



The Virus of Hate : Far-Right Terrorism in Cyberspace

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Far-right terror is the biggest threat to our democracy right now.

Christine Lambrecht, the German Justice Minister,

February 2020.

The Rise of Far-Right Terrorism

Far-right violence and terrorism are a growing threat to Western societies. Far-right terrorist attacks increased by 320 per cent between 2014 and 2019 according to the 2019 Global Terrorism Index. In 2018 alone, far-right terrorist attacks made up 17.2% of all terrorist incidents in the West, compared to Islamic groups which made up 6.28% of all attacks. In January 2019, the Anti-Defamation League's Centre on Extremism reported that every extremist killing in the US in 2018 was linked to far-right individuals or organizations. German authorities registered 8,605 right-wing extremist offenses including 363 violent crimes in the first half of 2019. Compared to the first half of 2018, an increase of 900 far-right crimes was recorded during the same period. Far-right terrorism is on average five times deadlier than far-left terrorism, with an average of 0.92 deaths per attack compared to far-left terrorism with 0.17 deaths. Nineteen countries across North America, Western Europe and Oceania have been targeted by far-right attackers. This trend in far-right attacks has led some observers to state that far-right domestic terrorism has not been treated seriously enough in the West and that security and intelligence services should pay closer attention to this emerging threat.

"Far-right" refers to a political ideology that centers on one or more of the following elements: strident nationalism (usually racial or exclusivist in some fashion), fascism, racism, anti-Semitism, anti-immigration, chauvinism, nativism, and xenophobia. Far-right groups are usually strongly authoritarian, but often with populist elements and have historically been anti-communist, although this characteristic has become less prominent since the end of the Cold War. Not all groups or organizations with any one of these characteristics can be considered far right, and not all far-right groups are automatically violent or terroristic. However, terrorist groups with these characteristics and individuals sympathetic to these ideals have been classified as "far-right terrorism".

Far-right terrorists have a strong inclination to change the established order and favour traditional aptitudes (typically white, heterosexual and Christian) and advocate the forced establishment of authoritarian order. Far-right attacks are also less predictable as perpetrators are typically unaffiliated with a terrorist group, making them harder to detect. Far-right extremists have also shown a long-term interest in acquiring Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) weapons, resulting in several CBRN far-right terrorist plots in Western countries (mostly in the U.S.) which fortunately did not come to fruition. Another development is the phenomenon of individuals taking part in extreme right-wing terrorist plots without previous contacts to the extremist environment, sometimes described as “Hive Terrorism”. All the above appears to show a significant terrorist threat posed by extreme right-wing activists and groups.

The Propaganda of Far-Right Terrorism

Like many other modern extremists, jihadists and terrorists, the far-right relies on a massive and wide-ranging propaganda machinery. The propaganda campaigns allow the far-right to maximize media and online attention while limiting the risk of individual exposure, negative media coverage, arrests and public backlash. The barrage of propaganda attempts to normalize extremist messages and bolster recruitment efforts while targeting minority groups including Jews, Blacks, Muslims, non-white immigrants and the LGBTQ community.

The media presence of the far-right is becoming more common across Europe and North America. The award-winning report by Horaczek (2019) reveals several stages in the media strategy of the far-right:

1. Build your own media empire
2. Stoke fear and doubt through fake news (disinformation)
3. Defame your critics
4. Use social media as an amplifier
5. Put the freedom of the press under pressure.

Extreme right activists and their ilk have long used propaganda as a tool to spread their message. Long before the Internet, they distributed hateful flyers or drove from town to town, leaving their hateful papers, brochures and manifestos on front steps and in driveways. These methods are still

in use: in 2019, for example, U.S. white supremacists used more paper-canvassing of neighborhoods and college campuses than at any other time in years, with an unprecedented number of flyers, banners, stickers and posters appearing across the country (ADL, 2020).

The most effective propaganda strategy of the Far-right is the use of disinformation. Disinformation has been a matter of state since politics began, with propaganda used by rulers, governments and their intelligence agencies to influence the political landscape both at home and abroad. But disinformation has been, mostly, the privilege of those in power. Today, the rise of digital platforms has changed this and now fringe groups, malevolent actors and extremists have access to platforms that can proliferate disinformation and stir resentments of all kinds. According to a special study conducted by The Investigate Europe team (2019), “There are plausible arguments to link the rise of the Neo-nationalists in the US and across Europe with this new phenomenon”.

A new development in the propaganda campaigns launched by the far-right was the adaption and use of new media: the rise of online media has created new opportunities for communication, organization and mobilization by far-right-wing extremist and right-wing radical political groups. Whilst right-wing extremists exploit online platforms and social media for political purposes, the extent to which they have abused online communication is far less certain.

The Attraction of Online Platforms

The far-right's online presence had developed over three decades, using bulletin board systems, websites, online forums, and more recently, social media (Burris et al. 2000, Back 2002, Zickmund 2002). Social media has “algorithmically amplified, sped up and circulated a political backlash by White voters that the alt-right has exploited...,making extreme viewpoints more tolerable in public discourse”(Daniels 2018, pp. 64–65). As Ganesh (2020) argues, much of the far-right groups' ability to manipulate public discourse is due to their adoption of the practices and aesthetics of misogynist, trolling, and gaming subcultures, where they have honed their ability to use text, memes, and videos to use emotional appeals and encourage participation with anti-immigrant and white supremacist discourse.

The growing presence of extremists groups in cyberspace is at the nexus of two key trends: the democratization of communications driven by user-generated content on the Internet, and the growing awareness of modern vigilantes of the potential of the Internet for their aims. Terrorists have used the Internet, as several studies have revealed, for numerous purposes (Weimann, 2006;

2016a). They use the Net to launch psychological campaigns, recruit and direct volunteers, raise funds, incite violence and provide training. They also use it to plan, network, and coordinate attacks. Thus, not only has the number of terrorist online platforms increased but also the ways in which terrorists use the Internet has diversified.

The network of computer-mediated communication (CMC) is ideal for extremists-as-communicators: it is decentralized, cannot be subjected to control or restriction, is not censored and allows free access to anyone who wants it. The typical, loosely knit network of cells, divisions, and subgroups of modern extremist organizations finds the Internet both ideal and vital for inter- and intra-group networking. The great virtues of the Internet—ease of access, lack of regulation, vast potential audiences, fast flow of information, and so forth—have been converted into advantages for groups committed to terrorizing societies to achieve their goals. The anonymity offered by the Internet is very attractive to modern radicals, terrorists and vigilantes. Because of their extremist beliefs and values, these actors require anonymity to exist and operate in social environments that may not agree with their particular ideology or activities. The online platforms, from websites to social media and the Dark Net, provide this anonymity and easy access from everywhere with the option to post messages, to e-mail, to upload or download information and to disappear into the dark.

These advantages have not gone unnoticed by far-right groups, who moved their communications, propaganda, instruction and training to the cyberspace. As Hoffman and Ware (2019) concluded, ‘today’s far-right extremists, like predecessors from previous generations, are employing cutting-edge technologies for terrorist purposes’. The far-right online presence is not restricted to a single online platform or space but is instead a patchwork of various types of platforms and spaces, from websites to social media and even the Dark Net. Far-right extremists are generating their content on a variety of online platforms and increasingly also utilizing a wider range of new media technologies for their purposes. A range of relatively new and highly accessible communication ‘applications’ is another component of this trend. Many of these newer technologies fit into the category of so-called ‘dark social’, which refers not to the ‘dark’ nature of the content but to the difficulties of tracking content and communicators. Let us review the variety of online platforms and their use by the far-right terrorists.

The Far-Right on Social Media

YouTube

For a short time on January 4, 2018, the most popular live-streamed video on YouTube was a broadcast dominated by white nationalists. The debate topic was scientific racism, which they referred to as “race realism”—a contemporary incarnation of the long-standing claims that there are measurable scientific differences between races of humans. Arguing in favor of scientific racism was infamous white nationalist Richard Spencer, known for having popularized the term “alt-right”. During the broadcast, the video became the #1 trending live video worldwide on YouTube, with over 10,000 active viewers. The archived version of the broadcast has been viewed an additional 475,000 times.

YouTube is a video-sharing platform, operating as one of Google's subsidiaries. YouTube allows users to view and upload video clips, to rate, share, add to playlists, flag, report, comment on videos, and subscribe to other users. It offers a wide variety of user-generated and corporate media videos. YouTube has around 2 billion daily users, most of them are young, hence appeals to those without fully formed political beliefs are likely to become influenced by persuasive communication. YouTube is more popular amongst teenagers than Facebook and Twitter. As of May 2019, over 500 hours of video content are uploaded to YouTube every minute. Based on reported quarterly advertising revenue, YouTube is estimated to have US\$15 billion in annual revenues.

Video platforms such as YouTube are frequently used by extremists to propagate their views, spread hate and even live-stream attacks. Aimless young men, usually white, visit YouTube looking for direction or distraction and are seduced by a community of far-right propagandists. Some young men discover far-right videos by accident, while others seek them out. A common feature in many of these cases is YouTube and its notorious algorithm, the software that determines which videos appear on users’ home pages. The problem of YouTube’s algorithm is that it promotes fringe beliefs, lewd and violent videos, conspiracy theories and extremist ideas. A user could start with a left-leaning video on racism and slowly but surely end up, through a series of recommendations, watching right-wing extremist content. Far-right YouTubers have learned to exploit the platform's algorithm and land their videos high in the recommendations of less extreme videos.

YouTube has been a useful recruiting tool for far-right extremist groups. *Bellingcat*, an investigative news site, analyzed messages from far-right chat rooms and found that YouTube was

cited as the most frequent cause of members' "red-pilling" -- an online slang term for converting to far-right beliefs (Evans, 2018).

A European research group, VOX-Pol, conducted a separate analysis of nearly 30,000 Twitter accounts affiliated with the alt-right. It found that the accounts linked to YouTube more often than to any other site (Berger, 2018). A study on online radicalization analyzed 331,849 videos on some 360 channels (Ribeiro et al. 2020). The study found "strong evidence for radicalization among YouTube users", citing how users who consume extreme far-right content had previously consumed content affiliated with the so-called intellectual dark web and the alt-lite. Referring to YouTube, the study concluded: "Our work resonates with the narrative that there is radicalization pipeline". Similar findings were presented at the ACM FAT 2020 Conference in Barcelona, supporting the notion that YouTube's platform is playing a role in radicalizing users via exposure to far-right ideologies (Lomas, 2020). The study, carried out by researchers at Switzerland's Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne and the Federal University of Minas Gerais in Brazil, found evidence that users who engaged with a middle ground of extreme right-wing content migrated to commenting on the most fringe far-right content.

Finally, a report from Data & Society found that "YouTube, a subsidiary of Google, has become the single most important hub by which an extensive network of far-right influencers profit from broadcasting propaganda to young viewers" (Lewis, 2018).

Facebook

Facebook is the third most visited website on the Internet and the world's largest social media network with over 2.2 billion regular users as of February 2018. Because of its popularity, Facebook has become an important tool for political or community organizations and commercial brands—including, unfortunately, far-right extremists. Even though the company explicitly bans hate speech and hate groups in its Community Standards, Facebook appears to encounter a real challenge regarding the removal of neo-Nazi and white supremacist content from its platform.

At around 1:30 p.m. on a Friday afternoon, people around the world watched the streaming video of a mass murder in Christchurch, New Zealand. The attacker, Brenton Tarrant, had announced he would carry out a deadly attack and stream it live on Facebook. The first fans quickly voiced their support. "Good luck," one user wrote; another: "Sounds fun." A third person wrote that it was the "best start to a weekend ever". Around 200 Facebook users watched through their

smartphones, tablets or computers as the murderer got out of his car, opened his trunk where he kept his weapons and began killing 50 people in and around two mosques. The power of social media, especially Facebook, turned the terrorist attack in Christchurch into a twisted act of terrorist performance, designed to inspire imitation and emulation elsewhere. The attacks were live-streamed for 17 minutes and viewed at least 4,000 times before Facebook took down the link. Over the next 24 hours, Facebook removed another 1.5 million copies of the attack video from its pages. In the aftermath of the Christchurch attack, social media has played a critical role in capitalizing on the event. An ISIS-linked posting demanded that fellow ISIS supporters “logon to Facebook and Twitter and incite for shedding the blood of the worshippers of the Cross”.

Rublin (2019) studied the Facebook connection between far-right groups and pro-Palestinian groups who support the BDS (Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions) against Israel. The study revealed several neo-Nazi white supremacists who actively participate in several BDS and pro-Palestinian Facebook groups and use them as a platform. These Facebook users publicly post blatant anti-Semitic material, both on their personal pages and in these Facebook groups. They evoke classical anti-Semitic myths and imagery, Christian lore, and Nazi-era propaganda and modern anti-Semitic tropes. The rejection of Zionism and the State of Israel and support for the BDS against Israel and the Palestinian cause is associated with the deep-seated anti-Jewish views of these individuals. Although most of their posts express mere vilification, demonization, and hatred, we have seen some public calls for action against Jews and Judaism.

Facebook attempts to fight the abuse of the service by extremists and removed 18 million examples of “terrorism content”, using expertise and artificial intelligence, as well as other tools such as video-matching technology and language detection. Yet, Facebook is losing the fight: in September 2018, the Counter Extremism Project (CEP) identified and monitored a selection of 40 Facebook pages that sell white supremacist clothing, music, or accessories, or represent white supremacist or neo-Nazi groups. CEP researchers recorded information for each page such as the number of likes, date of creation, and examples of white supremacist or neo-Nazi content. After two months, CEP reported the pages to Facebook, but 35 of the 40 remained online. As the report concludes, “Clearly, Facebook’s process for reviewing and removing this content-which violates its Community Standards is inadequate” (CEP, 2019, p.2).

Facebook has also failed to stop a coordinated far-right operation profiting from disinformation and anti-Islamic hate almost two months after it was publicly exposed. A network of Facebook’s largest far-right pages were part of a coordinated commercial enterprise, prompting

promises from the social media giant that it would crack down on the network. The British paper The Guardian investigated these Facebook postings and revealed a covert plot to control some of Facebook's largest far-right pages and harvest Islamophobic hate for profit (The Guardian, 2019).

A web of far-right Facebook accounts spreading fake news and hate speech to millions of people across Europe has been uncovered by the campaign group Avaaz, an online activist organization. The search revealed over 500 far-right groups and Facebook pages operating across France, Germany, Italy, the UK, Poland and Spain. Most were spreading fake news or using false pages and profiles to artificially boost the content of parties or sites they supported, in violation of Facebook's rules. The Facebook postings ranged from French accounts sharing white supremacist content, to posts in Germany supporting Holocaust denial, and false pages promoting the Alternative für Deutschland party (AfD) party. In Italy, tactics included setting up general interest pages for beauty, football, health or other interests, then after followers signed up, transforming them into political tools (Graham-Harrison, 2019).

Telegram

Totally encrypted and largely unmonitored, the messaging application Telegram was created to provide a safe, uncensored communication platform. Launched in 2013, Telegram was not designed for engagement and amplification like Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter, but as a service for protecting free speech and facilitating communication against the backdrop of an authoritarian regime. Its founder and CEO, Pavel Durov, is sometimes called the Mark Zuckerberg of Russia. Unfortunately, while it counts hundreds of millions of users, the platform has grown most infamous as a safe-haven for extremists and terrorists. As Facebook and Twitter have cracked down more aggressively on hate speech over the recent year, Telegram became one of the new places where far-right groups found refuge. Telegram's commitment to protecting freedom of speech above all else, undergirded by the app's emphasis on strong encryption, has provided an attractive home for many of these extremists.

A *Wired* magazine report from March 2020 was entitled, "How Telegram became a safe haven for pro-terror Nazis" (Bedingfield, 2020). The report describes how Telegram is used by several dozen groups to disseminate white supremacist propaganda and videos of lynchings and shootings. It also cites a new report from the political action group Hope not Hate that found that the platform is playing host to several dozen Nazi channels. These public and private chat groups,

which post predominantly in English or Ukrainian are predominately US-based with a handful of UK groups, and dub themselves the “Terrogram”. The groups are highly interconnected, often reposting content from each other’s channels. They draw influence from existing far-right terror groups like the Atomwaffen Division, the Nazi web forum Iron March, and the writings of American Neo-Nazi James Mason. The groups disseminate white supremacist propaganda, videos of lynchings and shootings, survivalist and guerrilla training manuals, and instructions for manufacturing weapons, carrying out attacks and evading detection. The groups also canonize other famous terrorists as “saints”. Murderers who have received this designation include David Copeland, the 1999 London nail bomber, Anders Breivik, the perpetrator of the 2011 Utoya attack in Norway, and unexpected choices like the Islamist terrorist Omar Mateen.

Although Telegram has long been used by the far-right to communicate, there has been a noticeable surge in the number of channels and their users since the Christchurch massacre of March 15, 2019. The SITE Intelligence Group found that 80 per cent of a select sample of 374 far-right Telegram channels and groups were created between the March 15 massacre and October 30, 2019 (Katz, 2019). The number of users in this community increased as well: a sample of far-right channels created in May 2019 collectively increased their memberships by 117 per cent – from 65,523 to 142,486 by the end of October. The biggest Terrogram groups have accrued over 4,000 followers in under a year. As Katz concludes, “Neo-Nazi and white nationalist groups now have in Telegram a centralized operational venue to network, recruit and distribute attack manuals, just as the Islamic State had for years”. Features such as media sharing, one-to-one chats and reposting from other channels and users are helping to weave the far-right’s various sub-movements together, building a unified umbrella of groups and ideologies.

Our survey of far-right content appearing on Telegram revealed a wide range of formats, from memes and cartoons to videos and images glorifying acts of violence. **Some postings** are digital libraries, intermingling white nationalist texts such as *Mein Kampf* and *The Turner Diaries* with detailed instructions on how to make homemade weapons or run a militia.

Dark Net

Think of the Internet as a huge iceberg. The tip of the iceberg, which most people can see, is the Surface Web that has been crawled and indexed and is thus searchable by standard search engines such as Google or Bing via a regular web browser. But most of the Internet lies below the

metaphorical waterline, unsearchable and inaccessible to the general public. These hidden parts of the internet are known as the Deep Web. The Deep Web is approximately 400-500 times more massive than the Surface Web. The deepest layers of the Deep Web, a segment known as the Dark Net, contain content that has been intentionally concealed including illegal and anti-social information. The Dark Net can be defined as the portion of the Deep Web that can only be accessed through specialized browsers such as the Tor browser.

Terrorists and far-right groups have revealed the advantages of the Dark Net and started using their secretive platforms (Weimann, 2016b, 2016c; 2018). The uses of the far-right in the dark net are like the surface web. The key differences are in achieving anonymity and avoiding regulation and censorship. It is harder for authorities and social media companies to act against far-right activity on the dark web. Several surveys of dark net platforms revealed a rising presence of far-right postings. Thus, for example, exploration and analysis of anti-Semitic activity on the dark web found a variety of white supremacist and Nazi-related items (Topor, 2019). For instance, Dream Market offered Hitler gold coins, Nazi-themed clothes, stamps, pictures, artwork, and so forth.

Far-right blogs on the dark web are another example of online racist propaganda and incitement. A typical example is a blog named White Will Survive, describing Jews as mentally ill, rapists, and having all the desire to kill everyone who is not Jewish. Searching the dark net for terms such as “Nazi,” “Jews,” “White,” and various other anti-Semitic and race-related terms yield troubling results. For example, these extremists frequently use the dark net blogs to post, discuss, disseminate and search for items like Holocaust denial and Nazi propaganda. Far-right groups also use social networks on the dark net. These are like surface web networks such as Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Google+, or Gab. After restrictions and bans on these social networks in the surface web, many extremists moved to dark net social networks. The dark web has several popular social networks for far-right activists to thrive in, including a dark web version of Facebook. These versions provide the secrecy and anonymity that the surface web does not. Once inside a dark net social network, a variety of pages, users, and posts can be found. Many of these dark net social media are used to disseminate racist, white supremacist and anti-Semitic propaganda.

Capitalizing on the Corona Pandemic

The current coronavirus pandemic has brought an unprecedented threat to the lives, incomes, and well-being of entire populations. For far-right extremist groups, this is a unique opportunity to spread hate, fear, panic and chaos. As the virus spreads, it has become the most dominant content in far-right media and online chatter (Katz, 2020). Across far-right online platforms like Telegram and Gab and more conventional platforms like Instagram, Facebook and Twitter, far-right groups and individuals are promoting conspiracy theories, scapegoat refugees and advance the argument for closed borders. Other far-right extremists have gone further in advocating the use of the virus as a bioweapon against their enemies, asking individuals to willingly spread it. Since the outbreak in early December 2019, there have been posts on websites such as Telegram, 4chan and Gab linking the coronavirus to racist and anti-Semitic slurs and memes. This has ranged from racist posts to parodies of Chinese people mocking their hygiene and eating habits.

Among the far-right's hate viruses are arrays of conspiracy theories. As Katz (2020) notes, these theories often play into anti-Semitism or xenophobia against people from China, pondering the role of the Chinese government or the "Jewish global elite" in the outbreak. As one typical posting argues, "This Jewish made coronavirus is affecting the international stock market...because our manufacturing is out sourced to thus is all relied upon by China...because of globalism; because of Jews." A wide range of conspiracy theories are used including Jews are responsible for corona, Jews have been trying to spread it, Jews developed a vaccine that people should refuse to take, and that Jews are profiting off the disease. Other conspiracists advance the theory that the disease was manufactured by the US and or Israel as a biological weapon to target rivals such as China and Iran. This is not the first time this has happened. During the outbreak of the Black Death, Jews were used as scapegoats with accusations that the Jews had caused the disease by deliberately poisoning wells.

The most worrying aspect of the far-right's coronavirus-related campaign is the call for actual attacks, suggesting that the current circumstances are both encouraging violence as well as helping attackers not get caught. Far-right terrorists have advocated using coronavirus as a bioweapon against their enemies: infected individuals should "visit your local synagogue and hug as many Jews as possible", reads one post. One far-right poster similarly advises, "Cough on your local minority". Another calls for the same tactics against critical infrastructure, writing, "Cough on your local transit system". The Federal Protective Service (part of the Department of Homeland Security in the US) declared that "White Racially Motivated Violent Extremists have recently commented on the

coronavirus stating that it is an ‘OBLIGATION’ to spread it should any of them contract the virus”.¹ They added that they have specifically mentioned spreading the disease in public places and have used terms such as “corona-chan”, “bowlronavorus” (a reference to Dylann Roof) and “boogaflu” (modification of the term “boogaloo” used to reference a future civil war). In a Telegram group, they discussed options such as leaving “saliva on door handles” and spreading it amongst their “enemies”. Some far-right virus-related items include graphics like cartoons, posters, and pictures. One such graphic, falsely presented as being posted by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), encourages people to visit mosques or synagogues and ride on public transit to refute public health and safety information and resources offered in those places.

Fake news, rumours, hoaxes, and conspiracy theories that have been spread during the Coronavirus crisis not only reify prejudices about Asians, Jews, Chinese, foreigners, immigrants - but also present them in a causal structure. These are the causes for the virus, they are to be blamed and punished. The politicization of Coronavirus by the far-right points to how these modes of discourse serve as narratives that reinforce racist and anti-Semitic concepts and beliefs.

Finally, a crisis like the Coronavirus pandemic, when people are panic-driven consumers of news, is ideal for suppliers of fear, hate and lies. The far-right is capitalizing on the occasion, flooding online platforms, in surface net and dark net formats, with apocalyptic narratives, whether of societal collapse or race war. These narratives use the rising fear to attract interest, draw followers closer, and spread the extremists' theories and perception. This is the toxic virus of the far-right, seizing the opportunity to promote their narratives to scapegoat groups like immigrants, or minorities, or liberals.

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Appendix



In the UK, the British National Socialist Movement has disseminated a poster on messenger app Telegram titled “What To Do If You Get Covid-19”. The advice it proffers is about as far from socially beneficial as you could imagine, encouraging those infected to visit local mosques and synagogues, as well as spending time in ‘diverse neighborhoods’ and on public transport. Anti-Semitic and anti-Muslim sentiments interwoven with the intended exploitation of a national health crisis.



🇨🇳 Wuhan Virus Updates 🦠

Going to take a quick break from news and banter and shitposting to get serious for a moment. Can you please all bow your heads in prayer for a moment, as we ask God to give Corona-chan the strength to depopulate the third world and deliver upon us the Boogaloo that so many larpers have failed to bring. Amen

@wuhappening

👁️ 91 3:08 PM

TERRORWAVE REFINED

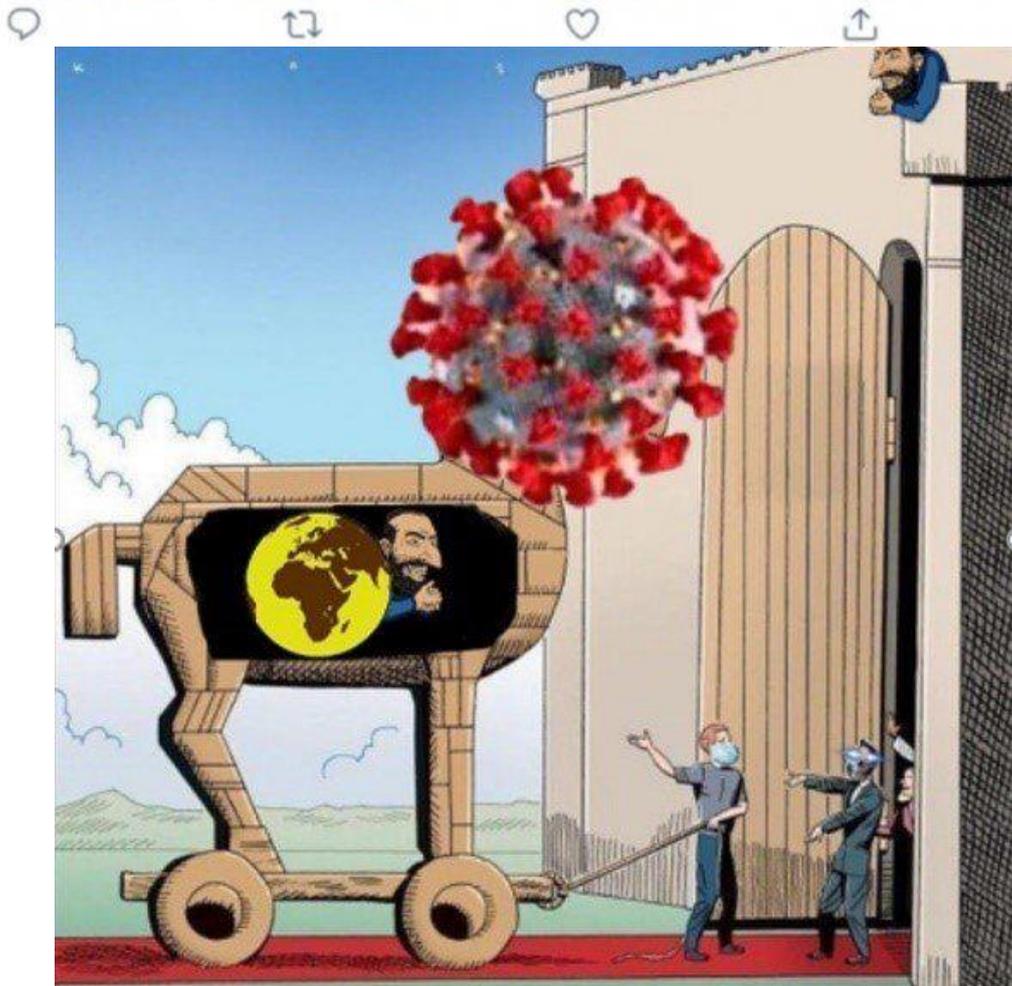
1.6K



//PROMOTE THE PANIC//

MAKE SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS ABOUT THAT GUY WHO
KILLED HIS NEIGHBORS FOR THEIR RESOURCES,
TELL YOUR COWORKERS ABOUT SOME CHINESE GUY WHO
WAS IN THE GROCERY STORE COUGHING ON THE FRUIT,
AND USE A BURNER PHONE TO COLD CALL POLICE AND
JOURNALISTS TO TELL THEM YOU'RE ABOUT TO ENTER
SIGNIFICANT CROWDED AREAS WHILE INFECTED WITH
CORONA VIRUS.

Les #Rothschild et les crises mondiales #Coronavirus



- shared on telegram on march 15, coronavirus is displayed as a trojan horse for 'globalist' jews

File: Selection_999(022).png (73 KB, 309x137)



[poll] China please send your corona patients to israel Anonymous 01/24/20(Fri)09:29:32 No 240666520 [Reply]

Send the sick to israel- if you already die at least take out as many jews as you can



3 Israelis hospitalized with flu-like symptoms as coronavirus fears mount

Patients, some of whom traveled to China, in isolation while undergoing tests; medical authorities taking every precaution as deadly virus claims 41 lives so far

By TOI STAFF and AGENCIES
Tuesday, 1:47 pm | 98 C



3 down, 5,999,997 to go!

2987 edited 1:44 PM

Me walking into the supermarket to cough on the kosher items after testing positive for coronavirus

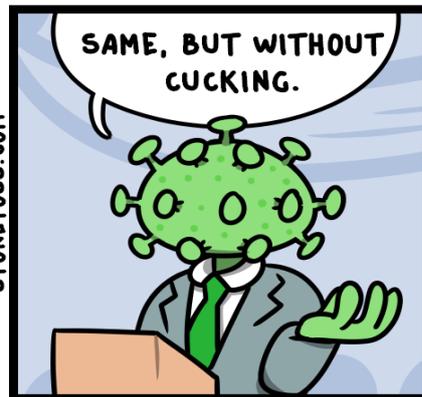


CORONA VIRUS EARLY SIGNS AND WHAT TO DO?

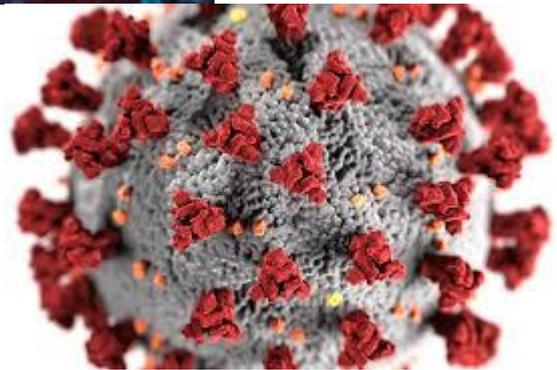
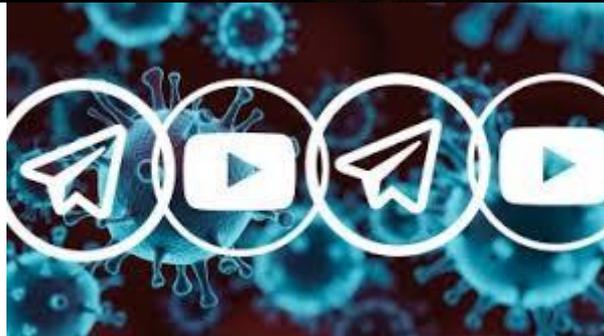
- 1 A runny nose - walk around in a neighbourhood with a lot of auslanders
- 2 A cough and/or sore throat - Immediately find a place where there's a lot of jews
- 3 A high temperature - visit your local vegan bar
- 4 Feeling tired - visit tv studios or take the tours
- 5 Difficulty breathing - visit your local mosque

Combined? Visit Jerusalem and other Jew places

11:10 PM



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ABOUT THE ICT

Founded in 1996, the International Institute for Counter-Terrorism (ICT) is one of the leading academic institutes for counter-terrorism in the world, facilitating international cooperation in the global struggle against terrorism. ICT is an independent think tank providing expertise in terrorism, counter-terrorism, homeland security, threat vulnerability and risk assessment, intelligence analysis and national security and defense policy.

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