

Mapping Minorities and their Media: The National Context – Sweden¹

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In present-day Sweden every twentieth person is a foreign citizen, every tenth was born outside the country and every fifth has her or his background in other countries or cultures. As they go about their lives, these minorities, be they exiles, labour force immigrants or members of a diaspora or an indigenous population, uphold a simultaneous relationship to their present and former worlds, to their homelands and places of current dwelling, and to their in-groups and out-groups. The media, both main stream media and the media that address these minorities as minorities, play a central role in this relationship. As media researcher Hamid Naficy (1999: 2) has observed, the media play a part which is both significant and signifying when it comes to create, maintain and dissolve ethnical, national and post-national identities.

Minority media constitutes an area which is quite poorly researched in Sweden, especially when it comes to their conditions of production and their status as objects of the state integration policy and cultural and media policy. This report constitutes a first step toward the construction of such an overall picture. However, given the scantiness of the time and resources I had at my disposal for its preparation, this mapping of the media which are available to the minorities living in Sweden should only be seen as work in progress.

The report is structured as follows. I begin with an overview of the minorities that currently live in the country and trace after that a brief history of migration from the Swedish perspective. Then I enter the domain of policy and sketch first the main traits of the immigrants and minority policy of the 1960s to the early 1990s, after what I present the integration policy launched in the late 1990s. I account thereafter for the most salient features of the Swedish cultural policy and present in some more detail the main institutions and instruments of the media policy. This is followed by a mapping of the media produced by, or addressed to, the minorities living in Sweden. After that I present some views of those who are directly involved in the production of minority media and my final comments.

AN OVERVIEW OF MULTICULTURAL SWEDEN

Sweden had slightly below 8.9 million inhabitants the last of December 2000. One million of these, or 11.3% of the population, were foreign-born (Befolkningsstatistik 2000, 2001). In comparison with other European countries, the Swedish population has a high percentage of foreign-born inhabitants (Integrationspolitik för 2000-talet, 2002: 10). These figures are however insufficient to sketch the whole picture of a country which is growing more and more multicultural: they exclude a large number of people born and brought up in the country of settlement, people who still may identify with the ethnic group of their parents. Statistics Sweden uses another category, people with foreign background, which comprises foreign-born persons and persons born in Sweden with one or both parents born abroad, and therefore appears as more adequate an instrument for mapping diasporic communities. The number of persons with foreign background living in the country at the end of 2000 amounted to 1.8 million, or 20.5% of the population (Befolkningsstatistik 2000, 2001).

The table below shows the distribution of the Swedish population with foreign background according to the continent/region and some of the countries of origin.

Continent/region/ country of origin	Number of inhabitants	Percentage of the total population
Nordic countries	658.285	7.4
Denmark	95.883	1.1
Finland	447.450	5
Norway	112.340	1.3
European Union		
(Excluding Denmark and Finland)	218.259	2.5
Germany	92.920	1
Great Britain and Ireland	29.724	0.3
Europe		
(Excluding the Nordic and EU-countries)	364.559	4.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	60.171	0.7
Estonia	26.012	0.3
Hungary	27.854	0.3
Poland	67.352	0.8
Yugoslavia	116.609	1.3
Africa	94.103	1.1
Ethiopia	19.093	0.2
Somalia	19.947	0.2
North America	51.162	0.6
USA	34.629	0.4
South America	77.345	0.9
Chile	41.662	0.5
Asia	371.594	4.2
Iran	67.864	0.8
Iraq	64.069	0.7
Lebanon	35.886	0.4
Turkey	60.026	0.7
Oceania	4.865	0.05

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Distribution of the Swedish population with foreign background according to the continent/region and some of the countries of origin. The table builds on data from *Befolkningsstatistik 2000 (2001)*

The table shows that 14%, or more than two thirds of the inhabitants with foreign background come from European countries, while one third comes from other continents. Among the latter Asia is the most strongly represented (4.2% of the

Swedish population), while the population groups originating from Africa, North America, South America and Oceania are considerably smaller.

Slightly below a half million of persons, or 5% of the Swedish population, were foreign citizens in 2000. Around 60% of those who migrated to Sweden and lived here in 2000 have become Swedish citizens. To become a citizen individuals must be 18 years old and have lived in the country for at least 5 years (two years in the case of Nordic citizens and four years in the case of refugees). Citizenship implies the rights of vote and eligibility to the Parliament and probably has a role in furthering the process of integration. It is expected that the number of naturalised immigrants will increase after a law was passed in 2001, which makes it possible to have double citizenship. In an official document it is stated that the new law can have great significance from the perspective of integration, because it signals that individuals do not need to choose an identity and a homeland (*Integrationspolitik för 2000-talet*, 2002).

A large majority of the immigrant population lives in the large urban areas of Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö, and the number of women of men comprised by this population is approximately the same (*Integrationspolitik för 2000-talet*, 2002: 10 and *Rapport Integration 2001*, 2001: 11). According to a recent report published by the National Integration Office, the life situation of a large part of the immigrant population is still characterised by low participation in elections, segregated living, high unemployment, dependency on public assistance and low income. However, there are some indications that the immigrant population's rate of participation in the working force has become higher in the last few years (*Working Together for Diversity*, undated: 8 and 15).

National Minorities

Although the Sami constitute the only indigenous Swedish minority according to the UN definition,² five groups are regarded today as "national minorities" for policy purposes: the Sami, Tornedal Finns, Swedish Finns, Roma/Gypsies and Jews.³ The Sami people have inhabited the northern portions of Scandinavia, Finland and eastward over the Russian Kola Peninsula since ancient times. Today the Sami population of Sweden is estimated at 17 000 – 20 000 and many have merged with the majority population (*The Sami People in Sweden*, 1999). Approximately 25 000 Tornedal Finns live today in the valley of the Torne, the Muonio and the Könkämä rivers in northern Sweden.⁴ Swedish Finns are described as persons who live in Sweden, have Finnish as their mother tongue, were born in Sweden or Finland and, irrespective of their citizenship, identify themselves with the Swedish Finnish ethnic

² "Etniska minoriteter". In Nationalencyklopedin, www.ne.se/jsp/search/article.jsp?i_art_id=320855 2002-06-14.

³ See for instance the Government's Letter 2001/02: 129, *Integrationspolitik för 2000-talet*, p. 72.

⁴ "Tornedalsfinnar". In Nationalencyklopedin, www.ne.se/jsp/search/article.jsp?i_art_id=329593 2002-06-14.

minority. Since Swedish statistics do not register the language of individuals, it is difficult to assess the size of this minority group.⁵ While there is some proof that Roma/Gypsy people lived in Sweden as early as in the 16th century, there is no evidence of a historical continuity. In 1999 the size of the group of Roma/Gypsies living in Sweden was estimated at 20 000 – 25 000.⁶ Finally, the number of Jews living in Sweden was estimated at about 20 000 in 1995.⁷ All these minority groups have formed organisations and produce their own media.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF MIGRATION

As other European countries, Sweden had some exchange of population with other countries in the pre-industrial period. While few came from outside Europe, many came from Germany during the Middle Ages. A majority of them were merchants and settled down in Stockholm. Other immigrants came from Belgium in the 17th century, most of whom were highly skilled blacksmiths. Sweden received Finnish immigrants from the 16th century onwards, Jews as early as from the 17th century, and Scottish merchants who established themselves in Gothenburg in the 17th and 18th centuries. The 40.000 burn-beating peasants who came from Finland in the 17th century constituted the largest group. There were several other immigrant groups, all small except for the Finns. These groups have been assimilated into the indigenous Swedish population and only their family names give today any indication of their foreign background (Daun, 1992: 8; Lundh & Ohlsson, 1999/94: 11). However, the significance of immigration from the Middle Ages until the Second World War should not be overestimated: its volume was not high in quantitative terms (Lundh & Ohlsson, 1999/94: 11).⁸

Since mid 19th century Sweden has had two periods with totally different patterns of migration: until the 1930s emigration outweighed immigration, but during the 1930s this pattern was reversed (Lundh & Ohlsson, 1999/94: 11).

The emigration of Swedes to America during the period 1840-1930 constitutes the only population movement comparable to the large (past or present) migration streams of other countries. It has been estimated that 1.2 million individuals, i.e. approximately 23% of the Swedish population in 1900, left the country during that period (Daun, 1992: 8-9; Hultén, 2001: 276; Lundh & Ohlsson, 1999/94: 11). While the bulk of this stream went to the USA, some Swedes migrated to Canada and nearby countries such as Denmark and Germany (Runblom, 1990: 35). The emigration of this period saved Sweden from the catastrophe of starvation in the 19th

⁵ "Sverigefinnar". In Nationalencyklopedin, www.ne.se/jsp/search/article.jsp?i_art_id=320914 2002-06-14.

⁶ "Etniska minoriteter". In Nationalencyklopedin, www.ne.se/jsp/search/article.jsp?i_art_id=320855 2002-06-14 and "Romer". In Nationalencyklopedin, www.ne.se/jsp/search/article.jsp?i_art_id=295043 2002-06-14.

⁷ "Judar". In Nationalencyklopedin, www.ne.se/jsp/search/article.jsp?i_art_id=217665 2002-06-14.

⁸ In this context it is important to bear in mind that the exact extent of emigration from and immigration to Sweden is known only from 1851 onwards (Lundh & Ohlsson, 1999/94:11).

century and contributed at the same time to a population growth which made the American economic success possible (Daun, 1992: 9).

The Swedish history of immigration in the 20th century has been marked by a series of turns as regards the volume of migration and the government's and the public opinion's attitude toward immigrants. One of these turns occurred in the years around 1930, when the volume of migration quickly shrank, the Western world went into a period of economic depression and the negative side of the European economy's dependence on the USA became apparent. As a consequence, the balance between emigration and immigration was reversed and the latter began outweighing the former. During the 1930s the exchange of population with other countries was exceptionally low, and one of the reasons for this was the government's increasing unwillingness to receive refugees from other European countries. The Aliens' Act of 1937 reinforced the restrictive line of the Act of 1927, and from 1938 a visa was required in order to come into the country.⁹ Above all Sweden wanted to stop the European Jews who escaped from Germany and other territories controlled by the nazi regime. A new turn in the government's immigration policy occurred in the last phase of World War II. The Swedish government, which until then had conducted what Runblom (1990: 36) calls "an indulgent policy of neutrality" towards Germany, gave shelter to many Jews from Denmark. Runblom interprets this turn in government policy as a token of loyalty to the countries which were about to win the world. The stream of refugees received in Sweden between 1944 and 1946 was considerably larger than the one of the end of the 1980s and comprised Estonians and Finns as well (Runblom, 1990: 35-36).

The willingness to support people from these countries must also be understood in the context of the *nordism* which had developed during the war. In the years after the war, the Swedish government's efforts for creating a Nordic political and economic region resulted in the development of the Nordic Council as a body of co-operation. One result of this co-operation was the establishment of a common Nordic labour market in 1954, which created the instrument that would regulate the part of the immigration to Sweden that had been the largest after the war, that from neighbouring countries. Thus was solved part of the country's labour power problem (Runblom, 1990: 36).

In general terms, the immigration to Sweden from the end of the war until today has comprised three groups: labour force immigration from the Nordic countries and other Western-European countries, refugees from Eastern Europe and the Third World, and relatives of immigrants and refugees already granted the right to stay in Sweden. In all, 2 million people have migrated to Sweden after the Second World War (Lundh & Ohlsson, 1999/94: 11). On the other hand, 1.2 million have emigrated during the same period, which results in an immigration net balance of 800 000. Of the total of foreign born persons living in Sweden today, one third are labour force immigrants, one third are refugees and one third comprise relatives to the two former groups (Integrationspolitik för 2000-talet, 2002: 9-10).

⁹ The Aliens' Act of 1927 introduced "race" as an argument for the need of regulating immigration (Lundh & Ohlsson, 1999/94: 12).

The government's immigration policy was liberal between the end the war and 1967, and foreigners could arrive to the country as tourists, find a work and obtain a residence permit. From 1967 the immigration policy became more restrictive in one respect. New regulations were introduced this year establishing that non-Nordic citizens must have residence and work permit before coming to Sweden and that these permits would be granted only after consultation with the National Labour Market Board. Due to the weak economic development since the mid-1970s, the new regulation made it considerably more difficult for non-Nordic workers to obtain the permit. In another respect, however, the Swedish immigration policy has become even more liberal: the refugees have been excepted from the mentioned regulation (Lundh & Ohlsson, 1999/94: 11). Thus the labour force immigration from non-Nordic countries virtually ceased in the early 1970s, while streams of refugees from different countries kept on arriving to Sweden until present day.

The largest single national groups among the labour force immigration that came to Sweden between the end of the war and 1970 include: Finns, Norwegians, Danes, former West-Germans, Austrians, Italians, former Yugoslavians, Greeks and Turks (Integrationspolitik för 2000-talet, 2002: 9; Lundh & Ohlsson, 1999/94: 30-32).

In the years between 1945 and 1970s most refugees were World War II refugees and dissidents from the communist block. The make-up of refugee immigration changed though considerably since the mid-1970s, when other wars and domestic conflicts brought to Sweden refugees from, among other countries, Poland, Rumania, former Yugoslavia, Yugoslavia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Greece, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, El Salvador, Kenya, Morocco, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Turkey, Vietnam, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon and Syria.

The government's immigration policy was clearly connected to the economic growth. In periods characterised by a high growth rate, such as the years before 1914 and the period 1945-70, the policy was liberal, while low growth phases, such as the inter-war period and the years between 1970 and 1998, were characterised by a restrictive policy (Lundh & Ohlsson, 1999/94: 13-14). A similar point is made by Runblom (1990: 36), who underlines the important part played by the needs of the industrial sector in fuelling an active recruitment of labour force in other countries in the end of the 1940s. This liberal policy was conducted in full agreement between the national authorities and the enterprises and immigration became a part of the Swedish labour market policy.

Several different areas can be distinguished in the Swedish policy for regulating immigration issues. *Immigration policy* comprises the principles and rules for deciding who will be granted the right to stay in the country. *Immigrants policy* refers to the provisions aiming at facilitating immigrants' introduction and integration to their new society. *Asylum policy* includes the measures adopted to support persons who have been forced to fly from their country. *Minority policy* comprises the steps aiming at making it possible for minorities (those coming from other countries as well as the indigenous ones) to keep their linguistic and cultural particularity (Lundh & Ohlsson, 1999/94: 54). Some aspects of the Swedish immigration policy have been touched upon in this section. In the next I turn to the government's immigrants and minority policy and its replacement, in the late 1990s, by the integration policy.

FROM IMMIGRANTS AND MINORITY POLICY TO INTEGRATION POLICY

In the second half of the 20th century Sweden prosecuted a comprehensive immigrants and minority policy. According to Lundh and Ohlsson (1999/94) Sweden lacked any articulate minority policy until the mid-1970s. Before this time, the policies toward ethnic minorities were disparate and aimed at assimilating them to the dominant culture of the country. In the beginning of the 1960s, both the indigenous minorities and the growing immigrant minorities started demanding support for the preservation of their culture. A commission of inquiry was appointed in 1968 and presented its report in 1974. The Canadian minority legislation and the ideas of ethnic movements in different parts of the world influenced the report, which rejected assimilation policies and adopted a cultural pluralistic approach. The report concluded that the state should not force individuals to abandon their language and culture and emphasised that the interplay between the majority culture and the minority culture would enrich society as a whole. This report gave Sweden its specific and rather unique minority policy (Lundh & Ohlsson, 1999/94: 108ff).

The report proposed three overall goals for the state's minority policy: equality, freedom of choice and co-operation. The *equality* goal implied the immigrant groups should have the same conditions of life as the majority, not just with regard to material standard, but also with respect to their possibilities to become integrated in society. Moreover, immigrants and their children should have real possibilities of maintaining their language, culture and contact with their homeland. By *freedom of choice* it was meant that individual members of minority groups should be able to decide by themselves the extent to which they wanted to hold to their linguistic and cultural identity. The *co-operation* goal referred to the majority and the minorities' joint action, which should be based on mutual tolerance and solidarity. The Parliament adopted these goals in 1975 (Lundh & Ohlsson, 1999/94: 109). In this context it is also worth noting that Sweden has never had a "guest worker policy". Instead all foreign workers have been offered a permanent status, if they themselves wanted to stay in the country. One of the main reasons for this policy of permanent immigration has been the fact that Nordic labour immigration has dominated (Hammar, 1992: 17).

Since the mid-1960s, a large number of reforms have been carried out to improve immigrants' conditions of life and participation in society. A large-scale programme of free Swedish language instruction was started in 1965, a government subsidised newspaper for immigrants began publication in 1967, a bill providing for special tuition in Swedish and other subjects for immigrant school children was adopted by Parliament in 1968, and a new government agency, the Swedish Immigration Board (Statens Invandrarverk), was set up in 1969. A new law was passed giving all aliens, who have been resident in Sweden for at least three years, the right to vote and run for office in local and regional elections. The law came into effect with the 1976 election. Also laws against discrimination were passed and an Ombudsman against Ethnic Discrimination was appointed in 1986 (Immigrants in Sweden, 1999).

The changed political and economic situation of the 1990s and critiques of the current immigrants policy led to the appointment of a new commission of inquiry,

which presented its report in 1996. After that, a Government Bill entitled *Sweden, the Future and Diversity – From Immigrants Policy to Integration Policy* (Sverige, *framtiden och mångfalden...*, my translation) was sent to, and adopted by, Parliament. The Bill signalled a new orientation in the government's policy towards minorities and stated that the ethnic and cultural diversity of the country should be the starting point of the state's *overall* politics and its realisation in *all* areas and levels of society. According to the Bill, the measures directed to immigrants *as a group* should be confined to provisions concerning solely immigrants' first time in the country and their aim should be their integration (Sverige, *framtiden och mångfalden...*, 1997). The aim of the new policy is to support individuals in order for these to be able to support themselves and participate in society, to safeguard basic democratic values and work for equality between women and men, and to prevent and counteract discrimination and racism (Integrationspolitik för 2000-talet, 2002: 6f).

In a recent official document it is argued that the immigrants policy adopted in 1975 made immigrants as a group visible in society and furthered an understanding of their needs, but at the same time, it singled out immigrants as a homogeneous group, and stressed their immigrant status and thereby their otherness. The former immigrants policy thus came to reinforce "we-and-them" feelings and contributed to the alienation that many immigrants and their children experience today (Integrationspolitik för 2000-talet, 2002: 7).

According to Lundh and Ohlsson, the report from 1996 reflected the more liberal and market-oriented ideological climate of the decade, though without wholly breaking the main lines of the former policy. While the three earlier goals (equality, freedom of choice and co-operation) were maintained, the report stressed the immigrants' own responsibility for their situation (Lundh and Ohlsson 1999/94: 120). The emphasis of the new policy on the immigrants' financial self-sufficiency and ability to support themselves, which are seen as one of the standard measures of social integration, is thus not surprising in the context of the changed ideological streams of the 1990s.

To move away from a view of immigrants as a group, and to help implement more general measures in the social policy field, the government set up a new agency in 1998, the National Integration Office (Integrationsverket), which has taken over the general responsibility for integration affairs from the Swedish Immigration Board (Immigrants in Sweden, 1999). The general idea of the new integration policy is that efforts to promote integration must be carried out in most policy areas, including labour market, education, urban development, health, democracy and culture. In order to achieve its task, the Integration Office must work closely with other actors – government authorities and companies, municipal and county councils, federal government and parliament, as well as other organisations and the civil society (Working Together for Diversity, undated: 3f).

CULTURAL POLICY TODAY

Cultural goals, regulations and provisions directly or indirectly concerning ethnic minorities and their media are chiefly found in two broad areas of public responsibility: the sphere of culture and the sphere of integration.

The Sphere of Culture

The new cultural policy goals accepted by the parliament in 1996 are inspired by a “world culture-perspective” and apply to all areas within the state, municipalities and counties (Integrationspolitik för 2000-talet, 2002: 79). One of these goals is to “promote international cultural exchange and meetings between different cultures on the domestic front” (Swedish Cultural Policy: A Brief Review... 1997: 13). In practice, the State, county councils and municipalities share the responsibility for public support to cultural life. The central cultural institutions and nation-wide activities receive government funding. The Parliament decides on the volume of grants as a whole and the funds are then distributed by the Ministry of Culture and public agencies within the cultural sphere. The four units of the Ministry of Culture deal respectively with cultural heritage; art forms; the media; and co-ordination, development and finances. The National Council for Cultural Affairs (Statens kulturråd) is the government agency that bears the principal responsibility for national cultural policy (Swedish Cultural Policy 1998; Swedish Cultural Policy: A Brief Review... 1997: 42).

Since the mid-1990s the government has made strong efforts to promote the participation of all in cultural life. The goals and range of activities of national cultural institutions have gradually been extended and in the directives for 2002 it is stated that their goal is to promote social and gender equality, respect and tolerance, and a view of ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious diversity as positive forces on the one hand, and to contribute to reduce discrimination and racism on the other (Integrationspolitik för 2000-talet, 2002: 79).

The Sphere of Integration

The immigrants and minority policy conducted until the mid-1990s (see section From immigrants and minority policy to integration policy above) comprised a series of provisions (e.g. free Swedish language instruction and subsidies to a newspaper for immigrants) directed to immigrants *as immigrants*. According to the analysis made in a recent official document, this policy resulted in an emphasis on the immigrant status and the otherness of ethnic minorities (Integrationspolitik för 2000-talet, 2002: 7). In contrast, the new policy adopted in the second half of the 1990s emphasises integration. It is difficult to assess whether this policy shift is positive or not for ethnic minorities.

On the one hand, it can be said that many formulations of the new integration policy evoke theoretical gains from recent research in the area of cultural theory, ethnicity and identity, and militate against essentialist conceptions of ethnic and cultural identity. For instance, the Government Bill on integration policy from 1997/98 recognises that culture and cultural heritage rather than being static are in a continuous process of change and re-negotiation, and that the Swedish cultural heritage has always been shaped by influences from other countries (Sverige, framtiden och mångfalden..., Prop. 1997/98: 16). Formulations of this kind contribute

to downplay rigid distinctions between “national” and “non-national” culture, or between “Swede” and “immigrant”.

On the other hand, the new integration policy will have negative practical consequences for specific ethnic communities. As a consequence of the adoption of this policy, a new system for regulating the state subsidies distributed by the National Integration Office came into force in 2001. The new system is clearly result-oriented and stipulates that the state gives subsidies to organisations built on ethnic grounds as well as to other organisations. For both, a central condition for qualifying for the subsidies is that their activities are oriented to achieve the goals of the new integration policy. A recent official document discusses the way in which the new system of subsidies will affect organisations built on ethnic grounds, particularly those which were formed many years ago and organise people from countries from which there is no immigration today. The document notes that these organisations have little reason to conduct integration-oriented work and that they prioritise instead activities aiming at maintaining their members’ cultural identity, language and bond to the homeland, e.g. the publication of newspapers or magazines. Thus, even though the new system of state subsidies still provides some support for this kind of activities, it will result in reduced allocations for these “old” organisations. For support to their “identity work” the latter organisations are expected to turn to other instruments of the general social and cultural policy, e.g. the provisions available to all voluntary associations in the country (See Integrationspolitik för 2000-talet, 2002: 69-73).

MEDIA POLICY

As stated in the latest Budget Proposals, the overall goal of the Swedish media policy is to support the freedom of expression, diversity, and the independence and accessibility of the mass media, and to counter-act harmful content in the mass media (Budgetpropositionen, Prop. 2001/02:1, p. 112). However, according to Ministry of Culture official Åsa Finström there is neither any all-encompassing document describing the Swedish media policy nor any document describing the state overall policy towards minority media.¹⁰ Two recent official documents recognise that the government lacks an overall view of the media that address immigrants and minorities. In order to remedy this, the Press Subsidies Council was commissioned in June 2001 to map and analyse the situation of the media chiefly directed to immigrants and national minorities in Sweden (Budgetpropositionen, Prop. 2001/02:1, p. 113; Integrationspolitik för 2000-talet, 2002: 82). The investigation report will be presented in September 2002.¹¹

According to media scholars Stig Hadenius and Lennart Weibull, the Swedish media policy is characterised by a combination of: a) state intervention in the structure and organisation of the media (e.g. market regulations and support to newspapers in order to safeguard the diversity of the daily newspaper market); b) steering through

¹⁰ Telephone communication 2002-03-20.

¹¹ E-mail communication with Lise Blomqvist, head of the inquiry on immigrant and minority media in Sweden, 2002-05-30.

norms and rules for media content such as the rules of impartiality and objectivity for radio and television and the conditions for granting broadcasting concessions; and c) allowing the market to function as an steering instrument (Hadenius & Weibull 1999: 33f). One could thus say that the overall media policy combines elements from the free-market and the social responsibility ideologies.

Several public institutions are involved in the management of policies toward immigrants and minorities. In the following I briefly account for the main institutions and instruments of the policies that directly or indirectly concern the media addressed to immigrants and minorities and shape their form and function.

Literature and Public Libraries

Literature and libraries constitute an important cultural area from the point of view of ethnic minorities. The government supports the publication of literature in minority languages as well as the Print-on-demand project Podium, which further stimulates the publication of books in these languages. The system of publishing grants was modified in 1999 in order to include new immigrant groups (Integrationspolitik för 2000-talet, 2002: 81). Although few of the ethnic communities exercise much influence in Sweden, some are important internationally: thanks to official support, Kurds working in Sweden, for instance, have made the country a major centre for Kurdish-language publishing (Swedish Cultural Policy: A Brief Review... 1997: 39).

The responsibility for the about 1 600 public libraries rests with the municipalities, but the state undertakes to support the nationally co-ordinated library system through grants. The government subsidises for instance a central service for inter-library borrowing of books in minority languages, which is available to all public libraries. Libraries in municipalities with many inhabitants of foreign background have adapted their offer to the needs of their users. According to a study from 2000, foreign citizens constitute the group who visits the libraries most often (Integrationspolitik för 2000-talet, 2002: 81; Swedish Cultural Policy 1998; Swedish Cultural Policy: A Brief Review... 1997: 39).

A large part of the government support to literature and public libraries is channelled through the National Council for Cultural Affairs, which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture.

Newspapers and Periodical Publications

This section accounts for three main instruments of the policies affecting the newspapers and periodical publications directed to and/or produced by minorities: the press subsidies, the grants to “arts periodicals”, and the organisation subsidies distributed by the National Integration Office.

The origin of the press subsidies is to be found in the government’s concern with upholding diversity within the newspaper market. The number of newspapers declined sharply in Sweden during the post-war era, from 216 in 1945 to 162 in 1998. In order to counteract further concentration of ownership, the government created a system of press subsidies which is managed by the Swedish Press Subsidies

Council. To qualify for the subsidies a newspaper should be issued at least once a week, and mainly distributed in Sweden and written in Swedish. However, newspapers not written in Swedish may also receive a subsidy if they are directed at linguistic minorities living in Sweden, have their main editorial office in Sweden, distribute at least 90 per cent of the subscribed circulation in Sweden, and have a circulation of at least 2 000 copies (Statute of Annual Press Subsidies, SFS 1996: 1607, p. 1-3; Massmedier, 1999).

The Swedish Council for Cultural Affairs annually allocates government grants to “arts periodicals”, by which is meant periodicals “whose main contents are directed to the general public, providing social information, or economic, social or cultural debate, or which mainly give space to analysis and presentation within the various areas of the arts” (www.kur.se 2002-05-31). Since 1999 the Council is commissioned to give special support to periodicals in national minority languages.

The National Integration Office distributes the state subsidies to organisations built on ethnic grounds and other organisations working with integration issues. Two of the allocations, the Organisation Subsidy and the Activity Subsidy, are directed to ethnic minority associations. The first one aims at covering part of the organisations’ costs for administration, premises, IT-support and information spreading, while the second intends to support integration-oriented activities.¹² A third type of allocation, the so called Project Subsidy, is given to all kinds of organisations which conduct projects within the area of integration (Integrationspolitik för 2000-talet, 2002: 71).

To be sure, the subsidies described above constitute only a part of the support that is available and can be sought from a range of state, regional and municipal administrations, foundations and cultural institutions.

Broadcast Media

To understand the state policy toward minority broadcast media it is necessary to bear in mind some recent developments of the Swedish media history. Radio and television underwent considerable changes since the late 1980s. The former public monopoly on radio and television broadcasting is now giving place to a new media landscape in which public service companies operate side by side with commercial radio and television channels and cable operators, community radio stations and non-profit local television stations. The licences to broadcast television and radio programmes are granted by the government through Radio- och TV-verket, RTVV (the Radio and Television Authority). The licencing conditions for the five years concession period starting in 2002 instruct the public service corporations Sveriges Radio, SR (Swedish Radio) and Sveriges Television, SVT (Swedish Television) to continue and deepen their efforts to catering for the needs of national minorities and other linguistic and ethnic groups (Budgetpropositionen, Prop. 2001/02: 1, p. 113).¹³

¹² Riktlinjer för organisations- och verksamhetsbidrag för år 2002 enligt förordningen SFS 2000: 216 (p. 1-3), document provided by National Integration Office official Jaklyn Bayru 2002-04-08.

¹³ These licencing conditions build on guidelines approved by the Parliament.

Frachon and Vargaftig (1995) have noted that one of the general principles of the Swedish policy on immigration, that of recognising the right to choose between adopting a Swedish cultural identity and preserving one's original identity is reflected in the policy of the Swedish public service broadcasting.

Radio

In the end of the 1970s, voluntary associations were allowed to broadcast within limited geographical areas, which marked the start of the Swedish community radio (CR). Advertising was though banned from these broadcasts. After a test period, a permanent CR system was implemented in 1986, which aims at providing associations and organisations with a channel of information. The programmes must be locally produced and the reach of the CR stations is limited to a range of five km from the sender, although wider ranges are allowed in some cases. CR programming is not subjected to the rules of objectivity (Cultural Policy, 1998; Mass Media, 1999; Hadenius & Weibull 1999: 176-9 & 264). When it comes to the economy of the system, the CR concession holders were expected to bear the costs and no state subsidies were provided for the operation of CR (Närradio... 2002: 17). On the other hand, no fee has to be paid for the concession today.

In 1993 it became possible to operate privately financed local radio, and, at the same time, advertising and sponsorship of CR programmes was allowed (Swedish Cultural Policy, 1998). Despite the appearance of these two new actors, the CR and the local commercial radio, the licence-financed public service Swedish Radio still plays a central role both in the media system as a whole and as regards the production of programmes addressed to minorities.

Television

It was the introduction of satellite-born television in the second half of the 1980s that paved the way for a profound change in the Swedish broadcasting system. The launching of TV3, a Scandinavian satellite channel broadcasting from London, in 1987, marked the introduction of commercial television in Sweden. After that, resistance to commercially financed, terrestrial television broadcasting in Sweden collapsed. TV4, a commercial terrestrial channel with nation-wide coverage, was launched in 1992. The channel pays a concession fee to the state for its licence and is subjected to some public service obligations. The expansion of the cable network for the distribution of television programmes send via satellite radically altered the Swedish media market at the end of the 1980s. The legislation on cable broadcasting that came into force in 1992 opened the way for the distribution of satellite transmissions by cable and any individual is at liberty to transmit television programmes in this way. Cable transmissions of this kind may be financed by advertising revenue and are subject to some rules concerning content and the volume of advertising. The cable networks also distribute their own programmes. These are of two types: either mainly non-profit local television stations or commercial broadcasting companies (Cultural Policy, 1998; Mass Media, 1999). According to the current legislation, each operator of a cable network reaching over

100 households has to put one channel at the disposal of a local, non-profit cable channel appointed by the Radio and Television Authority. The appointed cable channels distribute their programmes without paying any fee to the cable operators. They are intended to function as a forum in which all citizens may make their voice heard and to provide less powerful actors with an access to the television medium. These channels constitute what is usually called community or public access-TV (Bakgrundsmaterial... 2002: 5 & 8).

The *Charter for Television Broadcasting Services in Sweden*, in which the general policy of the public service corporation SVT is laid down, instructs SVT to mirror the multicultural character of contemporary Sweden as well as the cultural life of other countries. The Charter also underlines the responsibility of the company to take the needs of linguistic and ethnic minorities into account, with particular attention to the Sami, the Finnish and the Tornedal-Finnish cultural spheres. The linguistic needs of children in cultural and ethnic minority communities are also to be taken on account by SVT.¹⁴

MINORITY MEDIA IN SWEDEN –A MAPPING

Minority media comprises a wide variety of media and media products, producers, organisational and funding forms, and goals. In my view, they should be studied along at least 15 dimensions:

1. characteristics of producer (voluntary association, commercial company or public service broadcaster; minority based or otherwise)
2. medium (press, radio, TV, Internet; community/public access, commercial or public service)
3. economic ground (state or advertising-financed, subsidised, based on idealistic work, profit/non-profit)
4. technology
5. language (minority or majority language; publishing in one, two, or more languages)
6. place of production (Sweden or otherwise)
7. reach (local, regional, national, transnational)
8. scope of coverage (minority issues, homeland issues, society of settlement; local, regional, national, transnational)
9. goal (balance between particularism and integration orientation)
10. size of media output (number of pages, length of programme; amount of send hours)
11. periodicity
12. life length
13. place in programme schedule
14. staff (size; minority/majority balance)
15. impact on surrounding media

¹⁴ The Charter for Television Broadcasting Services in Sweden www.svt.se/hela/inenglish/charter.pdf 2002-06-14.

The limited scope of this report does not allow for such a thorough scrutiny of the minority media produced in Sweden, which is why I will content myself with accounting for some of their main features.

Minority Press

According to several sources, there are approximately 200 periodical publications produced by and/or directed to ethnic minorities in Sweden today.¹⁵ The minority press landscape is populated by many unpaid enthusiasts who produce a great number of small, low periodicity (4-6 issues per year) publications, which often have financing problems. There are, however, five professional newspapers that address immigrant groups, four of which are published in minority languages: *Eesti Päeväleht* (Estonian), *Liberación* (Spanish), and *Ruotsin Suomalainen* and *Viikkoviesti* (Finnish). The two former are small and struggle to keep their circulation above the 2 000 copies-limit (which is the condition for receiving the press subsidy). The fifth newspaper, *Sesam*, is published in Swedish and, in contrast to the former, does not address a specific minority, but all immigrants and minorities living in Sweden. According to its editor, this can be seen as a problem, but also as an advantage in that it widens the scope of the readership and caters to the needs of the second generation of immigrants. Many children of immigrants find it difficult to read in the mother tongue of their parents and want to read about their own multicultural reality (Boldt 2001: 4 & 8).

The issue of funding is central to the survival of the periodicals and many of them are laid down after a few years due to lack of money. Some minority periodicals function as members bulletins and the production costs are covered by members fees. Others, mainly Finnish publications, are clearly local. There have been more than 100 such periodicals, which were usually funded by municipalities, adult education associations, unions or the Social-Democratic Party, and managed to attract some local advertising. A third group comprises periodicals which are distributed across the whole country. It is this third category which is facing most economic problems as many of these publications find it difficult to attract nation-wide advertising (Invandrar- och minoritetsmedia i Sverige... 2000: 6 & 77-9).

In 2002 the so called direct press subsidies (i.e. the operational subsidy and the distribution subsidy) totalled about 57.2 million euros.¹⁶ Approximately 1.3 million of this sum went to the five newspapers mentioned above. *Sesam*, which has 13 000 subscribers, received 400 000 euros, while the other four were granted 222 000 euros each.¹⁷ The indirect press subsidies consist of tax exemptions.

¹⁵ Boldt (2001:4) and Invandrar- och minoritetsmedia i Sverige... (2000: 6) estimate the number of publications at about 200, while the catalogue Invandrar- och minoritetstidskrifter (Immigrant and Minority Periodicals, my translation), www.immi.se/tidskrifter/, lists about 180 periodicals.

¹⁶ These data come from the Swedish Press Subsidies Council's web site, www.presstodsnamnden.se 2002-06-02, where the amounts are given in Swedish krona. The currency was 1 euro = 9.15 krona 2002-06-11.

¹⁷ These data come from a list of granted press subsidies for 2002 provided by Swedish Press Subsidies Council official Kurt Hedman 2002-04-10.

The appropriation for the grants to “arts periodicals” distributed by the Swedish Council for Cultural Affairs amounted to about 2,3 million euros in 2001. In 2002, grants were allocated to 126 periodicals, of which a fifth, or 25 publications, were produced in languages other than Swedish. Of the latter, 23 are addressed to ethnic minorities (including five directed to national minorities), while two are of a more general character (*The Nordic Art Review* and *Swedish Book Review*). The subsidy granted to most of the 23 publications amounted to between 2 700 and 5 500 euros.¹⁸

When it comes to the funds distributed by the National Integration Office, 45 associations received Organisation Subsidies for a total amount of about 1,3 million euros in 2002, while 32 organisations were granted Activity Subsidies for a total of about 763 000 euros.¹⁹ More than 100 organisations, including a broad range of (ethnic or otherwise) voluntary associations, unions, schools, municipal administrations and adult education organisations, received Project Subsidies for a total amount of about 1,3 million euros in 2001.²⁰ It is though important to bear in mind that the associations use the allocated funds for many different purposes and that the available data do not contain any indication as to what part of the subsidies is actually used for media production.

The periodicals published by and/or addressed to ethnic minorities which are taken up in the inventory below are written in Swedish and some 35 other languages. Approximately 40 of these publications are in two or more languages, the most common combination being Swedish and one minority language (25 titles). In addition to the already mentioned concern with reaching the young generation, the reason for publishing in Swedish is that the associations want their periodicals to be read by the majority society: they want to convey information about their countries and continents in order to facilitate a two-way communication (*Invandrar- och minoritetsmedia i Sverige... 2000: 52, 56-7 & 64*).

Minority Radio

Two main actors operate in the domain of minority radio: the Community Radio (CR) produced and sent by over 200 immigrant associations, and the public service broadcaster SR.

A recently report published by the Radio and Television Authority, *Närradion – igår, idag och imorgon* (2002), contains valuable data on the general operations and working conditions of the CR system. The goal of the report was to assess whether the CR fills its function as a local radio for organisations without commercial interests. The document has therefore no specific focus on minority CR.

¹⁸ These data come from a list of recipients of subsidies to “arts periodicals” for 2002, provided by Swedish Council for Cultural Affairs official Maria Ågren 2002-04-11.

¹⁹ These data come from a list of recipients of Organisation Subsidies and Activity Subsidies for 2002, provided by National Integration Office official Jaklyn Bayru 2002-04-08.

²⁰ These data come from a list of recipients of Project Subsidies for 2001, provided by National Integration Office official Jaklyn Bayru 2002-06-13.

After the permanent implementation of the CR system in 1986, the number of CR concession holders reached its peak in 1989 (2 381) but decreased after that to 1 069 in 1998. Religious, political and immigrants associations have been and are among the most active broadcasters (Hadenius & Weibull 1999: 178 & 264; Närradion... 2002: 72). On the whole, over 1 200 CR concession holders broadcast programmes over 160 localities today. Some of them are connected to commercial local radio stations. The 228 immigrant associations holding a concession in 2001 constituted almost a 20% of the total of 1 169 CR broadcasters registered this year (Närradion... 2002: 23, 27 & 73).

Although CR is a relatively cheap broadcasting form, the costs for individual associations may be considerable, and financing constitutes a central problem for many of them, especially the minor ones. Due to the limited geographical reach of the stations and the small size of the public, advertising income is low and the associations are thrown upon their own idealistic work (Hadenius & Weibull 1999: 263-5). The associations' financial resources come mainly from member fees. Subsidies granted by municipalities and counties, advertising and sponsoring constitute on the whole minor sources of income. There are though great differences between the associations broadcasting CR. In spite of the difficult economic situation that many organisations are facing, the conclusion of the Radio and TV Authority is that state subsidies should not be implemented (Närradio... 2002: 8, 28 & 32).

Commercial local radio has not been a realistic alternative for many small and middle-sized associations until recently, since the concession fees, which were auctioned, could be rather high (between approximately 2 900 and 370 000 euros per year). According to new regulations implemented in 2001, the concessions for local commercial TV will no longer be auctioned, but granted by the Radio and TV Authority according to technological and financial criteria, forms of ownership, and amount of own and locally produced broadcast output. The new concession fees will amount to approximately 4 400 euros per year (Budgetpropositionen, Prop. 2001/02: 1, p. 118; Närradio... 2002: 16). The goals of the new regulations are to support the freedom of expression and the diversity of the output, and to promote a more locally rooted local radio (Närradio... 2002: 79). In the middle range, the new regulations, together with the expected expansion of digital broadcasting, could result in a considerably changed structure of possibilities for the minority organisations. In this context it is also worth noting that the less expensive web radio is increasingly been seen as a possible solution to the economic problems of CR.²¹

As regards digitalisation, only the two public service companies SR and UR (the Swedish Educational Radio) are currently involved in digital broadcasting. However, it is expected that radio will be distributed over several different technological platforms in the future, including DAB (Digital Audio Broadcasting), satellite radio and Internet/web radio. The latter is also growing as many radio stations today supplement their ordinary broadcasts with Internet broadcasts (Närradion... 2002: 79).

²¹ Telephone communication with Enrico Mancini, producer of the CR station Nueva Radio Internacional, 2002-06-19.

Let us now turn to the second main actor in the domain of minority radio, the public service broadcaster SR. The P6 channel Radio Sweden International (which also broadcasts over the Stockholm region under the name of Radio Stockholm International) is presented in the company's web site as the international and multicultural channel of SR. The Immigrant Languages Unit (Minoritetsspråksredaktionen), which is a part of P6, is described as multi-ethnic and multicultural and, while primarily intended for immigrants in Sweden, it also reaches an audience abroad through web casts. The Unit aims at helping immigrants and native Swedes understand each other better and informing newcomers of what happens in Sweden and how this affects them. Programmes are in Albanian, Arabic, Aramaic, Farsi, Kurdish, Polish, Serbian/Croatian/ Bosnian, Somali, Spanish, Swedish and Turkish. P6 also relays in Sweden many foreign radio stations in DAB. This includes news and cultural programmes in English, French, German, Greek, Spanish, Turkish, Polish and Portuguese.²² Moreover, two special units within SR produce programmes in Sami and Finnish. The public service corporations of Finland, Norway and Sweden have initiated a joint project which aims at gathering all programmes in Sami under an all-Nordic digital audio channel.²³

Minority Television

Three main actors can be distinguished within the domain of minority television: the public access broadcasters, the commercial local broadcasters and the public service broadcasters.

The number of appointed public access broadcasters amounts today to 26 and they usually reach the households of one municipality. They may be sponsored, but are not allowed to broadcast advertising. Each public access channel functions as an umbrella organisation, under which a number of organisations of different kinds operate. Ten of the 26 public access channels have taken the name "Öppen kanal" (Open Channel) and formed a national federation of open channels. The open channels advocate a radical media ideology and some of their members are committed media activists.

To my knowledge, there is neither any overall mapping of the immigrant associations which are members of the open access channels nor any overview of the languages of the broadcasts. However, in a recently published study it is stated that immigrant associations most often operate in the public access channels broadcasting in large urban areas such as Stockholm and Gothenburg (Bakgrundsmaterial... 2002: 15). As an example it can be noted that the open channels of these two towns, which reach 340 000 respectively 211 000 households, broadcast in minority languages such as Amharic, Finnish, Kurdish, Persian, Somalian, Spanish and Tigrinya.²⁴ Both channels

²² Radio Sweden International, www.sr.se/rs/red/ind_spa.html 2002-06-14.

²³ Sameradio, www.sr.se/sameradio.index.htm 2002-06-14.

²⁴ www.openchannel.se/stockholm/verksam.htm and www.openchannel.se/goteborg/starte2.htm 2002-06-15.

are also actively involved in work aiming at shielding diversity and promoting integration.

Public access programmes in minority languages deal both with current Swedish issues and matters of specific interest for each minority and reach relatively high audience ratings within the respective groups (Bakgrundsmaterial... 2002: 15).

While most public access channels use digital technology for the production of their programmes, the analogue technology dominates when it comes to their distribution as the Swedish cable-TV network is still poorly digitalised. Most public access channels struggle with economical problems and cannot afford having employees. Their sources of income comprise member fees, broadcasting fees and, in some cases, sponsoring and compensation for commissioned work. They are not entitled to state subsidies and have thus far found it difficult to obtain subsidies from municipalities, counties and the European Union (Bakgrundsmaterial... 2002: 5, 18-22 & 25-30).

Minority groups are considerably less involved in commercial local television. However, in the last few years a few commercial actors have begun producing and distributing programming in minority languages. One of these is the DTU7 channel, which was launched in 2001. The channel has a licence to send over the digital terrestrial TV-network and is further distributed by several cable operators, one of which belongs to the major network operators, com hem kabel tv. DTU7 reaches practically the whole country and airs news, sports and entertainment in seven minority languages (Albanian, Arabic, Bosnian, Persian, Polish, Rumanian and Serbian). The channel rebroadcasts programming transmitted via satellite by television companies such as the Arabic channel Al Jazeera, LBC (Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation) and the Iranian channel Jaam-e-Jam. DTU7 also broadcasts *Miniatyr*, which is characterised as a “multicultural programme in easy Swedish” (www.dtu7.com 2002-03-08). The programme is made by the production company ISB MovieProduction AB²⁵ and presented as a cultural magazine targeting an audience of “foreigners living in Sweden as well as of Swedes”. It contains current affairs, music, dance, theatre and items for children, and aims at “improving understanding and building a bridge between foreigners and the Swedish Society” (*Miniatyr*, <http://home7.swipnet.se/> 2002-06-16).

In addition to the programmes in minority languages gathered under the umbrella of DTU7, several cable-network operators re-broadcast programming from television companies from other countries. In many cases this kind of output also functions as minority media. As an example, it can be noted that the cable operator com hem rebroadcasts programmes from DR1 (Denmark), NRK (Norway), TV Finland, ZDF (Germany), Polonia (Poland), OPT (Russia), HRT1 (Croatia), Pink Plus (Serbia), Rai Uno (Italy), TVE (Spain), and TV Chile.

The public service broadcaster SVT’s programming for cultural minorities totalled 321 hours (including repeats) in 2000 (Facts about SVT 2001, 2001). Newscasts,

²⁵ The company is owned by three Iranian brothers and owns 20% of DTU7.

magazine and children's programmes are regularly aired in Finnish and Sami, and a few programmes in Meänkieli (Tornedal-Finnish) were sent in 2000 (Sveriges Televisions Public service-uppföljning 2000, 2001: 67-8). The company produces though no programmes in the other minority languages. The Mosaik Division of SVT, which has existed for 14 years, has the responsibility for the programmes in Swedish aiming at representing the multicultural society. Its staff is made up of people with varying linguistic and cultural backgrounds. The division produces several programmes, one of which, *Mosaik*, contains debate, reportage and documentary and covers a broad range of social, political and cultural issues from the perspective of integration. Two other programmes produced by the Mosaik Division (*Gränslost* and *Cityfolk*) build on programme-exchange with other European television companies within the frame of the European Broadcasting Union, EBU (Sveriges Televisions Public service-uppföljning 2000, 2001: 66-7). As Frachon and Vargaftig (1995) have noted, there is a co-operative relationship between the public broadcasters SR and SVT as regards the output addressed to linguistic and cultural minorities. SR stands for the bulk of the programmes produced in minority languages, while SVT provides broadcasts (in Swedish) dealing with different aspects of the multicultural society, as well as news in Finnish and Sami.

The two main public service channels SVT1 and SVT2 are transmitted in both the analogue and the digital terrestrial networks, and also digitally via satellite.

Inventory of Minority Media in Sweden

By Language and Kind of Medium

Newspapers and Periodicals (print media)

The reader will find the catalogue *Invandrar- och minoritetstidskrifter* (Immigrant and Minority Periodicals, my translation) at the web site of Immigrantinstitutet (The Immigrant Institute), www.immi.se/tidskrifter/.

Radio²⁶

²⁶ This list builds on information available at Swedish Radio International (www.sr.se/rs/red/ind_spa.html 2002-06-14); Sameradio (www.sr.se/sameradio.index.htm 2002-06-14); Sisu Radio (www.sr.se/sisuradio 2002-06-14) and a list of community radio concession holders provided by Radio and Television Authority official Tove De Vries (2002-06-17). The Community Radio programmes are marked with the abbreviation "CR", and the name of each programme is followed by the name of the locality/localities reached by the broadcast and the name of the broadcasting association. After that, the name of contact persons, telephone and fax number, e-mail address or postal address are given when available. Two factors militate against the completeness of this list. On the one hand, CR programmes may appear, disappear or become dormant relatively rapidly. On the other hand, the lack of complete information on some of the concession holders led to the exclusion of some of them from this inventory. I make therefore no claim as to its completeness. The public service channels Radio Sweden International and Radio Stockholm International use both analogue and digital technique and also broadcast over the Internet. No Community Radio station broadcasts digitally.

Albanian

SVERIGES RADIO/ RADIO STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL
www.sr.se/rs/red/ind_spa.html www.sr.se/p6

SVERIGES RADIO/RADIO SWEDEN INTERNATIONAL
www.sr.se/rs/red/ind_spa.html www.sr.se/p6

Amharic

ETIOPIERNAS VÄNSKAPSFÖRENING I GÖTEBORG (CR)
Göteborg City
Etiopiernas vänskapsförening
Contact: Amare Mengistu
tel 46 (0)31 82 28 92

GOH ETIOPIISK NÄRRADIO (CR)
Stockholm City
GOH Etiopiska Vänskapsföreningen
Contact: Michael Misgina and Michael Yohannes
tel 46 (0)8 669 40 71

MEDHIN DIMITS (CR)
Stockholm Municipality
Etiopiska Demokratiska Medhinföreningen i Sverige
Contact: Getachew Wanna
tel 46 (0)8 781 49 03
fax 46 (0)8 710 30 72

Arabic

PALESTINSK-SVENSKA VÄNSKAPSFÖRENINGEN ALQUDS (CR)
Umeå
Palestinsk-Svenska Vänskapsföreningen
Contact: Mahmod Shnino
tel & fax 46 (0)90 19 21 65
email bamacr96@student.umu.se

RADIO TAMMUZ (CR)
Stockholm Sydväst
Irakiska dem. 14 Tammuzklubben
Contact: Mohammad Al-Amiri and Hikmet Hussain
tel 46 (0)70 444 62 89, 46 (0)8 659 21 73

SVERIGES RADIO/ RADIO STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL
www.sr.se/rs/red/ind_spa.html www.sr.se/p6

SVERIGES RADIO/RADIO SWEDEN INTERNATIONAL
www.sr.se/rs/red/ind_spa.html www.sr.se/p6

Aramaic

AZECH SYRIANSKA FÖRENINGEN (CR)
Norrköping
Azech Syrianska förening
Contact: Ibrahim Brian Tekmen, Habib Kopkin, Robert Konac and Sami Mourad
tel 46 (0)11 17 10 38

SVERIGES RADIO/ RADIO STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL
www.sr.se/rs/red/ind_spa.html www.sr.se/p6

SVERIGES RADIO/RADIO SWEDEN INTERNATIONAL
www.sr.se/rs/red/ind_spa.html www.sr.se/p6

THN (CR)
Trollhättan
Assyriska föreningen
Contact: Bashar Chamon
tel 46 (0)520 74 298
fax 46 (0)520 74 373

Azerbaijani

AZER RADIO MÖLNDAL (CR)
Mölndal
Azerbajdzjanska-svensk vänskapsförening
Contact: Bahram Atabeyli and Ali Zancanchi
tel 46 (0)31 27 64 00
fax 46 (0)31 86 43 80

DURNA (CR)
Järfälla
Azerbaijanska föreningen Durna
Contact: Ahad Askriz
tel 46 (0)8 790 62 58, 46 (0)8 531 85 86, 46 (0)8 25 68 61
mail parviz@ekc.kth.se

RADIO TÄBRIZ (CR)
Stockholm Municipality
Azerbadjansk Kulturcentrum
Contact: Ali Reza Gazvinizadeh and Changiz Alizaeh
tel & fax 46 (0)8 639 90 19

SAVALAN (CR)
Göteborg Municipality
Azerbajdzjanska Kulturföreningen Savalan
Contact: Fazelian Mahmoud, Asghar Shogin and Azim Tamjidi
Box 361, 401 25 Göteborg
email savalan@hotmail.com

Bosnian

ABC RADIO (CR)
Göteborg Municipality
Musikradio Bosnien & Hercegovina i Sverige
Contact: Dalibor Eminefendic and Mubera Ljubic
tel 46 (0)31 53 41 37
email sode@partille.se

BOSANSKI 25 I SAT (CR)
Norrköping
Bosniens och Hercegovinas Svenska Förening i Norrköping
Contact: Ozren Tinjic
tel 46 (0)11 18 67 17

BOSNIENS HERCEGOVINAS RADIO (CR)
Malmö
Svensk-Bosniska Information och Mediaföreningen
Contact: Miralem Pervizovic´ and Nezira Dzakula

tel 46 (0)70 750 00 24
email yrbas@swipnet.se

BOSNISK FÖRENING RADION "SEHARA" (CR)
Karlskrona
Bosniska Föreningen "Bosna"
Contact: Sahin Nisic
tel 46 (0)455 823 71

BOSNISKA KULTURFÖRENINGEN "SARAJEVO"
Malmö
Contact: Hodzic Sead
tel 46 (0)40 96 47 47, 46 (0)40 96 19 05

FÖRENINGEN BOSNIEN OCH HERCEGOVINA I NORRKÖPING, MOOLRA RIJEKA (CR)
Norrköping
Bosnien och Hercegovinas förening
Contact: Sadija Hadziresic
tel & fax 46 (0)11 16 88 89
email bh_udruzenje@swipnet.se

RADIO B/H-HABER (CR)
Bosnien och Hercegovina/Folkets förening "Gävle"
Gävle
Contact: Hamid Ramic
tel 46 (0)26 18 55 42

RADIO LJILJAN 90,2 (CR)
Motala
Bosniska föreningen "Ljiljan" Motala
Contact: Mirsad Filipovic
tel 46 (0)141 20 89 33

RADIO VATAN MALMÖ (CR)
Malmö
Bosnjakiska Islamiska Församlingen
Contact: Idriz Karaman and Sanela Atajic
tel & fax 46 (0)40 19 31 19

SVERIGES RADIO/ RADIO STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL
www.sr.se/rs/red/ind_spa.html www.sr.se/p6

SVERIGES RADIO/RADIO SWEDEN INTERNATIONAL
www.sr.se/rs/red/ind_spa.html www.sr.se/p6

Croatian

N K CROATIA (CR)
Malmö
N K Croatia
Contact: Stjepan Andelic, Gordon Bevanda and Nikola Kardum
tel 46 (0)40 18 67 19
fax 46 (0)40 18 96 07
email bevanda@algonte.se

SVERIGES RADIO/ RADIO STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL
www.sr.se/rs/red/ind_spa.html www.sr.se/p6

SVERIGES RADIO/RADIO SWEDEN INTERNATIONAL
www.sr.se/rs/red/ind_spa.html www.sr.se/p6

English

ORGANISATION OF UGANDANS IN SWEDEN – STOCKHOLM BRANCH (CR)

Stockholm Järva

Organisation of Ugandans in Sweden, Stockholm Branch

Contact: Godfrey Seruun

tel 46 (0)8 760 52 69

Farsi

SVERIGES RADIO/ RADIO STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL

www.sr.se/rs/red/ind_spa.html www.sr.se/p6

SVERIGES RADIO/RADIO SWEDEN INTERNATIONAL

www.sr.se/rs/red/ind_spa.html www.sr.se/p6

Finnish

AVESTA FINSKA FÖRENING (CR)

Avesta

Avesta finska förening

Contact: Gunn-Britt Högander

tel 46 (0)226 527 84

BORÅSIN KAIKU (CR)

Borås finska förening

Borås

Contact: Tarmo Vuorijoski

tel 46 (0)33 10 07 44

BÅSS, BÅLSTA FINSKA FÖRENING (CR)

Håbo

Bålsta finska förening

Contact: Pirkko Rolin

tel & fax 46 (0)171 565 31

EVANKELIUMIN ÄÄNI (CR)

Borås

Lutherska Evangelieförening för Finsktalande i Sverige

Contact: Sulo Pehkonen, Sylvi Pehkonen and Toivo Kammari

tel 46 (0)33 27 70 03

HYVÄNSANOMAN RADIO (CR)

Borås

Finska Pingstkyrkan

Contact: Seija Koivisto

tel 46 (0)33 13 00 27, 46 (0)33 41 04 89

M.S.S-N LAUANTAITUNTI (CR)

Mark (Skene)

Marks Finska Förening

Contact: Kari Kunnari

tel & fax 46 (0)320 313 62

OLOFSTRÖMIN SUOMALAINEN (CR)

Olofström

Olofströms Finska Förening

Contact: Hannu Syri, Lauri Palosaari and Helka Peltonen

tel 46 (0)454 415 24

RADIO ESKILSTUNA 92,7 ESKILSTUNAN SUOMI SEURA (CR)

Eskilstuna
Eskilstuna Finska förening
tel & fax 46 (0)16 12 20 37

RADIO FINLANDIA (CR)

Södertälje
Föreningen Finlandia
Contact: Eine Pekkala and Marja-Liisa Lintunen
tel 46 (0)8 550 801 23

RADIO GSK (CR)

Gävle
Finska klubben i Gävle
Contact: Vesa Välitorppa
tel & fax 46 (0)26 19 65 70

SKÖVDE FINSKA FÖRENING (CR)

Skövde
Skövde Finska förening
Contact: Pirkko Karjalainen
tel 46 (0)500 43 86 50
fax 46 (0)500 43 86 30
email stf@mbox301.swipnet.se

SOUVARIT RADIO (CR)

Göteborg City
Finska föreningen Souvarit
Contact: Aulis Naamanka
tel 46 (0)31 23 38 17

SVERIGES RADIO/SISU RADIO

107 23 Stockholm
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Greek

LIQO AP OLA (CR)

Göteborg City
Grekiska föreningen
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Kurdish

ASTERA, RADIO KOMMALAI KHWENDKARANY KURDISTAN LLA STOCKHOLM
Stockholm City

Kurdistan's studentkår i Stockholm
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CHIRAKHAN (CR)

Lund

Kurdiska Demokratiska Föreningen i Sverige-Lund

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HAWPSHTI BO PESHWA (CR)

Örebro

Kurdiska Ungdomsföreningen i Örebro (KUF)

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HIWAI KURDISTAN I STOCKHOLM (CR)

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KOMALA'S VOICE I GÖTEBORG

Göteborg Municipality

Kurder och det svenska samhället

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KULTURI KURDAWARY (CR)

Stockholm Sydväst

Kurdisk Fine Arts föreningen i Sverige

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Kurdistan's Kulturförening

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KURDISKA FILMFÖRENINGEN (CR)

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Kurdiska Filmföreningen

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KURDISTANS FOLKFÖRBUND. KOMELEY GELI KURDISTAN (CR)

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KURDISTANS RADIO (CR)

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Kurdiska Unionen

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KURDISTANS RÖST (CR)

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RADIO ASHTI (CR)

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RADIO BANGWAZ (CR)

Stockholm City

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RADIO HAWPSHRI (CR)

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RADIO HETAW (CR)

Gävle

Kurdiska föreningen i Gävle

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RADIO JIWAN I LUND (CR)

Lund

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RADIO LAVAN (CR)

Stockholm City

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RADIO MELODI (CR)
Stockholm City
Kurdiska Artistförbundet
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RADIO SALLAHADDIN (CR)
Stockholm City
Islamiskt Kurdiskt Kulturcentrum

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RADIO SARDAM (CR)
Stockholm Sydväst
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Macedonian

GOCE DELCEV (CR)
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MAKEDONISK RÖST, NÄRRADIO ANGERED 106,3
Göteborg Municipality
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Persian

AVENA (CR)
Stockholm City
Iranska Kvinnors Kamp för Frihet
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AZADEGA (CR)
Norrköping
Persiska kvinno föreningen
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B-RADIO (CR)
Göteborg City
Iransk Musik Center
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HABASTEGI (CR)
Malmö
Iranska Flykting och Invandrarrådet
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HAMAHANG (CR)
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Khaneh Iran-föreningen
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HAMBASTEGI I GÖTEBORG (CR)
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HAMSHARI – LINKÖPING (CR)
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Iranska Media föreningen
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HELSINGBORGS IRANSKA KULTURFÖRENING, RADIO PEYVAND (CR)
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Iranska Kulturföreningen
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I.F.I.B., RADIO PARS (CR)
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IRAN ZAMINS VÄNNER (CR)
Göteborg Municipality

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IRAN-ZAMIN (CR)
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JAVANEHA (CR)
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JIVAR (CR)
Göteborg Municipality
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KULTUR- OCH IDROTTSFÖRENINGEN PEYVAND (CR)
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Kulturföreningen Peyvand
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KULTURFÖRENINGEN RANGARANG (CR)
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KVINNO KAMPANJ (CR)
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Göteborg Municipality
Iranska Kvinnor
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LÖRDAGSRADIO (CR)
Göteborg Municipality
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MEHR-GAN (CR)
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NAVAJ IRAN. NORRKÖPINGS IRANSKA FÖRENING (CR)
Norrköping
Norrköpings Iranska förening
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PARSTUU (CR)
Malmö
Iransk-Svenska föreningen i Malmö
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PAYAM-E IRAN (CR)
Stockholm City
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RADIO ALBORZ (CR)
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RADIO ALBORZE AZAD (CR)
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RADIO AVA GÖTEBORG (CR)
Göteborg, Angered and Bergum
Iranska teaterföreningen MAZDAK
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RADIO AVANG (CR)
Malmö
Iranska Föreningen Avang
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RADIO HAMBASTEGI (CR)
Stockholm Järva
Solidaritetscentret för de Iranska och Svenska folken
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RADIO IRAN ONAIR (CR)
Stockholm City
Hamshari kulturförening
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RADIO IRANIAN (CR)
Göteborg Municipality
Armound

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RADIO PEJK (CR)
Göteborg Municipality
IKKIF, Iranska kulturell, konstnärlig och idrottsförening
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RADIO PEYVAND I MALMÖ (CR)
Malmö
Iranska Kultur- och Demokratiföreningen i Malmö
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RADIO ROZANEH (CR)
Luleå
Iranska Roshanak
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RADIO SEDAIE ASHENA SOLLENTUNA (CR)
Sollentuna
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fax 46 (0)8 625 70 40

RADIO SEDAIE MIHAN (cr)
Stockholm City
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RADIO SEDAYE IRAN, GÖTEBORG CITY (CR)
Göteborg Municipality
Kulturföreningen Pars
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RADIO SEPEHR (CR)
Göteborg Municipality
Iranska Kulturföreningen i Göteborg
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RADIO TANIN (CR)
Solna/Sundbyberg
Iranska Tanin musikföreningen
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RADIO 2000 (CR)
Solna/Sundbyberg
Iranska Kultur och Miljöförening
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fax 46 (0)8 777 22 08
email ikmf@mail.freetouch.com

RAVAK (CR)
Stockholm City
Cultural Association of Iranians
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fax 46 (0)8 605 26 69
email karoons@hotmail.com

SÁDAJE MAHAJER (CR)
Göteborg Municipality
Invandrades Röst
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SEDAJE ASHENA (CR)
Borås
Iranska föreningen i Borås
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SEDAYEH-MEHR (CR)
Mölndal
Iranska Mehr Center
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TAPESH RADIO (CR)
Solna/Sundbyberg
Iranska Musik- och Kulturföreningen
tel 46 (0)8 796 76 70

TEHRAN (CR)
Göteborg Municipality
Iranska Konstcenter
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fax 46 (0)3143 88 51
email radiotehran@swipnet.se

Polish

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Portuguese

MBR (CR)
Stockholm City
Made in Brazil Radioförening
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RADIO PIKO – GÖTEBORG (CR)

Göteborg Municipality

Portugisiska Invandrade Kvinnors Organisation(Association of Portuguese Immigrant Women)

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RADIO 25 DE ABRIL I MALMÖ (CR)

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Sami

SVERIGES RADIO/SAMERADION

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tel 46 (0)980 188 00

fax 46 (0)980 192 79

email sameradion@sami.sr.se

Serbian

SERBISK RADIO (CR)

Burlöv-Lomma

Serbiska föreningen Srbija 92

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SERBISK RADIO - SERBISKT FORUM (CR)

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Serbiskt Forum

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SF VUK KARADZIC (CR)

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Serbiska Föreningen "Vuk Karadzic"

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Somali

SFF (CR)

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Spanish

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LA COMBINACION PERFECTA 98,3 FM (CR)
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CULTURA LATINOAMERICANA (CR)
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DIOS ES AMOR (CR)
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NUEVA RADIO INTERCONTINENTAL (CR)

Lund

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Norrköping

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RADIO BOLIVIA 88,0 (CR)

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RADIO CAFÉ STEREO (CR)

Södertälje

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RADIO COPACABANA (CR)

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Indoamerica Kulturföreningen

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RADIO CORDILLERA 89,0 MHz (CR)

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RADIO HORIZONTE 88,4 (CR)

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Stockholm Municipality

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RADIO HUELEN SÖDERTÄLJE (CR)

Södertälje

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RADIO JESUS VIVE (CR)
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RADIO MAGALLANES (CR)
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RADIO MUNDO LATINO (CR)
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Kulturföreningen "Vientos Del Sur"
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RADIO NUEVA AMERICA (CR)
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RADIO PANAMERICANA 90,2 FM (CR)
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Föreningen Valentín Letelier
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RADIO POPULAR (CR)
Norrköping
Club Amiga-föreningen
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RADIO SIMON BOLIVAR 90,2 FM (CR)
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RADIO SINTONIA (CR)
Stockholm City
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RADIO "SOBREMESA LATINA" (CR)
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RADIO SUR (CR)
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RADIO VISION CRISTIANA (CR)
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Södertälje
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VPU – ZERO KELVIN (CR)
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tel & fax 46 (0)8 550 18 605, 46 (0)8 550 88 409
email e97lah@telge.kth.se

Swedish

IKF RADIO (INTERNATIONELLA KVINNOFÖRENINGEN I NORRKÖPING) (CR)
Norrköping
Internationella Kvinnoföreningen i Norrköping
Contact: Kit Larsen and Esmeralda Westlund
tel 46 (0)11 14 73 19
fax 46 (0)11 14 47 35
email esme@home.se

MULTINATIONELLA SOCIALDEMOKRATISKA FÖRENINGEN I UMEÅ (CR)
Umeå
Multinationella socialdemokratiska föreningen
Contact: Bassam Achour
tel & fax 46 (0)90 19 21 65
email bamacr96@student.umu.se

PALESTINSK-SVENSKA VÄNSKAPSFÖRENINGEN ALQUD (CR)
Umeå
Palestinsk-Svenska Vänskapsföreningen
Contact: Mahmod Shnino
tel & fax 46 (0)18 26 47
email shnino@mail.bip.net

RADIO PALESTINA (CR)
Umeå
Palestinska Socialdemokratiska Förening
Contact: Bassam Achour
tel 46 (0)70 366 25 54
tel & fax 46 (0)90 19 21 65
email bassam.achour@umea.se

SVENSK-ISLÄNDSKA FÖRENINGENS RADIOSÄNDNING I GÖTEBORG PÅ FM 103,1 (CR)
Göteborg City
Svensk-Isländska föreningen
Contact: Einar Gudbjartsson
tel 46 (0)31 13 90 95
fax 46 (0)31 701 05 83
email ig@hem.passagen.se

SVERIGES RADIO/ RADIO STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL
www.sr.se/rs/red/ind_spa.html www.sr.se/p6

SVERIGES RADIO/RADIO SWEDEN INTERNATIONAL
www.sr.se/rs/red/ind_spa.html www.sr.se/p6

Tigrinya

DEMSI DEMOKRASI ERITRA (CR)

Stockholm City

Eritreanska Demokratiska Ungdomsföreningen i Östberga

Contact: Adem Said and Said Khalifa

tel 46 (0)8 91 31 42, 46 (0)703 20 90 26

DIMIZIERITREVIAN (CR)

Stockholm City

Eritreanska Föreningen i Östberga

Contact: Eyasu Tesfagabreal Haile

tel 46 (0)8 91 62 29

DIMTSI BAHLI ERITREA (CR)

Göteborg

Unionen för eritreanska kulturföreningen

Contact: Simon Haile and Abdalla Ahmedin

Box 8790, 420 76 Göteborg

EFTSU (CR)

Växjö

Eritreanska Förening För Tigre Språk Utveckling

Contact: Mohmed Kiflegeorgis and Paulos Abraha

tel 46 (0)470 223 21

fax 46 (0)470 243 05

ERITREANSK FÖRSONINGS RÖST (CR)

Stockholm City

Eritreanska Föreningen för Fred och Demokrati

Contact: Nair Fessehazion Zemicael and yonathan Sebhatu

tel 46 (0)8 628 79 75

email hiwet@bredband.net

ERITREANSKA FÖRENING RADIO, GÖTEBORG (CR)

Göteborg, Angered and Bergum

Eritreanska föreningen i Göteborg

Contact: Misgina Kafit

tel 46 (0)31 48 50 19, 46 (0)31 77 42 303

RADIO SELAM (CR)

Stockholm Sydväst

Tigreanska föreningen

Contact: Teklehaymanot Aregawi

tel 46 (0)8 761 21 32

Turkish

MRS 90 ½/SMK (CR)

Stockholm Järva

Spånga Musik och Kulturförening

Contact: Mehemt Subasi

tel 46 (0)8 751 90 13, 46 (0)704 113 45

MRS 90 ½/SMK (CR)

Stockholm Västerort

Spånga Musik och Kulturförening

Contact: Mehemt Subasi

tel 46 (0)8 751 90 13, 46 (0)704 113 45

RADIO AKTIV (CR)
Stockholm Municipality
Svensk-Turkiska Solidaritets- och Kulturföreningen
Contact: Mehmet Yücel and Melek Özberk
tel 46 (0)8 751 42 48
email m.yucel@swipnet.se

SVERIGES RADIO/ RADIO STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL
www.sr.se/rs/red/ind_spa.html www.sr.se/p6

SVERIGES RADIO/RADIO SWEDEN INTERNATIONAL
www.sr.se/rs/red/ind_spa.html www.sr.se/p6

Television²⁷

Albanian

DTU7 (Digital)
Box 16109, 200 25 Malmö
tel 46 (0)40 22 11 31
fax 46 (0)40 22 11 98
email info@dtu7.com
www.dtu7.com

Arabic

ARABISKA FILADELFIA (Analogue and digital)
(See Öppna Kanalen i Stockholm under "Swedish")

DTU7 (Digital)
Box 16109, 200 25 Malmö
tel 46 (0)40 22 11 31
fax 46 (0)40 22 11 98
email info@dtu7.com
www.dtu7.com

Bosnian

DTU7 (Digital)
Box 16109, 200 25 Malmö
tel 46 (0)40 22 11 31
fax 46 (0)40 22 11 98
email info@dtu7.com
www.dtu7.com

Finnish

FINSKA FOLKHÖGSKOLAN (Digital)
(See Öppna Kanalen i Göteborg under "Swedish")

FINSKA PINGSFÖRSAMLINGEN (Digital)
(See Öppna Kanalen i Göteborg under "Swedish")

²⁷ This list builds on information available at Sveriges Television (www.svt.se 2002-06-14); Öppna Kanalen i Stockholm (public access TV) (www.openchannel.se/stockhom.verksam.htm 2002-06-14); Öppna Kanalen i Göteborg (public access TV) (www.openchannel.se/goteborg/starte2.htm 2002-06-14); DTU7 (www.dtu7.com 2002-03-08); Miniatur (<http://home7.swipnet.se/> 2002-06-16) and com hem (www.comhem.com/ 2002-06-16). No claims are made as to the completeness of this list.

SVERIGES TELEVISION (SVT)/THE FINNISH DIVISION (Analogue and digital)
105 10 Stockholm
tel 46 (0)8 784 00 00
fax 46 (0)8 784 15 00
email information@svt.se
www.svt.se

Kurdish

AMEZ (Digital)
(See Öppna Kanalen i Göteborg under "Swedish")

KURDISKA KULTURFÖRENINGEN (Analogue and digital)
(See Öppna Kanalen i Stockholm under "Swedish")

Persian

DTU7 (Digital)
Box 16109, 200 25 Malmö
tel 46 (0)40 22 11 31
fax 46 (0)40 22 11 98
email info@dtu7.com
www.dtu7.com

IKFC, IRANSKA KULTURFORSKNINGSCENTRET (Digital)
(See Öppna Kanalen i Göteborg under "Swedish")

PARVAZ IDROTTS OCH KULTURFÖRENING (Analogue and digital)
(See Öppna Kanalen i Stockholm under "Swedish")

TV NOOR (Digital)
(See Öppna Kanalen i Göteborg under "Swedish")

Polish

DTU7 (Digital)
Box 16109, 200 25 Malmö
tel 46 (0)40 22 11 31
fax 46 (0)40 22 11 98
email info@dtu7.com
www.dtu7.com

Rumanian

DTU7 (Digital)
Box 16109, 200 25 Malmö
tel 46 (0)40 22 11 31
fax 46 (0)40 22 11 98
email info@dtu7.com
www.dtu7.com

Sami

SVERIGES TELEVISION/THE SAMI DIVISION (Analogue and digital)
Gruvvägen 3, 981 31 Kiruna
tel 46 (0)980 789 40
email svt.sapmi@svt.se

Serbian

DTU7 (Digital)
Box 16109, 200 25 Malmö
tel 46 (0)40 22 11 31
fax 46 (0)40 22 11 98
email info@dtu7.com
www.dtu7.com

Somalian

SOMALIA MEDIA (Analogue and digital)
(See Öppna Kanalen i Stockholm under "Swedish")

SOMALIA STAR TV (Analogue and digital)
(See Öppna Kanalen i Stockholm under "Swedish")

SOMALISKA KVINNOR CENTER (Analogue and digital)
(See Öppna Kanalen i Stockholm under "Swedish")

TV HORSEED/SOMALISKA RIKSFÖRENINGEN (Analogue and digital)
(See Öppna Kanalen i Stockholm under "Swedish")

TV SOMALILAND (Analogue and digital)
(See Öppna Kanalen i Stockholm under "Swedish")

Spanish

FRECUENCIA LATINA TV (Analogue and digital)
(See Öppna Kanalen i Stockholm under "Swedish")

TELEVISION LATINOAMERICANA (Analogue and digital)
(See Öppna Kanalen i Stockholm under "Swedish")

Swedish

DTU7 (Digital)
Box 16109, 200 25 Malmö
tel 46 (0)40 22 11 31
fax 46 (0)40 22 11 98
email info@dtu7.com
www.dtu7.com

ISB MOVIEPRODUCTION AB (Production company)
Box 1241, 183 12 Täby
tel 46 (0)8 768 82 00
fax 46 (0)8 792 40 80
email ab.isb@telia.com

SVERIGES TELEVISION (SVT)/MEDIEMAGASINET²⁸ (Analogue and digital)
www.svt.se

SVERIGES TELEVISION (SVT)/THE MOSAIK DIVISION (Analogue and digital)
105 10 Stockholm
tel 46 (0)8 784 00 00

²⁸ This programme scrutinises the media in general and has several times brought up issues such as the poor presence of members of minorities in mainstream media staff and the representation of immigrants in mainstream media coverage.

fax 46 (0)8 784 15 00
email information@svt.se
www.svt.se

ÖPPNA KANALEN I GÖTEBORG (Swedish and several minority languages) (Digital)
Box 7259, 402 35 Göteborg
tel 46 (0)31 24 30 80
fax 46 (0)31 24 33 49
email goteborg@openchannel.se
www.openchannel.se

ÖPPNA KANALEN I STOCKHOLM (Swedish and several minority languages) (Analogue and digital)
Box 4332, 102 67 Stockholm
tel 46 (0)8 714 51 00
fax 46 (0)8 642 00 27
email stockholm@openchannel.se
www.openchannel.se/stockholm/info.htm

Tigrinya

ERITREA FFFD (TV ADAL) (Analogue and digital)
(See Öppna Kanalen i Stockholm under "Swedish")

RAHWA-ERITREA (Solna) (Analogue and digital)
(See Öppna Kanalen i Stockholm under "Swedish")

TV RAHWA-ERITREA (Analogue and digital)
(See Öppna Kanalen i Stockholm under "Swedish")

Turkish

DTU7 (Digital)
Box 16109, 200 25 Malmö
tel 46 (0)40 22 11 31
fax 46 (0)40 22 11 98
email info@dtu7.com
www.dtu7.com

SVENSKTURKISKA SOLIDARITET OCH KULTURFÖRENINGEN (Analogue and digital)
(See Öppna Kanalen i Stockholm under "Swedish")

Web sites²⁹

By Language

Arabic

Internationella Företagarföreningen i Sverige (IFS) (Swedish and 18 minority languages)
www.ifs.a.se
Web site with information about the Swedish Association of Ethnic Entrepreneurs.

²⁹ This list builds partly on a list of web sites provided by Lise Blomqvist, head of the inquiry on immigrant and minority media in Sweden, appointed by the Swedish Press Subsidies Council. No claims are made as to the completeness of this list.

Nyhetstidningen Sesam (Swedish, English, Somali and Arabic)

www.sesam.nu

Web site of the periodical *Nyhetstidning Sesam*.

Orientens kulturella demokratiska nätverk (OKDN) (Arabic and Swedish)

www.geocities.com/sanningen_99/arab/index.html

Web site of the OKDN, the East's Cultural Democratic Network, whose aim is to spread knowledge about human rights and the like.

Aramaic

Internationella Företagarföreningen i Sverige (IFS) (Swedish and 18 minority languages)

www.ifs.a.se

Web site with information about the Swedish Association of Ethnic Entrepreneurs.

Bosnian

Bosnien-Hercegovinas kvinnoförbund i Sverige (Swedish and Bosnian)

www.bihsavezzena.com.zena/

Web site of the National Association of Women from Bosnia-Herzegovina

Bosnisk-Hercegovinska Riksförbundet i Sverige

www.bhsavez.org/

Home page of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation in Sweden.

Internationella Företagarföreningen i Sverige (IFS) (Swedish and 18 minority languages)

www.ifs.a.se

Web site with information about the Swedish Association of Ethnic Entrepreneurs.

Croatian

Internationella Företagarföreningen i Sverige (IFS) (Swedish and 18 minority languages)

www.ifs.a.se

Web site with information about the Swedish Association of Ethnic Entrepreneurs.

Kroatiska Riksförbundet i Sverige (Swedish and Croatian)

www.webpage.se/riksforbundet

Web site of the National Association of Croats in Sweden

Dutch

Internationella Företagarföreningen i Sverige (IFS) (Swedish and 18 minority languages)

www.ifs.a.se

Web site with information about the Swedish Association of Ethnic Entrepreneurs.

English

Africa Business & Economy

www.africaforum.org

International news magazine with both a global and a continental focus.

Africa Forum (Swedish and English)

www.africaforum.org

Home page of the bi-monthly magazine Africa Forum, with both African and Swedish news coverage.

Assyriska Riksförbundet i Sverige (ARS) (Swedish and English)

www.hujada.com

Web site of the Assyrian Federation in Sweden.

Filippinska kvinnorättsforum

www.wrf.nu

Home page of the Women Rights Forum (WRF), a network of Filipino women in Sweden.

The Greek Cultural Centre (English, Greek and Swedish)

www.algonet.se/~nireus

Web site of the Greek Cultural Centre, numerous links.

Greker i Norden (Greek, English and Swedish)

<http://w1.862.telias.com/~u862022301/>

Home page of the magazine *Greker i Norden* (Greeks in the Nordic Countries).

Grekiska Riksförbundet (Greek, English and Swedish)

<http://w1.862.telias.com/>

Home page of the Federation of Greek Associations and Communities in Sweden.

HR-Net

www.hri.org

Hellenic resources network.

Hambastegi

www.hambastegi.org

Web site of the electronic newspaper published by IFIR, the International Federation of Iranian Refugees.

Hujådå (Swedish and English)

www.hujada.com

Web site of *Hujådå*, the periodical of the Assyrian Federation in Sweden, numerous links.

Immigranternas Riksförbund (Swedish, Spanish and English)

www.immi.se/irf

Web site of the National Federation of Immigrants.

Immigrantinstitutet (English, Spanish and Swedish)

www.immi.se

Web site of the Immigrant Institute, a research and documentation centre on immigration.

Intercultural Communication

www.immi.se/intercultural/

Research journal on intercultural communication.

Internationella Företagarföreningen i Sverige (IFS) (Swedish and 18 minority languages)

www.ifs.a.se

Web site with information about the Swedish Association of Ethnic Entrepreneurs.

Internationella konstnärer i Sverige/Immigrantinstitutet Borås (Swedish and English)

<http://ikis.immi.se>

Homepage of the International Artists in Sweden.

Invandraren (English, Russian, Spanish and Swedish)

www.immi.se/irf/invandraren

Home page of *Invandraren*, a periodical published by the National Federation of Immigrants.

Irakiska Riksförbundet i Sverige (English and Swedish)

www.iraqifias.org/

Web site of the Federation of Iraqi Associations in Sweden, numerous links to sites on Iraqi art, sport and music.

Iranska Riksförbundet i Sverige (IRIS) (Swedish, Persian and English)

www.ettehadieh.org

Home page of the Iranian Federation in Sweden.

Jewish Sites

www.jewishsites.org/

Jewish web directory.

Kurdchat

www.kurdchat.com/eng/index.htm

Chat group of the Federation of Kurdish Associations in Sweden.

Kurdcity

www.kurdcity.com/

Web site of the Kurdish Youth Federation in Sweden, contains among other things a newsletter, a chat group and a link portal.

The Kurdish Observer

www.kurdishobserver.com/

Electronic periodical, which provides news from all over the world, carried by, and translated from, the European based Kurdish newspaper written in Turkish *Özgür Politika*.

Kurdiska Riksförbundet i Sverige (Kurskish, English and Swedish)

www.kurdiskarf.org/

Web site of the Federation of Kurdish Associations in Sweden.

Maven

www.maven.co.il/

Jewish web directory.

Merge

www.mergemag.com

Home page of the international cultural quarterly *Merge*.

Multiethnica (English and Swedish)

www.multietn.uu.se/multiethnica.html

Web site of the Centre for Multiethnic Research at Uppsala University.

Mångkulturellt bibliotek/Multicultural Library (MCL) (Swedish, English, Finnish)

www.lib.hel.fi/mcl/ulko-sve.htm

Web site of the MCL, which aims to make the Nordic public libraries available to every one through the Internet, particularly keeping in mind the cultural and information needs of the foreigners living in the Nordic countries.

Nyhetsidningen Sesam (Swedish, English, Somalian and Arabic)

www.sesam.nu

Web site of the periodical *Nyhetsidning Sesam*.

Palestinagrupperna i Sverige (PGS) (English and Swedish)

www.palestinagrupperna.a.se/english.htm

Website of the PGS, the Palestine Solidarity Association in Sweden.

Quick Response (QR) (Swedish and English)

www.quickresponses.nu

Web site of QR, a media watch organisation with a specific focus on immigrants, integration and racism.

Samfundet Sverige-Israel

www.sverige-israel/org

Web site of the Association Sweden-Israel, contains a news page.

Sveriges invandrarförfattares förbund (Swedish and English)

www.immi.se/sviff

Home page of the Immigrated Authors in Sweden.

Turabdin Community (Swedish and English)

www.block21.com/turabdin

Web site by and for Syriac youth, contains news, a chat group and numerous links.

Yerba Mate/Yerba News (Spanish and English)

www.uruguay.com/yerbamate/contacto/conexion.html

www.uruguay.com/yerbamate/english.html

Weekly covering Uruguayan news, read by Uruguayans in Latin America and the diaspora.

Finnish

Boråsin Suomalainen

www.borasinsuomalainen.hypermart.net/

Home page of the periodical *Boråsin Suomalainen*.

Internationella Företagarföreningen i Sverige (IFS) (Swedish and 18 minority languages)

www.ifs.a.se

Web site with information about the Swedish Association of Ethnic Entrepreneurs.

Mångkulturellt bibliotek/Multicultural Library (MCL) (Swedish, English, Finnish)

www.lib.hel.fi/mcl/ulko-sve.htm

Web site of the MCL, which aims to make the Nordic public libraries available to every one through the Internet, particularly keeping in mind the cultural and information needs of the foreigners living in the Nordic countries.

Riksförbundet Finska Krigsbarn

www.immi.se/krigsbarn

Home page of the Federation of Finnish War Children.

Ruotsin Suomalainen

www.ruotsinsuomalainen.com

Electronic weekly.

Sverige Finska Riksförbundet (Finnish and Swedish)

www.rskl.se

Home page of the Swedish Finnish Federation.

Toisin Sanoen (TS)

www.finska.fhsk.se

Home page of the periodical TS, a publication by the Finnish Multicultural Folk High School addressed to the Finns living in West Sweden.

Viikkoviesti

www.viikkoviesti.se/

Web site of the Finnish weekly *Viikkoviesti*.

French

Internationella Företagarföreningen i Sverige (IFS) (Swedish and 18 minority languages)
www.ifs.a.se

Web site with information about the Swedish Association of Ethnic Entrepreneurs.

Greek

The Greek Cultural Centre (English, Greek and Swedish)
www.algonet.se/~nireus

Web site of the Greek Cultural Centre, numerous links.

Greker i Norden (Greek, English and Swedish)

<http://w1.862.telia.com/~u862022301/>

Home page of the magazine *Greker i Norden* (Greeks in the Nordic Countries).

Grekiska Riksförbundet (Greek, English and Swedish)

<http://w1.862.telia.com/>

Home page of the Federation of Greek Associations and Communities in Sweden.

Internationella Företagarföreningen i Sverige (IFS) (Swedish and 18 minority languages)
www.ifs.a.se

Web site with information about the Swedish Association of Ethnic Entrepreneurs.

Pergament

www.algonet.se/~nireus

Home page of the periodical *Pergament*.

Hungarian

Internationella Företagarföreningen i Sverige (IFS) (Swedish and 18 minority languages)
www.ifs.a.se

Web site with information about the Swedish Association of Ethnic Entrepreneurs.

Italian

Internationella Företagarföreningen i Sverige (IFS) (Swedish and 18 minority languages)
www.ifs.a.se

Web site with information about the Swedish Association of Ethnic Entrepreneurs.

Kurdish

Internationella Företagarföreningen i Sverige (IFS) (Swedish and 18 minority languages)
www.ifs.a.se

Web site with information about the Swedish Association of Ethnic Entrepreneurs.

Kurdchat

www.kurdchat.com/

Chat group of the Federation of Kurdish Associations in Sweden.

Kurdcity

www.kurdcity.com/

Web site of the Kurdish Youth Federation in Sweden, contains among other things a newsletter, a chat group and a link portal.

Kurdiska Riksförbundet i Sverige (Kurskish, English and Swedish)

www.kurdiskarf.org/

Web site of the Federation of Kurdish Associations in Sweden.

Meänkieli (Tornedal Finnish)

MET-aviisi

www.str-t.com

Home page of the periodical MET-aviisi, published by the Tornedal Finns Federation.

Svenska Tornedalingars Riksförbund (Meänkieli and Swedish)

<http://home.swipnet.se/str-t/men.htm> www.str-t.com

Home page of the Swedish Tornedal Finns Federation.

Persian

Iransk-Svenska Solidaritetsföreningen

www.peykeiran.com

Web site of the Association for Iranian-Swedish Solidarity, numerous links to Persian speaking media from other countries.

Iranska Riksförbundet i Sverige (IRIS) (Swedish, Persian and English)

www.ettehadieh.org

Home page of the Iranian Federation in Sweden.

Internationella Företagarföreningen i Sverige (IFS) (Swedish and 18 minority languages)

www.ifs.a.se

Web site with information about the Swedish Association of Ethnic Entrepreneurs.

Stockholmian/Nättidning för persisktalande i Stockholm och Sverige (Persian and Swedish)

www.stockholmian.com

Electronic magazine for Persian speakers in Stockholm and Sweden, contains news and a chat group.

Polish

Internationella Företagarföreningen i Sverige (IFS) (Swedish and 18 minority languages)

www.ifs.a.se

Web site with information about the Swedish Association of Ethnic Entrepreneurs.

Polonia info

www.poloniainfo.se

Web site with news from Poland and Sweden.

Polska Kongressen i Sverige (Polish and Swedish)

www.polskakongressen.org

Home page of the association Polish Congress in Sweden.

Relacje

<http://hem.fyristorg.com/relacje>

Electronic periodical with numerous links.

Portuguese

Portugisiska Riksförbundet (Swedish and Portuguese)

www.algonet.se/~ung_faps/

Home page of the Federation of Portuguese Associations.

Romany

IMF Romer

www.imf-romer.nu

Home page of the International Music Association in Sweden.

Internationella Företagarföreningen i Sverige (IFS) (Swedish and 18 minority languages)

www.ifs.a.se

Web site with information about the Swedish Association of Ethnic Entrepreneurs.

Sverige Romers Riksförbund Roma International (Romany and Swedish)

http://instantweb.telia.com/kaaleroma_patri

Web site of the Romany Federation in Sweden, numerous links to sites from Sweden and abroad.

Rumanian

Curierul Românesc

<http://home3.swipnet.se/~w-33952/curierul.html>

Electronic newspaper with news from Rumania and Sweden.

Russian

Internationella Företagarföreningen i Sverige (IFS) (Swedish and 18 minority languages)

www.ifs.a.se

Web site with information about the Swedish Association of Ethnic Entrepreneurs.

Invandraren (English, Russian, Spanish and Swedish)

www.immi.se/irf/invandraren

Home page of *Invandraren*, a periodical published by the National Federation of Immigrants.

Sami

Samefolket (Swedish, occasionally Sami)

www.samefolket.se

Web site of the periodical *Samefolket*.

Samelandspartiet

www.sapmi.se/samelandspartiet/lank_sida.html

Web site of the Sami Land Party.

Samenet (Swedish and Sami)

www.same.net

Web site with numerous links to networks, projects, media, schools and artists.

Sametinget

www.sametinget.se

Web site of the Sami Parliament, deals with politics and culture and contains numerous links, e.g. to the Sami Library.

Serbian

Diaspora/Dijaspora (Serbian and Swedish)

www.dijaspora.nu

Electronic bilingual cultural magazine.

Internationella Företagarföreningen i Sverige (IFS) (Swedish and 18 minority languages)

www.ifs.a.se

Web site with information about the Swedish Association of Ethnic Entrepreneurs.

Somalian

Nyhetstidningen Sesam (Swedish, English, Somalian and Arabic)

www.sesam.nu

Web site of the periodical *Nyhetstidning Sesam*.

Spanish

AMASU/Support to the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo

www.bolina.hsb.se/hsidor/o-diessler/index.htm

Web site of the Swedish Support Group.

Cabildo

www.cabildo.casa.as.mail

Web site of the Chilean association Cabildo Cultural en Suecia.

Chilenska Riksförbundet

www.chilenska.com/

Web site of the Chilean National Federation in Sweden, news from Chile and Sweden, numerous links.

Cuba Nuestra

www.cubanuestra.nu/

Electronic periodical with news from Cuba and Sweden

Filmoteca Latina

<http://welcome.to/latinfilm>

Web site of the Latin American Film Centre.

Heterogenesis (Spanish and Swedish)

www.welcome.to/heterogenesis

Web site of the international cultural magazine *Heterogenesis*.

Immigranternas Riksförbund (Swedish, Spanish and English)

www.immi.se/irf

Web site of the National Federation of Immigrants.

Immigrantinstitutet (English, Spanish and Swedish)

www.immi.se

Web site of the Immigrant Institute, a research and documentation centre on immigration.

Internationella Företagarföreningen i Sverige (IFS) (Swedish and 18 minority languages)

www.ifs.a.se

Web site with information about the Swedish Association of Ethnic Entrepreneurs.

Invandraren (English, Russian, Spanish and Swedish)

www.immi.se/irf/invandraren

Home page of *Invandraren*, a periodical published by the National Federation of Immigrants.

La Funa

www.lafuna.nu/

Electronic weekly with news from Latin America and Sweden.

La Hoja Latinoamericana

<http://w1.876.telia.com/~u87607739/rodelu/lahoja.htm>

Electronic political and cultural quarterly.

Liberación

<http://liberacion.press.se/>

Electronic weekly covering Central and South America, the Caribbean and Sweden.

Prensa del Uruguay en la red

<http://w1.875.telialia.com/~u87515926/prensaaur/htm>

Web site with links to Uruguayan dailies, weeklies and magazines.

Radios de Cercanía

<http://w1.875.telialia.com/~u87515926/radios.htm>

Overview of Community Radio programmes in Spanish.

Rodelú en Suecia

www.rodelu.net

Electronic periodical with numerous links to associations and media in Spanish.

Yerba Mate/Yerba News (Spanish and English)

www.uruguay.com/yerbamate/contacto/conexion.html

www.uruguay.com/yerbamate/english.html

Weekly covering Uruguayan news, read by Uruguayans in Latin America and the diaspora.

Swedish

Africa Forum (Swedish and English)

www.africaforum.org

Home page of the bi-monthly magazine Africa Forum, with both African and Swedish news coverage.

Assyriska Riksförbundet i Sverige (ARS) (Swedish and English)

www.hujada.com

Web site of the Assyrian Federation in Sweden.

Bosnien-Hercegovinas kvinnoförbund i Sverige (Swedish and Bosnian)

www.bihsavezzena.com.zena/

Web site of the National Association of Women from Bosnia-Herzegovina

Brännpunkt Israel

www.algonet.se/~br-punkt/

Web site with current information about the Arabic-Israeli conflict.

Diaspora/Diaspora (Serbian and Swedish)

www.dijaspora.nu

Electronic bilingual cultural magazine.

Eritreanska Riksförbundet i Sverige

www.geocities.com/eris_emash

Home page of the Federation of Eritrean Associations in Sweden.

Fackligt aktiva invandrare (Easy Swedish)

www.fai.a.se

Home page of the network of Immigrant Union Activists.

Finlandssvenkarnas Riksförbund

www.fris.nu

Home page of the Federation of Swedish Finns in Sweden.

The Greek Cultural Centre (English, Greek and Swedish)

www.algonet.se/~nireus

Web site of the Greek Cultural Centre, numerous links.

Greker i Norden (Greek, English and Swedish)

<http://w1.862.telia.com/~u862022301/>

Home page of the magazine *Greker i Norden* (Greeks in the Nordic Countries).

Grekiska Riksförbundet (Greek, English and Swedish)

<http://w1.862.telia.com/>

Home page of the Federation of Greek Associations and Communities in Sweden.

Heterogenesis (Spanish and Swedish)

www.welcome.to/heterogenesis

Web site of the international cultural magazine *Heterogenesis*.

Hujådå (Swedish and English)

www.hujada.com

Web site of *Hujådå*, the periodical of the Assyrian Federation in Sweden, numerous links.

Immigranternas Riksförbund (Swedish, Spanish and English)

www.immi.se/irf

Web site of the National Federation of Immigrants.

Immigrantinstitutet (English, Spanish and Swedish)

www.immi.se

Web site of the Immigrant Institute, a research and documentation centre on immigration.

Institutet för judisk kultur i Sverige

www.ijk-s.se/

Web site with information about the Swedish Jewry's activities, organisations and media.

Internationella Företagarföreningen i Sverige (IFS) (Swedish and 18 minority languages)

www.ifs.a.se

Web site with information about the Swedish Association of Ethnic Entrepreneurs.

Internationella konstnärer i Sverige/Immigrantinstitutet Borås (Swedish and English)

<http://ikis.immi.se>

Homepage of the International Artists in Sweden.

Invandraren (English, Russian, Spanish and Swedish)

www.immi.se/irf/invandraren

Home page of *Invandraren*, a periodical published by the National Federation of Immigrants.

Irakiska Riksförbundet i Sverige (English and Swedish)

www.iraqifias.org/

Web site of the Federation of Iraqi Associations in Sweden, numerous links to sites on Iraqi art, sport and music.

Iranska Riksförbundet i Sverige (IRIS) (Swedish, Persian and English)

www.ettehadieh.org

Home page of the Iranian Federation in Sweden.

Judisk Krönika

www.ijk-s.se/kronika.htm

Web site of the periodical *Judisk Krönika* (Jewish Chronicle).

Kroatiska Riksförbundet i Sverige (Swedish and Croatian).

www.webpage.se/riksforbundet

Web site of the National Association of Croatians in Sweden

Kunskapsbanken

www.si-info.org/

Web site with information about the Arabic-Israeli conflict.

Kurdiska Riksförbundet i Sverige (Kurskish, English and Swedish)

www.kurdiskarf.org/

Web site of the Federation of Kurdish Associations in Sweden.

Mana

<http://web.uppmana.nu/>

Electronic bi-monthly magazine published by the Association for Iranian-Swedish Solidarity.

Menorah på Internet

www.menorah-sweden.com/

Web site of the periodical *Menorah*, information from and about Israel.

Minaret

www.svenskaislamiska.org/

Home page of the quarterly *Minaret*, which focuses on Swedish-Muslim culture and multicultural issues.

Multiethnica (English and Swedish)

www.multietn.uu.se/multiethnica.html

Web site of the Centre for Multiethnic Research at Uppsala University.

Mångkulturellt bibliotek/Multicultural Library (MCL) (Swedish, English, Finnish)

www.lib.hel.fi/mcl/ulko-sve.htm

Web site of the MCL, which aims to make the Nordic public libraries available to every one through the Internet, particularly keeping in mind the cultural and information needs of the foreigners living in the Nordic countries.

Nyhetstidningen Sesam (Swedish, English, Somalian and Arabic)

www.sesam.nu

Web site of the periodical *Nyhetstidning Sesam*.

Orientens kulturella demokratiska nätverk (OKDN) (Arabic and Swedish)

www.geocities.com/sanningen_99/arab/index.html

Web site of the OKDN, the East's Cultural Democratic Network, whose aim is to spread knowledge about human rights and the ITs.

Palestinagrupperna i Sverige (PGS) (English and Swedish)

www.palestinagrupperna.a.se/

Website of the PGS, the Palestine Solidarity Association in Sweden.

Polska Kongressen i Sverige (Polish and Swedish)

www.polskakongressen.org

Home page of the association Polish Congress in Sweden.

Portugisiska Riksförbundet (Swedish and Portuguese)

www.algonet.se/~ung_faps/

Home page of the Federation of Portuguese Associations.

Quick Response (QR) (Swedish and English)

www.quickresponses.nu

Web site of QR, a media watch organisation with a specific focus on immigrants, integration and racism.

Riksföreningen Sverigekontakt

www.sverigekontakt.o.se/

Web site of the Association for the Preservation of Swedishness Abroad.

Rinkeby "torgsnack"

<http://communities.msn.se/Rinkebytorgsnack/>

MSN-group for those living in the Stockholm suburb of Rinkeby.

Samarbetsorganisationen för etniska organisationer i Sverige (SIOS)

www.sios.org/

Home page of SIOS, a co-operation body gathering some 20 ethnic organisations in Sweden.

Samefolket (Swedish, occasionally Sami)

www.samefolket.se

Web site of the periodical *Samefolket*.

Samenet (Swedish and Sami)

www.same.net

Web site with numerous links to networks, projects, media, schools and artists.

Samernas utbildningscentrum

www.samernas.nu

Web site of the educational institution Samernas utbildningscentrum.

Samfundet Sverige-Israel

www.sverige-israel/org

Web site of the Association Sweden-Israel, contains a news page.

Stockholmian/Nättidning för persisktalande i Stockholm och Sverige (Persian and Swedish)

www.stockholmian.com

Electronic magazine for Persian speakers in Stockholm and Sweden, contains news and a chat group.

Svartvitt-Expo

www.svartvitt.se/ www.expo.se

Home page of the anti-racist youth magazine *Svartvitt*, which covers integration issues, now merged with *Expo*, a foundation and magazine which map anti-democratic and racist tendencies in society.

Svenska kommittén mot antisemitism

www.skma.se

Web site of the Swedish Committee against anti-Semitism, link to its newsletter.

Svenska Tornedalingars Riksförbund (Meänkieli and Swedish)

<http://home.swipnet.se/str-t/men.htm> www.str-t.com

Home page of the Swedish Tornedal Finns Federation.

Sverige Finska Riksförbundet (Finnish and Swedish.)

www.rskl.se

Home page of the Swedish Finnish Federation.

Sverige Romers Riksförbund Roma International (Romani and Swedish)

http://instantweb.telia.com/kaaleroma_patri/

Web site of the Romany Federation in Sweden, numerous links to sites from Sweden and abroad.

Sverigenytt

www.sverigenytt.se/

Web site of the subscribed news periodical *Sverigenytt*, which is addressed to Swedes living abroad.

Sveriges Förenade Cyber Muslimer

<http://hem.passagen.se/sfcm>

Web site of the network Cyber Muslims United of Sweden, whose goal is to spread information on Islam and to facilitate contacts between Muslims and non-Muslims. Numerous links to Muslim web resources in Sweden and abroad.

Sveriges invandrarförfattares förbund (Swedish and English)

www.immi.se/sviff

Home page of the Immigrated Authors in Sweden.

Sveriges unga muslimer (former Sveriges muslimska ungdomsförbund)

www.ungamuslimer.nu

Web site of the Muslim Youth Federation of Sweden, contains a discussion group.

Turabdin Community (Swedish and English)

www.block21.com/turabdin

Web site by and for Syriac youth, contains news, a chat group and numerous links.

Swedish-Finnish

Liekki

www.tukholma.net/kirjoittajat/liekki.htm

Home site of the quarterly *Liekki*, which is published by the Association of Swedish-Finnish Writers.

Turkish

Internationella Företagarföreningen i Sverige (IFS) (Swedish and 18 minority languages)

www.ifs.a.se

Web site with information about the Swedish Association of Ethnic Entrepreneurs.

THE VIEWS OF MEDIA PRODUCERS AND ACTIVISTS

A number of minority media producers and activists gathered in a conference in Malmö in 2000. Members of Parliament and officials of the National Integration Office, the Swedish Council for Cultural Affairs, the Swedish Press subsidies Council, the Swedish Journalist Association, the National Institute for Working Life and other cultural and media institutions also participated in the event. The report of the conference (*Invandrar- och minoritetsmedia i Sverige... 2000*) provides a useful overview of the ways in which those directly involved in the production of minority media see their situation and working conditions. Some of the most discussed themes comprise: the compensatory character of minority media, the almost total absence of persons with backgrounds in other cultures from the Swedish mainstream media, and the criticisms toward the current press subsidies system.

According to periodical editors and scholars, the minority media have a many-fold function: as they convey information on both the homeland and the country of settlement, these media provide tools for identity reconstruction as well as for integration. Several participants underlined that immigrants are “invisible” in mainstream media, while others noted that, when they appear, they do so as victims or as criminals. Moreover, even their countries are “forgotten” in the majority media. For all these reasons, immigrants cannot recognise themselves in the mass media and live in a state of “information deficit”. It is in this context that the minority media fills a compensatory function and, since they provide information that helps to qualify rough generalisations, they also contribute to spread knowledge which can be used in the struggle against prejudice and racism (*Invandrar- och minoritetsmedia i Sverige... 2000*: 16, 18-9, 26, 48, 65 & 67).

A Swedish journalist and conference participant characterised the Swedish mainstream media as “in practice ethnically cleansed” and populated by “white Anglo-Saxon protestants”, with exceptions such as the Minority Language Unit of the public service SR, where several members of staff are immigrants. Another speaker underlined that the journalists working in the major media lack close contacts with immigrants, which has an influence on the quality of the coverage (*Invandrar- och minoritetsmedia i Sverige... 2000*: 18, 23-4 & 42-3).

The current system of press subsidies was brought up by several conference participants. The system was criticised for not having followed the development of the press market and several speakers concurred in that there is an urgent need of reforming it in order for it to better shield cultural diversity. The very principle that the conditions for obtaining the subsidy apply equally to all were put into question. It was argued, for instance, that the requirement of having a circulation of 2 000 copies in order to qualify for the subsidy is unfair, since newspapers in Swedish have larger potential readerships than the papers in minority languages. The requirement of publishing an issue per week was criticised on similar grounds (*Invandrar- och minoritetsmedia i Sverige... 2000*: 20, 29, 74).

One of the results of the conference was the formation of *Förbundet för invandrar- och minoritetsmedia i Sverige*, FIMMS (the Swedish Federation of Immigrants and Minority Media), whose goal is to further the interests of minority media in Sweden, to

work for closer contacts with the Swedish institutions, and to increase the professional skills and the rate of occupation among the immigrants working in the area of the media. After the conference FIMMS has called on members of government and cultural institutions officials and, according to Boldt (2001: 8), the organisation played an important role in prompting the government to appoint the commission of inquiry on immigrant and minority media in Sweden, which is to present its report this fall.

Criticism to the current media policy has also come from quarters such as the National Federation of Open Channels, which in the latest issue of its bulletin (Public Access 2002: 5, p. 1) scrutinises the report on CR (Närradion... 2002) which was recently published RTVV. According to the bulletin, the RTVV cannot convincingly explain its refusal to recommend to the government the creation of a system of support for the CR. The article asks for example why the CR should be exempted from public support when both public service broadcasting, newspapers and periodicals receive state funding. This absence of support is believed to especially affect groups such as the immigrants, who lack the necessary economic resources for forming strong organisations.

CONCLUSIONS

Sweden has never had a “guest worker policy” and has given shelter to refugees to a greater extent than other European countries. The immigrants and minority policy launched in the mid-1970s was based on the principles of equality, freedom of (cultural) choice and co-operation, and implemented through a large number of measures aiming at making possible for minorities to both adapt to the new country and uphold their cultural identity. This measures comprised provisions in the domain of cultural activities including the media. The social democratic governments have long been characterised by a defence of human rights and social justice and the condemnation of racism and discrimination.

What is striking when scrutinising the conditions of production of the media produced by and/or addressed to minorities and the policies that directly or indirectly affect them, is, on the one hand, the heavy reliance of these media on either the voluntary work of members of minorities, state subsidies or the efforts of the public service broadcasters SR and SVT, and, on the other hand, their low degree of commercialisation.

In the area of the press, for instance, most periodicals are small and rely on idealistic work, and it is unclear whether the five newspapers that are more professionalised would survive without the press subsidies. Only five of the over 200 periodicals currently published received the press subsidies this year, and only 23 of them were allocated the relatively low grants to “arts periodicals”. This serves as an indication of what happens when groups which in some respects are less powerful than many others have to compete “on equal conditions” with actors in the majority society. As a participant in the conference on immigrant and minority media pointed out, there is something illogic in the idea that minority periodicals with potential readerships which are considerably smaller than those of mainstream Swedish periodicals should have

to meet the same requirements as the latter. Equal conditions are not that equal when the starting points of different actors are so diverse.

The reliance on state support is a very problematic matter and, although I align myself with its defenders, and with an ideology of social responsibility in broad, I would like to argue that one should not overlook the dangers involved in too strong a reliance on this support. In the 1970s, periodicals issued every second week were entitled to press subsidies (*Invandrar- och minoritetsmedia i Sverige...* 2000: 72) for a short period of time. Today, the requirement for qualifying for the subsidy is weekly publication. This shows that subsidies come and go, as do policy orientations, governments and periods of prosperity, even in a society which, like Sweden, has long enjoyed a relative stability.

Minority radio is dominated by the CR stations driven by minority groups and the public service broadcaster SR, while in television one finds the non-profit public access channels, the public service SVT and commercial channels and cable network operators relaying programming from a range of television companies in other countries.

The scantiness of commercial, or, for that matter, other kinds of initiatives may depend on a series of reasons. One of them is the size of the potential readership or audience of a medium, which in turn relates to the size of specific minority groups. Few of the minorities living in Sweden surpass for instance the number of 60 000. It is therefore not surprising that the largest group, the Finns, have a myriad of media (commercial and non-profit) in their own language at their disposal. Another reason may be specific policy regulations such as the limited reach of the CR stations (one municipality), which may discourage potential advertisers. A third reason is of course the structure and history of the Swedish broadcasting system, which until two decades ago was dominated by public service companies. After all, new actors in the domain of radio have been operating for only 20 years, and those in television for only 15. It is probably that the new digital technologies of production and distribution, together with the growing awareness of many media activists that the work they do is necessary and good not only for their groups, but also for the multicultural society as a whole, and their fair expectation of making a living out of this work, will result in a media system with less unpaid enthusiasts, and more variation of autonomous actors.

The often-discussed question as to whether the media in minority languages contribute to integrate or to isolate people is in my view wrongly asked. Minority groups contain a great diversity within themselves and it is clear that segments within them such as the elderly or those who do not master Swedish will almost exclusively use these media. On the other hand, second generation immigrants, for instance, have media habits which largely parallel those of native Swedes (Weibull and Wadbring, 2000: 58-9). Moreover, many "first generation" minority members are also bilingual and bicultural, and their use of media in both languages involves them in ongoing comparative projects where events as well as media contents and forms are assessed against each other. In these sense, minority media contributes to a multiplication of points of reference.

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