

Resources for Misinformation and the Internet

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This resource list with clickable links may be found here:

https://cbcpubliclibrary.net/pdf/DigitalLife_ResourcesforMisinformationandInternet.pdf

The contents of this presentation is part of a lengthier class that may be watched here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QK1UUbDFm6I>

Tools and Resources

AllSides

www.allsides.com

AllSides exposes people to information and ideas from all sides of the political spectrum.

All Hail the Algorithm

<https://interactive.aljazeera.com/aje/2019/hail-algorithms/index.html>

Five-part series exploring the impact of algorithms on our everyday lives

Check, Please Starter Course

<https://bit.ly/2GRloHr>

How to fact check in five lessons. This presentation was based on this course.

Corvallis-Benton County Public Library E-resources

<https://cbcpubliclibrary.net/eresources>

Links to authoritative resources the library subscribes to that you may access from home with a library card. Anyone (no library card required) may access them at the library. Includes access to journal articles, consumer information, and much more

DuckDuckGo

<https://duckduckgo.com>

A private search engine that will not collect your data and does not alter results based on previous activity

FakeOut

<https://newsliteracy.ca/fakeOut/>

Take a quiz to see if you can identify false information on social media.

Google Books

<https://books.google.com/>

Search for content found in books such as specific passages/quotes and/or find books on a particular topic

Google Images

<https://images.google.com/>

Search for images on a specific topic, or search by image to find out where else that image may appear online (reverse image search).

Google Scholar

<https://scholar.google.com/>

Search for journal articles or find out more about where an author has been published and how many times they have been cited.

Informable

<https://informable.newslit.org/>

An app that allows you to test and improve your ability to distinguish between several types of news and other information.

InVID Verification Plugin

<https://www.invid-project.eu/tools-and-services/invid-verification-plugin/>

A tool for researching videos that searches for other instances of the video online, and provides various image captures of frames from the video for reverse image searching.

Navigating Misinformation: How to Identify and Verify What You See on the Web

<https://journalismcourses.org/course/navigating-misinformation-how-to-identify-and-verify-what-you-see-on-the-web/>

Self-directed course

Project Implicit

<https://implicit.harvard.edu/implicit/>

Do you think you are bias-free? Take these quizzes and think again.

Should You Share It? Quiz

<https://bit.ly/3dt5VJt>

Can you tell the difference between social media posts that are false and misleading and those that are credible?

Spot the Troll Quiz

<https://spotthetroll.org/>

Examine images of real social media content and decide whether it's from a legitimate account or an internet troll

TV News Archive

<https://archive.org/details/tv>

Search TV news transcripts

Verification Handbook

<https://datajournalism.com/read/handbook/verification-3>

This free ebook equips journalists with the knowledge to investigate social media accounts, bots, private messaging apps, information operations, deep fakes, as well as other forms of disinformation and media manipulation.

WayBack Machine

<https://web.archive.org/>

Check page changes on a webpage over time

Whois Searching

<https://whois.icann.org/en>

Find out who owns a particular website as well as when that website was created

Wikipedia's guidelines for determining reliability of publications:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Verifiability#Reliable_sources

A good overview of what makes a source authoritative

Reputable Fact-Checking Organizations

From: <https://webliteracy.pressbooks.com/chapter/fact-checking-sites/>

The following organizations are generally regarded as reputable fact-checking organizations focused on U.S. national news:

- Politifact: <http://www.politifact.com/>
- Factcheck.org: <http://www.factcheck.org/>
- Washington Post Fact Checker: <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/fact-checker/>
- Snopes: <http://www.snopes.com/>
- Truth be Told: <http://truthbetold.news/category/fact-checks/>
- NPR Fact-Check: <http://www.npr.org/sections/politics-fact-check>

Respected specialty sites cover niche areas such as climate or celebrities. Here are a few examples:

- Climate Feedback: <http://climatefeedback.org/>
- SciCheck: <http://www.factcheck.org/scicheck/>
- Quote Investigator: <http://quoteinvestigator.com/>

There are many fact-checking sites outside the U.S. Here is a small sample:

- The Hound (Mexico): <http://www.animalpolitico.com/sabueso/>
- BBC Reality Check (UK): <http://bbc.co.uk/realitycheck>
- Channel 4 Fact Check (UK): <https://www.channel4.com/news/factcheck/>
- Full Fact (UK): <https://fullfact.org/>

Strategies for Combatting Fake News

Fake Videos: Examples and Expose

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/03/04/technology/fake-videos-deepfakes.html>

How Amazon’s Algorithms Curated a Dystopian Bookstore

<https://www.wired.com/story/amazon-and-the-spread-of-health-misinformation/>

Just like any search engine, Amazon’s algorithms can be exploited in many ways leading to the prominent promotion of books and other media featuring conspiracy theories, pseudoscience, and misinformation. Articles like this one are a reminder that there are great benefits to human curation and big consequences to relying solely on algorithms.

How to Escape Your Political Bubble for a Clearer View

<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/03/arts/the-battle-over-your-political-bubble.html>

Strategies and tools for getting out of your filter bubble

How to Spot Fake Videos

<https://bit.ly/lifehackerspotfakevideo>

Seeing Isn’t Believing: The Fact Checker’s Guide to Manipulated Video

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2019/politics/fact-checker/manipulated-video-guide/>

Smartphones Aren’t Making Millennials Grow Horns: Here’s How to Spot a Bad Study

<https://www.pbs.org/newshour/science/smartphones-arent-making-millennials-grow-horns-heres-how-to-spot-a-bad-study>

What to Do if Your Family or Friend Shares Misinformation on Facebook

<https://bit.ly/2SUdrmX>

Why Smart People Are More Likely to Believe Fake News

<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2019/apr/01/why-smart-people-are-more-likely-to-believe-fake-news>

“Research shows that smart people are more susceptible to fake news and conspiracy theories – but why?”

YouTube, the Great Radicalizer (Opinion)

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/03/10/opinion/sunday/youtube-politics-radical.html>

An argument that YouTube’s algorithm tends to lead people to extremist content

Presentations and Interviews with Experts

Beware Online Filter Bubbles (Eli Pariser)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B8ofWfX525s>

As web companies strive to tailor their services to our personal tastes, there's a dangerous unintended consequence: we get trapped in a "filter bubble" and don't get exposed to information that could challenge or broaden our worldview. Pariser argues that this will ultimately prove to be bad for us and bad for democracy.

Challenging the Algorithms of Oppression (Safiya Noble)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iRVZozEEWIE>

Noble explains why you should care about commercial spaces dominating our information landscape

Era of Blind Faith in Big Data Must End (Cathy O'Neil)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2u_eHHzRto

Algorithms decide who gets a loan, who gets a job interview, who gets insurance and much more -- but they don't automatically make things fair. Mathematician and data scientist Cathy O'Neil coined a term for algorithms that are secret, important and harmful: "weapons of math destruction".

Interview with Joi Ito, Director of MIT Media Lab

<http://www.pbs.org/wnet/amanpour-and-company/video/joi-ito-of-mit-discusses-complex-moral-issues-in-new-tech/>

Ito discusses some of the more complex moral issues facing tech innovators including algorithms and much more.

The Miseducation of Dylann Roof – Southern Poverty Law Center

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qB6A45tA6mE>

How did Dylann Roof go from being someone who was not raised in a racist home to someone so steeped in white supremacist propaganda that he murdered nine African Americans during a Bible study? Confirmation bias in internet searches he performed could partially be to blame.

Three Ways to Spot a Bad Statistic (Mona Chalabi)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zwwanld4T1w>

Questions to ask yourself and things to consider when looking at statistics