

Mindigo

MAGAZINE

Joung journalists
meet in the
European Parliament
Oct 12-15 2010

www.indigomagazine.eu

SAME ARTICLE, TWO VIEWS

HOW DOES A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE DIFFER FROM A BLOG?

JOURNALISM IN DANGER

WORDS AGAINST WEAPONS

THE JUNGLE OF EUROPEAN JOURNALISM CAREERS

HOW TO BECOME A SUPER JOURNALIST IN FIVE EU COUNTRIES

JOURNALISM SKILLS HANDY IN OTHER JOBS

INTERVIEW WITH A PORTUGUESE LOBBYIST WHO STARTED AS A JOURNALIST

Journalists: endangered or dangerous?





Dear reader,

Authors:
Anna Lehto
Daiva Repeckaite
Deirdre Lennon
Edgars Skvaniks
Kim Van de Perre
Jenny Agö
Mélanie De Groot van
Embden
Siobhán Walsh

Layout:
Joeri Oudshoorn

Workshop leaders:
Irene Sacchi Lückmann
Joeri Oudshoorn
Kim Van de Perre

At the moment, we find ourselves in an age of technology. This means not only evolution and improvement, but also overinformation. Information of any kind is to be found everywhere in so many forms that we can sometimes barely see the wood for the trees. Nobody will deny there are plenty of advantages to this phenomenon, though this new age of information is not all a bed of roses. Some consequences could even be called utterly bad. This is definitely true for one specific group of people: those who bring the information to the people. Overinformation means competition, equals rivalry. Journalism nowadays is not anymore just a matter of finding ways to bring the information to the people, but also to find a way to do so the fastest, cheapest and of course, with the best content. Does this mean that the old-fashioned “printed” way of media that takes time to get printed, and for which you need to

run to the shop to buy it, is to disappear soon? Maybe. Are journalists an endangered species? Could be. The expanding possibilities of the internet and its likes causes current business models for newspapers and magazines to be outdated: they may not be working anymore in the future. Money is also an issue: more and more journalists work for free in their endeavors to get published. Where does this bring journalists that try to make a living out of their job? Next to that, journalism appears to become more dangerous every day. According to the BBC, 2009 was a record year with 70 journalists killed across the globe. One might start wondering why to be a journalist at all anymore. This is the topic we try to address in this mini-issue of Indigo. Enjoy reading.

Yours, Mindigo

Which media is going out of fashion?

If journalists are an endangered species then the question is which species of journalist is the most endangered?

We commonly hear that print journalism is becoming less popular with the development of the internet and online journalism but maybe online journalism is affecting more than just journalists who still like to see their article printed in front of them in black and white.

The current economic climate is affecting journalism in every way. There are less companies and people advertising as they do not have the money. Newspapers, websites, television companies and the media in general are then tight for funds and cannot afford to pay as many people and try to get the most out of their staff.

Once you are signed up to the internet you have as much information as you want at the touch of a button. The internet is a valuable resource with a world wide audience. Advertising is switching more and more to this outlet and print is beginning to suffer as a result. Information can be viewed as it happens on television and the internet. Social networking sites allow news to be broken straight away and for people to discuss them in forums, hear other peoples perspectives and find out more information on these issues, giving them a broader perspective.

Online journalism can find it hard to compete with print journalism. Printed newspapers also tend to have online editions of their newspapers, allowing them to publish news as it happens and print it in their newspaper. They have the advantage of in depth coverage and that they

only have to pay one set of journalists to publish two editions of a newspaper. Online editions of print papers also allow people who live in countries away from their home to keep up with their local news while they are abroad and feel like they are reading their daily paper, this is important for the newspaper as well because if someone buys a paper and then moves away if they read it online while they are abroad they will hopefully continue to buy that paper when they come home.

Online journalism could be seen to take away from television coverage as people log onto the internet and type in what they want to see from an array of choices. However, in the case of a major news event, such as an election, it can sometimes be hard to log onto the news piece you want to see as so many people are online at the same time so newspapers and television are popular in this case.

The advance in technology means that without paying for your newspaper or turning on your television you can click the mouse of your computer and type in what you want to read. You can also place an add or look for tickets to a football match. This sometimes means less jobs for people including journalists, who may find themselves moving to online media or looking at ways to improve their current media.

Websites and computers are all very nice but some people mightn't find this as relaxing as sitting down with your newspaper and a nice cup of tea!



The jungle of European journalist careers

Find your way through the different steps of young journalist's career in five European countries and pick your favourite. You might have to learn a new language, though.

While freelancing is accessible already during your studies in Latvia, be prepared to work a year for free in Italy if you really want to become the next star in journalism. When only one of 12 journalism schools, most of them charging tuition, can give you entry to your dream profession in France, you can study anything you want in Germany. In the EU, we are free to choose where to realise our dreams... or not?

4 Curiosity

Author:
Daiva Repeckaite

Photo:
Oscar Mota

Germany

Study a subject: politics, economics, journalism of sport, etc

Internship during studies



Freelance

Freelance

France



1 of 12 journalism schools: 3-5 years

Professors' help

Internship during studies

Diploma

Press card !



Italy

Regular journalism schools

Beg for an internship: 2 years

MA in special journalism schools

2 years of work

Lithuania

Journalism school

Study a subject of interest (politics, economics, etc)



Latvia

Journalism school (overproduction)

Employment (try to get a full-time contract)

Become a freelance foreign reporter

Dream: own show

Change profession

ance (after studies)

Contract (difficult)

elance (during studies)

Dream: report big cases for big media

Change Profession

Contract

Work for free: 1 year

Contract hunting

Dream: public media

Press card

Change Profession

Contract: lifelong if possible

xam

Precarious life

Dream: survive from your salary

rt internships in summers on min. 2 types of media

Employment

etc.

Freelancing

Change Profession



Henrique Burnay from journalism to lobbyism

Worried about endangered species in the European journalism field, we looked closer at the world inside the Brussels bubbles. Whereas in 2005, 1300 journalists were accredited to the EU, this number fell to approximately 800 today. A species in danger? We met Henrique Burnay, a former journalist that turned his back to journalism a few years ago. He tells us about his career and the irony of being a journalist in Brussels.

6 Change

Author:
Mélanie De Groot Van
Embden

Photos:
Mélanie De Groot Van
Embden

Henrique's career was made of opportunities, travels and reconversions. From Lisbon to Iraq and Brussels, this multitask talent has worked on both sides of the border. Once as a journalist, once as a press advisor for the ministry of justice of Portugal. Once for a feature magazine, then for a European deputy in Brussels. But those choices haven't always been easy to make and he often tried to go back to his very first love, journalism.

Henrique wrote his first articles as a student. „At that time, it was really exciting because the magazine I was writing for was new and young compared to the other weekly. It was written differently.“

This love goes on for 4 years until he graduates in law and is offered a place as political advisor in the parliament. He accepts it, but soon misses the writing too much and reconciles with jour-

nalism. First come back. He then works for his former weekly magazine another 2 years as an editor.

„ The problem about journalism is that it's always changing, “ comments Henrique. Yes, time is changing and the weekly that used to be new has lost its charm. The magazine has to cease its activity.

By chance, Henrique is contacted by a travel magazine, Grand Reportagem, run by one of his idols, the famous journalist and writer Miguel Sousa Tavares. There he maybe has his golden age, running after stories all over the globe as a young reporter.

Henrique is curious. So curious that he wants to know what's on the other side. Places that journalists almost never enter. As the Grand Reportagem meets financial difficulties in the begin-





ning of the year 2000, he accepts a job as a press officer for the ministry of justice. „I knew that if I refused, I would never have this chance again, while I could always go back to journalism“. Henrique is grateful that he can now have an overview of how other journalists work. The ability of dealing with the media Henrique still uses today. He knows better than no one how to write and for who.

„After a while in the press office I went crazy, especially during the Casa Pia case. It was like working in a call centre. You start at 6 with the radios, followed by the print journalists and ends up watching 3 screens at the same time, smoking one cigarette after the other!“

The story ends in Brussels. First as an MEP advisor, then as editorialist and journalist. Today the 38 years old Portuguese stopped smoking and works in an office in the Rue de la Loi, a broad avenue leading from the EU institutions quarter in Brussels to the city centre, where he welcomes us before an important lunch and a flight.

„As an experienced journalist, I had all the perfect skills to become a good lobbyist.“ Being quick, asking the right questions, and dealing with unknown topics in a short time are things that he can do very well. With one difference: here you cannot make any mistakes!

In Brussels, journalists have to deal with the cur-

rent unpopularity of the EU. From here, it's hard to find spicy stories for the first page. At the same time, newsrooms close their offices for financial reasons.

To the question „how would you describe the situation of journalists in Brussels?“ Henrique denounces the uselessness of copy-paste work and the lack of interest in the main medias.

„If I were an editor in Portugal, I would have an office here and tell my journalists to forget about the current news that is delivered by the Commission. There are so much people passing by in Brussels. It's a shame that we never read those stories in the news.“

The lobbyist is not pessimistic about the future of journalism though. „ We will always need journalists as long as we can make the difference between a source of information like twitter and journalism that gives real added value on information.“

Henrique will maybe come back to journalism again. For now the number of European newsrooms working with EU correspondents keeps decreasing. Let's hope that unpopularity and austerity won't lead European journalism to its death.

Journalists - A survival guide

"Be prepared for the unexpected."

Journalists are constantly on the move, looking for stories, going to press conferences, meeting people for interviews. In order to get their job done they need to be organised, efficient and ready for action!

A survival kit is essential and this can differ from one journalist to another. A sports journalist must be ready for all types of weather. Rain gear is essential, umbrellas can be awkward in the wind and make writing slightly difficult. A voice recorder and camera must be on hand at all times in case you miss something. Fitness training is also advised, for most correspondents, as you may be required to leg it after a player/manager/athlete following the result of the sporting event!

Journalists reporting from a place like the European parliament can afford to be slightly more fashionable. The comfort of a large press room, conference centre, tea room and in general the indoors does not usually require a raincoat but the reporter must be skilled at attracting the attention of the chairperson of a discussion or an MEP.

The journalists in question should have good upper arm strength and a high prominent hand in the air, a colourful shirt may also help as you might stand out in a sea of suits.

Interviews can be a daunting task for journalists, first you must be ready, have your interviewee researched, questions made out and rehearsed or be ready to think of a question on the spot. Interviewee's might not like the task of getting interviewed, maybe the journalist will be nervous but if journalists are prepared this can take the nerves away slightly and make it easier.

Entertainment journalists have the awful task of attending film premiers, awards ceremonies, concerts, plays and fashion shows! It may seem very glamorous but they have to fight for their spot on

the edge of the red carpet and shout the loudest without seeming rude to come to the notice of an actor or singer. Having the latest designer outfit that they might like to ask you about or wearing something totally out of the ordinary sometimes works. If you get the attention of one famous person, the next may follow as they think they should also be talking to you. It's the way it works.

Agricultural correspondents are recommended to have a strong pair of wellington boots and an overalls, as you never know where you could be reporting next. Maybe at government buildings or maybe in a field on top of a cold mountain that requires a wooly hat and a warm coat.

All journalists should travel with food, you never know when your next break will be so come prepared.

So, journalists need to be prepared in order to do their job correctly and make the most of their opportunities. They must have a list to tick off and all angles covered in order to keep their job and strengthen what is seemingly becoming an endangered species.

Paper – check, pen and pencil - check, raincoat – check, camera - check, voice recorder – check, sandwich – check!



Author:
Siobhán Walsh

Illustration:
Irene Sacchi Lückmann

Young journalists encouraged to Brussels

Thursday was a special day in the parliament. Not only because Mrs. Hillary Clinton payed a visit to the PHS-building, but also because fifty young journalists finished their workshop of three days. The aspiring reporters gathered in workshops and panel discussions, working under the theme "Journalism –an endangered species".

The theme tackles the fact that during the past five years the number of correspondents in Brussels has diminished from 1,300 to 752. At the same time the amount of member countries has risen from 25 to 27.

Behind the workshop is the European parliament together with European Youthpress, an organisation for young journalists in Europe. The aim of the workshop is to help young journalists to create networks, between themselves as well as with more experienced journalists already working in Brussels.

-It is also an introduction to Brussels and the world of being a journalist in Brussels, says Aoife O'Grady, the secretary general of European Youthpress.

The workshop was organized for the fourth time.

Anna Lehto, BRUSSELS

Israeli settlement freeze term

MARK WEISS

taken place over the last few weeks between Jerusalem and Washington over a formula for getting the peace talks back on track. Mr Netanyahu has taken the last few weeks to announce that he will not freeze settlements in east Jerusalem and the West Bank. Meanwhile, the foreign ministers of France and Spain have reacted angrily to comments made by their Israeli counterparts. The EU is also concerned about the impact of the settlement freeze on the peace process. The EU is also concerned about the impact of the settlement freeze on the peace process. The EU is also concerned about the impact of the settlement freeze on the peace process.



MY BLOG

Europe

ABOUT

POSTS

FEATURED

BLOGGERS

STATS

CO

New post

Published 14th October 2010 - [5 comments](#) - 53 views - [ShareThis](#)

Young Journalists - A Species Entertained By The EU?

The fourth European Youth Press workshop ended on Thursday. With it ended the flights, food and fun. And of course the panels and hands-on workshops. But let's talk more about the three F's, or everything that happened in between and outside the official program.

The heads of the young writers nodded in acceptance on Wednesday, while the panelists vouched for journalistic independence. It should not be endangered. No, no, never. Heads were shaking, as the issue of the EU directly employing journalists to cover the Union came to the table. But that would not be objective! Very noble thoughts, young journalists.

But just how noble? After the panel discussions closed, we moved on to continue our discussions while having dinner. Paid by the EU. On Friday we will further ponder the ethics of our profession while sitting in the airplane. On a flight that was funded by the EU.

What's really endangered here? Journalism as a profession, or the independence of young journalists? Is the EU really concerned about democracy when bringing in young reporters? Or does the Union just want to catch us at our prime, eager and without much experience, to turn us into europhiles?

Anna Lehto, Brussels

Category: | Tags:

 Mi piace

 Di' che ti piace questo elemento prima di tutti i tuoi amici.

The will of changes

Media funding in Europe – in hands of politicians, state and foreign owners.

The media financing system in Europe is different, but in all countries there is a threat to press freedom, because most of the media are state-funded, which might lead to corruption and the limiting of freedom of expression. The situation is identical in the case of media financed by a foreign company's financial resources. There is a saying that freedom of speech will not feed my children, but if we look at it from another side – it could affect the whole stability of European Union.

State-funding

For media in Eastern European countries, state funding is common and the funding amount is determined by politicians, who with the help of money try to influence the direction of media content and quality. If the media are kept from financial starvation, they are unable to work in quality and media will be used in political games, losing the audience and the existence / financial sense. It seems that most of the political impact on the state-funding content is not straightforward, nor does it affect journalists, editors or producers' daily work. However, control can be realised with the help of monitoring and influencing public media senior management. In Austria, in addition to use for distribution, subsidies for daily and weekly newspapers and special subsidies are for the preservation of diversity in regional daily newspapers. The Press Subsidy Act also provides new measures, such as support for the education of journalists and for research projects and trainings. In Denmark, state subsidies to print media are given from VAT charge and non-commercial radio and television stations have received state subsidies since 1997. State subsidies exist also in Cyprus, Lithuania, Luxembourg and partly in the United Kingdom. But it does not exist all over Europe. For example, state subsidies do not exist neither within the print sector nor in the electronic media in Germany. In Estonia, state policy about digitalisation leaves many questions about the financing system. In Malta, most of the newspapers and magazines are tied to institutions and are depending from their owners, which is also the case in Spain, where newspapers and magazines do not receive any subsidies, except for publications written in minority languages. There also have been some cases with state advertising „masked subsidies” in Romania, but the new government stopped this. However, indirect subsidies are still in place in

Belgium – VAT on newspapers and magazines is completely absent. A similar situation can be found in Austria, where, for the purpose of promoting the reading of daily and weekly newspapers, associations that have defined the promotion of reading as their sole objective can also receive subsidies. The interesting fact is that publishers who provide schools with daily and weekly newspapers free of charge can be reimbursed for up to 10% of their regular selling price. In



Luxembourg, written press distinguishes itself with a great diversity and strong readership. This can partly be explained by support from political parties and public subsidies – overall ten publications are getting benefits from public subsidies and it amounts to approximately 10 million Euro per year, while the advertising market in Luxembourg is estimated to be worth about 90 million Euro. In the United Kingdom, television is supported by licence free scheme and while BBC is a major force in radio and television, it is an unanswered question whether BBC would be in a public funded national scheme or would become a commercial media from the year 2016.

Advertising

A large part of media income is derived from advertising. In the United Kingdom, the magazine and newspaper sector is large and expanding, which is why the media is becoming attractive to advertisers. In Cyprus only, the advertising expenditure for 2004 was about 70 million Euro and in print sections it was approximately only 18 percent. In Estonia, newspapers have three main sources of financing – subscriptions (40 percent), newsstand sales (20 percent) and advertising (40 percent), but the proportion of revenue varies

for each paper. For print media VAT is 0 percent although the added tax for single sales is taxed with regular rate. In Finland, one household spends on average 4 percent of total expenditures on mass media and the total turnover makes 2.7 percent of Finland's GDP. France's public TV is mainly financed by audiovisual licence fee, paid by households and companies, and state and media finance more than 76 percent of the public audiovisual sector. The yearly circulation in France is 611 million copies, which makes 409 million Euros only from advertisement. In Czech Republic, the sold circulation of newspapers is declining and only boulevard press is growing, which leads to a big sector becoming attractive to advertisers and also the German press is characterized by a dependency on advertising income and a high degree of economic concentration. Furthermore, its market for printed media is dominated by a small number of publishers. One of the long-term weaknesses of Italy's daily press is its meagre share of advertising revenues: TV dominates the advertising market. The written press commands only a third of it and the newspaper readership remains very low compared to most of EU countries and mostly, TV is owned by Berlusconi's people.

Foreign ownership

In some post-communist countries, media is in hands of political parties. The media landscape is a product of the country's political and economic transition resulting from the fall of communism. In these countries, the press market is dominated by foreign owners, as is the case in Czech Republic, Lithuania, Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia, Hungary and even in Netherlands, Denmark and Finland. There are about 145 free-of-charge print media in Finland and free press is reaching great audiences also in Spain, where VAT of publications is 16%, like any other consumer product. Next to that, while the major newspaper companies in Finland are mostly in national ownership, the biggest commercial radio companies are in foreign ownership. In Slovenia, after the new government was formed in parliamentary elections in 2004 with only right-wing parties, changes of media policy and many changes in Slovenian media, ownership and editorial policy took place. Strong political parties and organisations are typical for Swedish politics. The private radio market in Sweden has from its start been under economic pressure and the public service is strong both in radio and television but it is gradually losing the youth audience, which usually happens in post-communist countries. The problem of post-communist countries is that there is no political will to change.



Social movers and shakers

When a head of state is mentioned on the Tonight Show with Jay Leno, you instantly know two things: firstly, that they will most likely be mocked and ridiculed and secondly, that they have become embroiled in a big news story. And in this case involving the Irish Prime Minister, it all began with a simple 140 character Tweet.

When a head of state is mentioned on the A new trend is emerging on how forms of social media are influencing traditional news models, and how something written on a personal account can become a national story almost instantaneously. But when the person who expresses themselves via this medium is a key pawn in the political system of the country in question, is it a case that they should have known better? Is social media becoming a platform for politically involved people to say what they like and pass it off as freedom of speech? The examples from the countries below range from the ridiculous to the sublime. This trend has taken hold in numerous countries and with uncontrollable spread of news on a global scale. Which political players have been caught with their pants down?

Ireland

Prime Minister Brian Cowen and his political party Fianna Fail went to a hotel in the west coast of the country to a two day conference called a "think-in". Loosely translated in Irish terms, this means a chance to drink the night away and talk a little politics. Mr Cowen gave an early morning interview to a national Irish radio station where he sounded a little worse for wear. The opposition party Fine Gael seized the opportunity to expose the Prime Minister's poor interview performance and tweeted: "God, what an uninspiring interview by Taoiseach (Prime Minister) this morning. He sounded half way between drunk and hungover and totally disinterested...". By lunchtime, it had become national news, dominated coverage and turned Cowen into a laughing stock on the world stage. The Irish media dubbed the affair "gargle-gate". Irish media analysts stated that almost 60 countries picked up on the story worldwide.

Sweden

While the whole issue of freedom of speech is of course paramount to any democrat society, potential local Democrat candidate for Trelleborg in southern Sweden Marie-Louise Enderleit should have thought twice about what she wrote about on her Facebook wall after seeing a film at a regional meeting for those in the party. Enderleit said: "Line the immigrants here on the film up against the wall and put a bullet between the eyes, then put them in a bag, stick a stamp on them and send them back to where they come from". The local paper got word that she had written this, but bizarrely enough, she stood by what she said and defended it as a freedom of speech. The party condemned her remarks, and Enderleit was not elected. Probably not the best idea to try and pass off an incitement to violence off by her right to say this.



Lithuania

The line between a private Facebook account and public knowledge has become very blurry. The leader of the Young Conservatives League in Lithuania should have known this when he commented on this year's Eurovision entry. Calling the artist a "b*****d" because half the song was sung in Russian is undeniably controversial, and became a story in the national media. The debate centered on whether the contents of his Facebook page should be public knowledge or not. The Chairman of the Journalists Union in Lithuania said that owing to the fact that he is a public representative, the public have a right to know. Needless to say, his credibility was more than slightly tarnished by this controversy.

Iran

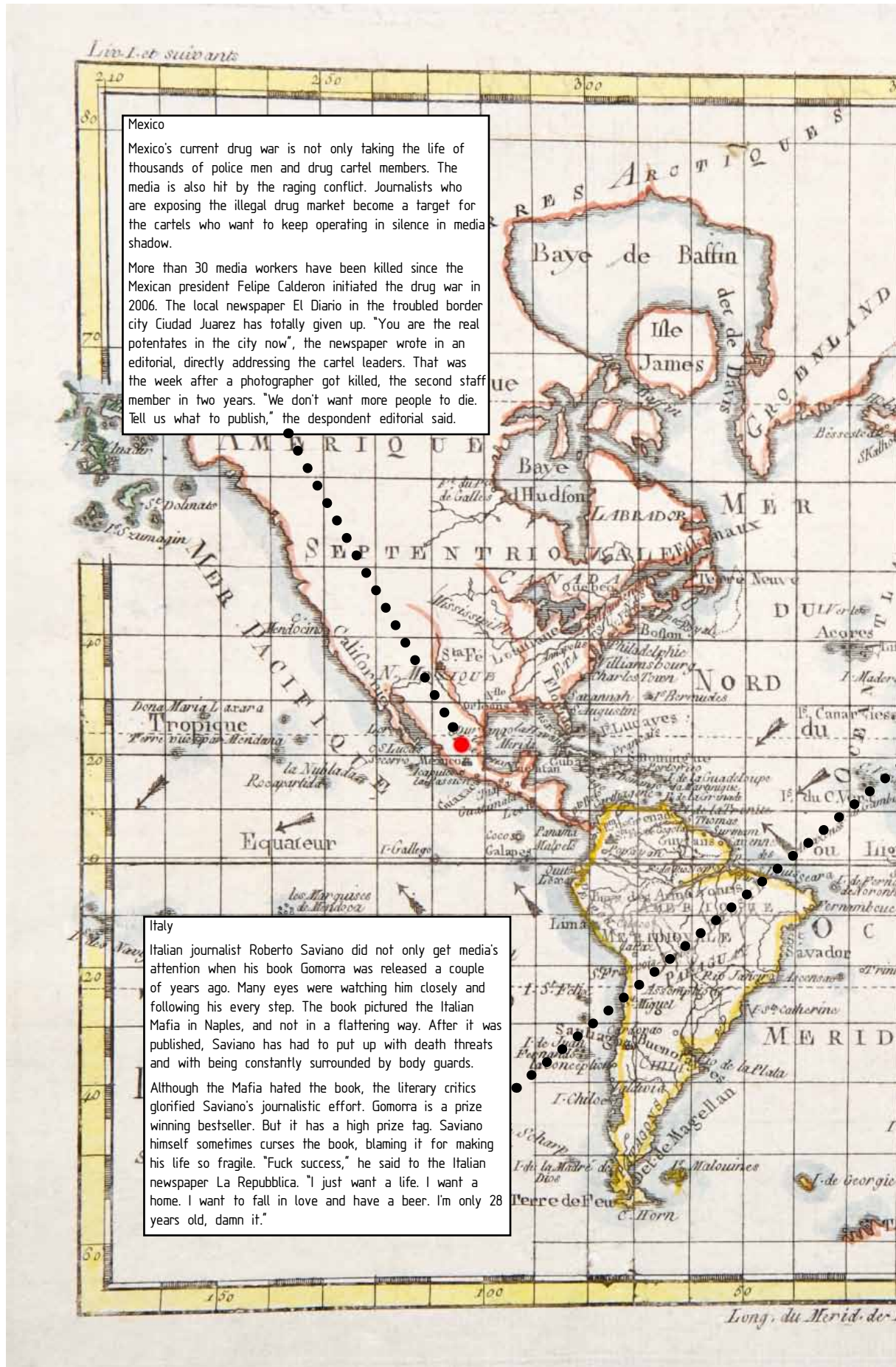
A more serious example of the power of the social media on the political process was observed on the 20th of June 2009 during the Iranian presidential elections when a YouTube video was posted online of a young woman who went on to catch the world's attention. Her name was Neda Agha-Soltan and attended a protest. Upon stepping out of the car, she was shot in the chest. This incident was captured on video and broadcast within minutes. The state controlled Iranian media did not originally report the story, but the international media instantly picked up on it not only from the video, but on Twitter. The commonly used 'hash tag' system on Twitter meant that the incident Neda's death became a trending topic, '#neda'. If such a video hadn't been posted, nor the topic discussed in the realm of social media on Twitter the media may not have been aware of the incident.



Risky business

Author:
Jenny Agó

Map:
motion



Mexico

Mexico's current drug war is not only taking the life of thousands of police men and drug cartel members. The media is also hit by the raging conflict. Journalists who are exposing the illegal drug market become a target for the cartels who want to keep operating in silence in media shadow.

More than 30 media workers have been killed since the Mexican president Felipe Calderon initiated the drug war in 2006. The local newspaper El Diario in the troubled border city Ciudad Juarez has totally given up. "You are the real potentates in the city now", the newspaper wrote in an editorial, directly addressing the cartel leaders. That was the week after a photographer got killed, the second staff member in two years. "We don't want more people to die. Tell us what to publish," the despondent editorial said.

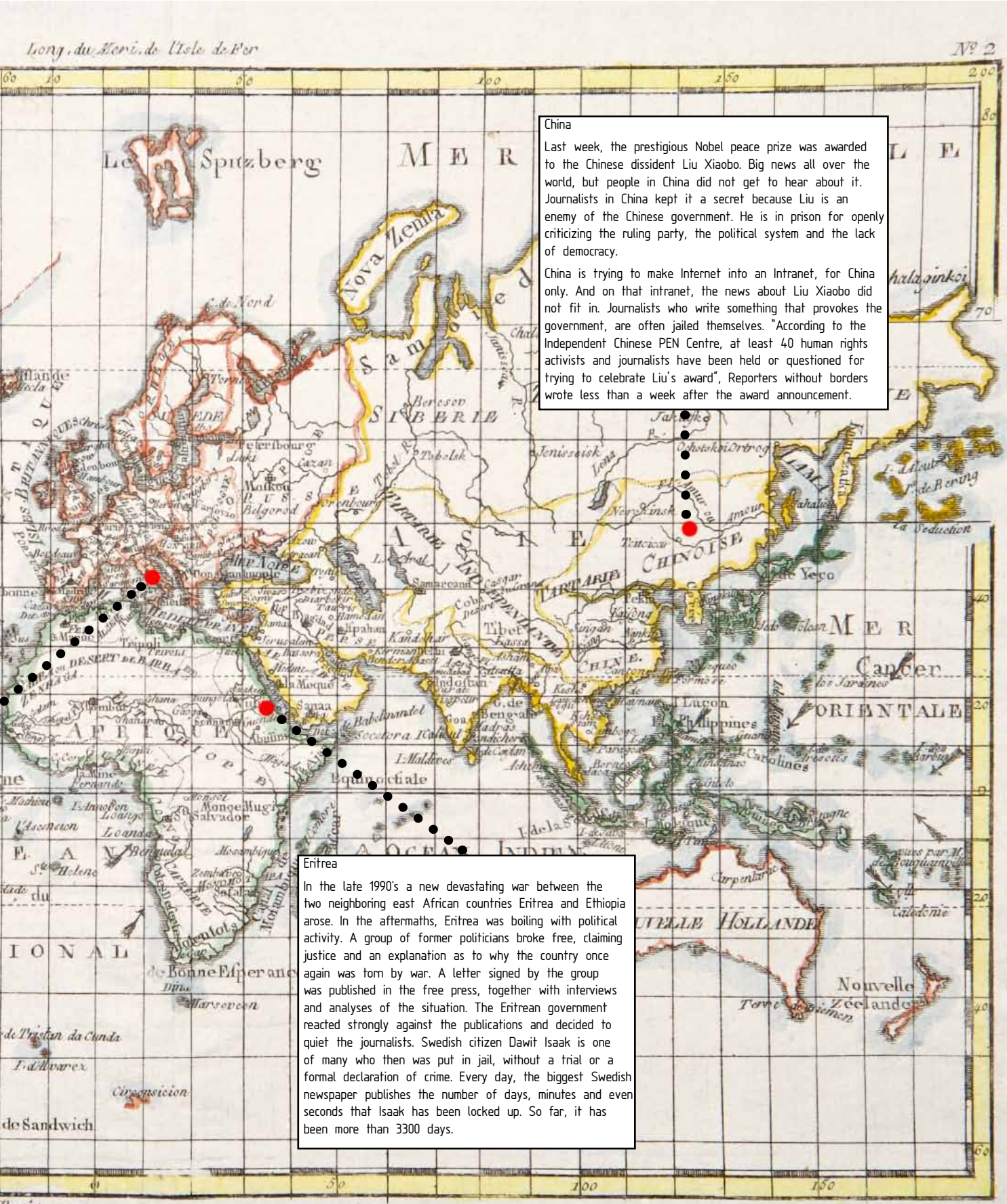
Italy

Italian journalist Roberto Saviano did not only get media's attention when his book Gomorra was released a couple of years ago. Many eyes were watching him closely and following his every step. The book pictured the Italian Mafia in Naples, and not in a flattering way. After it was published, Saviano has had to put up with death threats and with being constantly surrounded by body guards.

Although the Mafia hated the book, the literary critics glorified Saviano's journalistic effort. Gomorra is a prize winning bestseller. But it has a high prize tag. Saviano himself sometimes curses the book, blaming it for making his life so fragile. "Fuck success," he said to the Italian newspaper La Repubblica. "I just want a life. I want a home. I want to fall in love and have a beer. I'm only 28 years old, damn it."

The journalist is not only endangered but in many corners of the world also in danger.

And it is not only in war zones that journalists have to capitulate for violence and oppression. Journalists have to fight for their words in every continent.



China

Last week, the prestigious Nobel peace prize was awarded to the Chinese dissident Liu Xiaobo. Big news all over the world, but people in China did not get to hear about it. Journalists in China kept it a secret because Liu is an enemy of the Chinese government. He is in prison for openly criticizing the ruling party, the political system and the lack of democracy.

China is trying to make Internet into an Intranet, for China only. And on that intranet, the news about Liu Xiaobo did not fit in. Journalists who write something that provokes the government, are often jailed themselves. "According to the Independent Chinese PEN Centre, at least 40 human rights activists and journalists have been held or questioned for trying to celebrate Liu's award", Reporters without borders wrote less than a week after the award announcement.

Eritrea

In the late 1990's a new devastating war between the two neighboring east African countries Eritrea and Ethiopia arose. In the aftermaths, Eritrea was boiling with political activity. A group of former politicians broke free, claiming justice and an explanation as to why the country once again was torn by war. A letter signed by the group was published in the free press, together with interviews and analyses of the situation. The Eritrean government reacted strongly against the publications and decided to quiet the journalists. Swedish citizen Dawit Isaak is one of many who then was put in jail, without a trial or a formal declaration of crime. Every day, the biggest Swedish newspaper publishes the number of days, minutes and even seconds that Isaak has been locked up. So far, it has been more than 3300 days.



What's happening?

Young Journalists working together in the European Parliament

Timeline

[@Mentions](#)

[Retweets](#) ▾

[Searches](#) ▾

[Lists](#) ▾



Daiva Repeckaite

Intl differences in #European #journalism: 3-6 career steps, journos' dreams in 5 #EU countries, pick ur fav. #education #media #internship



Edgars Skvariks

How media is financed in Europe? State-funds, advertisement and foreign owners. #ThisIsEpic



Anna Lehto

News are supposed to be objective. Blogs are not. So what's the dif. when the theme is same?



Deirdre Lennon

Politicians are now communicating via social networking - how careful are they?



Jenny Agö

Words are powerful weapons. It scares mighty men but the words keep on flowing. journalists beware, but don't let them scare.



Siobhán Walsh

Paper – check, pen and pencil - check, raincoat – check, camera - check, voice recorder – check, sandwich – check!



Mélanie De Groot Van Embden

Interview of H.Burnay. The lobbyist tells about his former career as a journalist.



Irene Sacchi Lückmann

Late and still working :-) Has been again a great experience. Thanks to all the participants and the organizers!!!! See you next year!! :-)



Kim Van de Perre

Tweet tweet-tweet tweet tweet-tweet-tweet? Tweet tweet!! Aahhhh, tweet!



Joeri Oudshoorn

Sorry, no time to read your tweets now. I am hurrying to get layout finished on time for presentation #WorkshopYoungJournalists @Europarl