## **False Covid Information in Social Media in the United States**

In the United States the highest award of the armed forces is the "Medal of Honor." Even a general must salute a private wearing this medal. In 2005 Congress adopted the Stolen Valor Act, which defined the crime of falsely claiming to have received orders or medals and which provided stricter punishment if the false claim was about the medal of honor. In the case of *United States v. Alvarez*, 567 U.S. 709 (2012), the accused admitted that he had falsely claimed to have received the Medal of Honor, but appealed his conviction on the ground that the Stolen Valor Act of 2005 was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court found this law unconstitutional as violating the First Amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees freedom of speech. The effect of this decision of the Supreme Court was to establish the right to lie. This right is very important now when there are many false posts about Covid-19 in US-based social networks.

A new problem arises from the right to lie. This is the monopoly position of Facebook and Twitter in our social networks. On December 9, 2020, the Federal Trade Commission and the attorney general of the United States filed suit against Facebook for violation of antitrust law.<sup>1</sup>

 $<sup>^1\</sup> https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/press-releases/2020/12/ftc-sues-facebook-illegal-monopolization$ 

This is the essence of the problem. Under the Constitution there is a right to lie. However, in fact this right is regulated not by the government, but by Facebook and Twitter. Huge numbers of dangerously false posts, such as those by "antimaskers" appear daily in these social networks.



At the time of our elections in the fall of 2020, it became clear that many members of one political party were against makes, while most members of the other party were for masks.



 $\sim$  Here is a post from Twitter by the chief medical advisor of the White House. The doctor falsely states that masks are unnecessary and actually cause heart problems.



The most popular person on Twitter in 2020, with around 80 million followers, was the President, who constantly retweeted various negative opinions about masks.



Here is a tweet by President Trump about the results of elections in Nevada. His tweet included a retweet of a tweet by someone else with false information about a new Covid ward of a hospital in Nevada.



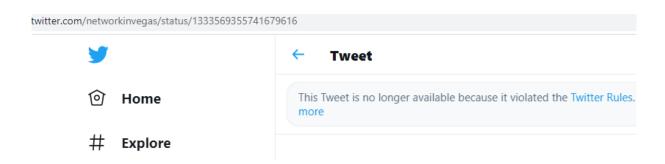
## Fake election results in Nevada, also!



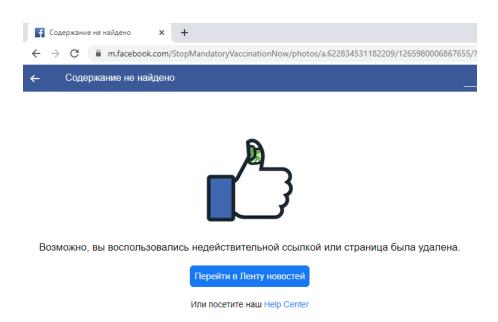


5:53 AM · Dec 1, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

The original tweet was removed by Twitter and so disappeared from the President's Twitter feed.

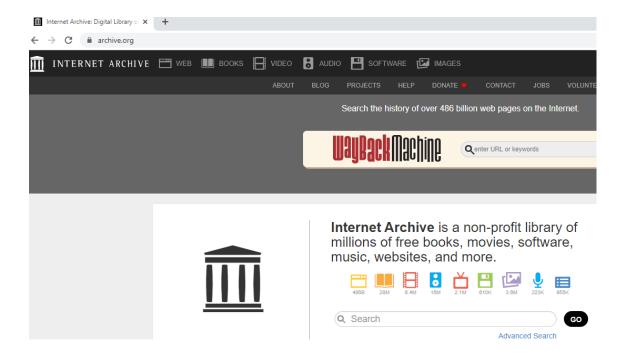


Facebook also removes dangerous groups. Examples are antivaxxer groups. At present on the site of this antivaxxer group in Facebook you can see only this explanation from Facebook.

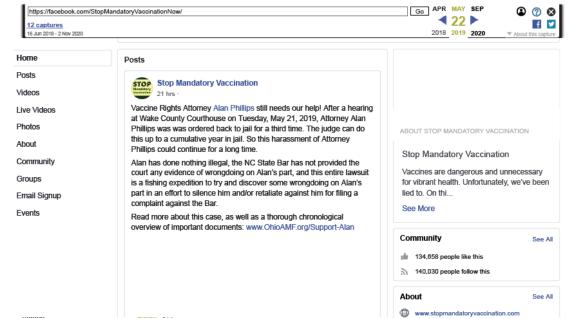


Luckily for the researcher, one can find many deleted Internet pages on the highly useful site "archive.org." This site regular makes "snapshots" of the whole Internet and saves. This site is very useful, not only for historians, but also for lawyers, who may find information that opposing parties in lawsuits have deleted from their website.

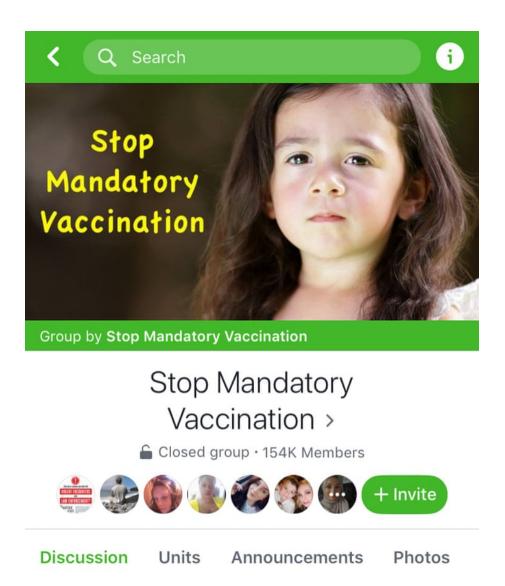
Here, on "archive.org" is a the deleted Facebook page of a group of antivaxxers:



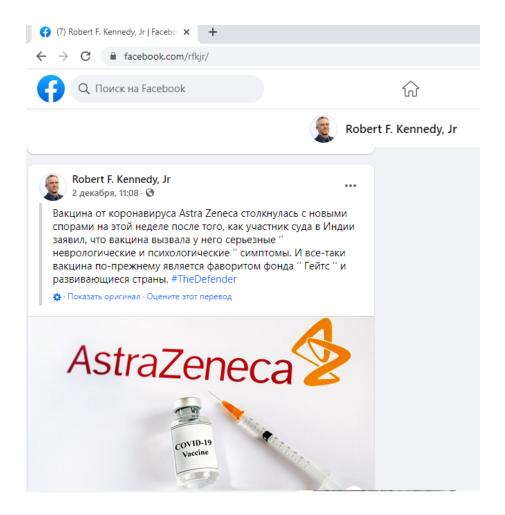
## Stop Mandatory Vaccination - Home | Facebook



But even after expulsion from Facebook, this organization has continued to maintain its own sites with the same kind of false information, Facebook can do nothing about it.

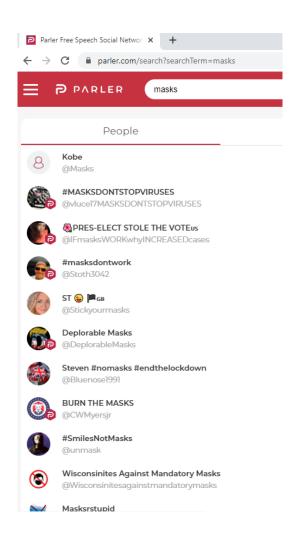


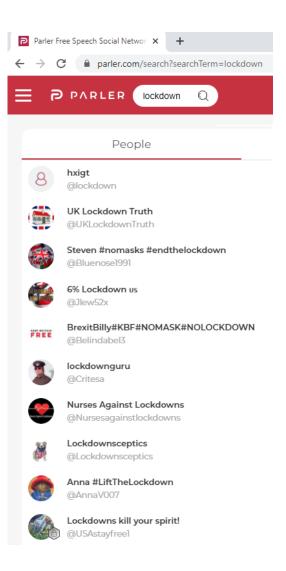
Among the most dangerous antivaxxer sites on the Internet is the site of a nephew of the late President Kennedy (the 35th president of the USA).

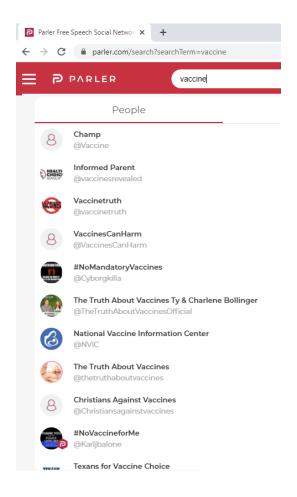


Facebook also censored this site, and in return Kennedy's nephew brought suit against Facebook. I think this suit is sure to fail because Facebook, as a private business, has the right to decide what it wants to block and what it does not want to block. However, the question is important, because of the monopolistic position of Facebook.

In answer to the censorship of posts by Facebook and Twitter, a new social network, Parler, appeared, with a policy of freedom of speech. I signed up for Parler and found there a very active discussion among anti-maskers, anti-lockdowners, and antivaxxers.







The question of masks in the United States has become a political question, with Democrats supporting wearing masks and Republicans opposing. I recall the picture game for children, similar to "Find Ten Differences," in which the goal is to find "Waldo". The picture below illustrates the opposition to masks among Trump supporters. Instead of finding "Waldo," can you find the person with a mask?



Since I gave the talk on which this article is based there have been several important developments. After the Trump-inspired attack on Congress on January 6, Twitter permanently banned Trump. Because of the many dangerous posts in Parler, Amazon, one of the largest supplier of "cloud computing" in the United States, refused to supply services to Parler, which was shut down and has a hard time finding a new a company willing ot support its services. In late March 2021, an advisor to former President Trump announced that Trump was going to start his own social network.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> https://www.foxnews.com/politics/trump-social-media-platform-return-adviser