

**Questions for the Record from Senator Charles E. Grassley**  
**Hearing on “Combating the Rise in Hate Crimes”**  
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- 1) Please expand on the spread of antisemitism online, particularly on social media platforms.
  - a. Is there a platform in particular where antisemitism spreads the most rapidly?

While antisemitism spreads potently and rapidly through virtually all social media platforms, different ideological strains tend to favor different types of media.

Antisemitism manifested as hatred for Zionism and the State of Israel, whether emanating from the radical left or from militant Islam, typically appears on the large, mainstream social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, and TikTok. Of these, Twitter carries a vast number of antisemitic posts. The [data collection efforts](#) of Israel’s Ministry of Diaspora Affairs found nearly 340,000 antisemitic social media posts in February 2022 alone. During Israel’s military operation against Hamas last May, antisemitic posts flooded cyberspace at a rate of 25,000 per day. Most of these are on Twitter. The Islamic Republic of Iran makes extensive use of Twitter to propagate antisemitism in multiple languages.

Far right antisemites, including those espousing neo-Nazi ideology, often prefer to use the smaller, fringe platforms, such as Bitchute, Telegram, 4chan, and 8chan. As with other perversions, the greater the anonymity available to users, the more unvarnished and vile are the expressions of Jew-hatred. This is especially so in the dark web, where overt calls for violence against Jewish targets are commonplace.

TikTok is an especially effective platform for indoctrinating youth. Large numbers of antisemitic posts are directed toward young, unsuspecting users. Many of these posts contain antisemitic memes in the background of seemingly innocuous entertaining material. The consumer is not even aware of the long-term effects of this indoctrination, which renders TikTok’s antisemitic content all the more dangerous.

- b. Please expand on the use of AI as a tool for combating hate online.

AI is the only practical solution for collecting, analyzing, and mining data from among billions of social media posts across the world. Because the vast majority of antisemitic expression, whether online or off, constitutes speech protected by the First Amendment, the use of AI analytics is an essential tool for effectively countering this enormous volume of harmful speech that may not be censored.

A robust collection and analytic system that employs cutting-edge AI technology can offer the following advantages:

- Providing a global picture of antisemitic posts broken down by region, country, language, ideological type (*i.e.*, far right, radical left, militant Islam), and other factors;
- Detecting upward or downward trends in antisemitism within each type, language, or area;
- Predicting whether and where a hate crime is likely to occur by analyzing the spikes in antisemitic posts that can precede violent attacks;
- Identifying antisemitic posts that constitute criminal conduct, such as threats, conspiracies, and incitements to violence, and referring those posts to law enforcement authorities;
- Assessing which types of antisemitic posts are likely to go viral and gain broad influence;
- Producing maximally effective posts to counter online antisemitism by providing guidance on the optimal language, topic, timing, and deployment of such posts.

**Senator Marsha Blackburn**  
**Questions for the Record to Mr. Elan S. Carr**

1. In your testimony, you mentioned radicalization as a factor contributing to the rise in hate crimes. Do you see the recent rise in anti-Semitic attacks and killings being driven by belief in any particular ideology or conspiracy theory?

Anti-Semitism is fueled by three primary ideological camps: Far-right ethnic supremacism, radical left anti-Zionism and Israel hatred (often neo-Marxism), and militant Islamism. These three worldviews are drastically different and seemingly incompatible with each other, yet they find agreement on the subject of Jew-hatred.

All three types of anti-Semitism have produced hate crimes, including violent attacks on Jews and desecration of Jewish property. Far right ethnic supremacists have committed murderous attacks on Jewish targets from California to Germany. The radical left has brought violence to Jews on college campuses and on the streets of major cities on both sides of the Atlantic. Militant Islamists have ravaged Jewish communities in the Americas, Europe, and the Middle East. And apart from physical violence, vandalism of Jewish property is a common manifestation of all three ideological variants.

For this reason, it is essential that we combat all forms of anti-Semitism and not engage in the practice of minimizing any ideological type or of ranking the types in terms of severity. Jew-hatred in any form is evil and dangerous, and every variant of it must be combatted.

2. If these attacks are motivated by a particular ideology or conspiracy theory, how can the United States and law enforcement respond to prevent future attacks?

Anti-Semitism is a pervasive and growing problem, and no one measure by itself can succeed in reversing this terrible trend. In my original [testimony](#), I proposed seven tangible measures that if implemented would have a major impact in the fight against anti-Semitism: (1) Developing online tolerance programs for criminal defendants who show signs of radicalization; (2) Enforcing Title VI of the Civil Rights Act in cases of anti-Semitic discrimination and harassment on campuses; (3) Adopting the standard IHRA definition of anti-Semitism; (4) Improving, expanding, and streamlining the Department of Homeland Security's Non-profit Security Grant Program (NSGP); (5) Devoting resources to countering the torrents of hate on the Internet and social media; (6) Combatting anti-Semitism proactively through philo-Semitism; and (7) Formalizing the Special Envoy's domestic mandate.

This last point is especially timely, now that a new Special Envoy has been confirmed. To fully explain why this is important, I recently [published an op-ed](#) on this subject and respectfully ask that it be incorporated into my response to your question.