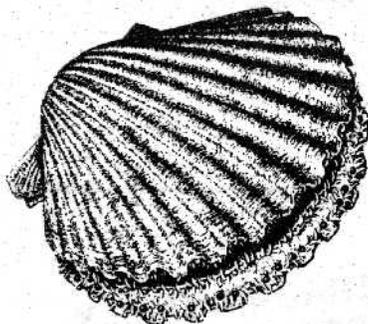


# ACCESS INDEX

<p>Santa Cruz Community Service Television Johnny Videotape and Friends 465 Ninth Ave. Santa Cruz, Calif.</p>	<p>... a non-profit corporation "being created to produce television videotape in Santa Cruz for the purpose of intra-community communication." (see <i>Radical Software #3</i> for "Community Video: A Working Model"); also below, "Information to the Disenfranchised."</p>	<p>at Westbeth itself to all residents within the complex. See below for description of project. <b>pg. 30</b></p>
<p>Eldridge Cleaver Black Panther Party—International Sect. B.P. 118 Grande Poste Algeria</p>	<p>see letter below; (address to left is not mailing address). <b>pg. 30</b></p>	<p>Experimental Video Edin Velez 797 J.B. Acevedo Street Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00923</p>  <p>... a newly organized video group composed of Puerto Rican video and audio artists, currently setting up a loft gallery in which they will have showings featuring different video groups and artists from the U.S. and Europe as well as their own tapes and live rock music. Their tapes will be "both pure art and social video documentaries on different life styles of groups living in Puerto Rico ranging from a "Commune on a Sailboat" to "Living in a Slum."</p>
<p>May Day "Collective": May Day Video Center—Antioch College Alan Kaplan and Roberto Old North Road Columbia, Md. 21043 or Source Coalition 2115 S Street NW Washington, D.C. 20008</p>	<p>Some of the video groups who gathered in D.C. to videotape May Day events formed a "Collective" to edit the tapes at the Videofreex loft in NYC. Below are two statements generated by problems which arose over the tape's distribution. <b>pg. 31</b></p>	<p>Earth Light 26 Austin St. Cambridge, Mass.</p> <p>... a video cooperative project working to expand educational concepts, and working within a broader based organization called Communiversity, also in Cambridge. See below for description of their goals and objectives. <b>pg. 32</b></p>
<p>Community Video Mike Cottone 2515 Q Street NW Washington, D.C. 20007</p>	<p>... a newly formed group whose "goal is to involve the community in originating its own programming which in turn would be shown in video theatres or over CATV systems established within the community."</p>	<p>Center for Movement Research Dept. of Sociology Queens College Flushing, N.Y. 11367</p> <p>... this will begin in Sept. 1971 on campus. Plans will include an on campus multimedia Laboratory, media experience experiments, and sponsorship of a CMR-CUNY student Communications network and video exchange system.</p>
<p>Urbanvideo Mark Hinshaw 405 East 56th St. New York, N.Y. 10021</p>	<p>"... a partially funded research and action group consisting of urban planning students who are exploring uses of 1/2" tape and cable for effecting societal change, building participatory integrative guidance systems, and simulating alternative futures. Interested in forming linkages with other planning groups and anyone else."</p>	<p>James Fogo Univ. of Texas Union Program Office. Room 342 Austin, Texas 78712</p> <p>... trying to get a video group started on campus. "We understand about the potential of free exchange programs for programs but need programs immediately which will convince certain groups within our community of the 'use value' of video whereby funding and grant possibilities might be opened up."</p>
<p>Kailasa Jon Shafer 1510 E. 23rd St. Minneapolis, Minn. 55404</p> 	<p>... a new alternate video group working in the Twin Cities for the last six months. "The group's originators have introduced portable 1/4" to free schools, a pre-school, and university programs as well as helping community groups, such as a religious consortium, a street academy, and a Model City project, to utilize 1/4" video for their own needs. As soon as we obtain our own hardware we shall begin to produce tapes and be glad to exchange ... "We also aim to actualize, by education and demonstration, the potential for citizen video origination and common carrier use of cable systems ... to increase relevance of information and mass access to television ... " See Education section for description of City Hill Project.</p>	<p><b>union</b></p> <p>We must enlist the aid of "present artists and resident shamens to put together a program which will enlighten a greater range of our brothers and sisters to the potential utilization of video in the extension of information and the greater utilization of conceptual ability we must all begin to share if we are going to conceive of social transformation beyond the one dimensional state.</p>
<p>Video Community at Westbeth Ann Douglass, Al Katzman 463 West Street New York, N.Y.</p>	<p>... an artists' housing complex which through a closed-circuit cable system is programming materials gathered from local NY groups as well as materials originated</p>	<p>Tedwilliam Theodore 712 West Waveland Chicago, Ill. 60613</p> <p>"I wonder if there might be the possibility of collaboration with others whose interests in video tape matches my own. I have been using video tape in community and school based programs for children and in projects of community organization and action."</p> <p>Stephen Haliczzer Northern Illinois University Dept. of History DeKalb, Ill. 60115</p> <p>... has produced one educational videotape—a debate between Jessie Lemish and Robert Berkhofer. "I will also be doing a tape at Joliet prison where 90%</p>

## FEEDBACK FEEDFORWARD FEEDBACK FEED

### INFORMATION TO THE DISENFRANCHISED A PROCESS APPROACH

For several years, the county anti-poverty program has been run by the county supervisors acting through the Community Action Board (CAB). This is in conflict with the federal Office of Economic Opportunity desire to see the poor people directly running the programs and determining priorities for the use of federal funds. Consequently, the Santa Cruz Community Action Board has been involved in a major restructuring effort.

Elections were held to elect poor people to the Community Action Board so that the agency could respond directly to the needs of the county poor. It has been suggested that if a fair election was held maximizing attempts at getting the county's poor to participate, then the county supervisors would return control of the anti-poverty programs to the CAB.

Polling places were created in various places in the county and the local news media

was employed to get election information to eligible voters. One had to be at least 18 years of age and meet low income guidelines but need not be a registered voter. About \$3,000 was spent to ensure that election information reached the area poor. The pooling took place on Sunday & Monday—i.e. 16 & 17 May. Sunday four people voted at the Santa Cruz Area Service Center and other polling places had about the same response. Normal information channels appeared to be ineffectual.

On Saturday, I made myself and low-cost portable t.v. equipment available to all the candidates who wished to represent the poor on the Community Action Board. Each candidate was interviewed and asked to state what he hoped to do for the low-income people if elected. How do you reach low income people with information that has a direct bearing on their future well-being?

This process made the people there aware that an election was in process that could affect their future. They also were able to meet their potential representatives.