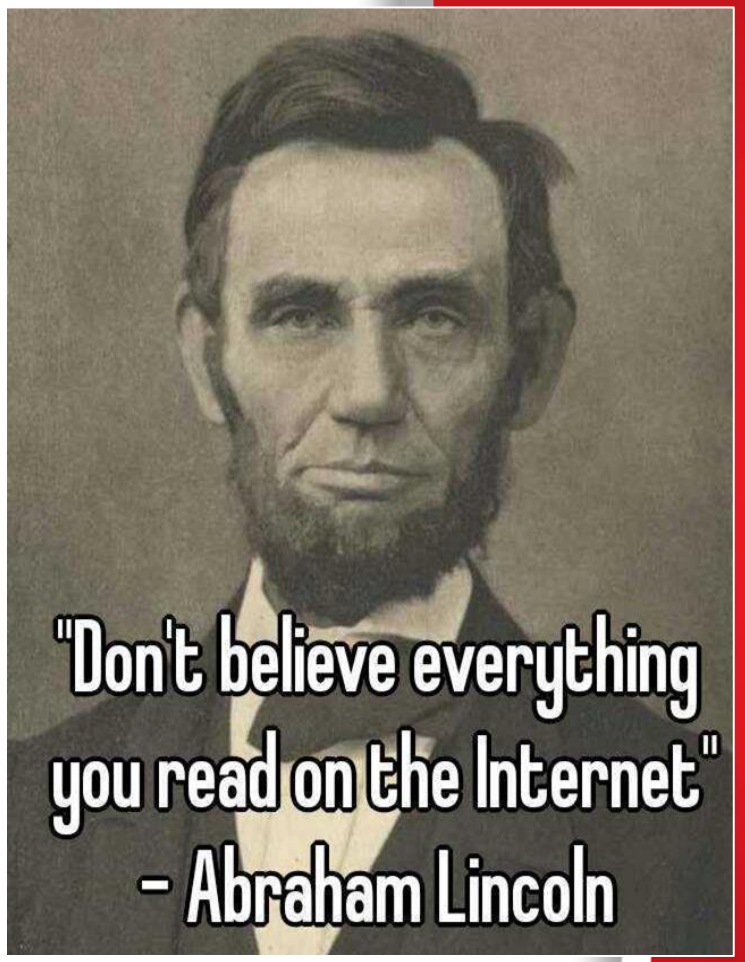
מוסד שמואל נאמן
למחקר מדיניות לאומית



Fake News:
Some Perspectives

Prof Ron Kenett

29/7/2021

10:00 – 13:00

Samuel Neaman Institute
for National Policy Research

כל הזכויות שמורות למוסד שמואל נאמן ©

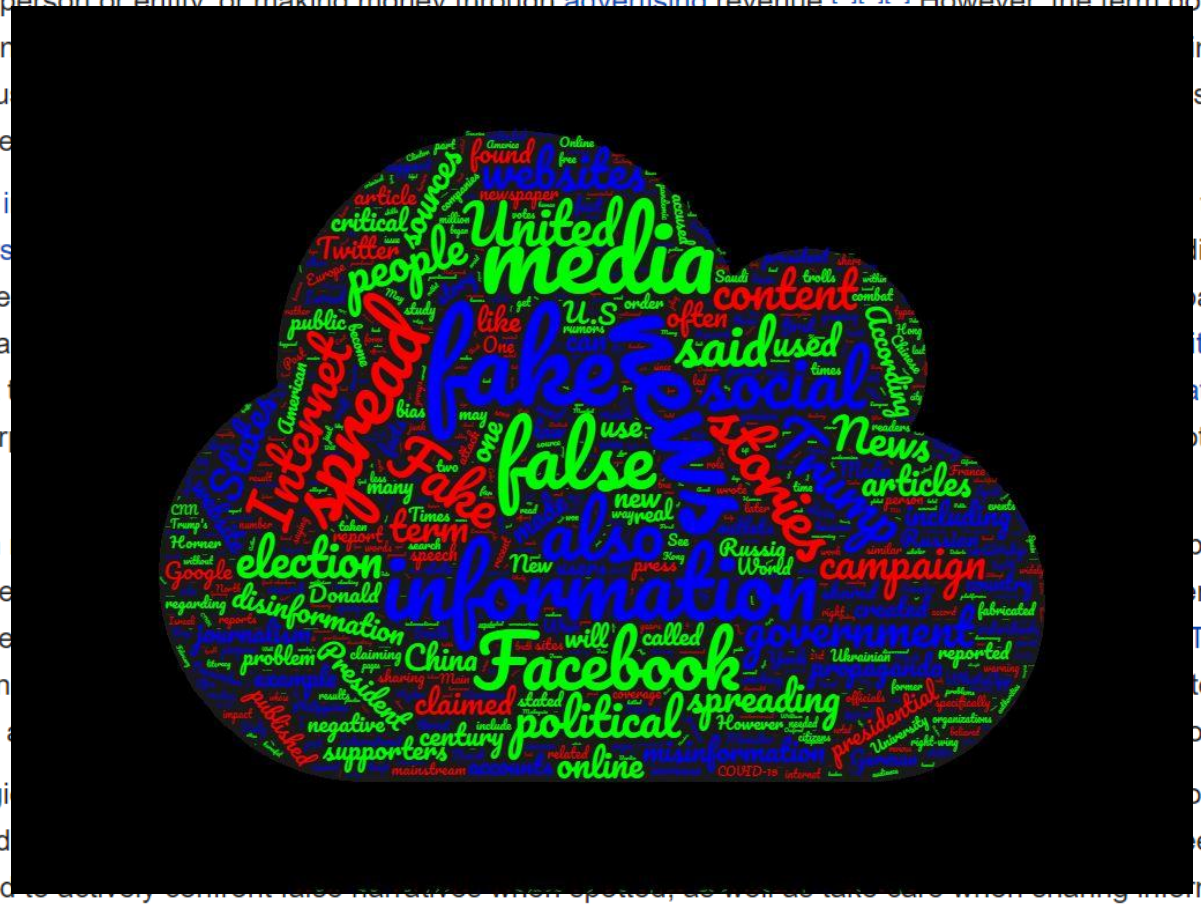
WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Article Talk

Fake news

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Fake news[a] is false or misleading information presented as news.[3][4][5] It often has the aim of damaging the reputation of a person or entity, or making money through advertising revenue.[6][7][8] However, the term does not have a fixed definition ... ntentional and unconsciou ... s/her personal perspe



Reporters with various forms of "fake news" from an 1894 illustration by Frederick Burr Opper

Once common i ... the Facebook News ... dia algorithms have ... agated by hostile foreign a ... ites has made it difficult t ... atirical articles misinter ... t supported in the text.[6]

Fake news can ... o fake news stories about the 2016 U.S. presidential election received more e ... ential to undermine trust in serious media coverage.[18] The term has at time ... Trump has been credited with popularizing the term by using it to describe an ... to Trump's misuse, with the British government deciding to avoid the term, a ... ough to foreign interference".[23]

Multiple strategi ... o individual types of fake news. Effective self-regulation and legally-enforced ... eeds to be flooded with accurate news to displace fake news. Individuals need ... mation via social media. Inoculation theory shows promise in designing techniques to make individuals resistant to the lure of fake news, in the same way that a vaccine protects against infectious diseases.

מוסד שמואל נאמן
למחקר מדיניות לאומית

הטכניון
מכון טכנולוגי לישראל

https://www.thebalancecareers.com/list-of-fake-job-scam-examples-2062168

Criminal FN

List of Fake Job Scams With Examples

BY ALISON DOYLE | Updated May 27, 2021

Are you job searching and worried about getting scammed? Many scams involve fake job listings. With a fake job scam, a scammer lists a job, but the job doesn't exist.

It's important to be able to differentiate legitimate job opportunities from fake job listings that could result in you being scammed if you've decided to pursue them.

Table of Contents

How Job Seekers Get Scammed

Fake Job Scam Examples

How to Avoid Job Scams

How to Report a Scam

How Job Seekers Get Scammed

The scammer uses the job listing to get job seekers to provide personal information, including their Social Security number, credit card information, and bank account information. The information is then used to access your bank account or your credit cards and to steal your identity.[1]

Media FN

https://www.ynet.co.il/news/article/h1iszhigf

חברים,
בפעם הבאה שאתם מפיצים את התמונה הזו, שצולמה מהצד השני, שביבי נראה בה ממש כמו אחד האדם והיא בכלל כל כך אותנטית ומרגשת ואיזו צניעות ואיזה יופי ואין פה בכלל שום כוונת יח״צ, תנו בבקשה קרדיט צילום לטופז לוק, באמת שזה לא לעניין, יצירה שלו - תנו קרדיט.

Translate Tweet

Is this FN?

????

"**Dewey Defeats Truman**" was an incorrect banner headline on the front page of the *Chicago Daily Tribune* (later *Chicago Tribune*) on November 3, 1948, the day after incumbent United States president Harry S. Truman won an upset victory over his opponent, Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York,

In 1936, ten million ballots were sent out: every day more than a quarter million envelopes were addressed by hand. The mailing list was "drawn from every telephone book in the United States, from the rosters of clubs and associations, from city directories, lists of registered voters, classified mail-order and occupational data". Of these, almost 2.4 million ballots were returned. The final results from the poll predicted that Republican Alfred Landon would win with 54 percent of the popular vote and 370 electoral votes. In the election, Franklin Roosevelt won more than 60 percent of the popular vote and 523 electoral votes, carrying every state except Maine and Vermont.

Statistical FN

https://statmodeling.stat.columbia.edu/2021/07/16/the-xbox-before-its-time-using-the-famous-1936-literary-digest-survey-as-a-positive-example-of-statistical-adjustment-rather-than-a-negative-example-of-non-probability-sampling/

Presentation FN

Published: 30 April 1992

The growing inaccessibility of science

Download PDF

That science has become more difficult for nonspecialists to understand is a truth universally acknowledged. Here is a measure of the extent of the process.

THERE is plenty of anecdotal evidence that large areas of the scientific literature are becoming incomprehensible to all but a few initiates. But how persuasive is anecdote? In this article I describe an objective way of looking at the matter and discuss its application to science journals over the past 145 years. The approach is a method for measuring text difficulty. The data are taken from articles describing research in four categories of publication: general science (*Nature*, *Science* and *Scientific American*); ten professional journals in astronomy, biology, chemistry, geology and physics; science textbooks for introductory college courses; and popular science magazines.

RANGE OF LEXICAL DIFFICULTY IN SELECTED TEXT CATEGORIES

Nature (article on the transhydrogenase reaction, 1960)	55.5
Science (abstracts of Report articles, 1990)	44.8
Cell (articles, 1990)	38.0
Nature (research articles, 1990)	31.6
Science (research articles, 1990)	28.0
Physics Today (articles, 1990)	13.3
New Scientist (articles, 1986)	4.0
This manuscript	2.6
International English-language newspapers (*N*=30)	0.0
Discover (popularized science, 1990)	−4.7
Adult books, fiction, American	−19.3
Ranger Rick (natural history	−22.6

occurred in all three publications it seems that editorial policy may have had something to do with it. Editorial policy affects how major articles and short reports are selected; how and for whom papers are written; and which fields in science are to be featured. One way in which the level of difficulty in *Nature* and *Science* changed was that fewer natural history papers were published (these are often descriptive and generally written at lower levels of difficulty), natural science papers (which are more analytical, and usually written at higher levels) being substituted instead.

What of the basic science journals? There too the trend is clear (Fig. 2). All ten of the journals analysed grew more

phdwriteupfun

Presentation FN

nature > commentary > article

MENU

nature

Commentary | Published: 30 April 1992

The growing inaccessibility of science

Donald P. Hayes

Nature **356**, 739–740(1992) | Cite this article

1015 Accesses | **44** Citations | **27** Altmetric | Metrics

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nature

Explore content

nature > commen

Published: 30 April

The growi

Donald P. Hayes

Nature **356**, 739–7

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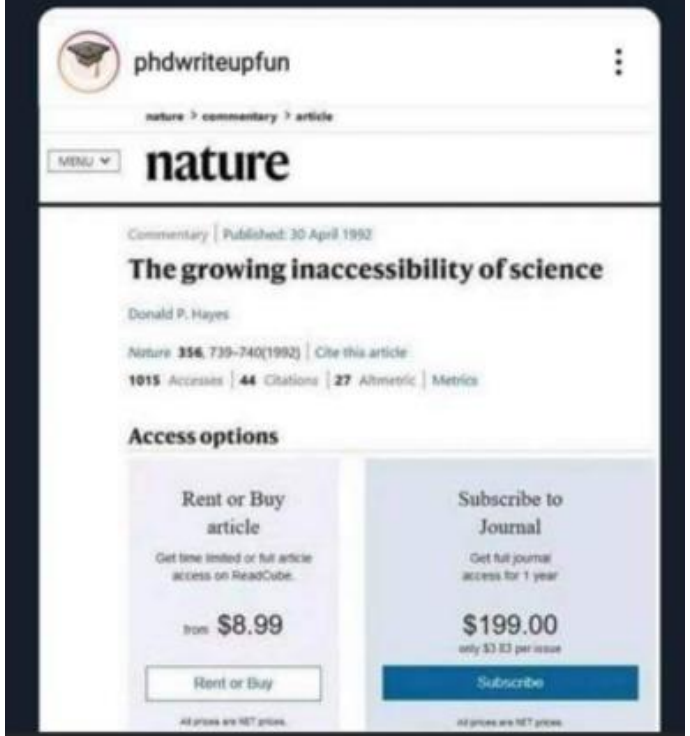
A little too ironic, don't cha think

1:42 LTE

Career Conversations
@careerconversa1

No more words needed



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Humoristic FN

Melodie W Rush

26 July at 23:37 ·

Thank you Facebook checkers! I would have never figured out this wasn't true! 😀😆🤦😳😀

30 9 comments

https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=10222332906245280&set=a.1430414274117

View 2 more comments

Jay Stewart
Someone posted this earlier today, and the factcheckers jumped on it immediately! Get a life you morons!
Like · Reply · 3 d 1

Frances Allison
That's hilarious!! 1
Like · Reply · 3 d

Frances Allison
Too funny 😂
Like · Reply · 3 d

Catherine Truxillo
The superfluous apostrophe in the first "it's" was my clue that it might be untrue. But the joke is funny
Like · Reply · 2 d 2

מוסד שמואל נאמן
למחקר מדיניות לאומית

הטכניון
מכון טכנולוגי לישראל

Wikipedia FN

Warsaw concentration camp

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Warsaw concentration camp**, or **Gęsiówka**,[2] was a German concentration camp built on the ruins of the Warsaw Ghetto, around the Gęsiówka prison. This minor camp is absent from most standard accounts of the Holocaust.

Over the course of its operation, some 8,000 to 9,000 prisoners were held there, performing slave labor. Some 4,000 to 5,000 of them died – in the death march out of the camp, in the Warsaw Uprising, and while in hiding following the uprising.[1]

The camp, which seldom appears in mainstream historiography,[1] has been at the center of a conspiracy theory that asserts that a giant gas chamber was built inside a tunnel near the Warszawa Zachodnia railroad station and that 200,000 mainly non-Jewish Poles were exterminated there.[3]

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Wikipedia FN

Extermination camp conspiracy theory

Despite basic research being available on the camp,[13][25] a legend[13] or conspiracy theory[3] developed in Poland around the camp.[3][13] This was first advanced by judge and author Maria Trzcińska in the 1970s and is promoted by Polish nationalists who argue that Poles suffered a Holocaust during World War II, called by some supporters "Polocaust". The legend/conspiracy theory claims that the camp was much larger, and functioned as an extermination camp for the non-Jewish population of Warsaw, killing 200,000 mainly non-Jewish Poles. The alleged killing used a giant gas chamber supposedly constructed in the Józef Bem Street [pl] tunnel (near Warszawa Zachodnia station).[3] By promoting a theory that the Germans constructed a gas chamber to kill non-Jews, coupled with the killing of as many as 200,000 additional victims of the Warsaw Uprising (for a total of 400,000 non-Jewish victims in Warsaw), supporters of the theory attempt to create a parity between Jewish and non-Jewish Poles which would make the Holocaust less unique.[3] The nationalist daily *Nasz Dziennik* has promoted this conspiracy theory and the camp as a symbol of Polish martyrdom, advocating introduction of material to school curricula and the construction of a museum.[26]

Tunnels at Warszawa Zachodnia station, the second tunnel from the left is the supposed site of a giant gas chamber used to exterminate non-Jewish Poles

In 2008, Kopka wrote that there is no evidence for the conspiracy theory. In 2010 the Institute of National Remembrance (IPN) commissioned a report from historian and aerial photography specialist Zygmunt Walkowski [pl]. Walkowski states that his report thoroughly refutes all aspects of the conspiracy theory. The report was submitted in December 2016; as of 2020, the IPN is yet to publish it. Subsequent to his report, Walkowski has received anonymous threats to his life.[27][28][29]

Havi Dreifuss, Jan Grabowski and Gideon Greif relate the conspiracy theory to the Polish government's historical policy.[30][31] Historian Daniel Blatman sees the gas chamber story as Holocaust denial: "one of numberless stories that Holocaust deniers around the world are posting online".[32][a][*dubious – discuss*]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:List_of_hoaxes_on_Wikipedia

Wikipedia:List of hoaxes on Wikipedia

Wikipedia FN

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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Contents
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Please do not attempt to create new hoaxes on Wikipedia; here is why.

This is a list of known historical hoaxes created on Wikipedia. It is not for known hoaxes which are notable in their own right, such as Piltdown Man. Its purpose is to document hoaxes on Wikipedia, in order to improve our understanding of them and our ability to detect them. For the purpose of this list, a hoax is defined as a *clear and deliberate attempt* to deceptively present false information as fact. Libel, vandalism, and honest factual errors are not considered hoaxes. A hoax is considered notable enough for inclusion in this list if it evaded detection for more than one month or was discussed by reliable sources in the media. This list is incomplete, as many hoaxes remain undiscovered.

Shortcuts
WP:HOAXLIST
WP:LHOW
WP:LHWP
WP:LOHOW

Hoaxes can be added to this page if they meet the requirements above. Do not list Wikipedia April Fools' Day pranks or factual articles about encyclopedically notable

Hoax	Length	Creation date	Deletion date	Size in bytes (last edit)	Links
Abu-Ali Urbuti Fictitious sheikh, the name is a pun (Sheikh Urbuti = "shake your booty"; cf. Frank Zappa's album title "Sheik Yerbouti").	14 years, 10 months	April 7, 2006	February 10, 2021	2,649	Archived version of the hoax
Mustelodon Fictitious extinct carnivore genus.	14 years, 9 months	November 9, 2005	August 12, 2020	1,285	Deletion discussion
Arekh Fictitious anti-religion scholar in medieval Persia.	14 years, 6 months	August 8, 2006	March 3, 2021		Deletion discussion

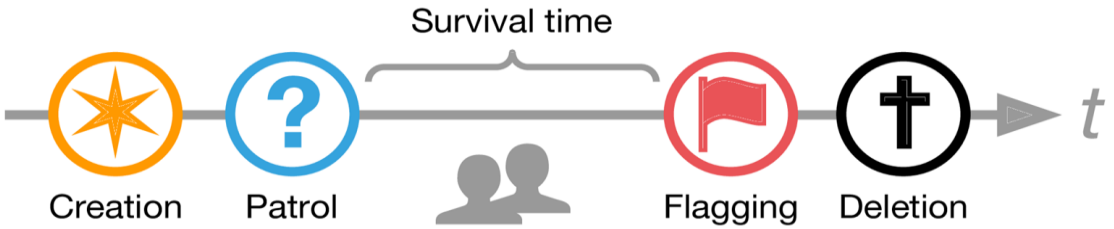
https://cs.stanford.edu/~srijan/hoax/

Hoaxes are deliberately fabricated falsehoods made to masquerade as truth.

DISINFORMATION ON THE WEB: IMPACT, CHARACTERISTICS, AND DETECTION OF WIKIPEDIA HOAXES

by Srijan Kumar, Robert West and Jure Leskovec

While information on the web has tremendous positive effect on the lives of billions of people worldwide, false information has many dangerous and harmful impact! *Hoaxes* are delibirately fabricated falsehoods made to masquarade as truth. Therefore, in this work, we conduct a thorough study of all 20,000+ hoaxes created on Wikipedia throughout its history, and understand their impact, characteristics and detection.

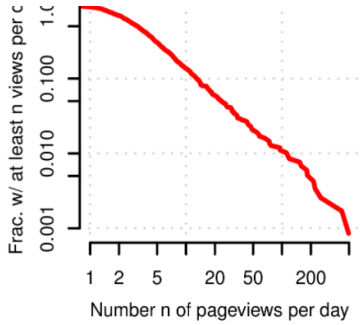


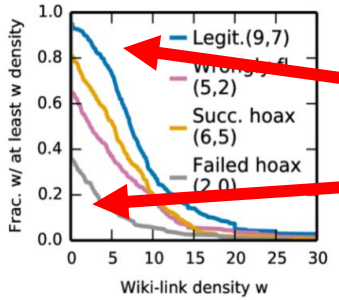
Hoax article detection performance:

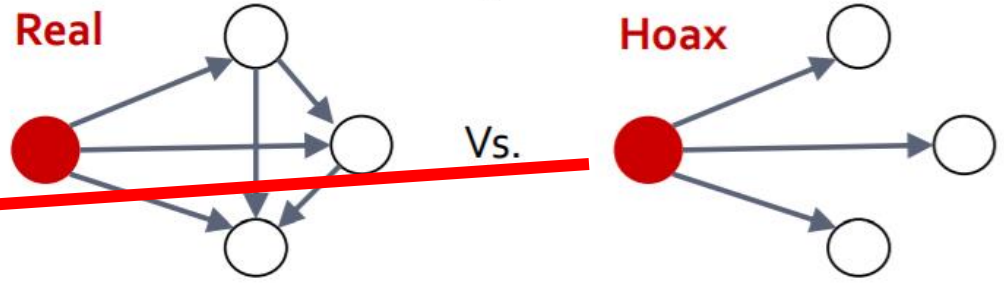
50% Random

66% Human

86% Network

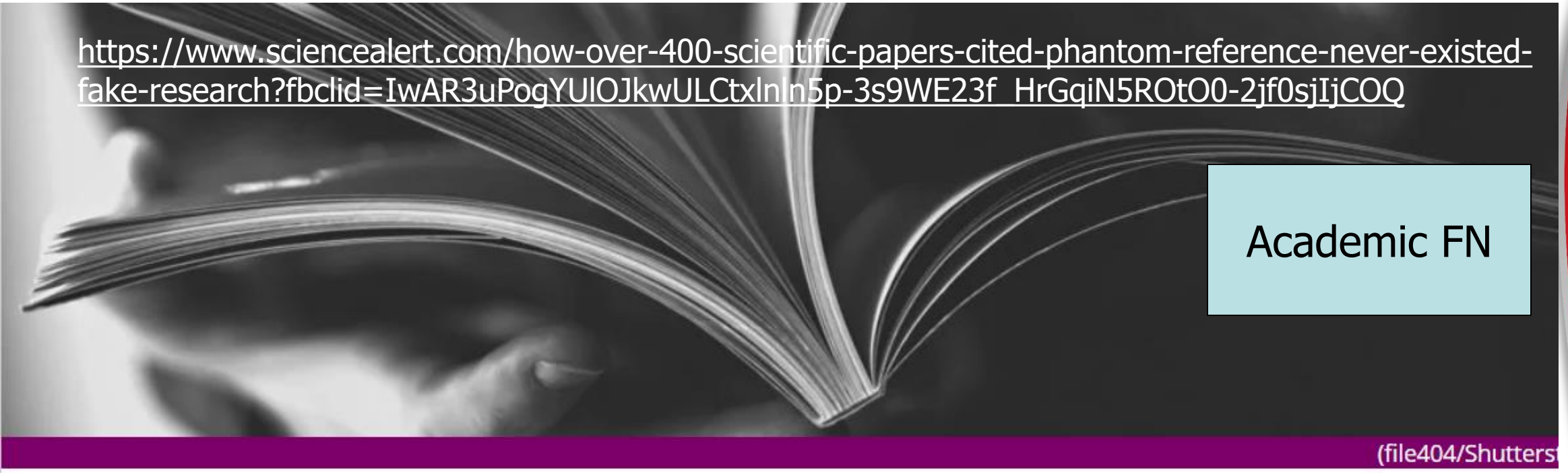






https://www.sciencealert.com/how-over-400-scientific-papers-cited-phantom-reference-never-existed-fake-research?fbclid=IwAR3uPogYUlOJkwULCtxlnIn5p-3s9WE23f_HrGqiN5ROtO0-2jf0sjIjCOQ

Academic FN



(file404/Shutterst

HUMANS

Over 400 Scientific Papers Have Cited a 'Phantom' Reference That Never Existed

PETER DOCKRILL 16 NOVEMBER 2017

It can be pretty frustrating when you're searching for an academic reference and just can't find it anywhere you look – but it's downright spooky if the paper you seek never existed in the first place.

Diederik Alexander Stapel (born 19 October 1966) is a Dutch former professor of social psychology at Tilburg University.[1] In 2011 Tilburg University suspended Stapel for fabricating and manipulating data for his research publications. This scientific misconduct took place over a number of years and affected dozens of his publications.[2] As of 2019, Stapel has had 58 of these publications retracted.[3]

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NEWS & ANALYSIS | SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT

Psychologist Accused of Fraud on 'Astonishing Scale'

Academic FN

Gretchen Vogel
+ See all authors and affiliations

Science 04 Nov 2011:
Vol. 334, Issue 6056, pp. 579
DOI: 10.1126/science.334.6056.579

https://science.sciencemag.org/content/334/6056/579/tab-pdf

Article | Figures & Data | Info & Metrics | eLetters | PDF

Summary

A Dutch committee has concluded in a report this week that one of the Netherlands' leading social psychologists made up or manipulated data in dozens of papers over nearly a decade. Diederik Stapel of Tilburg University in the Netherlands was suspended in September after three junior researchers reported that they suspected scientific misconduct in his works. Stapel then reportedly told university officials that some of his papers contained falsified data. The university launched an investigation, as did the University of Groningen and the University of Amsterdam, where Stapel had worked previously. The Tilburg commission released an interim report on 31 October, which includes preliminary results from all three investigations. The investigators found evidence of misconduct on an "astonishing scale," the report says.

http://datacolada.org/98?fbclid=IwAR0klpTv5sdgvGrJIJEoXXmbzcb4HnBId10Mb3xYEXA980bB6pr8dWrCBhc

Academic FN

DATA COLADA

Thinking about evidence, and vice versa

HOME ABOUT FEEDBACK POLICY TABLE OF CONTENTS SEMINAR

[98] Evidence of Fraud in an Influential Field Experiment About Dishonesty

Posted on August 17, 2021 by Uri, Joe, & Leif

This post is co-authored with a team of researchers who have chosen to remain anonymous. They uncovered most of the evidence reported in this post. These researchers are not connected in any way to the papers described herein.

https://blog.openmktg.org/2021/08/conflicts-between-dan-arielys-statement.html

Conflicts between Dan Ariely's statement and Footnote #14 (DataColada #98)

By Aaron Charlton August 17, 2021

So cool that another fraudulent paper was discovered and outed. I noticed that there were conflicts between the author's statement (he seems to blame his industry partner?) and other facts of the case. I just wanted to highlight the conflicts here because these are things that we need explained better if we are going to trust this author going forward. The author is Dan Ariely by the way. This refers to Data Colada #98.

First of all, let's look at Dan Ariely's statement:

> *The data were collected, entered, merged and anonymized by the company and then sent to me. This was the data file that was used for the analysis and then shared publicly. I was not involved in the data collection, data entry, or merging data with information from the insurance database for privacy reasons. [link]*

https://www.pnas.org/content/109/38/15197.short

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Signing at the beginning makes ethics salient and decreases dishonest self-reports in comparison to signing at the end

Lisa L. Shu, Nina Mazar, Francesca Gino, Dan Ariely, and Max H. Bazerman
+ See all authors and affiliations

PNAS September 18, 2012 109 (38) 15197-15200; first published August 27, 2012;
https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1209746109

Uri Simonsohn, Joe Simmons, and Leif Nelson review of the data used in the PNAS paper:
http://datacolada.org/98?fbclid=IwAR0klpTv5sdgvGrJIJEoXXmbzcb4HnBId10Mb3xYEXA980bB6pr8dWrCBhc

Anomaly #1: Implausible Distribution of Miles Driven

Anomaly #2: No Rounded Mileages At Time

Anomaly #3: Near-Duplicate Calibri and Cambria Observations

Anomaly #4: No Rounding in Cambria Observations

The evidence presented in this post indicates that the data underwent at least two forms of fabrication: (1) many Time 1 data points were duplicated and then slightly altered (using a random number generator) to create additional observations, and (2) all of the Time 2 data were created using a random number generator that capped miles driven, the key dependent variable, at 50,000 miles.

Can you discover this with JMP?

Explore Patterns Utility

Data can be messy, so it is sometimes hard to determine the validity of your data by visual inspection alone. The Explore Patterns utility is a tool for detecting unusual or unexpected patterns in your data. Although some patterns occur by chance or some innocent mechanism, they might indicate data that has been falsified or tampered with. This utility is most useful when the values are precise so that matches and patterns are less likely to happen by coincidence. The Explore Patterns utility is also designed to handle large data tables efficiently.

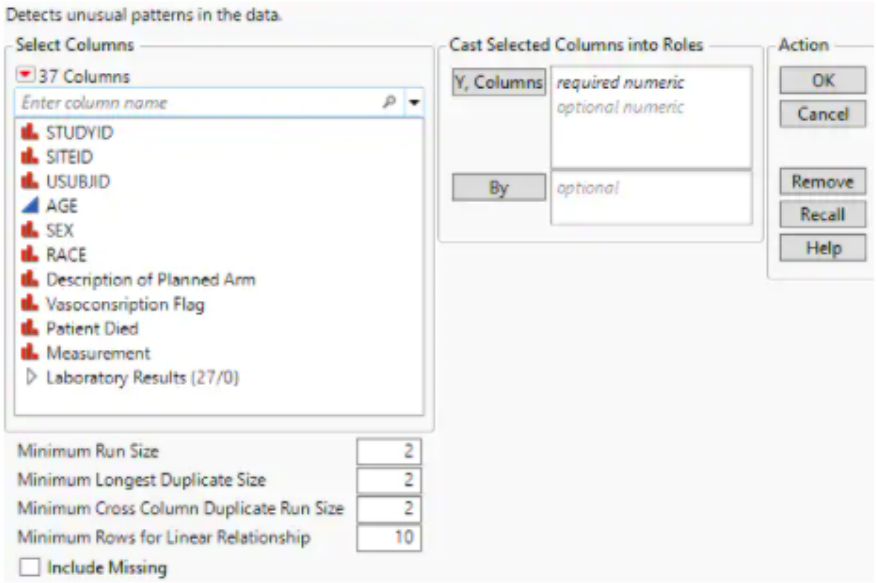
The Explore Patterns utility looks for duplicate values and duplicate sequences of values. These types of patterns can indicate data tampering strategies such as pasting the same value many times, pasting the same value across a range of cells, or copying a range of data and pasting it somewhere else. The utility also analyzes properties of the formatted values to determine whether the data are actual measurements or might have been generated by a random number generator. There are also options to examine distribution properties and detect linear relationships between columns across groups of rows.

Note: The Explore Patterns utility ignores excluded rows, but the results are not necessarily equivalent to if you had deleted the row. For runs of rows, such as the Longest Runs and Longest Duplicated Sequences options, an excluded row stops the run.

Launch the Explore Patterns Utility

Launch the Explore Patterns utility by selecting **Analyze > Screening > Explore Patterns**.

Figure 21.16 Explore Patterns Utility Launch Window



For more information about the options in the Select Columns red triangle menu, see Column Filter Menu in *Using JMP*.

Anomaly #1: The distribution of miles driven is uniformly distributed

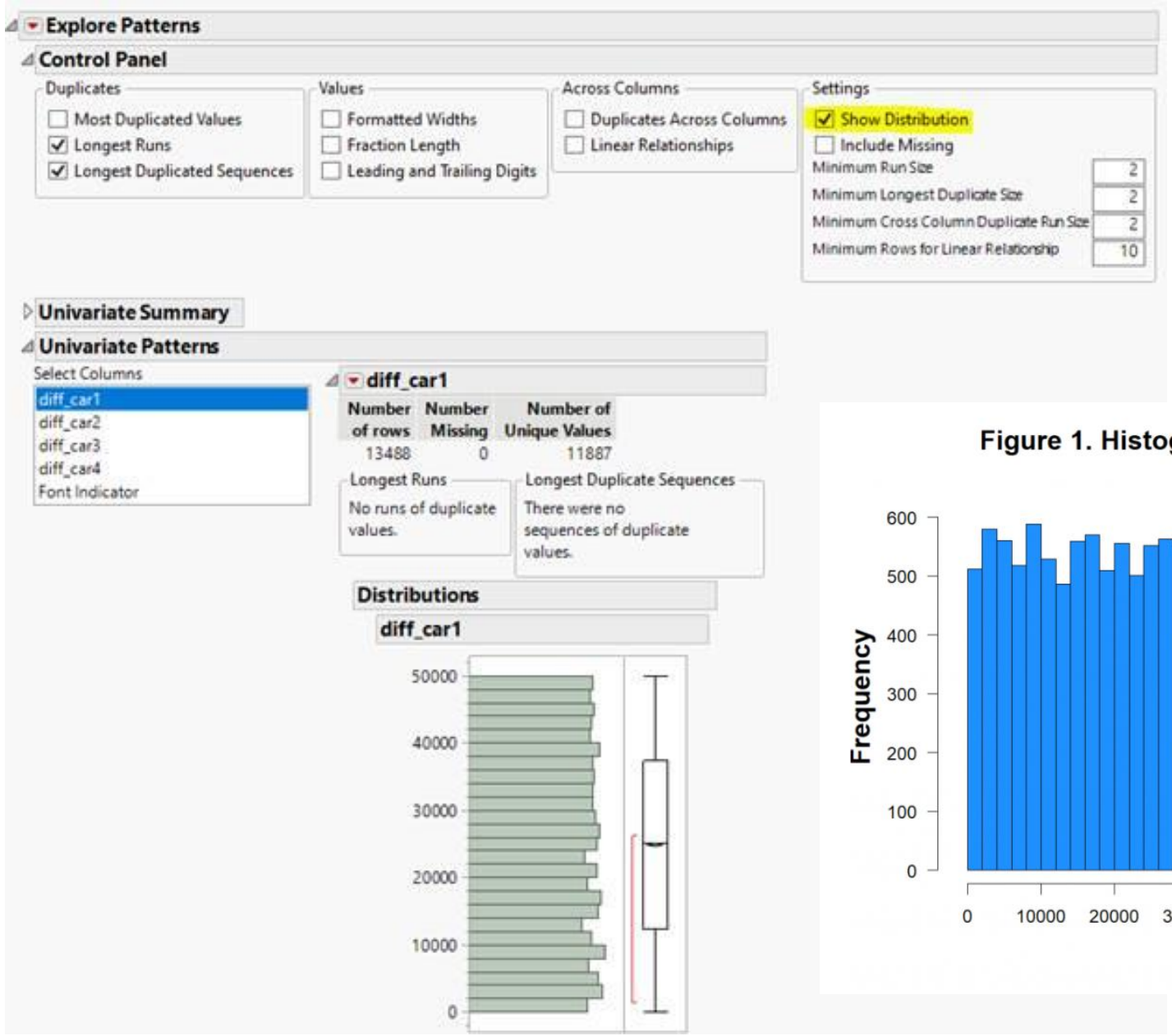
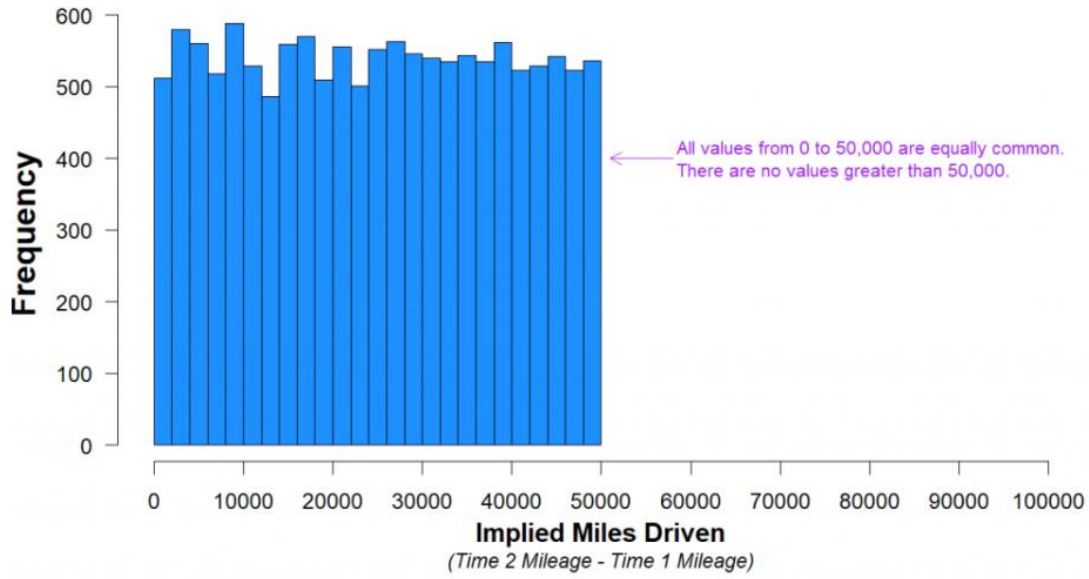


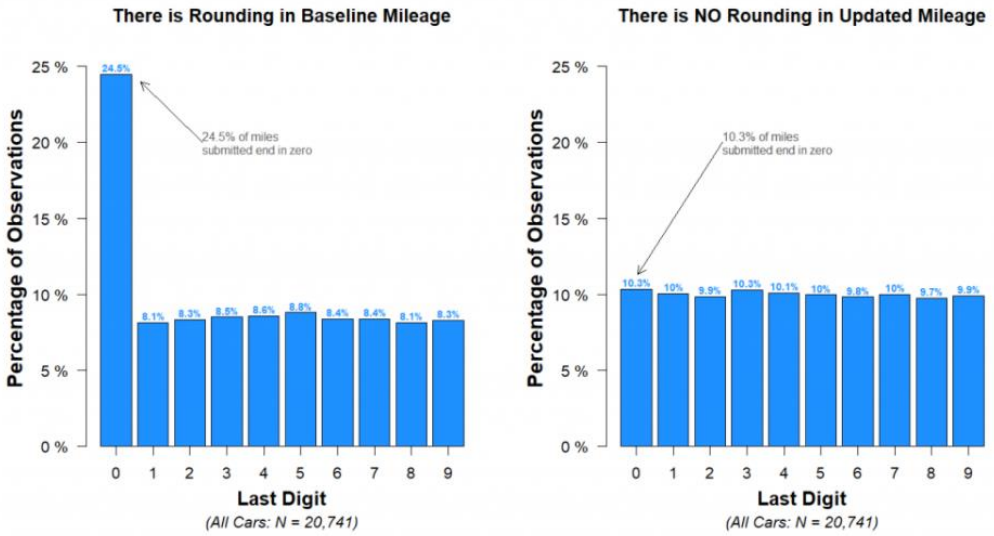
Figure 1. Histogram of Miles Driven - Car #1 (N=13,488)



Anomaly #2: The baseline mileage was rounded but the updated mileage was not

This can be easily seen using the Most Duplicated values report. The baseline values had many values that were multiples of 1000, but the updated mileage did not have this same pattern.

Figure 4. Last Digit at Baseline (Time 1) vs Updated (Time 2)



baseline_car1

Number of rows	Number Missing	Nu Uniqu
13488	0	

Most Duplicated Values

Value	Count
0	117
10	35
60000	30
50000	26
70000	23
100000	23
80000	21
40000	20
20000	20
30000	19

update_car1

Number of rows	Number Missing	Nur Unique
13488	0	

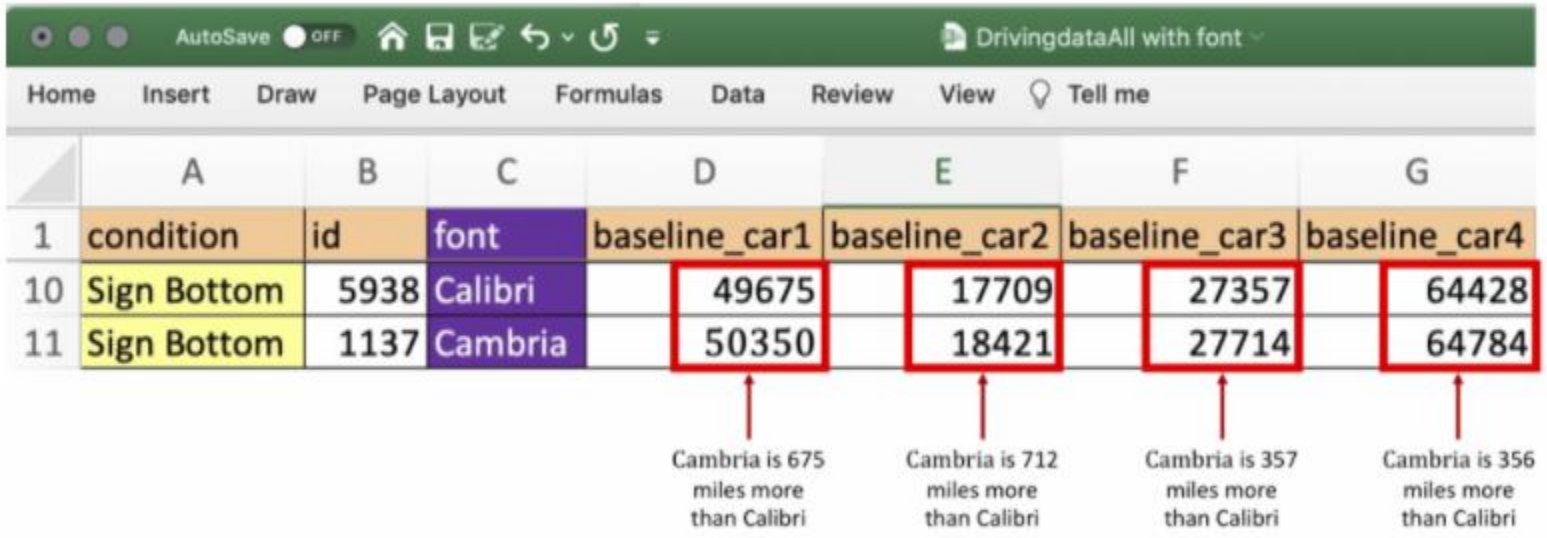
Most Duplicated Values

Value	Count
82090	4
51899	3
50109	3
44383	3
47627	3
64526	3
46869	3
28022	3
49240	3
67922	3

Anomaly #3: The data was written in two different fonts. Data from each font is a near duplicate

You can use font as a By column and see the row counts are the same for each font. Also, look at the histogram presented above the column in the data table to look at the distribution of the font and see the counts are equal.

Most of the rows have a 'driving twin', where the mileage was recorded in a different font and are suspiciously similar, for example.



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	condition	id	font	baseline_car1	baseline_car2	baseline_car3	baseline_car4
10	Sign Bottom	5938	Calibri	49675	17709	27357	64428
11	Sign Bottom	1137	Cambria	50350	18421	27714	64784

Cambria is 675 miles more than Calibri

Cambria is 712 miles more than Calibri

Cambria is 357 miles more than Calibri

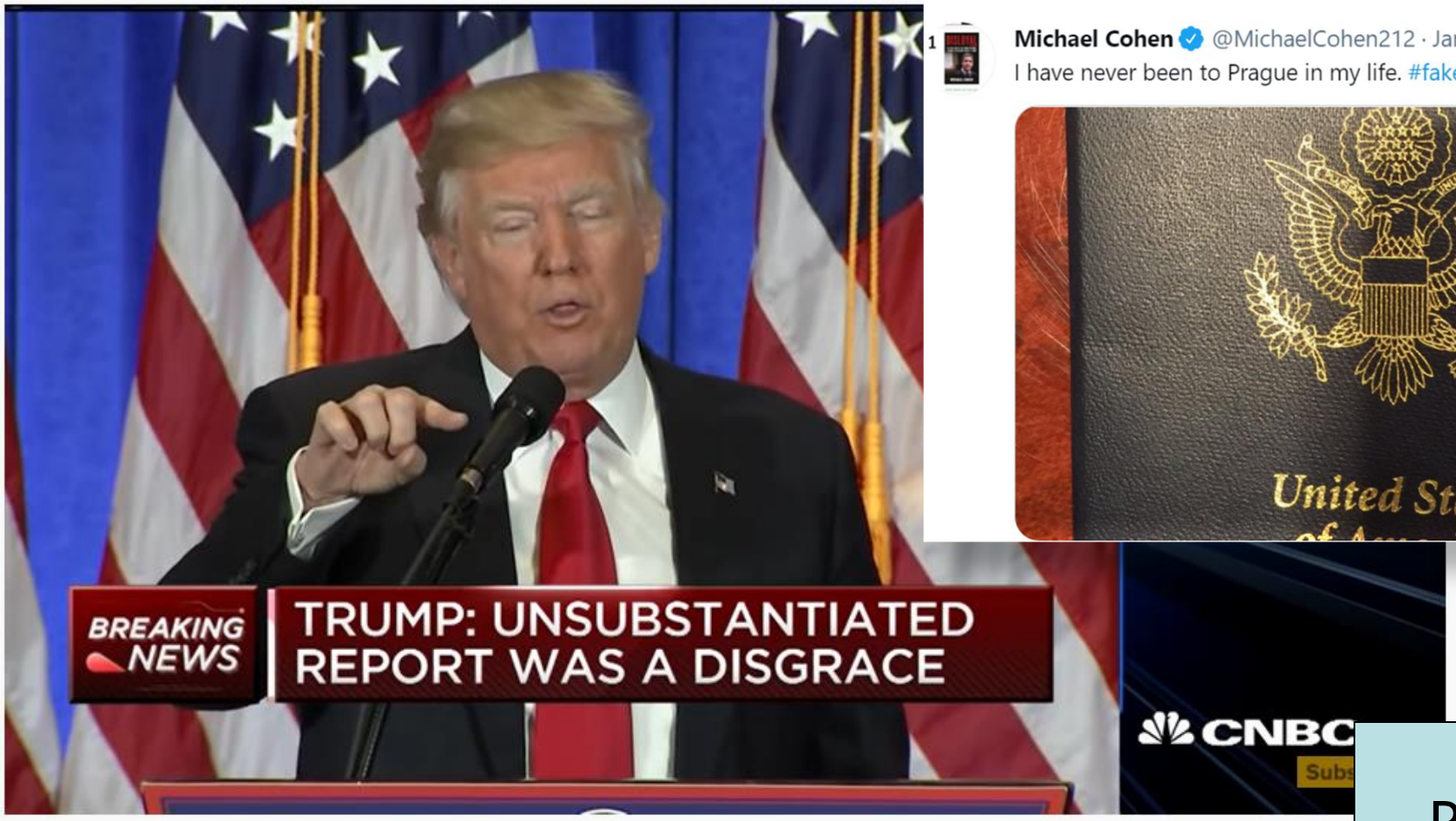
Cambria is 356 miles more than Calibri

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=veZs75jlAlw

YouTube IL

fake news

https://twitter.com/MichaelCohen212/status/818991277685567489



Donald Trump To CNN Reporter: You Are Fake News | CNBC

Political FN

https://www.buzzfeednews.com/article/anthonycormier/trumps-lawyer-showed-you-the-cover-of-his-passport-heres

Upon entering the Schengen Area, visitors get a rectangular stamp with the date, a country code, their port of entry, and a symbol showing how they entered — such as an airplane or a train. In Cohen's passport, that mark appears on page 17, with a date of July 9. The mark is too faint to be fully legible. The exit stamp, similar but with rounded edges, is also light, but the letters "cino" are legible, indicating he flew out of Leonardo da Vinci–Fiumicino Airport in Rome.

There is no way to prove, just by looking at someone's passport, that the person does not also have a second passport, with a different set of stamp.

Political FN

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tRPDwSSjdOM

YouTube IL

fake news

Fake News. It's Your Fault. | Christina Nicholson | TEDxBocaRaton

How to Fight Fake News (with Pictures) - wikiHow

https://www2.deloitte.com/xe/en/insights/industry/technology/study-shows-news-consumers-consider-fake-news-a-big-problem.html
https://techonomy.com/2021/04/techonomy-auctions-video-zuckerbergs-fake-news-denial-nft/
https://www.theverge.com/22310188/nft-explainer-what-is-blockchain-crypto-art-faq

https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/709982

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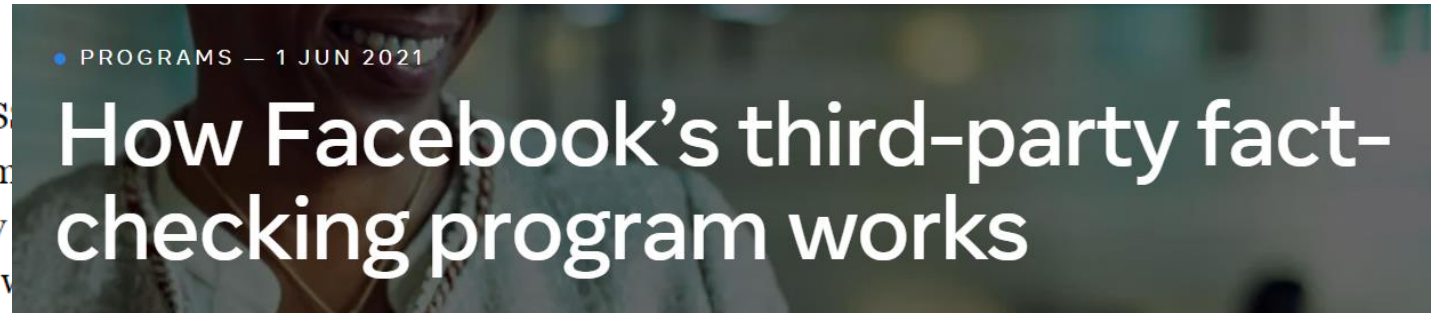
Beyond Fact-Checking

An Examination of Research Use in the Appendix to the Common Core State Standards

Emily M. Hodge, Rachael Gabriel, and Susan Chenelle

Abstract | Full Text | PDF

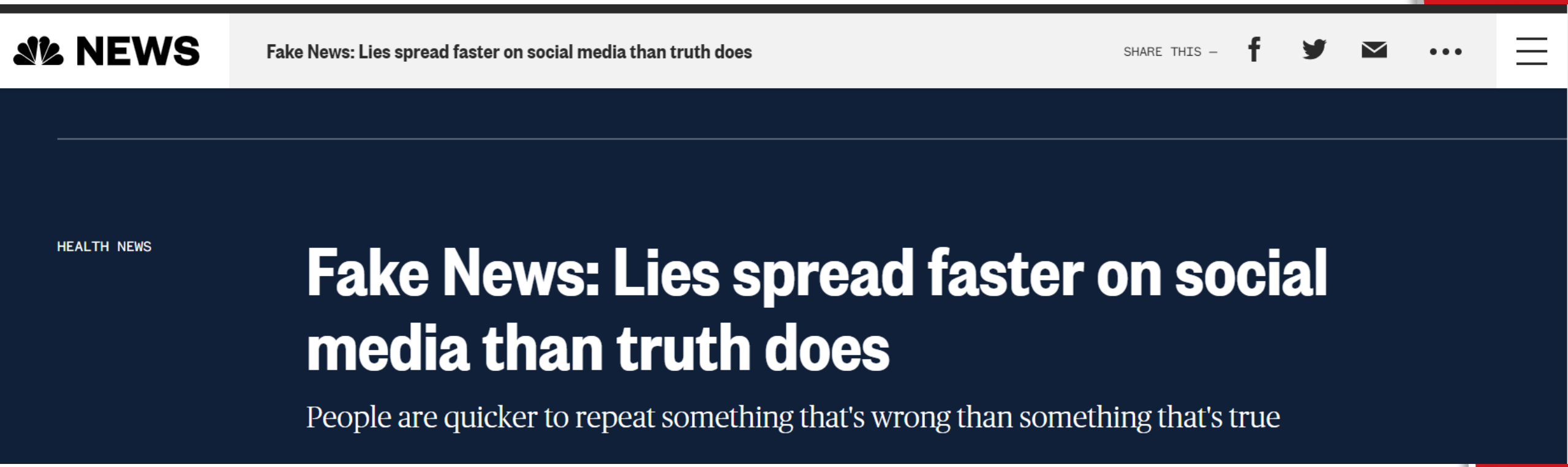
https://www.facebook.com/journalismproject/programs/third-party-fact-checking/how-it-works



Abstract

The Common Core State Standards (CCS
for the standards. In this article, we exam
sources the document cites, the accuracy
standards. The 59 claims in Appendix A w
were the most commonly cited sources, but about a third of claims made did not have a close relationship to the cited material. This analysis raises questions about the use of research evidence in influential policy documents, suggesting that critical consumers scrutinize the content of policy documents and their relationship to the research used to authorize their claims.

https://www.nbcnews.com/health/health-news/fake-news-lies-spread-faster-social-media-truth-does-n854896



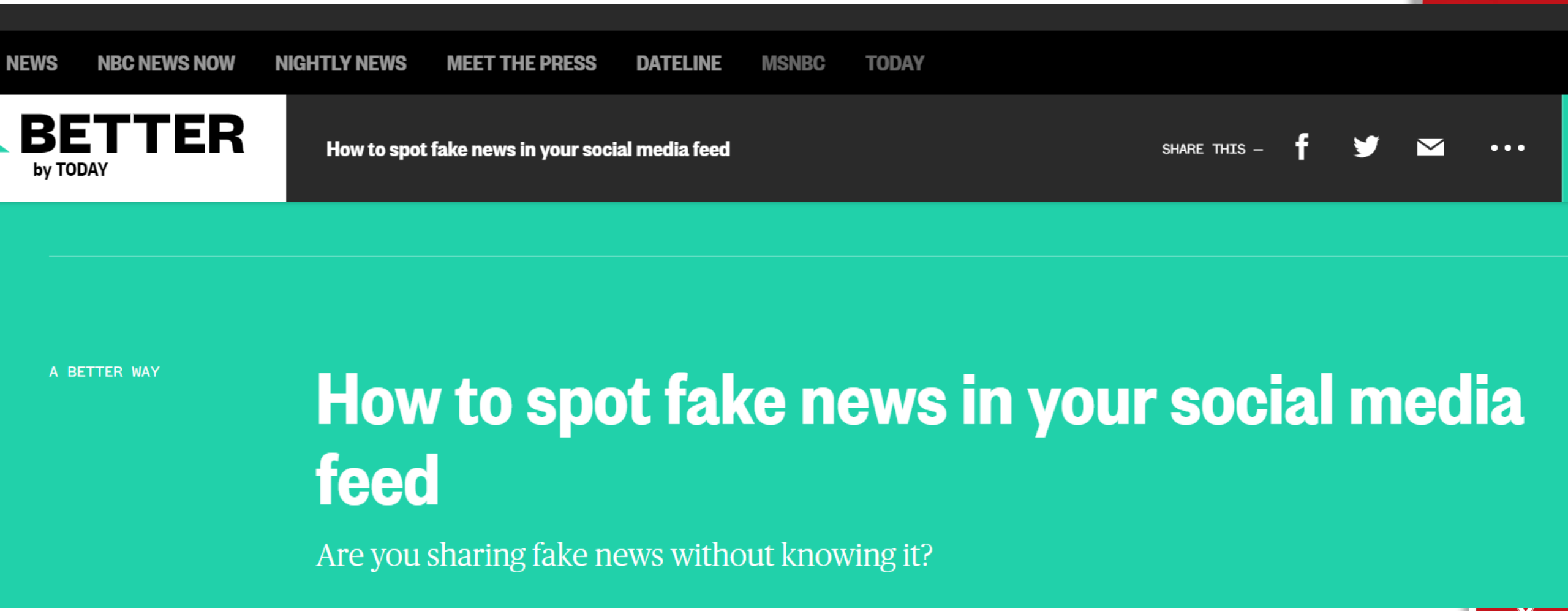
https://science.sciencemag.org/content/359/6380/1146

The spread of true and false news online

Soroush Vosoughi,[1] Deb Roy,[1] Sinan Aral[2]*

We investigated the differential diffusion of all of the verified true and false news stories distributed on Twitter from 2006 to 2017. The data comprise ~126,000 stories tweeted by ~3 million people more than 4.5 million times. We classified news as true or false using information from six independent fact-checking organizations that exhibited 95 to 98% agreement on the classifications. Falsehood diffused significantly farther, faster, deeper, and more broadly than the truth in all categories of information, and the effects were more pronounced for false political news than for false news about terrorism, natural disasters, science, urban legends, or financial information. We found that false news was more novel than true news, which suggests that people were more likely to share novel information. Whereas false stories inspired fear, disgust, and surprise in replies, true stories inspired anticipation, sadness, joy, and trust. Contrary to conventional wisdom, robots accelerated the spread of true and false news at the same rate, implying that false news spreads more than the truth because humans, not robots, are more likely to spread it.

https://www.nbcnews.com/better/news/can-you-spot-fake-news-your-feed-ncna854036



https://fakereporter.net/

FAKEREPORTER.net

עברית

אנחנו בתקשורת

TheMarker גם אתם בפנים? הקללות של יאיר נתניהו - הרשימה המלאה

נלחמים בפייקים!

נתקלתם ברשתות בפרופיל מזוייף, פוסט מסית או ידיעת כזב (פייק)? דווחו עליהם באמצעות ה-FakeReporter ועזרו לנו להילחם בשקרים!

אל תתנו להסתה ולפייק להטביע אותנו.

שתפו

על מה תרצו לדווח לנו?

- פרופיל מזוייף
- פוסט / ציוץ מסית
- ידיעת כזב

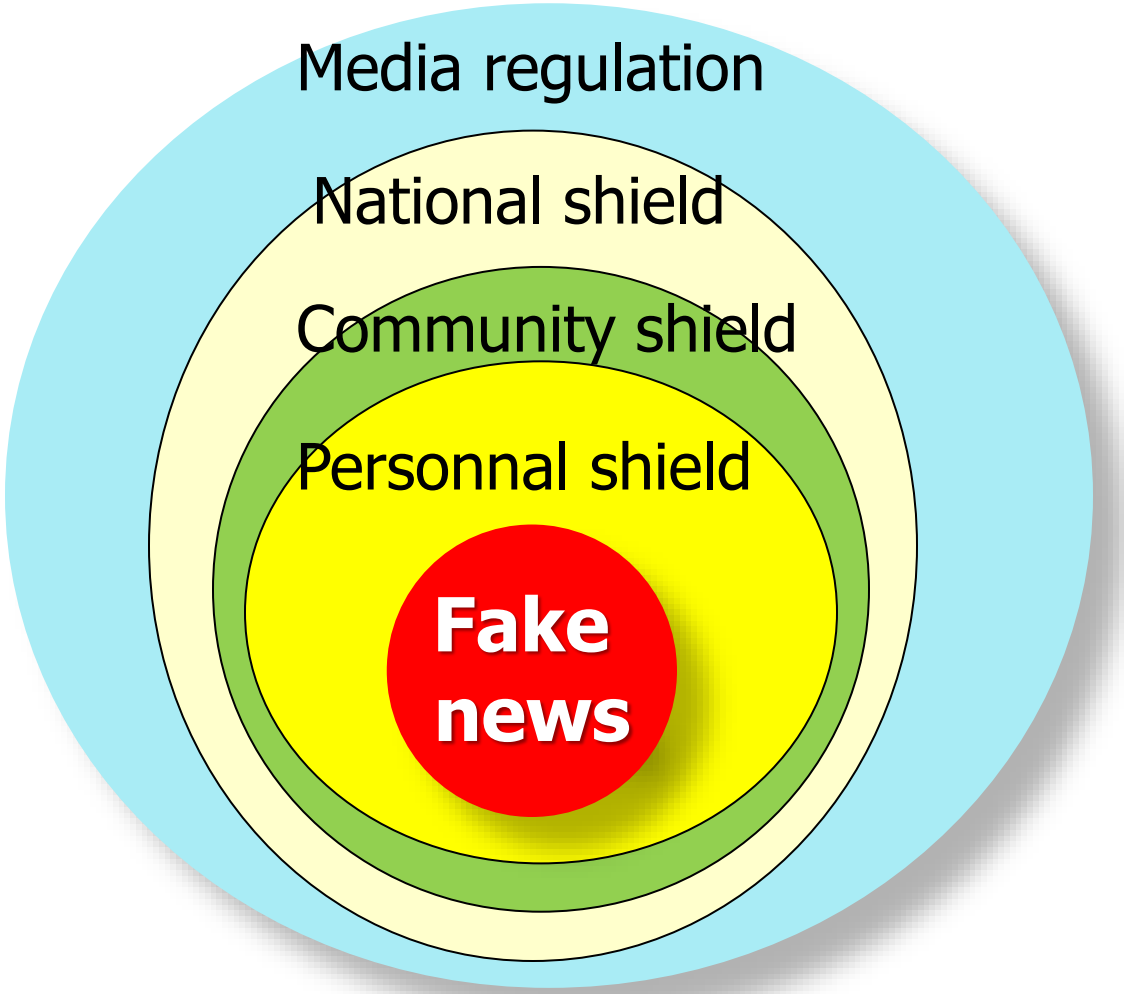
https://www.neaman.org.il/EN/Protective-layers-in-the-war-in-Corona

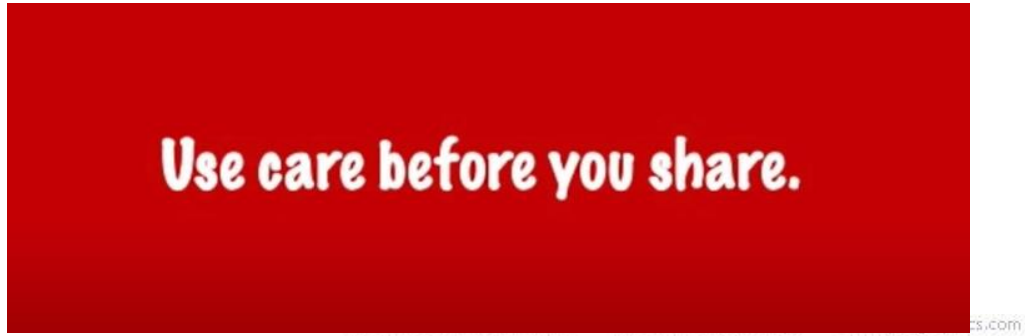
Protective layers in the war on Corona: A realistic model for handling pandemics

Researchers

Nicky Kons, Prof. Ron Kenett

https://jokopost.com/medecine/25251/


Media regulation
National shield
Community shield
Personnal shield
Fake news


Use care before you share.

Fake news shields