



Robert J. Peernock

Serving Life Sentence Without Parole

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THE MAINSTREAM NEWS MEDIA'S FUNCTION "IS AS SHILLS" FOR THOSE IN POWER, AND THOSE GIVING MILLIONS IN "BRIBES" FOR PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGNS TO DECEIVE THE PUBLIC, AND TO BRIANWASH THE PUBLIC TO VOTE FOR THOSE IN THEIR "EXCLUSIVE CLUB."

JUDITH MILLER WOULD STILL BE WRITING FRONT PAGE PROPAGANDA STORIES IF THE OVERWHELMING "FACTS," AND THE PUBLIC'S KNOWLEDGE OF THESE FACTS, DID NOT FORCE THE MAINSTREAM NEWS MEDIA TO ADMIT IT WAS ALL A PROPAGANDA "LIE."

AND ANY PRIVATE CITIZENS THAT THE EXCLUSIVE CLUB--MADE UP OF CORRUPT JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, THE CORRUPT LAPD AND OTHER POLICE DEPARTMENTS, AND BIG BUSINESS--TARGET TO BE DESTROYED, IS DEMONIZED WITH "LIES" TO BRAINWASH THE PUBLIC AGAINST THEM. THIS IS SO: THE CORRUPT JUDGES CAN VIOLATE THE GUARANTEED CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS--WHICH THE FRAMERS PUT INTO OUR CONSTITUTION TO PROTECT THE PRIVATE CITIZENS AGAINST CORRUPT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, LIKE CORRUPT JUDGES--OF THE ORDINARY PRIVATE CITIZENS TARGETED AND FALSELY IMPRISON THEM AT THE JUDGES' RIGGED TRIALS AND NOT GET A PUBLIC OUTCRY, BECAUSE THEY DEMONIZE THE TARGETED "PRIVATE" CITIZENS USING THEIR SHILL MAINSTREAM NEWS MEDIA.

U.S. propaganda is widespread, often disguised

Revelations about contractor paying for 'good news' stories in Iraq tip of iceberg

By Jeff Gerth

NEW YORK TIMES

The media center in Fayetteville, N.C., would be the envy of any global communications company.

In state-of-the-art studios, producers prepare the daily mix of music and news for the group's radio stations or spots for friendly television outlets. Writers putting out newspapers and magazines in Baghdad and Kabul converse via teleconferences. Mobile trailers with high-tech gear are parked outside, ready for the next crisis.

The center is not part of a news organization, but a military operation, and those writers and producers are soldiers. The 1,200-strong psychological operations unit based at Fort Bragg, N.C., turns out what its officers call "truthful messages" to support the U.S. government's objectives, though its commander acknowledges that those stories are one-sided and their American sponsorship is hidden.

Information vs. propaganda

"We call our stuff information and the enemy's propaganda," said Col. Jack N. Summe, then the commander of the 4th Psychological Operations Group, during a tour in June. Even in the Pentagon, "some public affairs professionals see us unfavorably," and inaccurately, he said, as "lying, dirty tricksters."

The recent disclosures that a Pentagon contractor in Iraq paid newspapers to print "good news" articles written by U.S. soldiers prompted an outcry in Washington, where members of Congress said the practice undermined American credibility and top military and White House officials disavowed any knowledge of it.

But the work of the contractor, the Lincoln Group, was not a rogue operation. Hoping to counter anti-American sentiment in the Muslim world, the Bush administration has been conducting an information war that is extensive, costly and often hidden, according to documents and interviews with contractors, government officials and military personnel.

Post-9/11 secret panel

The campaign was begun by the White House, which set up a secret panel soon after the Sept. 11 attacks to coordinate information operations by the Pentagon, other government agencies and private contractors.

In Iraq and Afghanistan, the focus of most of the activities, the military operates radio stations and newspapers but does not disclose their American ties. Those outlets produce news material that is at times attributed to the "International Information Center," an untraceable organization.

Lincoln says it planted more than 1,000 articles in the Iraqi and Arab press and placed editorials on an Iraqi Web site, Pentagon documents show. For an expanded stealth persuasion effort into neighboring countries, Lincoln presented plans, since rejected, for an underground newspaper, television news shows and an anti-terrorist comedy based on "The Three Stooges."

Like the Lincoln Group, Army psychological operations units sometimes pay to deliver their message, offering television stations money to run unattributed segments or contracting with writers of newspaper opinion pieces, military officials said.

Credibility concerns

"We don't want somebody to look at the product and see the U.S. government and tune out," said Col. James Treadwell, who ran psychological operations support at the Special Operations Command in Tampa, Fla.

The U.S. Agency for International Development also masks its role at times. AID finances about 30 radio stations in Afghanistan, but keeps that from listeners. The agency has distributed tens of thousands of iPod-like audio devices in Iraq and Afghanistan that play prepackaged civic messages, but if does so through a contractor that promises "there is no U.S. footprint."

Defenders of influence campaigns argue that they are appropriate and can have impact.

"Psychological operations are an essential part of warfare, more so in the electronic age than ever," said Lt. Col. Charles Krohn, a retired Army spokesman and journalism professor. "If you're going to invade a country and eject its government and occupy its territory, you ought to tell people who live there why you've done it. That requires a well-thought-out communications program."

But covert information battles may backfire, others warn, or prove ineffective. An Iraqi daily newspaper, Azzaman, complained in an editorial that the paid propaganda campaign was an American government effort "to humiliate the independent national press." And the upbeat stories distributed by the Lincoln Group about improved security, for example, were unlikely to convince Iraqis enduring hardships.

After the Sept. 11 attacks forced many Americans to recognize the nation's precarious standing in the Arab world, the Bush administration decided to act to improve the country's image and promote its values.

The White House turned to John Rendon, who runs a Washington communications company, to help influence foreign audiences. Before the war in Afghanistan, he helped set up centers in Washington, London and Pakistan so the American government could respond rapidly in the foreign media to Taliban claims.



