Spelling Errors and Social Media Outrage: On the Conservative Party of Canada’s Error-Ridden Pamphlet

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The age of social media permanently changed the way voters engage with elections. At the center of this change, a Conservative Party of Canada mailer riddled with errors became the focus of a debate: were the errors the result of an ineffectual copyeditor, or were they something else? This mailer went viral on Twitter as users leapt at the opportunity to mock the spelling errors. However, some users drew the connection between the mailer and previous strategies used by the Conservative Party of Canada’s social media team, Topham Guerin. Given their history of using social media tactics inspired by Russian bot networks to invoke controversy, it becomes clear that spelling errors in the door-knocker were not only intentional but part of a larger strategy built to stew outrage and further stoke the divide between Canada’s political parties.

During the lead-up to the 2021 Canadian federal election, the Conservative Party of Canada released a door-knocking pamphlet in Ontario that included an overview of their campaign platform. Social media was quick to point out that the document was laden with spelling errors, including “Canada Mental Health Acton Plan,” “enactng,” “Ant-Corrupton law,” “Otawa,” “essental,” and “creatng.” Per The Daily Hive, a spokesperson for the party claimed a printing glitch caused the errors in Guelph, but the explanation was not enough to keep Twitter from delighting in the mistakes. Commentary included jokes about fired copy editors and corruption running rampant in anthills. Some users were quick to point out that the errors may have been intentional, with @MsAmyMacPherson tying the mailer to the Conservative Party’s social media team, Topham Guerin. Upon looking at Topham Guerin’s digital tactics, it becomes immediately apparent that this mailer was part of a strategy of incendiary communications meant to stir conversation and increase engagement with the CPC’s content.

Topham Guerin is a digital agency founded by Sean Topham and Ben Guerin of New Zealand. Per their website’s “About” page, Topham Guerin “sets out to prove that digital [can] be...”


done differently,” framing the company as existing in opposition to traditional social media marketing firms. Their About page includes testimonials: the Australia Broadcast Corporation says they are a “social media firehose… designed to corral the faithful and convert the fence-sitters.” One negative testimonial from celebrity chef Hugh Fearnley-Whittingstall reveals far more about how Topham Guerin sees themselves: “Let’s be clear, Topham and Guerin are the bad guys [emphasis added].” Ben Guerin spoke on the “Using Social Media Effectively” panel at the 2019 Friedman Conference to reflect on the strategy they used on the Australian Liberal Party’s winning campaign in 2019. The strategy is the same one used in the CPC in the 2021 election. On the panel, Guerin stated that an effective social media campaign needs to “surprise, shock, and arouse,” with anger being the most critical arousal emotion. Low-quality memes are more effective than high-quality professional ads because of three factors Guerin cites: volume, variety, and speed. “Crappy” (Guerin’s words) memes can be thrown together in minutes and make it easy to create a wide variety of images that all carry the same messages. These “crappy” memes can then spread rapidly: supporters will share the message; detractors will share to deride the quality of the meme and spread it to new audiences. The less refined the meme, the more effective per Topham Guerin’s strategy: a pro-Tory meme created during their work with Boris Johnson in the UK received mass publicity due to its use of the cyber-notorious font Comic Sans. This mockery of the meme ensured the Tory message within reached a much wider audience than a “good” meme would have. While anger focused on the Comic Sans meme would have been focused on the artistic choices, Topham Guerin’s strategy during the leader’s debate caused a different form of outrage. During the debate, Topham Guerin transformed the Tory Party’s official Twitter account into “factcheckUK,” posing as a neutral, third-party fact-checker along the lines of Politifact or services offered by CNN and the BBC. The Twitter feed, posting only positive tweets about the Tories and negative tweets about the opposition, was quickly criticized as a “dystopian” and transparent attempt at manipulating the

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audience. News articles from popular websites such as The Guardian, Time, the BBC, and CNN discussed the Twitter conversation about the rebrand, and the Conservative party was able to relish their success. Nobody was talking about their opposition or the actual content of the debate, but all eyes were on Boris Johnson.

Topham Guerin’s use of memes taps into a deep and fundamental understanding of the greatest power of the art form. Memes are, by both design and accident, social viruses, a framing proposed by Richard Dawkins in his book The Selfish Gene:

When you plant a fertile meme in my mind you literally parasitize my brain, turning it into a vehicle of the meme’s propagation in just the way that a virus may parasitize the genetic mechanism of a host cell. Like a virus, the most successful memes survive by spreading to a wide, receptive audience and being able to mutate and change as time goes on. The Scumbag Steve meme, originating in 2011, featured a young man named Blake Boston wearing a sideways hat and originally featured captions suggesting the focal character’s ill-repute: “Grandpa gets surgery; [Scumbag Steve] Steals Pain Meds.” Within a few months of the meme’s original rise to popularity, a derivative of the meme that featured any image, person, or character wearing the hat appeared online, thus allowing it to be used in more contexts and spread to more people. While the internet’s infrastructure provides fertile soil for this spread and mutation, memes have existed for centuries, and many persist in unexpected ways. Common and normalized nicknames like Bill, Bob, and Dick result from a medieval meme of giving loved ones nicknames that rhyme (William to Will to Bill). In World War II, the doodle of a little face with a long nose peering over a wall tagged with the slogan “Kilroy Was Here” spread to any available flat surface across Europe and the Pacific Theatre, a calling card that served both as a signal that American soldiers were

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present in the area and as a sign of community and connection.\textsuperscript{24} The most persistent memes rely not on quality and creativity. Kilroy was a line doodle simple enough to be scratched into the hull of ships or, per one legend, drawn in the dust on the moon;\textsuperscript{25} Scumbag Steve and other memes like it propagate by essentially repeating the joke. A meme’s survival relies on its ability to evoke reactions and prod audiences to share them: for good or bad reasons.

This shock, overwhelm, and anger strategy is not exclusive to Topham Guerin and likely not one they invented. Russian bots have been using similar techniques since the 2016 presidential election at the latest.\textsuperscript{26} This technique is referred to as a “firehose of falsehood”\textsuperscript{27}—notably identical to how the Australia Broadcast Corporation described Topham Guerin. The Russian strategy is rapid, continuous, and inconsistent.\textsuperscript{28} Multiple seemingly unrelated sources share similar messages to play on cognitive distortions that a single message is more persuasive if it comes from multiple sources, regardless of the truth of the message.\textsuperscript{29} Cognitive distortions are patterns of disruptive, inaccurate thoughts or beliefs that affect a person’s ability to process information.\textsuperscript{30} They are then ripe for exploitation by propagandists and marketing companies. By creating memes designed to be shared by people across the aisle, \textit{even when that meme is being shared to mock}, Topham Guerin’s strategy ensures that their message will spread to wider audiences. Even if the information was shared to mock it, the cognitive distortion known as the “sleeper effect” suggests that repeated exposure to complete falsehoods leads to the original message sinking without any criticisms or commentary from the original.\textsuperscript{31} Without the context of that criticism, any recipient of the meme is at risk of accepting the original message as truth.

Like “Kilroy Was Here,” the red-pen-ready pamphlet does not feature the Impact font, cat faces, or crude caricatures of Internet jokes, but it is no less a meme. It is designed to be delivered to houses directly and has a hole in the top to hang on doorknobs if constituents were not home when the doorknockers went through their neighbourhood. The litany of spelling errors across the document serves as a siren song to post the image online, giving the physical

\begin{footnotesize}
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\item Ziegler, Charles E. “International dimensions of electoral processes: Russia, the USA, and the 2016 elections.” \textit{International Politics} 55, no. 5, 1 Sep. 2018, pp. 557–74.
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\end{footnotesize}
mailier a second life as free digital marketing. Without those typos, the pamphlet would have served its purpose once the constituent read it. The investment in designing, printing, and distributing the pamphlet now recoups a small bit of the CPC’s digital marketing budget, but the power of the pamphlet does not end there. In a move out of Topham Guerin’s playbook, every tweet spent mocking the pamphlet is one more tweet that ensures the Conservative Party’s platform spreads to new and different audiences. Now, those audiences are discussing the pamphlet instead of just scrolling past it. Ben Guerin recommends that parties share 250 or more memes per week at the height of a campaign, and so the pamphlet becomes one more piece of the puzzle to ensure that the Conservative Party’s campaign is ever-present on the newsfeed.

Topham Guerin uses Comic Sans fonts, poorly photoshopped Game of Thrones Memes, and derivative, simplistic imagery designed to infuriate viewers with their “crappiness.” To use spelling as a weapon, though, taps into something more insidious. Memes are designed to be scrolled past; their content needs to be digestible in the blink of an eye. The pamphlet’s errors require careful analysis, and one Twitter user, @Aho2ToMan, points out the efficacy of this technique:

I am guilty of sending it to friends. When they told me they spent so much time looking for the spelling mistake that now they know the CPC point better than ever I realised (sic) what I had done.

Mocking the spelling requires reading the pamphlet in full and digesting the information, forcing the content on an audience that may have never opened the Conservative Party’s campaign website to read the platform themselves. Mocking spelling errors also opens the Party up to a particular type of criticism: a criticism focused on incompetency, lack of intelligence, and lack of education. It only takes a handful of tweets for conversation around the “stupidity” of the Conservative party to turn into a discussion around the “stupidity” of Conservative voters. One user was quick to compare Conservative voters to people who fall for “Nigerian Prince” type scams; another said this would appeal to “uneducated voters.” Part of the Conservative Party’s broader, multi-decade strategy is to cast itself as the working-class party that understands the needs of the “average” voter.

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32. “Friedman 19 // Using Social Media Effectively.”

33. “Friedman 19 // Using Social Media Effectively.”


Trudeau is a “pretty boy,” and a “metropolitan liberal elite,” whose quaffed hair and good looks stand in sharp contrast to the down-to-earth, working man marketed by the Conservative Party. Doug Ford, premier of Ontario and the Ontario Progressive Conservative party leader, has described the liberal elite as “people who look down on average common folk and think they’re smarter [than ordinary Canadians].” A 2019 CBC poll found that 80% of Canadians believed their country was “divided between ordinary people and elites.” In attempts to levy this belief, Conservative politicians have attacked Trudeau as a “trust fund millionaire” to try and remind voters that he is the elite and they are the ordinary people. To prove it, they set traps that invite Liberal voters to mock and deride their intelligence, alienating Conservative and would-be Conservative voters away from the Liberal Party.

The Party of the common man, the working man, locks their advertising strategy into a digital fire hydrant and unleashes it on a crowd of unsuspecting voters. Their strategy makes people angry and invites them to start conversations explicitly intended to mock them. By filling their pamphlet full of spelling errors, the Conservative Party invites intentional criticism by making themselves look uneducated, incompetent, and stupid, and Twitter users are happy to turn any error into a viral spectacle. Now, Conservative voters and voters on the fence see firsthand what Conservative pundits have been telling them for years: the Liberal party and the people who would vote for them do not care about them. Trudeau and his ilk think that Conservative voters are stupid and uninformed. The Liberal party they support would never care about the average voter who might use the wrong “your” in their Facebook posts or who had to work instead of study at university. The campaign has become something personal (or, as Ben Guerin would put it, relevant and salient), and the firehose has effectively cleared the dissidents from the streets. Amongst all this mockery of “ant-corruption” and the suits in “Ottawa,” there is no room to discuss the Conservative Party’s promises and what they may or may not mean for voters. Instead of laughing at “creating,” Twitter users could have discussed the CPC’s historic role in gutting Canada’s capacity to manufacture vaccines. Under Brian Mulroney, the party privatized Connaught Labs and allowed it to be sold in the 1980s and later, the Harper

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38. Mike Lloyd. “Trudeau may have to battle pretty boy image on world stage,” CityNews Everywhere, https://vancouver.citynews.ca/2015/10/22/trudeau-may-have-to-battle-pretty-boy-image-on-world-stage/


43. “Friedman 19 // Using Social Media Effectively.”

Conservatives ignored warnings about Canada’s vaccine capacity during the H1N1 pandemic of 2009 (following in the footsteps of Paul Martin’s Liberals ignoring similar warnings in 2003 around SARS\textsuperscript{45}). Offering the spelling errors creates an easy cyber spectator sport for Twitter users to engage in, a much more tempting and easier way to spend an afternoon on Twitter than critiquing the platform and adding nuance to a discussion.

The Conservative Party doorknocker and its litany of spelling errors fit perfectly into the CPC’s larger social media strategy of producing quick, viral content designed to ignite division between the parties and ingratiate their platform to potential voters of all stripes. Upon analyzing the previous political campaigns hosted by Topham Guerin and looking at the relationship between the Conservative Party of Canada and the “average voter,” it becomes clear that the spelling errors were an intentional choice to try and control the digital conversation. While the Conservative Party of Canada did not win the 2021 Canadian election, the Australian Labour Party and the English Tory party won their elections using the same techniques. With at most four years before the next federal election, it will be critical for Canadians to become aware of the manipulative social media tactics used during the last election if there is any chance of the next election being open and honest.

References


\textsuperscript{45} Lexchin. “The roots of Canada’s Covid-19 Vaccine shortage go back decades.”


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