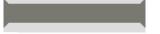
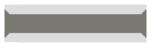
——— INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF ———— GLOBALIZATION AND COVERT POLITICS

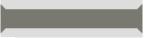
- ▶Front Page
- ▶ Archives
- ▶ About
- ▶ FAQ
- ▶ Contact



- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Index of institutes and influence
- ▶ Solutions



- American Security Council
- ▶ AFIO & OSS Society
- ▶ Le Cercle
- ▶1001 Club
- ▶ Pilgrims Society
- Multinational Chairman's Group
- ▶ Sun Valley Meetings
- ▶ Bohemian Grove
- ▶ JASON Group
- Unacknowledged
 SAPs



- ▶ Beyond Dutroux
- ▶ "La Nebuleuse"
- ▶ Peak Oil
- ▶ JFK
- ▶ 9/11
- ▶ Death list
- ▶ Miscellaneous



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Recognizing disinformation in the media

Twenty-six ways to slander and intimidate conspiracy advocates

"If we had met five years ago, you wouldn't have found a more staunch defender of the newspaper industry than me. And then I wrote some stories that made me realize how sadly misplaced my bliss has been. The reason I'd enjoyed such smooth sailing for so long hadn't been, as I'd assumed, because I was careful and diligent and good at my job... The truth was that, in all those years, I hadn't written anything important enough to suppress."

- 2002, Gary Webb, 'Into the Buzzsaw', as repeated by his fellow investigative journalist Nick Schou in the book 'Kill the Messenger' (p. 12). Webb's career was ruined after he published a series of articles tying the CIA to drug trafficking. He never recovered from the affair and ultimately killed himself.

"In the big lie there is always a certain force of credibility... In the primitive simplicity of [the mind of the masses] they more readily fall victims to the big lie than the small lie, since they themselves often tell small lies in little matters but would be ashamed to resort to large-scale falsehoods. It would never come into their heads to fabricate colossal untruths, and they would not believe that others could have the impudence to distort the truth so infamously. Even though the facts which prove this to be so may be brought clearly to their minds, they will still doubt and waver and will continue to think that there may be some other explanation. For the grossly impudent lie always leaves traces behind it, even after it has been nailed down, a fact which is known to all expert liars in this world and to all who conspire together in the art of lying."

- 1926, Adolf Hitler, 'Mein Kampf', p. 472

About a year ago something began to dawn on me, and that is the fact that many people don't recognize media bias or disinformation very well. You'd be surprised at how many people can read an article about any given conspiracy topic and not recognize it when facts are being selectively presented, or when the conspiracy point-of-view is discouraged with jokes, personal attacks or unrealistic counter-arguments. This needs to change.

Below you will find 26 tactics that can, and have, been used by the media against people advocating conspiracies. I've been gathering them over the course of a year by paying attention to newspaper, magazine and tv reports about controversial issues.

The purpose of this article is two-fold:

- 1. It will allow anyone to better recognize media bias and media disinformation;
- 2. It provides people with a checklist they can use to prepare themselves in case they are invited for an interview and suspect to be ridiculed.

As for the second argument, think of the ever increasing amount of bloggers, conspiracy-website owners (this author has been contacted, for example) and political activists. Other examples are upcoming investigative authors, potential whistleblowers and basically anyone prominent who thinks about speaking out in support of a certain conspiracy.

List of tactics including additional explanations

be your best friend. What else can you wish for?;)

• List of tactics only

Tactics used

Subtly or not so subtly intimidate anyone who might be open to the
possibility of a conspiracy by questioning the mental state of conspiracy
advocates and pretending they are outcasts of society whose opinions nobody
cares about.

Additional explanation: Insinuate that anyone interested in unfavorable subjects, which can even be as innocent as looking into the role of Bilderberg or the Trilateral Commission in the globalization process, is a complete nutter who needs his head examined. A subtler approach might be to pretend how we all get so tired of these people, for example by saying or writing, "Yes, I hear you thinking, here you have them again. But let's find out, what is it exactly that they want to convince us of this time?"

2. Put the word "theory" behind the word "conspiracy", no matter how great the evidence, and preferably do this several times in the article to make the (supposedly) theoretical nature of the conspiracy really sink in.

Additional explanation: It's not unusual for a conspiracy advocate to use the word "conspiracy theorist" on himself, because somehow he has to set his ideas apart from the "coincidence theorist" or "human failure theorists". Followers of different ideas about history or science are often referred to as "theorists", and in those cases it has nothing to do with ridicule. However, misplaced or overuse of the term "conspiracy theory" will automatically prevent people from (openly) accepting this point of view because of the strong negative connotations attached to this term.

3. Imply that conspiracy theories are literally made up out of thin air and that there never was any significant evidence to support *any* of them.

Additional explanation: Be as condescending as possible by taking on a parental role. Fill your news reports with words like "paranoid", "urban legend", "folklore", "myth", "fantasy", "imagination", "legend", "gullible", "hype", "hoax"., etc. Works better the more grades and authority you have.

4. Present different pieces of the same conspiracy as independently made up and conflicting conspiracy theories.

Additional explanation: This will result in people thinking that conspiracy theorists are in some kind of turf war, trying to protect their own little pet theories. The John F. Kennedy assassination is a great example. The overall theory most researchers agree on is that the CIA, largely through the mafia and anti-Castro militants, and with support of some important businessmen, was behind the assassination. However, skeptics have usually broken this overall theory in four separate pieces: theory 1: the CIA did it; theory 2: the mafia did it; theory 3: anti-Castro militants did it; or theory 4: big business did it. This is a ridiculous approach of course. Here's another example from Belgium which relates to the Dutroux affair: February 2, 2005, Nieuwsblad, 'Ze zijn vermoord maar door wie?' ('They have been murdered, but by whom?'):

"Father Dellaert was grilled. Her [Carine's] mother, of whom he had divorced, threw some additional oil on the fire by claiming that he [the father] had an incestuous relationship with his daughter. Additionally the man had already been convicted once for sexual affairs. But he kept denying. Still, three months later he was in jail. But because of a lack of evidence justice had to let him go. Regina Louf, also known as XI, made up another story: she would have met Carine during sex parties."

Here you have another world class piece of disinformation on which details can be read in PEHI's 'Beyond the Dutroux affair' article. What's important here is: A) the tone of the sentence that is underlined ("made up"), and B) the fact that X1's story is not at all incompatible with the claims of Carine Dellaert's mother. The father had been doing the abuse when the mother was away--which was most of the time--and also allowed his daughter to be abused by his circle of friends. This information came from Carine's former closest friend, who was ignored by newspapers and investigators. They also ignored all evidence showing that X1 had known Carine. In other words, this newspaper presented two witnesses with apparently conflicting testimonies, while in reality they described two aspects of the same crime.

5. Carefully select the evidence that is to be presented. Leave out anything that cannot be explained. Focus on evidence that is easy to discredit, or at the very least, inconclusive.

Additional explanation: This is one of the most common and fundamental tactics used. The fact that the majority of the conspiracy community might reject a certain theory, or is aware of much stronger evidence, doesn't matter to the media, because the general public is unaware of that and has no time or interest to check the facts for themselves. This tactic might backfire during live interviews, unless a conspiracy theorist is picked who supports the theory that will be used to discredit the entire community.

A great example of bogus claims continually being repeated and "discredited" by the media are the no-plane and pod theories of 9/11. Anyone who really does his homework knows there are many other aspects of 9/11 that are much more interesting--not to mention, true. Other examples might be reports that tie criticism on today's Zionist Lobby to holocaust denial, or people who believe in UFOs to fake Moon landings.

If you're attacking an individual, and not a whole group, dig up every mistake in his work, however small, and discuss these flaws one after another. It will seem to most people the author's work is riddled with mistakes, while in reality 98 or 99 percent might be perfectly accurate, including the overall picture.

6. As a talk-show host, don't let any person arguing in favor of a conspiracy speak uninterrupted for even one minute.

Additional explanation: As soon as the person interviewed tries to bring up a serious piece of evidence, immediately counter with a joke, a seemingly damning counterargument (there's no time to further discuss anyway) or simply change the subject. Keep the interview nice and short so there's no time to go into any kind of detail.

7. For interviews, preferably pick prominent individuals from the conspiracy movement who either have no credentials or irrelevant credentials. Place these conspiracy theorists against academics and other experts who have impeccable credentials.

Additional explanation: When doing basic research, in many cases a lower-educated person with some experience can do just as good of a job as someone who has his M.A. or Ph.D. However, highly-educated, respected individuals interviewed by the media are usually trusted on their word while it's necessary for anyone else to step by step go over all the evidence. There's seldom any time for the latter approach so the lower-educated conspiracy advocate finds himself in a severely disadvantaged position.

8. During video interviews, allow the skeptics to present themselves more properly than the conspiracy advocates.

Additional explanation: Interview conspiracy theorists on video from angles that make them look a bit awkward, like really up close to show off that wart, or a little bit from below so we can all enjoy those nose hairs. Also, limit their make up, don't ask them to shave, and if possible, interview them in plain, simple clothes. Do the interview in an environment which further diminishes credibility, like a messy living room or next to a replica of a grey alien in a UFO museum. In contrast, interview the skeptical "experts" from their most affectionate angle with suit and tie in a nice and comfortable place. Make sure their make up is perfect.

9. Quote from generally respected government investigating committees and present their conclusions as gospel.

Additional explanation: If anyone asks or says that these government committees are misrepresenting the evidence, instead of listening to the arguments the reaction will be along the lines of, "So everybody is in on it?", if needed followed by "Impeccable expert A, B and C disagree with you." After that the topic is steered away in a different direction. As stated in point seven: "Highly-educated, respected individuals [or institutes] interviewed by the media are usually trusted on their word while it's necessary for anyone else to step by step go over all the evidence. There's seldom any time for the latter approach so the [in this case high or low-educated] conspiracy advocate finds himself in a severely disadvantaged position."

10. Automatically dismiss articles from conspiracy advocates as "unreliable", no matter how well-sourced these articles are.

Additional explanation: Don't go into the specific issues raised in the article. If the promoter of the article asks you to look at these issues, just ignore him and keep coming back to the fact the author of the article is "not reliable".

11. Always question the motives of conspiracy theorists.

Additional explanation: Any conspiracy writer who has any kind of income from his writings can be accused of being in it for the money. Another popular accusation is that conspiracy theorists are anti-semites and have the same beliefs as fundamentalist

Arabs. The latter tactic has been especially popular after 9/11 (for example, the false claim that thousands of Jews were aware of the WTC attack) and the London bombings (there was a report that one of the bombers was a 9/11 skeptic).

12. Make the well known claim that everybody is in on the conspiracy.

Additional explanation: This can be formulated as a question or as a sarcastic comment, in both cases serving to ridicule and discredit the unprepared interviewee.

13. Make a few jokes, usually involving little green men, Elvis, the grassy knoll, and aliens. Then there also is the classic "out to get you" comment.

Additional explanation: Jokes like these only serve to make conspiracy advocates uncomfortable by ridiculing them and to intimidate anyone from looking into possible conspiracies. Reading some of the articles of skeptics, these days it apparently also seems possible to suggest that the average conspiracy theorist really believes claims that Elvis was abducted by aliens. It should be quite obvious that in reality this belief is (virtually?) non-existent. December 18, 2000, BBC, 'Conspiracy Theories': "This [the National Enquirer] is the natural reading matter for those who sincerely believe that Elvis was abducted by aliens, this being more comforting than the traditional explanation that he simply took too many drugs."

14. Ask if the conspiracy advocate believes in any other (unrelated) conspiracies.

Additional explanation: For example, when you interview someone who is skeptical about the official 9/11 story, ask him about UFOs; or vice versa. Even if the person only states he's open to the other conspiracy, it can be used to discredit him in the eyes of many people; even more so in follow-up reports. Example: "Person X is convinced that 9/11 was an inside job. He also recently stated he believes in flying saucers."

15. Make the claim that governments can't keep secrets.

Additional explanation: In a way governments and intelligence agencies do have a hard time keeping secrets, especially in the West. There are a few "buts", however. First of all, a huge amount of coverage over an extended period is needed for a large enough portion of the public to change their beliefs or even take action. One or two one-time reports, even in a large newspaper, are not going to change anything, certainly not in the long term. People will forget or doubt themselves if the message is not continually repeated and eventually taught at home by their parents or at school.

Secondly, counter measures to prevent exposure are usually in proportion to the sensitivity of the secret. Just by looking at the amount of investigators, witnesses and whistleblowers who have been intimidated or suicided over the years, it appears that the most sensitive secrets are highest-level involvement in the international drug trade, arms trade, assassinations, pedophile networks and terrorism, or, on a hardly lighter note, "legal" deep black programs involving extremely high technology. Without the internet we would still be absolutely clueless as to what is going on at this level. At least we now have a vague idea, even though there's still much that needs to be uncovered. None of these topics are discussed in the mainstream press or

tv.

And third, in addition to intimidation and assassination, psychological warfare and disinformation have been used to prevent the public from finding out about the deepest secrets and to discourage anyone from looking into them in the first place. Ridicule is a powerful weapon.

16. Repeat the claim that we have free press because scandals are regularly exposed.

Additional explanation: Virtually everything can be discussed in the media except a handful of topics that are really important. If one allies himself with the Left it's possible, of course, to expose the Right to some extent, and vice verse, but it's virtually impossible to publish a serious article about the 9/11 Truth movement, government assassinations and terrorism, CIA drug imports, high level pedophile rings, or other extremely sensitive stuff which will change people's whole concept of government. This kind of stuff is just not done. And if you are uniquely in the possession of evidence that relates to some of the examples above, you run a good risk of becoming a victim of harassment, intimidation, financial ruining, and you could well end up dead.

17. As soon as a conspiracy theorist brings up witness testimony, counter with the standard argument that eyewitness testimony is "notoriously unreliable".

Additional explanation: A former fundamentalist Christian turned professional debunker, Michael Shermer, took this argument to the limit during a July 2007 debate about UFOs on the Larry King Show. Even after others present told him that numerous military officers and pilots have claimed to have seen UFOs, and that the Phoenix Lights incident involved thousands of witnesses who all saw the same thing, Shermer just countered with: "... Eyewitness testimony is not all that reliable... Trained observers are no better than just regular observers."

18. When aspects of the permanent government have slowly been exposed over the years, oversimplify by stating this or that conspiracy theory "has had its best time".

Additional explanation: There are many reasonable questions that could be asked, like why the mainstream media has not been the one responsible for shedding light on the "conspiracy" they just mentioned, or why they don't expand on the information now the word has come out, or if there are similar conspiracies going on. Of course, some conspiracies are never mentioned, so this argument doesn't apply to them. The exposure we're talking about here mainly deals with Bilderberg and the Bohemian Grove, or more recently, the 1001 Club and Le Cercle.

19. Start out with, or only report, conclusions, and leave out most, if not all, evidence that this conclusion has been based on. Also leave out all nuances brought up by the person that has been interviewed.

Additional explanation: Generally only works with pre-recorded interviews or a review of a person's work. As the conclusions that must be drawn from conspiracies or conspiracy theories are usually quite disturbing, especially to someone never exposed to this point of view, this tactic is one of the most effective in discrediting even men and women with impeccable credentials. Here's an example, a paraphrase from a recent Dutch article on Daniel Estulin's Bilderberg book (lost the article, which, by the way, was the inspiration for this article): "Estulin warns us that there's a plan for global dictatorship in which a great portion of the world's population will be exterminated. Those who survive will be implanted with a microchip in their brain." I can't tell if it's a good or a bad book, because I've not read it, but the intention of the newspaper is clear. Some day another example might be: "PEHI is claiming that leading officials in government (including prime ministers), business, the judiciary and intelligence are involved in illegal arms trafficking, drug running, pedophilia and terrorist attacks on their own population." What casual reader is going to believe that? It must be said though that PEHI has a significant advantage over book writers, because this site is freely accessible to everyone, so it's basically very easy for people to take a peek and check some of the facts reported in the newspapers.

20. Oversimplify by stating that the official head of state must have been directly involved in planning and overseeing the conspiracy. Don't allow the subject to explain the transnational, largely privatized, permanent government in any coherent way.

<u>Additional explanation</u>: The permanent government, consisting of many different elements in business, politics, the judiciary, intelligence, the military, private clubs, and think tanks, seems to be the backbone of every conspiracy. Its existence is always ignored or denied, which probably has a lot to do with the major media networks belonging to this same government.

21. Claim that the internet is responsible for the recent increase in conspiracy theories, because frothing conspiracy theorists are hyping each other up in chat rooms and message boards.

Additional explanation: It's true, of course, that the internet is responsible for the huge increase in awareness of conspiracies, the simple reason being that alternative theories are just as accessible on the net as the lies pushed by the government and mainstream media. However, anyone with a (conspiracy) site can tell you that links posted on forums will not get you many hits, as there always are a few individuals who drive everyone away by posting lengthy, irrational, and often abusive statements 24 hours a day. Skeptics will claim otherwise, but in reality few want to be associated with some of these forum people, including the average conspiracy-oriented person. Chat rooms are often private and generate even less hits. Most people use the internet to find and order books, read (alternative) news sites and use Google and Wikipedia to find additional information. That's it.

22. Have a conspiracy theorist argue with a victim of a conspiracy who actually doesn't believe in the conspiracy. Even better, the victim is disabled and dying.

Additional explanation: Apparently a relatively new tactic, which was used by FOX News' Planet Mancow in November 2006 when they confronted Kevin Smith, producer of Infowars and Prisonplanet, with the disabled and dying 9/11 firefighter Brian Harvey. During the planning and recording of the show Planet Mancow used numerous other disinformation tactics, all of which have been described here

23. When covering demonstrations, mainly focus on the eccentric and the violent. Ignore all the presentable, calm and intelligent demonstrators.

Additional explanation: It must be said that in anti-globalist (mainly US conservatives) or different-globalist (mainly liberals, including in Europe) demonstrations there's usually no shortage of eccentric individuals the media can pick from. On the other hand, there also are many knowledgeable individuals in government and business who have no interest in going to the streets with a bullhorn and a banner, but can very articulately explain what the present globalization process is all about and what is wrong with it. However, these are the people the media likes to ignore.

Additional note: There's also some evidence that small, extreme left wing groups are used to disrupt peaceful demonstrations, followed by a heavy crackdown on all demonstrators (the 1999 WTO negotiations in Seattle for example). This, of course, gives the media yet another opportunity to further stereotype the anti-globalist and different-globalist crowds as uneducated, left-wing nutjobs.

24. Don't write about the *topics* conspiracy theorists bring up. Instead, write about *conspiracy theorists*.

Additional explanation: A great example is when this author was approached by a journalist of a major Dutch newspaper in mid 2007. The whole email read, "Can I call you some time about your PEHI website? Maybe I want to devote an article to it in Het Parool." The thing that immediately popped in my mind was, "Why write about my site? Do your own investigative article on Le Cercle, the 1001 (perfect for a Dutch investigator), the Pilgrims, or whatever. You don't need to know anything from or about me. The less you say about me the more credible you are." So I declined. And seeing the article some weeks later I certainly knew I had done the right thing. It was yet another superficial article about conspiracy theorists (evangelists; reincarnation therapists) and there was no investigative journalism to verify some of the more serious aspects of the conspiracy community. There was, of course, space reserved for talk about the 13 bloodlines of the Illuminati and Icke's lizards. What a surprise.

25. See if you can link credible writers to not-so-credible writers.

Additional explanation: Basically anything will do: a friendship, a compliment of one about the other, a reference in one of your works, etc. In the same Parool article mentioned in point 24, it was written that, "It is clear that Van der Reijden has let himself be inspired by David Icke... [lizards, etc.]" This is a really dubious statement, but the writer of the article can get away with it because at the bottom of my article it is mentioned that the first time I heard about Le Cercle was on a DVD of David Icke. Now, this cheap exploit can't really bother me, because the minute I put that minor

acknowledgement there, even if it was with a good number of reservations about basically all of Icke's theories, I knew "skeptics" would sooner or later jump on it. And that's fine; anybody can visit my site and compare it to any newspaper articles written about me.

Now, I know I'm not a particularly credible writer, but you get the point.

26. See if you can dig up some dirt on a prominent conspiracy advocate.

Additional explanation: When it comes to politics, basically anything can be used against you: a criminal past, a few misdemeanors, dubious friends, having visited porn websites, cheated on your wife, a bitter ex-girlfriend, a son or daughter using drugs, etc. Personal attacks are the most often used against politicians because of their prominence, but they can also be used against conspiracy theorists.

Tactics without additional explanations

- 1. Subtly or not so subtly intimidate anyone who might be open to the possibility of a conspiracy by questioning the mental state of conspiracy advocates and pretending they are outcasts of society whose opinions nobody cares about.
- 2. Put the word "theory" behind the word "conspiracy", no matter how great the evidence, and preferably do this several times in the article to make the (supposedly) theoretical nature of the conspiracy really sink in.
- 3. Imply that conspiracy theories are literally made up out of thin air and that there never was any significant evidence to support *any* of them.
- 4. Present different pieces of the same conspiracy as independently made up and conflicting conspiracy theories.
- 5. Carefully select the evidence that is to be presented. Leave out anything that cannot be explained. Focus on evidence that is easy to discredit, or at the very least, inconclusive.
- 6. As a talk-show host, don't let any person arguing in favor of a conspiracy speak uninterrupted for even one minute.
- 7. For interviews, preferably pick prominent individuals from the conspiracy movement who either have no credentials or irrelevant credentials. Place these conspiracy theorists against academics and other experts who have impeccable credentials.
- 8. During video interviews, allow the skeptics to present themselves more properly than the conspiracy advocates.
- 9. Quote from generally respected government investigating committees and present their conclusions as gospel.
- 10. Automatically dismiss articles from conspiracy advocates as "unreliable", no matter how well-sourced these articles are.
- 11. Always question the motives of conspiracy theorists.
- 12. Make the well known claim that everybody is in on the conspiracy.
- 13. Make a few jokes, usually involving little green men, Elvis, the grassy knoll, and aliens. Then there also is the classic "out to get you" comment.
- 14. Ask if the conspiracy advocate believes in any other (unrelated) conspiracies.
- 15. Make the claim that governments can't keep secrets.
- 16. Repeat the claim that we have free press because scandals are regularly exposed.

- 17. As soon as a conspiracy theorist brings up witness testimony, counter with the standard argument that eyewitness testimony is "notoriously unreliable".
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- 20. Oversimplify by stating that the official head of state must have been directly involved in planning and overseeing the conspiracy. Don't allow the subject to explain the transnational, largely privatized, permanent government in any coherent way.
- 21. Claim that the internet is responsible for the recent increase in conspiracy theories, because frothing conspiracy theorists are hyping each other up in chat rooms and message boards.
- 22. Have a conspiracy theorist argue with a victim of a conspiracy who actually doesn't believe in the conspiracy. Even better, the victim is disabled and dying.
- 23. When covering demonstrations, mainly focus on the eccentric and the violent. Ignore all the presentable, calm and intelligent demonstrators.
- 24. Don't write about the *topics* conspiracy theorists bring up. Instead, write about *conspiracy theorists*.
- 25. See if you can link credible writers to not-so-credible writers.
- 26. See if you can dig up some dirt on a prominent conspiracy advocate.

Author: Joël van der Reijden **Written:** January 17, 2008

——— INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF———— GLOBALIZATION AND COVERT POLITICS

- ▶ Front Page
- ▶ Archives
- ▶ About
- ▶ FAQ
- ▶ Contact
- ---
- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Index of institutes and influence
- ▶ Solutions
- American Security
- ▶ AFIO & OSS Society
- ▶ Le Cercle
- ▶ 1001 Club
- ▶ Pilgrims Society
- ▶ Multinational Chairman's Group
- ▶ Sun Valley Meetings
- ▶ Bohemian Grove
- ▶ JASON Group
- ▶ Unacknowledged SAPs



- ▶ Beyond Dutroux
- ▶ "La Nebuleuse"
- ▶ Peak Oil
- ▶ JFK
- ▶ 9/11
- ▶ Death list
- ▶ Miscellaneous



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About

Purpose

The Institute for the Study of Globalization and Covert Politics is a project that ran from 2004 to 2013. It was a surprisingly successful attempt to analyze the various elites of the western world, and to see how they interact with both each other and national governments.



ISGP has been a unique project for some of the following reasons:

- It put together a list of about 470 important privately-funded non-government institutes and the key persons who form an international "permanent establishment". In the past not even six of these organizations were mentioned on one site or in one book, let alone studied to any significant degree.
- It published the first detailed articles on the Pilgrims Society and the 1001 Club, based on never before seen membership lists of both groups. As a result of publishing the 1001 Club membership lists, this group appeared on the evening news for probably the first time in almost 40 years. The information also made its way into a new biography of Prince Bernhard.
- It wrote the first two extensive articles on Le Cercle, a private transnational security group that has existed since the early 1950s. Later on it was also the first to publish photocopies of membership lists of Le Cercle.
- It was the first to publish an extensive article about the American Security Council, which included a list of over 200 historical board members.
- It published and translated many Belgian judicial documents: the X-Dossiers, various documents related to the X-Dossiers, and the ATLAS Dossier.
- It wrote unique articles about the Sun Valley Meetings, the Bohemian Grove, the Multinational Chairman's Group, the Association of Former Intelligence

be your best friend. What else can you wish for?;)

Officers, the OSS Society, the JASON Group, the John F. Kennedy assassination, peak oil and a variety of other topics.

- It introduced a "four-establishment model" that can explain how conspiracies happen and who are the key persons involved in them.
- It put together a list of more than 300 suspicious deaths worldwide, the names gathered from years of research into this area.
- It makes it quite clear that almost the complete alternative media is unreliable, as it is only spreading superficial information and even that is mixed in with large amounts of political bias and disinformation.

All articles on ISGP were written by Joël van der Reijden, with about half a dozen contributors - some of whom professional investigative journalists - who provided essential information.

2004-2013

Total invested time:	10,000 hours	Approximately, over a 9 year period.
Total word count:	300,000	Approximately, without sources and biographies.
In A4 print:	1,000 pages	". Straight from site, without sources and biographies.
In book form:	1,000 pages	Standard issue book with 300 words per page and no pictures.
Total word count:	500,000	Approximately, with sources, no biographies.
In A4 print:	1,700 pages	". Straight from site, with sources but no biographies.
In book form:	1,700 pages	Standard issue book with 300 words per page and no pictures.
Total word count:	1,500,000	Approximately, with sources and biographies.
In A4 print:	3,800 pages	". Straight from site, with sources but no biographies.
In book form:	3,800 pages	Standard issue book with 300 words per page and no pictures.
Unique visitors:	600,000 **	Including a good portion from high society. Until September 2010 when site was taken down. Traffic to the backup site has only been a fraction. Also, stats aren't kept anymore.
Page loads:	1,000,000 **	".

History

The information has been gathered systematically since early-2004 and the first articles were ready in May 2005. The ISGP website - under the name Project for the Exposure of Hidden Institutions (PEHI) - was created in July 2005 and began to count visitors several months later, on October 1. After having reached 150,000 individual visits in May 2007, the site was transferred to www.pehi.eu.

In July 2008 the site's name changed to Institute for the Study of Globalization and Covert Politics (ISGP) in an effort to make it sound both better and more professional. The url changed from pehi.eu to isgp.eu. At this point the site had reached just over 500,000 total page loads and 296,000 unique visitors, with a daily average of just below 300 unique visitors.

In 2008 several volunteers provided the site with membership lists of the Pilgrims and 1001 Club, more information on Le Cercle, and more perspective on information

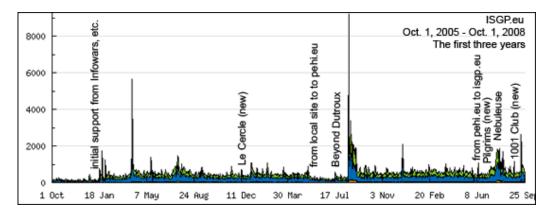
contained within the Belgian X-Dossiers. Various articles were written based on this new information.

ISGP largely went inactive after the November 2008 publication of David Teacher's book. Many shorter articles were added in 2010, until the site was taken down in September of that year.

From August 2012 to January 2013 many updates were made to the site at one of the locations where it was backed-up: at Wikispooks.com. The four-establishment model was introduced, as well as an index of private institutes and influential names. Articles appeared on the American Security Council, the OSS Society, the AFIO the John F. Kennedy assassination and 9/11.

And maybe not unimportant to mention: figuring out who was behind 9/11 was really the purpose of ISGP all these years, from the very beginning. The only reason it was never stated as such was to avoid any kind of stigma. But the site is so unique in so many respects that it really matters very little anymore.

Statistics early days



What others think

Besides two or three exceptions, every email I have received has either been positive or didn't voice an opinion. Following is a selection of emails and internet comments. Names are not given, as people might not want to be publicly associated with this site.

"I just last night stumbled on your site, and am still reeling from how much excellent work you have managed to bring under one roof."

- History professor from a major East Coast university (2006)

"I just discovered your site which is fascinating, and we ought to talk one day. It so happens that I have personally met some of the people you mention on your site, or their close collaborators. ... My father was known in history as probably the biggest supporter of world government ... You may not agree that what I do is a solution, but I enjoin you to ... look for one."

- Person who plays an important role in a number of private institutes and think tanks. Who knows, maybe we will talk one day. (January 2008)

"Found your website Fabulous."

- Well known author on the United Nations and the neoliberal globalization process (2006)

"Your own report on Le Cercle is excellent and I have begun circulating it among my colleagues."

- Writer and researcher for Executive Intelligence Review (EIR) (November 2006)

"I find your article on Le Cercle very useful and obviously the result of tremendous labor on your part."

- Another writer and researcher for Executive Intelligence Review (EIR), who wrote a well known book. (August 2007)

"Things would have remained like that [a manuscript for a book unpublished] had I not recently come across the ISGP website run by Joël van der Reijden (www.isgp.eu)

- as far as I can see, the only serious investigation of the Cercle Pinay since the original articles by Robin Ramsay and myself in the Lobster twenty years ago."
- An investigative journalist on the Pinay Cercle. Also a former translator at the European Union in Brussels and an international administrator in Geneva. (November 2008)

"Hi Joel, this is getting to be boring I know, but I just read your new Pilgrims essay and it's another triumph."

- Email from an investigator who, appropriately, used to be banker in the City of London.

"Yours was a very impressive rewrite in remarkably short order. Well done."

- Journalist and documentary maker who volunteered some important information to this site. (September 2008)

"I was a bit nervous about approaching your [peak oil] article. I had developed a high opinion of your work while reading the horrific "Beyond the Dutroux Affair", but when dealing with "technical" subjects I am accustomed to seeing people make basic errors which often ruin or weaken their otherwise sensible arguments. In your case, my fears turned out to be unfounded."

- Geologist for a contractor to the oil and gas industry. Also a senior staff member who develops training programs for staff members and upcoming engineers in the area of geology and geotechnical engineering. (December 2007)

"The Project for the Exposure of Hidden Institutions, based in the Netherlands, is run by a gifted researcher. I suggest you consider visiting the site which also discusses other related organizations including Le Cercle."

- Columnist at Silver Investor who is largely responsible for informing the world on the Pilgrims Society (July 2006)

"I saw your web site and find this the best on the theme on the web."

- Apparent medical doctor from eastern Europe with mid- or high level friends in local Masonry. First to bring Memphis-Misraim to my attention. (2006)

"After spending a few hours here... you may never be the same."

- Interesting internet comment from a reader

"For years I have been interested in the topics covered on PEHI. For years I have sought such a database. For years I have sought logical and comprehensive articles covering these topics. After all the searching I have done in the past, all the articles

I've read, all the trash information I've sorted through, through all the half-truths and half-lies I have brushed aside, I have finally found what I had been waiting for. PEHI is not only the way forward, but the way through. Keep up the amazing work."

- One of the more poetic emails I got from Canada. All this sounds nice, but rest assured that I too have far more questions than answers. (August 2007)

"A very interesting site I've seen is "Project For The Exposure Of Hidden Institutions". It gives a lot of interesting info, and a lot of who's who in each.. Some names I never heard of. This site is one of the most awesome on the subject I've seen yet. A must see..enjoy!!"

- Internet comment from a reader (2007)

"Just wanted to say how much I enjoyed your site. Being an interested skeptic I would have to say your site stands alone in its depth of research and breadth of information."

- Email from a reader (November 2007)

"The Project for the Exposure of Hidden Institutions. It's like the big brother to this blog. The fucking motherload. The holy grail of the answer to the loaded question at the top of your screen, WHO'S REALLY PULLING THE STRINGS?... The Project has an article, well-researched like every other article on its page (and there aren't too many—the author really goes for depth and meaning, unlike this author who rants and doesn't always back it up;)"

- Funny comments from a blogger. However, I still don't know who really "pulls the strings" of government, and there's definitely a world out there with far more talented researchers than me. (August 2007)

"This stuff is incredible - read the Dutroux page... Jesus - check out the whole site ... and spread the word. This website is amazing."

- Amusing internet comment (2007)

"I have been reading Otherwyze's link she posted on Dutroux all morning and although I am terribly sick and depressed about it now it really does give an insight into how things are covered up and why... I am only half way through the article but the police investigation and mis-information resemble Madeleine's case."

- Turning mothers and housewives into conspiracy theorists--I'm definitely going to hell now. (2007)

"I was planning to do some research on Jean Monnet and Schuman at some point and mentioned it in one of my articles, I think I asked if anyone knew who they were. One of my readers sent me your link because they're both included in your writings and man oh man, what a great find you were!... I have seen some of this elitist society exposure over the years but nothing as comprehensive as your site."

- Email from a reader (February 2007)

"The Project for the Exposure of Hidden Institutions has provided one of the most thorough debunkings of Loose Change."

- A news editor at telegraph.co.uk. (as he's referring to the no-757 theories I'll take that as a compliment) (May 2006)

"Finally! PEHI.EU update.. More on the Pilgrim's Society. Fuckin awesome, been waiting for this for months.. thought it'd never came."

- Internet comment (July 2008)

"Out of the Netherlands, ISGP, formerly the PEHI - Project for the Exposure of Hidden Institutions, is an independent online project very much in keeping with my own goals. A fantastic database on some of the less well known secret societies and covert groups - the author states that there is plenty of info on the CFR, Trilaterals and Bilderberg elsewhere online, and distances himself from the wacko religious mumbo-jumbo that often comes hand in hand with any analysis of the 'Illuminati' and 'New World Order' Globalism. It also seems relatively neutral regarding the alleged intent of its subject, which is quite rare and a welcome breath of fresh air. I give this my full endorsement... enjoy:)"

- Internet comment (late 2008)

"I actually can't say enough about the Institution for the Study of Globalization and Covert Politics (ISGP): It amazes me that Infowars hasn't published anything by http://www.isgp.eu, the site has several leaked documents and produced original scholarly research. ... It doesn't simply point out who the bad guys are, like Infowars does. For example, after reading some of the ISGP articles, David Rockefeller seems more or less like a front man and leader of [the] globalization [process], than someone who is working evil behind the scenes. It's enlightening opening information, so you need an open mind. ... ISGP also has connected early Conspiracy writers (people who talked about "illuminati" and "new world order") and their connections to groups funded by intelligence agencies or connected to families who were deeply connected to intelligence or right-wing fascist groups. This is very important. ... So, take your time reading http://www.isgp.eu, because it presents a larger and deeper picture than you would get from Infowars. It goes away from the "new world order" picture, and presents something very shocking about the Ango-American Establishment, Pan-Europa/Vatican, and Intelligence/Military-Industrial-Complex groups that are working behind the scenes. Extremely eye opening."

- Comment placed in reaction to an article linked to at Inforwars.com. (August 2008)

"[Quigley's Round Table] is interesting information, but old (from the 1960's). Check out http://www.isgp.eu for NEW information on this anglo-american establishment, particularly the pilgrims. ... It was MUCH more than the round table group."

- Infowars internet comment (August 2008)

""Institute For The Study Of Globalization And Covert Politics"....Holy Shit Mike, thanks for this link!!! I think I'm going to spend a couple of days reading through this site...Finally a "Think Tank" thats on our side!!!"

- Internet comment (March 2009)

"Anyway, as one follows pedophocracy links and trails, one heads further and further into red pill territory. It's almost enough to make you sympathise with that fellow in the Matrix who regretted taking the aforementioned. Eventually my trail led me to this, and this [ISGP], and this. To a certain extent I wonder if I should be linking to such things. Only because it's the equivalent of being thrown in the deep end. Hmm... 'deep end' doesn't quite cut it - how about 'the abyss'?"

- Blogger. (March 2009)

"Joël van der Reijden has written an article about the political impact of the Pilgrims Society that is highly respected even among us in the Republic of Letters."

- Internet comment (April 2009)

"I must admit that I am naturally skeptical of any information that I come across, but when I started to really look at these articles and follow up with more research from reliable sources, close to all of what I had read from ISGP not only became factually consistent to me but also logically coherent (in terms of what purpose each suspected group, bank, or institution really served). It's really disappointing to see a website like ISGP go offline."

- Email from reader (October 2010)

"Why would you take it down? You are providing valuable information. You want people like [----] to be the only ones carrying the torch? ... Your writings have had a huge impact on my overall political worldview. You are right up there with Noam Chomsky."

- Email from reader (October 2010)

"I actually somehow had a strange feeling to check the site, and saw those new articles, the ones on the left side ... I did skim through the other articles. What a great holiday present!! ... I remember a few years back you were unsure about the way the towers fell, but now you're not - awesome! I was immediately 100% convinced that it wasn't plane / fire that caused the fall..."

- Email from reader/old contributor (December 2012)

Joël van der Reijden Updated: January 2013

Blaat

——— INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF ———— GLOBALIZATION AND COVERT POLITICS

- ▶ Front Page
- ▶ Archives
- ▶ About
- ▶ FAQ
- ▶ Contact

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Index of institutes and influence
- ▶ Solutions



- American Security Council
- ▶ AFIO & OSS Society
- ▶ Le Cercle
- ▶ 1001 Club
- ▶ Pilgrims Society
- ▶ Multinational Chairman's Group
- Sun Valley Meetings
- ▶ Bohemian Grove
- ▶ JASON Group
- ▶ Unacknowledged SAPs



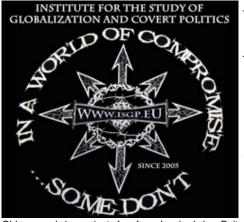
- ▶ Beyond Dutroux
- ▶ "La Nebuleuse"
- ▶ Peak Oil
- ▶ JFK
- ▶ 9/11
- ▶ Death list
- ▶ Miscellaneous



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Front Page

"I just discovered your site which is fascinating, and we ought to talk one day. It so happens that I have personally met some of the people you mention on your site, or their close collaborators. ... My



Old unused logo, just for fun. Inspired by Bolt Thrower. Yes, I know, they can't sing. Need a break from the site? Listen and relax.

father was known in history as probably the biggest supporter of world government ... You may not agree that what I do is a solution, but I enjoin you to ... look for one."

- Person who plays an important role in a number of private think tanks and who is quite close to executives of the Soros foundations and Freedom House. (January 2008)

"Your writings have had a huge impact on my overall political worldview. You are right up there with Noam Chomsky."

- Example of reader feedback, some of it taken up in the about section of the website. (October 2010)

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comprehensive articles covering these topics. After all the searching I have done in the past, all the articles I've read, all the trash information I've sorted through, through all the half-truths and half-lies I have brushed aside, I have finally found what I had been waiting for. ISGP is not only the way forward, but the way through. Keep up the amazing work."

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- Reader comment (November 2007)

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- Reader comment (2007)

"[Maybe you can] get a doctorate - it is certainly of a high enough standard, and there's plenty enough in what you've written to produce a full doctoral thesis If you fancied the idea, Prof __ [of a major university and specialized in Atlantic relations and intelligence studies] ... would seem the best choice. I'd be happy to support the idea with him if that was where you wanted to go."

- Suggested after making the new Cercle documents available. Unlikely to happen though. (November 2011)

Latest

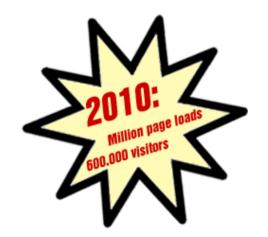
Inactive as of January 2013

Full site can be downloaded here. (v1.1)

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- Anyone is free to upload the site to his or her domain.
- Copyright of all the articles belongs to Joël van der Reijden.
- Editing of the text and pictures is

be your best friend. What else can you wish for?;)



forbidden.

- No one is allowed to charge anything for access to the articles.
- Donation buttons need to be kept in place.
- The author can request that older versions of his website are replaced by more recent ones (in case of any significant new updates).