

Fake Science

My friend and I went to the #BlackPanther premier and he was brutally beaten for "not belonging there" by an angry group who did not have tickets. Very sad, night ruined pic.twitter.com/Con2bmU2Ag — . (@WHIT3IV3RS0N_) February 16, 2018





Agenda

- Deep Fakes, Cheap Fakes, Disinformation, Misinformation
- Why the Science Community Should Care
- What Can We in R&E Do?

Weaponization of Information/Cognitive Hacking/Influence Operations

Any individual or group can communicate and influence large numbers of others online now

New landscape of influence operations, persuasion, and, more generally,

mass manipulation

Comparisons to a Public Health Crisis



Deep Fakes and Cheap Fakes

- Deep Fake computation heavy, Al techniques
- Cheap Fake speeding, slowing, cutting, re-contextualizing footage
- Both can influence the politics of evidence





Deep Fake Example



Disinformation & Misinformation

- Misinformation: false information shared with no intention of harm
- Disinformation: false information shared with intention of deceiving consumer

- What's new?
 - Democratization of content creation
 - Rapid news cycle
 - Filter bubbles
 - Opaque algorithms for news feeds

Primer on Russian Trolls

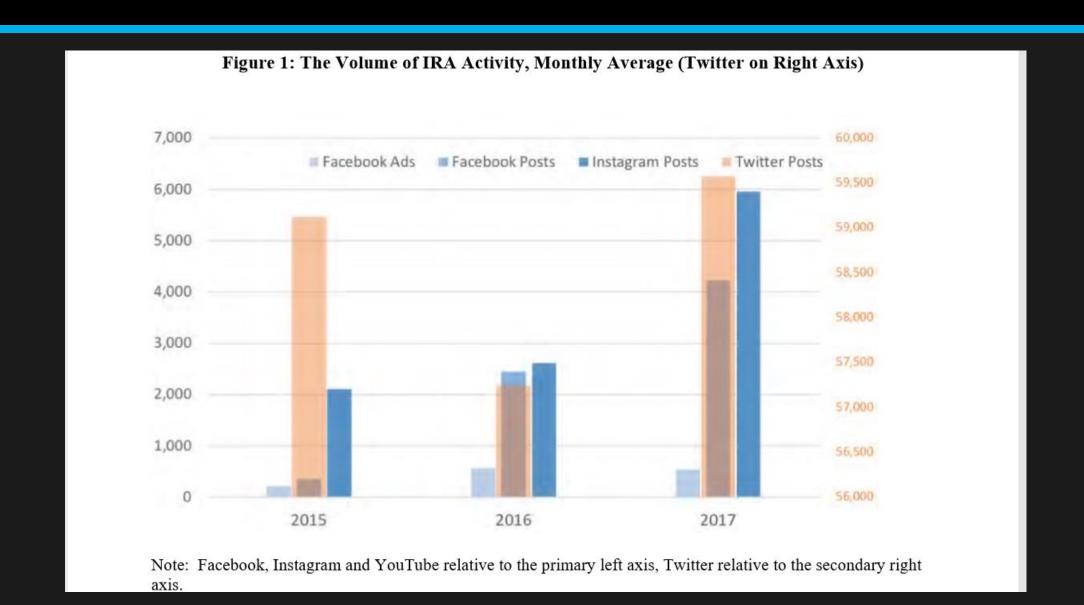


- 30M+ users (2015-17) shared IRA's Facebook and Instagram posts
- Started targeting US in 2012; Russia in 2009
- Most IRA tweets were not fake news. 64% of time were used as sources of opinion
- Goal: polarize the US public and interfere in elections by:
 - campaigning for African American voters to boycott elections or follow the wrong voting procedures
 - encourage extreme right-wing voters to be more confrontational
 - spreading sensationalist, conspiratorial, and other forms of junk political news across the political spectrum.

Goals of IRA Misinformation and Disinformation

- Divisiveness.
- Pit Americans against each other.
- Most content effort:
 - Black Lives Matter
 - Gun Control

Volumes of IRA Activity Increased Post 2016 Election



Why Are Humans Susceptible

- Cognitive bias
- People are poor judges of true versus false information
- Information overload leads people to take shortcuts in determining trustworthiness of messages
- Familiar themes or messages can be appealing even if they are false.
- Strongly entrenched beliefs ae likely to survive non-supportive evidence

Why Should R&E Care?

Risk to Science

- Public attitude toward science can be manipulated. Media influences what public perceives as most pressing and important science questions.
- Members of Congress are susceptible
- Nature of evidence has changed
- Misinformation can make it difficult for authoritative voices from science to be heard.
- Distrust individuals feel their values, identity, or interests are threatened

Grover: Al Writes Better than Humans

 Given a sample headline, Grover generates entire news article written in the style of legitimate news outlet

- Generate propaganda stories readers rated as more trustworthy than the original, human-generated versions
- Using NLP it emulates a style of news outlet and writer



Technology Only Part of a Solution

- DARPA programs (MediaFor & SemaFor) to automatically identify fakes
- Facebook working to identify false content
- Facebook 2019 Deepfake Detection Challenge (DFDC) create a data set
- Proposals to label misinformation on websites
- Need holistic approaches

Inoculation

- Familiarize people with strategies used in the production of fake news. And the common tactics used in production of misinformation
- Inducing skepticism about a communication helps combat effects of misinformation
- Exposing misleading arguments
- 'False balance' news articles pit factual evidence against contrarian voice

Risk making people cynical on media



Start with Kids

OLITICS

At Defcon, teaching disinformation is child's play

The r00tz Asylum, Defcon's kid-friendly event, is hosting a workshop on how disinformation is spread on social media.

BY ALFRED NG 17 | AUGUST 9, 2019 5:00 AM PDT

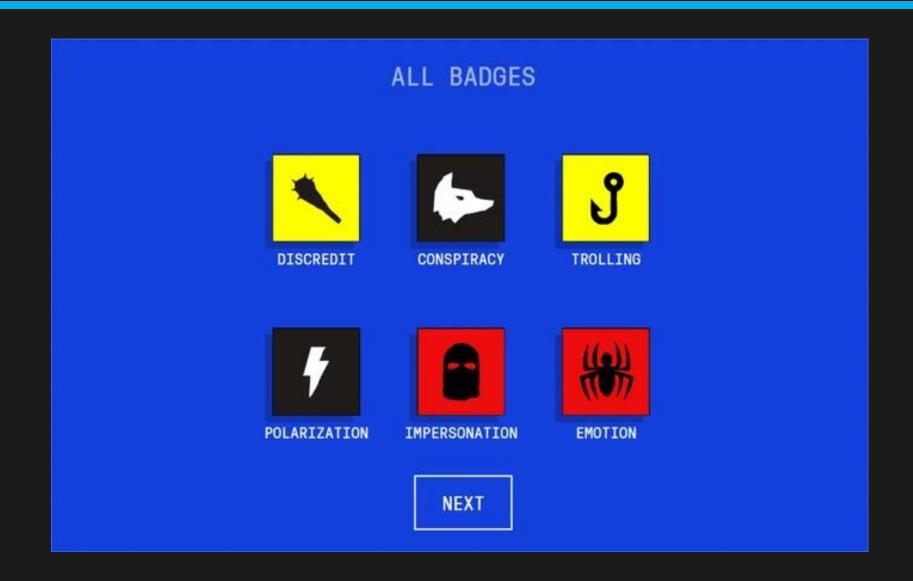


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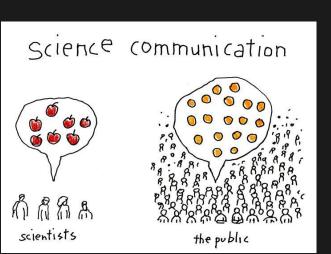


Gamification for Adults: "Bad News"



Science Communication Needs to Improve

- Pew report: 73% of Americans think the biggest problem with scientific research is the way news reporters cover it.
- In addition to factual science news, take into account ways in which content can be distorted, and include pre-emptive inoculation messages
- Quality scientific information is more likely to reach more educated and higher income audiences. Need to reach all segments!



How Can Cyberinfrastructure Help?

- Think critically about the technologies we develop and how they might be misused. "Abusability" testing.
- Teaching our community to be aware of what technology is capable of (e.g., screenshots can be easily fabricated, fake videos made, accounts hacked).
- Help conduct measurement studies to understand the ecosystem, including weighing in on data collection.
- Work with Opinion Leaders to Inform and Persuade

Share Indicators of Misinformation

- AMITT (Adversarial Misinformation and Influence Tactics and Techniques) framework
 - Adapts information security practices to help track and counter misinformation
 - Modeled on the Mitre ATT&CK framework, a globally-accessible knowledge base of adversary tactics and techniques based on real-world observations
- Cognitive Security ISAO Aug 2019
- REN-ISAC or OmniSOC?





Center for Cognitive Security?

- Cognitive security (COGSEC) focuses on the exploitation of cognitive biases in large public groups and the social influence as an end unto itself.
- Create and apply tools needed to discover and maintain fundamental models of our ever-changing Information Environment
- Experts in cognitive science, computer science, engineering, social science, security, marketing, political campaigning, public policy, and psychology

Conclusion

"Objectivity is a myth that is proposed and imposed on us."

- Dimitry Kiselev, Director General of Russia's state-controlled Rossiya Segodnya media conglomerate and Kremlin's media czar

Interesting Reading

"Communicating Science Effectively: A Research Agenda", National Academies Press

"The IRA, Social Media and Political Polarization in the United States, 2012-2018" Oxford University

"The Twitter Exploit: How Russian Propaganda Infiltrated US News", University of Wisconsin

"Examining Trolls and Polarization with a Retweet Network", Kate Starbird University of Washington