Adapted from the Propaganda Critic Web site. For more detailed definitions and additional examples see www.propagandacritic.com.

**PROPAGANDA** — the use of a variety of communication techniques that create an emotional appeal to accept a particular belief or opinion, to adopt a certain behavior or to perform a particular action. There is some disagreement about whether all persuasive communication is propagandistic or whether the propaganda label can only be applied to dishonest messages.

**NAME CALLING** — links a person, or idea, to a negative symbol. Examples: commie, fascist, yuppie

**GLITTERING GENERALITIES** — use of virtue words; the opposite of name calling, i.e., links a person, or idea, to a positive symbol. Examples: democracy, patriotism, family

The next two are ways of making false connections:

**TRANSFER** — a device by which the propagandist links the authority or prestige of something well-respected and revered, such as church or nation, to something he would have us accept. Example: a political activist closes her speech with a prayer

**TESTIMONIAL** — a public figure or a celebrity promotes or endorses a product, a policy, or a political candidate. Examples: an athlete appears on the Wheaties box; an actor speaks at a political rally

The following three constitute special appeals:

**PLAIN FOLKS** — attempt to convince the audience that a prominent person and his ideas are “of the people.” Examples: a prominent politician eats at McDonald’s; an actress is photographed shopping for groceries

**BANDWAGON** — makes the appeal that “everyone else is doing it, and so should you.” Examples: an ad states that “everyone is rushing down to their Ford dealer”

**FEAR** — plays on deep-seated fears; warns the audience that disaster will result if they do not follow a particular course of action. Example: an insurance company pamphlet includes pictures of houses destroyed by floods, followed up by details about home-owners’ insurance.

The next two are types of logical fallacies:

**BAD LOGIC** — an illogical message is not necessarily propagandistic; it can be just a logical mistake; it is propaganda if logic is manipulated deliberately to promote a cause. Example: Senator X wants to regulate the power industry. All Communist governments regulate their power industries. Senator X is a Communist.

**UNWARRANTED EXTRAPOLATION** — making huge predictions about the future on the basis of a few small facts. Example: If the U.S. approves NAFTA, thousands of jobs and factories will move to Mexico.