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"The EU and the Post-Soviet Space"

"Don't scare the children" – an analysis of the reporting on Russia's invasion of Ukraine by the Dutch Jeugdjournaal

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1. Introduction

“It looks like war”, a quote by Paula, a Dutch girl living in Kyiv in 2014 (NOS 2014). After this quote, she goes into a detailed explanation of the Euromaidan protests. She explains who the different groups of protesters include, what their intentions are, and she offers her views on President Yanukovich (NOS 2014). Although one might argue that young children should not be exposed to such events, the Jeugdjournaal chose to show these interviews, along with videos of the protests, in their daily news show. With Russia’s invasion in February 2022, the world’s focus shifts towards Ukraine. How could this have happened?

This raises the following research question: how has the Dutch Jeugdjournaal discussed the events leading up to Russia’s invasion of Ukraine? This essay will start with a literature review, in order to discuss the role that children’s news plays, how the news is selected and finally how prior conflicts have been reported in children’s news. The following chapter forms the methodology, where the content analysis is explained, as well as the case selection, data collection and operationalisation of this research. Then the results will be presented, discussing the different labels that were used to code the news clips and relate these to five different time periods. Finally, the discussion will provide the conclusions that were derived from this research and offer some insights on further research that could be done on this topic.

2. Literature review

2.1 Role of children’s news

When studying the framing and selection of news specifically aimed at children, it is crucial to have an understanding of the role that children’s news plays. Different scholars have discussed this topic, one of these was Cynthia Carter. Carter discusses a statement by Lemish, who argued that children must be viewed as existing citizens, rather than citizens of the future, and should therefore be seen as a news consumer (Carter 2013, 255). Carter explains that some argue that children should be protected by adults from the news, as this demonstrates the ‘bad’ in the world and could possibly lead to trauma (Carter 2013, 256). Others argue that children’s understanding of conflict is undervalued and thus they are not involved by adults (Carter 2013, 256). Earlier research performed on this topic, specifically by psychology and medicine researchers, stated that children may internalise traumatic news stories and these can emotionally harm them (Carter 2013, 257). However, when guided by an adult and bringing the news to their level, it can actually reduce their fears (Carter 2013, 257). Carter also argues that children’s perspective is underrepresented in the news, as videos of them are shown, but their perspectives and ideas are not actually discussed (Carter 2013, 257). Focusing on the Iraq

war, American children argued that they did not understand the adult's news and as they filled in their own questions about the war, their fear increased instead (Carter 2013, 258). She concluded that not much research has been done on children's news, as the assumption was made that not many children watch the news and therefore many advertisers and TV broadcasts have stopped financial support for such programmes completely, the Jeugdjournaal being one of the few exceptions (Carter 2013, 259).

While not much has been produced about children's news consumption, the effect of increased internet usage is a topic touched on by many scholars. Bakker and de Vreese have discussed what role internet use plays on political participation of young people (Bakker and de Vreese 2011, 451). As argued by the authors, traditional political participation has long been decreasing, however they argue in favour of other scholars with a broader definition of such participation and thereby point to the internet as a form of political participation (Bakker and de Vreese 2011, 453). Their research indeed confirms this hypothesis, as online forms of communication, surfing activities and news sources contribute positively to their participatory behaviour (Bakker and de Vreese 2011, 463). As such, the conclusion is that in a time where life is increasingly taking place online, the traditional sense of political participation does not suffice (Bakker and de Vreese 2011, 465). In order to have a deep understanding of youth's participation, it is therefore essential to include this relatively new evolvement.

2.2 Selection of children's news articles

As the previous section has shown, the participation of young people in society is largely dependable on how the news is produced. Van 't Riet and Kleemans have done research on the selection of online children's news articles, pulling from thousands of articles and videos published by the Jeugdjournaal, as that is the main provider of news produced for children in the Netherlands (van't Riet and Kleemans 2023, 178). They specifically studied the headlines and what its effects were on the emotions and exemplification (van 't Riet and Kleemans 2023, 179). Using an automated content analysis, they concluded that headlines using words related to anxiety led to an increase in views (van 't Riet and Kleemans 2023, 185). The research also confirmed that exemplification, had a large effect, the largest even, on the number of views, indicating that young consumers were more likely to watch a video if they felt connected to this person (van 't Riet and Kleemans 2023, 186).

Anxiety and fear are a recurring theme in research done on this topic. The text by Kleemans and Tamboer discussed consolation strategies in children's television news (Kleemans and Tamboer 2022, 2202). Adult's news tends to highlight negative events; however

such focus can have larger effect on children's emotions and lead to disengagement (Kleemans and Tamboer 2022, 2203). Assuming that most of this news is aimed at children aged 8 till 12, there is generally a need to avoid too many complexities and instead report on a few issues in more detail (Kleemans and Tamboer 2022, 2204). The article discusses different levels at which consolation could be applied, the first being at a program level, at which they avoid too violent and distressing topics (Kleemans and Tamboer 2022, 2204). Consolation can also be applied at an item level, for instance by including experts on the topic, or asking for children's opinions on these issues (Kleemans and Tamboer 2022, 2205). Finally, the shot level impacts how the news is perceived, as animations or graphics can help clarify and make the topic less heavy (Kleemans and Tamboer 2022, 2207). The authors conclude that many consolation strategies are indeed applied in the Jeugdjournaal, while negative news only made up about 20% of the news load (Kleemans and Tamboer 2022, 2215). The past years showed a large decrease of expert sources and instead an increase of child interviews, for which the authors argue that this is likely due to a shortcoming of experts, specifically experts that are able to explain difficult themes to a young audience (Kleemans and Tamboer 2022, 2216).

2.3 Reporting of conflicts in children's news

This final section of the literature review will focus on earlier studies performed on the reporting of conflicts in children's news. The study of van der Molen and de Vries has focused on the coverage of 9/11 (Walma van der Molen and de Vries 2003, 5). As this event was widely recorded on many cameras and rapidly spread online, many children were familiar with this footage (Walma van der Molen and de Vries 2003, 6). As claimed by Kleemans and Tamboer, the Jeugdjournaal tends to not show too many graphic images, however in this case the videos were shared online to such an extent that children were already familiar with the video and instead was chosen to accompany these videos with an explanation (Kleemans and Tamboer 2022, 2202). In this research they apply similar consolation strategies as discussed by Kleemans and Tamboer, but apply it to this specific event (Walma van der Molen and de Vries 2003, 7). The results show that in the first week, no consolation strategies at a programme level were used and for some of the episodes the attack was even the only topic discussed (Walma van der Molen and de Vries 2003, 11). At an item level, both experts and children shared their perspectives on the situation, whereby experts specifically answered questions raised by children (Walma van der Molen and de Vries 2003, 11). Finally, the studying of the shot level indicated that a large amount of distressing footage was shown, similar to the clips that were shown in the regular news (Walma van der Molen and de Vries 2003, 14). The authors conclude

that it was unusual to take such a heavy approach at the news discussion, however the events were so extensive that there was a need to clarify as much as possible and thereby also accompany the child's news with distressing footage (Walma van der Molen and de Vries, 15).

Though not much has been published on the reporting of Russia's invasion of Ukraine in child's news programmes, research has been done on the portrayal of Ukraine in western media. Dyczok's study, written in 2015, discusses how Ukraine's news output is hindered by large budgetary pressures, deals with an audience that has little knowledge about Ukraine and is challenged by Russia's influence within international media channels (Dyczok 2016, 187). During the Euromaidan protests, Dyczok argues that the western media focused on the extreme, such as the clashes and deaths of protesters and police, rather than the many peaceful efforts made (Dyczok 2016, 188). During the Crimea crisis, there was much unclarity in media sources about who the troops were, and whether Russia was indeed protecting its citizens or invading another country, causing misunderstanding for the western audience (Dyczok 2016, 190). Also with the crash of flight MH17, there continued a pro-Russian and pro-Ukraine divide between different news outlets (Dyczok 2016, 191). While Dyczok's study not specifically discusses children's news reporting, it does show what trends were visible in western media sources and how this shaped the news output about the different conflicts.

2.4 Conclusion

This literature review has established that children's news is aimed at reducing their fears and anxiety, by informing them about conflicts and other events taking place at an understandable level. The Netherlands is one of the few countries where the children's news is a daily, popular television program. While children have become very active online, this has likely only increased their political participation. However, different scholars have demonstrated that the political participation of this generation is largely dependable on how the news is selected and framed, as children are attracted by emotional headlines, but disengage once a topic becomes too emotional. Different consolation strategies are applied to translate news events in understandable and manageable topics. Though not much research has been done on the framing of Ukraine's events in child's news, similar studies have been performed on the news reporting on 9/11. This showed that in the case of such a big event, in a time where videos quickly circulate the internet, the Jeugdjournaal decided to dedicate more time to explaining this event and interviewing experts, while showing the same, possibly distressing, footage as in the regular news.

3. Methodology

3.1 Content analysis

For this research, a content analysis will be performed. A content analysis is a research method focused on analysing large data sources such as videos, in this case news clips (Stemler 2015, 1). The researcher creates codes or categories that determine the qualities of the visual elements (Stemler 2015, 3). Generally, this is done using an inductive approach, which means that codes can be formed on trends and similarities that are discovered while watching these clips, and re-watching and re-evaluating these videoclips until a consensus has been reached (Stemler 2015, 3). A content analysis can be done using either a quantitative or a qualitative approach. The quantitative approach is largely focused on the number of appearances of each code, while the qualitative approach is aimed at gaining further understanding of each apparent code. In this essay, both the quantitative and qualitative approach will be used, where the quantitative approach is applied to gain a general overview of all the codes, while the qualitative approach is applied to highlight certain elements.

3.2 Case selection

As already discussed in the introduction and the literature review, this research studies how the Dutch Jeugdjournaal discusses the events leading up to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The Jeugdjournaal is the biggest news source for children in the Netherlands, generally from the age of nine till twelve (Walma van der Molen and de Vries 2003, 6). Since 1981, the national broadcaster has published an episode of a fifteen-minute duration every night of the week (Walma van der Molen and de Vries 2003, 7). Since the 2000s, the program has also trialed with morning episodes that were watched in the classroom, afternoon episodes and updates on different social media platforms. The Jeugdjournaal combines its informative purpose with entertainment, combining the national and international news, with other items that have large news value to a young audience (Walma van der Molen and de Vries 2003, 7).

3.3 Data collection

For this research, only Jeugdjournaal videos that were published on their website were analysed. The Jeugdjournaal publishes all clips from their news episodes separately on the website, so these can be found using the search function and key words. From the first analysis, using the keyword 'Oekraïne', many videos popped up. From these results, five sub-periods could be distinguished, which were also discussed with peer students. These five sub-periods are the following: the Euromaidan protests (first video published on November 30rd 2013, the

last on February 22nd 2014), the conflict on the Crimea (first video published on March 1st 2014, last on April 9th 2014), the incident of flight MH17 (first video published on 17th of July 2014, last on 17th of November 2022), a quiet interim period (first video published on 9th of August 2014, last on 22nd of December 2021) and finally the events leading up to the invasion (first video published on 23rd of January 2022, last video on 24th of February 2022). To find these videos, different keywords were used per topic, of which an overview can be found in the appendix. In total, 83 videos were analysed.

3.4 Operationalisation

Once these videos had been collected, every video was watched. In a separate document, included in the appendix of this paper, the content of each video was summarised and specifically attention was paid towards the style of the video. Patterns in types of camera shots, use of graphics, use of experts, interviews with children or locals, etc. were all noted and later categorised in a table. For the qualitative approach of this analysis, notes were taken in the case of abnormalities or exceptional cases.

4. Data analysis

This chapter will first present the news clip characteristics that were established through the analysis. Then, each time period will be discussed in detail and related to the different news clip characteristics. Examples of video clips will illustrate the video characteristics and elaborate. The appendix of this research provides a summary of all the videos that were reviewed and their characteristics. Only the most crucial findings will be explained in this chapter. The text is accompanied by Table 2, where the quantitative data has been gathered in order to make comparisons between the reporting during different periods.

Table 1: News clip characteristics

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
Conflict	News clip includes visual images that show conflict, whether these are pictures or videos. Examples are shootings, violent protests or fires.
Graphics	News clip includes graphics to visualise the information. Examples include maps, charts and drawings.
Voice over	News clip includes a voice over, possibly to translate, to clarify or to present the viewer with information while showing pictures or video clips.
Expert	News clip includes a fragment where an expert is interviewed or presents the topic. This can either be an insider from the NOS, or an outside expert on a topic such as warfare.

Child	News clip includes an interview with a child or multiple children. These can be virtual through zoom, or in a classroom, etc.
Local/relative	News clip includes an interview with a local or a relative. These interviewees are no experts on the topic, but provide a first-hand perspective on the event.

4.1 Euromaidan

Starting of with Euromaidan, while this series of protests took three months, only seven times were they discussed in the Jeugdjournaal. As the Junior Eurovision Song Contest was taking place in Kyiv at that time, a popular competition for young Dutch viewers, the Jeugdjournaal combined the two topics in November. Only in January there was new reporting on the protests, where many images of violent outbursts and fires were shown. Repeatedly, a voice over accompanied by graphics explained why these protests were taking place and provided a historical background on the topic. In multiple episodes Dutch children living in Ukraine were interviewed, to get their perspective on the protests and the president, as well as updates on their personal situations.

4.2 Annexation of the Crimea

The second period was during the annexation of the Crimea. These videos were shaped somewhat differently compared to those during the Euromaidan protests. All of the clips used voice overs and showed images of world leaders, including Putin but also the Dutch prime minister and other western European leaders. Almost no interviews were included. Rather, the focus seemed to be towards offering as much factual information as possible through the voice over and accompanying graphics. One clip stood out as it was displayed in a question-and-answer format, answering any worries that children might have such as “will a war break out?”. The questions were then answered by the voice over, who shared what was known, but also emphasised how much was unknown about the situation and that there was no reason to worry yet.

4.3 Flight MH17

The third period discussed the crash of flight MH17 and its aftermath. This was by far the largest topic for the Jeugdjournaal regarding Ukraine over the last 10 years. Expectedly, the reason for this is that the flight departed from the Netherlands, thus there were many Dutch victims. On July 18th of 2014, the day after the crash, an entire episode was dedicated towards this topic, which is very exceptional for the Jeugdjournaal. In the first week after the crash,

many episodes included videos of the crash and the plane wreck. These were the same videos that circulated the internet and were used in the adult's news. The full episode was largely aimed at answering any questions children might have and a school class was interviewed to share how they perceived this news.

The episodes after were very different, as they were more personal. One video showed a radio show, where a girl requested a song for her best friend, who was on the plane. Also, different memorial services were shared, in informal settings. Examples were of Rowen, aged twelve, whose family and friends commemorated his loss in the local skate park. Also a memorial at a football club was shown, where multiple members lost their lives. Kids were interviewed to explain why they were playing football games as a way of mourning.

After this phase, there was a long period of research on the crash, with regular updates on the investigation. All of the videos on this topic were accompanied by the same visual explanation, where a map of Europe was shown with the flight route and also explained the conflict that had been taking place in the area prior. Also, many experts were included in the episodes, to explain how this could have happened. There was even a reconstruction with a toy plane, where an expert re-enacted every step of the plane's downfall.

The next phase of videos was dedicated towards mourning, as the bodies of the victims were flown to the Netherlands and multiple ceremonies were held with the prime minister and royal family. Family members and classmates were also interviewed, to share how they were coping with their losses a few months later. The topic was also discussed many times at the end of the year, as the *Jeugdjournaal* always has a yearly overview of the news and interviews children to ask what they found were the most crucial events. In the years after, children that were interviewed were interviewed again, to see how they were dealing with their losses. Also, there were many videos on the court trial that took place in 2020. As this is a technical topic, these videos were largely made up by voice over, graphics to illustrate and some expert interviews, but no children interviews.

4.4 Post-MH17

After the crash of MH17 and before tensions rose near the Ukrainian border in 2022, there was a period of relatively low coverage of Ukraine. Most videos discussed Eurovision, which took place in Kyiv in 2017, or football games. These videos were not relevant to the topic of this research and for that reason left out of the analysis. However, in a few cases, the political situation of Ukraine was discussed. For instance, in one video children of a farmer were interviewed, to explain how their father's work was impacted by a boycott on Russia. Also,

there was a referendum in the Netherlands in 2016, to decide on the improvement of the Ukraine-European Union Association Agreement. One episode showed a group of Ukrainian children, who came to the Netherlands to convince people to vote in favour of the referendum, by singing Dutch songs and visiting popular sights. In another episode, on the day of the vote, children were interviewed to share what their parents voted. A voice over accompanied this episode, to explain what a referendum entails and what could be reasons to vote in favour or against. In the end of 2021, a Ukrainian boy was interviewed as he lives in a conflict zone. He is followed around his village and his mother explains how their lives were impacted by missiles.

4.5 Russia's invasion of Ukraine

The final period of this analysis covers the period when tensions were rising in the area up until the moment Russia officially invaded Ukraine. The first video on this topic was immediately very serious and raised the question “will there be a large war between Russia and Ukraine?”. Many videos of tanks, missiles and soldiers were shown, to illustrate the looming danger. In one episode, a Ukrainian school class was followed as an expert showed them around an exhibition with missiles, weapons and Ukrainian soldiers' uniforms. Also, two Dutch girls living in Ukraine were interviewed to share their worries. In later episodes, these same girls were interviewed as they left Ukraine and later as they were back in the Netherlands. In almost all of the videos, a voice over was used, often to explain some historical background on Ukraine and the Soviet Union and accompanied by graphics. In many other cases, clips of politicians were shown and in such cases the voice over translated what they were saying to simpler terms. The *Jeugdjournaal* repeatedly emphasised that Dutch children had no need to worry for their own safety, but did not ignore the possibility that a war between Russia and Ukraine was likely to take place.

4.6 Limitations

There were some limitations to this study. First of all, all the coding was done by one researcher only. Although all videos have been watched multiple times, another person could have interpreted the intentions and styles of the videos differently, or even would have designed other labels to categorise these. Also, while it would have been interesting to study even more recent episodes since the invasion of Ukraine, this was not feasible due to the time limit of the student and the course load. Further research could also be done on comparing the reporting of these events to the ‘grown-up news’, in order to study to what extent they indeed use different

tactics to report on such conflicts. Finally, this research only focused on the Dutch Jeugdjournaal. For a larger study, it would also be valuable to compare child's news programs from different countries.

Table 2: video analysis

	Number of videos	Conflict	Graphics	Voice over	Expert	Child	Local/ relative
<i>Euromaidan</i>	7	4	4	7	1	4	2
<i>Crimea</i>	9	6	7	9	1	1	2
<i>MH17</i>	48	8	25	40	10	17	3
<i>Post-MH17</i>	7	1	5	7	1	5	0
<i>Invasion</i>	12	8	10	10	7	4	3
<i>Total</i>	83	27	51	73	20	31	10

5. Discussion

This essay was written with the intention of discovering how the Dutch Jeugdjournaal discussed the events leading up to Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. Other scholars have emphasised the importance of children's news and the impact on their civil participation later in life. Much work has been published on the strategies employed by news programs to inform children while reducing fears. Similar studies on the reporting of specific events in children's news programs have been done on 9/11, but so not much has been published on Russia's invasion in Ukraine. To fill this gap, for this essay 83 videos were analysed that were published on the website of the Jeugdjournaal and featured in the daily news episodes. By conducting a content analysis, in which an inductive approach was used, five periods and six news clip characteristics were identified. The five periods were the Euromaidan protests, the annexation of the Crimea, the crash of flight MH17, the quiet period post-MH17 and finally the last weeks before Russia's invasion. Six news clip characteristics were discovered, which were images of conflict, use of graphics, use of voice over, explanation by an expert, an interview with children and finally an interview with locals or relatives.

Even though the results of this essay are limited by time and the coding capabilities of one researcher, they have offered some relevant discoveries into how the Jeugdjournaal framed the events leading up to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. First of all, almost all news clips used voice over, either to translate politician's sayings to simpler terms, to provide historical background to the event or to answer questions that might be raised by children. Also, the Jeugdjournaal employs many graphics in their episodes. This was similar to the claim made by Kleemans and Tamboer, who found that such images help to clarify information to a young

audience (Kleemans and Tamboer 2022, 2207). In most cases, this was an interactive map that provided the geographical context of the event. Also, in explaining the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, maps were used to show the history of the Soviet Union, as children from the ages 9-12 were likely not familiar with this past.

Standing out from the regular news were the large numbers of interviews with children. Even though the conflicts required factual information and explanations by experts, the Jeugdjournaal tried to keep it personal for children by including many clips of young people. As such, heavy topics were kept realistic and understandable for a younger audience. This was also in line with the article by van 't Riet and Kleemans, who argue that children value exemplification and personal stories (van't Riet and Kleemans 2023, 179).

Further research can be done on the importance of children's news, using more data and making more comparisons between different programs and countries. Overall, this essay provided a new approach at studying Russia's invasion of Ukraine through the lens of a younger generation.

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Appendix: data analysis

Euromaidan

Keywords used: ‘Euromaidan’ (0), ‘Oekraïne’, ‘Kiev’

Videos:

“Demonstraties in Oekraïne”, November 30th 2013

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/581106-demonstraties-in-oekraïne>

Jeugdjournaal was focused on the Junior Song Contest in Kyiv, however also dedicates a short fragment (50 seconds) on the demonstrations. The video shows the police and interviews a citizen who explains what the situation is.

“Chaos bij demonstratie Oekraïne”, January 20th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/599799-chaos-bij-demonstratie-oekraïne>

Explains that there have been protests for a long time, but things got out of hand last night. Shows images of the protests and fires. Argues that the protests were peaceful for months, but there was a lot of violence in the previous night.

“Het lijkt wel oorlog”, January 24th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/601520-het-lijkt-wel-oorlog>

Explains situation of the past few months, shows many images of protest, fires. Also explains who Janoekovitsj is and why people are demonstrating. Also shows an interview with Dutch speaking children in Kyiv. The quote ‘it feels like war’ comes from them.

“Veldslag op plein in Oekraïne”, February 19th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/613319-veldslag-op-plein-in-oekraïne>

Starts with images of the protests. Voice over during these clips. Then goes to an interview with a Dutch-Ukrainian girl who has family in Kyiv. Shows children using skype with their grandparents, who explain the current situation. Then the presenter goes into an explanation of why people are protesting. This explainer is accompanied by an explanation by these children of the reason for the protests.

“Agenten schieten op demonstranten”, February 20th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/614010-agenten-schieten-op-demonstranten>

Starts with videos of shootings and fire. Even shows images of casualties. Voice over discusses how many casualties there are. Once again, goes into an explanation of the conflict between Ukraine and its president. Also shows an interview with a doctor.

“President Oekraïne maakt afspraak”, February 21st 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/614533-president-oekraïne-maakt-afspraak>

Short overview over the last months. Argues that a new agreement was discussed. Shows the conflict within the Ukrainian parliament (?). Agreement argues that there will be new elections and the president will have less power. Then interviews protesters, who aren’t all glad. Then goes into an explainer about Janoekovitsj, and argues why he is not appreciated by everyone. Then shows one of the girls that was interviewed prior, to get an update on the situation and her views on the president.

“Ruzie in Oekraïne: wie is de baas?”, February 22nd 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/614905-ruzie-in-oekraïne-wie-is-de-baas>

Shows the palace of Janoekovitsj. Explains that the president left Kyiv, however argues that he won't step down nor leave the country. Presenter then summarises the conflicts of the last months. Then shares that the parliamentarians set down the president that same afternoon.

Crimea

Keywords used: Oekraïne, Krim

“Wereldleiders bezorgd om Oekraïne”, March 1st 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/617624-wereldleiders-bezorgd-om-oekraïne>

Starts with videos of Russian soldiers. Explains that it is concerning that Russian soldiers are in Ukraine, and shows world leaders discussing this point. Then goes into an explainer about the Crimea and its history. Shows the Euromaidan protests. Argues that Putin send soldiers as a reaction towards the new presidency.

“Vertrek met je leger uit Oekraïne!”, March 4th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/618767-vertrek-met-je-leger-uit-oekraïne>

Also starts video with Russian soldiers. Shows an confrontation between these soldiers and some Ukrainians. Once again an explainer about the situation in the Crimea. Argues that Russia is much stronger and thus holds power over Ukraine. Then shows a video of world leaders coming together to discuss this conflict.

“Poetin wil geen gevechten in Oekraïne”, March 5th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/619200-poetin-wil-geen-gevechten-in-oekraïne>

Shows a press conference of Vladimir Putin who argues that his army is present but will not start fighting. Goal would be to protect the Russian inhabitants in Crimea. Presenter argues that many are afraid that Russia will try to take the Crimea from Ukraine.

“Van Rusland of Oekraïne?”, March 6th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/619893-van-rusland-of-oekraïne>

Starts with videos on the Crimea, where a Ukrainian protester is confronted with Russian supporters. Once again an explainer about the Euromaidan protests, the situation in the Crimea and the politics behind Russia's move. Explains that inhabitants from the Crimea could vote to decide whether they were part of Ukraine or Russia, however later that afternoon the politicians argued that they were already were part of Russia. Presenter argues that this is a very peculiar situation.

“Drie vragen over de Krim”, March 8th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/620542-drie-vragen-over-de-krim>

Can the Crimea decide to which country it belongs? No, that is technically not possible. Comparison made with Dutch speaking Belgians. Also discusses why international politicians are worried. Third question, can there be a war? Does not seem like that right now, but it is a dangerous situation. Unclear what will happen.

“Bewoners van de Krim stemmen”, March 16th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/624118-bewoners-van-de-krim-stemmen>

Shows a polling station and explains what people can vote for. Argues that most people voting are Russian. Shows protests within these polling stations, by showing the Ukrainian flag. Then an explainer about the Crimea and who its inhabitants are. Then discusses the view from international politicians towards Putin.

“Krim wil bij Rusland horen”, March 17th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/624400-krim-wil-bij-rusland-horen>

Very short clip. Shows a party where the inhabitants from the Crimea celebrate that they are in favour of being part of Russia. However also explains that only Russians voted and there is a lot of protest.

“Jongen geeft horloge terug aan president”, March 18th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/624788-jongen-geeft-horloge-terug-aan-president>

Boy won a contest 10 years ago in which he received a watch from Putin. Due to the conflict between Ukraine and Russia he no longer wants to be the owner of this watch, thus sends it back to Putin.

“Ook onrustig in oosten Oekraïne”, April 9th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/633775-ook-onrustig-in-oosten-oekraïne>

Shows videos of protests in Charkov. Discusses why these people are demonstrating. Comparison made to the protests in the Crimea. People are scared that the same is happening in the East, as soldiers are lined up on the Russian border.

MH17

Keywords: MH17, vliegtuig, vliegtuigongeluk, vliegtuigcrash

“Vliegtuig uit Amsterdam neergestort”, July 17th 2014.

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/676044-vliegtuig-uit-amsterdam-neergestort>

Shows images of smoke arising on the horizon. No discussion.

“Het jeugdjournaal over de vliegramp”, July 18th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/676754-het-jeugdjournaal-over-de-vliegramp>

Whole episode dedicated to the crash. Presenter introduces the topic, calling it ‘unbelievable’. Children are interviewed to share their perception of the news. Voice over explains the situation on the place in Ukraine. An explainer illustrates the route of the plane. An interview with the prime minister is shown of his initial response. Children also comment on this. Voice over shares how people can commemorate these victims. Presenter shares the statements about the role of the conflict in this crash and the voice over further elaborates on that. Also a clip of Obama is shown, who sides with the Netherlands on this topic. Another presenter answers questions raised by children, specifically about their own travel plans by plane. Expert clarifies that there is no need for children to panic and no planes will travel above the area. Also online comments by children are shared, who share their wishes for the victims and their families. Also interviews Ukrainian children.

“Puck (12) vraagt liedje aan voor beste vriendin”, July 19th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/676821-puck-12-vraagt-liedje-aan-voor-beste-vriendin>

Shows a fragment of a radio show. A small girl called in to choose a song for her best friend, who was in the plane crash. Presenter allows the girl to share some personal stories about her friend.

“Herdenking voor de 12-jarige Rowen”, August 3rd 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/682457-herdenking-voor-de-12-jarige-rowen>

Shows a silent march with many children commemorating one of their classmates/friends. Then goes into interviews with many of his friends, who share their favorite story about them. Rest of the video shows the children sitting in groups, sharing their views and comforting each other.

“Vliegramp voetballend herdacht”, August 16th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/687184-vliegramp-voetballend-herdacht>

Shows hundreds of football players in a memorial service, this club lost many players due to the incident. Then an interview with two of teammates of the boy who was killed in the plane crash.

“Vliegramp met MH17 een maand geleden”, August 17th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/687522-vliegramp-met-mh17-een-maand-geleden>

Starts with a video of many balloons going up, one commemorating each person. Then a silent march. Voice over shares what has happened and why people are participating. Then the presenting gives some background information about the flight. Shows videos of the caskets arriving in the Netherlands and the large service.

“MH17-onderzoek: vliegtuig is doorboord”, September 9th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/696345-mh17-onderzoek-vliegtuig-is-doorboord>

Shares the images of the report on MH17 and an interview with a researcher. Confirms how the plane crashed. Voice over explains what happened on the day of the crash. Also shows many images of the plane wreck in Ukraine. Then goes into a survey, which argues that 97% of the children was shocked by the disaster and 83% still thought about it for weeks. Then goes into questions, such as: who shot the airplane down? How was the airplane shot? Why this plane?

“Rutte vertelt over vliegramp aan wereldleiders”, September 26th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/702928-rutte-vertelt-over-vliegramp-aan-wereldleiders>

Shows a meeting of the UN with a speech of Mark Rutte. He argues that there must be further research and juridical steps taken.

“Weer spullen op de rampplek gevonden”, October 14th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/709818-weer-spullen-op-de-rampplek-gevonden>

Shows the place where the plane was found. More personal belongings were found, which will be sent to the Netherlands to be researched and then given to people.

“Kraanvogels vouwen voor slachtoffers MH17”, October 22nd 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/712665-kraanvogels-vouwen-voor-slachtoffers-mh17>

Shows a classroom, where children are folding paper cranes. Voice over explains what the paper crane symbolises. One of the teachers of their school died in the incident. Voice over then explains what happened to the airplane.

“Nieuwe ontdekking op rampplek MH17”, October 31st 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/716295-nieuwe-ontdekking-op-rampplek-mh17>

Starts with Rutte in a press conference, voice over explains what he is telling, which is that human remains were found at the location of the crash. Voice over then explains what happened to the plane, also explains the conflict that is ongoing in that part of Ukraine, which is hindering the research.

“Premier Rutte praat over de vliegramp”, November 6th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/718567-premier-rutte-praat-over-de-vliegramp>

Shows a short fragment of a press conference with the prime ministers of the Netherlands and Australia, a country that also lost many people in the plane crash.

“Vijf kisten aangekomen op het vliegveld in Eindhoven”, November 8th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/719312-vijf-kisten-aangekomen-op-het-vliegveld-in-eindhoven>

Shows how soldiers carry the caskets of victims from the crash, this time 5 people. Voice over explains what happened to the plane and its passengers. Also explains that there is still conflict in the area and thus not all passengers were found.

“De moeder van Gita (13) zat in MH17”, November 10th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/719806-de-moeder-van-gita-13-zat-in-mh17>

Shows an interview with the daughter of one of the victims. She wrote an article for her blog on her story. Explains how writing about this helps her to process the incident.

“Nederland herdenkt ramp met MH17”, November 10th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/719817-nederland-herdenkt-ramp-met-mh-17>

Shows the memorial service and the speech by Mark Rutte. Gita, the girl from the last video, was also shown giving her speech.

“Ze was iemand die ik niet kan missen in mijn leven”, November 10th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/719913-ze-was-iemand-die-ik-niet-kan-missen-in-mijn-leven>

Speech by Gita, who was mentioned in the above two. She shares the story of her mother.

“Je bent er om de mensen te steunen”, November 11th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/720178-je-bent-er-om-de-mensen-te-steunen>

Interviews children from the choir during the memorial service. Interviewer asks them what their goals were.

“Herdenking MH17, 16 uilen en vaders op les”, November 14th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/721339-herdenking-mh17-16-uilen-en-vaders-op-les>

Interviews children about their perception of the weekly news. In this case, most kids discussed the memorial service that was held.

“Eerste wrakstukken van MH17 meegenomen”, November 16th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/722120-eerste-wrakstukken-van-mh17-meegenomen>

Shows how the remaining parts of the plane are being transported. Also interviews a local who was close to the place of the incident. He discusses what it was like and how he helped. Also explains how this is a conflict zone.

“Wrakstukken van neergestort vliegtuig opgehaald”, November 24th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/725273-wrakstukken-van-neergestort-vliegtuig-opgehaald>

Voice over explains that all the remaining parts were transported to a city nearby, where they will be undergoing research to answer remaining questions. Images show parts of the plane.

“Vliegtuig met kisten MH17 in Nederland”, November 28th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/727272-vliegtuig-met-kisten-mh17-in-nederland>

Once more, 6 caskets arrived at the airport in Eindhoven with a ceremony. Voice over explains what happened to the plane and its passengers.

“Wrakstukken MH17 onderweg naar Nederland”, December 1st 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/728198-wrakstukken-mh17-onderweg-naar-nederland>

Very short clip of remaining parts that are driven to the Netherlands, where they will be researched.

“Wrakstukken MH17 onderweg”, December 8th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/731156-wrakstukken-mh17-onderweg>

Another short clip, where the trucks with parts are driving through Germany.

“Wrakstukken van vlucht MH17 in Nederland”, December 9th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/731484-wrakstukken-van-vlucht-mh17-in-nederland>

Shows the parts on trucks at the Dutch border. There were brought to a base in Brabant.

“Malala, MH17 en de langste waterglijbaan”, December 12th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/732817-malala-mh17-en-de-langste-waterglijbaan>

Another round of interviews with children discussing their most important news. The arrival of the remaining parts of the plane was also discussed as an important topic.

“Sterren tellen voor slachtoffers MH17”, December 27th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/738111-sterren-tellen-voor-slachtoffers-mh17>

A new song by a Dutch rapper ‘counting stars’ is played, while showing video clips of the past months regarding MH17.

“Het Jeugdjournaal jaaroverzicht van 2014”, December 27th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/738249-het-jeugdjournaal-jaaroverzicht-van-2014>

Yearly overview of the most important news. MH17 was also discussed largely. Starts with the presenter explaining what happened to the flight and how many casualties there were. Then shows older fragments of the site, but also of interviews that were shown in earlier episodes.

“Nabestaanden bekijken wrakstukken MH17”, March 4th 2015

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/765639-nabestaanden-bekijken-wrakstukken-mh17>

Shows the hall in which the remaining parts were kept. Family members were able to visit this hall, but were not filmed. Voice over explains what happened to the flight. Also discusses that because of the conflicts in the area it was very difficult to do research. The research team is aiming to find out who caused the crash and to punish them.

“Wie heeft het raketsysteem gezien?”, March 30th 2015

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/776832-wie-heeft-het-raketsysteem-gezien>

Voice over tells that the police from 5 countries work together to find out who caused the crash and where they are now. Also explains what happened to the plane and who its casualties were. Also explains the conflict in the area. Researchers argue that it is unsure, but likely that the plane crashed because of a missile from the rebels in Ukraine, supported by Russians. The missile would have been spotted on a camera and phone conversations were published.

“Kinderen sporten voor juf Helen”, April 16th 2015

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/783343-kinderen-sporten-voor-juf-helen>

Shows a school where children are doing a sponsored run to get money for a good cause in Kenya, which was the favourite cause of one of their teacher’s who died in the crash. Some children are interviewed to share how the run is going for them, also how they found out about the news about their teacher and how that made them feel.

“Vliegramp met vlucht MH17 groot herdacht”, July 17th 2015

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/823090-vliegramp-met-vlucht-mh17-groot-herdacht>

It has been a year since the crash and shows a memorial service. The voice over explains what happened on the day of the crash. Also explains how the research was done and how the casualties were brought back to the Netherlands.

“Ik denk er nog iedere dag aan”, July 18th 2015

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/823388-ik-denk-er-nog-iedere-dag-aan>

Interview with classmates and family members that were also interviewed last year, at the same spot. A monument was revealed to commemorate the local kid. His sister tells how she expresses her sadness and others feelings about her brother.

“Pluto, MH17 en ‘Binnenstebuiten’”, July 19th 2015

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/823788-pluto-mh17-en-binnenstebuiten>

Weekly overview of the news, in which the memorial services of MH17 were also discussed.

“Groot onderzoek over MH17”, October 13th 2015

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/857397-groot-onderzoek-over-mh17>

Shows the parts left of the plane, which were formed back into the shape of the plane. Presenter asks the question: how could this happen? Then a clip is shown of the reporter of the safety council in which he states that the plane was hit by a missile. Then the voice over explains what happened to the plane in the year prior. The presenter then shows the report and explains what it entails. Also stated that further research should be done to answer who was responsible.

“Het is ontzettend lastig”, October 18th 2015

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/859800-het-is-ontzettend-lastig>

Presenter speaks with a plane expert to explain how the crash happened. From studying the report, he is able to share how the plane was damaged. Expert explains how the research was performed. As the plane was put back together, they were able to conclude that there were holes in the front, indicating that it was indeed hit by a missile.

“Herdenkingsbos voor slachtoffers MH17”, December 7th 2016

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2147023-herdenkingsbos-voor-slachtoffers-mh17>

Visuals illustrate the plans for a memorial forest. No talking, only background music.

“Kinderen planten bloemen voor slachtoffers vliegtuigramp”, June 29th 2017

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2180596-kinderen-planten-bloemen-voor-slachtoffers-vliegtuigramp>

Interviews children who planted sunflowers for the memorial site that was discussed in the video prior. Voice over explains about the plane crash and the interviewer asks the children how they recall this. Visual from the forest is also added in this clip. The children explain why it helps to plant such a memorial forest. A family member from the victims was interviewed to share her opinion about the role these kids and their flowers play, she is very grateful.

“Herdenkingsbos voor slachtoffers van MH17-ramp geopend”, July 17th 2017

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2183677-herdenkingsbos-voor-slachtoffers-van-mh17-ramp-geopend>

3 years after the incident, the memorial forest is opened. People who attended the memorial service are filmed and children are interviewed to share their experiences. Voice over explains how the plane crash happened. Each year all the names are read aloud, of which some fragments are shown. The king and queen are also filmed, together with a group of children.

“Pas op voor nepnieuws, ook in Nederland”, November 14th 2017

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2202843-pas-op-voor-nepnieuws-ook-in-nederland>

Video about fake news. The minister of national affairs warned against this. Examples were given about Trump, but also about the flight of MH17. The internetexpert of the NOS shares what is meant by fake news, and what role Russia plays in this.

“Nederland: Rusland betrokken bij vliegramp MH17”, May 25th 2018

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2233496-nederland-rusland-betrokken-bij-vliegramp-mh17>

Shows videos of the press conference in which Mark Rutte announces that Russia is to blame for the missilehit on flight MH17. The voice over translates his text to simpler vocabulary. Then explains how research has been done for years and how Russia denied their role in this war crime. Voice over explains what happened to the flight and how the Netherlands commemorated their losses. The Russian expert from the Jeugdjournaal is also interviewed, to explain how Russia will react to this accusation.

“Namen van verdachten van vliegramp MH17 bekendgemaakt”, June 19th 2019

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2289747-namen-van-verdachten-van-vliegramp-mh17-bekendgemaakt>

Presenter argues that the surviving relatives were shared the names of the people responsible for the missile attack on MH17. Video shows the press conference where these findings were presented. The presenter explains what was said during the conference. Voice over explains about the plane crash and aftermath in the Netherlands. Presenter also explains that these offenders are now internationally held accountable. Voice over also explains how the plane was shot and with what missile. Also argues that both the offenders and Russia ignore these accusations and that they will likely not be sentenced. However, the trials will be taking place in March of the next year.

“5 jaar na MH17: Gita verloor haar moeder bij de vliegramp”, July 16th 2019

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2293759-5-jaar-na-mh17-gita-verloor-haar-moeder-bij-de-vliegramp>

Starts with images of the crime scene. Old clips from the news are shown. Voice over gives an explainer about what happened 5 years prior. Introduces Gita, who speeched during the original service and was pictured in multiple Jeugdjournaal videos. In the interview she shares her perspective about that period.

“Herdenking voor vliegramp met MH17: vandaag 5 jaar geleden”, July 17th 2019

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2293819-herdenking-voor-vliegramp-met-mh17-vandaag-5-jaar-geleden>

Children are shown who attend the memorial service of MH17 in the memorial forest. Voice over explains what happened to the airplane 5 years prior. Children are speeching to commemorate their friends.

“Rechtszaak over MH17 begint, bijna 6 jaar na de vliegramp”, March 9th 2020

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2326408-rechtszaak-over-mh17-begint-bijna-6-jaar-na-de-vliegramp>

Starts with clips from the court. Voice over explains what the trial is about. Interviews surviving family members. Then goes into an explainer about the plane crash and the offenders. They are not attending the trial. Presenter explains why the trial is still taking place and the importance of it.

“Rechters bekijken wrakstukken van vliegtuig MH17”, May 26th 2021

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2382433-rechters-bekijken-wrakstukken-van-vliegtuig-mh17>

Voice over explains that the judges are visiting the hall where the plane parts are kept. Then goes into an explainer about the planecrash and the research that was done over the years. Someone from the court is interviewed, to explain why a trial is necessary.

“Nabestaanden MH17-ramp in de rechtbank: Er zijn altijd 3 lege plekken”, September 6th 2021

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2396785-nabestaanden-mh17-ramp-in-de-rechtbank-er-zijn-altijd-3-lege-plekken>

Clips in the court, where surviving family members are sharing their stories. Voice over explains about the plane crash and the research done.

“Levenslange gevangenisstraf geëist voor verdachten MH17”, December 22nd 2021

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2410502-levenslange-gevangenisstraf-geest-voor-verdachten-mh17>

Voice over shares updates about the court trial regarding MH17. Then explains what happened to the plane and the conflict. The judges have demonstrated that the offenders are indeed guilty. They are sentenced for life, however unlikely will fill this sentence. Presenter shares that they are not present in the Dutch court, though one has two lawyers present in the court.

“Levenslang en 16 miljoen boete voor neerhalen MH17”, November 17th 2022

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2452729-levenslang-en-16-miljoen-boete-voor-neerhalen-mh17>

Voice over shares that three men are officially sentenced for life. Clips are shown from the court. Explainer discusses what happened to the flight. One man was set free, as he was only accountable for the transportation of the missile. The presenter explains why they are guilty, even though they were not planning on hitting this passenger plane. Also explains that these men are now in Russia, and will therefore not be able to leave the country, although they will likely never make it to prison.

Limited news coverage from 2014 - January 2022

Keywords: Oekraïne

“Geen groente en fruit meer naar Rusland”, August 9th 2014

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/684512-geen-groente-en-fruit-naar-rusland>

Interview with children of a gardener. They explain that a boycott is going on, and as Russia is one of their biggest importers they notice a large change. Then the presenter goes into this boycott, explaining why Russia does not collaborate with Europe. Solution from the children: the Netherlands has to eat more tomatoes.

“Kinderen maken reclame voor Oekraïne”, April 3rd 2016

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2096870-kinderen-maken-reclame-voor-oekraïne>

Shows Ukrainian children arriving in the Netherlands. They are singers/musicians that practiced Dutch classics to advertise their country in the Netherlands, in order to convince Dutch people to vote in favour of the referendum. The children are interviewed to answer why they came to the Netherlands. The goal is to show that they are no strangers, but rather close to Dutch children. The children are also shown around Amsterdam and try Dutch foods.

“Nederland stemt over samenwerken met Oekraïne”, April 6th 2016

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2097415-nederland-stemt-over-samenwerken-met-oekraïne>

Voice over explains how the polling stations are opened, and children are interviewed to share what their parents voted. The voice over explains why this vote is taking place, and what Ukraine's wishes are. Also explains what a referendum is. The school class is also asked what they think about holding a referendum on this topic. Voice over explains votes in favour and votes against.

“Meeste kiezers stemmen tegen afspraken met Oekraïne”, April 7th 2016

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2097685-meeste-kiezers-stemmen-tegen-afspraken-met-oekraïne>

Graphics: three questions about the referendum. Voice over asks what the referendum is about, which another voice explains with graphics. Second question: why can Dutch people vote on this? Third question: what are reasons in favour and against?

“Kinderen voeren actie voor klasgenoten die weg moeten”, July 5th 2018

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2240040-kinderen-voeren-actie-voor-klasgenoten-die-weg-moeten>

Shows a schoolbuilding filled with posters, as children are sent back to Ukraine. Children are interviewed for their views on this news. Voice over explains why they are not able to live here. Children are angry, as the children were born in the Netherlands and moved there 17 years ago. Presenter goes to the detention center where the children are kept, which the classmates also visited. The major is also interviewed, who shares his disliking towards the decision taken by the state. Final clips show groups of children protesting in the streets.

“Ruzie tussen Rusland en Oekraïne loopt op”, November 28th 2018

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2261264-ruzie-tussen-rusland-en-oekraïne-loopt-op>

Clips of Ukrainian soldiers on the border, checking Russians. Voice over explains that danger is growing, and explains the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Also shows images of ships crashing into each other. The voice over explains that Ukraine is ready to defend their country if needed, to which Russia reacted by preparing more weapons.

“Roeslan (9) woont al 8 jaar in een oorlogsgebied”, December 22nd 2021

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2410528-roeslan-9-woont-al-8-jaar-in-een-oorlogsgebied>

Young boy is interviewed, and shown as he walks through his village. Voice over explains that there are daily conflicts on the streets. Boy explains his perception of these conflicts. Mother explains how their house was hit by a missile a few years prior. Voice over explains what the conflict is about using graphics. Still, Roeslan tries to carry on as much as possible.

Many videos about Eurovision and football, not relevant for this research.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine

Keywords: Oekraïne, oorlog, Rusland

“Komt er een grote oorlog tussen Rusland en Oekraïne?”, January 23rd 2022

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2414211-komt-er-een-grote-oorlog-tussen-rusland-en-oekraïne>

Images of Russian tanks near the Ukrainian border and missile tests. Voice over explains the concerns and the history of Ukraine and Russia's conflicts. The Dutch reporter in Russia explains Putin's intentions and demands set to 'the West'. Reporter explains that it is still unsure whether a war will actually take place, but emphasises that it is a scary time.

“Kinderen in Oekraïne krijgen les over wapens en oorlog”, January 28th 2022

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2414879-kinderen-in-oekraïne-krijgen-les-over-wapens-en-oorlog>

Shows room filled with Ukrainian children and weapons that are displayed for educational purposes. Voice over explains the context in Ukraine. Children are interviewed to share their views on this class, which they found very useful. Ukrainian soldiers are also interviewed, to ask whether they think a new invasion will take place. Voice over uses graphics to discuss the past of the Soviet Union and Ukraine's relations with the west. The Ukrainian expert of the Jeugdjournaal further explains what Ukraine's stance is in this issue. Two Dutch girls, living in Ukraine, are also interviewed to share their perspective and emotions.

“Rutte wil Oekraïne helpen: ‘Alles om oorlog te voorkomen’”, February 2nd 2022

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2415434-rutte-wil-oekraïne-helpen-alles-om-oorlog-te-voorkomen>

Shows the Dutch prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, also giving a speech. Voice over explains what the current situation in Ukraine is, and goes into Ukraine's history. Also explains why Russia does not want Ukraine to become a member of NATO and explains why this is of importance. Dutch reporter explains how the Netherlands can help Ukraine against cyberattacks in Ukraine, but also explains that Zelensky wants the Netherlands to offer weapons. Voice over and Rutte emphasise that dialogue, rather than weapons, should solve the conflict.

“Wat is er aan de hand in Oekraïne?”, February 13rd 2022

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2417163-wat-is-er-aan-de-hand-in-oekraïne>

Shows Russian military exercises near the border of Ukraine. Shows videos of protests in Kyiv. Voice over and graphics explain Ukraine's history and its wishes to connect to the west. Voice over explains that many phone conversations have taken place to try and resolve the conflict, but still military advancements have been made. Countries are also pushing their citizens to leave the country, and interviews a Dutch girl leaving Ukraine (same girl as interviewed in an earlier episode).

“Lopen wij gevaar door de oorlog tussen Rusland en Oekraïne?”, February 15th 2022

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2417401-lopen-wij-gevaar-door-de-oorlog-tussen-rusland-en-oekraïne>

Images of military exercises near the border of Ukraine. Images shown of speeches by world leaders. War expert is interviewed, to ask the likeliness of a war breaking out, to which he answers that this is still very unlikely. He also answers the question on whether the Netherlands should be scared for their own safety, to which the answer is a clear no.

“Relax! Piloot roept (al vliegend) op tot vrede”, February 18th 2022

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2417904-relax-piloot-roept-al-vliegend-op-tot-vrede>

Shows graphics of an airplane flying in the shape of the word ‘relax’. No sound was added to this video.

“Rusland kan elk moment Oekraïne binnenvallen”, February 20th 2022

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2418222-rusland-kan-elk-moment-oekraïne-binnenvallen>

Voice over raises questions: what is going to happen? How likely is an invasion? Shows the border of Ukraine, and the border of Russia, both preparing. Voice over explains with graphics where Ukraine is located, its history and the current situation. President Biden argues that he has reasons to believe that Russia is planning to attack Ukraine, and so does NATO and president Johnson. Voice over also explains the other side of the story: Putin arguing that a war

will not be taking place. He explains that they are waiting for each other to make a move, so they can react. He argues that pressure is rising, but there is still a chance that talking will resolve the conflict.

“Poetin Russische militairen naar Oekraïne, andere landen zijn boos”, February 22nd 2022

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2418385-poetin-stuurt-russische-militairen-naar-oekraïne-andere-landen-zijn-boos>

Starts with speech by Putin, which the voice over explains as sending threats to Ukraine. Also explains that two areas in Ukraine are no longer viewed as Ukrainian, but rather as independent. Voice over explains which areas these are and why these areas are seen as separate. Zelensky's reaction was also shown, who calmly argued that there are still looking for a peaceful solution. Voice over explains that the Netherlands, like the EU, is in favour of Ukraine and ready to punish Russia.

“Kinderen in Oekraïne bereiden zich voor op oorlog”, February 23rd 2022

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2418585-kinderen-in-oekraïne-bereiden-zich-voor-op-oorlog>

“Hoe kunnen andere landen Rusland straffen?”, February 24th 2022

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2418725-hoe-kunnen-andere-landen-rusland-straffen>

Shows footage of different western leaders, who express their anger towards Russia. Voice over explains how sanctions can work and also interviews an expert to illustrate examples of such sanctions. Voice over explains that Putin likely will not care about such sanctions, and react by cutting down the supply of natural gas, which will affect Dutch people. Voice over also emphasises that Dutch children do not have to be worried about their own safety and explains how NATO works.

“Elise is gevlucht uit Oekraïne” ‘Ik ben boos op Poetin’”, February 24th 2022

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2418732-elise-is-gevlucht-uit-oekraïne-ik-ben-boos-op-poetin>

Girl was interviewed, who was also shown in earlier episodes. Explains how her father is still in Ukraine, while the rest of her family came back to the Netherlands. She shares her anger and fear towards Putin. Also discusses how she and her classmates still interact through online courses. She also explains that she is glad to be back in the Netherlands, as she feels safe there. Also shares her wishes for more international help for Ukraine and safety for everyone.

“Rusland valt Oekraïne aan en begint oorlog”, February 24th 2022

<https://jeugdjournaal.nl/artikel/2418634-rusland-valt-oekraïne-aan-en-begint-oorlog>

Shows missile attack in Ukraine. Voice over announces that Putin has officially declared this ‘military operation’, but that this means the war has started. Graphics are used to explain where Ukraine is located, and its history under the Soviet Union. Explains Putin's attitude towards Ukraine and Zelensky's reaction towards this development. Dutch reporter in Ukraine is also interviewed, to share how he experiences these developments during the night. Also shows images of ‘normal life’ continuing in Kyiv, and interviews with people on the streets. Final clip shows Rutte's reaction regarding the news.