Diese #vatniksoup bespricht den australischen Hacker, Verleger & Aktivisten Julian Assange. Er gründete WikiLeaks, wo er gehackte & gestohlene Daten veröffentlichte. Daneben arbeitete er auch mit dem ■ Geheimdienst. ■ Ermittlungen gegen ihn sind gerade eingestellt worden.

1/22



Julians Aktivismus stammt wohl von seinem Vater, John Shipton, einem "Antikriegs-Aktivisten", der Julian bei der Gründung von WikiLeaks & der WikiLeaks Partei half. Er arrangierte eine Reise nach Syrien um Bashar al-Assad zu treffen & plante dort ein Parteibüro zu eröffnen.







In den letzten Jahren wurde Shipton oft bei australischen "Z-Demos" zur Unterstützung des Krieges des Kremls gegen die ■ gesehen. Shipton interessierte sich erst für Julian, als er in Australien berühmt geworden war. Davor war er in Julians Leben fast völlig abwesend. 3/22



Shipton met Assange's mother, Christine, then aged 17, at an antiques shop on his way to a Vietnam war demonstration - which she joined. Little is known about the relationship, except that it had ended by the time of their son's first birthday - if not earlier. Christine then married theatre director Brett Assange.

Shipton told el País that he first got to know his son after Christine rang his Sydney home in 1996. Assange was 25 at the time. "It was extraordinary," Shipton said. "Certain of his thought processes made it seem like I was staring into a mirror. I could barely believe it. He had the same logic, the same intense curiosity, the same obtuse way of constructing sentences ... that never end."

1987 wurde Assange Teil der Hacker-Gemeinschaft & ab 1991 war er "wahrscheinlich der erfolgreichste Hacker Australiens". Viele seiner Hacking-Operationen richteten sich gegen die USA und ihren "militärisch-industriellen Komplex", darunter die NASA & MILNET. 4/22





1994 wurde er wegen 31 Straftaten in Verbindung mit Hacking angeklagt. Er einigte sich auf einen Vergleich, bekannte sich schuldig & wurde zu €1300 Geldstrafe verurteilt. Er beschrieb den Prozess als prägend & als einen Grund warum er WikiLeaks 10 Jahre später startete. 5/22

Working with two other hackers under the name International Subversives, Assange used the pseudonym Mendax to hack into the systems of various major institutions, including the U.S. Air Force's 7th Command Group. In 1994, he was charged with 31 counts of hacking and related crimes, which carried the possibility of a ten-year prison term. When the case came to trial the following year, Assange pleaded guilty to 25 of the hacking charges and was only required to pay a small amount in damages. The experience set him on the intellectual path that would lead him to found WikiLeaks.

Im Dez 2006 veröffentlichte Assange einen Artikel, in dem er die Strategie und den Zweck von WikiLeaks beschrieb: Die Gruppe würde undichte Stellen nutzen, um Organisationen dazu zu zwingen "das Ausmaß an Missbrauch und Unehrlichkeit zu verringern". 6/22





WikiLeaks Cables Help Uncover What Made Tunisians Revolt

World Jan 25, 2011 1:05 PM EST



A protester displays a defaced portrait of ousted president Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali. Photo by Christopher Furlong/Getty Images

Digital media

• This article is more than 15 years old

Wikileaks defies 'great firewall of China'

Mark Sweney

y @marksweney Wed 19 Mar 2008 17.50 CET



Whistleblower website Wikileaks has made 35 censored videos of civil unrest in Tibet available in a bid to get round the "great firewall of China".

Wikileaks said that posting the videos was a "response to the Chinese Public Security Bureau's carte-blanche censorship of YouTube, the BBC, CNN, the Guardian and other sites" that had carried sensitive video footage about

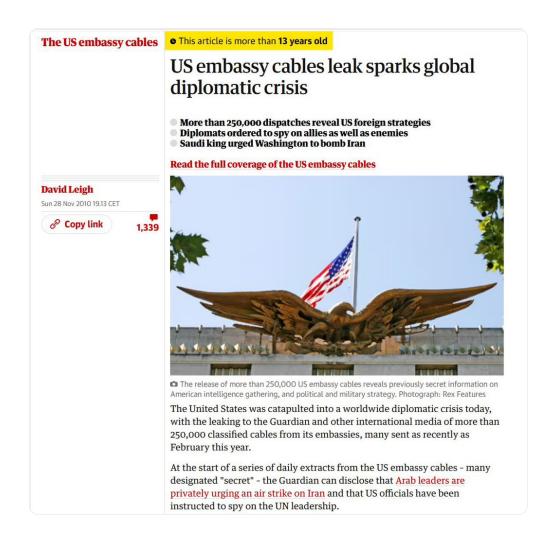
Wikileaks, which earlier this month successfully saw off legal action that threatened to shut the website, is calling on bloggers to post footage to help it circumvent the Chinese internet censorship.

China's internal censorship of online and TV coverage of the unrest in Tibet has drawn heavy criticism.



April 2010 publizierte WikiLeaks ein Video über angebliche US-Kriegsverbrechen in Bagdad im Juli 2007 und 2010 über 250 000 diplomatische US-Memos, was später als "Cablegate" bekannt wurde. Assange soll bei der Entschlüsselung der Daten mitgeholfen haben. 7/22





Assange publizierte die Infos in ihrer ursprünglichen Form ohne Namen zu zensieren. Dies brachte 100e von Dissidenten in Afghanistan & Irak in "Gefahr, ernsthaft verletzt, gefoltert oder sogar getötet zu werden". Einige Quellen "verschwanden" nach der Publikation der Memos.



sharing unredacted files

③ 24 February 2020





'Hundreds put at risk'

Mr Lewis said the dissemination of specific classified documents unredacted put dissidents in Afghanistan and Iraq at "risk of serious harm, torture or even death".

The US identified hundreds of "at risk and potentially at risk people" around the world, he said, and made efforts to warn them.

"The US is aware of sources, whose redacted names and other identifying information was contained in classified documents published by Wikileaks, who subsequently disappeared, although the US can't prove at this point that their disappearance was the result of being outed by Wikileaks."



≡ All Sections | Q

Latest Gen AI Adted

News | February 24, 2020 | updated 30 Sep 2022 8:58am

Julian Assange extradition: Sources 'disappeared' after names exposed by Wikileaks, court hears

By PA Mediapoint



Einem Bericht zufolge brachten die geleakten Dokumente Hunderte von Afghanen, die gegen die Taliban kämpften, in Gefahr. Dazu sagte Assange: "Nun, sie sind Informanten", und fuhr fort: "Wenn sie also getötet werden, sind sie selber Schuld. Sie haben es verdient." 9/22

WORL

Report: Afghan leaks dangerously expose informants' identities

The leaking of U.S. intelligence documents have put hundreds of Afghans at risk because the files identify informants working with NATO forces, The Times of London reported.



July 28, 2010, 6:39 AM EDT / Source: msnbc.com

The leaking of 90,000 U.S. intelligence documents has put hundreds of Afghan lives at risk because the files identify informants working with NATO forces, The Times of London reported on Wednesday.

In just two hours of searching the WikiLeaks archive, reporters found the names, villages, and fathers' names of dozens of Afghans credited with providing intelligence to U.S. forces, the paper said.

WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange has said that all the released reports were checked for named informants and that 15,000 such documents had been held back to protect people.

Despite his claim, The Times of London gave examples of informants named in the released documents.

'[X] said that he would be killed'

The paper, which withheld all details that would identify Afghans, said a Taliban fighter considering defection was named in a 2008 interview. The document reportedly included his village and statements he made about specific commanders and other potential defectors.

"The meeting ended with [X] agreeing to meet with intel personnel from the battalion," the report reads, according the paper. It was not known whether the man subsequently left the Taliban.

In a case from 2007, a middleman and the Taliban commander he spoke to were both named, according to the paper.

"[X] said that he would be killed if he got caught interacting with any coalition forces, which is why he hides when we go into [Y]," the report read, according to The Times.

David Leigh and Luke Harding's history of WikiLeaks describes how journalists took Assange to Moro's, a classy Spanish restaurant in central London. A reporter worried that Assange would risk killing Afghans who had co-operated with American forces if he put US secrets online without taking the basic precaution of removing their names. "Well, they're informants," Assange replied. "So, if they get killed, they've got it coming to them. They deserve it." A silence fell on the table as the reporters realised that the man the gullible hailed as the pioneer of a new age of transparency was willing to hand death lists to psychopaths. They persuaded Assange to remove names before publishing the State Department Afghanistan cables. But Assange's disillusioned associates suggest that the failure to expose "informants" niggled in his mind.



2010 soll Assanges Mitarbeiter, WikiLeaks-Vertreter in

& Osteuropa und glühender Antisemit, der Russe Israel Shamir, dem weißrussischen Diktator Lukaschenko, den er bewunderte, eine Liste von "Organisatoren, Anstiftern & Aufrührern, ink. ausländischen" übergeben haben.

10/22

James Ball joined and thought that in his own small way he was making the world a better place. He realised that WikiLeaks was not what it seemed when an associate of Assange - a stocky man with a greying moustache, who called himself "Adam" - asked if he could pull out everything the State Department documents "had on the Jews". Ball discovered that "Adam" was Israel Shamir, a dangerous crank who uses six different names as he agitates among the antisemitic groups of the far right and far left. As well as signing up to the conspiracy theories of fascism, Shamir was happy to collaborate with Belarus's decayed Brezhnevian dictatorship. Leftwing tyranny, rightwing tyranny, as long as it was anti-western and anti-Israel, Shamir did not care.

Nor did Assange. He made Shamir WikiLeaks's representative in Russia and eastern Europe. Shamir praised the Belarusian dictatorship. He compared the pro-democracy protesters beaten and imprisoned by the KGB to football hooligans. On 19 December 2010, the *Belarus-Telegraf*, a state newspaper, said that WikiLeaks had allowed the dictatorship to identify the "organisers, instigators and rioters, including foreign ones" who had protested against rigged elections.

In unrest following the evidently stolen elections of December 2010, strongman Lukashenko (ruling since 1994) had over 600 protesters and dissidents rounded up. Some were tortured, and the campaign to win their release brought courageous "silent protesters" repeatedly to the streets. The affair won Belarus the opprobrium of the UN Human Rights Commissioner, EU, US State Department and global rights groups, but (happily for Lukashenko) few international headlines.

Last year, the free-press advocacy group Index on Censorship cited evidence that WikiLeaks' "accredited" representative in Belarus, Israel Shamir, may have provided the Lukashenko regime with intelligence from US diplomatic cables to help determine who to round up. Lukashenko boasted in the state-controlled media of receiving WikiLeaks intelligence that revealed who was "working behind the scenes" in the December protests. Shamir was meanwhile boasting claims on CounterPunch website that WikiLeaks cables provided "proof positive" the protests were "orchestrated" by the State Department. (The "proof positive" consisted of some indications of a US AID contractor's involvement in money smuggling.)

December 19, 2010

I was in Belarus to observe the Presidential election, and to tell the truth I was expecting some sort of staged little event to mar the day. The outcome of the election was in little doubt. The people were happy, fully employed, and satisfied with their government. They were well aware of what had happened when neighboring countries had embraced the IMF, and they felt no ideological need to tread that same dark road. Some people, however, are more motivated by dollars than patriotism, and these are the people I was expecting. The pro-Western 'Gucci' crowd can always be counted on to protest the choices of the majority. They actually overturned the vote in nearby Ukraine in 2005, and the orange gangs succeeded in stealing the presidency for five long years. If they cannot convince the people with Western dollars, then they simply riot and try to take it by force.

2012 wurde berichtet, dass Russia Today (jetzt RT) Assange eine eigene Talkshow geben werde. Hier interviewte Assange zahlreiche US & pro-Kreml Persönlichkeiten, zB Noam Chomsky, den pakistanischen Politiker Imran Khan & den Generalsekretär der Hisbollah, Hassan Nasrallah.

WikiLeaks

• This article is more than 12 years old

WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange's TV show to be aired on Russian channel

State-run Russia Today buys rights to broadcast 10-part series of interviews with 'political players, thinkers and revolutionaries'

Miriam Elder in Moscow

Wed 25 Jan 2012 16.03 CET





🗖 Julian Assange's television chat show is due to begin airing on Russia Today from March. Photograph: David Levenson/Getty Images

It's the television channel that has given voice to a thousand anti-western conspiracy theories, while avoiding criticism of the hand that feeds it. Now state-run Russia Today, the Kremlin's English-language propaganda arm, has forged an unlikely partnership – with the self-proclaimed defender of truth and freedom Julian Assange.

One day after the WikiLeaks founder said he was launching a 10-part series of interviews with "key political players, thinkers and revolutionaries", Russia Today announced it had won exclusive first broadcast rights for the show, titled The World Tomorrow, and was due to begin airing the show in March.

"Our viewers are open to the discussions that will be presented through Julian's show on our channel," the channel's editor-in-chief, Kremlin loyalist Margarita Simonyan, said in a statement.

 $Support\,110\,years\,of\,independent\,journalism.$

Subscribe



≡ All Sections | Q

Politics Comment World Ideas Culture Magazine Newsletters State of the Nation Spotlight on Policy

The Weekend Interview 29 April 2023

Noam Chomsky: Russia is fighting more humanely than the US did in Iraq

The US linguist on the war in Ukraine, how the West is provoking China and why the UK is "not an independent country anymore".

By Ido Vock





Ido Vock

Ido Vock is Europe correspondent at the New Statesman. His work includes analysis of political issues from various countries, including the war in Ukraine and the EU's energy crisis.





Während der US-Präsidentschaftswahlen 2016 publizierte WikiLeaks gehackte Emails & Files des Demokratischen Nationalkomitees (DNC) & des Clinton-Wahlkampfleiters John Podesta. Cybersecurity-Experten sagten, dass der Cyber-Angriff von der GRU durchgeführt worden war...

The Washington Post

Democracy Dies in Darkness

O This article was published more than 5 years ago

NATIONAL SECURITY

How the Russians hacked the DNC an passed its emails to WikiLeaks

By Ellen Nakashima and Shane Harris
July 13, 2018 at 7:26 p.m. EDT



Here's what we know about the Kremlin's playbook for creating division in the U.S. (Video: Jenny Starrs/The Washington Post, Photo: MICHAEL KLIMENTYEV/SPUTNIK/KREMLIN POOL/POOL/EPA-EFE/REX/Shutterstock/The Washington Post)

...einem russischer Militärgeheimdienst. Der Mueller-Bericht kam zu dem Schluss, dass die GRU das Alias "Guccifer 2.0" benutzt hatte, um die Files mit WikiLeaks & anderen zu teilen. Die Emails gaben auch Anlass zu einigen Verschwörungstheorien, zB Pizzagate und Frazzledrip.

13/22

Insults, fighting, shouting: Strzok hearing boils over The then worked to distribute the documents starting in June 2016. The Russian intelligence agents had registered the website DCLeaks.com and started a Facebook page and Twitter feed claiming they were

"American hacktivists." Once the DNC announced publicly it had been hacked, the Russians used the online moniker Guccifer 2.0, claiming they were a lone Romanian. They did this "to undermine the allegations of Russian responsibility for the intrusion," the indictment said. They also took steps to cover their tracks, deleting files and logs on computers.

In June 2016, Guccifer 2.0 began posting stolen documents through a Wordpress site they ran. To spread the material further, they shared stolen documents with people including a US congressional candidate, a state lobbyist, journalists, an entity known as Organization 1, which appears to be Wikileaks, and a person in touch with the Trump campaign.

The Washington Post

(3) This article was published more than 5 years ago

TECH Help Desk Artificial Intelligence Internet Culture Space Tech Policy

TECHNOLOGY

Two years after #Pizzagate showed the dangers of hateful conspiracies, they're still rampant on YouTube

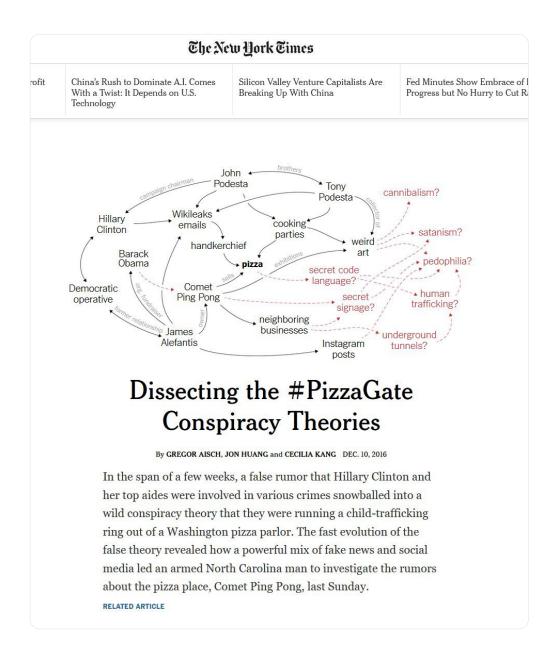
By Craig Timberg, Elizabeth Dwoskin, Tony Romm and Andrew Ba Tran December 10, 2018 at 9:15 p.m. EST



In an effort to counter conspiracy theory content, YouTube works to direct users to more reliable sources. (Dado Ruvic/Reuters)

MOST F

3 Are



Assange stand auch mit mehreren Trump-nahen Personen in Kontakt. 2016 kommunizierte er mit Don Jr. & 2017 mit Roger Stone. Er spekulierte, dass ein DNC-Mitarbeiter, Seth Rich, die Quelle der DNC-Emails gewesen sein könnte und dass er dafür getötet worden war. 14/22







n p r



I MUSIC ∩ PODCASTS & SHOWS Q SEARCH



AMERICA

Donald Trump Jr. Had Direct Contact With WikiLeaks During Campaign

NOVEMBER 14, 2017 · 4:48 AM ET

By Scott Neuman





Roger Stone, center, departs federal court in Washington, Thursday, Feb. 20, 2020. President Donald Trump loyalist and ally, Roger Stone was sentenced to over three years in federal prison, following an extraordinary move by Attorney General William Barr to back off his Justice Department's original sentencing recommendation. The sentence came amid President Donald Trump's unrelenting defense of his long time confidant that led to a mini-revolt inside the Justice Department and allegations the president interfered in the case. (AP Photo/Alex Brandon)

BY ERIC TUCKER, COLLEEN LONG AND MICHAEL BALSAMO

Published 3:41 AM GMT+2, April 29, 2020

Share 🖒

Mr. Stone's explanations of his relationship with Mr. Assange have varied widely. Before the 2016 election, he first said he was in direct touch with Mr. Assange, then said he was communicating with him through an intermediary. Later, when those claims became a political liability for Mr. Trump, he said he was only bluffing.

"I have never met with, nor spoken to Julian Assange, either in person, by telephone or email or any other means," he <u>said on his</u> <u>website in April 2018</u>. "Assange himself has repeatedly and publicly said the same thing."

The June 2017 exchange of messages shows that Mr. Stone tried to reassure Mr. Assange that he would escape criminal prosecution. "With the trumped-up sexual assault charges dropped, I don't know of any crime you need to be pardoned for," he wrote. He was apparently referring to a decision by Swedish authorities to drop a sexual assault investigation that focused on Mr. Assange.

The New York Times

Seth Rich Was Not Source of Leaked D.N.C. Emails, Mueller Report **Confirms**









Mary Rich, the mother of the Democratic operative Seth Rich, at a news conference in Washington in 2016. His family has spent years fighting misinformation about his death. Michael Robinson Chavez/The Washington Post, via Getty Images

By Sarah Mervosh

April 20, 2019

2016 erhielt WikiLeaks eine massive Zahl von Files über die russische Regierung. Die Größe des Datenpakets betrug 68 Gigabyte, von denen mehr als 50% zuvor nicht veröffentlicht worden waren. Doch Assange lieferte eine Ausrede nach der anderen anstatt sie zu publizieren.



"Many WikiLeaks staff and volunteers or their families suffered at the hands of Russian corruption and cruelty, we were sure Wikileaks would release it," the source told Foreign Policy. "Assange gave excuse after excuse."

The documents allegedly totaled 68 gigabytes of data, more than half of which had never been previously released. The remainder had been released by news outlets in 2014 and concerned military operations in the Ukraine.

2016 publizierte Assange Files über Saudi Arabien. Selbige enthüllten einen saudischen Mann, der wegen Homosexualität verhaftet worden war, die Namen mehrerer Bürger mit HIV & den Jungfräulichkeitsstatus vieler Frauen. Er nannte dies "nicht einmal eine Schlagzeile wert"

>

CAIRO (AP) — WikiLeaks' giant data dumps have rattled the National Security Agency, the U.S. Democratic Party, and the Saudi foreign ministry. But its spectacular mass-disclosures have also included the personal information of hundreds of people — including sick children, rape victims and mental health patients, The Associated Press has found.

In the past year alone, the radical transparency group has published medical files belonging to scores of ordinary citizens while many hundreds more have had sensitive family, financial or identity records posted to the web. In two particularly egregious cases, WikiLeaks named teenage rape victims. In a third case, the site published the name of a Saudi citizen arrested for being gay, an extraordinary move given that homosexuality can lead to social ostracism, a prison sentence or even death in the ultraconservative Muslim kingdom.

"They published everything: my phone, address, name, details," said a Saudi man who told AP he was bewildered that WikiLeaks had revealed the details of a paternity dispute with a former partner. "If the family of my wife saw this ... Publishing personal stuff like that could destroy people."

WikiLeaks is famous for unsettling the lives of powerful people — diplomats, military leaders, politicians — with its disclosures of emails and cables and otherwise private communications. Little people can also be unsettled by these radical-transparency data dumps, according to an Aug. 23 Associated Press story by Raphael Satter and Maggie Michael, "Private lives are exposed as WikiLeaks spills its secrets."

Opinions to start the day, in your inbox. Sign up.

The reporters caught up with 23 people — mostly from Saudi Arabia — who were affected by the disclosures. They included two teenage rape victims and a Saudi woman who took on debt to support a sick relative and was outed. She called the episode a "disaster." WikiLeaks, reported the AP, even published the "name of a Saudi citizen arrested for being gay, an extraordinary move given that homosexuality can lead to social ostracism, a prison sentence or even death in the ultraconservative Muslim kingdom."

The AP independently found three dozen records pertaining to family issues in the cables — including messages about marriages, divorces, missing children, elopements and custody battles. Many are very personal, like the marital certificates that reveal whether the bride was a virgin. Others deal with Saudis who are deeply in debt, including one man who says his wife stole his money. One divorce document details a male partner's infertility. Others identify the partners of women suffering from sexually transmitted diseases including HIV and Hepatitis C.

Lisa Lynch, who teaches media and communications at Drew University and has followed WikiLeaks for years, said Assange may not have had the staff or the resources to properly vet what he published. Or maybe he felt that the urgency of his mission trumped privacy concerns.

"For him the ends justify the means," she said.

WikiLeaks versuchte 2017 die Kritiker zum Schweigen zu bringen, indem es die "Spionage Files Russland" publizierte, das Infos über ein ■ Online-Ermittlungssystem SORM enthielt. Das System war bereits zuvor enthüllt worden & WikiLeaks gab kaum neue Infos darüber bekannt.





MOS

2

3

WikiLeaks releases files that appear to offer details of Russian surveillance system





However, other experts are less impressed. "I don't think it's a real expose," said Andrei Soldatov, a Russian investigative journalist and co-author of the "<u>The Red Web: The Struggle Between Russia's Digital Dictators and the New Online Revolutionaries</u>." "It actually adds a few details to the picture, [but] it's not that much."

The documents released by WikiLeaks on Tuesday appear to show how a St. Petersburg-based technology company called Peter-Service helped state entities gather detailed data on Russian cellphone users, part of a national system of online surveillance called System for Operative Investigative Activities (SORM).

"This system [SORM] has been known for some time, though the documents seem to provide additional technical specifications," said Ben Buchanan, a postdoctoral fellow at the Harvard Kennedy School's Belfer Center and author of the book "The Cybersecurity Dilemma."

Assange war stark in der katalanischen Unabhängigkeitsbewegung engagiert und galt als dessen internationaler Sprecher. Russland war stark in das Projekt involviert, & viele russische Beamte und ehemalige Geheimdienstmitarbeiter waren an der Planung der Bewegung beteiligt.

BUSINESS INSIDER

Julian Assange is rallying behind Catalan separatists ahead of a historic referendum - and Russia has taken notice

Natasha Bertrand Sep 30, 2017, 9:10 PM GMT+3

☐ Save

- · Wikileaks' founder Julian Assange has been actively supporting Catalonia's push for independence
- · The Kremlin has seized on Assange's support for Catalonia in an effort to destabilize the EU



WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange is seen on the balcony of the Ecuadorian Embassy in London, Britain Thomson Reuters

· Edward Snowden, along with other anti-globalization groups, also support Catalonia's independence

INSIGHTS & ANALYSIS > ARTICLE > EUROPE'S EDGE

Catalonia: Where There's Trouble There's Russia

By Olga Lautman September 27, 2021

(v) (in) (f)

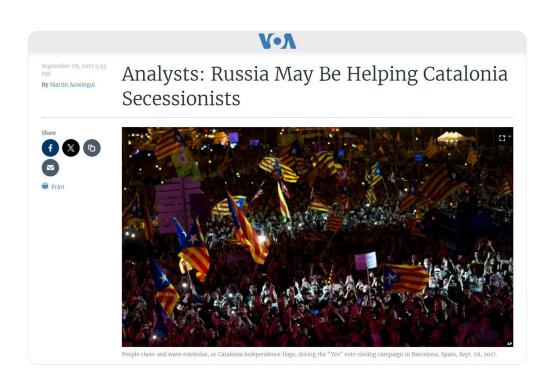
The October 2017 Catalonia referendum gives a good insight into the Kremlin's ability to identify and exploit weaknesses in



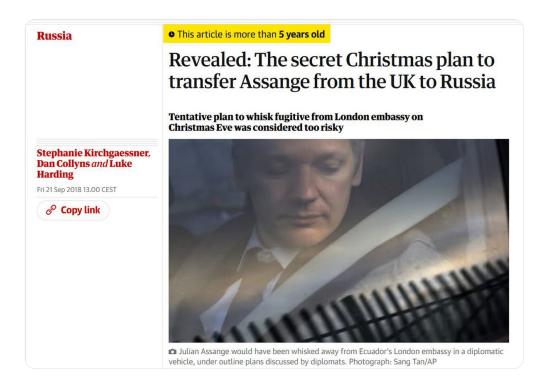
It is now known that this was only the beginning of a story that could form the outline of a spy novel. Trying to revive an essentially crushed movement that garnered no support from the European Union or the United States, Josep Lluis Alay, an adviser to Puigdemont, made multiple discreet trips to Moscow in the spring of 2019 seeking secret help in severing Catalonia from Spain.

Earlier this month, the New York Times <u>revealed</u> that during his visits, Alay and his group met "several Russian officials, former intelligence officers, and the well–connected grandson of a KGB spymaster," Yevgeny Primakov, according to a European intelligence report that paper had reviewed. The report said that Alay, with the help of Russian businessman Alexander Dmitrenko, met active and former intelligence officers, including Andrei Bezrukov, whom the TV series <u>The Americans</u> was based on, Sergei Sumin, a colonel in Russia's FSB spy agency, and Artyom Lukoyanov, known for his heavy involvement and support of Russian separatists in occupied eastern Ukraine.

Shortly afterwards, in 2019, Tsunami Democratic, a protest group seeking independence was created with Alay's involvement. In one of their first acts, they led protests at Barcelona airport that resulted in <u>rioting</u>, disruption and the cancellation of more than 150 flights. It is not clear, as always, when it comes to Russian operations, what exactly was arranged at the meetings in Moscow, and what was Russia's direct involvement. But suspicions of Russian interference can be seen as early as 2017.



2017 führten ■ Diplomaten in London geheime Gespräche, ob sie Assange helfen könnten, aus London zu fliehen und nach ■ zu reisen. Vier verschiedene Quellen behaupteten, dass der Plan vom Kreml unterstützt wurde und dass er es Assange ermöglicht hätte in ■ zu leben.



Sources said the plan involved giving Assange diplomatic documents so that Ecuador would be able to claim he enjoyed diplomatic immunity. As part of the operation, Assange was to be collected from the embassy in a diplomatic vehicle.

Four separate sources said the Kremlin was willing to offer support for the plan - including the possibility of allowing Assange to travel to Russia and live there. One of them said that an unidentified Russian businessman served as an intermediary in these discussions.

The possibility that Assange could travel to Ecuador by boat was also considered.

Derzeit wird diskutiert, ob Assange ein Journalist oder ein Aktivist ist. Unserer Meinung nach war Assanges Handeln höchst unethisch. Er hat Tausende von Menschen in Gefahr gebracht. Zudem war er sehr wählerisch, welche Leaks er veröffentlichte und welche er zurückhielt.







ve do Where we work

Campaigns

Law and policy

Latest News

UK: Protect media freedom and free Julian Assange

POSTED ON FEBRUARY 20, 2024

MEDIA

O 2 MIN READ

SHARE: F Y

(i) Translate



Karl Nesh/Shutterstock

Ahead of Julian Assange's hearing at the High Court on 20 and 21 February, ARTICLE 19 urges the UK authorities to stop his extradition to the USA, and calls for his immediate release.

Es gibt auch starke Hinweise darauf, dass er wie sein Vater extrem amerikafeindlich und dem Kreml gegenüber voreingenommen ist. Seine Mitarbeiter hatten enge Verbindungen zu Russland. Er plante nach Russland zu fliehen & machte 2012 eine Propagandasendung für Russia Today.

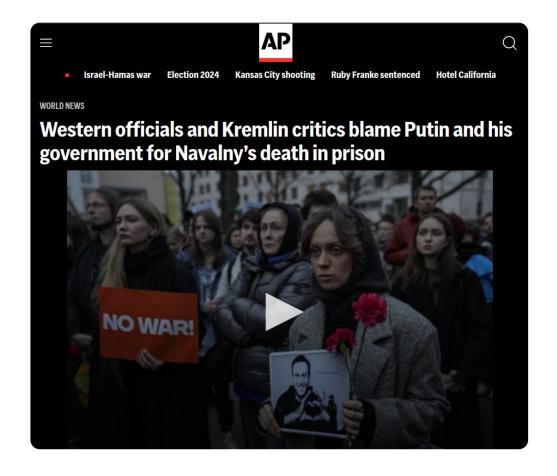


Auf die Frage nach der Rolle von Wikileaks als Whistleblower in Russland erklärte Julian, dass es in Russland bereits Kreml-Kritiker wie Navalny und Zeitungen wie Novaya Gazeta gibt. Heute gibt es leider beide nicht mehr. 22/22

Assange, who briefly hosted his own talkshow on the state-owned television network Russia Today, has long had a close relationship with the Putin regime. In his interview with la Repubblica, he said there was no need for WikiLeaks to undertake a whistleblowing role in Russia because of the open and competitive debate he claimed exists there.

"In Russia, there are many vibrant publications, online blogs and Kremlin critics, such as [Alexey] Navalny, are part of that spectrum," he said. "There are also newspapers like Novaya Gazeta, in which different parts of society in Moscow are permitted to critique each other and it is tolerated, generally, because it isn't a big TV channel that might have a mass popular effect, its audience is educated people in Moscow. So my interpretation is that in Russia there are competitors to WikiLeaks."







October 08, 2021 10:34 GMT By RFE/RL

Working For Novaya Gazeta Puts Its Journalists In The Crosshairs

Russia's Novaya gazeta is best known for its investigative reports on corruption and rights abuses. In a country ranked as one of the world's most dangerous places for journalists, its reporting has earned international accolades but has also put its reporters in considerable danger.

Six of the publication's journalists and contributors have been killed since 2000 and others

Dmitry Muratov, who helped found the newspaper in 1993 and has long served as its editor in chief, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on October 8, 2021, along with Filipino-American journalist Maria Ressa.

Despite the killings and threats, the Norwegian Nobel Committee said Muratov "has refused to abandon the newspaper's independent policy" and has "consistently defended the right of journalists to write anything they want about whatever they want, as long as they comply with the professional and ethical standards of journalism."

Uns gibt es auch auf anderen sozialen Netzwerken:

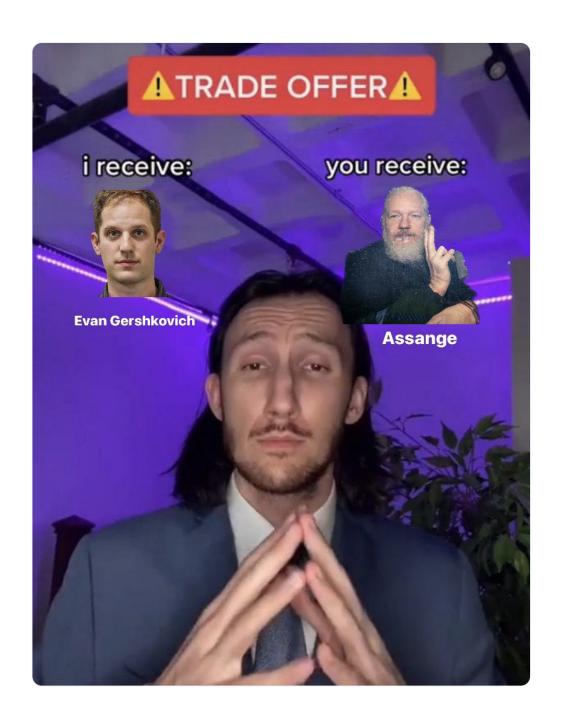
instagram.com/vatniksoup/



The Soup Central

The Soup Central gives you in-depth knowledge on disinformation, bad actors and information operations.

https://www.youtube.com/@TheSoupCentral



. . .