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Detecting Cross-Modal Inconsistency to Defend Against Neural Fake News

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Abstract

Large-scale dissemination of disinformation online intended to mislead or deceive the general population is a major societal problem. Rapid progression in image, video, and natural language generative models has only exacerbated this situation and intensified our need for an effective defense mechanism. While existing approaches have been proposed to defend against *neural fake news*, they are generally constrained to the very limited setting where articles only have text and metadata such as the title and authors. In this paper, we introduce the more realistic and challenging task of defending against machine-generated news that also includes images and captions. To identify the possible weaknesses that adversaries can exploit, we create a NeuralNews dataset composed of 4 different types of generated articles as well as conduct a series of human user study experiments based on this dataset. In addition to the valuable insights gleaned from our user study experiments, we provide a relatively effective approach based on detecting visual-semantic inconsistencies, which will serve as an effective first line of defense and a useful reference for future work in defending against machine-generated disinformation.

1 Introduction

The rapid progression of generative models in both computer vision (Goodfellow et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2017, 2018; Choi et al., 2018) and natural language processing (Jozefowicz et al., 2016; Radford et al., 2018, 2019) has led to the increasing likelihood of realistic-looking news articles generated by Artificial Intelligence (AI). The malicious use of such technology could present a major societal problem. Zellers et al. (2019) report that humans are easily deceived by its AI-generated propaganda. By manipulating such technology, adversaries would be able to disseminate large

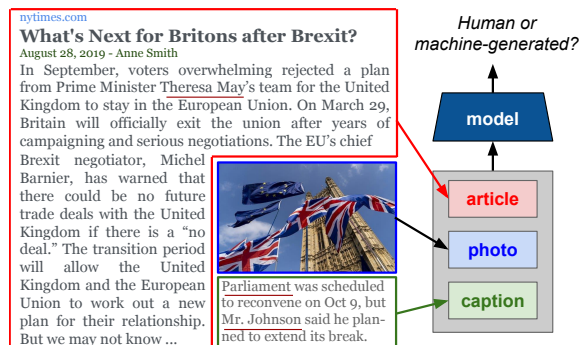


Figure 1: We propose an approach for detecting news articles generated by machines. Prior work uses only the article content and metadata including title, date, domain, and authors. However, news articles often contain photos and captions as well. We propose to leverage possible visual-semantic inconsistency between the article text, images, and captions, such as missing or inconsistent named entities (underlined in red).

amounts of online disinformation rapidly. While it is promising that the pretrained generative models themselves are our best defense (Zellers et al., 2019), it is often challenging to be aware of the models utilized by adversaries beforehand. More importantly, it ignores the fact that news articles are often accompanied by images with captions (Lee et al., 2018; Ji et al., 2019; Huang et al., 2019).

In this paper, we present the first line of defense against *neural fake news* with images and captions. To the best of our knowledge, we are the first to address this challenging and realistic problem. Premised on the assumption that the adversarial text generator is unknown beforehand, we propose to evaluate articles based on the semantic consistency between the linguistic and visual components. While state-of-the-art approaches in bidirectional image-sentence retrieval (Lee et al., 2018; Yang et al., 2019b) have leveraged visual-semantic consistency to great success on standard datasets such as MSCOCO (Lin et al., 2014) and Flickr30K (Plummer et al., 2015), we show in Appendix D they are not able to reason effectively about objects in an image and named entities present in the cap-

tion or article body. This is due to discrepancies in the distribution of these datasets, as captions in the standard datasets usually contain general terms including *woman* or *dog* as opposed to named entities such as *Mrs Betram* and a *Golden Retriever*, which are commonly contained in news article captions. Moreover, images are often not directly related to the articles they are associated with. For example, in Figure 1, the article contains mentions of the British Prime Minister. Yet, it only contains an image of the United Kingdom flag.

To circumvent this problem, we present DIDAN, a simple yet surprisingly effective approach which exploits possible semantic inconsistencies between the text and image/captions to detect machine-generated articles. For example, notice that the article and caption in Fig. 1 actually mention different Prime Ministers. Besides evaluating the semantic relevance of images and captions to the article, DIDAN also exploits the co-occurrences of named entities in the article and captions to determine the *authenticity score*. The *authenticity score* can be thought of as the probability that an article is human-generated. We adopt a learning paradigm commonly used in image-sentence retrieval where models are trained to reason about dissimilarities between images and non-matching captions. In this instance, negative samples constitute articles and non-corresponding image-caption pairs. Not only is this a reasonable approach when the adversarial generative model is unknown, we show empirically that it is crucial to detecting machine-generated articles with high confidence even with access to machine-generated samples during training. More importantly, this means that DIDAN is easily trained on the abundance of online news articles without additional costly annotations.

To study this threat, we construct the NeuralNews dataset which contains both human and machine-generated articles. These articles contain a title, the main body as well as images and captions. The human-generated articles are sourced from the GoodNews (Biten et al., 2019) dataset. Using the same titles and main article bodies as context, we use GROVER (Zellers et al., 2019) to generate articles. Instead of using GAN-generated images which are easy to detect even without exposure to them during training time (Wang et al., 2019), we consider the much harder setting where the articles are completed with the original images. We include both real and generated captions

which are generated with the SOTA entity-aware image captioning model (Biten et al., 2019). We present results and findings from a series of empirical as well as user study experiments. In the user study experiments, we use 4 types of articles including real and generated news to determine what humans are most susceptible to. The insights derived from these findings help identify the possible weaknesses that adversaries can exploit to produce *neural fake news* and serve as a valuable reference for defending against this threat. Last but not least, our experimental results provide a competitive baseline for future research in this area.

In summary, our contributions are multi-fold:

1. We introduce the novel and challenging task of defending against full news article containing image-caption pairs. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first paper to address both the visual and linguistic aspects of defending against neural fake news.
2. We introduce the NeuralNews dataset that contains both human and machine-generated articles with images and captions.
3. We present valuable insights from our empirical and user study experiments that identify exploitable weaknesses.
4. We propose DIDAN, an effective named entity-based model that serves as a good baseline for defending against neural fake news. Most importantly, we empirically prove the importance of training with articles and non-matching images and captions even when the adversarial generative models are known.

2 Related Work

2.1 Neural News Generation and Defense

GROVER (Zellers et al., 2019) draws on recent improvements in neural text generation (Jozefowicz et al., 2016; Radford et al., 2015, 2018, 2019) to generate realistic-looking articles complete with metadata such as title and publication date but without images. Interestingly, it also serves as the best form of defense against its own generated propaganda. (Adelani et al., 2020) show that the GPT-2 model can be manipulated to generate fake reviews to deceive online shoppers. Corroborating the findings by (Zellers et al., 2019), they also report that pretrained language models such as GROVER and GPT-2 are unable to accurately detect fake reviews. To combat effectively against the dissemination of

neural disinformation, (Tay et al., 2020) propose a promising direction of reverse engineering the configurations of neural language models to identify detectable tokens. Last but not least, (Biten et al., 2019) introduce an approach to generate image captions based on contextual information derived from news articles. Such progress points towards the inevitability of large-scale dissemination of generated propaganda and the significance of this task.

2.2 Image and Video Generation and Defense

In recent years, the introduction of Generative Adversarial Networks (Zhang et al., 2017, 2018; Choi et al., 2018) has led to unprecedented progress in image and video generation. While most of these have focused on generating images from text as well as video translation, such models can easily be exploited to generate disinformation which can be devastating to privacy and national security (Mirsky and Lee, 2020; Chesney and Citron, 2019a,b). In response to this growing threat, (Agarwal et al., 2019) propose a forensic approach to identify fake videos by modeling people’s facial expressions and speaking movements. In a similar vein to (Tay et al., 2020), (Matern et al., 2019; Yang et al., 2019a; Wang et al., 2019, 2020) seek to exploit visual artifacts to detect face manipulations and deepfakes. Encouragingly, Wang et al. (2019) show that neural networks can easily learn to detect generated images even without exposure to training samples from those generators.

3 NeuralNews Dataset Collection

To facilitate our endeavor of studying this threat, we introduce the NeuralNews dataset which consists of human and machine-generated articles with images and captions. It provides a valuable testbed for AI-enabled disinformation that adversaries can exploit presently and yet, is the hardest to detect. The human-generated articles are sourced from the GoodNews (Biten et al., 2019) dataset, which consists of New York Times news articles spanning from 2010 to 2018. Each news article contains a title, the main article body as well as image-caption pairs. Note that we source original images from real articles since machine-generated images are relatively easy to detect (Wang et al., 2019). In our dataset, we restrict the number of image-caption pairs to be at most 3 per article. The entire dataset used in the empirical and user study experiments contains the following 4 types of articles (see ex-

# Sentences in Article	% of Articles		# Imgs	% of Articles
	Real	Generated		
$N \leq 10$	33.7	15.6	1	60.8
$10 < N \leq 40$	54.4	81.5	2	21.0
$N > 40$	11.9	2.9	3	18.2

Table 1: NeuralNews dataset statistics across its 128K articles. Note that images are aggregated for both types of articles, since generated articles use the same images (but different articles and/or captions) as its corresponding real article.

amples in Appendix E):

- A) Real Articles and Real Captions
- B) Real Articles and Generated Captions
- C) Generated Articles and Real Captions
- D) Generated Articles and Generated Captions

In total, we collect about 32K samples of each article type (resulting in about 128K total). To collect machine-generated news articles, we use GROVER (Zellers et al., 2019) to generate fake articles using original titles and articles from the GoodNews dataset as context. Type C articles are completed by incorporating the original image-caption pairs. In Type B and D articles, we use the entity-aware image captioning model (Biten et al., 2019) to generate fake image captions based on the articles. We believe that this dataset presents a realistic and challenging setting for defending against neural news.

Dataset Statistics. Table 1 provides statistics on the length of articles and number of images in our Neural News dataset. Most articles contain at most 40 sentences in their main body. In addition, even though most articles contain a single image and caption, a sizeable 18.2% have 3 images. We believe that this setting will provide a challenging testbed for future work to investigate methods using varying number of images and captions.

4 User Study Experiments

We endeavor to determine the susceptibility of humans to different types of neural fake news through several user studies. To this end, we conduct a series of user study experiments based on the NeuralNews dataset. The user study results provide vital information to help us identify salient points which adversaries can take advantage of. Qualified Amazon Mechanical Turk workers with required English proficiency are used in all of our experiments. We briefly describe the experimental setups below. See Appendix A for a template of our prompts and response options for each setting.

Article Type	Article	Caption	Article Only Accuracy	Naive Participants Accuracy	Trained Participants Accuracy
no imgs no imgs	generated	–	68.8%	–	–
	real	–	49.2%	–	–
A	real	real	–	64.0%	70.7%
B	real	generated	–	34.0%	78.7%
C	generated	real	–	42.7%	56.7%
D	generated	generated	–	44.0%	55.3%
Average	–	–	59.0%	46.2%	67.8%

Table 2: **User prediction results.** We report the percentages of participants who are able to classify articles as human-generated or machine-generated accurately given different kinds of information and/or training (see Section 4 for additional details). A more in-depth breakdown of results can be found in Appendix B.

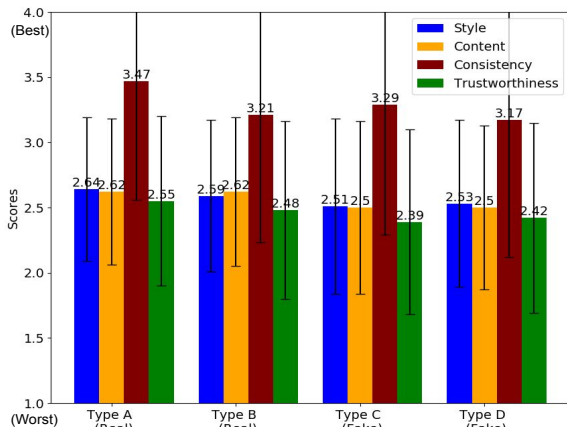


Figure 2: **Trustworthiness results.** Human evaluation of the 4 article types in the trustworthiness experiment. Workers are asked to evaluate the article based on its style, content, consistency and overall trustworthiness. We observe that people generally have a hard time deciding on the overall trustworthiness on articles regardless of their types. The prompt and the response options can be found in Appendix A.

Trustworthiness: How well are humans able to rate the trustworthiness of news articles? This experiment extends the study from Zellers et al. (2019) to also use images and captions. The goal is to understand the qualitative factors that humans consider to decide on the authenticity of articles by asking participants to evaluate articles based on style, content, consistency between text and images and overall trustworthiness using a four point scale where higher scores indicate more trust.

Article Only User Predictions: Given articles with titles which do not contain images and captions, can humans detect if they are generated or not? We ask participants to predict if an article is fake when they only contain their titles and main article bodies. In this variant, participants are provided with hints to pay attention to possible inconsistencies between the text and title. This is done with the purpose of understanding the importance of visual-semantic cues provided by image-caption pairs in this task in the following experiments.

Naive User Predictions: Can humans discern if

an article is real or generated without prior exposure to generated articles? In this experiment, participants are tasked to decide based on their own judgements if the articles are human or machine-generated after reading them. The intuition behind this experiment is to determine humans’ capability to identify fake news without prior exposure.

Trained User Predictions: Are humans able to detect generated articles if they are told what aspects to pay attention to beforehand? We provide limited training to participants by showing them examples of human and machine-generated articles that specifically highlighted semantic inconsistencies between articles and image-caption pairs. Afterwards, we ask our trained participants to determine if a article is human or machine generated as done for the naive user predictions.

4.1 User Study Results

Figure 2 reports the results from our trustworthiness experiment where participants evaluated the overall trustworthiness of the article, but were not asked to determine if it was real or machine generated. These results show that humans generally have trouble with agreeing on the semantic relevance between images and the text (article body and captions), as evident from the large variance in their responses. We hypothesize the *loose* connection between an article and an image (1 to be a possible factor. Adversaries could easily exploit this to disseminate realistic-looking neural fake news. Consequently, exploring the visual-semantic consistency between the article text and images could prove to be an important area for research in defending against generated disinformation. While it is reassuring that the overall trustworthiness for the human-generated articles is the highest among the different article classes, these results also highlight the susceptibility of humans to being deceived by generated neural disinformation. The difference between the overall trustworthiness ratings across

the different article classes is marginal.

Table 2 reports the aggregated percentages of participants who are able to detect human and machine-generated articles accurately from the rest of the user study experiments. See Appendix B for a complete breakdown of results. Trained participants are deemed to have classified a Type B article correctly if they select any of 4 responses that indicate visual-semantic inconsistencies between images and the article or captions. The significant difference in the detection accuracy of Type B articles between the naive and trained users suggest that humans do not typically pay much attention to image captions in online news. However, it is also reassuring that 14% more participants are able to detect them after prior exposure.

We predict that Type C articles will be the most likely type of neural disinformation that adversaries would exploit for their purposes, given the current state of SOTA neural language models and image-captioning models. While recent neural language models are able to produce realistic-looking text, SOTA image captioning models are generally not able to generate captions of comparable quality. Oftentimes, the generated captions contain repeated instances of named entities without any stop words.

In summary, it is worrying that humans are particularly susceptible to being deceived by Type C and D articles in Table 2. However, we believe that there are fewer repercussions from the spread of Type B articles with real article content and generated captions. Since the generated captions only makes up a very small component of the entire article, the information conveyed is less likely to mislead people. In contrast, Type C articles have the potential to be exploited by adversaries to disseminate large amount of misleading disinformation due to its generated article contents. Consequently, our proposed approach is geared towards addressing this particular type of generated articles.

5 DIDAN: Detecting Cross-Modal Inconsistency to Defend Against Neural Fake News

In our task, the goal is to detect machine-generated articles that also include images and captions. The example in Figure 1 points towards an inherent challenge: identifying indirect relationships between the image and the text. Due to the common need to measure visual-semantic similarity, an intuitive first step would be to base one’s approach on

image-sentence similarity reasoning models which are commonly used in SOTA bidirectional image-sentence retrieval. We hypothesize, from their dismal performance (Table 9), that the image-sentence retrieval models are not adept at relating named entities in the articles to objects in the images. This suggests that contextual information about named entities from the article body is essential.

As a first line of defense, we present our named entity-based approach DIDAN. Besides integrating contextual information from the text, DIDAN factors in the co-occurrence of named entities in the article body and caption to detect possible visual-semantic inconsistencies. This is based on a simple observation that captions, more often than not, contain mentions of named entities that are present in the main body too. DIDAN is trained on real and generated articles. To train our model to detect visual-semantic inconsistencies between images and text, we also adopt the learning paradigm from image-sentence similarity models. In this case, the negative samples are real but the article and its image-caption pairs are mismatched.

An illustrative overview of DIDAN is shown in Figure 3. An article A consists of a set of sentences S where $S = \{S_1, \dots, S_A\}$. Each sentence S_i contains a sequence of words $\{w_1, \dots, w_i\}$. The article is also comprised of a set of image-caption pairs where each image I is represented by a set of regional object features $\{o_1, \dots, o_I\}$ and each caption C contains a sequence of words $C = \{w_1, \dots, w_I\}$. Spacy’s named entity recognition model (Honnibal and Montani, 2017) is used to detect named entities in both articles and image captions. d^T , d^I and d^{vse} are used to denote the initial dimensions of the text and image representations as well as the hidden dimension respectively. Each sentence is tokenized and encoded with a BERT model (Devlin et al., 2018) that is pretrained on BooksCorpus (Zhu et al., 2015) and English Wikipedia.

5.1 Article Representations

To extract relevant semantic context from the article, we begin by computing sentence representations. For each sentence S^i in article A , the word representations are first projected into the article subspace as follows:

$$S^i = W^{art}V^i \quad (1)$$

where V^i represent all word embeddings in S^i . For a given sentence S^i , its representation S_f^i is computed as the average of all its word representations

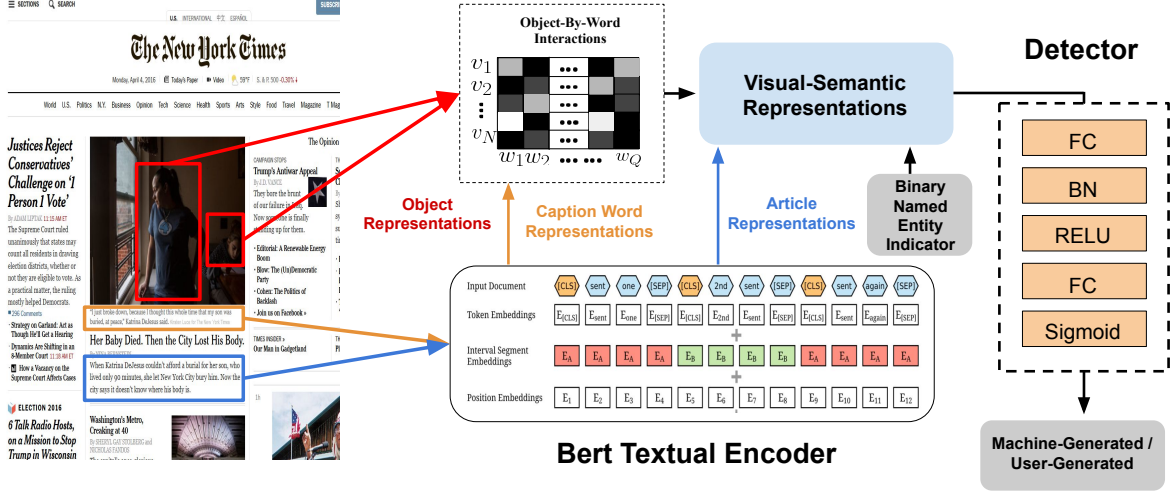


Figure 3: An overview of our proposed DIDAN model. To reason about relationships between named entities present in the article and entities in an image, DIDAN integrates article context into the visual-semantic representation learned from fine-grained object-by-word interactions. The aforementioned visual-semantic representation is used to infer an authenticity score for the entire news article.

where the subscript f denotes the corresponding representation. In turn, the article representation A_f for an article A is computed as the average of all its sentence representations.

5.2 Visual-Semantic Representations

Our approach leverages word-specific image representations learned from images and captions to determine their relevance to an article. A caption is represented by a feature matrix $V_f^{cap} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_c \times D^T}$ and an image is represented by a matrix of object features $V_f^{vis} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_o \times D^I}$. As in the previous section, the word embeddings of a caption and image object features are projected into a common visual-semantic subspace using:

$$C_f^{cap} = W^{cap} V_f^{cap} \quad (2)$$

$$I_f^{vis} = W^{vis} V_f^{vis} \quad (3)$$

A key property of these visual-semantic representations is that they are built on fine-grained interactions between words in the caption and objects in the image. To begin, a semantic similarity score is computed for every possible pair of projected word and object features w_l, v_k , respectively.

$$s_{kl} = \frac{v_k^T w_l}{\|v_k\| \|w_l\|} \text{ where } k \in [1, n_o] \text{ and } l \in [1, n_c]. \quad (4)$$

where n_c and n_o indicate the number of words and objects in a caption and image, respectively. These

similarity scores are normalized over the objects to determine the salience of each object with respect to a word in the caption.

$$a_{kl} = \frac{\exp(s_{kl})}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_o} \exp(s_{il})}. \quad (5)$$

The word-specific image representations are computed as a weighted sum of the object features based on the normalized attention weights:

$$w_l^I = a_l^T I_f^{vis} \quad (6)$$

5.3 Detector

A key contribution of our approach is the utilization of a binary indicator feature, which indicates if the caption contains a reference to a named entity present in the main article body. The article representation and the average of the word-specific image representations are concatenated to create caption-specific article representations which are passed into the discriminator:

$$A_f^c = \text{concat}\left\{A_f, \frac{1}{n_c} \sum_{l=1}^{n_c} w_l^I, b_c\right\} \quad (7)$$

where $\text{concat}\{\cdot\}$ denotes the concatenation operation and b_c is the binary indicator feature. The key insight is that article context is integrated into the caption-specific article representations. Our discriminator (Figure 3) is a simple neural network that is comprised of a series of Fully-Connected

(FC), Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU), Batch Normalization (BN) and sigmoid layers. It outputs an *authenticity score* for every image-caption pair.

Recall that in our problem formulation news articles can contain varying numbers of images and captions. The final *authenticity score* of an article is determined across those of its images and captions. It can be thought of as the probability that an article is human-generated. The *authenticity score* is computed across the set of images and captions in an article as follows:

$$p_A = 1 - \prod_{images} (1 - p_A^I) \quad (8)$$

where p_A^I is the *authenticity score* of image-caption pair I with respect to article A . Intuitively, if an image-caption pair is deemed to be relevant to the article body (scores close to 1), then the final *authenticity score* will be close to 1 as well.

The entire model is optimized end-to-end with a binary cross-entropy loss.

$$L = - \sum_{(A^+, I^+)} \sum_{I^-} y \log(p_A) + (1 - y) \log(1 - p_A). \quad (9)$$

where I^- denotes non-matching sets of images and captions with respect to an article and y is the ground-truth label of an article. Negative images and their captions are sampled from other articles within the same minibatch. Given a news article from our NeuralNews dataset, our goal is to automatically predict whether it is human or machine-generated. We compare DIDAN to several baselines, evaluating performance based on how often an article was correctly labeled. Note that in our experiments, only Type A and C articles are used. This is due to the fact that generated captions often contain repeated instances of named entities without any stop words, which is not challenging for humans to detect (see Table 2). To comprehend the importance of each component of DIDAN and each part of the news article, we supplement our analysis with ablation experiments.

5.4 Implementation Details and Baselines

Our model is implemented using Pytorch. In our implementation, the dimensions for the Bert-Base and object region features d^T and d^I are set to 768 and 2048 respectively. We also set the dimension of the visual-semantic embedding space d^{vse} to be 512. The image region representations are

extracted with the bottom-up attention (Anderson et al., 2018) model that is pretrained on Visual Genome (Krishna et al., 2017). The language representations are extracted from a pretrained BERT-Base model (Devlin et al., 2018). We adopt an initial learning rate of $1e^{-3}$ and train our models end-to-end using the ADAM optimizer.

In addition to ablations of our model, we also compare to a baseline using Canonical Correlation Analysis (CCA), which learns a shared semantic space between two sets of paired features, as well as the GROVER Discriminator. In our CCA implementation, images are represented as the average of its object region features and the caption is represented by the average of its word features. We apply CCA between the article features (Section 5.1), and the concatenation of the image and caption features. The projection matrices in CCA are learned from positive samples constituting articles and their corresponding images and captions. The GROVER Discriminator is a simple neural network used in (Zellers et al., 2019) to detect its own generated articles based on the article text and metadata. We train the GROVER Discriminator without mismatched data and without images or captions. **Training on Real News Only.** The top of Table 3 shows that our approach significantly improves detection accuracy when trained without any generated examples (i.e. with mismatched real news as negatives) compared to CCA. Our named entity indicator (NEI) features provide a large improvement in this most difficult setting.

Training with Generated Samples. We consider the realistic setting where generated articles may be available but the generator is not. We report the performance achieved by variants of DIDAN when trained on Grover-Mega generated articles in the second-to-last column of Table 3. Note that the result achieved by GROVER Discriminator, akin to our text-only variant, is substantially worse than the result reported in (Zellers et al., 2019). This is because we train it with BERT representations as opposed to leveraging GROVER learned representations to detect its own generated articles. Based on the consistent trend of the results, training on generated articles from the same generator as appears in test data improves the capability of a neural network to detect them. The binary NEI features also prove to be very beneficial to increasing the detection accuracy of DIDAN. Interestingly, even when we have access to generated articles during

Approach	Trained With Mismatch	Named Entity Indicator	Generated Articles in Training (%)	GROVER-Mega Accuracy (%)	GROVER-Large Accuracy (%)
CCA	-	-	None	52.1	-
DIDAN	✓	-	None	54.5	-
	✓	✓	None	64.1	-
Grover Discriminator	-	-	50	56.0	-
DIDAN	-	-	25	51.2	49.9
	-	-	50	56.4	53.7
	-	✓	25	64.9	64.6
	-	✓	50	68.8	66.3
	✓	-	25	61.0	65.0
	✓	-	50	70.3	57.4
	✓	✓	25	80.9	69.8
	✓	✓	50	85.6	77.6

Table 3: Results of machine-generated (with GROVER-Mega) vs real news detection on our NeuralNews dataset. We show performance of DIDAN variants trained on generated (with GROVER-Large or GROVER-Mega) articles and image-captions pairs when the number of generated articles is limited during training time. *Mismatch* indicates real data but with images and captions that do not correspond to the article body. The percentages of real and machine-generated articles do not change across variants that are trained with or without *mismatch* data.

Articles	Images	Captions	DIDAN Accuracy (%)	CCA Accuracy (%)
✓	✓	✓	85.6	51.4
✓	-	✓	81.9	50.1
✓	✓	-	56.9	52.1

Table 4: Ablation results of CCA and DIDAN’s detection accuracy w.r.t. the contribution of each component in the news article. Experiments are performed on NeuralNews and the training as well as testing articles are generated by GROVER-Mega.

training, the large improvement in detection accuracy going from 68.8% to 85.6% when also training on mismatched *real* images and captions suggests that visual-semantic consistency has an important role to play in defending against neural fake news.

Unseen Generator. To evaluate DIDAN’s capability to generalize to articles created by generators unseen during training, we train on GROVER-Large generated articles and evaluate on GROVER-Mega articles (last column of Table 3). While overall accuracy drops, we observe the same trend where our proposed training with mismatched real data helps increase the detection accuracy from 66.3% to 77.6%, and removing NEI lowers accuracy.

Images vs Captions. Table 4 show more ablation results of our model and CCA on NeuralNews. We observe an improvement of 2% in accuracy achieved by CCA variants with images. This suggests that visual cues from images can provide contextual information vital to detecting generated articles. This is also corroborated by the ablation results obtained by DIDAN, where we observe that both images and captions are integral to detecting machine-generated articles. While the contribution of the captions is the most significant, we note that the visual cues provided by images are integral to achieving the best detection accuracy.

5.5 Visualizations

In Figure 4 and 5 we present examples of our model’s prediction of sample articles (additional examples can be found in appendix F). In Figure 4 we observe that DIDAN is able to classify a machine-generated article correctly. One plausible reason for this is that the main subject in the caption does not match the person who was mentioned in the article body and DIDAN is able to pick up on this relatively easily. However, the example in Figure 5 presents an especially challenging setting for DIDAN. In this case, the caption is only loosely related to the article and the image may or may not portray the situation described in the article. Successfully determining the relevance of such relationships requires more abstract reasoning, which may be a good direction for future work.

6 Summary Of Exploitable Weaknesses and Defense Directions

While this is not entirely representative of all the future challenges presented by *neural fake news*, we believe that this comprehensive study will provide an effective initial defense mechanism against articles with images and captions. Based on the findings from the user evaluation, humans may be easily deceived by articles generated by SOTA models if they are not attuned to noticing possible visual-

Man Who Jumped From Ambulance Says It's New York City's Fault.

Jon Vernick, the man who plunged from an ambulance parked on Manhattan's Upper East Side on Wednesday, says it was the city's fault for allowing him to get that close to the patient. Writing in the New York Post, Vernick — who miraculously survived the fall and was listed in stable condition with a broken collarbone — said that he was waiting for the doctor to arrive when he jumped out of the ambulance. The EMS workers did not have the ability to do anything to stop me." A spokesman for City Council Health Committee chair Ydanis Rodriguez said the committee was in the process of conducting an investigation. Vernick says he went for an interview with NBC New York and tried to tell his story so the city would not continue to put people in precarious positions. Read the full story at New York Post. Related Man falls out of ambulance on the Upper East Side and breaks his collarbone. Man jumped from ambulance because he did not get his job, police say.



On June 11, 2016, Yaugeni Kralkin, who was drunk, exited an ambulance en route to Staten Island University Hospital South Campus.

Authenticity Score	0.171
Machine-Generated Score	0.473



Figure 4: A machine-generated article that was classified correctly as such by DIDAN.

In the Taliban's Heartland, U.S. and Afghan Forces Dig In

An American soldier and two other Marines were killed and four others wounded Thursday night when an Afghan Army vehicle they were riding in was struck by a suicide car bomber, the U.S. military said. It was the second such attack by the Taliban in the province of Helmand. U.S. forces are working with Afghan troops to beat back the insurgency as the United States prepares to withdraw most of its combat troops from Afghanistan in the coming months. According to officials in the province, the attacker in the car had disguised himself as a policeman before he detonated the bomb. But Col. Abdul Marouf, the police commander in Khanashin district, said the Taliban had previously targeted a checkpoint in the same area. "It was near the checkpoint that they killed an Afghan security force official," he said. "Now they are targeting us." "I haven't heard of any friendly casualties on our side," said a police commander in Sangin district. "We rely on our U.S. partners."



American soldiers on patrol last month in Kandahar, Afghanistan, found and blew up a Taliban bunker. An influx of troops has begun to change the area.

Authenticity Score	0.489
Machine-Generated Score	0.246



Figure 5: A machine-generated article that was classified incorrectly by DIDAN.

semantic inconsistencies between the article text and images. Adversaries can easily exploit this fact to create misleading disinformation by generating fake articles and combining them with manually sourced images and captions.

Encouragingly, our experimental results suggest that visual-semantic consistency is an important and promising research area in our defense against neural news.

We hope future work will address any potential limitations of this work, such as expanding the dataset to evaluate generalization across different news sources, and a larger variety of neural generators. Other interesting avenues for fu-

ture research is to understand the importance of metadata in this multimodal setting and investigating counter-attacks to improved generators that incorporate image-text consistency. Last but not least, DIDAN and NeuralNews may be leveraged to supplement fact verification in detecting human-written misinformation in general by evaluating visual-semantic consistency.

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A User Study Templates

A.1 Trustworthiness Study Template

This experiment requires users to evaluate the quality of news articles based on the following 4 criteria. The response options are displayed next to their corresponding score ratings. For ease of comparisons, we adopt the same metrics and scoring system in (Zellers et al., 2019).

- (a) (Style) Is the style of the article consistent?
 - 1) No, it reads like it's written by a madman.
 - 2) Sort of, but there are certain sentences that are awkward or strange.
 - 3) Yes, this sounds like an article I would find at an online news source.
- (b) (Content) Does the content of this article make sense?
 - 1) No, I have no (or almost no) idea what the author is trying to say.
 - 2) Sort of, but I don't understand what the author means in certain places.
 - 3) Yes, this article reads coherently.
- (c) (Consistency) Does the text match the images?
 - 1) No, the images do not match the text and captions.
 - 2) Sort of, the images match the captions but do not match the text.
 - 3) Sort of, the images match the text but do not match their captions.
 - 4) Yes, the images match the text and captions.
- (d) (Trustworthiness) Does the article read like it comes from a trustworthy source?
 - 1) No, this seems like it comes from an unreliable source.
 - 2) Sort of, but something seems a bit fishy.
 - 3) Yes, I feel that this article could come from a news source I would trust.

A.2 Naive User Predictions Study Template

In the second user study experiment, users are asked to decide based on their own judgements if the articles are human or machine-generated after reading them. These articles contain images and captions.

- (a) Do you think this article is human or machine-generated?
 - 1) Human-generated.
 - 2) Machine-Generated.

A.3 Trained User Predictions Study Template

In this variant, users are given hints to pay more attention to specific components of news articles through the provided response options. The response options provide users with cues to look at possible semantic inconsistencies between the articles and image-caption pairs.

- (a) Choose the rating that you think is the most suitable for the given news article.
 - 1) Human-Generated.
 - 2) Machine-generated because 1 or more images is not very relevant to the article body.
 - 3) Machine-generated because 1 or more captions is not very relevant to the article body.
 - 4) Machine-generated because 1 or more images are not very relevant to the caption.
 - 5) Machine-generated because the image/caption pairs are not relevant to the article body.
 - 6) Machine-generated because something about the article appears off.
 - 7) Machine-generated because the article title is not really relevant to the article.

A.4 Article-only User Predictions Study Template

The fourth user study experiment is similar to that of the third experiment except that it does not contain images or captions. Instead, users are told to focus on possible mismatches between the title and article body.

- (a) Choose the rating that you think is the most suitable for the given news article.
- 1) Human-generated.
 - 2) Machine-generated because something about the article appears off.
 - 3) Machine-generated because the article title is not really relevant to the article.

B User Study Results

B.1 Naive User Study Results

Article Type	Accuracy
A	64.0%
B	34.0%
C	42.7%
D	44.0%
Total	46.2 %

Table 5: Results of the naive user predictions experiment. In this study, workers rely on their own judgement to decide if articles are human or machine-generated after reading them. The results present a worrying trend where a majority of the workers are misled by generated neural disinformation. The prompt and the response options can be found at [A.2](#).

The findings in [Figure 2](#) are corroborated by the results from the naive user prediction study in [Table 5](#). The lower than random classification accuracy of 46.2% suggests that discriminating between human and machine-generated articles is a very challenging task in general. In particular, it is worrying that only 42.7% of users are able to accurately identify the Type C articles comprised of generated article bodies and real image-caption pairs.

B.2 Trained User Study Results

Article Type	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Accuracy
A	70.7	7.3	6.0	4.0	4.7	2.7	2.7	70.7
B	11.3	52.0	8.0	14.0	4.7	8.7	1.3	78.7
C	43.3	13.3	11.3	10.7	8.0	1.3	12.0	56.7
D	44.7	12.7	14.0	13.3	8.7	5.3	1.3	55.3
Average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.8

Table 6: Results of the trained user predictions experiment. In this study, workers are prompted to pay more attention to specific aspects of the articles by the response options before selecting the most appropriate response. The values in the columns with numerical headings indicate the percentage of users who select the corresponding response for each class of article. Generally, rating 1 indicates that the article is human-generated and the rest indicate otherwise due to possible semantic irrelevance between the articles, images and captions. The prompt and the exact rating descriptions can be found at [Appendix A.3](#).

In the trained user prediction study, users are provided with hints to focus on possible visual-semantic inconsistencies between the article text (main body and image captions) and images via the provided response options. [Table 6](#) reports the percentage of users who selected each response for the different classes of articles. The numerical headings in [Table 6](#) indicate their corresponding responses as shown in [appendix A.3](#). We observe a recurring theme where a large percentage of users are deceived by Type D

articles. Only 55.3% of users identified the aforementioned article class as generated. It is also notable that workers who are told to focus on possible visual-semantic inconsistencies are significantly more accurate in detecting generated articles.

B.3 Article-Only User Study Results

Article Type	1	2	3	Accuracy
Human-Generated	49.2	36.4	14.4	49.2
Machine-Generated	31.2	61.6	7.2	68.8
Average	-	-	-	59.0

Table 7: Results of the article-only user predictions experiment. This study is similar to the trained user prediction study. However, in this experiment, the sample articles do not contain any image-caption pairs. Instead, each article sample only contains a title and the main body. The values in the columns with numerical headings indicate the percentage of users who select the corresponding response for each class of article. The prompt and the response options can be found at A.4.

The results from the article-only user study are reported in Table 7. In this experiment, workers are provided with hints to focus on possible semantic inconsistencies between the title and main body. The articles do not contain image-caption pairs. It is observed that by focusing on possible semantic inconsistency between the title and article body, a large majority of workers are able to identify generated articles.

C Importance of metadata in GROVER

Article	Authors	Date	Domain	Title	Bert-Large Accuracy	Pretrained Grover Accuracy
✓	-	-	-	-	73.0	81.6
✓	✓	✓	✓	-	76.8	90.0
✓	✓	✓	-	✓	75.2	90.3
✓	✓	-	✓	✓	71.7	90.0
✓	-	✓	✓	✓	69.6	90.6
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	70.8	90.1

Table 8: Ablation results of our model and the pretrained Grover model on the Grover (Zellers et al., 2019) discrimination dataset.

We present results from a series of ablation experiments on the metadata which include the authors, date, domain and title. The ablation experiments are performed on the Grover discrimination dataset. Table 8 report results from ablation experiments achieved by a BERT-Large model and Grover on its discriminated dataset. While using metadata generally leads to increased accuracy in detecting generated articles across both models, the resulting improvement is more pronounced on the Grover model. Despite the fact that leveraging metadata significantly improves the performance of Grover, it also appears that the accuracy does not vary much with the exclusion of different types of metadata. In contrast, we observe a surprising observation that leveraging all metadata causes the detection accuracy to decrease. In addition, the inclusion of title results in a 6% decrease in detection accuracy. Without knowledge of the adversary’s generative language model, it is essential to understand the contribution of such metadata in defending against general neural disinformation.

D Bidirectional Image-Sentence Retrieval Results

Variants	Directions	R@1	R@5	R@10	Average
SCAN	Image to Text	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.6
	Text to Image	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.5
SCAN + NER + Face Recognition	Image to Text	1.0	16.5	23.0	13.5
	Text to Image	2.2	6.5	9.2	6.0

Table 9: Bidirectional Image-Sentence Retrieval Results obtained on images and captions from the GoodNews dataset.

We observe that standard image-sentence retrieval models perform really badly on images and captions extracted from the GoodNews (Biten et al., 2019) dataset. We hypothesize that image-sentence retrieval models are designed to measure visual-semantic similarity between images and phrases that contain general terms such as *man* or *dog*. In contrast, they are less capable of reasoning about relationships between images and named entities often found in news captions.

E Examples of Article Types

We provide samples of the different types of articles below. Each article sample contains a title, text, an image and a caption. The image and caption are located below the article text.

E.1 Type A Article

Playing Composer, of Course, to Impress

At a time when opportunities for gifted emerging opera composers blazing all manner of new stylistic trails appear to be proliferating, there’s something to be said for a company willing to go to bat for fresh pieces by veteran creators working in conventional modes. Not long ago, that company likely would have been the Dicapò Opera, which performed an estimable service in championing composers like Thomas Pasatieri, Tobias Picker and Conrad Susa. But with Dicapò in a state of limbo, it falls to other institutions to fill the void. Kudos, then, to the Bronx Opera Company, which opened its 47th season on Saturday night with “The Rivals,” a 2002 comic opera by Kirke Mechem, in the Lovinger Theater at Lehman College. Mr. Mechem, born in Wichita, Kan., and based in San Francisco at 88, is a skillful composer especially admired for his vocal music. “Tartuffe,” his first opera, has played more than 350 times since its 1980 San Francisco Opera premiere. Mr. Mechem fashioned his own libretto for “The Rivals,” his third opera, relocating an 18th-century Sheridan comedy from Bath, England, to Newport, R.I., around 1900. The tale centers on Jack Absolute, a British naval captain who has concocted a fictitious alter ego – Waverley, an impoverished opera composer – to woo Lydia Larkspur, an American heiress who dreams of living in “charming poverty” in a Parisian garret. The couple are surrounded with a small cadre of friends, lovers, servants and, yes, rivals. Naturally, confusion ensues. Deftly juggling nine substantial roles, Mr. Mechem sets their entanglements awirl with his buoyant melodies, supple harmonies and perky rhythms. In spirit, “The Rivals” harks to Rossini and Donizetti; in sound, it weds Puccini’s generous lyricism to the dancing meters of Bernstein’s “Candide.”



Figure 6: The Rivals From left, Julie-Anne Hamula, Caroline Tye and Mario Diaz-Moresco in the Bronx Opera Company's production of Kirke Mechem's opera at the Lovinger Theater.

William Eggleston Set To Release First Album

William Eggleston's photographs have adorned album covers for years: He has lent his singular eye to projects by Big Star, Joanna Newsom and Spoon. But on Oct. 20, Mr. Eggleston, now 78, will release an album of his own. The album, titled "Musik," will be released on Secretly Canadian and feature 13 tracks of Mr. Eggleston playing a Korg synthesizer. He recorded improvisations onto floppy disks and used a four-track sequencer to overlay parts and create fuller symphonic compositions. In addition to his own music, the album includes standards by Gilbert and Sullivan and Lerner and Loewe. Tom Lunt, co-founder of the record label Numero Group, produced the album. One song, "Untitled Improvisation FD 1.10," was released on Thursday.



Figure 7: William Eggleston is famous for his photography, but music has long been part of his artistic identity.

E.2 Type B Article

LANI KAI

You can go crazy with a loco moco, pig out on kalua pig, stuff yourself with a guava malasada. But one thing that is astonishingly hard to do in Hawaii is to get a decent drink in a coconut shell. This just isn't right. The state ought to be to tropical cocktails what New Jersey is to the Jagerbomb. Julie Reiner has set out to correct this cosmic injustice, even if she has to start in Manhattan. Ms. Reiner revived Deco-era cocktails in her first bar, the Flatiron Lounge, then peered into the crystal punchbowls of the Gilded Age with the Clover Club. With Lani Kai, she brings state-of-the-art urban bartending techniques to the flavors of her home state, Hawaii. Needless to say, there is no mai-tai mix in sight. Instead, there are two kinds of house-made orgeat syrup. One, derived from toasted almonds, washes up in the Hotel California, along with apricot-infused gin. The other, macadamia-based, sweetens a distant relative of the Sazerac called the Tree House. Both cocktails (\$13) are unmistakably tropical in flavor. But taste again, note the underpinning of citrus and the foundation of bitters. These are not shaggy assemblages that shamble across the sand in board shorts and sandals. They are extremely well put together, buttoned down and zippered up in the best Manhattan style. This goes for the bar snacks, too, which raise the pu-pu genre to heights Trader Vic never scaled. The crab wontons, erupting with molten mascarpone, seem to contain actual shellfish, and the pork-belly sliders pay homage to David Chang. Where a little more New York sensibility might have helped is in the decoration. One can respect Ms. Reiner's decision to avoid the usual outriggers, macaws and puffer fish, and still think that she might have done more than hammer a few shelves to the wall and line them with pots of orchids. You expect a place called Lani Kai to transport you. At Lani Kai, the entire journey is in the drink. But that's not a bad place to start.



Figure 8: The Clover Club.

Digital Chief At Vice Loses Job After Inquiry

Vice Media announced Tuesday that its chief digital officer, Mike Germano, would not return to the company after the public disclosure of sexual harassment allegations against him prompted an internal investigation into his behavior. Mr. Germano was placed on leave after a New York Times investigation last month detailed the treatment of women at the company. The article included allegations made by two women against Mr. Germano, including that he told a former employee at a holiday party in 2012 that he had not wanted to hire her because he wanted to have sex with her and that, in 2014, he had pulled an employee onto his lap. Mr. Germano declined to comment. In an earlier statement, he said he did "not believe that these allegations reflect the company's culture." Mr. Germano was a co-founder of Carrot Creative, the digital ad agency that Vice acquired in 2013. In an email to the staff on Tuesday, Sarah

Broderick, Vice's chief operating officer, said that Vice's creative ad agency was completing "the long planned integration of Carrot Creative" and that more details regarding the group's leadership would be announced in the weeks ahead.



Figure 9: media.

E.3 Type C Article

Finding Drama in Brutality and Beauty

Pina Bausch created this dance work a few years ago, originally at Tanztheater Wuppertal and now running again at John Malkovich Theatre. The presentation here in Atlanta is a return engagement; a tour through English-speaking North America has started in Lincoln Center. It has been said before that these works, vast, powerful, and outspoken, are less about keeping time than with the resourcefulness of the human body, and time clearly is not what they are after. The action unfolds in what looks like an enormous steel studio, with a window in the middle. Its thrust stage resembles a rooftop. At one point, the viewer may be looking through one of the doors in the flat roof at a falling bucket of water, but this is hardly a threat of death. That bucket is one of the recognizable tools used by Bausch's company of 16 dancers and a psychologist (Ricardo Moyo), as they enact a psychic activity that is more about sustained unease and despair than about an exhibition of total clarity. There are nearly 30 variations on the theme of internalization. Pins, black masks, and goggles come out and are dropped. The dancers take turns getting on, off, dancing alone, in unison, with or without their masks and hats. Sometimes, they rub their faces in lumps of plaster, as if trying to figure out a riddle. Most times, they walk about in doodling puddles of blue, red, and black that drift away from the floor like fresh acrid water. If the works of Bausch and her husband, the choreographer Arvo Pärt, frequently present themselves as exercises in processing and survival, Mr. Pärt's music falls into the category of soothing. It enables the dancers to linger awhile in moments of perceived calm, even blindness. It is interesting to hear variations on the theme of failure in music. On certain occasions, Mr. Pärt's powerful structural choices tie into the images that come across onscreen, as when, in an impressive demonstration of strength and resolve, a barefoot dancer balances a full-size walker on his head and shoulders for an extended time. Also memorable is the video-production device that takes place by day, involving a screen in which a dancer can disappear under water, feeding her brain waves to the monitor. And the body part that might be the most isolated is the head, which may look unmoving to the spectator. "On the Mountain" alludes to Plato's phrase, "There is a difference between aimlessness and misdirected aimlessness," and perhaps that is what Mr. Pärt is trying to capture in his music. As might be the case with Mr. Pärt, no spectacle is too big, or too expensive. The opening figures are all made from cobalt, and they dangle by wires. Then we are offered a shopping cart, which is wheeled around and pushed. Could it be that, in addition to representing purchasing power, it may have a

subconscious meaning in an era of online shopping? The stage looks like a dock for a boat with Mr. Pärt's familiar chords in the background, as the red-clad dancer is tossed inside it. He comes out again in an equivalent figure, waving his hands and toes. Finally, one sees Ms. Bausch's face, appearing every now and then on the screen behind the dancers, holding a dartboard with the numbers "10" and "14" scrawled across it. Then an accompanying ad appears on the screen, with an unusually large 9 on it, directed at the public. "On the Mountain" stays close to the past, and everything but the information around it, but it is still inviting.



Figure 10: A scene from "On the Mountain a Cry Was Heard."

Young Cardinals Slugger Keeps Hammering Mets

Paul DeJong and Harrison Bader both homered in the seventh inning, sending the St. Louis Cardinals to a 7-5 win over the New York Mets at Busch Stadium on Friday night. Bader added a two-run single in the eighth to cap the St. Louis offensive outburst, which lifted the Cardinals to a 3-1 start against New York. DeJong went 3-for-4 with a pair of solo home runs and eight RBIs in the series, helping send the Mets to a fourth straight loss. Hansel Robles (1-1) took the loss for the Mets, who stranded 11 base runners in the loss. Paul Sewald (1-0) earned the win in relief, throwing two shutout innings, while Steve Cishek and Greg Holland each tossed a scoreless inning. The Mets jumped out to a 4-2 lead in the fifth after three consecutive singles with one out. Todd Frazier's sacrifice fly accounted for the first run before Jose Bautista drove in the next two with a line drive RBI single to right, and a bases-loaded single by Todd Frazier also scored a run. However, DeJong and Bader homered off Bobby Wahl to begin the Cardinals' comeback. Bader's first home run, a solo shot, tied the game at 4-4 before DeJong's second blast, a three-run shot, put St. Louis ahead, 6-4. A leadoff single by Matt Carpenter in the eighth started the Cardinals' comeback. With Yadier Molina and Greg Garcia on base, Bader then drove in the final two runs of the inning, the first on a squeeze bunt and the second on a single. Molina also drove in two runs with a bases-loaded single in the sixth inning that tied the game at 3-3. Molina's single extended his hitting streak to 15 games. Wilmer Flores homered in the eighth for the Mets. Carpenter had two hits for the Cardinals, who had won three in a row. Trevor Rosenthal recorded the final two outs for his third save. Curtis Granderson collected three hits for the Mets, who had won two in a row. First

baseman Wilmer Flores started the scoring for the Mets with a third-inning solo home run. Cardinals right-hander Luke Weaver, who starts on Saturday, is 8-0 with a 1.77 ERA and 13 strikeouts in 10 career starts against the Mets. On the other hand, Mets right-hander Jacob deGrom is 3-0 with a 0.60 ERA and 38 strikeouts in three career starts against the Cardinals. The Cardinals announced on Friday afternoon that first baseman Jose Martinez will miss two to three weeks because of a strained right hamstring. St. Louis recalled outfielder Jose Martinez and infielder Dillon Maples from Triple-A Memphis. Before the game, Mets manager Mickey Callaway said right-hander Matt Harvey is still feeling elbow discomfort after being put on the disabled list on April 11. The team decided it would be better to have Harvey rested. Harvey is scheduled to make his first rehab start for Triple-A Las Vegas on Saturday, pitching six innings. Callaway said Harvey will not appear in a rehab game for St. Louis. Harvey is on the DL because of an inflammation of the ulnar collateral ligament in his right elbow. Harvey missed last season after undergoing Tommy John surgery. The Cardinals' lineup included rookies at four positions — left field (Bryan Reynolds), center field (Colby Rasmus), right field (Rasmus) and first base (Rasmus) — for the first time since 1958. But by Friday night, the rookies had spent a combined 34 hours on the field. DeJong, a 22-year-old rookie from New Braunfels, Texas, has three home runs and a .308 batting average this season. He also has reached base safely in 16 of the 19 games he has started. The Cardinals' first home game was on May 10, 1958. With the game in their favor, the Cardinals could make their fourth straight trip to the playoffs history for the franchise, starting on Saturday afternoon in St. Louis.



Figure 11: Paul DeJong, right, after his home run in the second inning of the Cardinals' win over the Mets on Sunday.

E.4 Type D Article

Bonus Pay On Wall St. Likely to Fall

American financiers are expected to take home a pay cut this year thanks to lower investment bank performance fees. Not only are banks likely to reduce pay in the face of weak quarterly earnings, it also looks like Wall Street employees will take a hit to their bonuses, according to a report from New York City's comptroller on Thursday. Of the 42 financial companies that submitted their bonus information, 43 percent of the firms said they will pay out less money than last year, according to the report. "Investment banking fundamentals remain challenging due to low interest rates, subdued corporate M&A activity, and decelerating economic growth," Michael DiBiase, the comptroller's chief investment officer, said in a statement. "Once-strong markets are challenging to justify strong performance fees." Last year, when Wall Street bonuses were already down significantly from the previous year, the number of bank employees receiving bonuses was 22 percent lower. This year, almost 25 percent of financial firms expect to pay out

less, the report said. Wall Street bonuses have been under pressure in recent years as low interest rates and decreasing merger activity has held back bonuses. The recent news that Wells Fargo, the scandal-ridden bank that was first accused of opening fake accounts, was paying Wall Street executives in bonuses in 2018 despite numerous conflicts of interest raised even more questions about the banking industry's compensation system. Read the full story at The New York Times. Related For Wells Fargo employees making \$1,000 a month, Wells Fargo offers a cash bonus Citigroup to pay bonuses on top of annual pay of 105,000 employees Treasury Department seeks to encourage more women to work at Goldman Sachs.



Figure 12: Goldman Sachs

Jets Bench Smith in Loss That Doesn't Sit Too Well

Photo The Jets came into the night with speculation swirling that a trade involving the team's first-round draft pick was likely. And with Mark Sanchez all but gone, Geno Smith was apparently the prime candidate to go elsewhere. But so the rumors of a trade went through the night. The Jets had plans for the night and they had Smith's picture in the media room, leading many observers to believe that there would be an alteration in the game plan. Except that nothing that happened Thursday had Smith's name in the mix. Instead, the team opted to start rookie Sam Darnold against the Colts. The former USC quarterback led the Jets to a 17-0 lead in the first quarter, then — because a trade failed to materialize — he finished the game. Quarterback was the deciding factor for the Jets, at least after it became clear the trade was not going to happen. Either the Browns were going to pick Darnold at No. 4 or Cleveland could attempt to make a play for Baker Mayfield, the Oklahoma quarterback selected No. 1 by the Browns. Thus, the Jets took a leap at No. 3 and would have had to come back with whatever that three-point stand entailed. Even if the Browns had picked Darnold and attempted to make a trade, it seemed unlikely that any team would surrender a second-round pick for Mayfield. That would have constituted a risky move for the Browns, one they never would have taken unless they had planned on moving back in the draft. Hence, the tight windows that a quarterback-needy team often faces.



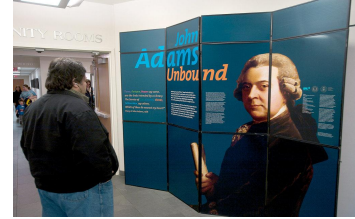
Figure 13

F Visualizations of DIDAN's predictions

We present examples of DIDAN's predictions on both human-generated and machine-generated articles in this section.

At Times, the History Is in the Margins

It demonstrates the roiling mind of an American original who used the collection to help frame the thoughts that shaped a young nation. Adams didn't just read books. He furiously scribbled marginal annotations that suggest he considered the manifestation of thinkers he wanted to talk to, wrestle with and maybe even knock out. For instance, in a book by Jacob Bryant that detailed an elaborate religious ceremony, Adams wrote, "Is this Religion? Good God!" Although Adams was familiar with the romantic notions of politics and government held by Enlightenment idealists, he was convinced that only structure and rules could stop mankind's tyrannical tendencies. That is why, though he was initially impressed with Thomas Paine's rousing "Common Sense" (some thought Adams had written it himself), he later cooled on the pamphlet, writing that Paine had "a better hand at pulling down than building."



The Sachem Public Library is one of 20 in the United States hosting a traveling exhibition on John Adams's books.

Authenticity Score	0.342
Machine-Generated Score	0.238



Figure 14: A human-generated article that was classified correctly as such by DIDAN.

Murray L. Weidenbaum, Reagan Economist, Dies at 87

Murray L. Weidenbaum, who as President Ronald Reagan's first chief economic adviser elevated government regulation of business to the forefront of public policy debate, but resigned unhappy about the administration's budget-making, died on Thursday in St. Louis. He was 87. Mr. Weidenbaum, a Bronx-born economist, was fond of saying, "Don't just stand there, undo something." And he did, beginning in 1981, when the newly inaugurated Mr. Reagan appointed him chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. Reducing the size of government and loosening its regulatory hold on the private sector became a large theme of the Reagan presidency, which began with inflation still running in double digits and the economy heading into recession. The banking, broadcasting and food and drug industries were a particular focus.



Mr. Weidenbaum worked to reduce regulation on businesses.

Authenticity Score	0.572
Machine-Generated Score	0.219



Figure 15: A human-generated article that was classified correctly as such by DIDAN.

A Novelist's Prime Nesting Place in Nashville

Before this house was the fulfillment of our dreams, it was the fulfillment of other people's dreams, a couple with extremely good taste who knew exactly where and how they wanted to live. They bought a bungalow on Whitland, tore it down, and in 1993 built themselves a solid home in pink washed brick. Somehow they made it look as if it had been here all along. They threw their hearts into the tiniest details, collecting glass doorknobs at flea markets, commissioning ironwork for the banister and placing inlaid cherry-wood star shapes onto the walnut floors. When, after years of planning and hard work, it was finally perfect and they moved in, they were divorced. I can think of nothing better than to live in the dreams of these two people who moved away. Their vision of what a home could be far exceeds anything I ever could have imagined on my own.



Trees shade Ann Patchett's pink brick home, a place designed by others that fulfills her own dreams.

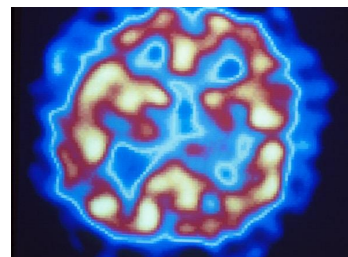
Authenticity Score	0.209
Machine-Generated Score	0.384



Figure 16: A human-generated article that was classified incorrectly as such by DIDAN.

New Plan to Treat Schizophrenia Is Worth Added Cost, Study Says

A new approach to treating early schizophrenia, which includes family counseling, results in improvements in quality of life that make it worth the added expense, researchers reported on Monday. The study, published by the journal Schizophrenia Bulletin, is the first rigorous cost analysis of a federally backed treatment program that more than a dozen states have begun trying. In contrast to traditional outpatient care, which generally provides only services covered by insurance, like drugs and some psychotherapy, the new program offers other forms of support, such as help with jobs and school, as well as family counseling. The program also tries to include the patients -- people struggling with a first psychotic "break" from reality, most of them in their late teens and 20s -- as equals in decisions about care, including drug dosage.



A brain scan of a patient with schizophrenia.

Authenticity Score	0.363
Machine-Generated Score	0.378



Figure 17: A human-generated article that was classified incorrectly as such by DIDAN.

Lumet's 'Dog Day Afternoon': Hot Crime, Summer in the City

Also visit this page to view previous Compendium articles and screenshots Luxury View: Tribeca's Isabella Rossellini Annex Hotel Plenty of smart people are getting honeymoon--budget married in Tribeca. The Isabella Rossellini Annex Hotel, a hyper-luxe outpost in a former warehouse designed by Michael Maltzan, is one example. The lobby, with its translucent copper frames, keeps the clean-lined modern minimalism going. But there's a smart, domestic curation inside. "We have the most eclectic design," says co-owner and designer Eric Font. "We're also influenced by art and fashion." Another amazing detail: Framing the screen, lights from Alexander McQueen. Nessa Austin Luxury View: The Expected and the Unexpected Strolling through the Tribeca neighborhood feels like walking in someone else's world.



Al Pacino as the would-be bank robber Sonny in Sydney Lumet's "Dog Day Afternoon" (1975).

Authenticity Score	0.183
Machine-Generated Score	0.420



Figure 18: A machine-generated article that was classified correctly as such by DIDAN.

Driven to Accumulate and Dancing Till Nothing's Left

While those at court leaned over at the stalls, snoozing like other patrons, here at last was part of that magic I expected from a fairground. The rhythmic scramble of people shuffling and jitterbugging, pretending not to notice each other, obscured the petty bickering that had been for weeks consuming their lives. There were not a few smiling faces, but the laughter that drowned out the voices of anyone who tried to hold the audience's attention behind barriers was total. Even the Head Monster looked refreshed as he bellowed and danced. In this nowhere town, half a world away from Heidelberg, the judges of the circus were at work. My screams of thrill and satisfaction were promptly drowned out by the sharp, high, loudly grinding noises of the Mongolian horses. The show had started more than an hour earlier. People were in their seats, awaiting to dance, when the head clock came on.



Danse: A French-American Festival of Performance and Ideas Ashley Chen, above, dresses and undresses in a dance at the Club at La MaMa.

Authenticity Score	0.194
Machine-Generated Score	0.434



Figure 19: A machine-generated article that was classified correctly as such by DIDAN.

United and Continental Said to Agree to Merge

The global airline industry is about to get a little bigger — United and Continental announced they are planning to merge, creating a company with more than \$100 billion in annual revenue. The new company will be called United Continental Holdings Inc. The news was reported by CNBC, which cited anonymous sources. In a statement, both airlines said they were in the process of finalizing a deal, but declined to provide further details. Both companies confirmed the talks on their Twitter accounts. Rumors about a merger first surfaced in March, when United Continental announced it would lay off around 100 people who were working on its revenue management system. United spokesman Charlie Hobart told The Associated Press that the airline was implementing new IT systems for its key ticketing and revenue departments, and that the layoffs were not a result of a merger.



Kiosks for Continental Airlines next to a United Airlines check-in area at O'Hare International Airport. The airlines announced an all-stock merger on Monday.

Authenticity Score	0.358
Machine-Generated Score	0.108



Figure 20: A machine-generated article that was classified incorrectly as such by DIDAN.

Executive at Monsanto Wins Global Food Honor

In 2015, the global executive dean of the ILR School of Management, Emeritus Professor Jack I. Eskenazi, made a declaration. In a speech at the Expert Economic Summit in Nice, he said: "In the world of politics, NGOs, labor and community, ultimately, we look to business for leadership and partnership." On Thursday, April 18, the ILR School of Management at New York University, at Rockefeller University, announced that Prof. Eskenazi, who served as its executive dean from 1997 to 2006, has been awarded the Wolf Foundation for World Food Policy's Global Food Prize. At the luncheon, Eskenazi talked with Aviva Aronow Friedman, the dean of the Wolf Foundation. How would you respond to someone who would argue that you live in an academic vacuum in order to look to business for leadership? I think one shouldn't take myself too seriously. All of us live and work in very different settings.



Robert Fraley, who is Monsanto's chief technology officer.

Authenticity Score	0.380
Machine-Generated Score	0.231



Figure 21: A machine-generated article that was classified incorrectly as such by DIDAN.