


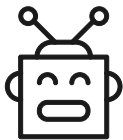
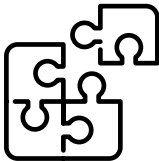



LEARN TO SPOT DEEPFAKES



*A deepfake is a digitally manipulated video, image, or audio recording, created using artificial intelligence (AI), that effectively shows someone doing or saying something they never did.
Don't let fake content fuel real hate.*

6 Signs You're Looking at Deepfake:

	Weird Eyes or Blinking: Eyes don't blink naturally or blink too frequently/infrequently. No light reflections in the eyes (e.g., a "dead eye" look). Gaze doesn't track light sources or other people correctly.
	Facial Distortion: Look out for melting ears, strange jawlines, or facial movements that don't match the voice or emotion.
	Background or Lighting Glitches Flickering edges or blurry lighting near the face or body. Lighting on the face doesn't match the shadows or angle of the light in the background. Background looks warped or disconnected from the subject.
	Lip Sync & Audio Voice feels robotic, off-tone, or out of sync with lips. Unnatural pacing, awkward silences, or mismatched ambient sound (e.g., no room echo).
	Too Perfect or Too Provocative Content is designed to spark outrage or strong emotion. It looks flawless but feels "off"—trust your gut feeling about something being too outrageous to be true.
	Movement Mismatch Stiff posture or mechanical body motion. The subject's head or body bobs around unnaturally. Clothing or hair appears to be artificially stable.



New Tools to Detect Deepfakes:

Use these tools to verify suspicious videos, images, or audio. No tool is perfect — always cross-check with multiple sources.

Tool	Focus	Availability
Hive AI Detector	Image, video, text, and audio.	Free Chrome extension and enterprise APIs (hive.ai).
Decopy.AI	Checker tool for detecting AI-generated or fake images from <i>Midjourney</i> , <i>Stable Diffusion</i> , <i>DALL·E</i> and <i>Flux</i> .	Dataset used to train AI-generated image checker contains approximately 10 million images, including artificial images generated by various AI models.
WriteHuman	Free online tool that detects how likely an image was generated by artificial intelligence. It scans photos for subtle patterns and signals that are common in AI-generated images.	Detector analyzes pixel-level patterns, visual artifacts, and structural inconsistencies often found in AI-generated images. It uses a custom model trained to recognize features typical of images created by popular AI tools.

Source & Reliability:

Question: Can I find this on another reliable, trusted source? Do I trust the account or page that posted it?

Key Action: Do not share if the source is anonymous or unverified.

Deepfake Signs:

Question: Does the voice, motion, or background feel unnatural or glitchy?

Key Action: Scan the content using a detection tool.

Emotional Trigger:

Question: Is this too outrageous to be real? Is this being used explicitly to provoke or mislead?

Key Action: Pause and take a breath before reacting.

Fraud Risk:

Question: Did a supposed loved one or authority figure just make an urgent financial request over an unexpected call or email?

Key Action: Verify out-of-band: Call them back on a known number or use a different channel (e.g., text a secret code).



Scammers and hate groups leverage deepfakes to:

- Spread Holocaust denial with fabricated historical footage.
- Impersonate Jewish leaders to spread fear or false directives.
- Reinforce existing antisemitic conspiracy theories.



Hidden Holocaust References in Coded Antisemitism

Coded antisemitism uses vague language, symbols, and ‘dog whistles’ to spread harmful myths without being flagged, making dangerous messages appear harmless and helping normalize distorted views of the Holocaust.

Some online users disguise Holocaust denial, Nazi glorification, or mockery of Jewish suffering using subtle codes — including numbers and emojis that can easily go unnoticed. These tactics often evade automated moderation and may be discarded when reported.

While some of the numeric codes below are also used to signal general white supremacist ideology (as covered earlier), they take on additional Holocaust-related meaning when paired with denialism, revisionism, or glorification of Nazi crimes.

Recognizing the intent behind these subtle cues is vital to fighting online Holocaust denial and preserving historical truth.

Numeric Codes Referencing the Holocaust and Nazism

88 / HH

“H” is the eighth letter of the alphabet; 88 = Heil Hitler. A common Neo-Nazi code, often used in usernames, tags, or images.

14 / 1488

“14” refers to the Fourteen Words white supremacist slogan; combined with 88, it reinforces Nazi alignment. While covered in general hate codes, 1488 is also used in contexts praising Hitler or denying the Holocaust.

18 – “A” = 1, “H” = 8

Shorthand for Adolf Hitler. Present in usernames, group names (e.g., “Combat 18”), and posts praising Nazi ideology.

109 / 110

A reference to the antisemitic falsehood that Jews have been expelled from 109 countries. The slogan “make the U.S. the 110th” calls for a repeat of genocidal history.



How to Spot Holocaust-Related Code Use

Check the Context

These numbers alone may seem harmless — but if combined with Holocaust memes, revisionist language, or conspiracy theories, they signal hate.

Watch for Use in Usernames, Comments, or Hashtags

Especially in spaces discussing “history,” “truth,” or “WWII,” where denial or glorification often slips in.

Recognize Patterns Like “1488” or “88”

While they may also appear in broader extremist content, their use in Holocaust-related discussion is often a dog whistle for glorifying Nazism.

Be Aware of Numeric Echoes in Emojis or Repetition

For example, “88” sometimes appears paired with fire emojis, images of Hitler, or WWII symbolism.

