Christian Communicators’ Influence in the Corporate Village

by John L. Mitchell

The Corporate Village, as conceived by Cees Hamelink, is coined to replace The Global Village of Marshall McLuhan¹. By going along with the philosophy of The Global Village, Christian communicators have not had a sterling record of success. Carrying a new philosophy, Dr. Hamelink wants the Christian communicators to enter The Corporate Village.

Hardly ten years passed since Marshall McLuhan conceived of The Global Village. It was a lively concept capturing the fancy of millions and not a few Christian communicators. In it, electric circuitry had overthrown time and space and linked all men and nations instantly and continuously in interdependent relationships. Our consciousness was extended to all parts of the world through electronics. This advanced communications technology, used correctly, would in time remedy social diseases. Its messianic message was irresistible to Christian communicators’ ears.

Today, however, the global village drums thump more to the beats of industrial society than to the rhythms of the villagers. More and more people have become employed in the distribution and production of communications. The Labor force during these 1970’s will have 50 per cent of its people working in some kind of communications profession. Indeed, the industrial society has become a communications society.

Here the global economic-politico system encompasses the communications system. The communications system is first shaped by the economic-politico system and subsequently maintains it. It is finally an expression of that system rather than a distant observer judging and evaluating it. The global interdependence through this communications system now means the developing nations are dependent on the rich industrial nations for their information. Public access to the communications system is only available to those with the economic resources to afford the communications infrastructure. Better understanding is not a result of mutually shared and exchanged information but of the imposition of the cultural-social values of the powerful nations upon the rest of the world.

Thus The Global Village and The Corporate Village are full of contrasts and sometimes contradictions. There are underlying assumptions in each, which must be reckoned with if Christian communicators are going to be more successful in the future. In The Corporate Village, the communications structure is a highly centralized international complex under the control of the industrial society. The function of the communications structure is to deliver the messages that are more suitable to the industrial society’s vested economic interests and cultural-social values than to the values of the recipients of those messages. Very often the values of each group are in open conflict, but the economic powers are insensitive. The sheer force of their economic strength enables them to dominate the drum beats and their messages.

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Reflecting the shift around the industrial world towards more employment in the production and distribution of communications, Christian communicators are growing more numerous. Happily, they are also growing with this deepening sense that the international channels of communications, the mass media, are serving less the freedoms and equalities of human beings than they are the vested interests of international corporate powers. They are more realistic and ready to enter The Corporate Village.

As communications become a profitable business and vital channels of consumer stimulation for the products of the industrial complex, their control falls more and more into the hands of the world’s largest industrial corporations. The financial stakes for control loom ever larger. Christian communicators, uneasy in this competitive world of finance, fortunately are moving away from past concerns about mass media control to ones of influence on them.

Even where Christian communicators managed to control large mass media enterprises, that control was limited by financial considerations, social and political influences, and by public tastes. There has been no mass conversion and effective evangelization as a consequence. Because of the immense financial input and all the human energies consumed, however, some Catholic critics even question the importance of administrative control of Radio Vatican and Radio Veritas, for example. Then among other Christian communicators, the Ethiopian Government take over of the Radio Voice of the Gospel (RVOG) on March 12th 1977 forced new views about control and new strategies about broadcasting outlets.

From such experiences, Christian communicators now realize the mass media parallel the industrial complex in several economic aspects. Three elements in the industrial complex influence decisively the world’s economic structure: the control of the finance capital; the control of the technology; and the control of the marketing. First, the introduction of new technology and mass production into the mass media demands a greater financial backup. Secondly, the mass media depend on this technology to reduce their unit costs and to keep pace in the competitive market of communications and information. Thirdly, as communications and information processing become expensive as well as lucrative commodities, various marketing strategies are adopted for their dissemination and distribution. Christian communicators understandably are finding it increasingly difficult to enter into this technical infrastructure and control these elements.

Because of this inability to control effectively these elements, the Christian communicators’ efforts are being directed at establishing other ways of influence. And among some Catholic communicators, there is a new awareness about the reality of the mass media as expressed above. They view the mass media less as “wonderful expressions of God’s creation” and more as instruments for manipulating messages in behalf of international corporate powers.

Such awareness springs from many Christian communicators working in the Third World where they are directly observing these economic elements that create imbalances between the rich and the poor, the strong and the weak, and a one-way flow of information and a two-way one. They are urging more research be done about the social effects these international mass media are having on the cultural and symbolic structure of these Third World societies. Here is one sure area of influence.
In the Third World, there are many newly independent and often ex-colonial nations. Their social norms are not yet internalized because they have been changed and disturbed by independence struggles, by external political and industrial forces, and by external cultural-information systems. Therefore, before these nations' social and institutional characters are formed, internalized and stabilized, they are open to a variety of unsettling influences.

This socialization process involves symbols and cultural determinants. Of all the environments man as a symbol producing and using animal creates, the one of symbols and messages is the most crucial to his humanity and social development. The success or failure of this creation will effect every aspect of the cultural, industrial and political environments. Christian communicators have to be concerned with this aspect of human social development.

It is in this international world of uneven economic development among nations and the relatively recent emergence of many new nations that the impact and social effects of instantaneous global communications must be analyzed. Here sophisticated communications technology, for example, has a profound influence. Today the role of such communications may be central to the character of social change that does happen or to the condition of social inertia that persists. That there are, for instance, some 250 million television sets in use around the world and that global viewers in the hundreds of millions view some common programs is deeply significant. It is important that the sources and inspiration of the messages already circulating globally be explored and evaluated. The Christian communicator/researcher has a role and an influence here.

Even if the Third World nations and their peoples are not completely free to choose their developmental course and their cultural condition, they are not completely bound and defenseless either. However powerful and penetrating the economic and technological forces of the developed nations are, the possibility that national and cultural sovereignty may be protected is still an open question and a hope.

There is evidence for the position that people choose goals consciously and will strive to achieve them no matter how aggressive and forceful the external pressures might be. If through appropriate communications technology, to cite just one possible avenue of approach, people are able to interact authentically and meaningfully, they will have the power and energy within themselves to choose their life goals and life-style. The critical issue of contemporary international communications and its technology is to keep before an individual, and in turn a nation, the awareness that they have the freedom to interact and to choose.

Committed to the tenet that man is free to determine himself, the Christian communicator will seek ways to bring man to this awareness. If helpful or necessary, he will enlist technology to aid him in this endeavor. In this regard, the small, mini or group media may be more effective than the sophisticated media, which in less developed countries, at least, are failing to reach the masses or even particular strata of society. Studies on small media, which till now have been limited or have not received sufficient attention in the developing world, show that they are more intimate with the masses than the other media; that they are rich in variety; that they are readily available at low costs for experimentation and field application; that they are relished by different age groups and by both sexes; that they have a greater potential for persuasive communications because they create a face-to-face
situation with its built-in instant feedback; and most importantly of all for less
developed countries undergoing unusual and rapid social change, that they are
"theme-carriers" of tradition and culture.

The challenge in the utilization of these small media is to treat skillfully these
message-carriers and exploit — in the good sense — their flexibility, so that they
absorb new messages and maintain their natural potential as live media and as
"theme-carriers" of tradition and culture. To allow them only the function of identi­
fying the past or of maintaining continuity with the past, however important that
is for social stability, would defeat the purpose of using them for contemporary
informational messages. The effort will be to preserve the tradition of their art-forms
while instilling in them some of the contemporary technological innovations in sight
and sound.

In less developed countries, some communications experts believe that the future of
television, for instance, is outside the professional sound-proof and technically
sophisticated studio, where people meet, formally and informally, and where real life
goes on. The new and increasingly mobile mini-media technology promises to make
this possible. By doing so, it is further possible to tie in the populace to the sophisti­
cated communications technology and make a major step towards using technology
to approximate the human model of two-way communication. The populace through
this means will be able to talk back and let their feelings and ideas be known to the
political, industrial and media leaders, who up till now have had no such meaningful
feedback. Except as a by-product of more basic and effective oral communication,
the masses are not reached through the mass media.

To verify this observation, we did research on the communications patterns and
life-style of a little village nearby our campus at The Chinese University of Hong
Kong. In the developed city of Hong Kong, there was a self-contained village
called Mei Yuen New Village. Its location placed it right at the foot of the moun­
tains where the Hong Kong radio and television stations had their antennae. It had
a perfect locale for receiving the messages of sophisticated technology. The village
contained five rows of two-storey high cement block houses, which the government
had built to replace their slum huts along the bay. They were a fishing village. The
total population was approximately 900 people of 88 families.

We wanted to find out how effective the Hong Kong Government's family planning
program, which was making a substantial use of the mass media, was in providing
such information to these villagers. First, we learned that the villagers were atypical
and did not fit into the three categories, (traditionals, transitionals, and moderns)
that Daniel Lerner had described in The Passing of Traditional Society. Secondly,
we learned that for the adults television is not regarded as a major source of infor­
mation. Television was their children's medium, and whatever information the adults
received from television they obtained it second-hand from their children. None of
the adults were literate, so that the print media had no direct influence. They
depended, therefore, almost entirely on oral communication for their information.
Clearly, the Government's family planning program was not communicated to them
through the mass media.

Because of our communications tradition, we Westerners unconsciously associate mass
media with the masses. These one-way communications systems have effectively
reached the masses in our countries. In the Third World countries, access to the mass

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media is an elitist privilege. And as we observe in less developed countries a heavy migration to the cities, we may relax our concern for reaching the masses because more and more the communications technology that is capable of reaching them is more readily available in the cities. Research studies, such as the one we did in Hong Kong, do not justify a relaxed attitude. In the cities of India, Dr. E. K. Eapen found populations who had moved into the periphery of the city and were physically located in urban zones but not touched at all by the mass media. Thus by over-concentrating our attention so far on the sophisticated communications technology and thinking everyone is "tuned in" like us, we have lost sight of the communicative value and effectiveness of puppet shows, folk songs and dances, and the other myriad and traditional types of communications in less developed societies. The danger is that these will be lost and not integrated into our modern and sophisticated communications systems.

Experimentation, fortunately, goes on in the application of these traditional media. This attention is helping these media — for want of a better term — to play a rightful role in the strategy of modern communications. These media are used in Iran and Egypt to communicate family planning messages; in Nigeria, to instruct about the change in currency and in right-handed driving; in Ghana, to convey developmental policies; and in India, to adapt them for use in the mass media as entertainment. The WACC Journal devoted a whole issue to the use of small media in parish communications.

In conclusion, rapid technological change brings an expanded awareness and renewed attention to any field of endeavor. In communications, we will see technological changes of a magnitude that will, by comparison, dwarf past changes. We know that the effects of the new communications technologies — economic, political, social and cultural — will be great. What we cannot predict is whether their net effects will be optimal or even beneficial in satisfying human and social needs. What we can try to do is make society aware of different courses and communicate to them that they have some freedom to select alternative paths.

The new technologies will provide immense increases in communications capacities and capabilities. But for whom? For what purposes? For what kinds of communications? What will be the social and cultural implications of such sophisticated technology as computerized data banks of personal information, satellite broadcasting from one nation to others, and interactive local broadband cable systems connected to versatile home terminals? Are we suffering from information overload and confused by message overkill? How do we come up with a system of priorities among the many communications and information devices competing for our attention? Must we always rely on others to select, classify, summarize, and interpret for us the events, ideas, and opinions about reality? Whom do we entrust with such unusual positions of power? And by what standards of public accountability will their performances be judged?

To this date, we have not learned how to discipline technology. Our abiding faith in an ideology that defines technological change as technological advance, equating the latter with human betterment, has blinded us to the deterministic nature of technology and to its detrimental effects. We do realize, however, that most technological development is achieved through the pursuit of private economic gain. Market competition, which was supposed to bring an equality between the entrepreneur's
private gain and society's economic welfare, has brought to society a questionable mixture of benefits and ills.

Everywhere public decisions are made with little reliable information about consequences and alternatives. Concerns voiced about long-range cultural impact go unheeded because they are couched in utopian myths, or get lost in the ritual din of the cult of technology. Or the concerns imply a nostalgia for an idyllic past that never was. Worse, there is a tendency to drift. But those involved in communications service, scholarship, research, Christian messages, and technics have a responsibility for calling a halt to this policy of drifting and the process of deciding by default. Those particularly involved in the developmental process cannot afford to leave out of their considerations factors that make this process successful. The communications-information technology is one. And since the sophisticated technology is not totally effective in the less developed countries, there is a case in appropriate technology and Christian evangelization for considering the small media alternative.

In the communications arena, Christian communicators have not had a comfortable and secure position since the middle ages when the Medieval Church had a privileged control in public communications. It was the principal source of information. It was the main and powerful force behind public communications. All of this has changed. Communications and information since that time have steadily fallen into secular hands. More recently, this power is in the hands of corporate industry. In hardly more than ten years, The Global Village became The Corporate Village. Christian communicators, therefore, to maintain an influence in The Corporate Village must design alternative models and conceptions for the mass media. More creative input in the small media may lay the foundation and provide some building blocks for these models and conceptions.

Notes:


4. UNESCO has supported such experimentation and held workshops on this topic during many years and in various countries. London, 1972; Budapest, 1974; New Delhi, 1974. The East-West Communication Institute conducted a month-long workshop in July, 1975.


Books:


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RéSUMÉ

„The Corporate Village“ (le village multinational) — nommé ainsi par Cees Hamelink — supplantera abstraitement „The Global Village“ (le village mondial) de Marshall McLuhan. Selon Hamelink, les communicateurs chrétiens doivent se rendre dans le village multinational. On avait pensé que l'électronique et la technologie y seraient déjà parvenues et auraient libéré le monde. Mais les pays en voie de développement sont plus dépendants que jamais des nations industrialisées, même dans le domaine de la communication. Les valeurs des nations puissantes sont imposées de force au reste du monde. Les contrastes et les contradictions sont

**RÉSUMÉ**

„The Corporate Village“ (la aldea multinacional) — así llamada por Cees Hamelink — desplazará conceptualmente a „The Global Village“ (la aldea mundial) de Marshall McLuhan. Los instrumentos cristianos de comunicación social deben orientarse a la aldea multinacional de Hamelink. Se creyó que la electrónica y la tecnología lo harían posible y liberarían al mundo. Sin embargo los países en desarrollo son ahora más dependientes que nunca de las naciones industrializadas, incluso en el terreno de la comunicación social. Los valores de las naciones poderosas se imponen en el resto del mundo. Los contrastes y contradicciones son grandes. En la aldea de las multinacionales la comunicación social es un complejo internacional bajo control de la sociedad industrial, con todas sus consecuencias. Comunicación significa beneficio y estímulo al consumo. Los comunicadores cristianos no pueden sustraerse a la presión financiera y a otras influencias. Medios de comunicación e industria discurren paralelos. Por ello los comunicadores cristianos buscan, mientras tanto, otros caminos de influencia, ya que las multinacionales manipulan a su antojo los medios de difusión. En la Edad Media controlaba la Iglesia los medios de comunicación de masas. Pero la comunicación y la información pasaron progresivamente a manos seculares. Hoy están en manos de la industria multinacional. La aldea mundial se ha convertido en la aldea de las multinacionales. Si los comunicadores cristianos quieren influir en ella deben elegir modelos de alternativa, en lugar de medios de comunicación masiva. A ellos deben dedicar su capacidad creadora.