

# Guide to Truth: Assessing Information Accuracy (GTAIA) Part 1

## Step-by-Step Process

**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 It has been curated by a combination of both recognized and anonymous researchers, drawing from historical references and decades of experience.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 generally not possible within the real physical world. Be mindful of your emotional reactions. If you feel pressured, fearful, or unusually defensive, read GTAIA Part 2 for common tactics that may be influencing you.

**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:** Text should be used, when possible, to prevent emotional manipulation found within audio and video sources. Ensure all sources are cited in the most appropriate 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 (financially, socially, professionally, 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, migration, etc.

### 2. Contextual Analysis:

- **5Ws & 1H:** Analyze the “Who”, “What”, “Where”, “When”, “Why”, and “How” related to 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 or seek to influence 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 to check for any potential tampering, distortion, sabotage, hacking, alteration, infiltration, interception, etc.
- **B-RAID Method:** Determine whether 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.
- **Contradictory Evidence Evaluation:** Identify and rigorously evaluate the most compelling evidence that contradicts the information being researched. Apply the same critical standards to this opposing evidence as you do to the original information to ensure a balanced and thorough assessment.
- **Assumptions:** Consider both best-case and worst-case scenarios when evaluating the information and its effect.

#### 4. Final Assessment:

- **Weight of Evidence:** After assigning confidence percentages to each previous sub-step, weight them together and assign a total certainty percentage:
  - < 30%: Likely untrue.
  - 31%-70%: Undetermined (Re-examine for clarity).
  - 71%+: Likely true.
- **Peer Review & Expert Consultation:** When possible, have your assessment reviewed by knowledgeable peers or subject matter experts acknowledging they may have bias or knowledge gaps. Document any uncertainties or areas that require further research.
- **Final Summary:** Provide a concise, step-by-step summary of your evaluation process and overall findings. Clearly note any unresolved questions or areas for future inquiry. Conclude by providing a step-by-step summary from each step and a final succinct summary of your findings.

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

Read “*Guide to Truth: Assessing Information Accuracy (GTAlA) Part 2 Recognizing and Countering Manipulative Tactics.*”