

**Paper:** Propaganda Techniques, Lies & Logical Fallacies

**Date:** 04 May 2025

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**Topic:** This assembly of *lies*, here in 2025, apparently is required after 5 years of the Truth attempting to break through a world of falsehood. Indeed, “A lie travels ‘round the world while truth is putting her boots on.” - Edgar Allan Poe

This first list of **logical fallacies** can be found here: <https://yourlogicalfallacyis.com/>

Thou shall not commit logical fallacies...

- 1) Strawman – Misrepresenting someone’s argument to make it easier to attack.
- 2) False Cause – Presuming that a real or perceived relationship between things means that one is the cause of the other.
- 3) Appeal to Emotion – Manipulating an emotional response in place of a valid or compelling argument.
- 4) The Gambler’s Fallacy – Believing that “runs” occur to statistically independent phenomena such as roulette wheel spins.
- 5) Bandwagon – Appealing to popularity or the fact that many people do something as an attempted form of validation.
- 6) Appeal to Authority – Saying that because an authority thinks something, it must therefore be true.
- 7) The Fallacy Fallacy – Presuming that because a claim has been poorly argued, or a fallacy has been made, that the claim itself must be wrong.
- 8) Slippery Slope – Asserting that if we allow A to happen, then Z will consequently happen too, therefore A should not happen.
- 9) Ad Hominem – Attacking your opponent’s character or personal traits in an attempt to undermine their argument.
- 10) Composition/Division – Assuming that what’s true about one part of something has to be applied to all, or other, parts of it.
- 11) No True Scotsman – Making what could be called an appeal to purity as a way to dismiss relevant criticisms or flaws of an argument.
- 12) Genetic – Judging something good or bad on the basis of where it comes from, or from whom it comes.

- 13) Tu Quoque – Avoiding having to engage with criticism by turning it back on the accuser – answering criticism with criticism.
- 14) Personal Incredulity – Saying that because one finds something difficult to understand that it's therefore not true.
- 15) Special Pleading – Moving the goalposts or making up exceptions when a claim is shown to be false.
- 16) Black-or-White – Where two alternative states are presented as the only possibilities, when in fact more possibilities exist.
- 17) Begging the Question – A circular argument in which the conclusion is included in the premise.
- 18) Appeal to Nature – Making the argument that because something is “natural” it is therefore valid, justified, inevitable, good or ideal.
- 19) Middle Ground – You claimed that a compromise, or middle point, between two extremes must be the truth.
- 20) Loaded Question – Asking a question that has a presumption built into it so that it can't be answered without appearing guilty.
- 21) Burden of Proof – Saying that the burden of proof lies not with the person making the claim, but with someone else to disprove.
- 22) Ambiguity – Using double meanings or ambiguities of language to mislead or misrepresent the truth.
- 23) Anecdotal – Using personal experience or an isolated example instead of a valid argument, especially to dismiss statistics.
- 24) The Texas Sharpshooter – Cherry-picking data clusters to suit an argument, or finding a pattern to fit a presumption.

The video describing these **propaganda techniques** can be found here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aiWJzo4sWBU>

& <https://www.citizensforfreespeech.org>

Propaganda Techniques for Mind Control – 17 tactics

- 1) Bandwagon – We want to be normal; to fit in. Propaganda tells us that something is popular.
- 2) Fear – The most popular propaganda technique. The government has a basket of threats (that are all based upon falsehood, of course).
- 3) Call to Duty – Telling you that you are not a good person unless you do something. An emotional, not factual appeal.

- 4) Card Stacking – Saying all the good things about something and not the bad things – or vice versa.
- 5) Plain Folks – The deceptive propaganda/media tactic to show that those with great power and control are ‘just like us’.
- 6) The Testimonial – One of the most common of the propaganda techniques that are bombarding us continuously. Anything can be made up and inserting into a testimonial by some public figure.
- 7) Glittering Generalities – Ignoring all facts and relying on pure emotion. Phrases that are issued in a broad scale to arouse the emotion of the target audience.
- 8) Name Calling/Deflection – Ad Hominem attack.
- 9) Transfer – The technique of associating something people like with something they want people to like.
- 10) False Analogy – The technique of associating a product, service or idea with a far better idea that may not be connected in any way.
- 11) Either/Or Fallacy – The Black and White approach (as above).
- 12) Faulty Cause and Effect – The technique of utilizing the events of a situation to proceed with an intended purpose that actually has nothing to do with the real cause (eg. Removing firearms from the general population as a result of a school mass shooting).
- 13) Euphemisms – A technique to confuse the mind by transferring ideas into different moral contexts. A word manipulation to either reduce or enhance what is really going on.
- 14) Loaded Words – The use of particular words to emphasize a propaganda campaign and sway public opinion in a direction that benefits the intended goal.
- 15) Scapegoat – Transferring blame for something to a convenient but unrelated target. Pure propaganda falsehood.
- 16) Logical Disconnect – The technique of passing off an idea or concept that has no obvious benefit as if it is a benefit. Often enforced by repetitive application on an unsuspecting populace.
- 17) Numerical & Technical Symbolology – People tend to believe numbers and graphs. The technique of producing these items, which are based upon falsehood, to support a policy or intended direction.

Further information:

- 1) **The Syllogism** - A form of deductive reasoning consisting of a major premise, a minor premise, and a conclusion. It can be used in a truthful deduction or slanted to reveal an untruthful end conclusion. For example,

a truthful syllogism: All humans are mortal, the major premise, I am a human, the minor premise, therefore, I am mortal, the conclusion.

a false application: Drag queens reading to young children, the major premise, creates gender dysphoria, the minor premise, therefore, those against drag queen story times are haters, the conclusion.

The syllogism is a powerful way to mislead and confuse all those who are not aware of the fundamentals of logic and reasoning.

The Syllogism could be loosely covered by 22) Ambiguity (first list) or 13) Euphemisms (second list).

2) **Relativism** – Is one of the most dangerous and common uses to introduce falsehood in a discussion because it appears as a logical dismissal of truth, when in fact it is **avoiding** the truth. It is a family of philosophical views which deny claims to objectivity within a particular domain and assert that valuations in that domain are relative to the *perspective of an observer* or the *context in which they are assessed*.

While all forms of relativism are severely damaging in a society that has lost its moral or integral compass, *moral relativism* is possibly the most damaging. Not only is it taught at university-level academia as a legitimate entity, but at its core it could be applied as a true representation of evil.

Conclusion:

At this time on planet Earth, we have the conditions before us where morality, integrity and an ethical foundation very much can be seen as becoming obsolete.

This is a firm indicator of the results of [Totalitarian] propaganda techniques and how degrading a society is simply a well-crafted application of specified campaigns. The only curiosity is the division line between those who can recognize what is occurring, and those who *cannot*. This is the proof of how and what has been applied by the globalist agenda, to reach whatever nefarious goals they have in mind.

“And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.” John 8:32

While this statement is indeed true, the hitch is in the word “know”. At face value, the solution to all of humanity’s woes lay complete with this statement. In reality, centuries of falsehood (often for profit) muddy the average person’s ability to “know”.

Clarity is furthered by recognizing David Hawkins’ claim – “Humanity is not endowed with the inherent ability to tell the difference between truth & falsehood.”

And, lastly, the whole issue of (potentially criminal) relativism is tidily obliterated by the installation of Universe (or God’s) Law – Do No Harm. This transcends all cultural, religious, geographical challenges, and eliminates all falsehood and false entities, at the same time.