

CLIPS

FOUNDED IN 1990, BRINGS TOGETHER PEOPLE FROM THE WORLD OF INDEPENDENT AND ALTERNATIVE VIDEO AND TELEVISION FROM EVERY CONTINENT. TOGETHER, ITS MEMBERS ACT TO PROMOTE THE DEMOCRATIC PRACTICE OF COMMUNICATION. THEY AIM TO BROADEN THE PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITIES AND MOVEMENTS FROM THE SOUTH AND THE NORTH IN SOUND AND IMAGE PRODUCTION. THE COALITION ACTS THROUGH THE CREATION OF FORA FOR DEBATE AND EXCHANGE AMONGST THE MANY DIVERSE PARTICIPANTS IN THIS BROAD MOVEMENT FOR ALTERNATIVE MESSAGING.

NUMBER 5 - MAY 1994

New Technologies and the Democratisation of Audiovisual Communication

New Technologies



MUCH A GATHERING WAS long overdue. When, on the same day as the symposium began, Rupert Murdoch, media giant and owner of STAR TV, met with Indian

government officials to further expand his multinational satellite TV networks, it made the many concerns and questions about what these new technological avances were

about even more relevant and immediate. When Chris Lee of the National Indigenous Media Association, told us what an old man from the remote homelands of Central Australia said to him—"you know good boy, this mob (white people) couldn't destroy us or our culture with forced movement from the tribal lands, guns, alcohol, introduced diseases or the church but they might do it with this TV thing"—it echoed the concerns of us all. These things helped give us a better ap-

INTERNATIONAL • SYMPOSIUM February 9 to 12, 1994 in New Delhi

preciation of Dr. Yash Pal's simple yet telling message: "...we should take technology and bend it, move it, twist it and use it."

It was with all of this in mind that on the 9th to 12th of February, 1994, Vidéazimut and Cendit sponsored an international symposium. The 225 participants who came from all four corners of the world included independent producers, women's groups, indigenous and community groups, representatives from national and international NGOs and government agencies, as well as university professors and researchers. All work in the field of communications i.e. in academic research, education, policy, information, training and production. In addition, they are active in areas as varied as the environment, human rights, labour and gender equality, among many others.

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New Technologies and the Democratisation of Audiovisual Communication

The symposium was an event where participants were able to share, learn and exchange in a context enriched by the presence of people from the academic world. While it was not an academic event as such, academics from Asia and the West enjoyed the opportunity of working together. Above all, it was an important moment to learn about new technologies, what they will mean, how they will impact on everyday life and how they might alter the practice of alternative communication.

Its structure was a combination of plenary sessions, workshops and smaller group discussions as well as screenings and several technical demonstrations. The themes touched on central questions, i.e.; What progress have we made in appropriating technologies for the democratisation of audiovisual communication? Where have we come from, what have we learned, what have been our successes and failures? How will the new communication technologies in development transform the existing information order? What forms of empowerment or disempowerment can the members of the civil society expect? What will be

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the challenges and opportunities for the democratisation of audiovisual communication within and between nations? Will transnationals continue to flourish or will there be a greater trend towards creating regional and sub-regional alternatives to counter their globalising effects? What is the role of alternative communication in this context?

Various discussion groups also met to think about ways of developing strategies for the future. They looked at the needs in the areas of training, distribution, legislation and policy, and research, posing such questions as: What kinds of efforts need to be made to ensure access for independent practitioners of audiovisual production? What initiatives will be needed to provide for the inclusion of the work of independent audiovisual practitioners? What new approaches will be required nationally and internationally? What kind of research will be needed to support the appropriation of new technologies for the democratisation of communication?

Technical demonstrations included: an Integrated Systems Digital Network (ISDN) presentation showing the many advantages of videoconferencing; a demonstration on Rightsizing Multi-Media; an exploration of the possibilities of Internet; and a look at the useful applications of an older technology, the videophone.

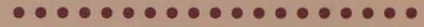
In this issue of Clips, you will find a copy of the Final Declaration and a selection of excerpts taken from the presentations and workshops. The symposium took place within the context of Vidéazimut's three year programme focusing on the appropriation of new technologies of communication for democracy and development. Vidéazimut will produce follow-up publications intended to assist inter-

ested parties in continuing the discussions, debates and actions. Since there are many concerns about the future developments in technology, it is hoped that this symposium and the resulting publications will help all who work in the field of alternative communication — particularly

those who work at the grassroots level, to develop long term strategies and actions that will assist them in their work for years to come. ▼

SYLVIA ROY





The presentations : dynamic and stimulating



THE FOLLOWING IS A SERIES OF EXCERPTS taken from the papers presented at the symposium. Through their presentations, the speakers allowed us to gain a better understanding of the successes, the problems and the challenges that lie ahead.

Changes to come

GENERAL TRENDS IN NEW COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

- New Transmission and Switching Technologies
- Analogical to Digital Message Conversion
- New Storing, Production and Recording Technologies
- New Publishing and Printing Media
- New Telematic and Interactive Services
- New Consumer and Domestic Technologies

CONSEQUENCES OF CAPITALIST TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

- Fewer Trusts and more "Neo-Liberalistic" Propaganda
- More Colonisation
- More Productivity and Unemployment
- More Quantity and Less Quality
- More Interactivity and More Myths
- More Manipulation and More Expense

"An international social fight over the property and control of mass media hasn't happened yet. The government and private-commercial models must be refused. Communication can't be the merchandise of power groups."

Enrico Giardino
RAI, NEW SERVICES AND NEW
COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES, ITALY

A few of the concerns

"THE COMING OF DIRECT Broadcast Satellites (DBS) to Asia has put the concept of the nation in jeopardy as nothing has since the 19th century."

"The major problem is really that of a surfeit of information, the trivialisation of its content and the homogenisation of its symbols."

"As television has taken the place of the printed word at the centre of culture, so all public affairs—politics, religion, news, education, journalism, commerce—have been turned into a form of entertainment."

"...context-free information became a commodity. News from nowhere, addressed to no one in particular, began to crisscross the globe."

Arvind N. Das
RESEARCH EDITOR,
"THE TIMES OF INDIA"



The struggle to remain independent

"WE CALL OURSELVES AN INDEPENDENT, ACTIVIST WOMEN'S PRODUCTION group. But without technology, training, financing, structural support and access to broadcasting venues, how can we call ourselves truly independent?"

"To be independent is to refuse the structure of exploitation and dominance in the media. As a woman producer, it is to refuse to accept that the male standard is the only valid standard of technology and that the sexism in advertising and programming is acceptable. As a producer of alternative programmes, it is to refuse that the mega-media system is the only system that will prevail. As a feminist activist producer, it is to refuse to go back to invisibility and inaudibility."

"In order for our programmes to survive, we have to find new ways of doing things, of re-inventing what alternative media can be. We are looking for new partners from the private sector, from among NGOs, other independent producers and development agencies. We are trying strategies that are new in Philippine advertising. We want the advertisers to see that they have a responsibility to the community, and that they must support those that help build the community. We want the government and the corporate world to understand that they must help solve the problem of violence against women, by changing media stereotypes. We must try once again to make people see that, as independent producers, we represent not an alternative world: we represent the real world, with its diversity and complications, its ordinariness and beauty. Our perspectives have the same equal right to be communicated; and we should not be labelled as 'radical feminists' or 'left-of-centre' or 'Oriental' or 'exotic' or 'coloured'. Our creativity cannot be pigeon-holed."

Anna Leah Sarabia

PRESIDENT, WOMEN'S MEDIA CIRCLE
FOUNDATION INC., PHILIPPINES

A different look at the problem

"THE FIRST IMPORTANT POINT IS to realise that the basic way that humans have organised themselves is changing. The nation-state with its hierarchical form of communication is on the decline. Markets with their mercantilist form of communication have reached their zenith and will decline in the next century. Civil society with its multi-organisational, transborder coalitional network form of communication is beginning an ascent because of the information revolution, and that raises new issues and possibilities for the evolution of society."

Howard Frederick

FORMER DIRECTOR, PEACENET
(USA). TEACHES GLOBAL
COMMUNICATIONS IN THE UNITED
STATES, LATIN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Where we are today

"THE EXAMPLES OF TECHNOLOGICAL APPROPRIATION THAT we have seen in this symposium, from the handling of small video cameras to the use of satellites, all share two common traits: great inventiveness and ambition. This is proof that there are no limits to technological appropriation when the latter is tied to a project of social change. Having seen these different uses of technology, one can state, without any fear of error, that no new technologies, no matter how sophisticated (the advent of fibre optics and multi-media come to mind), are beyond the capacity of these individuals and groups to demystify and appropriate them."

"Internationally, we have now attained the status of important players in the communications field. In the area of communications, we are the representatives of what some call the third sector or civil society. It could be said that we are the new citizens of the international civil society which is coming into being and that our field of action is the democratisation of communication."

Alain Ambrosi

PRESIDENT, VIDÉO TIERS-MONDE, CANADA

Possible benefits

"A FEW EXPERIENCES DO PROVIDE SOME RAYS OF HOPE, AND QUELL FEARS OF technological determinism. It is possible to use new technologies for the benefit of the disadvantaged and as a means of reducing inequities. This, however, requires a pro-active stance, and the creation of system configurations driven by need rather than by the market. In an era of privatisation, such a positive use of the possibilities provided by new communication technologies will be feasible only if concerned groups and NGOs play an active role in ensuring this."

Kiran Karnik

DIRECTOR, CONSORTIUM FOR EDUCATION COMMUNICATION, INDIA

Making technology work for us all

"IT SHOULD BE THE ENDEAVOUR OF ALL OF US CONCERNED WITH SOCIAL CHANGE AND A better future for humankind to ensure that power is more evenly (if not equally) shared. Since access to power is through information and knowledge, and the capacity and skills to manipulate and control that, it is necessary to effect change in this domain. The new technologies do hold promise in this regard."

"One of the distinguishing features of the emerging technologies is the focus on "networking" and "distributed intelligence" demanding cooperation and demonstrating that pooling resources and strengths maximises benefit."

"The power of the audiovisual language and conviviality of the learning tool was easily recognised by the rural women, both learners and the neo-literate instructors. However, the audiovisual media still remains out of reach of the poor and these experiments only indicate possibilities. With the increasing trend towards globalisation, state subsidies for education and welfare are unlikely to increase unless a conscious effort is made to invest heavily in human resource development and continuing education."

"It is necessary to conceptualise programmes of continuing education and support through an ongoing flow of relevant and meaningful information. In order to do so, the first task is to base all training and educational materials on the existing knowledge-base of the learners. A curriculum design that evolves through a participatory process should be developed with less reliance on the expertise of the interventionist/educator and greater dependence on the latent energies, intuition and traditional knowledge and experience of the participants."

Avik Ghosh

SENIOR FELLOW, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ADULT EDUCATION, INDIA

On public access television

"...THERE ARE IMPORTANT LESSONS TO be gained from studying public access in the United States:

- For a relatively low cost, a community television system can be developed in neighbourhoods and towns.
 - Communities benefit greatly from open and unrestricted access to telecommunications equipment and channels for exchange.
 - The viewing public responds actively to programmes that meet their needs for local information and local entertainment.
 - Creative media people and visual and performance artists find access to equipment and channels useful and inspiring.
 - Local access programming on local issues becomes extremely useful during crises.
 - The expression of even repugnant points of view is important for initiating public dialogue on sensitive issues.
- However, perhaps the most significant development of the public access movement has been the informed participation of thousands of individuals who have taken an active role not only in the production of their own television, but also in the programming, the nurturing and the development of local telecommunications structures. The process of organising public access in the United States has created a diverse and significant group of media activists who are now knowledgeable and influential on issues of technology and communication policy.

Dee Dee Halleck

CO-FOUNDER, PAPER TIGER
AND DEEP DISH TV, USA





The role Civil Society can play

“ANALYSIS OF THE VARIOUS FACTORS AT WORK AND MOBILISATION TOWARDS INCREASED access and use of the new communication technologies by larger sections of our society could be a general course of action. More specifically, Civil Society can influence policy at one level regarding such things as investment patterns, appropriate use of technologies and provision of services, a pro-active commercial policy with respect to rural services and greater use of new communication technologies—particularly data networks and information systems to cover large areas—in the management of the State’s operations outside the urban areas. At another level, it can work towards realising more decentralised and participative media structures, more and better communication and information services in the fields of education, health and public culture, and towards greater and more broad-based participation in defining and developing the programming content of television practice in the country.”

Kalyan Raman
SENIOR FELLOW, INDIAN SPACE
RESEARCH ORGANISATION, INDIA

Our challenge

“WE KNOW THAT IF WE WANT TO play a bigger role in the future scenarios that will be decisive in our world of communications, we must work on every front, we must build alliances and we must redouble our efforts and actions. We owe it to ourselves to be evermore audacious and evermore inventive. Our challenge is to marry communication with democracy.”

Alain Ambrosi

Decentralising communication technologies

“TO COUNTER THESE TRENDS THAT THREATEN TO ENGULF US with commercialisation and control, there has arisen a worldwide metanetwork of highly decentralised technologies—computers, fax machines, amateur radio, VCRs, video cameras and the like. They are “decentralised” in the sense that they democratise information flow, break down hierarchies of power, and make communication from top to bottom just as easy as from horizon to horizon. For the first time in history, the forces of peace and environmental preservation have acquired the communication tools and intelligence gathering technologies previously the province of the military, the government and transnational corporations.”

“The development of decentralising communications technologies has vastly transformed the capacity of global civil society to build coalitions and networks. Civil society needs new media to produce and distribute culture and information. It also needs protection against the corporations that control large parts of national and planetary economies, and cultural production.”

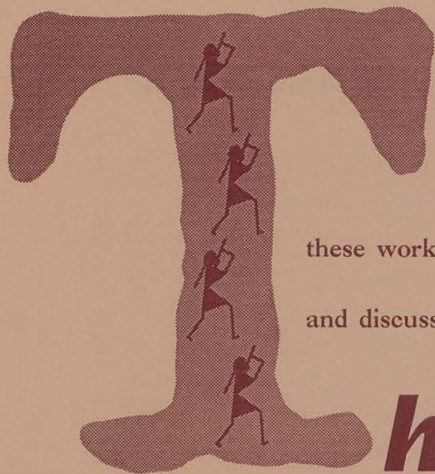
Howard Frederick

In conclusion

“HOW MIGHT WE MAINTAIN A SENSE OF PERSPECTIVE as we evaluate and choose the technological strategies which best fit our struggles for democratisation—without being either overly seduced by new technologies or excessively fatalistic? The key is to see things in context. There must be a permanent dialectic between ends, technical means and the context in which democratic alternatives evolve. Thus, technologies may be adopted and adapted as a function of the alternative communication vision—and not the other way around. To do that, we must take a look at the political dimension at the heart of the alternative communication project. What is the vision of democracy that we want to see take shape in, and through, the media? The democratisation of the media must be viewed as a political learning process for citizens, a part of their struggle to gain or insure respect for their fundamental rights in general—including the right to communicate. Strategies for the appropriation of technologies should help in the promotion and the realisation of the right to communicate, a right which is a necessary utopia in the process of reconstructing civil society.”

Michel Sénécal
PROFESSOR, UNIVERSITY OF QUEBEC, CANADA





THE WORKSHOPS WERE NUMEROUS and varied. Working with the subjects, themes and analysis brought out in the larger sessions, these workshops allowed the participants to regroup, think and discuss in a smaller and more familiar setting. Partici-

he workshops: numerous and varied

pants told us about their organisations, their work and their projects. They talked about their day to day problems, their funding crises, their political contexts, and even equipment maintenance. And, they talked about their successes and failures. All the things that allowed us to gain a better understanding and appreciation of

their efforts as a whole.

Themes included, "Grassroots Video for Development and Change", "New Communication Technologies and Access to Education and Information", "Local Television Alternatives", "New Technologies in the Southern Context", "Asian Experiences in Audiovisual Communication: Labour Issues and Organising" and the environment.

Among the over thirty presentations, some introduced new ideas, projects or information about alternative uses of advanced communication technologies in the Asian region and elsewhere.

The Asia Mass Communication Research and Information Centre in Singapore presented an important research study contributing new information on adapting and implementing advanced communication technologies in an Asian context.

Jai Chandiram, Director of the Central Institute of Educational Technology in India, talked about moving forward with confidence into the information age by using and ap-

plying interactive technologies in the classroom, thereby making schools in rural areas more accessible.

But most of the presentations were about the practitioner's work with video and every imaginable use of video: video in the hands of first time users, video on the picket lines, video in rural areas, in schools, in factories, video going multimedia and even ... a Video Farm. The networking was intense. Equipment, techniques and methodologies were compared. Some sessions gave way to lively discussions which continued in the corridors and cafeterias.

After years of fighting to obtain space for environmental messages on India's only national television network, Doordarshan, Neelima Mathur, Executive Producer of Spotfilms Television News and Features Agency, protested:

"As yet there are no signs that Doordarshan will make any major strides in this field in terms of commitment to long term strategies for scheduling environmental messages. Essentially, it will continue to spasmodically broadcast environment-related programmes ... and cover their tracks for question hour in Parliament."

"The path to achieving sustainable development is a long and stumbling one. The country needs a media campaign that can build awareness, indicate sustainable options and imbue the feeling of citizens' rights."

MANY TALKED ABOUT VIDEO'S ABILITY TO EMPOWER.

"Although Video Farm has been training women in the use of video for the last ten years, it is only now that a small core of women have begun to actively take up the use of video in organising."

"Video skill-learning became a means of empowering women since much





confidence came with the knowledge that they could use technical equipment without fear. Some women found how useful it was to be able to tell their own stories rather than be dependent on others. Many expressed a need to change the conventional media representations of women and saw that this could only be done if they did it themselves."

"Overriding all of this is the strong belief of the women we have trained that video is a powerful tool in organising work and that just learning to handle the equipment empowers women." Ambiga Devy, Video Farm, Malaysia

AND DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT WAS ALWAYS THE COMMON THREAD

"In general, participatory video has created more awareness among people in the area where video is being used. The forms of oppression may now be documented and the oppressors are afraid of being caught on video. In this way, participatory video is creating a more egalitarian environment in the rural communities." Tareque Shahriar, Proshika, Bangladesh

There are never too many opportunities for these groups to meet, so busy are they with the battle to get a production done, or another training session over, or just surviving. The day-to-day struggle towards democratising communications is difficult indeed. Hopefully, these workshops will have given a vital boost to individuals and groups whose hard work often goes unknown or unappreciated—espe-



cially since even the smallest successes are usually much more important than even their own authors realise. ▼

SYLVIA ROY

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New Technologies and the Democratisation of Audiovisual Communication ❖ New Delhi, February 12, 1994

Considering:

that the communication and information sector has become central in establishing the direction of social and political change at a global level;

that information and communications are dominated by corporate and military interests;

that the control of information represents a serious threat to democracy, cultural diversity, and the evolution of civil society;

and that an increasing number of people have come to recognise the considerable potential social and political benefits of the new technologies and are opposing the corporate and state control of information and communications,

we, the participants of the International Symposium on New Technologies and the Democratisation of Audiovisual Communication, convened by Videazimut and CENDIT in New Delhi on February 12, 1994, being media producers, users and distributors, communication researchers and teachers and representatives of many community-based and national organisations who have come from Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Denmark, France, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Palestine, the Philippines, Peru, Russia, Singapore, Taiwan, the United Kingdom and the United States,

recognise and lend our support to the principles expressed by, among others, the UN Declaration on the Right to Development; the UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the UN Declaration on Human Rights; the declarations of the MacBride Round Table; and the Quito Declaration.

We clearly observe that economic development in Asia and around the world is leading to less equal distribution of resources and wealth, and continues to exacerbate the rapid advance of ecological devastation.

We are witness to increasing monopolisation and commercialisation of information and the expansion of a global economy which has led to a subversion of democratic processes and reduced popular participation. The inability of a large part of humankind, particularly women and indigenous cultures, to exercise control has meant their subordination to global corporate and other vested interests.

In this context it is further apparent that as new technologies are introduced, human dignity is diminished.

We believe in the pressing need for global democ-

racy, rather than a global supermarket, and affirm our unity in support of the following:

1. All peoples and individuals shall have the right to communicate freely, to utilise the tools of communication and to inform themselves and others.
2. Airwaves and satellite paths are a global people's resource to be administered equitably, with a significant portion devoted to serving the public interest and for community use.
3. We oppose the militarisation of space and the exploitation of space for corporate interests. Any exploitation of airwaves, transmission channels and earth orbits should be subject to a public levy to be used to support local community expression, to facilitate non-commercial information exchange, and to contribute to equitable distribution of information technologies.
4. Communication and information technologies must be used to facilitate participatory democracy and the development of civil society, and not to limit democratic rights.
5. Information systems exhibit great potential for real popular participation and should be organised according to the principles of decentralisation in order to nurture and sustain cultural diversity and humanitarian values.

Individuals are not born consumers; information is not a commodity, but rather a utility to be shared. The Symposium brought many people who have been creatively using new technologies from the simple video camera to computer networks and satellite transmissions to enhance democratic participation. Such examples show that it is possible and necessary to appropriate and liberate technology to defend ecological struggles, to empower the disenfranchised, to express cultural diversity, and to strengthen popular participation in genuinely democratic processes.

In this struggle, we align ourselves with the growing movement of local and international organisations who have spoken out in favour of democratic communication and lend our support to the principles expressed by them. They include, among others, Videazimut, CENDIT, Asian Media Alternatives (AMA), the Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre (AMIC), the World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (AMARC), the MacBride Round Table, the Union for Democratic Communications, the Alliance for Community Media, the Telecommunication Policy Round Table and Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility. ❖

ASIAN MEDIA ALTERNATIVES

AMA (Asian Media Alternatives) is a group of video-makers committed to the promotion of alternative video in Asia. It is a forum to exchange ideas, experiences, materials and plan joint strategies on issues of common concern. AMA proposes to cooperate in the production and distribution of video programmes which portray the socio-political, developmental and environmental issues common to Asian countries, and which are frequently overlooked by the mainstream media. Initially its activities will focus on developing a data base of alternative Asian video tapes from the various regions for circulation among member countries.

Membership in AMA is open to Asian independent video-makers and NGOs working in the field of com-

munication. Non-Asian active alternative groups or individuals or networks sharing AMA's concerns may become associate members.

AMA is structured around country coordinators from the initial founding members and a coordinating body of three members representing East Asia, South-east Asia and South Asia. The coordinating Secretariat is based in Malaysia.

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Fax: 04 623164

WANTED!

INFORMATION ON VIDEOS ABOUT WORLD BANK FUNDED PROJECTS

THIS YEAR MARKS THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY of the World Bank.

According to a recent report by Inter Press Service, right now 2 million people are being forced off their lands by 134 Bank projects currently under way. Another two million will have to move due to projects to be approved by 1996. Non-governmental organisations around the world are opposed to World Bank policies detrimental to the environment and people-based development.

This year, national coalitions of citizens' groups in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Europe, and North and South America are organising public events aiming to limit the power of the World Bank.

Videazimut has been requested to gather information about videos documenting the effects of World Bank activities in the various regions of the world so that they may be shown at some of these public events.

If you have information on videos about World Bank projects, please forward it to:

DeeDee Halleck (U.S.A.)
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CLIPS

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PUBLICATIONS...

CULTURAL EXPRESSION IN THE GLOBAL VILLAGE

Editors: David Nostbakken and Charles Morrow, 188 pages

An anthology based on the papers presented at a symposium on communications and development which preceded the 1992 Conference of the International Institute of Communications in Montreal, Canada. Looks at the role of communication in the development of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

- IDRC Books – International Development Research Centre, P.O. Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario, K1J 3H9 Canada
Fax: (613) 563-0815
- For Africa, Asia, Europe & Latin America: Southbound, 9 College Square 10250 Penang, Malaysia



AFRICAN FILMS AND VIDEOS CATALOGUE

Subjects include, AIDS, women's issues, health and a selection of TVE productions. A list of Asian Films and Videos is also available.

- DSR, Inc, 9111 Guilford Road, Suite 100 Columbia, MD 21046 USA
Fax: (301) 490-4146
- Media for Development Trust 135 Union Avenue, P.O. Box 6755 Harare, Zimbabwe
Fax: (263-4) 729066

PUNTADAS PARA UN SUEÑO: EL MOVIMIENTO DE VIDEO EN COLOMBIA Y AMÉRICA LATINA

Editor: Ricardo Gómez, 132 pages

This book, written with the intent of supporting the video movement in Colombia and Latin America, contains a detailed contact list of organisations and people working in the movement in Colombia as well as the declarations of the four continental meetings of the Latin American movement that have taken place since 1988.

- Videocombo, Cra. 5 no. 33A-08 Bogotá, Colombia
Tel: (57-1) 285-8977; Fax: (57-1) 287-9089



SURVEY OF THE MAJOR MARKETS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION FOR FILM AND TV PRODUCTIONS

This guide was designed primarily for use by film-makers in the developing world and gives an overview of distribution, television, NGO and film festival contacts in each European Union country. Cost: 25\$US in Northern Countries. Free distribution in Africa, Latin America and parts of Asia.

- Small World 1A, Waterlow Road London N19 5NJ UK
Tel: (44 71) 272-5255
Fax: (44 71) 272-9243
E-mail: smallworld@gn.apc.org

CHANNELS OF RESISTANCE: GLOBAL TELEVISION AND LOCAL EMPOWERMENT

Edited by Tony Dowmunt, 194 pages

A series of essays by journalists, independent producers and researchers describing how local initiatives from around the world are creating new opportunities for national, regional and ethnic identities to find expression through the medium of television.

- British Film Institute, 21 Stephen Street London W1P 1PL UK
Tel: (44-71) 255 1444; Fax: (44-71) 436 7950
- Indian University Press, 601 N Morton Street Bloomington, IN 47404-3797 USA



GLOBAL COMMUNICATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Written by Howard H. Frederick

This book looks at how the new media technologies face the challenge of promoting peace, building confidence among nations and peoples, and strengthening understanding.

- Wadsworth, 10 Davis Drive, Belmont, California 94002 USA
- Nelson Canada, 1120 Birchmount Road Scarborough, Ontario M1K 5G4 Canada

ANNOUNCEMENTS...

AMICNET

A new on-line database providing extensive mass communication information on the Asia-Pacific region.

- Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre 39 Newton Road, Singapore 1130 Republic of Singapore
Tel: (65) 251-5106; Fax: (65) 253-4535

PAVI

Looking for information on indigenous audiovisual productions in Latin America, produced by or for indigenous groups, to create a databank.

- Catherine Benamou National Museum of the American Indian Smithsonian Institution 3753 Broadway at 155th Street, New York, N.Y. 10032 USA
Tel: (212) 283-2420; Fax: (212) 491-9302

INTERNATIONAL GATHERINGS...



AMARC 6: SIXTH WORLD CONFERENCE OF COMMUNITY RADIO BROADCASTERS

January 23-30, 1995 – Dakar, Senegal

AMARC is a forum for exchanging information and experiences about the practices that are being developed around the world to use radio as a tool for social organisation, as a forum for democratic debates, and as an important means of expression for social sectors that are too often excluded from the media. AMARC 6 will be a meeting place to reflect on these practices and on the efforts to free the airwaves, i.e. to democratise communication as a step towards democratising our societies.

- AMARC 3575, boul. St. Laurent, Suite 704, Montréal, Québec, Canada H2X 2T7
Tel: (514) 982-0351
Fax: (514) 849-7129
E-mail: amarc@web.apc.org

COMMUNICATION IN THE NEW MILLENIUM: COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY FOR HUMANITY

International Association for Mass Communication Research (IAMCR)/Association internationale des études et recherches sur l'information (AIERI) Scientific Conference and 19th General Assembly July 3-8, 1994 – Seoul, Korea

- Chie-Woon Kim, Room #228, Professors' Hall #1 Sung Kyun Kwan University 53 3-ka Myungryun-dong Chongro-ku, Seoul 110, Korea
Tel: (82-2) 760-0391
Fax: (82-2) 766-9966
E-mail: wykim@yurim.skku.ac.kr

A planning meeting will be convened in Bogotá on June 7th to 11th to prepare the next gathering of the LATIN AMERICAN VIDEO MOVEMENT in Havana. Date to be announced.

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