

Fake News & Disinformation

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965 items
274 books (in bold)
40 on discourse

Abboud, G., Nery Júnior, N., Campos, R., & De Souza, C. A. P. (Eds.). (2018). Fake news e regulação. São Paulo, SP, Brasil: Thomson Reuters, Revista dos Tribunais. [[b]]

Abdelrahman, N., Irby, B. J., Ballenger, J., & Polnick, B. (Eds.). (2020). Girls and women of color in STEM. Their journeys in higher education. Charlotte, NC: Information Age Publishing, Inc. [[b][Lg: eng][Mass media][Press and politics][Fake news]]

Abram, A. (2019). 'Education for Truth' in a Climate of Fake News Conversation with Thomas Aquinas, Bernard Williams, Wolfgang Kunne and Pope Francis. *Louvain Studies*, 42(1), 3-25.

Acker, A., & Donovan, J. (2019). Data craft: a theory/methods package for critical internet studies. *Information Communication & Society*, 22(11), 1590-1609. [[Data craft] [disinformation] [metadata] [platforms] [social movements] [propaganda] [metadata]]

Acks, A. (2018). The bubble of confirmation bias. New York: Enslow Publishing. [[b][Lg: eng][Social media][Filter bubbles (Information filtering)][Prejudices][Belief and doubt][Disinformation]]

Adams, J. S. (2018). Internet journalism and fake news. New York: Cavendish Square. [[b][Lg: eng][Online journalism][Citizen journalism][Fake news]]

Agosto, D. E. (Ed.). (2018). Information literacy and libraries in the age of fake news. Santa Barbara: Libraries Unlimited. [[b][Lg: eng][Socialist feminism][Populism][Right-wing extremists][Mass media][Feminist criticism]]

Agrawal, R., & Gupta, N. (Eds.). (2019). Extracting knowledge from opinion mining. Hershey PA: Engineering Science Reference, an imprint of

IGI Global. [[b][Lg: eng][Information literacy][Information literacy][Media literacy][Media literacy][Libraries and education][Fake news]]

Agursky, M. (1989). Soviet Disinformation and Forgeries. *International Journal on World Peace*, 6(1), 13-30.

Ahmad, A., Webb, J., Desouza, K., & Boorman, J. (2019). Strategically-motivated advanced persistent threat: Definition, process, tactics and a disinformation model of counterattack. *Computers & Security*, 86, 402-418. [[Advanced persistent threat] [APT] [Cybersecurity] [Information security management] [Situation awareness theory] [Strategic disinformation] [situation awareness]]

Ahmed, K. (2018). In Bangladesh: Direct Control of Media Trumps Fake News. *Journal of Asian Studies*, 77(4), 909-922. [[Awami League] [Bangladesh] [Bangladesh Nationalist Party] [censorship] extra-judicial harassment] [fake news] [Islamism] [journalism] [media]]

Ahmed, N. M. (2005). The war on truth. 9/11, disinformation, and the anatomy of terrorism. Northampton, Mass.: Olive Branch Press. [[b][Lg: eng][Terrorism][Intelligence service][September 11 Terrorist Attacks, 2001][War on Terrorism, 2001-2009]]

Ai, W., Cheshirkov, B., Heath, R., & Yap, C. C. (Eds.). (2020). Human flow. Stories from the global refugee crisis. Princeton: Princeton University Press. [[b][Lg: eng][Television broadcasting of news][Fake news]]

Al Khaja, K., AlKhaja, A., & Sequeira, R. (2018). Drug information, misinformation, and disinformation on social media: a content analysis study. *Journal of Public Health Policy*, 39(3), 343-357. [[Drug-related claims] [Social media] [Evidence base] [Public] [Bahrain] Independent third-party misinformation] [User-generated content] [prescription] [benefits environmental & occupational health]]

Al-Rawi, A. (2019). Gatekeeping Fake News Discourses on Mainstream Media Versus Social Media. *Social Science Computer Review*, 37(6), 687-704. [[fake news] [mainstream media] [social media] [networked flak] [Twitter Library Science] [Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary]]

Alandete, D. (2019). Fake News. La nueva arma de destrucción masiva : cómo se utilizan las noticias falsas y los hechos alternativos para desestabilizar la democracia. Barcelona:

- Ediciones Deusto. [[b][Lg: spa][Gülen, Fethullah][Islam][Islam and politics][Islamic renewal][Social movements]]]**
- Aleinikov, A., Miletskiy, V., Pimenov, N., & Strebkov, A. (2019). The "Fake-News" Phenomenon and Transformation of Information Strategies in the Digital Society. *Scientific and Technical Information Processing*, 46(2), 117-122. [[information] [fake news] [information strategies] [political communications] [social trauma] [media]]
- Alexander, E. (1982). The Journalists war Against Israel - Techniques of Distortion, Disorientation and Disinformation. *Encounter*, 59(3-4), 87-97.
- Alexander, J., & Smith, J. (2011). Disinformation: a Taxonomy. *Ieee Security & Privacy*, 9(1), 58-63. [[Communication channels] [Taxonomy] [Security] [Information management] Transmitters] [Encoding] [disinformation] [Communication] [Deception and Surveillance Engineering]]
- Alexander, R. (2009). Concluding Obfuscation and Disinformation. *Framing Discourse on the Environment: a Critical Discourse Approach*, 1, 189-+.
- Aliaksandrau, A. (2017). There's nothing new about fake news. *Index on Censorship*, 46(2), 52-54.
- Allainmat, H., & Lecavelier, G. (1987). Affaires d'Etat. Des dossiers très spéciaux, 1981-1987. Paris: A. Michel. [[b][Lg: fre][Terrorism][Terrorism][Disinformation]]]**
- Allcott, H., & Gentzkow, M. (2017). Social Media and Fake News in the 2016 Election. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 31(2), 211-235. [[political polarization] [partisan bias] [exposure] [beliefs] [online] accuracy] [impact]]
- Allen, D., & McAleer, M. (2018). Fake news and indifference to scientific fact: President Trump's confused tweets on global warming, climate change and weather. *Scientometrics*, 117(1), 625-629. [[Sentiment analysis] [Polarity] [Climate change] [Scientific verification] Weather Library Science]]
- Allen, J. (2020). How does fake news threaten society? San Diego: ReferencePoint Press. [[b][Lg: eng][Communication in politics][Social media][Hacktivism][Elections][Electronic voting][Voting-machines][Political corruption]]]**
- Allen, J., & ReferencePoint Press. (2019). Election manipulation. Is America's voting system secure?. San Diego, CA: ReferencePoint Press. [[b][Lg: eng][Fake news][Disinformation]]]**
- Allen, M., Finch, M., & Bent, J. R. (2020). An illustrated guide to civil procedure. New York: Wolters Kluwer. [[b][Lg: eng][Fake news][Disinformation]]]**
- Alsyouf, M., Stokes, P., Hur, D., Amasyali, A., Ruckle, H., & Hu, B. (2019). 'Fake News' in urology: evaluating the accuracy of articles shared on social media in genitourinary malignancies. *Bju International*, 124(4), 701-706. [[social media] [patient education as topic] [prostate cancer] [information dissemination] [urology] [twitter] [professionalism] [association] [information] [networking] [support]]
- Amazeen, M., & Bucy, E. (2019). Conferring Resistance to Digital Disinformation: the Inoculating Influence of Procedural News Knowledge. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 63(3), 415-432. [[fake news] [media] [persuasion]]
- Amjad, M., Sidorov, G., Zhila, A., Gomez-Adorno, H., Voronkov, I., & Gelbukh, A. (2020). "Bend the truth": Benchmark dataset for fake news detection in Urdu language and its evaluation. *Journal of Intelligent & Fuzzy Systems*, 39(2), 2457-2469. [[Fake news detection] [Urdu corpus] [language resources] [benchmark dataset] classification] [machine learning]]
- Andersen, J., & Soe, S. (2020). Communicative actions we live by: the problem with fact-checking, tagging or flagging fake news - the case of Facebook. *European Journal of Communication*, 35(2), 126-139. [[Communicative action] [Facebook] [fake news] [political communication] social media]]
- Anderson, R. (2017). Fake news and alternative facts: five challenges for academic libraries. *Insights-the Uksg Journal*, 30(2), 4-9.
- Andorfer, A. (2018). Spreading Like Wildfire: Solutions for Abating the Fake News Problem on Social Media via Technology Controls and Government Regulation. *Hastings law Journal*, 69(5), 1409-1431.
- Anthony, A., & Moulding, R. (2019). Breaking the news: Belief in fake news and conspiracist beliefs. *Australian Journal of Psychology*, 71(2), 154-162. [[anomia] [conspiracy theories] [fake news] [political identity] [schizotypy]]

worldview] [associations] [ideation] [thinking]
[world]]

Anzera, G., Petroni, S., & Massa, A. (2017). *Lo specchio di aletheia. Fake news e politica internazionale*. Roma: Edizioni Nuova cultura. [[[b][Lg: ita][Fake news][World politics][Communication in politics][Social media][Online social networks]]]

Anzures Escandón, T. (2020). *Opening pathways, building bridges. Skilled migration of Mexican scientists and engineers to the UK*. New York: Peter Lang. [[[b][Lg: eng][Fake news][World politics][Communication in politics][Social media][Online social networks]]]

Ardevol-Abreu, A., De Zuniga, H., & Gamez, E. (2020). The influence of conspiracy beliefs on conventional and unconventional forms of political participation: the mediating role of political efficacy. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 59(2), 549-569. [[conspiracy beliefs] [conspiracy theories] [conventional participation] external efficacy] [internal efficacy] [political participation] unconventional participation] [social identity] [communication] [consequences] [associations] [psychology] knowledge

Ardi, R. (2019). Partisan Selective Exposure to Fake News Content. *Makara Hubs-Asia*, 23(1), 6-16. [[social media] [polarization] [critical thinking] [trust] [debiasing] [critical thinking]]

Arnold, R. (2019). *Fake news in science and education. Leaving weak thinking behind*. Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield Pub., Inc. [[[b][Lg: eng][Political culture][Truthfulness and falsehood][Science and state][Education and state][Science][Education][Fake news]]]

Arnopp, J. (2019). *Ghoster*. New York, NY: Orbit. [[[b][Lg: eng][Political culture][Truthfulness and falsehood][Science and state][Education and state][Science][Education][Fake news]]]

Atlani-Duault, L., Mercier, A., Rousseau, C., Guyot, P., Moatti, J., Mercier, A., Rousseau, C., Guyot, P., & Moatti, J. (2015). Blood Libel Rebooted: Traditional Scapegoats, Online Media, and the H1n1 Epidemic. *Culture Medicine and Psychiatry*, 39(1), 43- [[Risk perception] [Social media] [Pandemic] [Rumours] [H1N1] [pandemic influenza a/h1n1] [risk perception] [vaccination campaigns] conspiracy theories] [coverage] [sars] [threat] [recommendations] uncertainty] [information]]

Axt, J., Landau, M., & Kay, A. (2020). The Psychological Appeal of Fake-News Attributions. *Psychological Science*, 31(7), 848-857. [[need for structure] [fake news] [system justification] [politics] [open data] [open materials] [locus] [belief] [age]]

Baade, B. (2018). Fake News and International law. *European Journal of International Law*, 29(4), 1357-1376.

Bader, M. (2018). Disinformation in Elections. *Security and Human Rights*, 29(1-4), 24-35. [[elections] [disinformation] [OSCE] [fake news] [polling election observation]]

Baek, Y., Kang, H., & Kim, S. (2019). Fake News Should be Regulated Because it Influences Both "Others" and "Me": how and why the Influence of Presumed Influence Model Should be Extended. *Mass Communication and Society*, 22(3), 301-323. [[media influence] [3rd-person] [perceptions] [censorship] [real] [consequence] support]]

Baele, S. (2019). Conspiratorial Narratives in Violent Political Actors' Language. *Journal of Language and Social Psychology*, 38(5-6), 706-734. [[violence and aggression] [social identity theory] [dehumanization] conspiracy theories] [categorization] [extremism] [Nazi Germany] salafi-jihadism] [Islamic State] [Rwandan genocide] [narratives] propaganda] [communication] [social identity] [nazi pro

Bago, B., Rand, D., & Pennycook, G. (2020). Fake News, Fast and Slow: Deliberation Reduces Belief in False (but not True) News Headlines. *Journal of Experimental Psychology-General*, 149(8), 1608-1613. [[fake news] [misinformation] [dual-process theory] [two-response paradigm] [cognitive reflection] [continued influence] [misinformation] [decision] thinking] [science] [memory] [reason]]

Bakir, V., & McStay, A. (2018). Fake News and the Economy of Emotions Problems, causes, solutions. *Digital Journalism*, 6(2), 154-175. [[digital advertising] [emotion] [empathic media] [Facebook] [fake news] [Trump election] [truth]]

Bale, J. (2007). Political paranoia v. political realism: on distinguishing between bogus conspiracy theories and genuine conspiratorial politics. *Patterns of Prejudice*, 41(1), 45-60. [[clandestine operations] [conspiracy theories] [covert operations] [fringe ideas] [historical causation] [political extremism] [political paranoia] popular

delusions] [religious extremism] [secret services]
[secret societies]]

Bali, R. N. (2013). Antisemitism and conspiracy theories in Turkey. Osmanbey, Istanbul: Libra Kitapçılık ve Yayıncılık Ticaret Ltd. [[[b][Lg: eng][Antisemitism][Conspiracy theories][Jews]]]

Barclay, D. A. (2018). Fake news, propaganda, and plain old lies. How to find trustworthy information in the digital age. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield. [[[b][Lg: eng][Violence in language][Sociolinguistics][Invective][Violence]]]

Bard, J. (2019). Be a computer scientist. New York: Gareth Stevens Publishing. [[[b][Lg: eng][Fake news][Journalism][Online journalism]]]

Barfar, A. (2019). Cognitive and affective responses to political disinformation in Facebook. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 101, 173-179. [[Political disinformation] [Polarization] [Echo chamber] [Text analysis] Social media] [Facebook] [social media] [news] [partisanship] [incivility] [emotions] [exposure]]

Bargaoanu, A., & Radu, L. (2018). Fake News or Disinformation 2.0? Some Insights into Romanians' Digital Behaviour. *Romanian Journal of European Affairs*, 18(1), 24-38. [[disinformation] [fake news] [online platforms] [public trust]]

Barkun, M. (2003). Ufo Conspiracy Theories, 1975-1990. *Culture of Conspiracy: Apocalyptic Visions in Contemporary America*, 15, 79-+.

Barkun, M. (2013). Conspiracy Theories about Barack Obama. *Culture of Conspiracy: Apocalyptic Visions in Contemporary America*, 2Nd, 15, 183-+.

Barraud, B. (2018). Désinformation 2.0. Comment défendre la démocratie?. Paris: L'Harmattan. [[[b][Lg: fre][Online social networks][Internet][Freedom of information][Disinformation][Fake news][Truthfulness and falsehood][Democracy][Mass media and public opinion]]]

Barron, D., Morgan, K., Towell, T., Altemeyer, B., Swami, V., Morgan, K., Towell, T., Altemeyer, B., & Swami, V. (2014). Associations between schizotypy and belief in conspiracist ideation. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 70, 156-

159. [[Conspiracy theories] [Conspiracist ideation] [Schizotypy] [Odd Beliefs] Magical Thinking] [Paranormal beliefs] [paranormal belief] [personality questionnaire] [individual-differences] scale] [adolescents] [thinking]]

Barsamian, D. (1995). Militias & Conspiracy Theories. *Z Magazine*, 8(9), 29-35. [[[conspiracy conspiracies] [power dominant groupings of a society] [ideology] [terrorism] [theory building or theoretical approach] [violence]]]

Baum, M., & Potter, P. (2019). Media, Public Opinion, and Foreign Policy in the age of Social Media. *Journal of Politics*, 81(2), 747-756. [[media] [public opinion] [foreign policy] [democratic peace] [audience costs] rally effect] [diversionary war] [democratic constraint] [fake news] [democratic peace] [audience costs] [president] [news]]

Baum-Baicker, C. (2020). Not Fake News: Toxic Consequences of the Trump Stress Effect. *Journal of Humanistic Psychology*, 60(6), 730-746. [[toxic stress] [terror management theory] [Trump] [mortality salience] [brain]]

Baumann, M. (2020). 'Propaganda Fights' and 'Disinformation Campaigns': the discourse on information warfare in Russia-West relations. *Contemporary Politics*, 26(3), 288-307. [[Discourse analysis] [Poststructuralism] [comparative research] [Russia-West relations] [information warfare] [identity] [international-relations] [exploration] [identity] [europe] [self]]

Baumgartner, J., & Lockerbie, B. (2018). Maybe it is More Than a Joke: Satire, Mobilization, and Political Participation. *Social Science Quarterly*, 99(3), 1060-1074. [[late-night comedy] [the-daily-show] [with-jon-stewart] [colbert-report] candidate evaluations] [editorial cartoons] [primary campaigns] [american youth] [fake news] [humor]]

Baxter, G., Marcella, R., & Walicka, A. (2019). Scottish citizens' perceptions of the credibility of online political "facts" in the "fake news" era an exploratory study. *Journal of Documentation*, 75(5), 1100-1123. [[Scotland] [Credibility] [Information behaviour] [Political parties] [Fake news] [Alternative facts] [information behavior] [internet] [web] [reliance] [misinformation] heuristics] [believe] [models] [media science]]

Bechmann, A. (2020). Tackling Disinformation and Infodemics Demands Media Policy Changes. *Digital Journalism*, 8(6), 855-863. [[Disinformation] [media policy] [infodemics] [social media] [COVID-19] digital social

science] [news] [information] [facebook] [spread]]

Bédéi, J. P. (2008). L'info-pouvoir. Manipulation de l'opinion sous la Ve république. Arles: Actes sud. [[b][Lg: fre][ISBN: 9782742772414][Mass media and public opinion][Mass media][Disinformation]]]

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Belavusau, U. (2018). The Rise of Memory Laws in Poland an Adequate Tool to Counter Historical Disinformation? *Security and Human Rights*, 29(1-4), 36-54. [[memory laws] [disinformation] [freedom of expression] [Poland] [Holocaust]]

Benkler, Y., Faris, R., & Roberts, H. (2018). Network propaganda. Manipulation, disinformation, and radicalization in American politics. New York, NY: Oxford University Press. [[b][Lg: eng][Presidents][Communication in politics][Political campaigns][Mass media][Social media][Internet in political campaigns][Disinformation][Radicalism][Political culture]]]

Bennett, W., & Livingston, S. (2018). The disinformation order: Disruptive communication and the decline of democratic institutions. *European Journal of Communication*, 33(2), 122-139.

Bensley, D., Lilienfeld, S., Rowan, K., Masciocchi, C., & Grain, F. (2020). The generality of belief in unsubstantiated claims. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 34(1), 16-28. [[conspiracy theories] [generality of belief hypothesis] [paranormal belief] [pseudoscience] [psychological misconceptions] [conspiracy theories] [psychological treatments] [paranormal beliefs] [personality] [acceptance] [ideation] [thinking]]

Berghel, H. (2017). Lies, Damn Lies, and Fake News. *Computer*, 50(2), 80-85. [[politics] [history of computing] [Out of Band] [fake news Engineering]]

Berinsky, A. (2017). Rumors and Health Care Reform: Experiments in Political Misinformation. *British Journal of Political Science*, 47(2), 241-262. [[conspiracy theories] [continued influence] [beliefs] [information] [psychology] [fluency] [memory] [choice]]

Berkowitz, D., & Schwartz, D. (2016). Miley, cnn and the Onion When fake news becomes realer than

real. *Journalism Practice*, 10(1), 1-17. [[bloggers] [boundary work] [CNN] [Fifth Estate] [hyper-reality] [Miley Cyrus] [The Onion] [walter cronkite] [jon-stewart] [daily-show] [journalism] [memory] [media]]

Bernal, P. (2018). The internet, warts and all. Free speech, privacy and truth. Cambridge, United Kingdom New York, NY, USA: Cambridge University Press. [[b][Lg: eng][Internet][Data protection][Libel and slander][Fake news][Freedom of expression]]]

Bernard, A. (2019). Theory of the Hashtag. Medford, MA: Polity Press. [[b][Lg: eng][Internet][Data protection][Libel and slander][Fake news][Freedom of expression]]]

Betea, L. (2019). "On Behalf of the People..." Fake News, Manipulation and Persuasion at the end of the Ceausescu Spouses. *Transylvanian Review*, 28(3), 46-63. [[Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu] [Romanian Politburo] [Timisoara] [terrorists] December 1989]]

Bhatia, V. K., & Tessuto, G. (Eds.). (2020). Social media in legal practice. Abingdon, Oxon New York, NY: Routledge. [[b][Lg: eng][Social media][Internet in legal services][Disinformation]]]

Bhugra, D. (Ed.). (2020). Oxford textbook of migrant psychiatry. Newyork: Oxford University Press. [[b][Lg: eng][Social media][Internet in legal services][Disinformation]]]

Biddlestone, M., Green, R., & Douglas, K. (2020). Cultural orientation, power, belief in conspiracy theories, and intentions to reduce the spread of Covid-19. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 59(3), 663-673. [[Individualism] [collectivism] [COVID-19] [conspiracy theories] [powerlessness] [individualism]]

Bilewicz, M., Winiewski, M., Kofta, M., & Wojcik, A. (2013). Harmful Ideas, The Structure and Consequences of Anti-Semitic Beliefs in Poland. *Political Psychology*, 34(6), 821-839. [[anti-semitism; authoritarianism; discrimination; victimhood competition; beliefs in jewish conspiracy; right-wing authoritarianism; conspiracy theories; prejudice; attitudes; europe; israel; jews; government & law; psychology]]]

Binning, K. R., & Sherman, D. K. (2011). Categorization and Communication in the Face of Prejudice: When Describing Perceptions Changes What Is Perceived. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 101(2), 321-336. [[social influence; assimilation and

contrast; internet media; conspiracy theories; social movements; conversational inference; mutual knowledge; racial prejudice; social-context; assimilation; contrast; judgment; self; consequences; expression; psycholo

Bittman, L. (Ed.). (1988). The New image-makers. Soviet propaganda & disinformation today. Washington: Pergamon-Brassey's International Defense Publishers. [[b][Lg: eng][Propaganda, Soviet][Disinformation]]]

Bivona, K. (2020). Historical Fiction and the age of Fake News Debating Brazil's Past Over Audiovisual Culture. *Luso-Brazilian Review*, 57(1), 77-100.

Bjola, C. (2018). The Ethics of Countering Digital Propaganda. *Ethics & International Affairs*, 32(3), 305-315. [[digital propaganda] [disinformation] [ethics] [moral authority] [hybrid warfare]]

Bleakley, P. (2018). Situationism and the recuperation of an ideology in the era of Trump, fake news and post-truth politics. *Capital and Class*, 42(3), 419-434. [[Debord] [Marxism] [recuperation] [situationism] [Spectacle] [Trump] [donald trump]]

Bohn, F. (2019). Political budget cycles, incumbency advantage, and propaganda. *Economics & Politics*, 31(1), 43-70. [[behavioral macroeconomics] [deficit bias] [disinformation] [fiscal policy] near-rationality] [political business cycle] [business cycles] [forecasts] [policies] [media] [expectations] [information] television] [economists] [government] [americans]]

Bonazzi, F., & Farinelli, F. (2019). Ustica, i fatti e le fake news. Cronaca di una storia italiana fra Prima e Seconda Repubblica. Vicchio: LoGisma. [[b][Lg: ita][Libraries and minorities][Academic libraries][Minority library employees][Diversity in the workplace][Social justice]]]

Bonazzi, M., Ulacco, A., & Forcignanò, F. (Eds.). (2019). Thinking, knowing, acting. Epistemology and ethics in Plato and ancient Platonism. Leiden Boston: Brill. [[b][Lg: eng][Itavia Flight 870 Incident, 1980][Aircraft accidents][Fake news]]]

Bondielli, A., & Marcelloni, F. (2019). A survey on fake news and rumour detection techniques. *Information Sciences*, 497, 38-55. [[Fake news] [Rumours] [Natural language processing] [Data mining] [Text mining] [Classification] [Machine learning] [Deep learning]]

Bonetto, E., Troian, J., Varet, F., Lo Monaco, G., & Girandola, F. (2018). Priming Resistance to Persuasion decreases adherence to Conspiracy Theories. *Social Influence*, 13(3), 125-136. [[Resistance to Persuasion] [priming] [meta-cognition] [conspiracy theories] inoculation] [beliefs] [metaanalysis] [construct] [need]]

Boniface, P. (1998). Emotion and disinformation (War, the media and military/humanitarian operations). *Queens Quarterly*, 105(1), 155-157.

Bonnet, J., & Rosenbaum, J. (2020). "Fake news," misinformation, and political bias: Teaching news literacy in the 21st century. *Communication Teacher*, 34(2), 103-108.

Bonney, K. (2018). Fake News with Real Consequences: the Effect of Cultural Identity on the Perception of Science. *American Biology Teacher*, 80(9), 686-688. [[fake news] [vaccines] [climate change] [evolution]]

Borges, P., & Gambarato, R. (2019). The Role of Beliefs and Behavior on Facebook: a Semiotic Approach to Algorithms, Fake News, and Transmedia Journalism. *International Journal of Communication*, 13, 603-618. [[algorithms] [Facebook] [fake news] [fixation of beliefs] [Peircean semiotics] [transmedia journalism]]

Borges-Tiago, T., Tiago, F., Silva, O., Mart?nez, J., & Botella-Carrubi, D. (2020). Online users' attitudes toward fake news: Implications for brand management. *Psychology & Marketing*, 37(9), 1171-1184. [[brand management] [consumer attitude] [fake news] [online vs] [offline] trust] [word-of-mouth] [social media] [internet users] [trust] [consumers] [typology] behavior] [impact] [roles] [ewom]]

Boshier, R. (2018). Learning cities: fake news or the real deal? *International Journal of Lifelong Education*, 37(4), 419-434. [[Learning City] [UNESCO] [international conferences] [politics] [Faure] Delors] [China]]

Bote-Vericad, J. (2020). Fake News and Information Professionals' Codes of Ethics. *Telos-Revista Interdisciplinaria en Ciencias Sociales*, 22(3), 567-578. [[Fake News] [information professionals] [disinformation] [ethical codes] codes of conduct] [misinformation]]

Boudry, M., & Braeckman, J. (2012). How convenient! The epistemic rationale of self-validating belief systems. *Philosophical Psychology*, 25(3), 341-364. [[cognitive constraints; cultural selection; epidemiology of beliefs; epistemic defense

mechanisms; immunizing strategies; self-validating belief systems; conspiracy theories; model; perseverance; explanation; persistence; information; psychology; select

- Boulouque, S. (2019). Mensonges en gilet jaune. Paris: Serge Safran éditeur. [[[b][Lg: fre][Yellow Vests movement][Protest movements][Disinformation][Fake news][Social media]]]**
- Bourdieu, P., Sayad, A., & Silverstein, P. A. (Ed.). (2020). Uprooting. The crisis of traditional agriculture in Algeria. Cambridge, UK Medford, MA: Polity Press. [[[b][Lg: eng][Yellow Vests movement][Protest movements][Disinformation][Fake news][Social media]]]**
- Boyd-Barrett, O. (2019). Fake news and 'Russiagate' discourses: Propaganda in the post-truth era. *Journalism*, 20(1), 87-91.
- Boyd-Barrett, O. (2020). RussiaGate and propaganda. Disinformation in the age of social media. London New York, NY: Routledge/Taylor & Francis Group. [[[b][Lg: eng][Presidents][Propaganda, Russian][Mass media and propaganda][Elections][Internet in political campaigns][Disinformation][Fake news][Social media][Hacking][Political campaigns][Trump, Donald]]]**
- Boyer, D. (2006). Conspiracy, history, and therapy at a Berlin Stammtisch. *American Ethnologist*, 33(3), 327-339. [[[politics of memory; knowledge; conspiracy theories; rumor; therapy; gossip; explanations; discourse; anthropology]]]
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