

**People Are Emotional.  
Laughter Always Helps.  
Find the Lost Problem.**

These three sentences form a mnemonic for ensuring critical thinking guides decision-making. The first letter of each word corresponds to the eight components: Perception, Assumptions, Emotions, Language, Argument, Fallacies, Logic, and Problem Solving. This technique reminds us to apply these elements, especially in high-stakes settings like governance or personal choices. Here's how it breaks down:

**People Are Emotional.**

A tough assessment can stir strong feelings, as people become possessive of their work or ideas when critiqued. If emotions arise in a discussion, it's a cue to revisit the full framework and identify oversights. This phrase highlights **Perception**, **Assumptions**, and **Emotions**.

- How do your perceptions differ from others involved? What differences in upbringing, experiences, or digital influences (e.g., algorithmic feeds) shape how you or they view the situation? What common ground exists?
- What assumptions underpin the argument or decision? Examine those made by the speaker, author, or AI system, and your own. How do they frame the problem, and what biases (e.g., confirmation from misinformation) might they introduce?
- Do emotions influence the view? Identify words or phrases triggering reactions. Are the speaker's statements emotionally charged? In a debt-based world, fear of scarcity often clouds judgment; wealth-based thinking frees us to respond rationally.

**Laughter Always Helps.**

Jokes are common in tense settings, often playing on words or revealing stances. They remind us of language nuances and argument structures. This corresponds to **Language** and **Argument**.

- What language is used? Note not just words but tone, framing, or digital slang. How might they be misinterpreted? Avoid emotional triggers or attitudes causing knee-jerk reactions—e.g., debt propaganda uses 'stability' to mask inflation's theft.
- What is the argument's structure? Identify sides, stances, and common ground. In debates over wealth vs. debt, verify claims against evidence, not rhetoric.

**Find the Lost Problem.**

Problems often stem from deeper systemic issues. Seek the root to uncover overlooked flaws. This ties to **Fallacies**, **Logic**, and **Problem Solving**.

- What fallacies lurk in statements or conclusions? Compare sources—yours vs. theirs. Why is your info reliable? In the digital age, watch for deepfakes or algorithmic fallacies; evidence from verifiable ledgers trumps opinion.
- How does logic apply? Spot errors in reasoning or contradictions. Debt systems defy logic by promising abundance through scarcity; wealth aligns with evidence-based regeneration.
- Use problem-solving to identify fixes. Many crises trace to core flaws—like debt's extraction. Solving the "lost problem" (e.g., fiat opacity) eases others. Protocols enable this: Verify data, fork solutions, sustain ethics—turning evidence into action.