



# How to Watch TV



*The media is the most powerful entity on earth.*

*Because they control the minds of the masses.* ~ Malcolm X

Americans watch a lot of TV. Even though we are also obsessed with our phones (texts, tweets, Facebook, email and much more), the average American still finds time to watch more than 5 hours of TV per day. Only a very tiny fraction of us watch 0 hours of TV each day. I am one of those people. "No TV" includes no cable, no 'smart' TV, no Netflix or other movies (except when I'm on my bicycle wind trainer in the basement during inclement weather) and no flat-screen-monitor hanging on the wall in the living room. Or the kitchen. Or the bathroom, bedroom, office, car, etc.

I have gone as far as to get a device that turns TVs off. When I feel attacked or trapped by loud, offensive commercials, news stories or shows being broadcast in public places, I just turn them off. Most people don't notice. Those that do usually just shrug their shoulders and do something else.

I have lived without TV for over 25 years (about half of my life). Most people are appalled when I say I don't have TV. They often ask "If you don't watch TV, how do you know what's going on?" (Answer: I read local, state and national newspapers.)

So who am I to talk about how to watch television?

I am a concerned citizen, worried about the effect's television has on society. I'm worried not about what people are watching, but how they receive it (unquestioningly, passively) and believe it. I see Americans getting weaker physically and mentally (more diabetes, social anxiety, obesity and depression) and I am aware that our schools do not prepare us to defend ourselves against crafty ads, emotionally-charged news stories, and shallow role models. I believe we want to be smarter and healthier.

Research conducted in 2013 by Thinkbox, a commercial television marketing association, discovered there are six main reasons that people watch television: "to unwind, for comfort, to connect, for an experience, to escape, or to indulge". Many of us believe that TV is neutral, that it simply informs us and entertains us.

However, most of us don't watch one show then turn off the TV to make some homemade cards, change the oil in the car, or contemplate if we are successfully meeting our needs for both belonging and autonomy. Most of us turn on the TV and don't turn it off until we go to bed. Some of us even keep the TV on when we sleep or when we are alone, as if we are somehow safe or connected.

TV is a thief. It's not the TV's fault - we willingly surrender our power - but it robs us of our time. It robs us of opportunities for reflection, creativity, critical thinking, interesting conversations and paying attention to other important things in our lives. It homogenizes our desires, fears, identity and what we believe we know with those of other viewers. We allow TV to make us weak.

While we are passive and non-critical, advertisers and producers are hard at work, trying to persuade us through video and audio impressions that evoke deep feelings that we are lacking in many ways; but that our needs, fears and desires can be fulfilled by buying products, services or ideologies.

There is good news: it is possible to stay smart and strong and still watch TV!

We can watch TV with others and converse about shows. We can plan our viewing and discipline ourselves to watch only 1 hour or 2 hours per day. We can ask questions. We can free ourselves from 'programming'!

# Neil Postman and Steve Powers encourage us to consider these principles when watching TV news:

## 1. Whatever someone says something is, it isn't.

What this means is the brief description used to describe an event does not fully describe the event. Try this with two other people: choose an event you experienced together. Have each person describe the event in two paragraphs. Compare your descriptions. Now consider how that relates to what you 'learn' on the news.

**Lesson:** Viewers should know that with all news, they learn just a fraction of any story.

## 2. Language operates at various levels of abstraction.

Some language describes an event: In Westby, 6% more votes were cast today than during the previous election. Some language evaluates an event: A record number of voters flooded the polls today. Some language infers an event: Voters showed up in droves today, demanding to be counted.

**Lesson:** Be careful and critical watching the news to hear how the stories are told and punctuated.

## 3. Almost all words have connotative meanings.

(Connotation: an idea or feeling that a word invokes in addition to its literal or primary meaning.) Example: when we use the word 'judge' we often imply that a person has formed a negative conclusion about something since we rarely use it to describe positive attributes or activities. Ex: "Don't judge me." But when we say "He's really nice", we are still judging him. Lesson: Critique the words the anchors and actors use, especially words like important,

love, reality, judge, relationship, faith, manly/womanly, motherly/fatherly and many others.(Start a list!) Consider if the word is used to evoke a particular feeling, and also if the word has further implications about roles and social expectations.

Fragmented pictures and accompanying music and sound effects: are used grip your attention and evoke feelings. Pay attention to the music and sounds which provide added tension (like it does in movies).

We want to believe that the news is a public service; provided to keep us informed, intelligent and abreast of the events that we need to know about to live in society together. (Aw, wouldn't that be peachy?) But the 'news' is not that at all. The news offers a controlled view of the world; in addition to telling us about events, it entertains us, incites fear, generates money, and is filtered by political perspectives and advertisers.

**According to Postman and Powers: "The "news" is only a commodity, which is used to gather an audience that will be sold to advertisers."**

**Activity:** Consider where the money (or other influence) is coming from to produce the news, to entertain you, to inform you about history or science or health. (Interesting note: the words inform and information are not related in any way to truth or validation) Are they produced by companies with specific messages, ethics or goals? Are they supported exclusively by commercials?

## Postman and Powers say there are two dimensions of commercials: money and social values:

**Money:** Advertisers pay for your attention. The shows with the most viewers are news shows. The average American watches over 39,000 commercials in a year.

**Social Values:** Advertisers want to sell us stuff (or services or ideologies), but to motivate us to buy stuff we don't need, they must make us feel things about ourselves. (If they used logic, we would not be duped in to feeling inadequate, we could see that we could share stuff, and that we could live with less stuff.)

Commercials are "all about serious money", and they "are also about the serious manipulation of our social and psychic lives" say Postman and Powers. Most commercials have this basic premise: "whatever problem you face (lack of self-esteem, lack of attractiveness, lack of social acceptance) it can be solved, solved fast, and solve through a drug, a detergent, a machine or a saleable technique. One of the reasons commercials are so effective", they add, is that "people do not usually analyze them." Life's problems, including moral dilemmas, "are to be solved through chemistry and technology."

From

## **How to Watch TV News:**

*"For a market economy to work, the population must be made to believe that it is need of continuous improvement. If you are quite satisfied with your teeth, your hair, and your 2003 Honda, you will not be an avid consumer. The thematic thrust of advertising is to get you to think about your inadequate self and how you can get better."*

**Activity:** Write down the commercials that go along with shows for at least 48 hours. Note the time, the show being watched and the commercials that are either just before, during or immediately after the show. When you're done, see if you can find a pattern of the types of commercials with the types of shows. What does that tell you about who they think is watching and what they believe they can convince the viewer to purchase or do?

While we sit passively, the marketers, politicians and media organizations plot to persuade us. They hook us through our emotions while trying to convince us we are smart, rational thinkers. (Check out Dr. Zimbardo's Resisting Influence piece in this packet) We believe we have a great deal of choice; that we can't be that easily controlled; after all there are hundreds of channels! But according to Corporate Research Project, just "five major corporations are the gatekeepers and decision makers for the programming choices of the vast majority of the American people".

Consider the authenticity of 'reality' prison shows. People tell me they gain a greater understanding of prison life by watching these shows. What do you think? Is prison life as they portray it on TV? Does everyone have quick, smart and witty remarks? Do the people where you are - including you - look like the people in the shows? Your answers to these questions are the same answers that apply to all shows: dramas, comedies, reality shows and yes, even the history channel are not like real life.

### **Some Postman / Powers' recommendations for what to do when watching TV:**

1. When encountering a news show, you must come with a firm idea of what is important.
2. In preparing to watch a TV news show, keep in mind that it is a 'show'.
3. Never underestimate the power of commercials.
4. Pay special attention to the language of newscasts.
5. Reduce by at least one-third the amount of TV news you watch. (Read the news, too!)
6. Reduce by one third the number of opinions you feel obligated to have.

***How To Watch TV News*** by Neil Postman and Steve Powers 2008. Penguin Books

### **Five things we need to know about technological change** by Neil Postman (1998)

**#1.** All technological change is a trade-off. This means for every advantage a new technology offers, there is always a corresponding disadvantage. We always pay a price for technology; the greater the technology the greater the price.

Examples: think of the automobile, which for all its obvious advantages, has poisoned our air, choked our cities, and degraded the beauty of our natural landscape. Or you might reflect on the paradox of medical technology which brings wondrous cures but is, at the same time, a demonstrable cause of certain diseases and disabilities, and has played a significant role in reducing the diagnostic skills of physicians. Culture always pays a price for technology.

**#2.** The advantages and disadvantages of new technologies are never distributed evenly among the population. This means that every new technology benefits some

and harms others. Who specifically benefits from the development of a new technology? Which groups, what type of person, what kind of industry will be favored? And, of course, which groups of people will thereby be harmed?

Technology favors some people and harms others; these are questions that must always be asked. There are always winners and losers in technological change and the winners always try to persuade the losers that they are really winners.

**#3.** Embedded in every technology is a powerful idea, an epistemological, political or social prejudice with practical consequences.

Every technology has a philosophy which is given expression in how the technology makes people use their minds, and what it makes us do with our bodies, and how it codifies the world, in which of our senses it amplifies, in which of our emotional

and intellectual tendencies it disregards. The sum and substance of what Marshall McLuhan meant when he coined the famous sentence, "The medium is the message."

**#4.** Technological change is not additive; it is ecological, which means, it changes everything and is, therefore, too important to be left entirely in the hands of Bill Gates.

Example: what happens if we place a drop of red dye into a beaker of clear water? Do we have clear water plus a spot of red dye? Obviously not we have a new coloration to every molecule of water. That is what I mean by ecological change. A new medium does not change something; it changes everything.

**#5.** Technology tends to become mythic; that is, perceived as part of the natural order of things, and therefore tends to control more of our lives than is good for us