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reporting on international data policy and trade

Each issue of *TDR* will bring you not only news on developments within the ever evolving field of transborder telecommunications policy and regulation but will also provide you with an insight into the motivations behind the news. This is accomplished through the presentation of authored articles, written by authorities from around the world, bringing to the pages of the magazine different and frequently conflicting perspectives. These voices, often not heard anywhere else other than in the halls and aisles of policy-making institutions, speak freely and clearly on the pages of *TDR*. Such in-depth comment cannot be found anywhere else. In addition, *TDR* will keep you informed and up to the moment on happenings that affect you in:

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PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

by
Cees J. Hamelink

As you can see from the contents of this Newsletter the Association is still increasing its activity. We have been very visibly present at meetings of Unesco in Paris, the Warsaw Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, and the Council of Europe in Strasbourg. For the CSCE seminar on Free Media a special Statement was prepared thanks to the work of Howard Frederick, David Goldberg, Wolfgang Kleinwächter and Kaarle Nordenstreng.

We are further expanding our external relations through associate memberships. The most recent 'acquisition' is the Baltic Media Research Association (BAMR). This Association was founded on May 26, 1993. Its main task is the development of contacts between Baltic countries and between these countries and the rest of the world in the fields of media research, publication and training of journalists. The first chairperson of BAMR is Professor Peeter Vihalemm, head of the Department of Journalism at Tartu University in Latvia.

Since the number of associate members is growing fairly big, I have asked representatives of these organizations to contribute to our Newsletter through special columns. In this Newsletter you will find such columns by Ben G. Goedegebuure, Executive Director of FID (International Federation for Information and Documentation), and by Jens Linde, president of the IFJ (International Federation of Journalists).

During a recent visit to South Africa I had the opportunity to recruit new members from that country and to open discussions about future collaboration. The Unesco General Conference in Paris provided the opportunity to address some of the problems with the direction in which the Unesco seems to be heading. In order to share my thoughts on this with you, I shall repeat in this column part of my address to the General Conference.

The IAMCR and Unesco go a long way in a history of co-operation: almost forty years now, so no one will expect us to be still engaged in a frivolous honeymoon. The infatuation is over, but we still can be good friends and in this spirit I raised some critical issues and asked for clarification on the following issues.

"Two years ago I had the privilege to make my maiden speech to the General Conference as president of the IAMCR. In that speech I expressed a concern about

the rapidly diminishing interest in the communication programme for academic research and pointed to the increasing gap between the programme and Unesco's intellectual roots in the pre-war Institute for Intellectual Co-operation. As I now read the programme I do not know what to feel: joy or depression. There is more mention of the word 'study' than in the last biennium programme. I am not certain if this means much. There is little or no indication of what the direction and frame of reference of the studies is and one does not get the impression that in the recommendation for studies there has been the benefit of any research expertise. The IAMCR was not consulted and the programme is certainly not hindered by any intellectual reflection.

The question then arises where does this leave the programme vis-a-vis the intellectual role of Unesco and where does it leave the relations with the academic community?

2. The main source of inspiration for the programme is *the principle of the freedom of information*. Since this standard means different things to different people, we would like to know to which interpretation the programme subscribes. This is particularly important in the light of the support that the DG gave last year to the Charter for A Free Press in his message to the CSCE summit at Helsinki. The Charter represents a very narrow, parochial conception of the free press. The IFJ and IAMCR asked the DG for clarification. Unfortunately, the letter was never answered, so we are left in uncertainty as to what the standard means to Unesco.

3. There is an enormous emphasis in the programme on disseminators, producers, professionals, technicians, specialists, experts. All very laudable, but one wonders where the users have gone. There seems to be no agenda for audiences, publics, media users, councils etc. This raises the question whether the programme subscribes to a limited conception of the communication process in which the producers prevail, or whether there would be support for the opinion of the European Court of Human Rights that has repeatedly stated that the public is the central actor. The citizens are the centre of the communication process.

⇒

4. There is a distinct tendency in the UN system to reduce the significance of the NGO community. It is ironic that whereas around the world there is a proliferation of democratization processes, states begin to conceive of their citizens rather as liabilities than as assets. We would like to know where Unesco stands in this development. This is important since an organisation cannot embrace principles as democracy and human rights and at the same time push those who represent citizens out of sight.

In a sense the UN/NGO relations are reflective of a much broader problem: the state/society relation. One of the problems of this relation is that it is positioned in a state-centric conception of the world. This is already demonstrated by the fact that the bodies that represent civil interests are termed "non-governmental organisations". This tells us that these organisations are not what is considered central: governments. To set the record straight: we, as NGOs, should begin to think about a positive title, such as "citizen organisations", "people's movements", etc. and re-baptize the governmental organizations as "non-citizen organisations". The loss of the link with representatives of civil society would be very dramatic for Unesco, since this organisation belongs with the ILO to the exceptions in the UN family that have always allowed for a good measure of non-state participation. The current trend should be answered by the NGO community with a strong lobby for the realisation of a three chamber model of the United Nations: representing the states, the business community, and citizen organisations.

This last issue is in my opinion very essential. The NGO community should not permit that it is removed from the world political arena. On the contrary, international coalitions of NGOs should play an increasingly important role in areas that cannot be delegated to the 'Princes' and the 'Merchants'. In this effort to create a larger space for the community of 'Citizens', also the academic community should be active."

As this Newsletter reaches you before or immediately after New Year's Eve I would like to conclude by wishing you well in all your endeavours during 1994. □

NEWS FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

With this Newsletter you will also receive an issue of *Media Development* as a joint IAMCR/WACC production. This issue of *Media Development* has several articles which are based on the IAMCR Conference in

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Dublin, June 1993.

Members may need an official letter of invitation from the IAMCR president in order to raise funds for attending the Seoul conference. If this is the case, please let us know: you will receive the letter as soon as possible.

We have received some more papers that were presented at the Dublin conference. Those papers can be ordered from the Administrative Office:

Patrick Chaskiel and Lyette Lacote-Gabrysiak (Université de Nancy 2, France): "Le Traitement de l'Information Sociale Factuelle: Aspects Technologiques et Stratégiques". Dfl 3.

Howard H. Frederick (School of International Service, The American University, Washington, USA): "Computer Communications in Cross-Border Coalition-Building. North American NGO Networking Against NAFTA". Dfl 4.

Ronda Hauben: "The Development of the International Computer Network: From Arpanet to Usenet News". Dfl 3,50.

Boris Horvat (ABM, Ljubljana, Slovenia): "Electronic

Communications in Ex-Yugoslavia". Dfl 2.

Kevin Kawamoto (Univ. of Washington, School of Communications, Seattle, USA): "U.S. Entertainment in its Quest for European Markets: Implications for Civil Society". Dfl 3.

Miroslav Krzak (Information Sciences Institute, Zagreb, Croatia): "Work Here - Earn There (WHET) as Whetter of International Communication And Preventer of Bloody Wars". Dfl 4,50.

Breda Luthar (Faculty of Social Sciences, Ljubljana, Slovenia): "Populism and its Political Promotion in the Media". Dfl 3,50.

Marja Novak (University of Westminster, London, United Kingdom): "The Right to Express an Opinion in the Mass Media in Slovenia". Dfl 2.

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The Administrative Office will be closed in the week of December 27 to 31, 1993.

WE WISH ALL IAMCR MEMBERS HAPPY HOLIDAYS!

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SEOUL CONFERENCE INFORMATION

The IAMCR Scientific Conference and General Assembly will take place in Seoul, Korea from July 3-8, 1994. The central theme of the Conference is:

"Communication in the New Millennium:
Communication Technology for Humanity".

The conference will take place at the *Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel*, which is beautifully located in a park (139 acres!) on a hill and has a splendid view over the river Han. It is just far enough from the hectic city center to enjoy clean, fresh air.

The Sheraton Walker Hill is one of the very few hotels in Seoul that has enough meeting rooms for all our Sections and Working Groups. In order to combine business with pleasure, it has indoor and outdoor swimmingpools, a fully equipped health club, a jogging trail, tennis courts, etc.

The registration fee is US\$ 600 for a single room, \$500 p.p. for a twin bedded room, and \$440 p.p. for a triple room. These rates include 5 nights accomodation July 3-8, all meals, transportation from and to the airport, and an interesting excursion during the afternoon of July 6. KNOC has negotiated the following discount

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The IAMCR / AIERI Newsletter is published at least two times a year. Each issue includes news of IAMCR business (sections, committees, task forces, etc.) and news from individual IAMCR members (conferences, projects, publications, jobs, professional activities, honors, etc.). At least 25% of each issue is reserved for news from individual members, which will be included after necessary editing on a first submitted, first included basis as space is available. Submissions may be in English, French or Spanish and will be published in that language. This issue was prepared in Roskilde, Denmark and printed in Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

room rates for participants who arrive early or leave late: US\$ 60 (single), \$40 (double, p.p.) and \$ 30 (triple, p.p.) + tax.

Those members who wish to attend the IAMCR Conference in Seoul as well as the ICA Conference in Sydney, Australia (July 11 to 15, 1994) receive a discount of \$75 if they register for both conferences at the same time. The normal registration fee of the ICA conference is US\$ 105 (N.B.: the ICA fee does NOT include hotel, meals, etc.). This means that if you register for a single room at the Seoul Conference and you also register for the ICA/Sydney conference, you do not pay \$600 + \$105 = \$705 but you only pay \$630. If you want a double room at Seoul and you also register for ICA/Sydney, you pay \$530 p.p. in stead of \$605 (500+105). Those who wish to share a triple room in Seoul pay \$470 if they also register for the ICA/Sydney conference.

If you wish to register for both conferences, please fill out the IAMCR registration form and indicate that you

wish to attend both conferences. After KNOC (Korean National Organizing Committee) has received your payment, they will forward your name and address to the ICA. You will receive further details about the ICA/Sydney conference from ICA, as well as the registration form from ICA. *This reduced registration fee is only available for those who are (or become) members of both IAMCR and ICA. Closing date for registration at normal fee: MAY 1, 1994.*

If you need an IAMCR/Seoul registration form: please contact the Administrative Office in Amsterdam.

Authors should inform their convenors if they need audiovisual equipment for presentations during the conference.

Contact in Korea after 1 January 1994: Prof. *Won-Yong Kim*, Secretariat, KNOC, K.P.O. Box 161, Seoul 110-610, Korea; Fax +82-2 747 7842 (KNOC), +82-2 763 0787 (Study Office); Phone: +82-2 760 0398. □

PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE TIME-TABLE

Saturday July 2:

Meeting of the Executive Board

Sunday July 3:

Meeting of the International Council
Evening: Formal Opening Ceremony

Monday July 4:

Opening plenary session with key note speaker.

First meetings of Sections and Working Groups.

Tuesday July 5:

All day: sessions of Sections and Working Groups.

Wednesday July 6:

Morning: Continuation Sections and Working Groups.

Afternoon: Free - excursion offered by KNOC.

Thursday July 7:

Morning: Last session of Sections and Working Groups.

Afternoon: General Assembly.

Business meetings of Sections.

Friday July 8:

Meeting International Council.

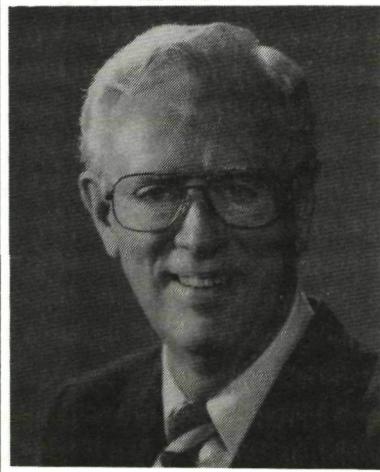
Meeting of the Executive Board.

Departures.

Communication Research and Democracy

by *William F. Fore*

William F. Fore



Prof. Dr. Fore is Visiting Lecturer in Communication at Yale University Divinity School. He has chaired public broadcasting's Advisory Council of National Organizations, and was President of the World Association for Christian Communication for three terms. A recent book is Mythmakers: Gospel, Culture and the Media (1990).

Twenty years ago James Carey warned that communication studies in the United States focus too narrowly on communication as merely the process of transmitting messages. He contrasted this with the approach in Europe which views communication more as the process through which culture is created, modified, and transformed. The first emphasizes control; the second, maintenance of society.

Today some mass media research is still narrowly focused, and this has global consequences. While it is true that many communication scholars take seriously the importance of interpreting the role of mass media as the key shaper of meaning in culture, at the same time the actual *use* of mass media for control has expanded dramatically.

The true power centers of the world today are not nations, but multinational corporations which depend on high tech communication for internal operation and on mass media for external control — political, economic and social. As multinationals penetrate every culture, changing them forever, they depend upon mass communication which first attempts to extract people from their social base, then to separate them from *all* outside points of reference (such as a transcendent religious perspective or their own society's worldview) so that in the end people fit comfortably into a mass production-consumption process in which they have virtually no power.

The United States was the first society to be transformed this way, but what has happened here is

spreading rapidly — first to Europe and the high tech parts of Asia, and shortly to the whole of the southern hemisphere. To be sure, there is an occasional setback to this cultural takeover — such as the French rejection of a European Disneyland or the massive public outcry against Western-style advertising in Prague. But by and large one need only look at the United States to foretell what is in store for societies worldwide.

For example, the radical deregulation of broadcasting in the U.S. has completed its total commodification. Stations are driven wholly by the economic marketplace, and public interest considerations are no longer relevant. And now already the disintegration of public service broadcasting is occurring in Europe, where only a decade ago public broadcasters boasted that “it will never happen here”.

The same pattern occurs with media concentration; in less than a decade, most U.S. mass media — newspapers, magazines, radio, television, cable, cinema and so on — will be controlled by a half-dozen multinational corporations. And this pattern already is moving out to the rest of the world, too.

Why should this be of concern to researchers in mass communication? Because research is not neutral. What scientists, including social scientists, choose to study, and how they go about that study, greatly influences the direction of public policy and, ultimately, the values and quality of their own society.

And what kind of society do we want? In his introduction to *The Portable Greek Reader*, W.A. Auden writes that the “ideal of civilization is the integration into a complete whole and with the minimum strain of the maximum number of distinct activities”. He contends that if civilizations were judged by the degree of such a balance between unity and diversity, then the Athenians of the fifth century B.C. may have been the most civilized people who have so far existed.

What is astonishing to me about this definition is the central importance of genuine and open communication. A civilized society is a living system of ideas, and it lives and changes by the consumption of ideas. Without the ability of people to receive information from diverse and antagonistic sources, such an ideal simply is impossible. Only where communication serves the largest goals of society can society remain ‘civilized’.

But when communication research focuses narrowly on how to make communication more ‘effective’, it tacitly supports the production-consumption system, Jacques Ellul’s “La Technique”, which constricts sources of information and turns everything, including people,

into a commodity to be bought or sold. On the other hand, research which focuses on the creation of meaning in the culture tacitly supports a system which places people at its center.

We call this latter system democracy. And the nature of subjects studied, and the kinds of questions asked, by mass communication researchers can make a significant difference as to whether democracy will flourish or falter, worldwide, in the years immediately before us. □

Hearing on journalistic freedoms and human rights in Strassbourg

The Council of Europe is preparing the 4th Ministerial Conference on Mass Media Policy to be held in Prague in December 1994 under the general theme “Media in a democratic society”. The conference will focus on two issues: public service broadcasting, and journalistic freedoms and human rights. Both issues are being examined in groups of specialists within the framework of Council of Europe’s permanent Steering Committee on the Mass Media (CDMM). In relation to the second issue the CDMM organized a hearing to a number of non-governmental organisations in Strassbourg on 9 November 1993.

The IAMCR was represented by Professor Kaarle Nordenstreng, President of the Professional Education Section. Sixteen other NGOs were present, among them the International Federation of Journalists, International Press Institute, European Broadcasting Union and Article XIX.

Main points raised by the IAMCR at the hearing were the following:

- The ultimate subject of the right to freedom of expression and information is the individual citizen - ‘everyone’ as defined by Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights as well as by Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights. Therefore journalists should not be singled out as holders of broader constitutional rights than ordinary citizens enjoy; journalists should be seen as specialists exercising information rights on behalf of the general public. However, there is an exceptional need for legal protection of the confidentiality of journalists’ sources of information as well as of the

access by journalists to such information that is essential in informing the citizenry on the operation of public and private power.

- There is a growing concern among the general public about how the media perform their functions, including the ethics of journalism. On the other hand, media as a social institution seems not to have essentially deteriorated in the public mind over the past few years - unlike political institutions which are facing a drastic fall of public trust. Regarding the true performance of the media in covering various issues (regardless of audience appreciation), there is abundance of case study evidence but few synthetic overviews which would justify a global assessment of the media performance in an international context. What can be said is just a general statement that journalism tends to preserve status quo in society rather than to serve as a primary force for social change.
- Codes of ethics constitute viable but limited means of self-regulation of the media. They should be accompanied by some type of mechanism of enforcement by the profession as well as a viable professional debate on the principles and practices of media performance. The latter aspect calls for a new tradition of criticism: media criticism pursued jointly by journalists, editors, journalism educators and scholars as well as politicians and representatives of various citizen organizations.

□

JOURNALISM AND DEMOCRACY

by *Jens Linde*, IFJ President

IFJ, the International Federation of Journalists, represents more than 300.000 journalists in 94 national journalist unions in 75 countries. Jens Linde also works as chief-sub-editor at Danish Broadcasting Corporation, Department for News and Current affairs.

The notion that the fall of the Berlin Wall, the collapse of totalitarian regimes and the end of the Cold War would ring a new dawn of peace, liberty and prosperity has been rudely shaken.

Within the last three years civil wars, national rivalry, social and economic crises have made headlines worldwide and especially so in Balkan, former Soviet republics and Russia.

Journalists are there to cover the events — if they

survive. In that same period the death toll among working journalists amount to between 60 and 80 per year. And the figures already show we shall not expect less for 1993. Former Yugoslavia, Turkey and Somalia top the list of dangerous areas from where free-lancers gamble to satisfy the demands of a more and more competing media-industry in the West.

It is said, that communications is the only thing that can change people's attitude, and everyone knows the role the media have played in the democratization process in Eastern and Central Europe and in the former Soviet Union.

At the same time, however, it is a deplorable fact that a number of leaders of newborn democracies make control of the national TV-tower first priority and the grotesque manipulation of national pride and identity the second.

So worldwide working journalists of today in many places have to work in tense political climates and seek and impart information in societies, where hate-speech expresses first step of narrow minded and intolerant ideologies. On top of this many of them work under conditions — if fully employed at all — that do not balance the demands for professional skills and independent journalism.

If the unstable conditions of newly born states and many Third World countries pose a threat to the profession so do the media conglomerates in the West. Within the last 20 years we have witnessed multinationals steadily undermining the pluralistic media-landscape of yesterday, closing newspapers and magazines, making thousands of media-workers redundant and not only accumulating enormous amounts of money, but also political power.

The rectification and streamlining of printed and electronic media has reached a level whereby the treatment of news and information as a commodity certainly tends to override and interfere with the professional duty to inform the audience.

The IFJ believes that democracy depends on the extension of freedom of expression and social justice worldwide and that professional journalists, organised in free and independent trade unions, play a key role in the creation and maintenance of a democratic media culture.

However, the profession at the moment faces the paradox that fighting for independent journalism under totalitarian regimes often makes you unemployed and black-listed, but offering your professional skills in a climate of freedom of expression and opinion, does not necessarily give you better working conditions.

That is why the IFJ recommends professionals — journalists, editors and publishers in written and audiovisual media — to engage in dialogue internally and with governmental and inter-governmental authorities on the question of media policy.

It is about time for representatives of workforce, management and consumers to discuss the economic and social development of the media and, in particular, the need to limit monopolisation which can threaten diversity of information sources that are needed to secure the practice of democracy at all levels in society.

It is important that the dialogue provide the media sector with viable solutions to the problems of unemployment and job insecurity, whether caused by concentration of mass media ownership or otherwise.

At the same time there is a need to improve independent and recognised systems of professional training which reflect the need for high quality journalism independent and distinct from political and commercial imperatives.

Apart from the discussions on how — at practical level — to implement laws, policies and standards to assist in the development of free and pluralistic media it is important to establish legal recognition of mechanisms for the defence of freedom of information and independent journalism such as editorial statutes.

Journalists in every society know that they cannot take press freedom and a free and independent media for granted. Added to this the full extent of freedom of expression is only known by constant testing. That's what makes the work of tomorrow just as exciting as the challenge from yesterday. That's what journalists are ready to do.

In return society has a responsibility to guarantee journalists working conditions by which they can report freely and critically with the aim of bringing forward facts and opinions without which a democratic electorate cannot make responsible judgements.

□



The Korean flag: the upper (red) section represents the "yang" or positive cosmic forces and the lower (blue) section the "yin" or negative forces. The four trigrams in the corners represent the four elements of the universe: heaven, earth, fire and water.

Hungarian Connection

In order to serve as a kind of "interface" between researchers and media professionals, a *Section of Media Studies* was established inside the National Association of Hungarian Journalists.

Colleagues interested in the modalities of this rapprochement are kindly invited to contact the Section's President, Tamás Szecskő, under his new address: Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Social Conflict Research, Benczur-u. 33, H-1068 Budapest, Hungary. Tel/Fax: +36.1.122.1685.

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ACCE Conference

The African Council for Communication (ACCE) will hold its 9th Biennial Conference in Accra, Ghana, from October 16-23, 1994. The theme for the Biennial is "Media and Sustainable Development". Papers are invited to the following eight working groups:

1. Media and Basic Needs.
2. Media and Cultural Development.
3. Media, Global Partnerships, Interdependence and Sustainable Development.
4. Media, Population, Environment and Sustainable Development.
5. Communication Education and Training for Sustainable Development.
6. Communication Education and Training for Sustainable Development
7. Media, Gender Issues and Sustainable Development.
8. AFRICA COMNET: Information for Sustainable Development.

Contributions are expected to be received at the ACCE Secretariat, University of Nairobi, PO Box 47495, Nairobi, Kenya before March 31, 1994.

□

우정
友情

Korean for "friendship".

STATEMENT TO THE CSCE SEMINAR ON FREE MEDIA, WARSAW, NOVEMBER 1993

by the *International Association for Mass Communication Research (IAMCR)*

RECALLING that in guaranteeing all human rights, the community of nations through international law has defined important standards to protect the freedom of the media, including a broad catalog of communication and information rights in existing human rights instruments, especially in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as qualified by Article 29, in Articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as in regional Charters, such as the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in Article 10;

STRESSING that the CSCE Final Act, and in particular its commitments in the field of information, played a crucial role in overcoming the division of Europe and to end the Cold War;

NOTING that after the end of the Cold War and against the background of the development of a new technological environment for information and communication there are new and broader possibilities for more democratic forms of communication among which are:

- (i) Broader participation in communication processes;
- (ii) Unlimited access to information of all kinds;
- (iii) Growing international exchange of information, co-operation and co-production;
- (iv) Development of a new infrastructure with possibilities for interactive communication;
- (v) Growing diversity and pluralism and a broad variety of choice for the consumer;

NOTING that these new possibilities face the continued presence of well known threats as well as the emergence of new challenges to the freedom of communication among which we refer to:

- (i) Governmental interference with media contents, which threatens media autonomy and independence;
- (ii) Restrictions of access to information sources, wherein powerful interests shape opinions and influence actions;
- (iii) Various forms of censorship, among them censorship by the state, the military, private corporations, and self-censorship by media professionals, which prohibits the accurate and unbiased presentation of events;
- (iv) Consolidation and monopolization of commercial media into a small number of transnational conglomerates, which threatens cultural autonomy and independence;
- (v) The trend that in many countries information and culture are no longer primarily provided as public service but for private profit which results in an erosion of the public sphere in many societies and the weakening if not disappearance of existing public media;
- (vi) The partisanship of media in conflicts of a nationalist or ethnic nature. In situations of conflict the mass media tend to operate in very parochial and partisan ways. This seriously limits their capacity for free and independent reporting. As a result the mass media have in recent civil wars contributed to the violence that groups have committed against members of other groups;
- (vii) The insecurity of journalists working in situations of armed conflict, which keeps news personnel from having the widest access to sources of information, to travel unhampered, and to transmit information without unreasonable or discriminatory limitation. Violations of the human and civil rights of journalists through violence and murder inhibit the freedom of journalists to work without threat to their persons or to the quality of their reportage;
- (viii) The neglect by media institutions and individual journalists of professional standards of ethical conduct, which harms their vital role in facilitating the exchange of information, in promoting knowledge and compassion, in positively shaping public opinion, and in promoting an atmosphere of hope and understanding;
- (ix) The division of Europe after the end of the Cold War into information-rich and information-poor countries;
- (x) The possibility that new forms of monopolies and state interference may emerge in the newly independent states as a result of the absence of legal traditions, unchanged media structures and mechanisms, and a lack of financial and material resources for the development of independent media;

CONSIDERING that in the light of these new possibilities and new threats the performance of the media should be based upon the following principles:

The proper information principle. This principle implies that the public has a right to be properly informed about matters of public interest;

The integrity principle which means that clear distinctions are made between the reporting of facts and editorializing, between news and opinions, and between information and entertainment;

The diversity principle which implies not only a pluralism of opinions in the news, but also a pluralism of culture and language;

The quality principle which means that quality aspirations are priorities in media policy, in resource allocation and in the choice of media decision makers;

The forum principle which means that the media offer the opportunity for the expression of popular will, for participation and dialogue, and that audiences are treated not as figures for audience ratings, or consumers on markets, but as citizens;

The accountability principle which is at the core of any democratic arrangement and which has both internal and external aspects. Internal accountability addresses the relations between the media professionals and the media owners and external accountability addresses the relations between media and audiences.

The universal service principle which means that the media should offer a public service which is accessible and affordable for all;

STRESSING the need that the CSCE and in particular its Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in Warsaw (ODIHR) should be active in the field of information;

WE HEREBY PROPOSE the following:

1. We believe that free media are independent media. By independent media we mean media independent from governmental, political or economic control or from control of materials and infrastructures essential to the production and dissemination of newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and broadcast programs.

2. We believe that free media are pluralistic media. By pluralistic media we mean that the most diverse segments of the population should have media channels sufficient to allow them to take part in public affairs and to express the widest possible range of opinions, information and ideas. Pluralistic media mean an end of monopolies of any kind and limits to the current trend towards commercialization of information and culture.

3. We support public funding to the media to encourage pluralism as well as independence, both important pre-conditions of the 'free media.' Toward this end public funding should assist free media channels in ensuring and protecting diverse and minority views. This funding would not be distributed on the basis of content but rather only for structures of production, thereby protecting the public's freedom of choice and guaranteeing that free media not need to rely exclusively on commercial revenues.

4. We demand that governments should refrain from any censorship of media professionals, who must have right and responsibility to gather accurate information and report it to the public. Media professionals should not be prevented or controlled by any government entity. Governmental disinformation also cannot be tolerated.

5. We believe the preservation and development of public media systems should be encouraged. Public media systems should be available to the public and should be outside the control of commercial pressures. Public channels of communication should present commercial-free information and programming reflecting the public they serve.

6. We contend that in cases of national, racial or ethnic conflict, media have a special responsibility not to side with parties in conflict. They should promote understanding and tolerance, should contribute to the eradication of racial discrimination and prejudice, and should refrain from presenting stereotyped, partial, unilateral or tendentious pictures of the parties in conflict.

7. We believe that standards adopted in international law on the freedom of the media should be incorporated in systems of domestic law. Incorporation of international law regarding freedom of the media into domestic law will ensure that authorities can exact penalties on violators and thus enforce international standards.

8. We demand that all governments sign, ratify and incorporate into domestic law the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which allows the United Nations Human Rights Committee to receive individual complaints of violations of the Covenant.

9. We welcome the appointment of the Special UN Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Opinion and recommend that he should work with other appropriate international bodies in this field, including the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and in particular its High Commissioner on National Minorities and that his work should be assisted by the pertinent non-governmental organizations.

10. We call for increased assistance in the establishment of truly independent, representative associations, syndicates or trade unions of journalists and associations of editors and publishers, in keeping with the desire to protect the independence of the media as a prerequisite for media democratization.

11. We call for effective measures to ensure the safety of journalists on dangerous missions. To be secure in their persons, journalists must be accorded full protection of the law. For journalists working in zones of armed conflict, the appropriate provisions in international humanitarian law should be respected and enforced. In accordance with these provisions journalists must be recognized as civilians enjoying right and immunities accorded to all civilians in order to conduct their professional duties without harm. Journalists must have safe, unrestricted access to sources of information in order to provide the public with a balanced and adequate reflection of all sides of news. If these rights are not guaranteed, journalists must be able to seek justice through an international body protecting human rights.

12. We believe that there can only be restrictions on access to government and privately held information of public interest if such restrictions are necessary for the protection of a democratic society.

13. We support the information and communication rights of the audience and the opinion of the European Court of Human Rights that Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms implies that the public has a right to be properly informed about matters of public interest.

14. We support the adoption of editorial statutes in print and audio-visual media in order to strengthen editorial independence. Local and national media associations should adopt editorial statutes to raise journalistic standards and to improve the quality of information. Such statutes should address the media's accountability to the public and should free media organizations from external political and economic pressures.

15. We support Resolution 1003 (1993) adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on July 1, 1993 and in particular its provisions on Ethics and self-regulation in journalism and recommend in line with this Resolution that the media should undertake to submit to firm ethical principles guaranteeing the freedom of expression and the fundamental right of citizens to receive truthful information and honest opinions. In order to implement these principles self-regulatory bodies should be established which include professional journalists, media users' associations and experts from the academic community.

We believe that all Europeans should have equal opportunities to benefit from the development of new information and communication technologies, in particular in the field of audio visual media. In this context we believe, that joint efforts of the CSCE community would be helpful to promote the development of communication systems in the Central and Eastern European states with the aim to avoid the emergence of new communication disparities in Europe;

We support the development of an all European information infrastructure, including the build up of an electronic superhighway from Vladivostok westward to Vancouver, to enable all citizens of the CSCE member states to participate in the use and in the application of new communication services;

We support the efforts of the ministers of the Council of Europe member states to introduce forms of anti-trust legislation in the field of media to avoid the development of monopolies which would be harmful for diversity and pluralism in the media field and the individual rights to information and communication; We support the development of co-operation among media institutions in the CSCE member states, and in particular the ongoing efforts in the co-production of European films and television programs, by taking into account the special needs of the Central and Eastern European states;

We support the elaboration of media legislation in the CSCE member states. This legislation should be comprehensive and compatible with international and European standards, in particular with the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1950) and the European Convention on Transfrontier Television (1989).

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Colloquium on "The Right to Communicate in Transition Society" in Kiev

An International Colloquium "The Right to Communicate in Transition Society" was organised jointly by Publishing House ABRIS, editorial boards of several Ukrainian academic journals, Institute of Journalism of Kiev State University and Independent Institute of Socio-Economic and Political Studies (Minsk) under the aegis of IAMCR, 20-22 September 1993 in Kiev, Ukraine. It joined about 40 mass communication scholars and students, journalists and media policymakers (including members of Parliament and Government) from different countries of the former USSR (Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, Moldova), Central Europe (Slovenia, Slovakia) and the West (France, UK, Canada) and was attended by local representatives of the UNO and UNESCO.

The meeting continued the realization of an idea originated at the first International Colloquium "Interaction of Media, Public and Power in the Democratization Process" which took place in November 1991 in Minsk, Belarus. The idea was to organise biannual International Colloquiums in different countries of the former Soviet Union that would help create an effective network between leading mass communication scholars from ex-USSR and the West and join their efforts to define and understand problems and perspectives of development of mass communication in transition society.

The opening speech of the Colloquium was given by Academician Michael Zhulinsky, Vice-Prime Minister of Ukraine. Mr Zhulinsky read a message of greetings from Ukrainian President Mr Leonid Kravchuk to the participants of the Colloquium in which he stressed the importance and necessity for post-totalitarian society to promote the right to communicate and the responsibility of the State to guarantee this right. The speaker reviewed the situation on the right to communicate in Ukraine, and showed that in spite of the Media Law which came into effect in November 1992 the realization of this right faced many political, economic and socio-cultural obstacles.

The Colloquium discussed three items. First, experts from the West and ex-USSR discussed political and legal aspects of the right to communicate in their countries, paying special attention to problems of development and implementation of Media Laws in post-communist society. Secondly, speakers from both sides presented experiences with economic aspects of the right

to communicate. The most fervent discussion focused — and this seems to become a tradition in East-West dialogues about mass communication! — on free enterprise as impediment or facilitator of media independence. Thirdly, participants from several countries exchanged ideas and experiences of socio-cultural aspects of the right to communicate in modern society. Most speakers considered that to promote realization of the right to communicate, modern society needs to re-understand the social role of media, combining universal human values with specific traditions of each culture.

Despite differences, at times even contradictions in theoretical approach and research methods, as well as the social experience of participants, the use of scientific vocabulary developed in the course of studying the role of mass communication in the realization of human rights and made the meeting a unique example of cooperation between scholars in a changing world.

One important and specific purpose of the Kiev Colloquium was to make the best researchers of mass communication and media from the former Soviet Union interested in becoming members of the IAMCR, which for decades had been represented only by Prof. Yassen Zassoursky. To this end, the IAMCR International Council at its meeting in Dublin in June 1993 decided to reduce the membership fee for members from this area for the period 1993-94. At the end of the Colloquium, IAMCR Vice-President Olga Linné received completed application forms and fees from 14 scholars from different cities of Belarus, Ukraine, Russia, Moldova and from the Institute of Journalism of Kiev State University. Thus, the 'break-through' from ex-USSR to IAMCR was at last achieved. No doubt this event will have far-reaching consequences for mass communication research in the region.

The main ideas and results of the discussion in Kiev will be published in the second major English language book from Publishing House ABRIS in Kiev (the first *Media in Transition: From Totalitarianism to Democracy* was published in 1993) in its series *Mass Communication in Transition Society*.

The Third International Colloquium will take place during the autumn of 1995, in Moscow, Russia, and will be devoted to the theme "Media and Market in Transition Society".

Oleg Manaev & Yuri Pryliuk

FID's Role in the International Information Scene

by *Ben G. Goedegebuure*, Executive Director, FID

FID and change. The International Federation for Information and Documentation (FID) as one of the oldest associations in the international information field has undergone many changes over the years and the last decades. This is comparable to the very rapid changes in the world in general and in the information sector in particular.

In our day and age information is considered an economic resource, and knowledge is considered as a tradable commodity that is transferred from one place on the globe to another. Many barriers are being implemented or considered to protect valuable resources of knowledge, and many countries are positioning themselves along lines as economic centralization, protectionism, employment, competitiveness, etc. International political issues relating to trade in services have become important global issues with information services as the underlying denominator.

The position of the developing countries and newly industrialized countries in relation to the industrialized countries are an important economical, political and sociological issue. In terms of information the world is not only divided into those who have and those who have not, but also into those who maximize their opportunities and those who do not or can not.

On the basis of the major changes in the world the organization was restructured and its programmes redefined in such a way it would address the perceived needs of the information professions and the international information scene. Traditionally, FID had always played a major role in bridging differences between different nations and understanding documentation issues on an international scale. In restructuring FID's objectives and focus from being mainly directed at libraries and documentation issues the organization has recognized the importance of the whole of the information sector.

By changing the organization FID has recognized the need for more bridges that need to be built: between regions, between nations, between governments and private corporations; and also between information specialists, librarians, archivists, records managers, journalists and other information professionals.

FID considers dynamism of paramount importance to a professional federation in the ever changing field of information. The organization consists of institutions,

professionals and users, and promotes the idea that information is a critical resource that is needed by all levels of society (at the international level, the regional level, the national and organizational levels) to:

1. improve competitiveness of business, industry and national economies;
2. advance the frontiers of science and technology;
3. strengthen possibilities for development and enhance the quality of life wherever possible;
4. improve the ability of decision-makers to make appropriate decisions;
5. stimulate educational strategies and life-long learning;
6. make expression possible in the arts and humanities.

The descriptions given above are very wide indeed and cover the whole of the information chain as well as many areas of human life. As a result of the above the corporate statement has been formulated as follows:

CORPORATE STATEMENT

FID initiates, develops and facilitates global and integrated information programmes, activities and networks to process and deliver information recognizing that information is the critical resource for all levels of society.

In its programme of activities and the work of the Regional Commissions, Special Interest Groups and Committees, FID tries

- to act as the international showcase for demonstrating the career and professional opportunities and development in the information area to impact professional development
- by influencing curriculum development for the training of professionals, non-professionals
- by organizing continuing education and training courses
- by stimulating educational strategies and goals at the international level
- to monitor and analyze trends and performance in the entire information field
- to act as a partner and facilitator of international, interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral partnerships in both the public and private sectors
- to create and stimulate personal and institutional networks in an international setting
- to help countries in the development of information infrastructures

- to utilize the network of international expertise for many purposes
- to act as an international forum for the exchange of experiences and opinions among information institutions and information professionals.

Membership. FID's Membership structure has profoundly changed over the years of its existence. As mentioned earlier in this article, a main aim of FID and its Council is to create bridges between many different groups and professions. We feel that it is of the utmost importance that these bridges are built for at the international level, but also on the national and organizational levels.

For this reason the FID Membership was 'opened up' for other groups of membership, providing opportunities for all players in the information sector to be fully active in the wide range of FID activities, and to influence decision making at the highest level.

Currently the organization has members in 93 countries consisting of National members (one representative institution or committee per country), International Members (International Organizations), Institutional Members (organizations with an interest in information handling, etc. such as libraries and information services), Personal Members (all the persons with an interest in information). Sponsoring Members provide the organization with financial support for its activities. The newest categories of member includes to so-called Corporate Members. This new group is aimed at large (international) companies and corporations, many of which have business ventures in many different countries and areas of the world.

Programme and activities. The professional activities and functions of FID have been grouped around the following major programme areas and are carried out by a variety of Committees and Special Interest Groups.

- *Professional Development*, which includes education and training and the development of new skills for information professionals in such fields as communication, management and information analysis.
- *Business, Finance and Industrial Information*
- *Information policy*
- *Information science.* Traditionally, FID has been very strong in this area of the information scene. The programme includes basic research in the fundamental properties of information, its comprehension, its transformation into new knowledge and its impact on all aspects of everyday life form part of this programme.

- *Information and Communication Technology.* The use of information and communication technologies in information services and information management is having a far reaching impact on information environments. Many issues are evolving and have a profound impact on the international information sector with regard to the management, dissemination and access to (huge quantities) of information.

In the view of FID Information and Communication Technologies will have great effect on the way education and training of information professionals takes place. Very exciting new opportunities are opened up to the information profession all over the world. Issues such as distance learning and training packages are very interesting and important. The development of products and services using information (and communication) technologies is being tried at this moment in time and by the middle of 1993 FID hopes to launch pc-based interactive training modules which will help information professionals and users in locating and accessing information.

- *Information Processing and Products.* This area is concerned with the development of products that are in line with the demand set by clients and devotes to research on and the development on information marketplace. The processing, redefining and repackaging of information also falls within this programme area.
- *Information Management.* Organizations are changing from product-oriented organizations to information oriented organizations. Information must be managed in a way that it support the strategies and goals of the organization.

Cooperation. An extremely important issue for all professional associations in the information arena is cooperation, interaction and the creation of partnerships and alliances. In our current day society the availability of funds for development and for the operation of professional programmes has become increasingly difficult. The joint commitment of our professional societies in the information sector to leading the profession into new and creative alliances will be one key to success. Many issues are on the agenda's of organizations in the information arena, and I sincerely hope that FID will be in a position to contribute to the international dialogue in our information society.

FID will be celebrating its 100th anniversary in 1995. This is obviously an important milestone for the association, and we would like to think that is also an important occasion for the information profession.

As part of the celebrations we intend to organize a Roundtable meeting of the most important international associations that deal with some form of information — in the archives, documentation libraries, information management, communication and information analysis field, and the information industry. We hope to bring these organizations together to come to a general declaration on the importance of the information sector emphasizing the commonalities and signalling the future of the information professions and the role of information in our current day society.

We hope that this Roundtable meeting will strengthen

the dialogue between the different associations in the field and will eventually lead to a strong common voice of the information sector at major world events such as the follow-up of the UNCED Conference on the Environment, The United Nations Conference on Human Rights, and in our discussion and relations with important intergovernmental organizations.

In our view it is important that this cooperation continues and strengthened over the years to come. Together we might put important communication and information issues on the agendas of both National Governments and International Organizations.

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CALLS FOR PAPERS FOR THE IAMCR CONFERENCE AT SEOUL, KOREA

How to respond to the Calls for Papers Comment répondre aux appels à communications Como responder al llamado para presentar los Papers

Abstracts (2 pages or about 800 words) should be sent before 15 January 1994 to the convenor of the section, working group, or special session where the conference participant wants to present her/his paper.

At the same time the author should send a Brief Abstract (200 words) to the convenor. Brief Abstracts of accepted papers will be published in the "Book of Abstracts" which all conference participants will receive in Seoul.

The convenors will select Papers to be presented, and inform the authors accordingly by 15 February 1994. At the same time convenors should send Brief Abstracts of accepted papers to the editor of the Seoul "Book of Abstracts", IAMCR General Secretary General Robin Cheesman, Roskilde University, PO Box 260, DK-4000 Roskilde, Denmark, fax (not for abstracts!): +45.4675.5313; email: robin@ruc.dk.

For Brief Abstracts use the form included in the IAMCR Newsletter (page 31). Or you may send your Brief Abstract by e-mail (preferred).

Final papers have to reach convenors not later than 30 March 1994. Abstracts and Papers can be sent by mail or when appropriate by e-mail. Do not use fax.

Chaque auteur enverra un résumé (2 pages, 800 mots environ), avant le 15 janvier 1994 au Président de la section ou du groupe de travail ou de la session spéciale devant laquelle il souhaite présenter sa communication.

L'auteur devra, envoyer en même temps un résumé abrégé (200 mots maximum), au Président concerné. Les résumés abrégés des communications acceptées seront publiés dans "Le livre des résumés (Book of Abstracts)" qui sera remis aux participants à Séoul.

Les Présidents sélectionneront les projets de communication et informeront les auteurs de leur décision aux alentours du 15 février. *Ils enverront en même temps les résumés abrégés des communications retenues* à Robin Cheesman (Université de Roskilde, PO Box 260, DK-4000 Roskilde, Danemark, fax – pas pour résumés: +45.4675.5313; email: robin@ruc.dk), secrétaire de l'AIERI, responsable de l'édition du "Livre des résumés", de Séoul.

Les résumés abrégés devront se présenter sous la forme recommandée dans la Lettre de l'AIERI (page 31) ou, de préférence, être envoyés par courrier électronique. Prière de ne pas utiliser la télécopie pour ces envois.

L'auteur devra envoyer la communication complète au Président concerné avant le 30 mars 1994.

El participante a la Conferencia que desee presentar su Paper debiera enviar los Abstracts (2 páginas o alrededor de 800 palabras) antes del 15 de Enero de 1994 al coordinador de cada sección, grupo de trabajo o sesión especial. ⇒

Al mismo tiempo el autor deberá también enviar un "Brief Abstract" (breve resumen, 200 palabras) al coordinador. Los "Brief Abstract" de los Papers que sean aceptados serán publicados en el "Libro de Abstracts" que recibirán todos los participantes de la Conferencia en Seul.

Los coordinadores seleccionarán los Papers a presentar, y le informarán a los autores el 15 de Febrero de 1994 tal como fue acordado. Al mismo tiempo *los coordinadores deberán enviar los "Briefs Abstracts" de los Papers aceptados al editor* del "Libro de Abstracts", el Secretario General de AIERI, Robin Cheesman (Universidad de Roskilde, PO Box 260, DK-4000 Roskilde, Dinamarca, fax – no para resúmenes: +45.4675.5313; correo electrónico: robin@ruc.dk.

Para realizar los "Brief Abstracts" usted podrá usar el formulario incluido en el Boletín (página 31) o podrá enviarlo por correo electrónico (preferido).

Los Paper finales completos deberán hacerlos llegar antes del 30 de Marzo de 1994. Los Abstracts y Papers pueden ser enviados por Correo o por correo electrónico cuando le sea posible. No utilice fax.

SECTIONS

Communication Technology Policy

The work of the Communication Technology Policy (CTP) Section focuses on the design, policy, market and usage aspects of technologically mediated communication networks, paying attention to both theory and practice. The research conducted by Section members includes work on interactions in electronic space and usage of information and communication technologies; design, policy and market aspects of public and private networks; and the implications of the uneven development of networks. This research is informed by a concern with underlying politico-economic forces and power relations, and technical and policy discourses and debates. The Section's work spans the local, national, regional and international arenas and reflects the growing consensus in academic and policy circles that ICTs are increasingly central to the economy and everyday life.

The Section was perhaps the earliest IAMCR/AIERI section to recognize the irrelevance of studying mass communication in isolation. Its original name, when established by the late Professor Dallas W. Smythe, was Communication Satellites. This reflected early interest in the implications of satellite technology for international communication. In 1980, following the election of its second President, Professor William Melody, the Section name was changed to more accurately reflect the research interests of its membership. Based on a mandate from the membership that elected her to office in 1990, the current President, Dr. Robin Mansell, developed the above definition of the Section's research focus.

The CTP Section is the nodal point of an international network of researchers located in countries in all regions of the world. Its sessions, both at the biennial scientific conferences and other regional events, attract strong

papers and are well attended. Many of its sessions, particularly at the biennial scientific conferences, feature presentations and discussion in English, French and Spanish, the official languages of IAMCR, reflecting the truly international composition of the Section membership.

The sessions tend to be less hurried than is the case with most academic conferences. The genuine inclusiveness of the culture of the IAMCR/AIERI combines with the defined focus of the Section to provide an ideal forum for establishing and maintaining strong and fruitful intellectual relationships.

Session 1: Innovation Clusters: 200/150 Years of Electronically Mediated Communication

In recent years, the history of the origins of telegraphy and telephony have tended to capture less attention in scholarly work than analysis of future trends in the development of advanced services. Yet there is much to learn from the social, economic and political innovations which have clustered together with, and shaped, early modes of communication across space and time. 1994 is a year to celebrate the anniversaries of telegraphy in France (200 years) and the United States (150 years). This session will include studies of the history of these and related developments in electronic modes of communication and focus on the lessons to be drawn from alternative historical interpretations of events.

Session 2: Asia-Pacific Telecommunication: Globalization and Institutional Reform

The Asia-Pacific region is perhaps the fastest growing market for information and communication technologies (ICT) and the home base of major ICT suppliers. Contributions to scholarship on communication technology policy from the region include work on the information society and globalization. This session will highlight communication technology policy research on

Asia-Pacific telecommunication, with an emphasis on globalization and institutional reform for national telecommunication systems.

Session 3: Networks and the City

Scholars of communication technology policy, such as Innis and Mumford, have pointed to the significance of the city to communication. The city is both the node of telecommunication networks or electronic space, and the locus of face-to-face interactions or physical space. This session will explore the relationship between the electronic and physical aspects of the city, emphasizing research on the multi function polis, urban planning, and telecommunication network topologies.

Session 4: Network Technologies and Users: Convergence Issues

The convergence of computing, telecommunication and audio-visual technologies is being widely discussed as suppliers promote multimedia and a range of sophisticated voice, data and image services. This session will look critically at whether various kinds of advanced information and communication services are responsive to user interests and concerns. The session will also encourage comparative discussion on the different ways in which the 'user' is taken into account in the development of advanced network technologies in different regions of the world.

Note: If you are uncertain whether your abstract fits these session themes, please do not hesitate to submit.

Send Abstracts to either Dr Mansell or Dr Samarajiva at the following addresses: Dr Robin Mansell, IAMCR CTP Section President, Science Policy Research Unit, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, E Sussex BN1 9RF, UK. Email: PRFA5@central.sussex.ac.uk. Dr Rohan Samarajiva, IAMCR CTP Section Vice-President, Department of Communication, Ohio State University, 3016 Derby Hall, 154 N Oval Mall, Columbus OH 43210-1339, USA. Tel +1.614.292.3713; fax +1.614.292.2055. Email: Rohan+@osu.edu.

Systèmes de Documentation et d'Information Documentation and Information Systems

Appel à communications: Dans le prolongement des discussions qui ont eu lieu lors de la conférence de Dublin nous proposons:

1: de poursuivre les réflexions sur les nouvelles technologies, les sources d'informations, les ressources documentaires, par thèmes, régions et ensemble linguistique du double point de vue:

- de la représentation des connaissances,

- de la communication, tout particulièrement entre chercheurs (publications, messageries, collèges invisible).
- 2: de réfléchir à l'impact de la normalisation sur les contenus et aux concepts à mettre en oeuvre dans le domaine des sciences de l'information et de la communication.

Lors de la réunion de la section, nous ferons le point sur l'état d'avancement d'IAMCRNet et des questions relatives à COMNET.

Call for Papers: In continuation of the discussions which took place during the Dublin conference, we intend:

1: to continue to reflect on new communication technologies, sources of information, documentation resources, by themes, regions and language areas, from a double perspective:

- knowledge representation,
- communication, particularly between researchers (publications, message systems, invisible colleges).

2: to reflect on the impact of normalisation on the contents and concepts of information and communication science.

During the meetings of the section, we will also discuss the situation of IAMCRNet, and matters related to COMNET.

Yvonne Mignot-Lefebvre, Section President; 30, rue du Pressoir; F-75020 Paris, France; tel +33.1.4636.0322; fax +33.1.4021.0940. Guy Pelachaud, Section Vice-president; 64, rue Compans, F-75019 Paris, France; tel +33.1.4201.7241; fax +33.1.4241.1297.

Gender and Communication

The Gender Section is planning to give the following sessions and invites papers addressing questions on:

1) *Women and Communication in Asia.* The convenor of this session is Professor Yoo Jae Song, Chair, Ewha WomanUs University, Seoul 120 Korea. Paper proposals (abstracts) should be sent to Yoo Jae Song and to Madeleine Kleberg (Head of the Gender Section, address see below)

2) *Women, Media, Politics* - a joint session with the Section of Political Communication Research Papers could include (but are not limited to the following topics: Theorizing about the gendered nature of politics, indeed about what constitutes 'politics' and the 'public sphere'; media representations of women in politics; communication strategies of women politicians; the gendered nature of political rhetoric; the role of women

reporters in domestic and international news coverage; representations of women in the news; the politics of "women's page"; women, communications and Human Rights; the communication strategies of women's movements and networks; women, modernity and the media.

Paper proposals (abstracts) for this session should be sent to either convenors of the session at the following addresses: Annabelle Sreberny-Mohammadi, Centre for Mass Communication Research University of Leicester, 104 Regent Road, Leicester LE1 7LT, England, email ash@leicester.ac.uk, or, Liesbet van Zoonen, Dept of Communication, University of Amsterdam, Oude Hoogstraat 24, 1012 CE Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

3) *Women, Work and the Microelectronic Industry* - a joint session with the Political Economy Section. Paper proposals should be sent to Vincent Mosco (Head of the Political Economy Section), Program on Information Resources Policy, Harvard University, Aiken 200, 33 Oxford Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA, email: mosco@das.harvard.edu, and to Madeleine Kleberg.

4) *Masculinity and the Media*. The revival of women's movements and feminism since the 60s has put masculinity in question and so has the gay politics. The task of unmasking masculinity has started within several disciplines. How is masculinity to be understood and defined? How is it represented in different genres within mass media? What is the relation between social changes and the produced images of masculinity? Paper proposals should be sent to Madeleine Kleberg and to Liesbet van Zoonen (Deputy Head of the Gender section).

5) *Current Research - Gender and Communication*. Paper proposals should be sent to Madeleine Kleberg and to Liesbet van Zoonen.

We would also like to arrange a session dealing with gender and communication in a historical context.

Section head: Madeleine Kleberg, Dept of Journalism, Media & Communication, Stockholm University, PO Box 12850, S-112 97 Stockholm, Sweden, tel +46 8 162 000, fax +46 8 618 7979.

History

The 1994 conference in Seoul will have two or three paper sessions. Members may submit abstracts on any historical subject. In addition to these individual topics, we will focus on two themes:

1. *Propaganda in the Twentieth Century*
2. *Rewriting Communications History*

The latter concerns primarily (but not exclusively) the rhetorical aspects of historical accounts, or history as argument.

In addition to the paper sessions, we will be sponsoring a round table on the relationship between history and ideology. We will be using the work of Habermas to guide our discussions.

Send abstracts on any of the topics above to: Mary S. Mander, 129 Carnegie Bldg., Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802, USA.

International Communication

The conference theme *Communication in the new millennium: communication technology for humanity* reminds us that the technology and the process of human communication within and between national societies is essential for building a shared world that protects both the biosphere and the sociosphere.

All correspondence and submissions shall be directed to the Section convenor: Howard H. Frederick, School of International Service, The American University, Washington, DC 20016 USA. Office: +1.202.885.1635, fax: +1.202.885.2494 email: hfederick@igc.apc.org

With the author's permission, papers accepted for the Section's panels will be recommended for appropriate issues of *Journal of International Communication*.

Panels of the International Communication Section:

International relations and the technologies of international communication. Examines the impact global channels of communication on international relations.

International communication and international conflict: lessons from recent history. Examines how mass media coverage has affected international crises, with a special focus on events in Asia. Papers are especially invited on Bosnia, Cambodia, Somalia, Korea, Palestine, East Timor.

International broadcasting and international relations. Explores the the role of international broadcasting in international affairs.

The MacBride movement and the evolving right to communicate. Investigates the movement for a new international information and communication order, human rights, and especially the evolving right to communicate. Assesses the progress and prospects of the movement toward a new world information and communication order.

Global communication as a field of research and education in the post cold war era. Questions the

traditional definitions of international communication and its impact on communication education in light of the globalization of all communication research.

The cultural and political context of telecommunications policy: Asian concerns. Probes the issues and controversies surrounding regional and international telecommunications policy with a special focus on Asia.

Olympism and global civil society. Explores the social and political impact of media channels on sports, and especially the Olympic Games.

Computers and international communications. Examines the growing impact of global computer networks on the field of international communications.

Journal of International Communication. Discusses how the International Communication Section can assist the emergence of this new academic journal.

Communication and cultural industries. Examines role of entertainment programming in national development with a focus on soap opera/telenovelas, serial fiction, infotainment, co-productions, and reality-based series.

The International Communication Section will hold elections in Korea for a new President/Convenor. People who are interested in running may send their names to Ingrid Schulze by January 15 (see address below) and should include a curriculum vita and a 250-word statement of intention. Candidates nominations will be accepted until July 1994.

The International Communication Section is currently led by President Howard Frederick (see above) and three Vice Presidents: Abbas Malek, Department of Radio-Television-Film, Howard University, School of Communications, Washington DC 20059, USA, +1-202-806-7927 (office), +1-703-849-0019 (home), +1-202-483-5352 (fax), email: amalek@auvm.american.edu; Ingrid Schulze Schneider, Universidad Complutense, Facultad de C.C.I.I, Avda. Complutense, S/N, Madrid 28040, Spain, +34-1-394-2131 (office), +34-1-859-9218 (home), +34-1-859-9692 (fax); Anantha Babbili, Texas Christian University, Department of Journalism, Box 32930, Fort Worth TX 76129, USA, +1-817-921-7425 (office), +1-817-32-2990 (home), +1-817-921-7133 (fax), email: babbili@gamma.is.tcu.edu

Law

Session 1: The Right to Communicate: A Concept in Development. The session will discuss the development of the concept of the Right to Communicate after the UN Vienna Conference on Human Rights (June 1992).

Papers should discuss the various elements of the right to communicate like the right to know, the right to inform and to be informed, the right to have access to information and to participate in the communication process, etc.

Papers should also discuss ideas for practical actions in the light of the "Bratislava Declaration on the Right to Communicate in the Post Cold War Period" and the discussion during the IAMCR conference in Dublin. Convenor: David Goldberg, Faculty of Law, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, UK, tel +44 41 339 8855, fax +44 41 330 5140.

Session 2: New Legal Frameworks for Broadcasting: The Challenge of Transition in Changing Societies. The session will discuss the drafting of new legal frameworks for radio and television in changing societies. Papers should concentrate on the legal consequences for broadcasting in countries where new and reformed media systems are in the stage of development (Eastern and Central Europe, Republics of the former Soviet Union etc.) as well as in countries which have been (re)united (like Germany) or will be confronted with the need to integrate "foreign media" into their national broadcasting system (like China with Hongkong, the Republic of Korea with North Korea, etc.) Convenor: Wolfgang Kleinwächter, NETCOM Institute, Mühlstrasse 1, D-7050 Leipzig, Germany, tel +49 341 26 299 12.

Session 3: The On-Going Challenge of Technology: Multilateral Legal Frameworks for Global Trade in Communication Services. If the GATT negotiations on Trade in Services will be finalized (as planned) until the end of 1993, the session will discuss the various elements of the new legal framework for trade in communication services. It will discuss also the legal implications of the on-going process of convergence between different types of communication technology, in particular against the background of the development of super electronic highways and the need of harmonization of legal frameworks on a global scale by taking into account the legitimate national interests of both developed as well as developing countries. Convenor: Eileen Mahoney, Radio and Television, George Washington University, 812 20th Str NW, Washington, DC 20052. tel +1 202 904 6350, fax +1 202 994 0022.

Session 4: Independent Local Radio in Central and Eastern Europe. The session (jointly conducted by The Law Section and The Local Radio and Television Section) will deal with the prospects of independent local radios in the Central and Eastern European countries within the existing and future legislative,

economic and political framework. (See Local Radio & TV Section for more details.) Convenors: Ole Prehn (address, see below) and Wolfgang Kleinwächter (address, see above).

Local Radio and Television

The Local Radio and Television Section hereby invites the submission of proposals for papers to be presented at the conference in Seoul.

The newly established section has its background in the working group on "community radio and television", which existed since 1982. During the years the group has established contacts with IAMCR-members from all parts of the world, even though the majority of papers have come from Western Europe and USA.

The section-policy is to embrace researchers from all regions of the world conducting research within the area of local radio and television. The focal point in the work of the section is radio and television in a local setting. As both 'radio and television' and 'local' may be subject to different interpretations, it should be emphasized that 'radio and television' covers terrestrial and cablecast audio and visual broadcasting including interactive, computerbased services and such media's relation to other media segments e.g. the printed press (e.g. cross-ownership and cross-fertilization) as well as non-broadcasting activities. Further that 'local' is to be understood as either a subnational geographical area or networks of locally based media operating within a 'community of interest'.

Apart from the special sessions noted below, the final planning will be based upon the proposals received from potential participants. Asian scholars are particularly encouraged to contribute their ideas for the sessions. Papers may relate to a wide variety of themes a.o.: methodology, theory, media policy, media relations in local communities (e.g. cross-ownership), case studies, national and cross-national studies, content analysis and participatory research.

In addition to the above topics, two special sessions are planned for the Seoul conference in collaboration with other parties:

1: Independent local radio in central and eastern Europe (Convenors: Wolfgang Kleinwächter and Ole Prehn). The session (jointly conducted by The Law Section and The Local radio and television section) will deal with the prospects of independent local radios in the Central and Eastern European countries within the

existing and future legislative, economic and political framework.

The focal points in the session will be:

- legislative and administrative obstacles and possibilities for local radio
- experiences with commercial and non-commercial local radio
- the possible societal and political role of local radio
- the financial problems local radios might face
- recruitment of professional and non-professional staff
- demands and possibilities for collaboration with local radios and organizations of local radios in other regions
- the need for research to scrutiny and facilitate the development of local radios in Central and Eastern Europe

2: Local video (Convenor: Seán O Siochrú). The session is planned in collaboration with Nexus Europe (Dublin, Eire). The main purpose is to deal with video used for special purposes in a primarily non-broadcast context. The aim is to include video-activists and researchers with interest in video in a community of locality and/or interest. Some time of the session is foreseen to take point of departure on video-productions to be displayed at the site. The main themes thus will be concrete video programmes, the situation and possibilities for participatory video production around the world and the societal impact of such activities. (Seán O Siochrú, NEXUS Research, 9 North Frederick Street, Dublin 1, Ireland, tel +353 1 745 158, fax +353 1 745 186, email: siochru@toppsi.gn.apc.org)

3: Alternative Media and Development. This session is planned by the Local Radio and Television Section in conjunction with NEXUS Research Cooperative in Dublin, Ireland (Seán O Siochrú), and the Centre for Mass Communication Research (Annabelle Sreberny-Mohammadi) in Leicester, UK.

Owing to interest expressed from a number of quarters, the Local Video session is being broadened to comprise a session on Alternative Media and Development. Its main purpose is to look at the role of 'small media', especially video, in the development process of communities and groups. The emphasis will be on participatory development processes among marginalised communities in both economically wealthy and poorer countries and regions. A number of questions are of particular interest including: the potential value of establishing linkages and networks between such groups, often a great distance from each other; video produced by women for women's empowerment is also of interest;

and strategies for appropriating the potential of new and emerging technologies. The aim is to include both activists and researchers in the session, and to allow space for showing video and other material. Participants are thus encouraged to bring video or other material, and to include them as part of more informal presentations.

All abstracts should be sent to the following address by *air mail* and not by fax or email: Ole Prehn, Department of Communication, Aalborg University, PO Box 159, DK-9100 Aalborg, Denmark. Phone: +45 9815 8522, ext. 7138; fax: +45 9815 6864; email: prehn@hum.auc.dk.

Media Education

In Seoul the Media Education section will meet and focus on the following areas:

- *Experiences from practice*: Presentation of media education projects in and outside the established educational system — with emphasis on the theoretical and methodological approaches used in the projects.
- *Definition of "Media Education"*: Didactic and pedagogical perspectives developed on the basis of the various research and development work carried out.
- *Teachers' training*. Is a lack of training a barrier to media education? If teachers' training exists (in the teachers' education or as in service courses), what is the structure and content? The time spent?
- *The relationship between traditional mass communication research and media education research*.
- *"State of the art" papers*, presenting the actual status of media education research, including hopefully some of aspects above.

Section President: Birgitte Tufte, Dept of Media Education, The Royal Danish School of Educational Studies, Emdrupvej 101, DK-2400 Copenhagen NV, Denmark, tel +45.3969.6633, fax +45 3966.0063.

Political Communication Research

The Political Communication Research Section of the IAMCR is soliciting papers and discussants for the July 3-8 IAMCR conference in Seoul, South Korea. The Section is devoted to research and analysis of political communication widely defined. This encompasses all types of political systems, levels (national, state, local), elements of government (executive, legislative, judicial, bureaucratic), and such modes and aspects of political behavior as culture, socialization, public opinion,

participation, interest groups, political parties, and campaigns and elections.

Those wishing to contribute a paper should submit abstracts (800 and 200 words) indicating the subject, methodology, and tentative results of their research, to the convenor, Professor David L. Paletz, Chair, PCRS, Dept of Political Science, Box 90204, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708, USA.

The Political Communication Research Section is also co-sponsoring two panels. The first panel, entitled "*Women, Media and Politics*," is with the Gender Section. This panel will examine the apparent re-turn in women's debates from a focus on the politics of the body back to the body politic. Thus papers could deal with (but are not limited to) any of the following topics: theorizing about the gendered nature of politics, indeed about what constitutes "politics" and the "public sphere;" media representations of women in politics; communications strategies of women politicians; the gendered nature of political rhetoric; the role of women reporters in domestic and international news coverage; representations of women in the news; the politics of the "women's page;" women, communications and Human Rights; the communication strategies of women's movements and networks; women, modernity and the media.

Paper abstracts should be sent to David Paletz and to either Annabelle Sreberni-Mohammadi, CMCR, University of Leicester, 104 Regent Road, Leicester LE1 7LT, England, email: ash@leicester.ac.uk, or to: Liesbet van Zoonen, Dept of Communication, University of Amsterdam, Oude Hoogstraat 24, 1012 CE Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

The second panel, entitled "*Media Influence on State Unification and Disintegration Processes*," is co-sponsored with the Political Communication Section of the International Political Science Association. This panel is concerned with the general theory of media involvement in the creation and break-up of states, as well as with recent and continuing developments in Central and East Europe and Germany, Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, India, and many other countries. Abstracts for this panel should be sent to David Paletz and to: Philippe J. Maarek, Docteur d'Etat en Science Politique, 41 rue du Colisée, F-75008 Paris, France.

Political Economy

The Political Economy Section invites papers for the IAMCR Conference. We are particularly interested in papers covering the following topics:

- *The Political Economy of the (New) International Division of Labor*
- *New Forms of Media Concentration in Trade and Communication*
- *Newly Privatized Broadcasting and Telecommunication Systems*
- *The Political Economy of International Broadcasting in Asia*
- *The Media and Social Protest in South Korea*
- *Women and Microelectronics in Asia* (joint session with the Media and Gender Section)

Please send to: Manjunath Pendakur, Section Vice-Chair, Dept of Radio-TV-Film, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60208-2270, USA. Phone: work +1 708 491 7315; home +1 708 475 4909; fax: +1 708 467 2389; email: mpendaku@casbah.acns.nwu.edu

Papers will be assessed and panels organized by M. Pendakur and Vincent Mosco.

Professional Education

The Professional Education Section will host 2-3 sessions and 1-2 workshops. One session is devoted to examining the profile of the journalist around the world in terms of global trends in professionalism (based on the relevant studies to be compiled by David Weaver from Indiana University).

There may be another thematic session depending on the supply of papers, but in any case there will be one session open in principle for all papers dealing with issues of professional education.

Of the workshops, one will be organized as a final

review of the project on promotion of educational materials for communications studies ("textbook project").

Another workshop may be dedicated to issues of professional ethics as a follow-up of the Section's earlier meetings on the topic.

Programme coordinators: Prof. Clifford Christians, Institute of Communication Research, University of Illinois, 505 East Armory Ave., Champaign, IL 61820-6295 USA and Dr. Anura Goonasekera, Asia Mass Communication Research and Information Centre (AMIC), 39 Newton Road, Singapore 1130.

Sociology and Social Psychology

The Section addresses scholars who employ a social science approach to the field of mass communication. This approach can be realized either through original research using empirical research methods, or through theoretical considerations within the framework of social science concepts. The common denominator of the research should be the goal to describe and explain social and political attitudes and behaviors in reference to the existence or content of the mass media, and the factors influencing media content.

We welcome particularly papers addressing either directly or indirectly the conference theme. We also encourage scholars who have conducted comparative research on communication topics.

Section President: Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Donsbach, Institut für Kommunikationswissenschaft, Technische Universität Dresden, 01052 Dresden, Germany, Fax +49 351 463 7067.

WORKING GROUPS

Alternative Directions

The Working Group on "Alternative Directions in International & Intercultural Communication Scholarship" was hitherto called "New" directions.

This particular working group has been convened by me since the 1986 IAMCR conference in New Delhi. It has been tremendously fruitful in exchange of inter-continental ideas and diverse perspectives.

Contact: Anantha S. Babbili, Dept of Journalism, Texas Christian University, PO Box 32930, Fort Worth, Texas 76129. USA. Fax: +1.817.921.7133; email: babbili@gamma.is.tcu.edu

Comic Art

The Comic Art Working Group expects to have two sessions, one on Asian (or specifically Korean) cartoons; the other on any aspect of comic art worldwide. Topics can include animation, political cartoons, gag cartoons, comic books, comic strips, humorous illustrations or humor magazines. The papers can take any approach or methodology. Convenor: Dr. John A. Lent, 669 Ferne Blvd., Drexel Hill, PA 190026, USA. Fax & Phone +1.215.622.3938

Communication, Myth and Ritual

The Working Group is open to attendance and contributions in the form of abstracts, working papers, and full papers. The intention is to be a true 'working group' where theoretical and methodological issues raised by this new area of scholarship can be considered. This year the Working Group will be based around contributions from the ongoing work of The Uppsala Group, a collaboration of scholars from Europe, North America, and Africa who have initiated a long-term program of research, scholarship, and scholarly meetings. The interests of the Uppsala Group are in the area of "Media, Religion and Culture", and are focused on the establishment of a scholarly record which can introduce this area into ongoing research and theory.

At a time when culture, and specifically religious culture, seems to be moving to the forefront of social and political change worldwide, the Uppsala Group and the Working Group on Communication, Myth and Ritual, hope to make the Seoul Conference an important step in understanding these processes.

A small number of submissions can be considered from interested persons wishing to make formal or informal presentations. Contributions which tie concerns of the Group to the overall conference theme of "Communication in the New Millennium: Communication Technology for Humanity", are particularly encouraged.

Convenor: Prof. Stewart M. Hoover, Center for Mass Media Research, Campus Box 287, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, USA. Phone: +1 303 492 4833; fax: +1 303 492 058; email: hoover_s@cubldr.colorado.edu

Communication and Population Issues

The communication media play a key role in disseminating information and messages about population issues and in creating awareness about the linkages between population growth, individual and societal welfare and national socio-economic development.

The Working Group to be convened for the first time in Seoul, is designed to examine conceptual, research and methodological issues in the role of communication resources and channels (both technology-based and traditional) in the quest for solutions to population growth and attendant problems.

Papers are invited on any aspects of the following topics: media coverage of population issues; innovative

communication approaches to population issues; population information, education and communication; population, media planning, information and management; media and family planning/welfare campaigns; social marketing and population issues; media and advocacy for population issues.

Convenors: S.T. Kwame Bofo, Division of Communication, UNESCO, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07SP, France; fax: +33 1 4567 4358 + 4567 4234 and Sylvie I. Cohen, Education, Communication and Youth Branch, TED, UNFPA, The News Building, 220 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, USA; fax +1 212 297 4915.

Environmental Issues and Risk Communication

The mass media play a central part in the social construction of environmental issues and the communication of risk information. This working group examines the role of the mass media: as a resource for public understanding of environmental problems and 'risk'; as brokers of information (including scientific and technical information) relevant to public participation in rational decision making; and as a site of struggle over definitions of emerging social problems.

Papers are invited on any aspect of these dimensions, including: media coverage of 'risk' and environmental issues; historical and/or comparative analysis of the media careers of environmental and technological risk issues; media coverage, public awareness, and political action; journalistic practices, source roles and news management; pressure groups, environmental movements and media; risk perception, media frames and public interpretation.

Convenor: Anders Hansen, Centre for Mass Communication Research, University of Leicester, 104 Regent Road, Leicester LE1 7LT, United Kingdom. Fax: +44 533 523 74; email: ash@leicester.ac.uk

Ethnicity, Racism and the Media

Participants wishing to contribute a paper to a one-day meeting of this Working Group should submit abstracts to: Prof. John Downing, Dept. of Radio TV Film, University of Texas, CMA 6.118, Austin, TX 78712-1091, USA, tel +1 512 471 6643, fax +1 512 471 4077, or to: Prof. Charles Husband, Dept of Social and Economic Studies, University of Bradford, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP, England, tel +44 274 733 6643, fax +44 274 385 295, or to: Prof. Andrew

Jakubowicz, School of Humanities, Faculty of Sciences, University of Technology, Sydney, PO Box 123, Broadway NSW 2007, Australia, tel +61 2 330 2298, fax +61 2 330 2296.

Mass Media and Popular Fiction

The working group on Mass Media and Popular Fiction, a group dedicated to broad cultural, sociological and aesthetic studies of popular fiction in film, tv, radio, print-media, computers and oral traditions will convene again in Seoul. The Group was formed in 1988 at the Barcelona Conference, and met in Bled (1990) and in Sao Paulo (1992).

The core of the group's work can be defined through the following broad topics:

- case studies of all types of popular genres
- genre theory and genre history
- popular culture, national culture, hegemony and sub-culture
- popular culture, cultural values and media institutions
- popular fiction and audience research

Potential contributors to the Seoul Conference may use these categories as a guideline, however all papers addressing topics within the broad field of Mass Media and Popular Fiction/Culture will be evaluated for official acceptance by the convenor.

Convenor: Ib Bondebjerg, Dept of Film and Media Studies, University of Copenhagen, Njalsgade 80, DK-2300 Copenhagen S, Denmark, Phone: +45 3154 2211; fax: +45 3195 5828; email: bonde@coco.ih.ku.dk

Joint IAMCR/WAPOR Session: Mass Media and Public Opinion

The experience of well attended meetings in the past has stimulated the IAMCR and the World Association for Public Opinion Research (WAPOR) to continue their tradition of jointly organized sessions at IAMCR's bi-annual conferences. Seoul will see already the fourth joint session of this kind, following Caracas (1980), Barcelona (1988), and Guarujá, Brazil (1992).

Again, the umbrella topic of the joint session will be the relationship between mass media and public opinion, a topic perfectly relating both organizations together. Papers dealing with the role of media content or the pure existence of the media for people's opinions, attitudes and behaviors are most welcome.

Please submit proposals to: Prof Dr. Wolfgang Donsbach, Institut für Kommunikationswissenschaft,

Technische Universität Dresden, 01062 Dresden, Germany, Fax: +49 351 463 7067.

NEQTAR:

Network on Qualitative Audience Research

Since the 1988 meeting in Barcelona, the NEQTAR group has been a forum for research and debate concerning the theory, methodology and politics of reception studies. The convenor especially welcomes papers that address the implications of reception analysis for theory development and for the politics of mass communication.

Abstracts should be sent to: Klaus Bruhn Jensen, Dept of Film and Media Studies, Univ. of Copenhagen, Njalsgade 80, DK-2300 Copenhagen S, Denmark, tel +45 3154 2211, fax +45 3195 5828.

Participatory Communication Research

The work of the Network is not based on any specific definition of participation. Rather, participation is a term used to refer to a number of social and planning processes occurring in many different places and in many different contexts. The Working Group meeting is meant to work toward theoretical and methodological clarification. Therefore, both papers discussing theoretical perspectives and/or documenting specific case studies are welcome.

Convenors: Jan Servaes, Catholic University of Nijmegen, Institute of Mass Communication, PO Box 9108, 6500 HK Nijmegen, The Netherlands. Phone: +31 80 612 322 or 612 372; fax: +31 80 613 073. Tom Jacobson, State University of New York at Buffalo, Dept of Comm, Faculty of Social Sciences, 338 MFAC-Ellicott Complex, Box 610011, Buffalo, New York 14261, USA. Phone: +1 716 645 2141 or 2142; fax +1 716 645 2086; email: comacker@ubvms.bitnet

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IAMCR Electronic Communication

IAMCR now runs two electronic "lists", i.e. distribution lists for email. The first of these was IAMCRNet, which is an open discussion list. This means that anyone can send a message to the list, and all subscribers will receive this message. IAMCRNet is used as a means to distribute papers, to ask for information, to seek contacts, etc. IAMCRNet is open to everyone interested, including non-members. You can become a subscriber

by sending an email message to: Comserve@rpiitsvm (Bitnet) or to Comserve@vm.its.rpi.edu with this line (no subject):

Join IAMCRNET Firstname Lastname

You will then receive confirmation of your subscription, and more information about IAMCRNet, as well as information about other services run by Comserve.

IAMCR has also recently started a list restricted to members of the Association. This list is called IAMCR-L. IAMCR-L is *not* a discussion list, but a channel for distribution of the electronic version of the IAMCR Newsletter and for information to members from the governing bodies of the Association. Members whose email addresses are known to the IAMCR administration have already been added to the list of subscribers. However, not everybody has informed us about her/his email address. If this is the case with you, you may become a subscriber to this service by sending an email message to: Listserv@ruc.dk with this line (no subject):

Subscribe IAMCR-L Firstname Lastname

Your membership status will then be checked. If you are a paid-up member you will become a subscriber and receive all information which is distributed via IAMCR-L.

A Spanish language discussion list (RedAIERI) is being prepared. □

IAMCR PUBLICATION COMMITTEE SEEKS PROPOSALS FOR BOOKS EMERGING FROM IAMCR PROJECTS

The IAMCR Publication Committee, on behalf of the IAMCR International Council, invites IAMCR sections, working groups, and committees to submit proposals for books to be included in the IAMCR Book Series. [See story that follows for more information on the nature of the Book Series].

The Committee is particularly interested in receiving proposals arising out of Seoul conference activities. Conference organizer Chie-woon Kim (Kyun Kwan University, Seoul, Korea) has already begun plans for one edited volume. See the story below for details. Proposals for other coherently defined volumes arising either from conference activities or other projects of IAMCR sections, working groups, or committees are welcome.

IAMCR members need to be aware that book proposals are accepted only from formally constituted

IAMCR sections, groups, and committees. In addition, as is usual in publishing activities, the intellectual design of a book is seen by the publication committee as the creative contribution of the book's editor(s) who must be left free to select works that they feel serve their purposes. Books emerging from IAMCR conference activities are not conference proceedings and individual papers presented at conferences will undergo review and referee by book editors before being selected. In addition, papers will undergo revision so that they are more solidly designed as book chapters rather than conference papers. Necessarily, most papers presented in any conference will not be included in books arising from that conference. IAMCR members who feel that a theme or interest or perspective has been somehow excluded are encouraged to submit alternative proposals to the publication committee.

Sections, working groups, or committees wishing to discuss book proposals with the committee should contact either: Robert White, CICS, Gregorian University, Piazza della Pilotta 4, I-00187, Roma, Italy, phone +39 6 67011, fax +39 6 6701 5413; or, Brenda Dervin, Department of Communication, Ohio State University, 3016 Derby Hall, 154 N Oval Mall, Columbus, Ohio 43210 USA, phone +1 614 292 3192, phone +1 614 442 0721, fax +1 614 292 2055, e-mail: dervin.1@osu.edu, or, dervin.1@ohstmail.bitnet.

Members of the publication committee include: Robert White, coordinator (Italy); Brenda Dervin, assistant coordinator (USA); Robin Cheesman (Denmark); Ulla Carlsson (Sweden); Wolfgang Donsbach (Germany); Karol Jakubowicz (Poland); Manuel Pares i Maicas (Spain); Denis McQuail (The Netherlands); Carmen Gomez Mont (Mexico); Slavko Splichal (Slovenia); Annabelle Sreberny Mohammadi (England), Trine Syvertsen (Norway); Birgitte Tufte (Denmark), Janet Wasko (USA).

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE SELECTS PUBLISHER FOR IAMCR BOOK SERIES

The IAMCR Publication Committee, on behalf of the IAMCR International Council, is pleased to announce the selection of Hampton Press as the publisher for English-language books in the IAMCR Book Series. Hampton Press, Inc. is headquartered in Cresskill, New Jersey (USA) and is currently solidifying plans for a European-based contact and distribution office.

Barbara Bernstein, Hampton President, is the former Managing Editor at Ablex Publishers where she served

for 10 1/2 years. In all, Bernstein has some 20 years experience in publishing monographs and textbooks. Bernstein founded Hampton Press in 1991 and currently has 44 communication-related books in print, in press or under contract and a total of 17 active editors supervising communication-related books. To date, 10 communication books have been published. These include a recently released volume by former IAMCR keynoter Johan Galtung (France) and IAMCR member Richard Vincent (USA), "Global Glasnost: Toward a New World Information and Communication Order". Of the 44 books in the current Hampton roster, at least 15 involve authorship and/or editorship by current IAMCR members.

The selection of Hampton Press as publisher culminates two years of effort by Robert White (Italy), Coordinator of the IAMCR Publication Committee and Brenda Dervin (Assistant Coordinator). The search involved consideration of 10 different European and US-based publishers and formal negotiations with 6. Robert White described the Hampton Press proposal as an "excellent offer, meeting all the conditions we had asked for - reasonable prices on books in order to make them more attractive to buyers, generous copyright and translation control, 25% discount on purchases for IAMCR members, and a good marketing plan throughout the world." White termed Hampton Press "a relatively young, flexible company that is willing to respond to the interests of the IAMCR membership."

The IAMCR Publications Committee has been working on the development of the book series since 1990. The intent is to publish significant books arising from the intellectual work of IAMCR sections, working groups, and committees. Books will be published in English, Spanish, or French and must address themes relevant to IAMCR interests, make a major contribution to the literature (theory, research, practice, and/or policy), be international in scope, and represent in some way a diversity of perspectives. A minimum of 75% of the royalties from each book will return to IAMCR and be specifically earmarked for a translation fund which will enrich future publication efforts by allowing book editors to include works which require translation. In 2-3 years when the fund is of sufficient size, it will be made available to IAMCR groups in a call for proposals.

The first four books in the IAMCR Book Series are now in preparation. They include two volumes drawing on paper presented at the Dublin conference in 1993:

- *Re-regulating European Communications: Change and Continuities in East and West Europe*, edited by Farrel

Corcoran and Paschal Preston (both of Dublin City University, Ireland).

- *Globalization, Communication, and the Transnational Public Sphere*, edited by Annabelle Sreberny-Mohammadi (University of Leicester, England) and Sandra Braman (University of Illinois-Campaign, USA).

- A third volume is already being developed to focus on the 1994 Seoul Conference theme, "Communication in the new Millennium: Communication Technology for Humanity." Conference organizer Chie-woon Kim (Kyun Kwan University, Seoul, Korea) is co-editing this volume with Jae-won Lee (Cleveland State University, Ohio, USA). A call for proposals for other volumes arising from the 1994 conference has been issued by the Publications Committee [see related story above].

- A fourth volume planned for the series is now under development in IAMCR's Professional Education Section. It is a textbook which will bring together chapters surveying the main communication paradigms in all major regions of the world. Editors are: Aggrey Brown (CARIMAC, University of West Indies, Jamaica), S. Anura Goonasekera (AMIC, Singapore), and Michael Traber (WACC, England). This book's development is funded in part by a grant to IAMCR for textbook development in communication studies. Kaarle Nordenstreng (University of Tampere, Finland) is coordinating the grant oversight team. The granting agency is FINNIDA, the Finnish International Development Agency.

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DISCOUNTS

Individual members receive a membership card with a personal membership number upon payment of the membership fee. This number entitles paid up members to a discount on the following journal subscriptions: *International Journal of Public Opinion Research* with Oxford University Press (50%); *Discourse & Society* (22 UKL or 38 USD), *European Journal of Communication* (25 UKL or 40 USD) and *Media, Culture and Society* (25 UKL or 40 USD) with Sage Publications. Please send Sage orders to Jane Markoff, SAGE Publications Ltd, 6 Bonhill Street, London EC2A 4PU, UK. US orders to: SAGE Publications Inc., PO Box 5096, Newbury Park, CA 91359-9924, USA.

IAMCR members who publish books or edit journals are encouraged to negotiate with their publishing houses a discount for IAMCR members. In exchange the publishing house could then advertise the publication

free of charge in the IAMCR Newsletter.

John Sinclair writes: "As one of the editors of *Media Information Australia*, the premium media communication journal is Australia, I am pleased to advise that such a discount has now been agreed.

It is available to paid-up members outside of Australia who cite their IAMCR membership number when taking out a *Media Information Australia* seemail subscription. This will give them the standard four issues of the journal, but these subscribers will in fact receive them via airmail rather than seemail.

The normal airmail subscription in \$A105 and seemail \$A90, so in effect the offer is a discount of \$A15, and the subscribers don't have to wait the usual two or three months which seemail takes."

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European Communication Research Association

During the European regional meeting of the IAMCR held in Dublin City University in June 1993, delegates discussed the desirability of creating a European Communication Research Association. Dublin City University agreed to survey the European membership with a view to determining the level of support for E.C.R.A. The following is a report on what we found out.

A questionnaire was distributed to 143 European members and responses were received from forty-three individuals with the following geographical spread. U.K. (12), France (12), Spain (12), Belgium (12), Denmark (3), Hungary (3), Germany (2), Netherlands (2), Finland (1), Slovakia (1), Norway (1), Austria (1), Byelorussia (1). There was a strong opinion in favour of the idea of ERCA (Yes = 34, maybe = 5, No = 4) and a similar level of commitment to joining such an association. Almost all respondents (39) regarded themselves as currently members of IAMCR, and the vast majority (40) were satisfied that English would be the initial working language of ECRA, though many urged that other European languages should also be used when resources permitted.

A majority (32) also expressed an interest in putting some personal time and energy into the effort of organising an association. On the question of how ECRA should relate to IAMCR, opinion was spread. One group of responses (11) would like to see ECRA as an affiliated regional chapter or branch of IAMCR. Another group (5) suggested that ECRA be an autonomous association but working in a close relationship with IAMCR. One suggestion here was that IAMCR might evolve as a confederation of continental associations, which themselves would be federations of regional or state associations. A third group of respondents (7) envisioned ECRA as a totally independent organisation.

As was emphasised during the Dublin Conference, Dublin City University does not have the resources which would allow the proposal to be taken beyond this point, although of course it would co-operate if an initiative were developed elsewhere.

Farrel Corcoran & Paschal Preston, DCU

News from Members

Beverly G. Hawk of the University of Alabama at Birmingham has been selected as a U.S. Fulbright Scholar. She will serve for one year in Kenya at the University of Nairobi.

Kyu Ho Youm, associate professor of journalism at Arizona State University's Cronkite School of Journalism & Telecommunication, received the second-place research paper award for his "The 'Incremental Harm' doctrine After *Masson*" paper at the Southwest Journalism and Mass Communication conference in Lubbock, Texas, on Oct. 10-11, 1993. He has published "The 'Wire Service' Libel Defense" in *Journalism Quarterly* (1993). Youm has been elected vice president of the Southwest Council for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication in the United States. He will automatically become president-elect of the organization for 1994-95 and president in 1995-96. The Southwest Council has 32 institutional members.

□

VACANT POSITIONS

The George Washington University

Assistant Professor of Communication Studies to teach media effects and mass communication. Interest in teaching audio production / sound design and limited supervision of an audio facility. Ph.D. required.

Terms: Academic year, tenure-accruing appointment beginning in September, 1994. Salary commensurate with academic and professional experience. Applications will be reviewed beginning January 10, 1994, and continuing until the position is filled.

The mission of the *National Center for Communication Studies* is to achieve high national standing in educational, creative, and scholarly activities relating to the study of communication. The National Center offers programs in Communication, Journalism, Political Communication, and Radio and Television, and a cooperative Program with the Graduate School of Political Management.

The George Washington University, founded in 1821, is located on a modern campus in the heart of the nation's capital, at the hub of national and international events.

Please send letter of application, vita, letters of reference, and evidence of scholarly accomplishment and

teaching ability to: Prof. Jarol B. Manheim, Director, National Center for Communication Studies, Phillips 409, The George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052, USA. The George Washington University is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer.

□

UPCOMING CONFERENCES AND EVENTS

Prepared by Trine Syvertsen

7-8 December 1993

Tenth European Satellite Communications Conference, London, UK. Contact: Blenheim Online, Blenheim House, Ash Hill Drive, Pinner, Middlesex, UK, fax: +44-81 742 3182.

7-9 December 1993

Online Information 93, London, UK. Contact: Learned Information Ltd, Woodside, Hinksey Hill, Oxford, UK, fax +44 865 736 354.

20-22 January 1994

Communication equity, human rights and NWICO: The Sixth MacBride Round Table. Honolulu, Hawaii. Contact: Richard Vincent, 2560 Campus Road, Dept. of Communication, Univ of Hawaii, Manoa, Honolulu, HI 996822, USA; tel. +1-808 956 3352, fax +1-808 956 5591, email: vincent@uhccmvs.bitnet

9-12 February 1994

New technologies and the democratization of audiovisual communication: the impact, implications and appropriation of new technologies of communication. New Delhi, India. CENDIT/Videazimut. Contact Latvinia Mohr, secretary-general, Videazimut, 3680 rue Jeanne-Mance, room 430, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2X 2K5; tel 1 514 982 6600; fax +1 514 982 6122, email: videaz@web.apc.org

12-17 February 1994

Women Empowering Communication, Thailand. Contact: Conference Secretariat, World Association for Christian Communication, 357 Kennington Lane, London SE11 5QY, England, tel: +44-71 582-9139; fax: +44-71 735 0340.

27-26 March 1994

Journal of Media Economics and Turku School of Economics: Current Media Economics Research in Europe. Contact: Kati Karhunen, Business Research Center, Rehtorinpellonkatu 3, SF-20500 Turku, Finland; tel +358-21 6383250; fax +358-21 6383 268; email kkarhunen@abo.fi

April 1994

Olympiads of Local Video and Television. Starting in Copenhagen, the second video olympics for community television productions will cruise along the waters of the North Sea on an Olympic boat with stops in Gothenburg,

Sweden and Oslo, Norway. Contact: Olympiads of Local Video and Television Secretariat, c/o Ted Weisberg, SAMBANDET, Box 2068, S-103 12 Stockholm, Sweden; tel: +46 8 208 178; fax: +46 8 108 830.

7-9 April 1994

Media and the Environment. Reno, Nevada. Contact: David Coulson, Donald W. Reynolds School of Journalism, University of Nevada, Reno NV 89557-0040, USA, tel: 702 784 6898, or email: cmsgrisw@uga.bitnet

7-10 April 1994

Global Integration and its Implications for Business Disciplines. International Academy of Business Disciplines (IABD), Annual Conference, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Panel on Advertising, Public relations, Marketing Communications and Journalism. Contact: Gene Murkison 912-681 5216 (office), Department of Management, Georgia Southern University, Statesboro, GA 30460-8152, USA. Fax: 912-681-0292.

25-29 April 1994

Integrating Africa Regionally and Globally - A Challenge for Telecommunications and Development. Africa TELECOM 94 Exhibition and Forum, Cairo, Egypt. Contact: Tom Dahl-Hansen or Suzan Hee-Sook Lee, Africa TELECOM 94, International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Place des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; tel: +41-22 730 5811; fax: +41-22 740 1013 or +41-22 730 6444.

13-19 May 1994

World Association of Public Opinion Research (WAPOR) Annual Conference, Sheraton Hotel, Ferncroft Village, Massachusetts, USA. Contact: Robert L. Stevenson, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of North Carolina at Chappel Hill, Chappel Hill, N.C. 27599-3365, USA.

12-17 June 1994

Radio 2000: The Jerusalem international conference on local radio. Jerusalem, Israel. Contact: The Secretariat, POB 8550, Jerusalem 91083, Israel; tel 972-2-618 070; fax 972-2-665 668.

25-27 June 1994

ED-MEDIA 94 in Vancouver, Canada. World Conference on Educational Multimedia and Hypermedia. Submission deadline October 22. Contact: ED-MEDIA 94/AACE, PO Box 2966, Charlottesville, VA 22902, USA; tel 804-973-3987; fax 804-978-7449; email AACE@virginia.edu

27 June - July 2 1994

The 4th International Russian Forum on Electronic Communication Technology for the 90s. Academy of National Economy, Moscow, Russia. Contact: Juri Gornostaev/Juri Andrianov, ECT'94 Program Committee, 125252, Moscow, Russia, Kuusinen Str. 21-B, ICSTI; Fax: +7 095 943-0089; Tel: +7 095 198-7041/7350/7691; Email: enir@ccic.icsti.msk.su

3-8 July 1994

Communication in the new millenium: Communication technology for humanity. IXX IAMCR Scientific Conference and General Assembly. Seoul, Korea.

6-8 July 1994

New technologies, telecommunications, media policy, programming and consumption patterns. The International "Media Futures: Policy & Performance" Conference, Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia. Call for papers, submissions close on 10 January 1994. Contact: Administrative Officer, Institute for Cultural Policy Studies, Faculty of Humanities, Griffith University Qld 4111 Australia. Email: B.Jeppesen@hum.gu.edu.au; fax: 61-7-875 551; phone: 61-7-875 7772

6-9 July 1994

Fifth International Conference on Language and Social Psychology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia. Contact: Ann Dellow, Conference Secretary, Department of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia 4072; Tel: +61-7-3656230; Fax: +61-7-3654466; email: cg@psych.psy.uq.oz.au.

12-15 July 1994

ICA Annual Conference. Sydney, Australia.

19-22 July 1994

National Film Theatre, London: Turbulent Europe: Conflict, Identity and Culture. First European Film and Television Studies Conference. Contact: EFTSC, Research and Education Division, British Film Institute, 21 Stephen Street, London W1P 1PL, UK; fax +44-071 580 8434

16-23 October 1994

African Council for Communication (ACCE): Media and Sustainable Development. 9th annual conference, Accra, Ghana. Contributions are expected to be received before March 31. Contact ACCE Secretariat, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 47495, Nairobi, Kenya; Tel: +254 2 227043/23615; Fax: +254 2 750329.

26-29 October 1994

European Culture. European Documentation Center, University of Navarra. Contact: Centro de Documentacion Europea, Universidad de Navarra, E31080 Pamplona, Spain; Tel 9 48 252700 ext. 2714; Fax 9-48-173651; Telex 37917 unav e.

25-29 September 1995

Congreso Internacional de Información (International Congress of Information), Institute for Scientific and Technological Information (IDICT), Havana, Cuba. Contact: Lic. Humberto Arango Sales, Aptdo. postal 2019, Código postal 10200, La Habana, Cuba; telex: 512322, 511648; fax: (0537) 338237, 338212, 338213; email: ceniai@ax.apc.org, cdp!web!ceniai!info, info@ceniai.cu

7-11 October, 1995

TELECOM 95 Exhibition and Forum, Geneva Switzerland. Contact: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Place

des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; tel: +41-22 730 5811; fax: +41-22 740 1013 or +41-22 730 6444. □

KOREA: GEOGRAPHY AND PEOPLE

The Korean peninsula is located at the eastern end of the Asian continent. Korea is roughly 1000 kms (600 miles) long and 216 kms (135 miles) wide at its narrowest point. The peninsula is one of the most mountainous regions in the world: hills and scenic mountains (mainly located in the north and the east of the country) cover some 70 percent of the land.

There are about 3000 islands off the coast of Korea, most of them in southern and south-western coastal areas. One of those islands, Cheju — some 85 km offshore, or one hour flying time from Seoul — is called "honeymoon island" and it is one of the finest vacation spots in Asia.

At present, the country is divided into two parts: the Republic of Korea (South Korea) and the People's Republic of Korea (North Korea). The administrative area of the Republic of Korea is about 45% of the whole of Korea. South Korea is slightly larger than Hungary or Portugal, and a little smaller than Iceland.

South Korea has a population of 43,5 million, a density of 427 persons per km². After World War II the population of South Korea increased rapidly. However, due to the impact of family planning campaigns the increase dropped.

Before World War II, Koreans migrated to two major regions: Manchuria and Japan. The close relationship between Korea and the United States after World War II resulted in many Koreans moving to that country: more

than one million Koreans now live in the US. Despite rapid urbanization after World War II, Korea still has a large rural population which mainly engages in agriculture. Farm mechanization has resulted in changes in many agricultural activities. Farm villages are being developed into well organized communities with a systematic arrangement of houses constructed of cement and tile. Most strawthatched houses disappeared during the 1970s. The use of wood fires for heating in the rural areas is decreasing rapidly with the increasing use of coal.

Before 1960 there were no buildings of more than 10 stories in Seoul; now there are dozens of buildings of more than 30 stories and there is even a 63-story building in the Youido area.

However, in the rural areas the most significant change has been a rapid decrease in population and a subsequent shortage of farm labour. Since 1960 there has been a remarkable migration of population to urban areas: the total urban population rose from 7 million in 1960 to 26,5 million in 1985.

The concentration of population has been especially great in Seoul, the capital city, and in Pusan, the largest port and industrial center. Seoul began to appear as an important place in the ancient records of Korea from the period of the *Three Kingdoms* (57BC–668). Located at the border of the Three Kingdoms, Seoul was a very important strategic area.

Although Seoul had developed into a major provincial capital it was not until the advent of the *Choson Dynasty* (1392–1910) that Seoul became the national capital.

[In the next issue of the Newsletter you will find more on the history, the art and the religions of Korea.] □

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▽ *Making fans from Korean paper and bamboo is a time-honored craft.*

