# Do specialty mags signal death of mass media?

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the last of 15 articles on popular culture in Americans. Bit. The series was written for Courses by Newspaper, an extension program of the University of California, San Diego, and famed by a grant from the National Endowment for the Hamanittes. The articles constitute the text for an Oakland University course taught by Prof. Jesse Pitts. The views are the authors' and do not necessarily reflect the views of the universities, the I unding agencies or this newspaper.)

#### By ALVIN TOFFLER

Are we witnessing the death of the ass media?

mass media?
Starting nearly 200 years ago, the media—newspapers, magazines, radio, television and the movies—have increasingly influenced daily life in all the industrial nations.



#### Mirror of American Life

Filling our ears with mass-produced music, our eyes with mass-produced graphics and our minds with mass-produced folk tales about football beroes and Hollywood stars, they form the sea of popular culture in which all of us swim.

the sea of popular culture in which all of us swim. Their basic principle was simple: Like a factory that stamped out products, they stamped out images, then disseminated them. Sets of images, carefully engineered by professional writers, editors, artists, newscasters, actors or copywriters, ever packaged into programs, articles, or films, and then pumped wholesale into the mindstream of the nation, or for that matter, the world. THE RESULT was a standardization of the culture of the world; industrial societies, the homogenization of ideas, values, and life styles. The mass media helped create what sociologists came to call "mass society."

society."

The Ladies Home Journal, for example, was the world's first truly mass magazine, achieving a circulation of around one million at the turn

of the century.

When the LHJ carried an article on how to decorate your living room, it influenced taste (and furniture sales) form California to New England, helping to create a national market for standardized, mass manufactured mode

goods.
Even today, the mass media retain enormous mind-shaping power.

NEVERTHELESS, there are signs hat the mass media are in their death



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throes and that a revolutionary new information system is being born.

What we are witnessing is nothing less than the de-massification of the

mass media.

Since the 1950s some of the world's largest magazines—Life, Look, and the Saturday Evening Post, to name a few—have died or shrunk into ghostly reincarnations of their former selves.

reincarnations of their former selves. Some media gurus declared that his was because people were no longer reading, that television produced a 'post-literate' generation. Yet after a decade or more of so-called post-literatey, people are read-ing as much as, if not more than, ever before. Ask the publishers. People are reading.

before. Ask the publishers. People are reading.
But their word-diet is no longer limited to standardized messages aimed at a universal, mass audience. The place of the great mega-magazines has increasingly been taken by hundreds of mini-magazines carrying tighty specialized messages to small segments of the public.
On one newstand in Omaha not

On one newsstand in Omaha, not long ago, I found 15 different magazines aimed at aviation enthusiasts

In addition, the stands are filled with In addition, the stands are filled with cheaply produced, offset printed, spe-cialized magazines for hot-rodders, suba-divers, ecologists, collectors of antique cameras, UFO freals, reli-gious cultists, political splinter groups, ethnic subcultures, businesses, profes-sions, and for every age group from

years."

LONG BEFORE we had national magazines at all, we had regional and local magazines that reflected the regional and local basis of our technology and economy.

As technology grew more powerful, and national markets emerged, these local and regional publications disappeared and the national magazine took their place.

took their place.

Today, we see a revival of regional and local publications in every part of the country. There are even magazines that slice up the reading public two ways at one: by region and by interest. Thus we find, for example, South, a magazine aimed exclusively at Southern businessmen.

South, a magazine aimed exclusively at Southern businessmen. What does all this mean? The death of the mass-interest magazines heralds a basic change in our popular culture.

The decline of the mass magazines and the proliferation of specialized magazines means that fewer standardized, culture-wide messages are flowing into our minds, and that more specialized messages are flowing into our minds, and that more specialized messages are reaching different subgroups within the society. This is accelerating the breakup of the old mass society and the formation of a new social, political, and cultural diversity.

diversity.

With the arrival of cheap copying machines, as media critic Marshall



"What we are witnessing is nothing less than the de-massification of the mass media," according to Alvin Toffler.

McLuban has suggested, every individual can be his or her own "pub-lisher," and we are now freely circulating images, messages, signs and symbols to very small groups, indeed. The Xeroxed Christmas message tat goes to family and friends is an example of this form of "personal-ined" publishing. It represents the chitimate do-massfication of the mass media.

BUT PARELLEL trends are racing through the audio media as well.

Take, for example, the tape recorder. The radio broadcaster operates a "sound factory" distributing the same sounds to millions of ears simultaneously

ades a 'Soutin tactury usuamung unsame sounds to millions of ears
simultaneously.

The tape recorder makes each of us
a broadcaster, or more accurately, a
narrow-caster. We choose what we
wish to record, of all the sounds
around us, and we can duplicate them
and pass them around to friends or
through chain-felters, if we like.

Raddo, putling us in the position of
possive histener, and carrying mespossive histener, and carrying mestime the many, is
inherently undergoerant of the many, is
inherently democrate. So order
desidents—poets and singers who unton get on the state-controlled nirwaves—pass messages along the tapevine.

TELEVISION remains today the

TELEVISION remains today the

great standardizing medium, and Bar-bara Walters can still command \$1 million a year because it is thought she can maximize the mass audience

spe can maximize the mass audience for her network.
But television is still a primitive technology. (We mistakenly think TV is more "advanced" than printing, but thas gone through fewer successive generations of improvement.)
As we move toward wider use of cable and video cassette, the number of channels and the number already doing in both print and oral communications.
Here, too, we shall increasingly generate images, ideas, and symbols to be stared by a few, rather than by the culture as a whole.

THESE CHANGES in our media and

culture as a whole.

THESE CHANGES in our media and in our popular culture reflect even deeper shifts in our society. Industrialism produced a mass society. We are now swiftly moving leyond industrialism to a new stage of civilization that will be technological, but not industrial. This new society will be the mass society de-massified. We see this de-massification taking place at many levels. We see it in the rise of ethnic consciousness, in the rise of secessionism in Quebec, Scotland or Pittany, in the breakup of mondithic Communism into nationally oriented former in the prowing some production of the production o

sectionalism in the United States, and in many other social, political, and artistic manifestations.

This centrifugal pricess will undoubtedly bring with it many problems. But it will also open wast new opportunities for us to reach toward greater individuality.

Popular culture, instead of being mass-machined at a few centers, then mass-distributed to passive culture consumers, will take on a new richness and variety, as we become producers as well as consumers of our own imagery and symbolism, our own values and life-styles.

SURELY SOME powerful national mass media will survive this long-term shift.

No doubt there will continue to be some national or even global hook-ups to spread certain important ideas, news and metaphors simultaneously to sail.

news and metaphors simultaneously to sall.

But instead of getting most of our popular culture from the mass media in pre-packaged form, as it were, we will increasingly design and create our own culture, as communities did in the distant, pre-industrial past. We are nowing swiftly into the tuture.

We are bout to witness the death of the mass media as we have known them.

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A technological development such as this RCA video cassette recorder may provide greater individuality in our culture. It includes a camera (upper left) for production of home shows, cassettes with four hours of recording time and an electronic digital clock-timer for mattender recording.

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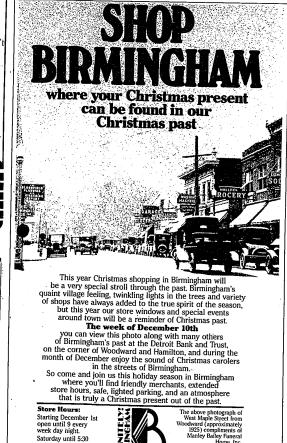


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