FIGHTING FAKE NEWS

Sarah Hill, Information Services Librarian, Lake Land College
November 2017
In 2017, two-thirds of U.S. adults get news from social media.
“In the short time we’ve been devoted to fact-checking ‘fake news,’ the phrase has been overused and misappropriated to the point that it’s become pretty much meaningless.

Political operatives and various media outlets have used the phrase to vilify any source, fact or opinion they find contentious.”

--Joshua Gillin, *Politifact*

Stop at 2:50.
CONFIRMATION BIASES

“...our tendency to more readily believe information that supports—or confirms—our existing worldviews and to exclude information that might contradict previously held assumptions.”

THINK-PAIR-SHARE
Types of Fake News

1. Parody or Joke Sites
2. News Imposter Sites
3. Fake News Sites
4. Sites that Contain Some Fake News

WASHINGTON—Expressing concerns about a potentially disastrous scandal, President Trump reportedly confided to White House officials Friday that he was terrified that his sexual assault victims would someday come forward. “I’m seeing all this news lately about women speaking out against these men who acted very...
Snapchat will be shutting down by the end of 2017

The CEO Evan Spiegel of the very popular app Snapchat has released that they will be removed from all app stores by November 14, 2017. According to Evan, the decision was made due to copyright and legal issues with Facebook, Instagram, and Musically. By the date November 14, 2017 all Snapchat apps will be removed from all devices and all app stores. DISCLAIMER all data and media associated with the app will also be deleted within the app.
LIBRARIAN RECEIVES GIFT FROM PATRON

LAKE LAND COLLEGE'S HILL GIFTED $92 MILLION TO REMODEL LIBRARY & CLONE HERS
Barack Obama has been accused of using the Department of Justice (DOJ) to illegally funnel money into left-wing groups such as the Clinton Campaign.

According to Clinton Cash author and Government Accountability Institute (GAI) President Peter Schweizer, a new GAI report indicates that the DOJ, under direction from Obama, used money obtained by fining financial institutions to fund left-wing liberal causes.
October 27, 2017

Update on Our Advertising Transparency and Authenticity Efforts

by Rob Goldman, VP of Ads

When it comes to advertising on Facebook, people should be able to tell who the advertiser is and see the ads they’re running, especially for political ads.

That level of transparency is good for democracy and it’s good for the electoral process. Transparency helps everyone, especially political watchdog groups and reporters, keep advertisers accountable for who they say they are and what they say to different groups.

In September, our CEO Mark Zuckerberg talked about the initial steps we were taking to help protect the integrity of elections, both in the United States and around the world. Earlier this month, our VP of Public Policy Joel Kaplan provided additional details on what we’re doing to make advertising more transparent, increase requirements for authenticity and strengthen our enforcement against ads that violate our policies.

Today we’re sharing an update on the progress we’ve made towards accomplishing those tasks.
How do I mark a news story as false?

To mark a news story as false:

1. Click ⬤ next to the post you'd like to mark as false
2. Click Report post
3. Click It's a false news story
4. Click Mark this post as false news
Juan Ponce de Leon

Juan Ponce de Leon was born on December 3, 1460 in Sines, Germany. He became interested in sailing through his cousin, Christopher Columbus, and also was close friends with his neighbor, Vasco Da Gama, so it was no surprise that he became a world-famous explorer. In 1493 he accompanied Columbus on his second expedition to the Americas. Due to a disagreement between Ponce de Leon and his cousin, he did not return home but remained in Santo Domingo, which is now known as the Dominican Republic. While there, he contracted a rare disease which caused the loss of his right hand. As a result, de Leon had to learn to type all over again with just his left hand.

A rumor had been spreading about gold, so Ponce de Leon set off in search of gold. He sailed in search of these riches to the island of Borinquen, which is now called Puerto Rico. He fought to conquer this island and claim it for Spain. He became Poet Laureate and Official Typist of Puerto Rico.

In 1513 he was hired by Revlon, a cosmetic company, to search for the Fountain of Youth (a body of water that would enable you to look young forever). Along with three ships and many men he set off to discover this fountain. On April 2, 1513 they arrived at St. Augustine, Florida and claimed this land for Spain. Unfortunately, he did not find the Fountain of Youth.
Click Bait

“You won’t believe what happened next....”

“TRUMP WAS RIGHT!”
“TRUMP WAS WRONG!”

“Obviously”

“Desperately”

“Amazing”

“Terrific”

“Clearly”

"You won't believe why police arrested this 102-year-old woman"
Sites that Contain Some Fake News
What can we do?

Critical Thinking

Model Correct Behavior

Teach

Question Everything

Information Literacy

Never Stop Learning

MEDIA LITERACY

Be THAT Annoying Friend

On Facebook

Dig deep
Is Snapchat Shutting Down by the End of 2017?

A rumor that the popular messaging site was about to be taken offline originated on a prank news site.

CLAIM

Snapchat, a popular messaging service, announced in November 2017 that it is being closed down by the end of the year.

RATING

FALSE

ORIGIN
Q: Did President Donald Trump shut down a service dog training program for veterans?
A: No. Walter Reed National Military Medical Center ended its contract with the program and told us that the president was not a factor.

Read the full question and answer
View the Ask FactCheck archives
Have a question? Ask us.
"The Legislative Ethics Commission continues to function."

-- Michael Madigan on Tuesday, October 31st, 2017 in a committee hearing

Madigan’s ethics panel (mal)function

By Matt Dietrich on Thursday, November 9th, 2017 at 5:00 a.m.

About this statement:
Published: Thursday, November 9th, 2017 at 5:00 a.m.
Researchers: Matt Dietrich
Edited by: Bob Secter
Subjects: Ethics

Sources:
Testimony before Illinois House Personnel and Pensions Committee, House Speaker Michael Madigan, Oct. 31, 2017


"Technicality" Results in Backlog of Ethical Complaints at Capitol, NPR Illinois, Nov. 3, 2017; accessed Nov. 3-7, 2017

Mystery shrouding harassment cases called ‘absolutely outrageous’, Chicago Sun-Times, Nov. 1, 2017; accessed Nov. 1-7, 2017

House Amendment 2, Senate Bill 402, Sec. 4.7, Illinois legislature, 2017
President Trump says the NFL should suspend Oakland Raiders running back Marshawn Lynch. Lynch sat during most of the U.S. national anthem and stood for the Mexican anthem before Sunday's game against the Patriots at Azteca Stadium in Mexico City.
Fake News: Does Fake News Pose a Significant Problem for Democracy?

Introduction

SUPPORTERS ARGUE
Fake news is a cynical and destructive phenomenon that undermines democracy. By misinforming the electorate, it contributes to political extremism and the polarization of the public. Internet companies have a responsibility to crack down on the problem.

OPPONENTS ARGUE
The outcry over fake news is misdirected and should instead be focused on inaccuracies and bias in mainstream media. Calls for an online crackdown on fake news will lead to censorship of conservative and non-traditional news sources.
FALL 2017
ROUND TABLE TOPIC:
SOCIAL MEDIA AND PRIVACY
LEADING SCHOLARS OFFER INSIGHTS

Are users responsible for protecting their own information on social networking sites?
Marian Perales
In a recent expansion of the Federal Privacy Act of 1974, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) put in place a new policy to monitor the social media use and search history of all immigrants. Such developments, which affect millions of people who communicate online, prompt the question: where should we draw the boundary between social media use and the protection of privacy?

Social Media Privacy Lines Need to be Drawn by Consumers, Courts, and Corporations
Elsa Maza
The rise of the Internet and the proliferation of social media, such as Facebook, blogs, LinkedIn, Twitter, Youtube, Foursquare, Yelp, Instagram, etc., have led to not only a breakdown of physical distance and barriers, but also social and psychological distances and barriers.

Online Marketers’ Use of Consumer Data Poses Ethical Concerns
Jim Wilba
Knowing about the personal behavior and interests of individuals is ethically challenging.

Ethical Problems Pervade Social Media Privacy Policies
Brooke Van Dam
One of the concerns for those who choose to interact with online social networks is privacy.
Fake News on Social Media

Americans turn to news outlets to receive updates about events that affect them directly, such as natural disasters and public policy developments, and to learn more about complex topics related to the world at large. At pivotal moments in history, such as election seasons, the news media play a crucial role in helping people make informed judgments about the people and issues they read about and watch on video. As internet and communications technologies improve and evolve, this type of information has become more abundant and readily available. However, as purveyors of fake news and other misinformation also become more... View More

Featured Viewpoints

Social Media Users Must Start Checking Online News Sources
From Opposing Viewpoints Online Collection, 2017

Voters Use Fake News to Justify Their Support for...
From Opposing Viewpoints Online Collection, 2017

Who left us vulnerable to fake news?
USA Today, November 25, 2016

Viewpoints

Hey Activists: You need to Think Twice Before Livestreaming...
From Opposing Viewpoints Online Collection, 2017

Apps Should Not Be Censored by Stores for...
Mobile Apps, 2014

Objectivity Should Be Secondary to Morality
Media Ethics, 2013
1. Big red flags for fake news: ALL CAPS, or obviously photoshopped pics.
2. A glut of pop-ups and banner ads? Good sign the story is pure clickbait.
3. Check the domain! Fake sites often add “.co” to trusted brands to steal their luster. (Think: “abcnews.com.co”)
4. If you land on an unknown site, check its “About” page. Then, Google it with the word “fake” and see what comes up.
5. If a story offers links, follow them. (Garbage leads to worse garbage.) No links, quotes, or references? Another telltale sign.
6. Verify an unlikely story by finding a reputable outlet reporting the same thing.
7. Check the date. Social media often resurrects outdated stories.
8. Read past headlines. Often they bear no resemblance to what lies beneath.
9. Photos may be misidentified and dated. Use a reverse image search engine like TinEye to see where an image really comes from.
10. Gut check. If a story makes you angry, it’s probably designed that way.
11. Finally, if you’re not sure it’s true, don’t share it! Don’t. Share. It.
How to Spot Fake News.

1. **Consider the Source**
   - Click away from the story to investigate the site, its mission, and its contact info.

2. **Read Beyond**
   - Headlines can be outrageous in an effort to get clicks. What’s the whole story?

3. **Check the Author**
   - Do a quick search on the author. Are they credible? Are they real?

4. **Supporting Sources?**
   - Click on those links. Determine if the info given actually supports the story.

5. **Check the Date**
   - Reposting old news stories doesn’t mean they’re relevant to current events.

6. **Is it a Joke?**
   - If it is too outlandish, it might be satire. Research the site and author to be sure.

7. **Check Your Biases**
   - Consider if your own beliefs could affect your judgement.

8. **Ask the Experts**
   - Ask a librarian, or consult a fact-checking site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who</th>
<th>What</th>
<th>Where</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Why</th>
<th>How</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ... benefits from this?  
... is this harmful to?  
... makes decisions about this?  
... is most directly affected? | ... are the strengths/weaknesses?  
... is another perspective?  
... is another alternative?  
... would be a counter-argument? | ... would we see this in the real world?  
... are there similar concepts/situations?  
... is there the most need for this?  
... in the world would this be a problem? | ... is this acceptable/unacceptable?  
... would this benefit our society?  
... would this cause a problem?  
... is the best time to take action? | ... is this a problem/challenge?  
... is it relevant to me/others?  
... is this the best/worst scenario?  
... are people influenced by this? | ... is this similar to _____?  
... does this disrupt things?  
... do we know the truth about this?  
... will we approach this safely? |
| ... have you also heard discuss this?  
... would be the best person to consult?  
... will be the key people in this?  
... deserves recognition for this? | ... is the best/worst case scenario?  
... is most/least important?  
... can we do to make a positive change?  
... is getting in the way of our action? | ... can we get more information?  
... do we go for help with this?  
... will this idea take us?  
... are the areas for improvement? | ... will we know we've succeeded?  
... has this played a part in our history?  
... can we expect this to change?  
... should we ask for help with this? | ... should people know about this?  
... has it been this way for so long?  
... have we allowed this to happen?  
... is there a need for this today? | ... does this benefit us/others?  
... does this harm us/others?  
... do we see this in the future?  
... can we change this for our good? |

This year, we are giving facts a fighting chance. Help us win the fight.

88% of Americans say the prevalence of fake news has caused them confusion about even basic facts.

What about you?

FIGHT BACK

on #GivingTuesday

Here's how you can do it

What Is News Literacy? Watch to find out.

NLP NEWS

Take this viral: Fighting for trust, truth and a strong democracy

GET OUR EMAIL NEWSLETTERS

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

SIGN UP

Text from image

Verify on
### Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects 6-12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grades 6-8 students:</th>
<th>Grades 9-10 students:</th>
<th>Grades 11-12 students:</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Production and Distribution of Writing</strong></td>
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<td>4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</td>
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<td>5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.</td>
<td>5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.</td>
<td>6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.</td>
<td>6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.</td>
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### Research to Build and Present Knowledge

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<td><strong>Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.</strong></td>
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<td>8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; quote and paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.</td>
<td>8. Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.</td>
<td>8. Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.</td>
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### Range of Writing

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Preamble
Members of the Society of Professional Journalists believe that public enlightenment is the forerunner of justice and the foundation of democracy. Ethical journalism strives to ensure the free exchange of information that is accurate, fair and thorough. An ethical journalist acts with integrity. The Society declares these four principles as the foundation of ethical journalism and encourages their use in its practice by all people in all media.

Seek Truth and Report It
Ethical journalism should be accurate and fair. Journalists should be honest and courageous in gathering, reporting and interpreting information. Journalists should:

- Take responsibility for the accuracy of their work. Verify information before releasing it. Use original sources wherever possible.
- Remember that neither speed nor format excuses inaccuracy.
- Provide context. Take special care not to misrepresent or oversimplify in promoting, previewing or summarizing a story.
- Gather, update and correct information throughout the life of a news story.
- Be cautious when making promises, but keep the promises they make.
- Identify sources clearly. The public is entitled to as much information as possible to judge the reliability and motivations of sources.
- Consider sources’ motives before promising anonymity. Reserve anonymity for sources who may face danger, distortion or other harm, and have information that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Explain why anonymity was granted.
- Diligently seek subjects of news coverage to allow them to respond to criticism.
- Show compassion for those who may be affected by news coverage. Use heightened sensitivity when dealing with juveniles, victims of sex crimes, and sources or subjects who are inexperienced or unable to give consent. Consider cultural differences in approach and treatment.
- Recognize that legal access to information differs from an ethical justification to publish or broadcast.
- Realize that private people have a greater right to control information about themselves than public figures and others who seek power, influence or attention. Weigh the consequences of publishing or broadcasting personal information.
- Avoid pandering to lurid curiosity, even if others do.
- Balance a suspect’s right to a fair trial with the public’s right to know. Consider the implications of identifying criminal suspects before they face legal charges.
- Consider the long-term implications of the extended reach and permanence of publication. Provide updated and more complete information as appropriate.

Act Independently
The highest and primary obligation of ethical journalism is to serve the public.
Three Parts of an Argument
A – Assertion
R – Reasoning
E - Evidence

Four Steps to Counter
1. Restate (“They say…”)
2. Refute (“But…”)
3. Support (“Because…”)
4. Conclude (“Therefore…”)

Shuster, Kate. "Civil Discourse in the Classroom: Tools for Teaching Argumentation and Discussion." Teaching Tolerance
Search by Image

Now you can explore the web in an entirely new way by beginning your Google search with an image. Learn more about images on the web and your own photos.

Try it now
Learn more.

Four ways to search by image

Drag and drop
Drop and drag an image from the web

Upload an image
Drag an image from your computer

Copy and paste the URL for an image
Copy and paste the URL for an image

Right-click an image on the web
Copy and paste the URL for an image
About The Onion

10/18/96 12:05pm

The Onion is the world’s leading news publication, offering highly acclaimed, universally revered coverage of breaking national, international, and local news events. Rising from its humble beginnings as a print newspaper in 1765, The Onion now enjoys a daily readership of 4.3 trillion and has grown into the single most powerful and influential organization in human history.

In addition to maintaining a towering standard of excellence to which the rest of the industry aspires, The Onion supports more than 350,000 full- and part-time journalism jobs in its numerous news bureaus and manual labor camps stationed around the world, and members of its editorial board have served with distinction in an advisory capacity for such nations as China, Syria, Somalia, and the former Soviet Union. On top of its journalistic pursuits, The Onion also owns and operates the majority of the world’s transoceanic shipping lanes, stands on the nation’s leading edge on matters of deforestation and strip mining, and proudly conducts tests on millions of animals daily.

The Onion is now available exclusively online without charge in order to take advantage of various charity tax benefits.
Learn to resist clickbait:
1. Before you click, think about what the headline is asking you to do and why.
2. You clicked. How did you feel? Was it a waste? What could you have been doing?
“If the product is free, the product is you.”
“This past year, a host of left-leaning Americans have been signing up for new subscriptions to the nation’s beleaguered press, berated almost every week as “fake news” by the United States president. And, indeed, nearly 30 percent of those purchasing online subscriptions say their motive is to help fund or support journalism, according to a recent survey by the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism. It’s been called a “Trump bump,” and organizations like The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal, The Washington Post, and others have reported dramatic surges in subscriptions. The New Yorker has sent out more than a half million promotional totes, and can barely keep up with demand.”

Media Literacy

BECAUSE FAKE NEWS CAN HAVE REAL-WORLD CONSEQUENCES.

- Delete cookies & search history
- Make social media private
- Turn off ads & install an AdBlocker

https://lakeland.libguides.com/tutorials/evaluatesources
Media Literacy

- Annotated Bibliography
- Explain to students why you use certain sources
- Require citations
- Practice critical thinking
- Care about the sources students use

https://lakeland.libguides.com/tutorials/evaluatesources
Media Literacy

https://lakeland.libguides.com/tutorials/evaluatesources