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Following the Charisma – Understanding Charisma Through Followers

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Aims:

- to consider the extent to which "charisma" explains leadership
- to examine factors surrounding "followership"



The term "charisma" will be applied to a <u>certain quality of</u> an individual personality by virtue of which he is considered extraordinary and treated as endowed with supernatural, superhuman, or at least specifically exceptional powers or qualities. These are



such as are not accessible to the ordinary person, but are regarded as of divine origin or as exemplary, and <u>on the basis of them the</u> <u>individual concerned is treated as a "leader".</u> (Weber 1978: 241.) It is <u>recognition on the part</u> of those subject to authority which is decisive for the validity of charisma... This basis lies rather in the conception that it is the duty of those subject to charismatic authority to recognize its genuineness and to act accordingly.



(Weber 1976: 242)

It appears that there have been legions of self-appointed <u>messiahs, gurus, or</u> <u>pied pipers (I use the</u> <u>terms interchangeably)</u> throughout time.



Margaret Thaler Singer, *Cults in Our Midst:* 29.



Applewhite's following: = 41 (200 max)Non-followers: = 272,899,961 (US) = 5,878,999,961 (worldwide)

Unification Church (1976)	Protestant 47.1%		Roman Catholic 35.		sh Other 11.8%
Nichiren Shoshu (1970)	30%	30%	6%	34%	
Neo-Pagans (1979)	42.7%		25.8%	6.2%	*
Hare Krishna	35.5%	18%	14.5%	32%	
Zen Center of LA	52%	2 ¹⁰ 2	12%	28%	8%
U.S. population		66.2%		26.2%	3% 4%

• Includes large percentage of Buddhists. (West Coast Buddhists were original Nichiren Shoshu target population)

Melton; in (ed.) Hinnells 1997: 611

Rodger Kamenetz (1994) *The Jew in the Lotus*





"structural availability"

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Sex Regulations	3	1	4	2	0	2	4	6	0	2	6	0	4	1	1
Dietary Restrictions	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	6	1	3	2	0	2	1	1
Time Commitment	3	1	6	3	1	4	3	3	4	4	2	3	3	1	3
Cost	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	0	2	3	4	0	2	2	2
Conversion Difficulty	1	Ð	4	2	1	5	2	1	4	1	3	5	2	2	1
Antenine Quality	3	3	3	5	1	4	3	2	3.	3	3	3	4	0	3
Traditional	3	6	6	2	6	6	3	2	3	2	5	5	3	1	1
Rate of Growth	6	2	2	3	2	1	5	4	4	4	3	1	3	2	2
Holidays	4	1	2	2	1	4	3	1	6	4	4	4	1	2	3
Aesthetics	2	1	6	4	1	6	2	3	6	6	6	6	0	3	2

Easy

Atheism, Course in Miracles, Osho, Scientology, TM, Unitarians, Universal Life Church, Urantia, Jews for Jesus



(4) Difficult

Amish, Jains, Judaism, Rastafari, Vodou

Very difficult

(5)

Australian Aboriginal, Cherokee, Druze, John Frum, Juche, Zulu Barriers to conversion:

•non-acceptance



•inability/disinclination to satisfy required conditions, e.g.

- •ethnicity
- language
- •caste
- •colour
- •dress code
- •finance
- •age

•difficult to satisfy entry requirements

"first generation converts" degrees of commitment

- home membership
- negotiated obligations









Joseph Smith — the 'prophet'

L. Ron Hubbard — the 'magus'



A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada — the 'guru'





Methods of acquisition —



- hagiography
- the "lieutenant"
- charismatisation
- curiosity

Conclusions:

•Charisma theory has focused attention unduly on the leader.

•Conversion depends on factors surrounding the follower.

•The structures of the convert's life and of the religious community must be compatible.

•There are methods by which the leader can enhance his/her status.

The End

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