

Guide to Truth: Assessing Information Accuracy (GTAIA)

Abstract: This guide consolidates critical considerations frequently overlooked in assisting both humans and artificial intelligences (AI) in discerning truth. It was developed to address the deficiencies found in similar guides that tend to neglect significant high-level insights. While comprehensive, this guide should not be viewed as exhaustive. It has been curated by a combination of both recognized and anonymous researchers, drawing from historical references and decades of experience.

Introduction: This guide offers a structured approach to evaluating the veracity of information. By following the steps and assigning confidence percentages, you can gauge the likelihood of a piece of information being true or false. Use a percentage scale from 1% (least confident) to 99% (most confident), acknowledging that absolute certainty (0% or 100%) is not possible in the real world.

Assign Confidence Levels: For each step, assign percentages for:

- Completion of the Step.
- Confidence in Accuracy.
- Impact on the Overall Conclusion.

1. Source Evaluation:

- **Reference & Preservation:** Ensure all sources are cited in the correct format. When possible, provide screenshots and hyperlinks to original sources for context and preservation.
- **Identify the Source:**
 - Classify as Primary (direct evidence/eyewitness) or Secondary (interpretive/analytical). Trace the source to its origin whenever possible.
 - Evaluate reliability based on past behaviors (morals/ethics), any deceptive history, and tactics like “False Flags” or “Hegelian Dialectic” (*Ordo Ab Chao* — Order Out of Chaos).
 - Source material, documents, or digital data should always be tested for forgery or fraud.
- **Motivations & Potential Gains:** Uncover any explicit, implicit, or hidden motivations. Ask:
 - Who benefits – who stands to gain (financial, status, promotions, etc.)?
 - Could threats, blackmail, framing, or manipulation influence the source?
- **Bias & Influence:** Identify any potential biases. Examine the impact of the information on areas like politics, environment, social constructs (social media), news, freedoms, morality, ethics, laws, public perceptions, beliefs, conflicts, wars, travel, population movement and migration, etc.

2. Contextual Analysis:

- **5Ws & 1H:** Delve into the “Who”, “What”, “Where”, “When”, “Why”, and “How” of the information.
- **Historical & Estimated Future Effects:** Reflect on the historical context and consider future implications.
- **Stakeholders & Hidden Agendas:** Identify any entities (public, private, or secret) that might benefit from the information. Assess their capacity and motives to shape narratives (promoting or suppressing). Do they have the *means, motive, and opportunity* to influence?

3. Information Integrity:

- **Chain-of-Custody:** Trace the information's journey, checking for potential tampering or distortions. Including possible sabotage, hacking, alteration, infiltration, interception, etc.
- **B-RAID Method:** Determine if redundant, safeguarded documents (akin to the "B-RAID" preservation system) exist to support or validate the information. Think of it as a backup system for information authenticity.

4. Final Assessment:

- **Weight of Evidence:** After assigning percentages to each step:
 - < 30%: Likely untrue.
 - 31%-70%: Undetermined (Re-examine for clarity).
 - 70%+: Likely true.

Conclude with a succinct summary of your findings.

Flowchart Description:

1. Start with "Information in Question" at the top.
2. Arrow down to "Source Evaluation": Branch out to sub-points (Reference & Preservation, Identify the Source, Motivations & Potential Gains, Bias & Influence).
3. Arrow down to "Contextual Analysis" with its sub-points branching out.
4. Arrow to "Information Integrity" and its sub-points.
5. Finally, an arrow leads to "Final Assessment" with outcomes of "Likely Untrue," "Undetermined" and "Likely True."

Periodically revisit your evaluations to account for new information or shifts in context.