

Paper: Unhinging Totalitarianism

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Topic: There is little doubt as to the presence of the agenda to impose totalitarianism upon the global society (see references, if needed). While this may be a dark realization for many to bear, the antidote to such manipulation is actually very accessible and straightforward. And this antidote is revealed to us once we define the foundational basis of the totalitarian machine – *object lies via the incessant promotion of propaganda and repetitive content*. The *antidote* then becomes to familiarize oneself with the techniques of propaganda and how they are utilized to accomplish compliance of the masses. This paper relays several of these ‘logical fallacies’ & propaganda techniques by way of 2 referenced sites.

Thou shall not commit logical fallacies... (24 techniques)

- 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.

(source: <https://yourlogicalfallacyis.com/>)

### 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 inserted into a testimonial by some public figure.
- 7) Glittering Generalities – Ignoring all facts and relying on pure emotion. Phrases that are issued on 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 Symbology – 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.

(source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aiWJzo4sWBU> & <https://www.citizensforfreespeech.org>)

### The Syllogistic Fallacy

Not listed above, but equally important is the current rampant use of the syllogistic fallacy. A syllogistic fallacy is where a major premise and a minor premise draws a conclusion that is either not true or is distracting from the truth. Those who do not carry the power of deduction will [apparently] be fooled by such manipulation.

Example:

Major premise: Drag queen story time for children supports diversity.

Minor premise: Exposing very young children to drag queens creates gender dysphoria resulting in a stimulated ‘trans’ movement.

Conclusion: People who protest against drag queen story time are hate mongers.

### Conclusion

Aside from an individual arming themselves with the intellectual data to deal with undermining the totalitarian rhetoric, there is an equally valuable way to prepare and survive these times. This is by way of developing fully, the intuition. Intuition is our connection to Universe Intelligence, and will not let us down. If it smells rotten, then it probably is rotten!

While intuition can be directly utilized by acknowledging our own ‘gut feelings’, there is also the physical path of kinesiology, and the techniques that it provides. This is with such things as muscle testing, and the use of pendulums, dowsing rods, etc.. These proven techniques are available to anyone who chooses to calibrate at 200 or above (Power vs. Force – David Hawkins).

Lastly, it may be helpful to remember that the techniques of totalitarianism are in keeping with the precept, “The seeds of destruction are contained within every evil thought, word or deed”.

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