

stripping-process in which all the participants (especially news readers) are encouraged to undergo a process of psychological regression for its own sake. This can be accurately described as functional brainwashing.

Such "subjectivity" is, as Gallagher's remarks characteristically indicate, represented as the "antidote" to the acknowledged banality of "objective journalism." The recent glorification of gossip as the subject of a cover story in a national news magazine represents the logical extension of this process. Together with the cutback in "foreign" news coverage, the emphasis on such "touchy-feely" reporting represents a straightforward attempt to create mass paranoia in the population, by constantly reinforcing infantile preoccupation with "my local neighborhood," "my feelings," etc.

"Precision Journalism"

Precision journalism, sold as a new refinement in "objectivity," is in fact a method for conducting more Rockefeller hoaxes in the press. AP General News editor Jack Cappon admits that the AP "restructuring" is in part the result of precision journalism projects: "Of course we keep abreast of the latest developments in the field, such as precision journalism, and consider them closely." AP reporters will be trained in a precision journalism project at Northwestern University this summer.

Briefly, precision journalism includes the involvement of reporters and editors in "role-playing" exercises designed to demonstrate to them their own "inescapable" subjectivity through use of the same types of "touchy-feely" techniques noted above. Once the participants' trust in their own judgment has been broken down, through constant emphasis on "respect for the other guy's point of view," etc., to the exclusion of criteria of actual scientific judgment, the computer is introduced as the ultimate means of taking into account all the "factors" involved in such "complex news situations." The cult of the computer as an "inhuman" "unemotional" instrument of science — emphatically excluding the role of the computer programmer — is an important aid in this process.

By Cappon's own admission, through the AP precision

journalism project all AP news on "urban crises" this summer will be written to fit Rockefeller's think-tank computer print outs! According to Cappon, the AP reporters sent to the Northwestern project will rely on a reading list for urban problems which includes such notorious characters as Rockefeller race scientist and zero-growth de-urbanization propagandist Edward Banfield, as well as "the latest studies by the Brookings Institution and all the big foundations." This team will work with a computer project which includes a 20-point "warning system" to anticipate urban problems nationally — a direct pipeline for Rockefeller's "race riot" "bicentennial terror" and other scenarios intended to pave the way for police state rule.

Where It Comes From

That the original work in precision journalism was performed by the Russell Sage Foundation in the late 1960s and later farmed out to the Markle Foundation and Rand Corp., illustrates both the immediate Rockefeller operation against the press and the nature of the long-term conspiracy of private Anglo-American political intelligence operatives to, as British psychological warfare expert Richard Crossman boasted, "Out-Goebbels Goebbels." The Russell Sage Foundation, part of the National Civic Federation counter-insurgency network established at the outset of the 20th Century, is the grandfather of "sociological" population profiling for psychological warfare purposes. At the outbreak of World War I, its entire office was moved from New York to Washington, D.C. where it operated as the intelligence arm of the U.S. War Department. During World War II, Anglo-American intelligence extended its control over the press through the Office of War Information, the partner of the CIA's predecessor agency, the OSS. Central to the development of the OWI's psychological warfare capability were techniques of mass brainwashing pioneered at London's Tavistock Institute. After the war OWI operatives were farmed out to strategic positions in the national news media. The present reorganizations at AP and elsewhere represent a consolidation of control and upgrading of operational capability for instruments which have continually functioned under conspiratorial control.

Seclusion Of Mao Sets Stage For Factional Convulsions

June 26 (NSIPS) — The factional convulsions that have wracked Maoist China in recent months will shortly be superseded by a period of the greatest instability since the Chinese Communist Party came to power in 1949. This was announced, in effect, by a statement attributed to the CCP Central Committee June 15, which reported that Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung will no longer receive foreign visitors, which observers universally recognized to signify that Mao is on his deathbed.

When Mao, the primary support for the so-called "radical" Maoist faction, finally dies, all hell is expected to break loose. The presently beleaguered anti-Maoist majority faction, supported by China's workers, peasants and students, will swing to the counterattack against the Maoists. The chaotic

process will likely risk foreign military intervention, fragmentation of the country, and economic disaster.

The announcement of Mao's impending demise has imparted critical urgency to the Wall Street campaign aimed at forcing President Ford to immediately recognize the Peking regime and to sell it arms. This the Atlanticists hope would consolidate an alliance before Mao departs this earth and would preempt expected moves back toward the Soviet Union. On the Soviets' side, the announcement has prompted the Soviet Union to escalate its attacks on Mao, while making clear to all his potential successors the Soviets' desire for a post-Mao reconciliation with Peking. In any event, the absence of Mao from Chinese television screens can only fuel increasing internal resistance while he still lives, along the

lines of the unrest that has become endemic in the country since early April.

Even the CC announcement itself is a subject of controversy. The Taipei (Taiwan) paper *New Life* reported that since the Central Committee, which is known to be anti-Mao, made the decision, it was not made by Mao, and was probably done "against his will." Other observers have concluded that, as with the illegal dumping of former Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in April the Politburo, where the Maoists are stronger, made the decision. This would indicate that the absolute stalemate at the top leadership level of the Chinese Communist Party still prevents even the calling of a Central Committee meeting.

The Press Howls

On June 21 the *New York Times*, a leading Atlanticist mouthpiece, led a fearful Western press chorus in howling about the possibility that when Mao dies, a "faction that may, secretly now, have ranged itself with the men of Moscow." This faction, the *Times* writes, will take power by military action and might even call on Soviet military assistance. To back up their editorial, the *Times* editors ran the same day an Op Ed piece by Allen Whiting, long-time State Department advisor and aide to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. He urged immediate recognition of Peking, fearing that if Mao dies before that is done, "Sino-Soviet rapprochement may come sooner and go further than it otherwise would." Meanwhile, the *Baltimore Sun* editorialized that if the U.S. waits until after the November elections to extend recognition to the Maoists, a post-Mao faction fight may make China itself unreceptive.

All three press commentaries echoed the CIA assessment of the situation published in the quarterly journal *Foreign Policy* earlier this month by acknowledged CIA agent Roger Brown. All represent attempts to pressure President Ford, who has so far resisted the Cold War-inspired hasty recognition, and an even more provocative strategy of selling the Chinese arms, first recommended by ousted Defense Secretary James Schlesinger.

Soviet Moves

The Soviet newspaper *Izvestia* blasted Peking's "anti-socialist policy" as "lacking any perspective" and "leading China toward isolation." The commentary, published three days after Mao's forced seclusion, charges that since the Chinese Communist Party 10th Congress in 1973, Mao has managed to "impose on his party and on the Chinese state a dangerous and fatal policy of militarization and of struggle against the Soviet Union." *Izvestia* called on the Chinese people to adopt a different course, and "to drop all policies

hostile to socialism and to resume cooperation and solidarity with the Soviet Union."

A *Pravda* commentary a few days later further blasted Mao for persecuting as many communists as the Nationalists and the Japanese invaders combined had before 1949. It also attacked him for his expelling from the party not only "real or imagined rivals, but also rank and file members of the organization who are suspected of not blindly following Maoism closely enough."

In direct reaction to news of Mao's seclusion, Konrad Smirnov, a news commentator in Japan for the Soviet *Novosti News Agency*, told an interviewer that Mao's seclusion means "the end of his political life," but that this "political death" would not slow the struggle between Maoists and pragmatists. Smirnov cited reports that Mao has often lost consciousness, and said Mao was going to die in obscurity and knew that his achievements had not been accepted by the Chinese people. With Mao gone, the Soviet commentator reported, Mao's top flunkies, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, would no longer be able to interpret Mao's babblings to their factional advantage and would thereby be weakened.

Unrest Already Here

Anti-Maoist elements in the Party and general population have waited for neither Mao's death nor for the current news of his seclusion to begin a counter-offensive. News of pitched factional battles in the streets, pillaged weapons and grain, and worker sabotage has been widely reported in the Western press since April. In the northern border region between Liaoning and Inner Mongolia, it is clear that a rebellion of some magnitude has even occurred, judging from the lengths the regime has gone to publicize locally the trial of 25 alleged "counterrevolutionaries." Maoists in many provinces have betrayed the strength of anti-Maoist sentiment in provincial Party leaderships with wallposters denouncing repression of other Maoists.

In response to this heightened level of unrest, the Maoist regime has had to bring in troops and militia teams armed with bayonets and loaded guns to patrol the streets of several major cities.

Reflecting Western awareness of the powderkeg nature of China today, David Bonavia, the *Far Eastern Economic Review's* China specialist, noted in the journal's recent issue the "seriousness of the developing situation." He warned that "Mao's presence and visible authority are the only real stabilizing factors in the present political setup in China." By all reasonable assessments, this assertion, while true, is also an understatement in the extreme.