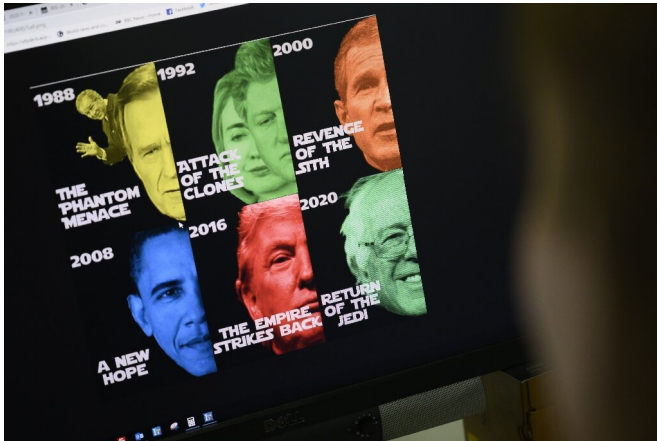


Social networks on back foot as digital campaigns expand tactics

29 February 2020, by Rob Lever



Social networks are struggling to cope with new kinds of political messages such as memes and manipulated videos, which could spread misinformation

Social platforms are scrambling to cope with the onslaught of political messages involving celebrity endorsements, bots and manipulated videos as the US election campaign is shaken up by Democratic candidate Michael Bloomberg's deep-pocketed efforts.

The surge in questionable political content comes as online giants struggle to curb disinformation and foreign influence campaigns which came to prominence in the 2016 election.

While Twitter has banned candidate ads and Facebook has moved for more transparency, none appear prepared for new digital efforts—including memes and paid endorsements—that skirt the rules to get campaign messages to as many people as possible.

"The social media platforms don't have a good handle on how they are going to define political advertising," said Boston University professor Michelle Amazeen, who specializes in [political](#)

[communication](#).

Billionaire Bloomberg's entry into the Democratic presidential race has created new challenges for social networks by using paid celebrity "influencers" and "digital organizers" to post messages about his campaign.

Bloomberg has spent more than \$56 million on Facebook alone, and US President Donald Trump some \$25 million.

"The Bloomberg campaign has taken us into uncharted waters," testing social networks' policy on deception and manipulation, said Emerson Brooking, a researcher at the Atlantic Council's Digital Forensic Research Lab.



Critics say the campaign of Michael Bloomberg (L) deceptively edited a video of his performance in a debate with other presidential candidates in Las Vegas

Brooking said that paying an army of social media users to post on his behalf borders on deceptive because it "is intended to create the appearance of a digital grassroots that may not exist."

Twitter and Facebook have said they allow some of these messages but that they should be labeled as "paid partnerships" or "branded content" while noting that election disclosure rules remain vague on these activities.

Regulating 'on the fly'

Lindsay Gorman, a researcher at the Alliance for Securing Democracy, a security advocacy group, said social platforms are reacting "on the fly" to the rapidly changing strategies.

"We are seeing multiple examples of manipulated media and content, and it is difficult for the platforms to respond to these new tools, so they are making policy in real time."

Most social media restrictions focus on paid advertising but steer clear of "organic" messages from candidates themselves and their supporters.

"Bloomberg exposed a vulnerability in the platforms," said Republican digital strategist Eric Wilson.



Even as they seek to curb political misinformation, social networks have been caught unprepared in dealing with new digital campaign strategies and the spending spree from Democratic candidate Michael Bloomberg

"It's like squeezing a toothpaste tube," Wilson said. "Campaigns want to get their message out and if

you cut off ads it moves to a different area, like 'organic' advertisers."

Bloomberg drew attention recently for one video from a debate in Nevada that was edited to show his Democratic rivals apparently dumbfounded, with added sound effects from crickets.

Some critics argued the ad should be banned—and Twitter said it would be labeled as "manipulative" under forthcoming rules, even though it was not a "deepfake" altered by artificial intelligence.

Wilson said the ad used widely accepted campaign techniques and would be permissible on television: "I think if you mash up video clips and add crickets it's not disinformation."

Managing memes

Another thorny issue for [social platforms](#) is dealing with memes which can be powerful messages but also may test the limits of misinformation.

Candidates like Bloomberg as well as his Democratic rival Bernie Sanders, the current frontrunner, are seeking to learn from Trump's effective use of memes in the 2016 campaign, said Heather Woods, a Kansas State University professor and co-author of "Make America Meme Again: The Rhetoric of the Alt-Right."

APA citation: Social networks on back foot as digital campaigns expand tactics (2020, February 29) retrieved 2 July 2022 from <https://techxplore.com/news/2020-02-social-networks-foot-digital-campaigns.html>

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