

PLURALISM IN MEDIA

On-line platform “MEDIATOR”

Summary

While working on the topic “Pluralism in media”, the team has analyzed areas of social and political life that are not covered sufficiently in Ukrainian media. The aim was to create a platform where journalists, political analysts, writers, civil activists, private sector managers and others who feel the need to explore the world around them, would make their findings public to a wider audience. Well-elaborated content on serious topics that do not normally get sufficient coverage in Ukrainian media is the benchmark of “MEDIATOR”. Feeling a sense of time of change, anxiety, polarity, and social and technological challenges, the team has established the objective to think over events that usually pass by at a high speed. The articles published on “MEDIATOR” explore global trends and phenomena and share the ideas and understanding of democratic standards and human values all around the world. This encourages broadening of outlook of both authors and audience.

Outputs

- A cross-platform media which includes a website (mediatop.tilda.ws), podcasts, Telegram channel (t.me/meddiator) has been created.
- As of 22.06
 - 24 articles have been published on a designated Telegram channel .
 - 4 podcasts on European history
 - 2755 views of Telegram posts
 - 116 subscribers

Topics elaborated on in the 24 articles:

1. Military conflicts in MENA region that cause world’s major humanitarian crises.
2. Social trends that are currently emerging in modern world.
3. Ukrainian politics in global framework.
4. Technologies that predetermine future of the world.

In the framework of the “Pluralism in Media” topic, the team has launched a “History of Europe” project – a series of podcasts on crucial events in the history of modern Europe that influenced the so-called “Europeanisation” of the continent and other parts of the world. Four pilot podcasts have been produced.

Challenges:

Since none of the team members is a professional journalist, learning how to produce interesting pieces of writing about topics that are not popular or well-known was one of the main goals. Given that each team member is specialised in a certain area of studies, it has been decided to proceed by enhancing individual style in line with general rules and standards. By rotating editing role, As a result, each team member has developed solid skills of writing articles on social and political topics that are meant to attract reader’s attention to certain topics that they are not aware of. Publishing roster was another challenge. Due to the fact that every article needed a considerable amount of efforts including a thorough research, interviewing experts and working out a gripping outline, some articles were published beyond planned deadlines.

Outcomes

- During the reporting period, each team member has different media roles, being a journalist, copy editor, interviewer or chief editor. Hence, all team members have gained

the following skills: understanding needs of audience, text structure, requirements to developing ideas and elaborating on a certain point of view.

- Audience has obtained access to a source of so-called “slow” and “balanced” content
- Other scholars, analysts, etc. have got a platform for publishing their unique content.

The team

Ihor Kravets has been an editor of the created Telegram Channel “MEDIATOR”. He also has done a research and written article about imprisoned Ukrainian sailors

Olena Ogorodnyk has created and developed a website which will be a platform for publishing articles on social and political topics that lack coverage in Ukrainian media. She has done a research and written articles about smart cities and social impact of dating services

Serhii Tytiuk has launched the Telegram channel “MEDIATOR”. He has conducted a research and written articles about social impact of different technological trends (autonomous and electric cars, streaming services, automation of labour), political and social phenomena (aging of population, rise of pirate parties, elections in 2019)

Viktorii Gosudarska has written articles on social trends in modern world and the most volatile military conflicts in MENA region. She has prepared texts, recorded and edited four pilot podcasts on “History of Europe”.

Yaroslav Bozhko has done a research and written articles about Ukrainian politics, military sector, political parties, politics of memory. He has created visual support for all the materials that have been published on the Telegram channel and on the web site.

The team has jointly developed a list of topics to be covered in the articles and a list of topics for the podcast project “History of Europe” that is meant to promote European values and democratic standards in Ukraine.

Attachment 1. List of articles

Title	Link
Вибори: час бути уважними	https://t.me/meddiator/13
Радянське: (де) політизація	https://t.me/meddiator/30
Українська оборонка: між Сциллою корупції та Харибдою російської агресії	https://t.me/meddiator/24
Пірати XXI століття	https://t.me/meddiator/5
Українські політичні партії: чому все не як у людей	https://t.me/meddiator/20
Західна Сахара: країна-привид	https://t.me/meddiator/28
Південний Судан: війна заради війни	https://t.me/meddiator/23
Ємен: забута війна	https://t.me/meddiator/18
Невидимі	https://t.me/meddiator/14
Старість не радість: довгожителі та ейджизм в XXI столітті	https://t.me/meddiator/19

Поговоримо про волонтерство?	https://t.me/mediator/6
Соціальне підприємництво	https://t.me/mediator/8
В стані потоку: революція стримінгових сервісів	https://t.me/mediator/22
Big Dating: онлайн-сервіси знайомств як нові можливості стосунків	https://t.me/mediator/25
Життя на автопілоті: куди нас завезуть автономні авто	https://t.me/mediator/27
Електролітична революція: злет електричних авто	https://t.me/mediator/29
Електролітична революція: майбутнє електричних авто	https://t.me/mediator/31
Ідея розумних міст	https://t.me/mediator/21
Робота в епоху розумних машин	https://t.me/mediator/32
Відкрите і закрите суспільство: чому обидва досі існують	https://t.me/mediator/7
Рік виборів: Європа	https://t.me/mediator/10
Рік виборів: Азія та Океанія	https://t.me/mediator/11
50 днів після конфлікту в Азовському морі	https://t.me/mediator/12

Attachment 2. List of podcasts

ІСТОРИЧНИЙ ПОДКАСТ: ХРЕСТОВІ ПОХОДИ	http://mediatop.tilda.ws/crusade
ІСТОРИЧНИЙ ПОДКАСТ: ВІЗАНТІЯ	http://mediatop.tilda.ws/vizant
ІСТОРИЧНИЙ ПОДКАСТ: ХРИСТІАНСТВО	http://mediatop.tilda.ws/christianity
ІСТОРИЧНИЙ ПОДКАСТ: РЕФОРМАЦІЯ	http://mediatop.tilda.ws/reformation

Attachment 3. Plan of podcast

	Event	Main Thesis
1	1 AD - Roman Empire.	Ancestors of Europeans work out foundations of modern society.
2	313 - Edict of Milan: Christianizing of Emperor Constantine.	Christianity is one of the basic principles of European ideology.
3	324-1453 Byzantine Empire.	The Roman Empire split into two.
4	768-814 reign of Charlemagne (Charles the Great) in the State of the Franks.	Charles the Great establishes an empire. The reigning power is shifted to Rome.

5	11th c. The Crusades.	1099 Jerusalem falls during the First Crusade.
6	860-1134 Kyiv Rus.	Kyiv Rus - medieval country in Eastern Europe that emerged in the IX century under the rule the Rurik dynasty.
7	1240-1520 - The Golden Horde.	Influence on the borders of modern Europe.
8	1306 Pierre Dubois publishes strategic analysis on how to return the <i>Holy Land</i> .	In medieval Europe gradually the spiritual identity “Christian republic” developed in contrast to all other people who were deprived of “Christ’s grace.”
9	1453 – "Hundred Years War" ended.	Unification of France.
10	1516-1643 - "Golden Age of Spain". Charles V	Habsburg Dynasty in the Spanish Empire.
11	1517 – Reformation.	Luther's 95 theses.
12	1534-1945 - French Colonial Empire.	1663-Canada becomes a colony of French Crown.
13	1583-1783 - First British Empire.	Discovery of America. The first American colonies.
14	1566 - Bourgeois revolution in the Netherlands.	1581 – The Netherlands announce independence from Spain.
15	1569 - Union of Lublin.	Foundation of of Rzecz Pospolita.
16	1640-1975 Portuguese Colonial Empire.	Large geographical discoveries. Colonization.
17	1618-1648 Thirty-years war.	
18	1648 - Peace of Westphalia.	During the XVII century Sweden was a significant force in Europe because of its skilled and efficient army. 1713 Treaty of Utrecht ends war for the Spanish throne.
19	1583-1783 First British Empire	
20	1772 - Partitions of Poland.	The end of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.
21	1789 - The French Revolution.	Mazarin. Louis XIV.
22	1800-1815 - Napoleonic Wars.	Bonaparte tried to unite Europe led by France by military means on the principles of equality and brotherhood.
23	1814-1819 Congress of Vienna.	Emperors decide to start implementing the idea of united Europe.
24	1848 - Revolution in Europe.	1857 - New and cheap way of steel production is introduced.
25	1870-1 Franco-Prussian War. The proclamation of the German Empire William I (Otto von Bismarck).	1870-1918 - German Colonial Empire.
26	1871-1946 - Italian Colonial Monarchy.	Italian Colonies.
27	18th century - Territorial expansion of the Habsburg Monarchy (Austria).	There was an attempt to create the same absolutist administrative and bureaucratic system in all the lands of the Empire.

28	1867-1918 Austrian-Hungarian Empire.	The draft of Constitution.
29	1918 - Restoration of Poland.	II Commonwealth (Ricz Pospolita). Joseph Pilsudski.
30	1914-18 - The First World War. Reasons.	
31	1914-18 - The First World War.	
32	1918 – The end of FWW.	
33	1919 Treaty of Versailles. 1920 Treaty of Sevres.	The treaty was signed between Germany and the Allies.
34	1922 Pan-European Union.	Richard Kudenhove-Kalergi introduces the idea of Pan-Europe at the conference in Vienna.
35	1933 - Engelbert Dollfuss' regime.	Austria became a corporate state.
36	1936-1939 - Spanish Civil War.	1931 - Republicans won the election and overthrew the king.
37	1940 - Pan-European Union.	The ideas of European unification during the war continued to develop abroad, in the US.
38	1933 - British Commonwealth	
39	1939-45 – The Second World War. Reasons	
40	The Second World War	
41	The end of SWW.	
42	Yalta and Potsdam conferences.	Parliamentary elections.
43	1946 – Churchill offered to unite Western European nations in " The United States of Europe".	Only forces that were focused on the association of European states could effectively resist the "forces of war".
44	1947 - Marshall Plan.	Secretary of State George C. Marshall issued a call for a comprehensive program to rebuild Europe.
45	1947 - "Plan Monnet" in France.	National Assembly eliminated the government ministers-communists. Charles de Gaulle.
46	1948 - Treaty of Brussels.	The Treaty was signed between Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, as an expansion to the preceding year's defense pledge.
47	1949 - The Council of Europe was created.	The London Agreement was signed ten countries-founders.
48	1949 – NATO was created.	Coal and other industries were nationalized in England.
49	1951 - Formation of the Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg).	Treaty of Warsaw in 1953.
50	1961 - The construction of the Berlin Wall.	Iron Curtain.
51	1951 - Schuman Plan. European declaration.	It aimed at creating a new form of organization of states in Europe.

52	1951 Treaty of Paris.	The Treaty of Paris established the European Coal and Steel Community.
53	1955 – Austria restored its sovereignty.	The Austrian State Treaty or Austrian Independence Treaty re-established Austria as a sovereign state.
54	1956 - Geneva Conference.	Polish crisis. Suez crisis.
55	1957 Treaty of Rome established the European Economic Community.	The aim of the EEC was to determine the free trade zone, the customs union, and finally - the creation of the common market
56	1960 - European Free Trade Organization.	Charles de Gaulle.
57	1963 - United Kingdom joins Economic Community.	Ankara Agreement.
58	1967 – Treaty of Brussels.	European Coal and Steel Community, European Atomic Energy Community, European Economic Community are united.
59	1972 - Pan-European Union.	Priority - to overcome the Iron Curtain.
60	1972-1985 - Initial measures to protect the environment were taken by EU.	The start of legal regulation in the field of ecology. Conventions.
61	1973 - The first enlargement of EU.	Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom.
62	1979- European Monetary System was established.	All member states, except for The UK, adopted the concept of SMS.
63	1979 - The first direct elections to the European Parliament.	The 1979 European elections were parliamentary elections held across all 9 (at the time) European Community member states.
64	1981 - Margaret Thatcher – PM of The UK. 1982 - The Falklands War.	1969 - Devaluation of the pound. 1979 - Winter strikes in GB. 1987- Miners' strikes.
65	1985 - "Ode to Joy" was adopted as official anthem of the European Union.	It is meant to defend the values that the countries of EU share.
66	1986 - Pan-European Union.	The Union sets new goals.
67	1986 - Single European Act introduces amendments to the Treaty of Rome.	European political cooperation - Luxembourg / Hague.
68	1989 - The Fall of the Berlin Wall. The unification of Germany.	The fall of the Iron Curtain.
69	1992 - Maastricht Treaty.	1993 – The European Union was created. The principle of subsidiarity.
70	1990s - The breakup of Yugoslavia.	Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia, Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro.
71	1992 - Czechoslovakia.	Separate Czech and Slovak Republics were created.
72	1993 - Copenhagen criteria were established.	Criteria of joining EU.
73	1995 - Second enlargement of EU.	Sweden, Finland and Austria

74	1997 – Treaty of Amsterdam.	Further integration of “multi-speed” Europe.
75	1997 - Schengen Agreement.	Agreement on free (visa-free) traveling of citizens within the European Union.
76	1998 - European Commission and European Council in Vienna proclaimed the task of integration of the environmental protection into all EU policies.	“Horizontal” approach was established as the main principle to measure the full range of industries that cause pollution.
78	2001 - Treaty of Nice.	The ideas of European political and economic elite concerning the prospects of European integration.
79	2002 - Euro currency.	Physical euro coins and banknotes entered into circulation on 1 January 2002, making it the day-to-day operating currency of its original members.
80	2004 - Third enlargement of EU.	10 countries. Signing of the Constitution.
81	Slovenia joined EU	
82	2007 - Bulgaria and Romania joined EU.	
83	2007 - Treaty of Lisbon.	The Treaty of Lisbon is an international agreement which amends the two treaties which form the constitutional basis of the European Union.
84	2009 – Eastern Partnership	