

Politi-Speak

By Rob Ransone

During the upcoming presidential debates, watch for these actions:

Gaining the Public Trust

Here is how they gain the public trust.

1. Determine what the public wants.
2. Promise to give it to them.
3. If anyone asks how they are going to do this or pay for it, they say it is explained in detail in their Plan.
4. They do not give any details of this Plan. Instead they tell how the incumbent(s) caused this mess and that their Plan will fix it.

Body Language

While the other candidates are talking, they:

1. Smile a lot.
2. Gesture. Holding their hands and arms open generates trust by indicating that they have nothing to hide.
3. When the other candidate is speaking:
 - a. Frown
 - b. Shake their head and grimace
 - c. Roll their eyes
 - d. Shake their head and laugh

- e. Glare at the speaker
 - f. Scowl
 - g. Smile at the moderator
 - h. Smile at the camera and shake their head
4. When Speaking
- a. Speak forcefully
 - b. Clutch the podium
 - c. Lean forward
 - d. Frown
 - e. Gesture, pointing at the ceiling
 - f. Stop speaking occasionally and smile

Word Usage

1. Are very careful of the words they use
2. Avoid words that have a specific meaning
3. Use the following:
 - a. Momentarily – When they don't know when it will happen
 - b. Soon – Quicker than “momentarily”
 - c. Sequestration – Taking something away temporarily in a way that most people won't know that it isn't really gone
 - d. “My Plan” – A non-existent reference that gives the illusion that they will do what they promise.
 - e. The (previous) administration – The cause of all the current problems

that they will correct with their “Plan.”

4. Use big words and longer expressions to confuse the issue but to give the impression that they are answering the question:
5. Hillary Clinton, a master at Politi-Speak, said: "My accomplishments as Secretary of State? Well, I'm glad you asked! My proudest accomplishment in which I take the most pride, mostly because of the opposition it faced early on, you know, the remnants of prior situations and mind-sets that were too narrowly focused in a manner whereby they may have overlooked the bigger picture, and we didn't do that, and I'm proud of that. Very proud. I would say that's a major accomplishment." Huh?
6. At all costs avoid any words that have specific meanings or they cannot deny them later.
7. Quote specific numbers, percentages, and specific dates, but avoid specific references that busy bodies could check. Say “studies prove...,” or “it’s a well known fact...” Make up whatever proves their point, and say them with conviction, with a serious and thoughtful expression on their face.
8. When so-called “fact-finding” busybodies claim they made them up, blame “party politics.”
9. When asked for specifics, paraphrase the question, discuss it in detail, and list all the deficiencies of the incumbent candidate.

Avoid Written Communications

1. There are two types of written communications: hard copy and E-mails. Both are dangerous.
2. Be especially careful of written communications—once published they are

much more difficult—but not impossible—to deny.

3. Never commit to anything in public written communications. Use vague expressions, preferably words of archaic origin that no one will understand. A good Thesaurus will come in handy with finding these words.
4. Safe, private communications, not publicly available: no such things.
5. If controversial messages must be sent, have one of their staff sign them . If they deny something loudly and often enough, the gullible public will believe anything, especially if they publish it in news releases or the Internet—everyone knows they can't publish it if it isn't true.
6. Stating that their staff verified the data can be helpful, and state, with a frown, that they are having their staff look into the matter again.
7. If defense of their actions is unavoidable, form a committee to look into the matter.

Keeping Their Campaign Promises

Don't worry about them keeping their campaign promises—they are not beholden to you, only to the powerful lobbies and billionaires who paid for their campaigns.

Example: A presidential hopeful said: “Read my lips: NO NEW TAXES!” Guess what? After he was elected he raised taxes.

So what? It doesn't matter: studies made in 2014 prove that 63% of voters vote their party's ticket, 28% vote against the other party, and only 9% think for themselves and vote for which ever candidate they believe is most qualified for the job. This is such a small percentage that they can be safely ignored.

What If They Promise To Do A Really Good Job

Ignore this. No one knows what this would be since no one has ever tried it. Can

you name one good thing that Congress has done in the last 20 years that benefits the American people?

Knowledge

Neither of the candidates knows what kind of government we have—they think we have a “Constitutional Democracy.” We don’t! Nowhere in the Declaration of Independence, the Bills of Rights, the US Constitution, nor the Pledge of Allegiance can you find the word “Democracy.” We have a Republic!

Failure

Political candidates are not worried about failing after being elected. If they serve 2 years in the senate or 6 years in the house, they can retire with full pay and medical benefits. If they screw up royally and end up in prison, they will be given their own comfortable accommodations with free meals and medical benefits that their fellow politicians have set up as a Golden Parachute for just such a contingency, so they might as well enjoy it. With all their free time they can write their book and in only a few short years they can retire with \$4 million advance royalties. And the more atrocious their performance in public office, the higher their royalties will be. The world loves a villain!

God bless our wonderful Government, and God Bless the United States of America!

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