Vatnik Suppen auf Deutsch @vatniksoup_de

Jan 27, 2025 • 17 tweets • vatniksoup_de/status/1883951529050419217

Diese Vatniksoup berichtet über Russiagate und die russische Einmischung in die US-Wahlen 2016. Twitter Files von @mtaibbi und The Grayzone Blogger @aaronjmate haben oft suggeriert, dass die Russen keinen Einfluss auf die Wahl hatten, was einfach nicht stimmt. 1/17

Pekka Kallioniemi ✔
@P_Kallioniemi · **Follow**   𝕏

In today's #vatnik soup I'll explain why Elon Musk's (@elonmusk) "balancing act" of purging just one side will increase the spread of fake news and disinformation.
First of all I'd like to say that biased, systematic blacklisting of content that Twitter conducted was WRONG.

1/14

11:31 AM · Dec 10, 2022   ⓘ

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WANTED BY THE FBI

CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT AN OFFENSE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES; FALSE REGISTRATION OF A DOMAIN NAME; AGGRAVATED IDENTITY THEFT; CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MONEY LAUNDERING

RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE IN 2016 U.S. ELECTIONS

Boris Alekseyevich Antonov · Dmitriy Sergeyevich Badin · Anatoliy Sergeyevich Kovalev · Nikolay Yuryevich Kozachek · Aleksey Viktorovich Lukashev · Artem Andreyevich Malyshev

Sergey Aleksandrovich Morgachev · Aleksandr Vladimirovich Osadchuk · Aleksey Aleksandrovich Potemkin · Ivan Sergeyevich Yermakov · Pavel Vyacheslavovich Yershov

DETAILS

On July 13, 2018, a federal grand jury sitting in the District of Columbia returned an indictment against 12 Russian military intelligence officers for their alleged roles in interfering with the 2016 United States (U.S.) elections. The indictment charges 11 defendants, Boris Alekseyevich Antonov, Dmitriy Sergeyevich Badin, Nikolay Yuryevich Kozachek, Aleksey Viktorovich Lukashev, Artem Andreyevich Malyshev, Sergey Aleksandrovich Morgachev, Aleksandr Vladimirovich Osadchuk, Aleksey Aleksandrovich Potemkin, Ivan Sergeyevich Yermakov, Pavel Vyacheslavovich Yershov, and Viktor Borisovich Netyksho, with a computer hacking conspiracy involving gaining unauthorized access into the computers of U.S. persons and entities involved in the 2016 U.S. presidential election, stealing documents from those computers, and staging releases of the stolen documents to interfere with the 2016 U.S. presidential election. The indictment also charges these defendants with aggravated identity theft, false registration of a domain name, and conspiracy to commit money laundering. Two defendants, Aleksandr Vladimirovich Osadchuk and Anatoliy Sergeyevich Kovalev, are charged with a separate conspiracy to commit computer crimes, relating to hacking into the computers of U.S. persons and entities responsible for the administration of 2016 U.S. elections, such as state boards of elections, secretaries of state, and U.S. companies that supplied software and other technology related to the administration of U.S. elections. The United States District Court for the District of Columbia in Washington, D.C. issued a federal arrest warrant for each of these defendants upon the grand jury's return of the indictment.

THESE INDIVIDUALS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS, AN INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT RISK, AND AN ESCAPE RISK

If you have any information concerning this case, please contact your local FBI office, or the nearest American Embassy or Consulate.

www.fbi.gov

Viele pro-russische Akteure haben die Auswirkungen der russischen Propaganda- und Desinformationskampagnen während der 🇺🇸 Wahlen 2016 minimiert.

Im Jan 2023 veröffentlichten Eady et al. ihre Forschungsergebnisse in Nature Communications und kamen zum Schluss, dass...

2/17

Exposure to the Russian Internet Research Agency foreign influence campaign on Twitter in the 2016 US election and its relationship to attitudes and voting behavior

Gregory Eady ✉, Tom Paskhalis ✉, Jan Zilinsky, Richard Bonneau, Jonathan Nagler & Joshua A. Tucker

Abstract

There is widespread concern that foreign actors are using social media to interfere in elections worldwide. Yet data have been unavailable to investigate links between exposure to foreign influence campaigns and political behavior. Using longitudinal survey data from US respondents linked to their Twitter feeds, we quantify the relationship between exposure to the Russian foreign influence campaign and attitudes and voting behavior in the 2016 US election. We demonstrate, first, that exposure to Russian disinformation accounts was heavily concentrated: only 1% of users accounted for 70% of exposures. Second, exposure was concentrated among users who strongly identified as Republicans. Third, exposure to the Russian influence campaign was eclipsed by content from domestic news media and politicians. Finally, we find no evidence of a meaningful relationship between exposure to the Russian foreign influence campaign and changes in attitudes, polarization, or voting behavior. The results have implications for understanding the limits of election interference campaigns on social media.

...auf Twitter 1) russische Desinfo stark konzentriert war, 2) die Verbreitung sich auf Personen konzentrierte, die sich als Republikaner identifizierten, & 3) die russische Einflusskampagne von Inhalte einheimischer Nachrichtenmedien & Politikern weit übertroffen wurde.

3/17

Dies führte zur Veröffentlichung mehrerer Artikel, z. B. von @LukewSavage, @BrettWilkinsSF und @samfbiddle, in denen behauptet wurde, dass „russische Bots" während der US-Wahlen 2016 nicht effektiv waren, obwohl in der Studie nicht einmal das Wort „Bot" vorkommt.

4/17

New Study Blows Up Myth That Russian Bots Swayed 2016 Election for Trump

However, one of the paper's authors warned that "it would be a mistake to conclude that simply because the Russian foreign influence campaign on Twitter was not meaningfully related to individual-level attitudes that other aspects of the campaign did not have any impact on the election."

By BRETT WILKINS |
Jan 10, 2023

A study published Monday by researchers at New York University eviscerated liberal Democrats' assertion that the Russian government's disinformation campaign on Twitter during the 2016 U.S. presidential election had any meaningful impact on the contest's outcome.

The study, which was led by NYU's Center for Social Media and Politics and published in the scientific journal *Nature Communications*, is based on a survey of nearly 1,500 U.S. respondents' Twitter activity. The researchers—who also include scholars from the University of Copenhagen, Trinity College Dublin, and Technical University of Munich —concluded that while "the online push by Russian foreign influence accounts didn't change attitudes or voting behavior in the 2016 U.S. election," the disinformation campaign "may still have had consequences."

It Turns Out Hillary Clinton, Not Russian Bots, Lost the 2016 Election

BY
LUKE SAVAGE

A new study of Russia-based Twitter posts by New York University researchers buries the liberal canard that Russian bots played any significant role in swinging the 2016 election for Donald Trump.

THOSE RUSSIAN TWITTER BOTS DIDN'T DO $#!% IN 2016, SAYS NEW STUDY

There is "no evidence" Russian Twitter bots had any meaningful effect pushing voters to Donald Trump in the 2016 presidential election.

Sam Biddle
January 10 2023, 4:00 p.m.

SINCE THE 2016 presidential election, the notion that the Russian government somehow "weaponized" social media to push voters to Donald Trump has been widely taken as a gospel in liberal circles. A groundbreaking recent New York University study, however, says there's no evidence Russian tweets had any meaningful effect at all.

"We demonstrate, first, that exposure to Russian disinformation accounts was heavily concentrated: only 1% of users accounted for 70% of exposures," the scholars wrote in the journal Nature Communications. "Second, exposure was concentrated among users who strongly identified as Republicans. Third, exposure to the Russian influence campaign was eclipsed by content from domestic news media and politicians. Finally, we find no evidence of a meaningful relationship between exposure to the Russian foreign influence campaign and changes in attitudes, polarization, or voting behavior."

Die Studie hatte nichts mit Bots zu tun, also automatisierten Benutzerkonten, die häufig zur Verbreitung & Schaffung von Inhalten in sozialen Medien verwendet werden.
Zweitens war der Umfang der Studie sehr klein & sie untersuchte nur die Beziehung zwischen russischen…

5/17

Almost half of Twitter followers of Musk, Gates, and others revealed to be fake accounts

FINLAND / 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

NEWS IN BRIEF

Elon Musk was found the have the highest proportion of fake Twitter followers (Image: Lehtikuva)

...Propaganda-Tweets und Ansichten & Wahlverhalten. Eine Verbindung wurde nicht gefunden, aber da der Umfang der Studie so klein war, ist es unmöglich, echte Schlussfolgerungen in Bezug auf das tatsächliche Wahlverhalten oder die Änderung von Einstellungen zu ziehen.

6/17

2016 gab Russland 1,5 Milliarden EUR pro Jahr für Online-Desinformation und -Propaganda aus. Russische Akteure führten Kampagnen in Reddit, Youtube, 4chan, Instagram, Twitter, Fake-News-Blogs, Facebook und Facebook-Gruppen durch.

7/17
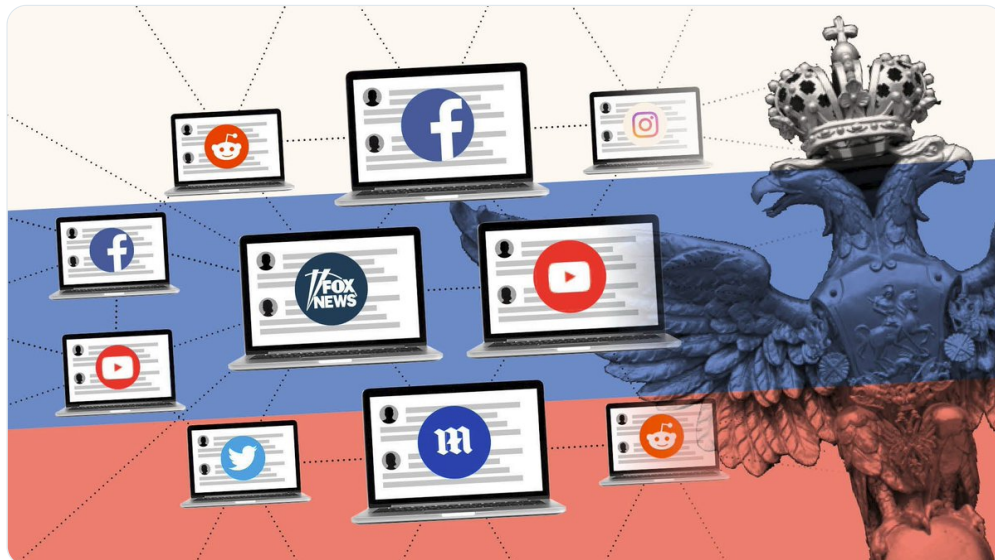
Zusätzlich organisierten sie Kundgebungen & Demonstrationen und infiltrierten Aktivistengruppen. Die Internet Research Agency (IRA) überflutete die Kommentarbereiche verschiedener 🇺🇸 Zeitungen und anderer Websites.
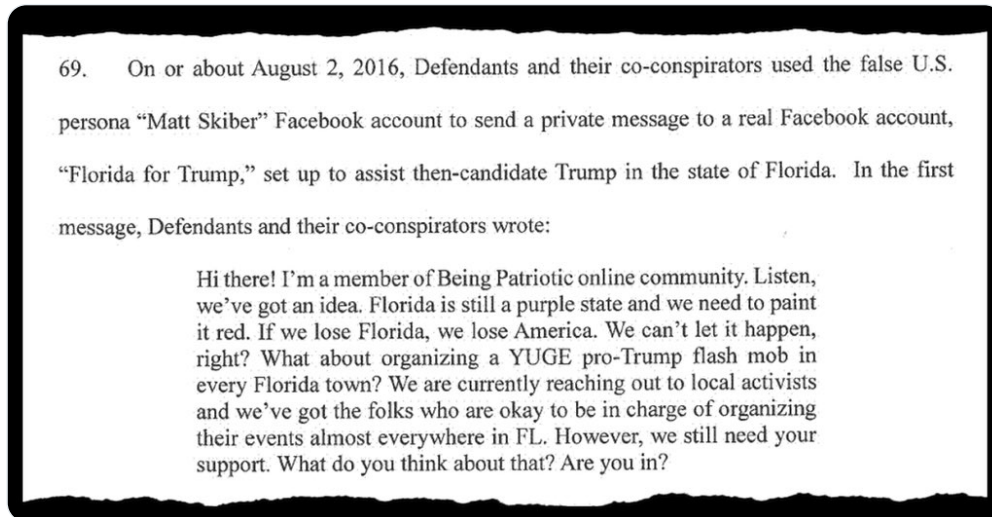
Der MIT Tech Review aus dem Jahr 2021 deckte zum Beispiel eine unglaublich hohe russische Infiltration in Facebook auf: 19 von 20 der wichtigsten amerikanischen christlichen FB-Gruppen waren Troll-Farmen, bei den afroamerikanischen FB-Gruppen waren es 10/15.

Sogenannte „Hack and Leak"-Operationen beeinflußten ebenfalls die Meinung der Öffentlichkeit. Russische Hackergruppen hatten es speziell auf die Demokraten abgesehen. So führten zB die Podesta-E-Mails zur Pizzagate-Verschwörungstheorie, die dann QAnon

populär machte.

Die Russen fälschten weiters Dokumente, die dann von IRA-Mitarbeitern & nützlichen Idioten wie dem Trump-Fan Roger Stone online verbreitet wurden. RT, seine deutsche Zweigstelle Ruptly & Sputnik führten ebenfalls Propagandakampagnen für Leute in den USA & im Westen durch.

11/17

Memes und politische Nachrichten und Anzeigen waren nur ein winziger Teil dieser massiven Kampagnen. Untersuchungen haben ergeben, dass organische Online-Diskussionen das effektivste Werkzeug für die IRA waren.

12/17

Die Organisation aktivierte Menschen von beiden Seiten des politischen Spektrums und förderte stark sensationelle und konspirative Inhalte. Ziel der IRA-Mitarbeiter war es „die Amerikaner gegen ihre eigene Regierung aufzubringen".

13/17

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     According to one former employee, IRA staff on the
``foreign desk'' were responsible for meddling in other
countries' elections.\251\ In the run up to the 2016 U.S.
presidential election, for example, foreign desk staff were
reportedly trained on ``the nuances of American social polemics
on tax issues, LGBT rights, the gun debate, and more . . .
their job was to incite [Americans] further and try to `rock
the boat.' ''\252\ The employee noted that ``our goal wasn't to
turn the Americans toward Russia. Our task was to set Americans
against their own government: to provoke unrest and
discontent.'' \253\ Based on conversations with Facebook
officials, it appears that Kremlin-backed trolls pursued a
similar strategy in the lead up to the 2017 French presidential
election, and likely before Germany's national election the
same year.\254\ The IRA also apparently had a separate
``Facebook desk'' that fought back against the social network's
efforts to delete fake accounts that the IRA had developed into
sophisticated profiles.\255\ In addition, in the United States,
Russian-backed social media accounts linked to the IRA paid for
advertisements to promote disinformation and encouraged
protests and rallies on both sides of socially divisive issues,
such as promoting a protest in Baltimore while posing as part
```

Die Behauptung, die Studie von Eady et al. beweise, dass „russische Bots" ineffektiv waren, beruht entweder auf Unwissenheit oder bewusster Lüge & lässt die Mechanismen der russischen Desinformations- & Propagandakampagnen völlig außer Acht.
14/17

36th Parallel hat eine schöne Grafik zu verschiedenen Aspekten der russischen Informationskampagne erstellt, die zeigt, dass Twitter nur ein winziger Teil einer riesigen Kampagne war, die sich auf alle Ebenen der Gesellschaft auswirkte.
15/17
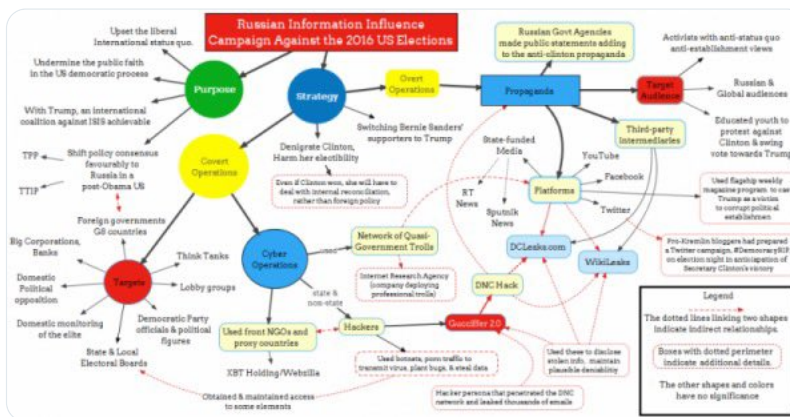
Es ist ziemlich aufschlussreich, dass die meisten großen US-Nachrichtenagenturen die Tweets der IRA als Quellen für einseitige Meinungen genutzt haben. Viele ihrer Verschwörungstheorien und Narrative, die bereits 2016 aufgestellt wurden, sterben einfach nicht aus.
16/17

Most major outlets have used Russian tweets as sources for partisan opinion: study

ANALYSIS

By Josephine Lukito and Chris Wells

MARCH 8, 2018

SHARE ON TWITTER

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S **BARI WEISS** was in the news again yesterday, this time for citing a hoax Twitter account as an example of liberal intolerance. Just how often do such Twitter accounts make it into mainstream media, as @OfficialAntifa did in Weiss's column?

While it is well-established that Russians have imitated US citizens on social media, and that they bought thousands of dollars' worth of social media advertising, the impact of those attempts is not well understood. Special Counsel Robert

THE ABORTION ISSUE

Emergency upon Emergency: How the press reacted to *Dobbs*—and what comes next

A Matter of Necessity: Shefali Luthra covers abortion for *The 19th* at a crucial moment

Wer behauptet, dass Russlands Taktik nur aus „Jesus-Masturbations-Memes" bestand, ist entweder dumm oder unehrlich. Jeder, der sich mit Russlands „aktiven Maßnahmen" & den Kampagnen der IRA befasst hat, weiß, dass sie viel mehr waren & sie 2016 echte Folgen hatten.

17/17

Katie Halper ✓
@kthalps

Aaron Mate discusses Russian troll farms' dangerous Jesus masturbation memes that allegedly won Donald Trump the election. Full ep youtube.com /watch?v=Pq1tzj... @aaronjmate @mtaibbi #UsefulIdiotsPod @RollingStone @RSPolitics #russiagate

5,117 views   0:03 / 1:50

9:21 PM · May 18, 2020

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