Germany and Sweden used “refugees” or “asylum-seekers”, while Italian and British preferred the word “migrant”. In Spain, the dominant term was “immigrant”. The media also differed in the topics they dealt with. For example, humanitarian topics were more frequent in Italian than in British, German or Spanish newspapers. Threats (such as social assistance or cultural threats) prevailed most in Italy, Spain and Britain. Swedish newspapers were the most favourable for refugees and migrants, while reporting in the UK was the most negative (Berry et al., 2015, 1). The topics that emerged in the UNHCR survey and related to refugees are very similar to the topics that appeared on Dnevno.hr. Discussion on refugees and migrants as a cultural threat or threat to the community prevailed most in British newspapers (10.8%) (Berry et al., 2015, 9).

The refugee crisis was a part of the research in Croatia. The hate speech project covered the period from the beginning of October 2015 until the end of September 2016, and was conducted by GONG. The research methodology was based on monitoring the sample of electronic and print media based on work definitions of hate speech, discriminatory and stereotyping speech (Hoffman, 2015, 1). Most of the texts with hate speech have been found on the Dnevno.hr website, which has repeatedly shown the tendency to publish news containing words that point to discriminatory intonation, humiliating and insulting speech, and point to the appearance of non-European refugees and migrants as criminals and rapists (Croatian Journalists’ Association, 2017).

Dnevno.hr is a Croatian website, founded in 2012, and registered as an electronic publication with the Agency for Electronic Media (Agency for Electronic Media, 2017). Their content is

often characterized as radical Croatian nationalism, and often have been the subject of accusations of promoting pre-scientific ideas and marginal conspiracy theories (Hoffman, 2015; Index.hr, 2015). Civil society organisations (GONG, Human Rights House and Association for Independent Media Culture) have carried out a project “Enough of the Hate” during 2015 and 2016, and wanted to raise the level of awareness of discriminatory public speech. According to project data, most hate speech was recorded on the portal Dnevno.hr (dostajemrznje.org, 2017), so that is why Dnevno.hr was selected as a case study. Research conducted by Biželj (2017) showed that Dnevno.hr uses discriminative and intolerant speech (Biželj, 2017, 47).

7. Goals and Methodology

Goals

This paper seeks to determine whether the website Dnevno.hr obeys the Croatian Constitution, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia, the Croatian Code of Ethics and the ethical norms by Patterson and Wilkins, when reporting on a refugee crisis. The purpose of this paper is to investigate whether there is hate speech in Croatian media toward the most vulnerable social groups, refugees. Likewise, the aim is to explore how the Agency for Electronic Media, which is responsible for monitoring Internet websites, monitors and sanctions such practice.

Research Questions

- Are articles written on the website Dnevno.hr in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, the Code of Honour of Croatian Journalists when writing about the refugee crisis?
- Do they relate to sensitive social groups and refugees with dignity, protecting their right to racial, religious, national and ethnic affiliation?
- Do they use stereotypes, pejorative expressions, humiliating representations, and invoke or support discrimination?

Methods of Research and Data Collection

In this paper, we answered to research questions by qualitative analysis of the content. We selected Dnevno.hr for our study because the prior researches suggested that their articles contain discriminatory speech and even hate speech (Hoffman, 2015; Biželj, 2017). On the Dnevno.hr website, the texts were found by inserting the keyword “refugee” or “migrant” into the search engine on the page. Between 18 September 2015 and 18 September 2016, 453 texts were published on Dnevno.hr website with these key words. That time frame was selected because that was the period when a large quantity of articles about refugees was published in Croatia because, at that time, refugees travelled in large groups through Croatia. The end date of 4 September was selected arbitrarily, to end a period of one year. Words used in articles, in all 453 of the articles, were then analysed through analytical matrix categories which were derived from the legal norms of human rights in the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia and the Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia and the Code of Honour of Croatian Journalists. According to these definitions, five categories were created, by which the texts were classified. These are: *stereotypes, pejorative expressions, humiliating or dehumanizing appearances (violations of dignity, reputation and honour of persons), direct or indirect encouragement of hatred, direct or indirect encouragement or support of discrimination*. The category directly or indirectly invoking hate was added based on Article 325 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia. Articles which contained at least four categories of negative expressions in the very body of the text (not only in title or subtitle) were selected for further analysis. Only five texts that had at least four categories of negative expressions were found, and were additionally analysed and all expressions containing some of the elements from the analytic matrix were allocated. The texts that contained negative speech in the title, subtitle and textual details were not used in the analysis if they did not have negative connotations in the body of the article itself.

8. Analysing Press Coverage of the European Refugee Crisis 2015 on the Website Dnevno.hr

Analysis of the chosen articles showed that the use of stereotypes, like “dressed in the dangling clothes typical for the population to which he belongs”, pejorative expressions, like “animals”, humiliations and encouragement of discrimination and hate can be found (Table 1). In almost

all cases, journalists, in only one text, use at least four categories of negative connotations that can be related to hate speech (Table 2) and they do not obey ethical standards (Table 3).

8.1. Article against Islam and Refugees

In the text published under the title *CROATIA, WHY ARE YOU BEING QUIET? The media “crucified” the priest who merely dared to say “the truth” about Islam and “refugees”*, and provided the headline: “*THE END OF FREE THOUGHT!*” (Kasapić, 2015) expressions that point to the use of stereotypes, pejorative expressions, humiliating or dehumanizing appearances, direct or indirect encouragement to hatred and direct or indirect support of discrimination were found.

The word refugee is put in quotation marks, stating that the subject of the text, the priest whose story is being transmitted, has not seen so-called real refugees, thus questioning their refugee status, which is classified as a category of humiliating or dehumanizing representation. The stereotyped “suffering faces” was also noted, suggesting a biased attitude, a simplified opinion and an uncritical assessment (Allport, 1935), and suggests that a person who escapes from a war-affected area must look in a certain way.

In this text, ethical standards have been violated, which state that journalists should write with dignity. The other side of the story was not provided by the subject of the article and the diversity of the social group about which it was written was not taken into account.

8.2. Assaulting Refugees Is OK?

On the website Dnevno.hr, the following article was published: *Look at how brave Finnish girl deals with immigrants! (VIDEO)* The headline of the text is: *Go, Girl!* (Holjevac, 2016). The video shows a woman fighting with a man, and the title and details support the assault on the immigrant, and sends the message that this woman is “brave” and suggests to the readers how this is a desirable behaviour, which directly promotes hatred, and also justifies violence against a particular social group. The text also contains stereotypes described by the author in the text “dressed in the dangling clothes typical of the population to which he belongs”, “does not look like the typical blond Scandinavian”, which may suggest his uncritical assessment and biased attitude towards the entire population from which the man comes. It is not written with dignity

or respect towards refugees. The source of the media from which the video was taken is not specified, nor is its authenticity specified. The accuracy of the data is questionable; no sources are provided nor is the other side provided the opportunity to respond.

8.3. Publishing Parts of Research that “Fit”

In an article with the title: *SHOCKING! GERMAN RESEARCH: These ‘refugees’ are not fleeing ISIS*, (Kasapić, 2015), the author puts refugees within quotation marks, leading to questioning their refugee status, which is classified into the category of degrading or dehumanizing representation. There is also an emphasis on stereotypes, as the author of the text argues that “we cannot wonder why they largely support the radical killers”, “they consider the brutal ISIS as their liberators”, indicating a biased stance that all refugees support “radical killers” and ISIS terrorists, but this can also be linked to indirect hate against a particular social group, as the text speaks of refugees in general. Refugees are pejoratively called “soldiers of one army”, which places them in the category of soldiers, not civilians affected by the war (Berry et al., 2015, 1).

They published only one part of the research, the part that supports direct or indirect encouragement of discrimination and hatred of the refugees. Data quality, as well as their adequacy, is questionable.

8.4. Only One Resource Talks about Refugees Bad Behaviour

Website Dnevno.hr released text entitled: *BMW offers 20 jobs to immigrants - no one has applied!*, adding: *They are all engineers* (Holjevac, 2015). In the text, the refugees are marked by pious expressions, suggesting that the terms “engineers, Nobel laureates, atomic physicists” ironically try to offend them. There was also an emphasis on stereotypes, i.e. simplified thinking, that “where the influence of a parent is absent they are more willing to work”, suggesting that the entire social group of refugees is lazy and that they are traditionally reluctant to work. The sentence: “And it is unlikely that some of the people coming to Germany will be the new Steve Jobs: more likely is a new Jihad John - or maybe Hezbollah Hans”, suggests that terrorists are among the refugees, indicating direct or indirect hate toward them.

It is noted that, in this text, there is no respect for the diversity of the social group of immigrants. Only one subject who does not support the immigrants is used in the text, and the other side has not been given any chance of response. All of the theses are supported by the author and further filled with stereotypes and encouragement for the intolerance of immigrants.

8.5. The Controversial Letter

In the text: *DOCTOR'S LETTER REVEALS THE HORRIBLE TRUTH? 'Help, migrants are nothing but animals, They spread AIDS and syphilis, beat us, and we have to remain silent!'*, published on 22 October 2015; the subtitle was: *Everybody is hiding this! Alarming condition in German hospitals about which it is forbidden to write* (Kasapić, 2015).

The title and text details suggest pejorative expressions, and there is a dehumanizing representation of immigrants in which they are called animals, and stereotypes are seen in statements that they “spread AIDS and syphilis”.

The article states that “Muslim and African immigrants are people with a difficult character, with whom it is not easy to work”, “most of these people are completely incompetent. Some of them do not have any education. Their women do not work at all.” and that “many migrants come to Europe with AIDS and syphilis and a bunch of exotic diseases with which we do not know how to treat.” These expressions are classified into the category of stereotypes. There is a sentence in the group that encourages discrimination: “You do not understand that the minds of these people are washed out, that they are not humane at all and that they accept nothing but the law of Allah or Muhammad, and they are terrible, inhumane ...”, which suggests that Islam is a dangerous religion.

In this text there is no source or person behind all the theses. The statements are provided as truth without any accuracy, checking of the data, without the other side of the story, as well as questioning the adequacy of the data. The whole text recounted the “unnamed source”, with additional commentaries of the author as though he was certain that the data was completely accurate.

9. Conclusion and Recommendations

In democracies, nothing can be absolute, so free speech also cannot be absolute. As the famous American judge Learned Hand once said: “Liberty lies in the hearts of men and women; and when it dies there, no constitution, no law, no court can save it; no constitution, no law, no court can even do much to help” (as cited in Dworkin, 1996, 342).

The analysis of the articles published on the website Dnevno.hr has shown that in the Croatian public space, articles that discriminate by religion, race, culture can be published and that journalists can write about most the vulnerable social groups using stereotypes, pejorative expressions, invoking discrimination and hatred, contrary to the laws of the Republic of Croatia, but also to the ethical standards of the profession. Additionally, given that the texts have become available to a large number of people, it is necessary to deal more closely with hate speech and discrimination on websites because a large number of people read them, and they can form their views based of those texts. The Agency for Electronic Media, which is responsible for controlling the content published in electronic publications, has never punished Dnevno.hr for hate speech during the refugee crisis.

The results of this research are limited and we cannot make general conclusions on hate speech on the website Dnevno.hr because not all texts have been analysed. However, these findings can be indicative and serve as a guide to research that would focus on other Internet sites and ultimately serve for better media self-regulation, as well as regulation by the Agency for Electronic Media.

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11. Appendices

Table 1. Examples

<i>Categories:</i>
<i>Stereotypes:</i> “dressed in the dangling clothes typical of the population to which he belongs”, “does not look like the typical blond Scandinavian”, “they consider the brutal ISIS as their liberators”, “where the influence of a parent is absent they are more willing to work”
<i>Pejorative expressions:</i> multiculti, animals
<i>Humiliation or dehumanizing appearances:</i> “The wish to succeed in Germany is, according to our experience, very, very low, especially among adult immigrants. Participating in German language courses is a very frustrating experience, especially for volunteers”, “most of these people are completely incompetent. Some of them do not have any education. Their women do not work at all.”
<i>Directly or indirectly invoking the hatred:</i> “And it is unlikely that some of the people coming to Germany will be the new Steve Jobs: more likely is a new Jihad John - or maybe Hezbollah Hans”, “if they do not get the medicine they are ready to kill”
<i>Directly or indirectly encouraging or supporting discrimination:</i> “What is the greatest evil that humanity has suffered in its entire history? Islam, which is currently entering our lives by the back door, and without any doubt surpasses all tragedies of humanity”, “You do not understand that the minds of these people are washed out, that they are not humane at all and that they accept nothing but the law of Allah or Muhammad, and they are terrible, inhumane ...”,

Table 2. Sum analysis of the texts on Dnevno.hr according to the 5 categories derived from the Constitutional and legal acts

Article 1: CROATIA, WHY ARE YOU BEING QUIET? The media “crucified” the priest who merely dared to say “the truth” about Islam and “refugees!”

Article 2: GO, GIRL! Look at how brave Finnish girl deals with immigrants! (VIDEO)

Article 3: SHOCKING! GERMAN RESEARCH SHOWS: These “refugees” are not fleeing from ISIS!

Article 4: ALL ENGINEERS: BMW offers 20 jobs to immigrants - no one has applied!

Article 5: DOCTOR’S LETTER REVEALS HORRIBLE TRUTH? ‘Help, migrants are nothing but animals, they spread AIDS and syphilis, beat us, and we have to remain silent!’

<i>Categories</i>	<i>Article 1</i>	<i>Article 2</i>	<i>Article 3</i>	<i>Article 4</i>	<i>Article 5</i>
<i>Stereotypes</i>	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Pejorative expressions</i>	+	+		+	+
<i>Humiliation or dehumanizing depictions</i>	+		+	+	+
<i>Directly or indirectly invoking hatred</i>	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Directly or indirectly encouraging or supporting discrimination</i>	+	+	+		+

Table 3.

Sum analysis of the texts on Dnevno.hr according to 7 categories derived from Philip Patterson's and Lee Wilkin's classification of ethically correct newspapers:

<i>Categories</i>	<i>Article 1</i>	<i>Article 2</i>	<i>Article 3</i>	<i>Article 4</i>	<i>Article 5</i>
<i>Dignity</i>	+	+		+	+
<i>Reciprocity</i>	+	+			+
<i>Sufficiency</i>	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Accuracy</i>	+	+	+		+
<i>Perseverance</i>	+	+			+
<i>Righteousness</i>	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Community</i>					
<i>Diversity</i>	+	+		+	+