Libraries fighting fake news: challenges, allies, resources and opportunities

Alexandre López-Borrull @alexandrelopez
Universitat Oberta de Catalunya
Fake news: Information and Libraries
Athens, November 9th, 2019
Summary

- Fake news in context: Challenges
- Policies and Allies
- Resources
- Opportunities
- From theory to practice
- References
Fake news in context: Challenges
Fake news, something new? Friday 13th, October 1307

Fake news, something new?
(Barcelona, Jewish Quarter, August 5th and 8th, 1391, July 9th in València)

https://ca.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pogrom_de_Barcelona
Fake news, something new?

"During times of universal deceit, telling the truth becomes a revolutionary act."

- George Orwell

"If everybody always lies to you, the consequence is not that you believe the lies, but rather that nobody believes anything any longer.

Hannah Arendt, 1906 - 1975

Source: Interview, 1974
Fake news, something new?
Massive destruction weapons

Fake news, something new?
Operation Fortitude

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Fortitude
Truth, post-truth and data, tools for political fight

“US election and EU referendum drive popularity of adjective describing situation ‘in which objective facts are less influential than appeals to emotion’”

Truth, post-truth and data, tools for political fight

- Digital Publica Area, the political arena
- The more influence, the biggest responsibility
- From permanent campaign to permanent lies
- Politician, slaves to 'clickbait', more than media?


https://twitter.com/pablocasado_/status/962620954865258497
The ‘fake news’ age starts...

"Not you. Your organization is terrible," Trump snapped back. "Quiet. Don't be rude. No, I'm not going to give you a question. You are fake news!"

https://www.rt.com/usa/443482-trump-acosta-cnn-news-feud/
Fake news is just a symptom of a wider crisis of liberal democracies

“in the broth in which fake news is cooked up, one can also find populism and a loss of prestige of the elites and of mass media, and by extension a debasement of journalists as well”
¿“Wrong election results”?  

- Trump - Clinton  
- Brexit  
- Elecciones Brasil  
- Spanish Elections (Sunday 10th November?)
European Election, May 26th, 2019

19 medios europeos de 13 países diferentes verifican el discurso público y político de las elecciones europeas de mayo de 2019 para ti.

¿Algo que verificar? Haznos una pregunta

https://factcheckeu.info/en/about
European Election, May 26th, 2019

FCEU Newsletter #7 - Good news and bad news after the election week-end

1. The European elections are exceptionally unpolarised. In most countries, voters could choose from a very broad variety of parties and political tendencies.

2. They are also less about people and more about parties/ideas. During electoral campaigns, misinformation tends to be shared in order to attack one's character. It's much harder to do this when voters know the candidates less.

3. Much like the other great continental democratic experiment, the Eurovision Song Contest, the European elections are complex.

4. There is not a tremendous amount of interest for the European elections, as opposed to national elections.

5. No, it’s not all roses. Last week, Avaaz shared its report on coordinated far-right networks, most of them having been active way before the European elections.

6. A significant part of the disinformation we tackled as FactcheckEU was related to immigration and Muslim Europeans, which is also nothing new.
Things are not always black or white...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Etiqueta</th>
<th>Descripción</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fake news</td>
<td>Fuentes que fabrican información por completo, difunden contenido engañoso o distorsionan las noticias reales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sátira</td>
<td>Fuentes que usan humor, ironía, exageración, ridículo e información falsa para comentar sobre eventos actuales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesgo extremo</td>
<td>Fuentes que provienen de un punto de vista particular y pueden basarse en la propaganda, la información descontextualizada y las opiniones distorsionadas como hechos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teoría de la conspiración</td>
<td>Fuentes que son conocidas promotoras de teorías de conspiración</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumor</td>
<td>Fuentes que difunden rumores, chismes, insinuaciones y afirmaciones no verificadas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State news</td>
<td>Fuentes en estados repressivos que operan bajo la aprobación del gobierno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudociencia</td>
<td>Fuentes que promueven pseudociencia, metafísica, falacias naturalistas y otras afirmaciones científicamente dudosas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hate news</td>
<td>Fuentes que promueven activamente el racismo, la misoginia, la homofobia y otras formas de discriminación</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clickbait</td>
<td>Fuentes que proporcionan contenido generalmente creíble, pero usan titulares exagerados, engañosos o cuestionables, descripciones de redes sociales y/o imágenes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceda con precaución</td>
<td>Fuentes que pueden ser confiables pero cuyos contenidos requieren una verificación posterior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Política</td>
<td>Fuentes que proporcionan información generalmente verificable en apoyo de ciertos puntos de vista u orientaciones políticas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

López-Borrull, Alexandre; Vives-Gràcia, Josep; Badell, Joan-Isidre (2018). “Fake news, ¿amenaza u oportunidad para los profesionales de la información y la documentación?”. El profesional de la información, v. 27, n. 6, en premsa
Point of inflection in Journalism

“We as a journalists have one of the most powerful tools against fake news: making good journalism” Lorena Baeza (Newtral)

“Fake news will save journalism” Marta Garcia Aller
Understanding the viral process...
Effects on desinformation

Some ideas that may be true...

- Just a new pandemia, after censorship and infoxication
- Fake news are here to remain
- There is something worse than a bot: a human
Some ideas that may be true...

- Truth is too important just for leave it to information professionals
- There is a need for a comprehensive approach
- The truth from a geopolitical view
Fake news, from politics to science

FactCheck.org's SciCheck feature focuses exclusively on false and misleading scientific claims that are made by partisans to influence public policy. It was launched in January 2015 with a grant from the Stanton Foundation. The foundation was founded by the late Frank Stanton, president of CBS for 25 years, from 1946 to 1971.

Clearing Up the Facts Behind Trump’s ‘Clean Coal’ Catchphrase

November 9, 2018

President Trump loves to extol “clean coal.” But an exceedingly small amount of coal is used in a way that most people would consider clean.
Challenge facing fake news

- The evaluation of the information source

- How could the tsunami be reverted?
Libraries and mass media, ¿are they guarantors of truth or knowledge?
Librarian neutrality, a LIS approach

(Anderson, 2017)

1. There is such a thing as objective reality.

2. Human beings are sufficiently equipped to recognize it consistently and reliably.

3. Libraries both can and should be expected to help people distinguish between objective truth and falsity and to think critically about it for themselves (rather than pushing patrons toward a predetermined social or political position).

4. In libraries we do not try to prevent our patrons from encountering falsehood; instead, we do what we can to help them read critically and come to valid, well-informed conclusions about what is true and good and what is false and bad.

https://www.cartoonstock.com/directory/l/librarian.asp
Policies and allies
Is the solution to fake news a state answer?

Tabla 1. Algunas acciones europeas contra la desinformación (2010-2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Action Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BE</td>
<td>Informe grupo de expertos (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>Task force en el Gobierno, 11 medidas (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE</td>
<td>Legislación sobre responsabilidad de las redes sociales en la difusión de información dañina (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>Legislación sobre publicidad política y uso de bots (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR</td>
<td>Legislación sobre información en períodos electorales (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>Varios informes de AGCOM (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>Informe de la ERC (2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Publicación de informes por la Agencia estatal de Contingencias (2018)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Flash Eurobarometer

Main Findings

Respondents are less likely to trust news and information from online sources than from more traditional sources

- The majority of respondents totally trust or tend to trust news and information they receive through radio (70%), television (66%) and printed media (63%). However, less than half (47%) trust online newspapers and magazines, and lower proportions trust video hosting websites and podcasts (27%) and online social networks and messaging apps (26%).
- This pattern is consistent across Member States, with traditional media sources trusted more than online sources in all them.

Most respondents say they encounter fake news at least once a week

- More than a third of respondents (37%) say they come across fake news every day or almost every day, and a further 31% say that this happens at least once a week.
- In every country, at least half of respondents say they come across fake news at least once a week.
- Seven in ten respondents (71%) are totally or somewhat confident that they are able to identify news or information that misrepresents reality or is false (fake news), while 26% are not confident.
- A majority of respondents in every country are confident in their ability to identify fake news, ranging from 87% in Denmark to 55% in Spain.

A large majority of respondents think that the existence of fake news is a problem in their country and for democracy in general

- More than eight in ten respondents (85%) think that the existence of fake news is a problem in their country, at least to some extent. A similar proportion (83%) say that it is a problem for democracy in general.
- These views are consistent across Member States, with at least 70% in every country seeing fake news as a problem in their country, and at least 74% saying this in relation to democracy in general.

Various institutions and media actors are seen as being responsible for stopping the spread of fake news

- Respondents are most likely to think that journalists should act to stop the spread of fake news (45%), followed by national authorities (39%), press and broadcasting management (36%), citizens themselves (32%), online social networks (26%), EU institutions (21%) and non-governmental organisations (15%).

Flash Eurobarometer

Flash Eurobarometer

Flash Eurobarometer

High level Group on fake news and online disinformation

The multi-dimensional approach recommended by the HLEG is based on a number of interconnected and mutually reinforcing responses. These responses rest on five pillars designed to:

1. enhance transparency of online news, involving an adequate and privacy-compliant sharing of data about the systems that enable their circulation online;
2. promote media and information literacy to counter disinformation and help users navigate the digital media environment;
3. develop tools for empowering users and journalists to tackle disinformation and foster a positive engagement with fast-evolving information technologies;
4. safeguard the diversity and sustainability of the European news media ecosystem, and
5. promote continued research on the impact of disinformation in Europe to evaluate the measures taken by different actors and constantly adjust the necessary responses.

High level Group on fake news and online disinformation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organisation/Company</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ruzay, Imam</td>
<td>Media executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bechmann, Anja</td>
<td>Aarhus University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nielsen, Riæmus</td>
<td>Reuters Institute for Journalism in Oxford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michalowski, Vitt</td>
<td>Internet expert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiménez Cruz, Clara</td>
<td>Malabika.es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frau, Malùa, Enrica</td>
<td>Sorbonne Nouvelle University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Póllino, Orsola</td>
<td>Bocconi University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlahiç, Katerina</td>
<td>Communications advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rozukhin, Anda</td>
<td>Riga Stradings University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangaoune, Afina</td>
<td>University of Bucharest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turk, Ziga</td>
<td>University of Ljubljana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuman, Nodal</td>
<td>EBU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grünke, Kai</td>
<td>ARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwarz, Sonja</td>
<td>RTL Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neri, Gina</td>
<td>Mediaset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stjernér, Helma</td>
<td>SVT/R-Télévision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pihlak, Junaj</td>
<td>RTVS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitenaw, Sarah</td>
<td>Sky News</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cayeyre, Monique</td>
<td>ESGUC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schnitzius, Ueli</td>
<td>Reporter's也会 frontières</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundherrmann, Marc</td>
<td>Beiersdorff &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>von Reppen-Bromarck, Jannik</td>
<td>Lie Detection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montezvei, Alkione</td>
<td>IFICN Payelet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calo, Meiko</td>
<td>Fidesmedia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dziemietk, Grzegorz</td>
<td>CyAN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commission Communication on Tackling Online Disinformation, April 2018

“Disinformation: verifiably false or misleading information created, presented and disseminated for economic gain or to intentionally deceive the public, and that may cause public harm.”

Commission Communication on Tackling Online Disinformation, April 2018

A CHANGING MEDIA LANDSCAPE

- 69% of Europeans read news online and 62% use social networks
- 75% of social media users come across disinformation at least once a week
- Only 26% of Europeans trust information accessed via social media
- Shifts in the advertising ecosystem benefit social platforms but undermine the sustainability of quality journalism

A MULTIFACETED PHENOMENON

Foreign meddling in electoral processes
Domestically-grown conspiracy communities muddling policy debates in key areas (health, environment, finance, etc.)
Evolving forms of media manipulation, including click-baiting, malicious use of bots, fake accounts, cyber-mercenaries, deep-fakes
Use of personal data for micro-targeting political messages online and manipulating public opinion

TACKLING HARMFUL BUT NOT NECESSARILY ILLEGAL CONTENT

Freedom of expression is the indispensable enabler of sound decision-making in democracies
Speech which shocks, offends or disturbs is legal if it does not violate the rights of others (through hate speech, incitement to violence, etc.)
Disinformation does not include reporting error, satire and parody, or clearly identified partisan news and commentary

Flash Eurobarometer

OVERVIEW OF EU JOINT AND COORDINATED ACTION AGAINST DISINFORMATION

- Launch of the EEAS East StratCom Task Force: 03/2015
- Communication on tackling online disinformation: a European approach: 04/2016
- Code of practice against disinformation: 09/2018
- Joint Framework on countering hybrid threats: Spring 2018
- Package of measures securing free and fair European elections: 09/2018
- Launch of the Observatory for Social Media Analysis (SOMA): 11/2018
- Action Plan against disinformation: 12/2018
- Reporting by online platforms: 01/2019
- Set up of the Rapid Alert System: January-May 2019
- Inaugural meeting of the European cooperation network for elections: 03/2019
- European Media Literacy Week: 03/2019
- European Commission’s Contribution to the informal EU27 leaders’ meeting in Sibiu: 05/2019

Social media, IA and Content Curation

In 2017, two-thirds of U.S. adults get news from social media

% of U.S. adults who get news from social media sites...

- Hardly ever: 18% (2016 vs. 2017)
- Sometimes: 26% (2016 vs. 2017)
- Often: 18% (2016 vs. 2017)

Source: Survey conducted Aug. 8-21, 2017.
“News Use Across Social Media Platforms 2017”
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Social media, are they allies?

- Social media, the playground for fake news
- Social media, between truth and privacy
- Fake news are more disseminated and in a faster way (Vosougui et al, 2018)
- Google, Facebook and Twitter trying to solve the problem by getting a good experience
- The truth is not a business model, but fake news are a thread to their future
Social media and echo chambers

“In news media, echo chamber is a metaphorical description of a situation in which beliefs are amplified or reinforced by communication and repetition inside a closed system. By visiting an "echo chamber", people are able to seek out information which reinforces their existing views, potentially as an unconscious exercise of confirmation bias. This may increase political and social polarization and extremism. The term is a metaphor based on the acoustic echo chamber, where sounds reverberate in a hollow enclosure”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Echo_chamber_(media)
The European Code of Practice on disinformation

Roadmaps to implement the Code of Practice on disinformation

Representatives of online platforms and the advertising industry present individual roadmaps to implement the self-regulatory Code of Practice on online disinformation published on 26th September.

The detailed individual roadmaps contain concrete actions showing that platforms plan to extend their tools against disinformation to all EU Member States.

On 22 May 2019, Microsoft became the 13th signatory of the Code of Practice against Disinformation.

Platforms roadmaps

- Facebook signed Code of Practice
- Facebook Roadmap for implementation of Code of Practice
- Google signed Code of Practice
- Google Roadmap for implementation of Code of Practice
- Mozilla signed Code of Practice
- Mozilla Roadmap for implementation of Code of Practice
- Twitter signed Code of Practice
- Twitter Roadmap for implementation of Code of Practice
- Microsoft signed and Roadmap for implementation of Code of Practice
The European Code of Practice on disinformation

FIVE KEY COMMITMENT AREAS

1. Improving the scrutiny of ad placements
   To prevent the monetisation of disinformation websites, signatories commit to take action against ad accounts that misrepresent themselves and to improve the transparency of sites where ads are displayed.

2. Enhancing the transparency of political advertising
   Signatories commit to label all political advertising properly on their services and to devise approaches to disclose “issue-based advertising” aimed at influencing societal debates (e.g. around climate change, migration, etc.)

3. Strengthening the integrity of services
   Removal of fake accounts on Facebook since 2018 (in billion accounts)
   The Code’s commitments require focused action against fake accounts, coordinated disinformation campaigns, and the malicious use of bots.

Source: Facebook Community Standards Enforcement Report, May 2019
The European Code of Practice on desinformation

4. Empowering consumers
Signatories will develop indicators of trustworthiness, prioritise authentic and authoritative information and develop tools to make it easier for citizens to find diverse perspectives.

5. Strengthening research
In 2018, Twitter disclosed several datasets of identified disinformation activities on its platform, enabling independent research.

By making available privacy protected datasets, signatories commit to support independent research on disinformation trends and political advertising.

Independent research is also necessary to measure the impact of measures taken by online platforms under the Code and support evidence-based policies.
Fake science, Science in question
Fake science: #arseniclife

(Yeo et al, 2016)
Fake science: #CreatorGate
Fake science: #climateemergency

Trump Administration Distorts the Facts On Climate Report

By Jessica McDonald

Posted on December 26, 2018

Since the National Climate Assessment dropped on Black Friday, members of the Trump administration have inaccurately attacked the report for lacking transparency and factual basis, and for focusing on an “extreme” climate scenario. The EPA has also suggested — without evidence — that the Obama administration “pushed” the “worst-case scenario.”
¿Is there a lack of confidence in science?

Predatory journals and publishers

Pseudosciences (homeopathy, vaccines...)

Publish or perish

Conflicts of interests

Gender bias and academic imperialism

Journal editors and peer reviewers are the gatekeepers of science (Crane, 1967)
### New models of peer review

(Hernandez, 2017)

#### TABLE 1. Comparison between traditional single-blind peer review (anonymous reviewers) and other emerging types of peer review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peer review</th>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Traditional single-blind (e.g., Gastrointestinal Endoscopy) | • High standards for both scientific quality and novelty factor | • Can be a slow process  
  • Potential bias against replication studies and negative results, and underrepresented authors  
  • Abusive reviewers can block competitors |
| Double-blind (e.g., Nature)        | • Reduces bias against underrepresented groups  
  • Increases acceptance rate | • Reviewers can still identify authors  
  • Masking authors' identity carries administrative costs  
  • Editors are not blinded |
| Open-access (e.g., PLoS One)       | • Faster publication than traditional but slower than postpublication  
  • High acceptance rate | • Less-stringent peer review  
  • Prioritizes science, not novelty |
| Postpublication (e.g., F1000)      | • Immediate publication  
  • Encourages publication of negative studies | • Prioritizes science, not novelty |
| Open review (e.g., PeerJ)          | • Increases transparency  
  • Reduces negative criticisms | • No metrics have shown that it improves quality of reviews  
  • Would be difficult to recruit reviewers in a specialty field like endoscopy |
| Author-selected reviewer           | • Easier to recruit reviewers | • May be abused to obtain less-critical reviews  
  • Rarely could make a journal vulnerable to fraud |

In double-blind peer review, both reviewers and authors are blinded to each other's identities. In open review, both reviewers' and authors' identities are made known to each other, and sometimes reviewers' comments are published alongside the article.
As a principle...

Shit Academics Say

@AcademicsSay

Review unto others as you would have them review unto you.
Resources
Hybrid profiles for adding value to content: Content Curation

http://www.loscontentcurators.com/las-4ss-de-la-content-curation/
HOW TO SPOT FAKE NEWS

CONSIDER THE SOURCE
Click away from the story to investigate the site, its mission and its contact info.

READ BEYOND
Headlines can be outrageous in an effort to get clicks. What’s the whole story?

CHECK THE AUTHOR
Do a quick search on the author. Are they credible? Are they real?

SUPPORTING SOURCES?
Click on those links. Determine if the info given actually supports the story.

CHECK THE DATE
Reposting old news stories doesn’t mean they’re relevant to current events.

IS IT A JOKE?
If it is too outlandish, it might be satire. Research the site and author to be sure.

CHECK YOUR BIASES
Consider if your own beliefs could affect your judgement.

ASK THE EXPERTS
Ask a librarian, or consult a fact-checking site.

https://www.ifla.org/publications/node/11174
Considering your environment and stakeholders

- What are the fake news and rumours regarding my users?
  - Immigration?
  - Tourism?
  - Politics?

- Can I work with any nearby stakeholder?
Disinformation has to do with reputation

- Identification of false contents in the Internet and social media
- Dissemination of contents to counteract the negative messages

Fake news waiting for the train
Chartered Institute of Library and information Professionals (2018). CILIP Definition of Information Literacy

“(…) Information literacy incorporates a set of skills and abilities which everyone needs to undertake information-related tasks; for instance, how to discover, access, interpret, analyse, manage, create, communicate, store and share information. But it is much more than that: it concerns the application of the competencies, attributes and confidence needed to make the best use of information and to interpret it judiciously. It incorporates critical thinking and awareness, and an understanding of both the ethical and political issues associated with using information”
UNESCO- Media literacy (action)

“(…) to provide critical knowledge and analytical tools, empowering media consumers to function as autonomous and rational citizens, and enabling them to critically make use of the media”
Is this a real image? Is this from something else?

Images
- Google Images https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=en
- Tineye https://www.tineye.com/

Video
- Invid https://www.invid-project.eu/
- Anilyzer http://anilyzer.com/

- Foller (twitter profiles) https://foller.me/
Deep fakes, next to come
Libraries, the better placed organization

- The truth/literacy as a public service
- What are the fake news and rumours regarding my users?
  - Immigration?
  - Tourism?
  - Politics?
- Can I work with any nearby stakeholder?
Libraries as a key social node

“Fake news is a wake-up call to educators and the community at large to gain competency in critically analyzing media in particular, and information in general. Librarians can leverage this hot topic to highlight the importance of information and digital literacy, and incorporate it systematically into the school’s curriculum so that students will be better prepared as informed citizens”

Farmer, L. J.  
Libraries, things to do (I)

- Production of online training materials with examples from fake news and reliable sources of information;
- Disseminate data verification services (fact checkers) and create ways of collaboration with citizens (Why not a citizen verification laboratory for fake news of proximity within a library?)
- Organize practical workshops on detection of fake news
Libraries, things to do (II)

- Strengthen collections, especially digital ones, with subscriptions to high quality media
- Establishing synergies with communication professionals
- Strengthen the knowledge of professional ethical codes by our professionals to help them define procurement policies
- Promoting collaborative intelligence
- Empowering users
- ?
From theory to practice
¿Is Obama muslim?

https://www.mediamatters.org/blog/2016/12/08/gateway-pundit-attacks-obama-defending-patriotic-muslims-photo-obama-muslim-wedding/214768
¿Is Obama muslim?

Growing Number of Americans Say Obama is a Muslim

A substantial and growing number of Americans say that Barack Obama is a Muslim, while the proportion saying he is a Christian has declined. More than a year and a half into his presidency, a plurality of the public says they do not know what religion Obama follows.

A new national survey by the Pew Research Center finds that nearly one-in-five Americans (18%) now say Obama is a Muslim, up from 11% in March 2009. Only about one-third of adults (34%) say Obama is a Christian, down sharply from 48% in 2009. Fully 43% say they do not know what Obama’s religion is. The survey was completed in early August, before Obama’s recent comments about the proposed construction of a mosque near the site of the former World Trade Center.
¿Es Obama musulmán?

Who Is Barack Obama?
Is Barack Obama as a 'radical Muslim' who 'will not recite the Pledge of Allegiance'?

DAVID MIKKELSON

Stay Informed
The Daily Debunker brings you the top stories on Snopes.com.

Enter email

Accept our Terms & Privacy Policy
Pedro Sánchez and his PhD dissertation

Un ‘negro’ del Ministerio de Industria elaboró la mayor parte de la tesis de Pedro Sánchez
"Pocahontas" contra Trump: la senadora Elizabeth Warren demuestra sus raíces indias con una prueba de ADN

El presidente Donald Trump se burló de ella y le llamó "Pocahontas" por afirmar que tenía antepasados de origen indio

The Boston Globe publica el resultado de la prueba, que indica que hay "pruebas sólidas" de que hubo un nativo americano en su árbol genealógico

En julio pasado, Trump aseguró que donaría un millón de dólares a Warren si se hacía una prueba de ADN y demostraba "que es india"
Lafarge relation with terrorism
It’s a question of time
Let’s do a fake new campaign
Let’s do a fake new campaign

- Vulnerability of adversary
- Creation of narratives
- Automated use of social networks
- Own resources networks
References


Fyfe, A. (2015). “Peer review: not as old as you might think”
https://www.timeshighereducation.com/features/peer-review-not-old-you-might-think#survey-answer


Lomas, N. (2018). Fake news is an existential crisis for social media

López-Borrull, Alexandre; Vives-Gràcia, Josep; Badell, Joan-Isidre (2018). “Fake news, ¿amenaza u oportunidad para los profesionales de la información y la documentación?”. El profesional de la información, v. 27, n. 6, en premsa


Thanks a lot!!!