HOW GEOGRAPHY and GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS EXPOSE the MYTH of 'MISINFORMATION'

SLIDES FOR A VIRTUAL PRESENTATION
FRIDAY LUNCH DISCUSSION CLUB

Dr. Barry Wellar, C.M.
Professor Emeritus, University of Ottawa
President, Information Research Board
http://wellar.ca/informationresearch/

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LINK TO IRB WEBSITE PUBLICATIONS

http://wellar.ca/informationresearch/Publications.html

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REPORTS USED FOR PRESENTATION

Celebrating Foundations of Urban and Regional Information Systems and Geographic Information Systems and Science

DOES DONALD TRUMP HAVE THE KNOW-HOW TO SAVE THE U.S.A.?

The Inescapable Truth about *Disinformation* and *Misinformation*?

They have NOTHING at all to do with Information

Initial Thoughts about 'Fauxinfo' as an Antidote to the 'Misinformation' Pandemic

Using the Powers of Geographic Information and GIS to Expose the Myth of 'Misinformation'

REPORT 1: Terms of Reference for a Survey of Speakers about 'Misinformation' Rulings in Canada's Legislative Assemblies

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Why Worry about the 'Misinformation 'Pandemic?

A SHORT LIST OF REASONS

- 'Misinformation' is based on false ideas
- Myth is based on false ideas
- Lies are false ideas
- Lies travel faster than truths
- Repeated lies can become accepted as truths
- Knuckleheads can spawn false ideas
- Many people spread false ideas
- Some of the best people unwittingly spread false ideas

- Many people believe false ideas
- False ideas breed ignorance
- Science is Ignored
- Information is Ignored
- False ideas lead to bad choices
- False ideas lead to bad decisions
- False ideas lead to bad consequences
- Pandemics of false ideas are never a good thing

Ways of Knowing

Science

Everyday experience (Common sense)

Intuition

Revelation

Anatomical sourcing

Authority

Source: http://wellar.ca/informationresearch/TrumpReport.pdf
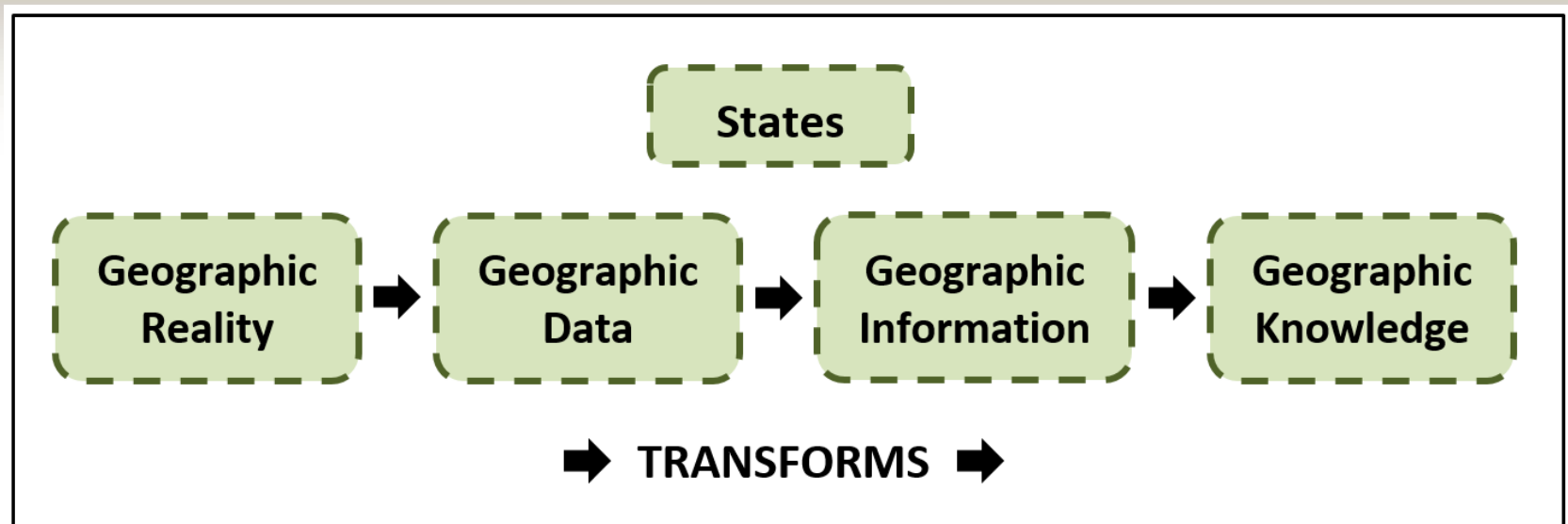
The Geographic Data to Geographic Information to Geographic Knowledge Transform Process: Simple Model

Source: Using the Powers of Geographic Information and GIS to Expose the Myth of 'Misinformation'

Virtual Representation of Geographic Reality through Images

Source: Using the Powers of Geographic Information and GIS to Expose the Myth of 'Misinformation'

A Selection of Concepts Used in Geographic Research to Derive Geographic Information and Geographic Knowledge about Spatial Relationships among People, Places, and Things
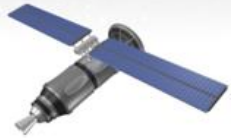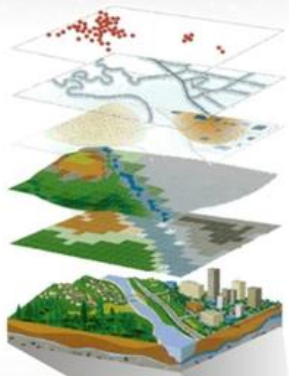
Accessibility	Density	Integration	Orientation	Slope
Adjacency	Destination	Intensification	Origin	Space
Area	Diffusion	Interaction	Parcel	Spatial
Block	Dispersion	Intersection	Partition	Sphere
Border	Distance	Island	Path	Sprawl
Boundary	Distribution	Isolation	Pattern	Spread
Buffer	District	Land	Pedshed	Strip
Center	Edge	Landscape	Perimeter	Structure
Centrality	Elevation	Lane	Periphery	Surface
Circle	Encroachment	Line	Place	System
Closeness	Environs	Link	Proximity	Territory
Cluster	Far	Location	Quadrant	Topography
Commutershed	Flow	Lot	Region	Topology
Compactness	Fringe	Margin	Right-of-way	Walkway
Concentration	Function	Migration	Route	Walkshed
Concentric	Geometry	Morphology	Scale	Ward
Congestion	Grid	Movement	Section	Where
Connectivity	Gridlock	Near	Segregation	YIMBY
Contiguity	Habitat	Neighbourhood	Shape	Zone
Core	Hinterland	NIMBY	Site	
Crossing	Network	Node	Situation	

Source:

From NASA Satellite Images (1966) to Google Earth (2008): Geography, Geomatics and GIS Have Come a Long Way

Source: https://www.slideshare.net/wellarb/from-nasa-satellite-images-1966-to

A Selection of Geographic Research Methods, Techniques and Tools Used to Transform Spatial Reality to Spatial Data, Spatial Information, and Spatial Knowledge

Aerial photo interpretation	Image analysis
Change detection mapping	Impact assessment
Climate change monitoring systems	Interactive mapping systems
Cluster analysis	Internet GIS
Data conversion processes	Location analysis
Data models	Models of spatial point pattern processes
Decision support information systems	Network analysis
Digital elevation models	Optimization techniques
Digital mapping	Parametrization of spatial density functions
Distance decay mapping	Pattern analysis
Enterprise geographic information system	Proximity analysis
Factor analysis	Regional information systems
Geo-coding	Relational database mapping systems
Geographic information systems	Satellite remote sensing
Geo-mapping	Spatial autocorrelation
Geospatial data extraction tools	Spatial allocation models
Geostatistics	Spatial decision support systems
Global positioning systems	Urban data models
Graph theory	Urban density functions
Hazard mapping	Urban information systems

Source: Using the Powers of Geographic Information and GIS to Expose the Myth of 'Misinformation'

Preliminary Inventory of Nouns Referred to as, Construed as, Invoked as, or Presented Under the Cover of 'Misinformation'

Babble	Exaggeration	Hoax	Perjury
Bafflegab	Fabrication	Hogwash	Perversion
Baloney	Fake	Invention	Phony
Blather	Fakery	Jargon	Prevarication
Bullshit	Falsehood	Lie	Propaganda
Claptrap	Falsification	Malarkey	Rot
Crapola	Falsity	Misconception	Rubbish
Deceit	Fib	Misnomer	Scam
Deception	Fiction	Misreport	Sham
Delusion	Fraud	Misrepresentation	Smoke and mirrors
Distortion	Fraudulent	Misstatement	Snow job
Doubletalk	Garbage	Mistake	Swindle
Drivel	Gaslighting	Noise	Trick
Duplicity	Gibberish	Nonsense	Untruth
Error	Gobbledygook	Perfidy	Whopper

Source: Using the Powers of Geographic Information and GIS to Expose the Myth of 'Misinformation'

Summary of Research Tools Used to Establish that Geographic Information Is the Real Deal

- The geographic reality ➡ geographic data ➡ geographic information ➡ geographic knowledge transform process

- Virtual representation of geographic reality through photos, images, and maps

- Numerous concepts used in geographic research to derive geographic information and geographic knowledge about spatial relationships among people, places, and things

- An array of geographic research methods, techniques and tools used to transform spatial reality ➡ spatial data ➡ spatial information ➡ spatial knowledge

Summary of Findings about Research Tools Used to Establish the Confirmable Credibility of 'Misinformation'

It appears that the number of substantive research tools used to establish a similar level of confirmable credibility for 'misinformation' is exactly zero. A possible explanation is that because 'misinformation' is based on false ideas and is the stuff of myth, no one has bothered to try to turn this "pig's ear into a silk purse" by constructing the kinds of artifacts that represent geographic reality or any other kind of confirmable reality.

Coup de Grâce

The installations of GIS-related capabilities and associated capabilities number in the millions. It appears fair to say that this omnipresence of GIS is testimony to the real deal aspects of geography and geographic information. However, the number of comparable geographic 'misinformation' systems science and technology installations appears to be exactly zero.

Conclusion

The powers of geographic information and GIS expose the myth of 'misinformation', and demonstrate that 'misinformation' is a false idea that has nothing whatsoever to do with information which is the real deal.

Fauxinfo Research Agenda

The 'misinformation' pandemic is based on false ideas and will not readily yield to concerns about truth, which underlines the need for an antidote. The survey involving the Speakers of Canada's legislative assemblies is the first step in designing and implementing a fauxinfo conversion agenda.

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