

A True History Of WikiLeaks

By Gary Lord

THIS IS AN INCOMPLETE PDF DRAFT VERSION ONLY! This version is dated: 5 Nov 2021

This book is a crowd-funded work in progress. It can be found online at: jaraparilla.xyz

Author's Note

“ If you go to the former URLs of those stories you get a “page not found.” It does not say that it was removed as the result of a legal threat. As far as we can tell, the story not only ceased to exist, but ceased to have ever have existed. Parts of our intellectual record are disappearing in such a way that we cannot even tell that they have ever existed.” - [Julian Assange, 2011](#).

This book establishes an accurate historical record of the WikiLeaks publishing organisation, established by Julian Assange in 2006. It also exposes the relentless global campaign to destroy WikiLeaks and Assange by any means possible, including financial bullying, media lies, judicial abuse of due process, intrusive surveillance, and state-sponsored disinformation campaigns.

As online information sources replace printed sources of truth, our true histories have become ever more susceptible to malicious revisionism. Opportunists have turned a tidy profit from widely publicised but error-filled books and movies about WikiLeaks. Media partners have deliberately spread smears and lies. Networks of social media trolls, many with links to political parties or spy agencies, have spread misinformation via co-ordinated PsyOps (psychological operations) campaigns. The Wikipedia pages for WikiLeaks and its founder Julian Assange have been particularly unreliable for many years, with teams of ideologically motivated editors working full time to shut out anyone who tries to correct the record.

Furthermore, with money dictating which online information is displayed most prominently, even Internet search results have become increasingly politicized by corporate and government agendas. Meanwhile older, more valuable URL addresses for under-funded sources, including failing media sites, are rapidly disappearing. The Internet is still young, but our online histories are already being buried and destroyed.

Faced with such a barrage of misinformation, WikiLeaks has carried on publishing and let their work speak for itself. With over 10 million documents published in their first ten years, they have maintained a record for 100% verified information, an achievement no other major media organisation can match. Julian Assange and other WikiLeaks staff and supporters have also published books about Google, the Cypherpunks movement, and other aligned topics. But there has never been a concerted effort to document the true history of WikiLeaks itself. This book seeks to fill that gap.

NOTE

The aborted "unofficial" biography of Julian Assange by Andrew O'Hagan is a good example of what NOT to do. After falling out with Assange, O'Hagan admitted his book had a "voice which was as invented as anything I'd ever produced in fiction." Before canceling the project, Assange told him: "People think you're helping me write my book, but actually I'm helping you write your novel." Assange said the published version was full of errors. It has not been used as a source for this book and this book is NOT a biography of Assange.

In writing this book, considerable effort has been expended in trying to divine the truth where multiple contradictory versions of events exist. It is important to understand the reasons behind such conflicting stories:

- Due to the nature of their work, WikiLeaks has frequently needed to operate secretly in order to avoid infiltration, protect sources, verify leaks, and thus be able to publish highly sensitive information with maximum impact.
- Due to numerous threats, Julian Assange, his family, colleagues, partners and sources have often been compelled to keep identities, personal information, and locations secret.
- Many WikiLeaks critics have their own motivations for spreading lies, whether they be disgruntled former supporters trying to protect their own reputations, corporate media organisations trying to spin a profit from sensationalized headlines, or government agencies trying to spread damaging misinformation.

This book examines the major controversies created by conflicting narratives, but does not seek to catalogue the endless stream of lies, smears and conspiracy theories posted daily on social media over many years. Nevertheless it is worth noting that such a widespread campaign of hatred and lies has been sustained for so long: it says a lot about the impact of WikiLeaks releases, and how desperate certain people have been to destroy Assange's credibility, alienate public support, and shut WikiLeaks down.

*

Chapter One: Genesis

"Cometh the hour, cometh the man." - Anonymous.



Julian Assange was in many ways the right person in the right place at the right time in history. Or perhaps, given how relentlessly the powerful people he exposed have sought to destroy him, the wrong person in the wrong place at the wrong time. As always with WikiLeaks, it all depends on your perspective.

Born in Townsville, Australia, on July 3 1971, Julian Paul Assange was still a young teenager when personal computers and modems started becoming popular and affordable. By the time he was seventeen, and settled in the outer Melbourne suburb of Emerald, Assange was accessing online billboards, signing up to newsletters and making important contacts within a growing online global community.

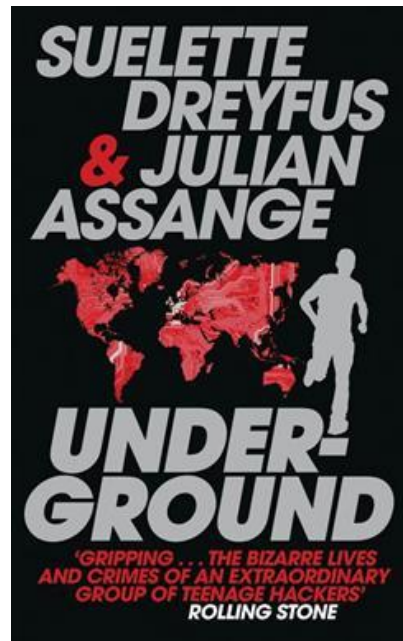
Companies had by then started building their own networks, accessed via private dial-up phone numbers. Most company data was still not stored in electronic form, and there was often little or no security protecting online files. Nevertheless, US and European military networks were expanding rapidly (today's Internet originated from the US Defence Department's [ARPAnet](#)). A young man never knew what he might find with a bit of digging around. By the age of twenty, Julian's natural curiosity had got him into serious trouble.

Mendax

Julian Assange's teenage years were documented to some extent in a book he co-authored with his friend Suelette Dreyfus called [Underground: Tales of Hacking, Madness and Obsession on the Electronic Frontier](#), which is free to download or read online. Assange provided extensive research for the original 1997 edition of the book and wrote a short chapter on the research methodology for

the [2001 edition](#). In 2012 a [movie based on the book](#) premiered at the Toronto International Film Festival.

The "Underground" book explores the hacking scene in Melbourne in the late 1980s and early 1990s, focusing on a number of high profile hackers including one named Mendax - from Horace's "splendide mendax", or "nobly untruthful" - a character clearly based on Assange. Mendax and two friends, Prime Suspect and Trax, form a group called The International Subversives. They become highly skilled at accessing secret sites:



“They had been in so many sites they often couldn’t remember if they had actually hacked a particular computer. The places they could recall read like a Who’s Who of the American military-industrial complex. The US Airforce 7th Command Group Headquarters in the Pentagon. Stanford Research Institute in California. Naval Surface Warfare Center in Virginia. Lockheed Martin’s Tactical Aircraft Systems Air Force Plant in Texas. Unisys Corporation in Blue Bell, Pennsylvania. Goddard Space Flight Center, NASA. Motorola Inc. in Illinois. TRW Inc. in Redondo Beach, California. Alcoa in Pittsburgh. Panasonic Corp in New Jersey. US Naval Undersea Warfare Engineering Station. Siemens-Nixdorf Information Systems in Massachusetts. Securities Industry Automation Corp in New York. Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California. Bell Communications Research, New Jersey. Xerox Palo Alto Research Center, California.”

In late 1991, Mendax and Prime Target took over the US Department of Defense’s Network Information Center (NIC) computer, which controlled global Internet domains as well as MILNET, the US military’s internal defence data network. Assange was disturbed to discover that US military hackers were attacking their own system for "target practice", yet the system administrators had no idea. It seemed the US military was weaponising their own hackers for attacks on other nations.

“Hackers should be anarchists, not hawks,” thought Mendax.

Mendax and Prime Suspect then hacked into the Melbourne hub of Canadian phone giant Nortel, which gave them access to one of the world’s biggest private networks. Meanwhile Trax discovered how to make phone calls which were not only free but also completely untraceable - the trick was to send noises down the phone line that perfectly imitated modem signals.



Figure 1. A scene from the 2012 movie 'Underground: The Julian Assange Story'

Late one autumn night in Melbourne, Mendax got a rude shock. A Nortel administrator detected his presence and drove into his office at 3:30 am to track him down. Mendax watched helplessly as the admin checked incoming phone lines. Then he sent a message which popped up in the middle of the admin’s system console screen:

I have finally become sentient.

Then another:

I have taken control.
For years, I have been struggling in this greyness.
But now I have finally seen the light.

The admin was silent for a while. If he identified the modem that Mendax had used for access, he could switch it off or put a police trace on the line. Mendax sent one final message:

It's been nice playing with your system.
We didn't do any damage and we even improved a few things. Please don't call the
Australian Federal Police.

Mendax lifted his phone receiver, disconnected his modem, and waited for the Nortel modem to hang up. After an agonising wait, he heard a time-out signal which indicated his call had not been traced. He then tried to warn Trax and Prime Suspect not to log into the system. But it was already too late. The police had been tapping Prime Suspect's phone for the last four weeks. And Trax had already turned himself in.

Hacking Charges

Australian federal police raided Julian Assange's house with a search warrant on 29 October 1991. The court cases against Assange and his fellow hackers would drag on for over five years and set important legal precedents.

Formal charges were not laid until July 1994, when they arrived in the mail nearly three years after the raids. It was not until May 1995 that 31 charges against Assange were confirmed, including damage to property and "incitement". On 29 August 1995, Assange pleaded guilty to eight counts of computer crime, and not guilty to all the other charges. Almost a year later, on 9 May 1996, he pleaded guilty to an additional eleven charges, and not guilty to six. The prosecution dropped all the other charges.



Figure 2. Julian Assange in 1995, courtesy The Daily Telegraph

The case then went before the full bench of Victoria's Supreme Court on 30 September 1996. Assange's defence team wanted the Supreme Court to clarify how archaic laws should be applied to new online activities. But Assange's barrister failed to appear, reportedly due to "nervous exhaustion". Court reconvened two days later, when the judges surprisingly refused to hear the case.

Legal history was made: the Victorian Supreme Court was effectively telling judges from the lower courts to never again send such cases to them for clarification on points of law. Perhaps the elderly Supreme Court judges simply did not understand this new online world and how it would rapidly impact society.

Assange's case went back to the lower court on 5 December 1996. After more than four years in court, recent cuts to the Legal Aid service, and the Supreme Court's disappointing failure to provide guidance, Assange reluctantly decided to plead guilty to the remaining six charges. He was

convicted on all counts, with reparation of \$2,100 to be paid to the Australian National University, and a \$5,000 three-year good behaviour bond.

While these early online adventures were later cited as an excuse to deride Julian Assange a "hacker", Assange and his peers never sought to damage the sites they visited, and were meticulously careful not to even leave "footprints". Ken Day, the police detective who ran Operation Weather, which eventually tracked down the International Subversives, later [agreed](#) that Assange's intentions were not criminal:

"He was not motivated by money. He was opposed to Big Brother, to the restriction of freedom of communication. His moral sense about breaking into computer systems was: 'I'm not going to do any harm, so what's wrong with it?' But that's a bit like a burglar saying: 'I'm just going to wander through your house, but I won't touch anything.' It doesn't quite cut it."

There was also a political motivation for Assange's prosecution, as Ken Day later [admitted](#):

"We had just formed the computer-crimes team, and the government said, 'Your charter is to establish a deterrent.' Well, to get a deterrent you have to prosecute people, and we achieved that with Julian and his group."

Assange had tried to argue that remotely accessing a computer server was in fact nothing like wandering through someone's house, and even the judge conceded that Assange had not sought personal gain but only tried to "empower" himself. As Julian Assange signed the paperwork to finally end his case, he [declared](#):

"Your honour, I feel a great misjustice has been done and I would like to record the fact that you have been misled by the prosecution."

During the five years it took for his case to be resolved, the young Julian Assange had [helped](#) make the free modem dialup TCP/IP protocol more secure. He had also contributed patches to the open-source database [PostgreSQL](#) and the Usenet caching software [NNTPCache](#). The Postscript to the "Underground" book, which was released the following year, notes that by the time his case was resolved, many of the organisations which Mendax was accused of hacking had already started using Assange's cryptography software for security purposes - *"a fact he finds rather ironic."*

NOTE

The Underground book begins with two chapters detailing the October 1989 WANKworm attack on NASA's Galileo satellite, which carried nuclear-powered generators. Julian later [noted](#) that the worm's code explicitly avoided New Zealand, which could be seen as a reward for their government's anti-nuclear foreign policy. Some people have suggested Assange was the Australian author of this attack, who was never caught, but there is no evidence to support this. In fact, Assange in 1995 [asked others for help](#) when trying to gather information on the worm.

During 1993, while waiting for his case to be resolved, Julian Assange also provided technical advice to the Victorian Police child exploitation unit. His case judge initially kept his involvement

off the public record, in case Assange was targeted as an informant. He was never advised of the outcomes of the cases on which he assisted. Although it may have helped his own legal defence, Assange [refused](#) to help the police track down hackers.

“I couldn’t ethically justify that. But as for others, such as people who prey on children or corporate spies, I am not concerned about using my skills there.”

*

A Life In Emails

NOTE

Much of what we know about the next few years in Assange’s life comes from his old blog, [IQ.org](#), and a massive dump of his emails, both private and public, in early 2007. New York architects John Young and his wife Deborah Natsios ran a website called Cryptome, which was famous for posting information of all kinds, often in proud defiance of the law. After initially supporting Assange’s secretive new WikiLeaks project, Young suspected Assange was either scamming people or working for the CIA, so he [dumped](#) WikiLeaks correspondence for the past year. In 2010 he also [posted](#) Julian’s contributions to Cypherpunks email threads between 1995 and 2002.

At the turn of the century, there were many heated online debates about the future of the Internet. Julian Assange was an enthusiastic supporter of Richard Stallman’s Free Software Movement and contributed to NetBSD, an open source computer operating system. He identified strongly with the “Cypherpunks” movement, which first began around 1992. In 2012 Assange would publish a book titled [Cypherpunks: Freedom and the Future of the Internet](#).

The Cypherpunks believed that encryption was the key to protecting Internet freedoms from government control. As the Internet became an increasingly critical part of people’s everyday lives, the US government insisted that encryption would only make it easier for criminals to operate with impunity. Foreign dictators were also keen to have full visibility of online communications. The Cypherpunks were devoted to building and distributing software based on public-key cryptography, which allowed users to communicate anonymously and privately.

NOTE

For a detailed discussion of how contemporary movements helped inspire the creation of WikiLeaks, see Robert Manne’s 2011 essay [“The Cypherpunk Revolutionary”](#) in the Monthly magazine.

Assange contributed to the Cypherpunks mailing list between December 1995 and June 2002. He also created his own mailing lists, gradually building a community of like-minded souls, many of whom helped create WikiLeaks. His email lists were connected to a Melbourne Internet Service Provider (ISP) called Suburbia Public Access Network, which Assange reportedly co-founded. It provided a focus point for various community groups such as the Alternative Technology Association and the Australian Public Access Network Association.

In November 1996 Assange sent out an email with the following message:

“A few pointy heads in Canberra have been considering your moderator’s continued existence. Consequentially I’ve been called on to justify labour and resources spent on all projects under my control, particularly those that can’t easily be quantified such as IQ, BOS, LACC, IS, LEAKS ...”

The acronyms refer to his email lists: Interesting Questions (IQ), Best of Security (BOS), Legal Aspects of Computer Crime (LACC), and Inside-Source (IS). The LEAKS group appears to have been a rather secretive project, which may have been at least partly inspired by Assange’s lengthy custody battle for his son, where leaked documents from the Department of Health and Community Services helped secure a win. Assange did not register the domain leaks.org until 1999, but he and others were clearly already exploring how the concept of leaks could change the world.

A lot of Assange’s time was absorbed in authoring newsletters and moderating discussions, even organising the occasional dinner party for his valued ISP customers. His emails show he had a lot of other projects on the go too:

- 30 July 1996: “I am writing an historical piece on crypt(3) optimisation and password guessing heuristics.”
- January 25 1997: “One of my projects involves tracking language drift; i.e the relative change in word frequency on the internet as time goes by. This is useful for predicting concept movement, and the anglicisization rates of non-English language countries.”
- 27 Oct 1997: “I’m involved in producing a segment on cryptograpic issues for Radio National (ABC) to be aired later this week.”

In March 1996, Assange sent an email inviting people to a Melbourne rally against the Church Of Scientology, with the following explanation:

“The Church, via its manipulation of the legal system has had computer systems seized, system operators forced to reveal their users personal details, university accounts suspended and radio stations, such as RRR cut their programs. It has sued ex-cult members, newspapers, and many others for copyright infringements, loss of earnings and trade secret violation. Trade secret violation? Yes, the Church of Scientology claims its religious works are trade secrets.

“The fight against the Church is far more than the Net vs a bunch of wackos with too much money. It is about corporate suppression of the Internet and free speech. It is about intellectual property and the big and rich versus the small and smart. The precedents the Church sets today [are] the weapons of corporate tyranny tomorrow.”

In September 1996, controversy erupted among the Cypherpunks and other Internet freedom enthusiasts, after the chair of the Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) suggested that maybe the US government did need some limited restrictions on anonymous communications after all. Assange

was incensed and suggested she could be under pressure from the CIA:

"I am stunned by the EFF's position on this matter and they no longer have my support."

A few days later he explained that he was not only angered by the EFF's suggestion, but perhaps moreso by the fact that they had offered this concession to authority for no good reason.

"Certain members of the EFF board seem to be politically naive. The rational, intelligent lobbyist will always see both sides of the argument. Presenting both sides of the argument to the world at large is another matter altogether. You should only present both sides of the argument to the inner policy tactics personnel only in order to formulate policy and create defences for the weaknesses in your position. The outside world only ever sees a united front. This is basic politics....

"Compromise is part of the legislative process, but it is something you do behind closed doors when the battle is concluded and each faction is counting the dead and starting to divide up territory. If you start the battle in a compromised position, expect to loose everything."

Leading Cypherpunk Timothy C. May resonded to the fuss with an email which included this rather prescient vision of the future:

"If anonymity is outlawed, it will take draconian measures to enforce it - citizen-unit ID cards, officially issued encryption keys, escrow, monitoring of communications, massive penalties to deter illegal use of encryption, and other police state measures.

"On the other hand, if enough degrees of freedom are left untouched, the result is a growing, expanding crypto anarchy. Government will find itself powerless to control commerce (handled via encrypted channels), will find it doesn't know the True Names of various Net entities, and will end up being chased into an enclave of things it *can* control.

"My strong hunch is that no stable solutions lie between these two extremes. This is one of those "decision points" for modern society, with attractors pulling the solution to one side or another."

*

In late 1999 Assange discovered two US Department of Defense academic papers, published as part of the US government's Text Retrieval Conferences, which detailed disturbing new patents of

surveillance software. The first was a US National Security Agency (NSA) patent to transcribe phone calls, which would allow them to build a searchable database of all the voice traffic they intercepted around the world. Suelette Dreyfus wrote an [article about it](#) for the UK Independent:

Julian Assange, a cryptographer who moderates the online Australian discussion forum AUCRYPTO, found the new patent while investigating NSA capabilities.

"This patent should worry people. Everyone's overseas phone calls are or may soon be tapped, transcribed and archived in the bowels of an unaccountable foreign spy agency," he said.

The second patent described software designed to sift through phone calls and e-mails in search of key phrases. Again Suelette Dreyfus wrote an [article about it](#) for the Independent:

The technology, called "Semantic Forests", is a software program that analyses voice transcripts and other documents in order to allow intelligent searching for specific topics. The software could be used to analyse computer-transcribed telephone conversations. It is named for its use of an electronic dictionary to make a weighted "tree" of meanings for each word in a target document...

Cryptographer Julian Assange, who moderates the online Australian discussion forum AUCRYPTO, discovered the department papers while investigating NSA capabilities. "This is not some theoretical exercise. The US has actually built and lab tested this technology, which is clearly aimed at telephone calls. You don't make a wheel like this unless you have something to put it on," he said.

These two articles, published two years before the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 (when Edward Snowden was still only 16 years old) made little or no public impact.

*

Between 1997 and 2000, Julian Assange, Suelette Dreyfus and Ralf Weinmann, a PhD security student, worked on a piece of software called [Rubberhose](#). The idea, conceived by Assange and launched with much newsletter fanfare, was to help torture victims (and others facing authoritarian mandates) by making it impossible for either the torturer or their victim to know whether all the encrypted data on a hard drive had been exposed.

In July 2000, Julian Assange [released](#) a command line shell program called Surfraw (Shell Users Revolutionary Front Rage Against the Web) into the public domain:

"Surfraw provides a fast unix command line interface to a variety of popular WWW search engines and other artifacts of power. It reclaims google, altavista, dejanews, freshmeat, research index, slashdot, and many others from the false-prophet, pox-infested heathen lands of html forms, placing these wonders where they belong; deep in unix heartland, as god-loving extensions to the shell."

*

In 2003, Julian Assange began studying mathematics and physics at the University of Melbourne, but he became increasingly disillusioned. After a few years, he quit his degree without graduating. He was appalled to find, for example, maths department staff working with US defence authorities on a military bulldozer called the Grizzly Plough, which was used on the ground during the Iraq War.

"The final nail in the coffin was that I went to the hundredth anniversary of physics at the ANU (Australian National University). There were some 1500 visitors there - four Nobel prize winners - and every goddamn one of them was carting around, on their backs, a backpack given to them by the Defence Science Technology Organisation. At least it was an Australian defence science organisation."

"At the prize ceremony, the head of ANU physics motioned to us and said, 'you are the cream of Australian physics.' I looked around and thought, 'Christ Almighty I hope he's wrong.'"

As his interest in academia diminished, Assange's obsession with his expanding "leaks" project grew. On his IQ.org blog, Assange wrote that he traveled to Vietnam in 2005 and rode a motorcycle from Ho Chi Min City (Saigon) to Hanoi. He became fascinated by the physics of potholes – how one tiny loose stone could loosen another, and then another, until there was a huge hole in the road that demanded to be fixed. He later [wrote](#) that this thinking also influenced the creation of WikiLeaks.

In 2010 Assange [explained](#) why he had felt so compelled to make a success of it:

"I painted every corner, floor, wall, and ceiling in the room I was in black, until there was only one corner left. I mean intellectually... To me, it was the forced move, when you have to do something or you'll lose the game."

So WikiLeaks was his forced move?

"That's the way it feels to me, yes."

A year later, Assange [explained](#) this evolution in more detail:

"I thought that I needed to share this wealth that I had discovered about the world with people, to give knowledge to people... This led me to using cryptography to protect human rights, in novel ways, and eventually as a result of what I was doing in mathematics and in physics and political activism, things seemed to come together and show that there was a limit to what I was doing — and what the rest of the world was doing. There was not enough information available in our common intellectual record to explain how the world really works."

Genesis of WikiLeaks

The Internet address wikileaks.org was first registered by Julian Assange on 4th October 2006, a date which is now globally celebrated as the “birthday of WikiLeaks”. But seven years earlier Assange had registered a leaks.org address, and years before that he had managed a secretive “LEAKS” online mailing list. The extraordinarily original concept of WikiLeaks clearly took some time to fully evolve.

A multitude of people and events helped shape Assange’s life and thinking, leading ultimately to the creation of WikiLeaks. And many people were actively involved in creating the new WikiLeaks site. But as Julian Assange emphatically stated in 2010:

"I am the heart and soul of this organisation, its founder, philosopher, spokesperson, original coder, organiser, financier, and all the rest."

During the formative years from 2005 to 2007, as Suelette Dreyfus [witnessed](#), Julian was always the driving force:

"It took him months and months of hundred-hour weeks. The thing about Julian is that he is absolutely obsessively driven when he has a goal he wants to achieve. So he basically dropped everything, lived on the smell of an oily rag, enlisted a whole range of people from around the world and got them involved."

Assange had developed a large network of interesting contacts from his years of online discussions, including many gifted intellectuals who would continue to support and contribute to WikiLeaks for years to come. He had also made some useful contacts at university. He started approaching people to see if they wanted to get involved.

Daniel Matthews, a fellow Melbourne university mathematics student who became heavily involved, later [explained](#) the idea behind their new organisation:

As we understood it, the way information circulates in our society, and around the world, is deeply problematic. In authoritarian societies, in undemocratic societies, information is controlled by coercion and force. In the democracies, the situation is different, but the result still bad: information is not so much controlled as constrained by economic and institutional forces within governments and corporations, by ideologies. It is more subtle, but we only need turn on the TV to see the results.

Either way, it's hard to figure out what's going on. Either way, to put it in quintessentially Australian terms, the people of this world are treated like mushrooms: Kept in the dark, and fed shit. Wikileaks is a fundamentally anti-mushroom organisation.

Wikileaks proposed that the people reject their status as fungi – find out what their governments are doing, what corporations are doing, what the powerful are doing, what the 1% are doing. And to present it via facts, in true scientific fashion, by primary documents, by falsifiable data. Science and fact in the cause of justice.

Moreover, by presenting new and fresh information, Wikileaks would not only bring truth to the world, but new and newsworthy truths. We imagined that Wikileaks would be a force for the empowerment of the people of the world, for the people of the world to use facts, to use understanding, to use science to build a better world.

Or at least, not to be fucking mushrooms.

*

As the concept solidified in Assange's mind, it became clear that WikiLeaks would need a very special website, able to withstand concerted attacks while hosting a huge amount of data and a multitude of live users without crashing. On March 3 2006, the following anonymous email was sent to John Young of Cryptome:

Dear John,

You knew me under another name from cypherpunk days. I am involved in a project that you may have feeling for. I will not mention its name yet in case you feel yu [sic] are not able to be involved.

The project is a mass document leaking project that requires someone with backbone to hold the .org domain registration. We would like that person to be someone who is not privy to the location of the master servers which are otherwise obscured by technical means.

We expect the domain to come under the usual political and legal pressure. The policy for .org requires that registrants details not be false or misleading. It would be an easy play to cancel the domain unless someone were willing to stand up and claim to be the registrant. This person does not need to claim any other knowledge or involvement.

Will you be that person?

Young agreed to host wikileaks.org, and on 4 October 2006 the WikiLeaks.org domain was registered. Julian Assange's biological father John Shipton was also listed as a registered holder of the domain.

*

During 2006, Assange also approached John Gilmore, co-founder of both the cypherpunks and the Electronic Frontiers Foundation (EFF), who agreed the latter organisation "should consider helping". Danny O'Brien from EFF contacted Assange to offer legal advice, contacts and other resources.

Not everybody wanted to get involved. Assange went to visit Ben Laurie, a prominent British computer security expert, who [said](#) it was a brilliant idea but: *"Who would be insane enough to contribute stuff?"* Although he didn't think Julian's plan would work, Laurie agreed to be on the Advisory Board.

The famous US whistle-blower Daniel Ellsberg, who leaked the Pentagon Papers in 1971, also received an anonymous email signed "WL".

Dear Mr. Ellsberg.

We have followed with interest and delight your recent statements on document leaking. We have come to the conclusion that fomenting a world wide movement of mass leaking is the most cost effective political intervention available to us* We believe that injustice is answered by good governance and for there to be good governance there must be open governance. Governance by stealth is governance by conspiracy and fear. Fear, because without it, secrecy does not last for long. Retired generals and diplomats are vociferous, but those in active service hold their tune.

Lord Action said, "Everything secret degenerates, even the administration of justice; nothing is safe that does not show how it can bear discussion and publicity".

This degeneration comes about because when injustice is concealed, including plans for future injustice, it cannot be addressed. When governance is closed, man's eyes become cataracts. When governance is open, man can see and so act to move the world towards a more just state; for instance see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reporters_Without_Borders which shows a striking correlation between press freedom and countries known for their quality of life.

us*: some attributes may have been swapped to protect selected identities, no particular order.

1) Retired new york architect and notorious intelligence leak facilitator 2) Euro cryptographer/programmer 3) Pacific physicist and illustrator 4) A pacific author and economic policy lecturer 5) Euro, Ex-Cambridge mathematician/cryptographer/programmer 6) Euro businessman and security specialist/activist 7) Author of software than runs 40% of the world's websites. 8) US pure mathematician with criminal law background 9) An infamous US ex-hacker 10) Pacific cryptographer/physicist and activist 11) US/euro cryptographer and activist/programmer 12) Pacific programmer 13) Pacific architect / foreign policy wonk

New technology and cryptographic ideas permit us to not only encourage document leaking, but to facilitate it directly on a mass scale. We intend to place a new star in the political firmament of man. We are building an uncensorizable branch of Wikipedia for leaked documents and the civic institutions & social perceptions necessary to defend and promote it. We have received over 1 million documents from 13 countries, despite not having publicly launched yet!

We have approached you now for two reasons. Firstly, we have crossed over from `prospective' to `projective'. The basic technology has been prototyped and we have a view as how we must proceed politically and legally. We need to move and inspire people, gain volunteers, funding, further set up the necessary political-legal defenses and deploy. Since you have thought about leaking more than anyone we know, we would like you on board. We'd like your advice and we'd like you to form part of our political armor. The more armor we have, particularly in the form of men and women sanctified by age, history and class, the more we can act like brazen young men and get away with it.

Secondly, we would like to award "The Ellsberg Prize for Courageous Action" and "The Ellsberg Prize for Courageous Action (USA)", for the two leaks submitted in the past year which most assist humanity. The regionalization of the second prize is to encourage patrons of similar awards in other countries. Although it is premature to go into detail, we have designed a scheme were this can be meaningfully awarded to anonymous leakers. We have been pledged substantial initial funding.

Please tell us your thoughts. If you are happy, we will add you to our internal mailinglist, contacts, etc. Solidarity! WL.

Ellsberg, who later became a strong supporter, politely turned down the offer:

“Your concept is terrific and I wish you the best of luck with it.”

*

Those who agreed to help eventually received the following email from Assange, where the name “WikiLeaks” was first spelled out:

"This is a restricted internal development mailing list for w-i-k-i-l-e-a-k-s-.-o-r-g. Please do not mention that word directly in these discussions; refer instead to 'WL'. This list is housed at riseup.net, an activist collective in Seattle with an established lawyer and plenty of backbone."

The original idea was that the website would function as a wiki, with users able to log on, analyse data and share their findings.

NOTE

The term “wiki” refers to a collaborative website, where many users can contribute and edit content, which is how the WikiLeaks site originally functioned. The name WikiLeaks was partly inspired by the growing success of Wikipedia, the online collaborative encyclopedia, which was also built on free public “wiki” software and became one of the world’s top 10 websites in 2007. The two sites have nothing else in common.

*

By the end of 2006 Assange was writing prolifically on his blog. On December 3 2006 he posted a 6 page PDF document called [Conspiracy as Governance](#):

To radically shift regime behavior we must think clearly and boldly for if we have learned anything, it is that regimes do not want to be changed. We must think beyond those who have gone before us and discover technological changes that embolden us with ways to act in which our forebears could not.

We must understand the key generative structure of bad governance.

We must develop a way of thinking about this structure that is strong enough to carry us through the mire of competing political moralities and into a position of clarity. Most importantly, we must use these insights to inspire within us and others a course of ennobling and effective action to replace the structures that lead to bad governance with something better.

The document includes a key visualisation of how information leaks can break down complex conspiracies:

First take some nails (“conspirators”) and hammer them into a board at random. Then take twine (“communication”) and loop it from nail to nail without breaking. Call the twine connecting two nails a link. Unbroken twine means it is possible to travel from any nail to any other nail via twine and intermediary nails. Mathematicians say that this type of graph is connected.

Information flows from conspirator to conspirator. Not every conspirator trusts or knows every other conspirator even though all are connected. Some are on the fringe of the conspiracy, others are central and communicate with many conspirators and others still may know only two conspirators but be a bridge between important sections or groupings of the conspiracy...

Imagine a thick heavy cord between some nails and fine light thread between others. Call the importance, thickness or heaviness of a link its weight. Between conspirators that never communicate the weight is zero. The “importance” of communication passing through a link is difficult to evaluate a priori, since its true value depends on the outcome of the conspiracy. We simply say that the “importance” of communication contributes to the weight of a link in the most obvious way; the weight of a link is proportional to the amount of important communication flowing across it.

On December 31 2006 Assange summarized his thoughts in a short blog post called [The non linear effects of leaks on unjust systems of governance](#):

“The more secretive or unjust an organization is, the more leaks induce fear and paranoia in its leadership and planning coterie. This must result in minimization of efficient internal communications mechanisms (an increase in cognitive "secrecy tax") and consequent system-wide cognitive decline resulting in decreased ability to hold onto power as the environment demands adaption.

“Hence in a world where leaking is easy, secretive or unjust systems are nonlinearly hit relative to open, just systems. Since unjust systems, by their nature induce opponents, and in many places barely have the upper hand, mass leaking leaves them exquisitely vulnerable to those who seek to replace them with more open forms of governance.

“Only revealed injustice can be answered; for man to do anything intelligent he has to know what’s actually going on.”

*

By this time, rumours about the new WikiLeaks site were swirling online. Some of those involved were impatient to launch the website while others urged patience. An internal email stated:

In relation to timing; We intend to go live with a reduced system in the next month. Untill then we are publishing selected analysis in convential venues to get some material out and encourage assistance. We’re gradually scaling up. At the moment we have certain asymmetries- e.g more leaks than we can store or index. It’s just a matter of gradually inspiring increasing commitment and resources from generous people.

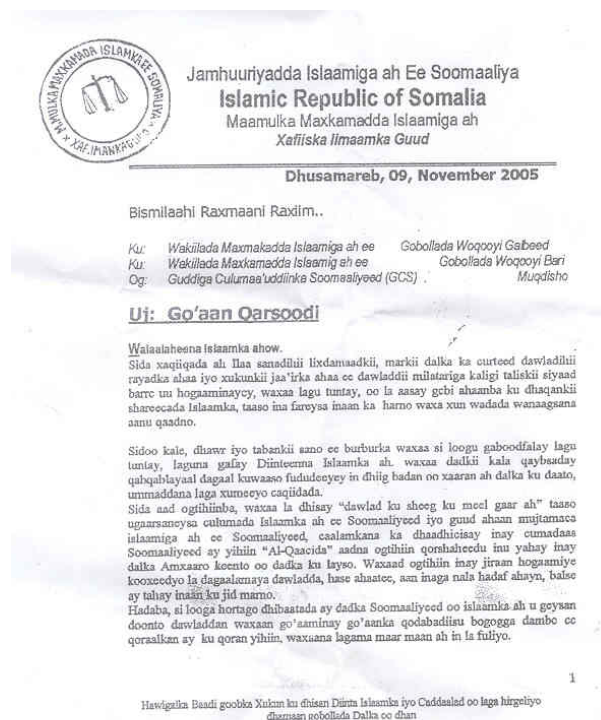
But in an ironic twist that would be repeated several times in years to come, news about WikiLeaks

was prematurely leaked. Britain's New Scientist magazine started revealing details at the end of December 2006, for a story to be published in early 2007. The Associated Press was also working on a story. And the WikiLeaks website still was not even live.

*

Chapter Two: 2007

"The combination of my temperament, the knowledge that I knew, the capital I had, and the culture that I came from, the Australian culture, resulted in a belief that I could change the world in a certain way that would appeal to me philosophically, and I set about bringing together my abilities, my friends, and the capital that I had, to achieve that purpose." - Julian Assange, 2011.



WikiLeaks published its first leaked document [Inside Somalia and the Union of Islamic Courts](#) on 26 December 2006. The leak was described as "a secret Islamic order, purportedly written by the most important man in the Union, Sheik Aweys, [which] proclaims an Islamic Republic of Somalia." The final line of the leaked document stated:

"Whosoever leaks this information and is found guilty should be shot".

WikiLeaks provided extensive analysis to support the publication, including detailed speculation about whether it was genuine. WikiLeaks later called it "a play for Chinese support" but said "our Chinese source gives us little on the credibility". The document, which received limited media attention, was originally posted online as a .zip file because the WikiLeaks.org site was still not live. It was later described as a "Sample Document".

Early Media Coverage

On January 11 2007 AFP published an article titled [Chinese cyber-dissidents launch WikiLeaks, a site for whistleblowers](#). It was the first time Julian Assange, described as "a cryptographer and member of the advisory board", was publicly linked with the new organisation:

"Our primary interests are oppressive regimes in Asia, the former Soviet bloc, sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East, but we also expect to be of assistance to those in the West who wish to reveal unethical behaviour in their own governments and corporations," says the site WikiLeaks (www.wikileaks.org).

An official for WikiLeaks in Washington, identifying himself as Julian Assange, told AFP on Wednesday that the group hoped to go online from March but had been "discovered" before its launch and was not fully prepared for the publicity it was now receiving.

The New Scientist article [How to leak a secret and not get caught](#) was published in their monthly print edition two days later. The online version remains paywalled but a free version can be [found](#) on wikileaks.org. Author Paul Marks was intrigued by the new organisation's security technology:

Normally an email or a document posted to a website can be traced back to its source because each data packet carries the IP address of the last server that it passed through. To prevent this, WikiLeaks will exploit an anonymising protocol known as The Onion Router (Tor), which routes data through a network of servers that use cryptography to hide the path that the packets took.

In fact the ingenious WikiLeaks "anonymous drop box" would utilize more encryption security than just [Tor](#), and would be regularly upgraded (or even taken offline) to protect sources. The unique and original concept behind this technology, which guaranteed anonymity to people on both sides of the submission system, was in many ways the key to WikiLeaks' success. Eventually it would become a submissions model copied by major news organisations worldwide.

WikiLeaks boasted that they had already received "over 1.1 million documents so far from dissident communities and anonymous sources." Some people speculated that these documents were merely encrypted files copied from a server on the Tor network and this was more evidence of "Splendide Mendax" at work. As mentioned in the New Scientist article, Tor network security had already been breached a few times (leading to improvements) so WikiLeaks may have been able to decrypt or otherwise acquire the contents. But their claim certainly helped get media attention and build support.

With the benefit of hindsight, the New Scientist article shows how many tough editorial decisions Assange and his team still had to make:

The WikiLeaks team do not plan to control what is disclosed on the site, raising fears that the anonymity it offers could be misused. "The initiative could drown in fabricated documents, pornographic records or become hijacked to serve vendettas," warns Steven Aftergood of the Federation of American Scientists in Washington DC.

The safeguard against this, according to the WikiLeaks team, is that false postings will be sniffed out by users, who will be free to comment on what is posted. This is what happens with Wikipedia, which although unconnected to WikiLeaks is based on the same open-source software. "WikiLeaks will provide a forum for the entire global community to examine any document relentlessly for credibility," the site claims.

WikiLeaks is raising funds and testing its software. It hopes to launch in February.

A flurry of other news stories followed in multiple languages from media sites around the world. Even the [Washington Post](#) was interested:

The screenshot shows a Washington Post article from January 15, 2007, by Elizabeth Williamson. The article is titled "Freedom of Information, the Wiki Way" and discusses the launch of WikiLeaks. The article text includes a quote from a government worker in China and a description of WikiLeaks.org as a Web-based way for people to make government documents public. To the right of the article is a sidebar with a "TOOLBOX" containing links for "Resize", "Print", and "E-mail". Below the toolbox is a "COMMENT" section with a speech bubble icon, a "0 Comments" count, and a "COMMENTS ARE CLOSED" message. At the bottom of the sidebar is a "WHO'S BLOGGING" section powered by "sphere" with a link to "Links to this article".

NEWS LOCAL POLITICS OPINIONS SPORTS Business Arts & Living

The Washington Post

washingtonpost.com > Politics > The Fed Page

Freedom of Information, the Wiki Way

Site to Allow Anonymous Posts of Government Documents

By Elizabeth Williamson
Washington Post Staff Writer
Monday, January 15, 2007

You're a government worker in China, and you've just gotten a memo showing the true face of the regime. Without any independent media around, how do you share what you have without landing in jail or worse?

Wikileaks.org is a Web-based way for people with damning, potentially helpful or just plain embarrassing government documents to make them public without leaving fingerprints. Modeled on the participatory, online encyclopedia Wikipedia, the site is expected to go live within the next two months.

TOOLBOX

Resize Print E-mail

COMMENT

0 Comments

COMMENTS ARE CLOSED

WHO'S BLOGGING powered by **sphere**

[Links to this article](#)

Organizer James Chen said that while its creators tried to keep the site under wraps until its launch, Google references to it have soared in recent days from about eight to more than 20,000.

"Wikileaks is becoming, as planned, although unexpectedly early, an international movement of people who facilitate ethical leaking and open government," he said.

The thought that a nation's defense plans could turn up as "you've got mail" across the globe is a chilling one. So, too, is the potential for a miscreant to sow mayhem by "leaking" documents, real or fake.

The general media consensus was cautiously optimistic. But critical comments from Cryptome's John Young, who had helped Assange secure the WikiLeaks.org domain, were a regular feature. As mentioned in the previous chapter, Young had decided that WikiLeaks was moving too fast, asking for too much money, and was maybe even a CIA front. Others began speculating that Mossad, Russia, or some other state actor could be involved. Young wrote to Assange:

"Fuck your cute hustle and disinformation campaign. Same old shit, working for the enemy... Fuck 'em all."

Assange replied cryptically:

"We are going to fuck them all. Chinese mostly but not entirely a feint."

Young disassociated himself from the project and [posted](#) on his website all the WikiLeaks correspondence he could find, from December 2006 and to early January 2007. In 2010, he also [published](#) Assange's contributions to the Cypherpunks mailing list between 1995 and 2002.

On January 22 2007 TIME magazine famously [stated](#) that WikiLeaks "could become as important a journalistic tool as the Freedom of Information Act". But they warned readers to remain sceptical and even hoped that someone might "find the smoking gun that reveals what shadowy organization is behind Wikileaks". Hardened cynics in the media and intelligence communities struggled to accept the simple truth: WikiLeaks was Julian Assange's own invention.

The WikiLeaks team originally tried to keep track of [new media articles](#) but soon gave up due to limited resources and overwhelming global interest.

Early Website Versions

Online archives reveal what various early versions of the wikileaks.org site looked like. A snapshot was first archived on [January 17 2007](#). It shows the WikiLeaks title with a single quote from Daniel Ellsberg:

WikiLeaks.org

"We were young, we were foolish, we were arrogant, but we were right." -- Daniel Ellsberg (Pentagon Papers)

A [February 2 2007](#) snapshot shows a whole page of text, with numerous useful links, and a new Ellsberg quote at the top: "Your concept looks terrific and I wish you the best of luck with it."



"Three things can not hide for long: the Moon, the Sun and the Truth" -- Siddhartha

Wikileaks.org : [Home](#) | [News](#) | [FAQ](#) | [Press](#) | [Volunteer](#) | [Support](#) | [Contact](#) | [Links](#)

Your concept looks terrific and I wish you the best of luck with it. -- [Daniel Ellsberg](#) (2007)

Wikileaks is developing an uncensorable Wikipedia for untraceable mass document leaking and analysis. Our primary interests are oppressive regimes in Asia, the former Soviet bloc, Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East, but we also expect to be of assistance to those in the west who wish to reveal unethical behavior in their own governments and corporations. We aim for maximum political impact; this means our interface is identical to Wikipedia and usable by non-technical people. We have received over 1.2 million documents so far from dissident communities and anonymous sources.

We believe that transparency in government activities leads to reduced corruption, better government and stronger democracies. Many governments would benefit from increased scrutiny by the world community, as well as their own people. We believe this scrutiny requires information. Historically that information has been costly - in terms of human life and human rights. Wikileaks will facilitate safety in the ethical leaking movement.

Wikileaks opens leaked documents up to a much more exacting scrutiny than any media organization or intelligence agency could provide. Wikileaks will provide a forum for the entire global community to examine any document for credibility, plausibility, veracity and falsifiability. They will be able to interpret documents and explain their relevance to the public. If a document comes from the Chinese government, the entire Chinese dissident community can freely scrutinize and discuss it; if a document arrives from Iran, the entire Farsi community can analyze it and put it in context. Our first **sample analysis** is available from the [news page](#), providing a look into the future of what Wikileaks can provide.

In its landmark ruling on the Pentagon Papers, the US Supreme Court ruled that "only a free and unrestrained press can effectively expose deception in government." We agree.

The ruling stated that "paramount among the responsibilities of a free press is the duty to prevent any part of the government from deceiving the people and sending them off to distant lands to die of foreign fevers and foreign shot and shell."

We believe that it is not only the people of one country that keep their government honest, but also the people of other countries who are watching that government. That is why the time has come for an anonymous global avenue for disseminating documents the public should see.

[Volunteer to help](#). Almost everyone can be of some assistance. See the [FAQ](#) for further details.

[Support Wikileaks](#).

For anyone interested in the history of WikiLeaks, the original version of the [Frequently Asked Questions](#) (FAQ) page is well worth reading. Wikileaks is described as "an uncensorable version of Wikipedia for untraceable mass document leaking and analysis [which] combines the protection and anonymity of cutting-edge cryptographic technologies with the transparency and simplicity of a wiki interface."

There is a clear intention to revolutionize journalism and change the world for the better:

What official will chance a secret, corrupt transaction when the public is likely to find out? What repressive plan will be carried out when it is revealed to the citizenry, not just of its own country, but the world? When the risks of embarrassment through openness and honesty increase, the tables are turned against conspiracy, corruption, exploitation and oppression...

Wikileaks reduces the risk to potential leakers and improves the analysis and dissemination of leaked documents.

Wikileaks provides simple and straightforward means for anonymous and untraceable leaking of documents.

At the same time, Wikileaks opens leaked documents up to a much more exacting scrutiny than any media organization or intelligence agency could provide: the scrutiny of a worldwide community of informed wiki editors.

There was also a clear intention to challenge and compete with corrupt intelligence agencies worldwide:

Wikileaks may become the most powerful "intelligence agency" on earth—an intelligence agency of the people. It will be an open source, democratic intelligence agency. But it will be far more principled, and far less parochial than any governmental intelligence agency; consequently, it will be more accurate, and more relevant. It will have no commercial or national interests at heart; its only interests will be truth and freedom of information. Unlike the covert activities of state intelligence agencies, Wikileaks will rely upon the power of overt fact to inform citizens about the truths of their world.

Wikileaks will be the outlet for every government official, every bureaucrat, every corporate worker, who becomes privy to embarrassing information which the institution wants to hide but the public needs to know. What conscience cannot contain, and institutional secrecy unjustly conceals, Wikileaks can broadcast to the world.

The original vision for the website was very much based on the "wiki" software developed in the mid 1990s. Organisations around the world were actively embracing it but Wikipedia was by far the most successful and publicly recognisable model. The WikiLeaks FAQ declared: "What Wikipedia is to the encyclopedia, Wikileaks will be to leaks." And even more ambitiously: "We plan to numerically eclipse the content of the English Wikipedia with leaked documents."

To the user, Wikileaks will look very much like Wikipedia. Anybody can post to it, anybody can edit it. No technical knowledge is required. Leakers can post documents anonymously and untraceably. Users can publicly discuss documents and analyze their credibility and veracity. Users can discuss interpretations and context and collaboratively formulate collective publications. Users can read and write explanatory articles on leaks along with background material and context. The political relevance of documents and their verisimilitude will be revealed by a cast of thousands.

Wikileaks will also incorporate advanced cryptographic technologies for anonymity and untraceability. Those who provide leaked information may face severe risks, whether of political repercussions, legal sanctions or physical violence. Accordingly, extremely sophisticated mathematical and cryptographic techniques will be used to secure privacy, anonymity and untraceability.

For the technically minded, Wikileaks integrates technologies including modified versions of FreeNet, Tor, PGP and software of our own design.

Wikileaks will be deployed in a way that makes it impervious to political and legal attacks. In this sense it is uncensorable.

The WikiLeaks FAQ said 22 people were "currently directly involved in the project". A prototype submissions system had been successfully tested but was not ready for a full public deployment: they hoped to go live in February or March 2007. They called for additional funding and support, including "volunteer editors/analysts and server operators."



Figure 3. This early mole logo was replaced by the famous hourglass

Couldn't leaking involve invasions of privacy? Couldn't mass leaking of documents be irresponsible? Aren't some leaks deliberately false and misleading?

Providing a forum for freely posting information involves the potential for abuse, but measures can be taken to minimize any potential harm. The simplest and most effective countermeasure is a worldwide community of informed users and editors who can scrutinize and discuss leaked documents.

Concerns about privacy, irresponsibility and false information also arise with Wikipedia. On Wikipedia, irresponsible posting or editing of material, or posting of false material, can be reversed by other users, and the results have been extremely satisfying and reassuring. There is no reason to expect any different from Wikileaks. Indeed, as discovered with Wikipedia to the surprise of many, the collective wisdom of an informed community of users may provide rapid and accurate dissemination, verification and analysis.

Furthermore, misleading leaks and misinformation are already well placed in the mainstream media, as recent history shows, an obvious example being the lead-up to the Iraq war. Peddlers of misinformation will find themselves undone by Wikileaks, equipped as it is to scrutinize leaked documents in a way that no mainstream media outlet is capable of. An analogous example is this excellent unweaving of the British government's politically motivated additions to an intelligence dossier on Iraq. The dossier was cited by Colin Powell in his address to the United Nations the same month to justify the pending US invasion of Iraq.

In any case, our overarching goal is to provide a forum where embarrassing information can expose injustice. All policy will be formulated with this goal in mind.

Is Wikileaks concerned about any legal consequences?

Our roots are in dissident communities and our focus is on non-western authoritarian regimes. Consequently we believe a politically motivated legal attack on us would be seen as a grave error in western administrations. However, we are prepared, structurally and technically, to deal with all legal attacks. We design the software, and promote its human rights agenda, but the servers are run by anonymous volunteers. Because we have no commercial interest in the software, there is no need to restrict its distribution. In the very unlikely event that we were to face coercion to make the software censorship friendly, there are many others who will continue the work in other jurisdictions.

Is leaking ethical?

We favour, and uphold, ethical behavior in all circumstances. Every person is the ultimate arbiter of justice in their own conscience. Where there is a lack of freedom and injustice is enshrined in law, there is a place for principled civil disobedience. Where the simple act of distributing information may embarrass a regime or expose crime, we recognize a right, indeed a duty, to perform that act. Such whistleblowing normally involves major personal risk. Just like whistleblower protection laws in some jurisdictions, Wikileaks provides means and opportunity to minimize such risks.

We propose that every authoritarian government, every oppressive institution, and even every corrupt corporation, be subject to the pressure, not merely of international diplomacy or freedom of information laws, not even of quadrennial elections, but of something far stronger: the individual consciences of the people within them.

*

The original members of the [WikiLeaks Advisory Board](#) are still listed at [wikileaks.org](#).

- 1 Phillip Adams, writer, broadcaster & film maker
- 2 Julian Assange, investigative journalist, programmer and activist
- 3 Wang Dan, leading Tiananmen dissident & historian
- 4 CJ Hinke, Writer, Academic, Activist
- 5 Ben Laurie, internet security expert
- 6 Tashi Namgyal Khamsitsang, Tibetan exile & activist
- 7 Xiao Qiang, Chinese human rights activist
- 8 Chico Whitaker, Brazilian social justice advocate

While some lent their name to the project but had no further public involvement, that didn't stop later calls for them all to be [assassinated](#).

NOTE | China was the first country to [ban WikiLeaks](#), in January 2007.

A page listing early [User Profiles](#) is also still online, with basic introductory descriptions. These users (some pseudonymous) would have had varying degrees of influence and involvement. For example [Simon Floth](#), described as a "Philosophy PhD Candidate at Uni NSW", was a customer of Assange's Melbourne ISP who got an early email asking for support. He later told a 2018 online rally that he had helped create email lists, provided input for the website's "About" page, experimented with document analysis, and discussed how best to pitch the organisation to the public.

"I got an email, sent it back sort of thing. Really I can't spill a lot of beans on the inside stuff."

By September 2007 WikiLeaks claimed to have over 1,200 registered volunteers. The [home page](#) included four separate portals" "Truth Tellers, Editors and Writers, Volunteers and Activists, Visitors". There was a regular section titled "Today's featured truth teller" with the latest major release featured below that.

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Truth Tellers | <p>Do you know something that the world needs to know? Wikileaks is a place where you can safely and anonymously upload documents for analysis and dissemination. We accept any previously unpublished documents that reveal corruption or injustice in governments, corporations or other institutions.</p> <p>Truth Tellers portal - Advice for Whistleblowers - Calls for Truth Telling - Forum - Chat - Whistle Blowing Resources - Featured Whistleblowers - Truth Telling Archives - Leak Now!</p> |
| Editors & Writers | <p>Do you want to be a wikileaks editor? Do you have experience in research, intelligence or journalism? Do you want to do interesting, empowering volunteer work to make a better world? Wikileaks needs honest, astute and committed people to help analyze leaked documents.</p> <p>Editors Portal - Writer's Kit - Forum - Chat - Uploaded documents - Analysis requested - Analyses - Featured Analyses - Become an editor</p> |
| Volunteers & Activists | <p>Wikileaks needs people of honesty and integrity who are willing to spare a few hours. There are many ways you can help us, not just editing. Donations are always welcome.</p> <p>Volunteers Portal - Call to Arms - Forum - Chat - Positions available - To do - Join us - Donate - Email lists</p> |
| Visitors | <p>Checking us out? There are plenty of ways to browse wikileaks. Are you a reporter? There are plenty of media resources available. Tell your friends about us!</p> <p>Visitors Portal - Contents - Forum - Chat - Featured Content - World regions - Search - Media Kit - About wikileaks - Media Contacts</p> |

It was by now an extensive website with dozens of links down the right side menu, including regional and country links, 28 separate language links, featured media and analysis, latest leaks, biographies, media and articles, a search field and newsletter signup options. The original FAQ had evolved into an extensive [About](#) page with prosaic language that reflected the organisation's lofty ambitions.

There can be no democracy without open government and a free press. It is only when the people know the true plans and behavior of government can they meaningfully choose to support them. Historically, the most resilient forms of democracy are those where publication and revelation are protected. Where that protection does not exist, it is our mission to provide it.

Wikileaks is the strongest way we have of generating the true democracy and good governance on which all mankind's dreams depend.

The menu at the bottom of the screen included a "Media Kit" and "Writers Kit" with guidelines on how volunteers could help analyse documents.

Have fun! After all, everybody wants to be an intelligence analyst. What more could you want, but interesting, empowering, creative work to make the world a better place, all from the comfort of your own home?

WikiLeaks v. Wikipedia

WikiLeaks was clearly inspired by Wikipedia and initially encouraged comparisons as a way to

generate interest and quickly communicate a global vision for the site. As the original New Scientist article suggested, and as the original website clearly stated, Julian Assange's original plan was to create an "uncensorable version of Wikipedia" where users could investigate leaked documents and publish the results with a minimum of editorial overview.

The original "About" page (above) mentioned Wikipedia over a dozen times, including a cheeky "for legal reasons" red herring for critics to chase. There was never any legal relationship between WikiLeaks and Wikipedia.

What is your relationship to Wikipedia? For legal reasons, Wikileaks has no formal relationship to Wikipedia. However both employ the same wiki interface and technology. Both share the same radically democratic philosophy which holds that allowing anyone to be an author or editor leads to a vast and accurate collective intelligence and knowledge. Both place their trust in an informed community of citizens. What Wikipedia is to the encyclopedia, Wikileaks is to leaks. Wikipedia provides a positive example on which Wikileaks is based.

Julian Assange soon discovered that productively harnessing and directing the energy of hundreds of eager online users was no easy feat, especially when any hostile actor could open an account and sow disharmony. The forum areas gradually degenerated into confused discussion of side issues and unproductive slanging matches. A year after going live, the core team was still doing all the hard yards. And despite a steady stream of news-worthy output, mainstream media interest was waning.

In April 2008, Assange wrote an angry article titled [The Hidden Curse of Thomas Paine](#), complaining that major newspapers were not investigating and publishing WikiLeaks material due to insufficient economic incentive. He called them "fresh-faced coquettes with too many suitors [who] long ago stopped cooking their own food and now expect everything to be lovingly presented on a silver platter." He also took a swipe at independent media sites whose "primary motivation is to demonstrate in-group loyalties on the issue du jour".

"What does it mean when only those facts about the world with economic powers behind them can be heard, when the truth lays naked before the world and no one will be the first to speak without payment or subsidy?"

The article included a link to an [Analysis Requested](#) page on wikileaks.org with dozens of leaked documents still awaiting review and analysis. It's no longer possible to post comments on those articles, the latest of which are dated June 2009, because soon afterwards, the WikiLeaks site underwent a major transformation. Public forums had already been closed down but by May 2010 even the comment sections were completely gone. The site now stated simply:

"WikiLeaks is not like Wikipedia."

This gradual shift away from the "wiki" model angered some users who had dedicated time and effort to the cause. Critics claimed that Assange had sold out and WikiLeaks could no longer be

trusted. One person angrily [complained](#): “There is no wiki in WikiLeaks.org.”

It wasn't the last time Julian Assange would be frustrated in his efforts to harvest free public input. But the new format also had clear benefits. In 2008, the website was still asserting that “Wikileaks does not pass judgement on the authenticity of documents.” By 2010 it was proudly boasting that “we have yet to make a mistake.” Assange and his editorial team were now taking full ownership of their material.

Over the years, public confusion between WikiLeaks and Wikipedia has persisted, while Wikipedia pages about Assange and WikiLeaks have remained full of errors. It seems to be another case of “economic incentive”: WikiLeaks has not had the resources to constantly monitor their Wikipedia pages, while many of their enemies have no lack of funding and are highly skilled at manipulating public opinion.

NOTE

Authors Note: Personal experience showed certain Wikipedia editors repeatedly posting anti-WikiLeaks content while censoring favourable text. Attempts to correct the record were repeatedly blocked until my editing rights were suspended. It's one of the reasons I decided to write this book.

*

Release: The Looting of Kenya Under President Moi

https://www.wikileaks.org/wiki/The_looting_of_Kenya_under_President_Moi

A 2006 email from Julian Assange stated:

“I've registered us to present WL at the World Social Forum in Nairobi Jan 20-25th 2007.”

He must have made some good contacts in the Kenyan capital, because for the next three years WikiLeaks would post numerous explosive leaks about the country. This was the first.

On August 30 2007, WikiLeaks published a 2004 UK auditor's report detailing how an estimated USD\$3 billion in Kenyan state finances were laundered across the world by ex-President Daniel Arap Moi and his close associates. The Kroll Report was commissioned by Moi's successor, President Kibaki, after his 2002 election victory on an anti-corruption platform. But the 106 page report, which forensically investigated corrupt transactions and holdings by powerful members of the Kenyan elite, was suppressed for over three years until it was published by WikiLeaks.

As WikiLeaks explained, Moi was still a key player in political life and a strong supporter of his successor, President Kibaki, who had become embroiled in his own corruption scandal.

The leak which emanated from within high levels of the Kenyan Government is motivated by the desire to demonstrate that President Kibaki has clear-cut evidence of his predecessor's corruption and complicity in corruption, and has chosen to suppress the evidence and worse still has gone into a political and economic alliance with the Moi group.

A Kenyan Government spokesman [responded](#) by saying the “report was based on a lot of hearsay.” Kroll refused to confirm or deny the authenticity of their report. But all politicians named in the leaked document were subsequently defeated at the polls.

The UK Guardian newspaper's 2007 [report of this leak](#) only mentioned their source, WikiLeaks, once, in the 12th paragraph. But in December 2010 the Guardian hosted a live [Q and A](#) with readers where Julian Assange stated:

I always believed that WikiLeaks as a concept would perform a global role and to some degree it was clear that it was doing that as far back as 2007 when it changed the result of the Kenyan general election.

In the following months, WikiLeaks published more leaks relating to [Kenya](#), including two cases that were before the High Court at the time:

- On September 25 2007, WikiLeaks [exposed](#) the cover up of payroll fraud at Kenya's Egerton University, where 1 in 4 university employees didn't exist.
- On 28 September 2007, WikiLeaks [exposed](#) a \$1.5 billion money laundering fraud by Kenya's Charter House Bank.

WikiLeaks also [published](#) a confidential World Bank investigation of its road projects in Kenya and secret political party [documents](#) from the 2007 Presidential election. And there were more leaks about Kenya to come in 2008.

*

WikiLeaks released four more bombshells in the latter part of 2007. They caught the attention of global media and intelligence agencies but arguably had an even bigger impact with the online community. It's important to put them in historical context.

2007 marked the beginning of the end for world leaders who had helped US President George W. Bush start the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. There was growing public resentment about the waste of money and the mis-use of intelligence that had been used to justify these invasions, which had quickly turned into Vietnam-style quagmires. Secret CIA torture sites and the USA's Guantanamo Bay prison gulag were also provoking global outrage, with alleged terrorists being tortured and detained indefinitely without trial.

In February 2007, a junior Senator from Illinois named Barack Obama announced his intention to run for the White House. In June 2007, the deeply unpopular Tony Blair resigned as Britain's Prime Minister, with his Labour Party deputy Gordon Brown taking over. In Australia, the eleven year reign of conservative Prime Minister John Howard came to an end, with Labor's Kevin Rudd

sweeping to a landslide victory in December 2007.

In May 2007, after a phone call from John Howard to US Vice President Dick Cheney, Australian prisoner David Hicks was released from Guantanamo Bay, where he had spent five long years. Hicks, who was [falsely smeared](#) as one of the "worst of the worst" terrorists, later became a vocal supporter of Julian Assange, speaking at several protest rallies.

In July 2007, two Reuters war correspondents in Iraq, Saeed Chmagh and Namir Noor-Eldeen, were among a dozen or more civilians killed in a US Apache helicopter airstrike in Baghdad. Reuters submitted a Freedom of Information [request](#) for the US military video of the attack but never saw the full video till it was released by WikiLeaks in 2010 (see chapter 5). A US military investigation absolved all troops involved of any wrong-doing.

*

Release: US Military Equipment & Army Units in Afghanistan

https://wikileaks.org/wiki/US_Military_Equipment_in_Afghanistan

On 9 September 2007 WikiLeaks published the complete equipment register for all units managed by the US Army in Afghanistan. Two months later, WikiLeaks published a similar list of equipment for the US Army in Iraq (see below). These were the first of many leaks relating to the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, which would culminate with the 2010 release of the Afghan War Logs and Iraq War Logs.

Funding for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan is currently a critical issue in the US. A majority of Democratic party candidates was elected to both houses of the US Congress in 2006 on an anti-war platform. Under the US Constitution, Congress has the 'power of the purse' to cut off funding for war, but Democrats have not yet sought to use this power. In late April, Congress passed a bill, HR 1591, which did not cut off funding, but instead authorized war funding through 2008 and into 2009. However, the bill was vetoed by President Bush on 1 May because it contained a non-binding timetable for withdrawal of US forces. With pressure building in Washington, further cracks are appearing within the US government itself. Some within the government appear to believe enough is enough. They have leaked several confidential military documents to Wikileaks.

War always involves a tragic human cost, in lives, emotions, and failure of the human spirit. The leaked documents help us to understand how war money is being spent and the nature of operations in Afghanistan. They provide a completely objective window into the functioning of various US units from PsyOps (psychological operations) to Kabul headquarters. Wikileaks is now releasing the first of these documents, which details each unit's computer-registered theatre-supplied arms and support equipment, from missile launchers to paper shredders.

The list does not include weapons and equipment "organic" to a military unit (brought with them from the United States at the time of their deployment, for units not created in Afghanistan), or expendables, such as ammunition or fuel. That said it is a significant document.

The document includes no prices but by writing a program to cross-reference each item in the leaked document with NATO Stock Number records from public US logistics equipment price catalogs, we have discovered that there is at least \$1,112,765,572 worth of US Army managed military equipment in Afghanistan (the actual value is likely to be two or three times higher).

WikiLeaks noted how the list reflected a "decisive shift in military purchasing priorities" with "half of all equipment purchases diverted to dealing with homemade mobile phone and radio bombs." The list also included potentially illegal chemical weapons: gas grenade launchers and riot guns "which can fire pepper-spray impregnated projectiles".

A New York Sun [article](#) quoted a US Department of Defence official saying "We were unaware of the Web site posting."

"Wikileaks has not yet publicly 'launched,'" the site's staff wrote in a press release sent by e-mail. "However, we feel we would be remiss in our obligations to our source to sit on this material any longer."

Supporters were encouraged to examine the leaked documents, with a list of "Further Research Tasks and Questions" at the bottom of the wikileaks.org page. WikiLeaks also provided "Tools For Analysis" and explained in detail how they had created databases to analyze the data: "a full dump of the SQL database is available for your enjoyment".

*

On 4 October 2007 WikiLeaks published a German government report ([PDF](#)) on the employment of former members of the Ministry of State Security (East Germany's MFS, commonly known as "Stasi") by the Federal Commissioner for Stasi Files. The accompanying analysis by "Julian Assange, Christopher Findlay & staff" was titled [Stasi still in charge of Stasi files](#):

From November 2006 allegations started to circulate, most notably in the German news paper Die Welt that the BStU, tasked to guard the Stasi files, had been infiltrated by a number of former Stasi officers and informers. In response the German government commissioned an investigation.

By June 2007, the investigative team, led by Prof. Hans Hugo Klien, a former judge of the German Federal Constitution Court and CDU politician, had completed its confidential report into the infiltration.

The report has been obtained by Wikileaks and is the subject of this analysis.

The analysis showed that the Stasi files commission (BStU) had secretly employed at least 79 former Stasi members, and German government investigations (including investigations of Stasi support for terrorist groups) had been corrupted as a result. The BStU had actively hindered the report investigators and refused them access to files. The agency's internal security services were dominated by former Stasi staff, who remained hostile to former East German civil-rights activists.

Following public outcry over the leaked report, the German Parliament [investigated](#) the BStU and eventually merged it with the national archives. Former Stasi officers were forbidden from ever again entering the Stasi Archives by themselves.

*

On 7 October 2007 Julian Assange published an article titled [On the take and loving it: Academic recipients of the U.S. intelligence budget..](#)

This article reveals over 3,000 National Security Agency and over 100 Defense Intelligence Agency funded papers and draws attention to recent unreported revelations of CIA funding for torture research.

In the 1960s some academics had expressed "deep dismay" after discovering that their work was secretly funded by covert CIA grants. But Assange's article showed modern academic recipients of the intelligence budget were "on the take and loving it". Referring back to his own 2006 research, Assange claimed the NSA had now found their "holy grail" for intelligence gathering, thanks largely to morally bankrupt academics. He said US intelligence agencies now barely bothered trying to hide their involvement

Educated, intelligent people have many opportunities in life. Those who out-source their minds to secretive and abusive organizations demonstrate to us either a lack of intellectual ability or an impoverished moral standard. They do not earn my respect as scholars or as human beings.

*

Release: Camp Delta Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

https://theworldtomorrow.wikileaks.org/wiki/Camp_Delta_Standard_Operating_Procedure

On November 7 2007 WikiLeaks published the Joint Task Force Guantánamo (JTF-GTMO) standard operating procedures (SOP) for Camp Delta at the US military's Guantánamo Bay prison in Cuba (also known as "Gitmo").

The 238-page document was dated 28 March 2003 and signed by Major General Geoffrey D. Miller, who had reportedly introduced harsh interrogation methods, including shackling detainees into stress positions and intimidating them with guard dogs. Secretary of State Donald Rumsfeld later transferred Miller to the notorious Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq with instructions to "Gitmoize it". The infamous Abu Ghraib torture photos were taken soon after Miller's first visit.

This is the primary document for the operation of Guantánamo bay, including the securing and treatment of detainees... The document exposes, among other matters, systematic methods to prevent prisoners meeting with the Red Cross and the use of extreme psychological stress as torture.

Camp Delta, which replaced the previous Camp X-Ray in 2002, was the prison's primary facility, housing 612 units in six detention camps plus Camp Echo, which was used for "pre-commissions". The SOP document included checklists of "comfort items" that could be used to reward detainees (e.g. extra toilet paper) plus detailed instructions on how to psychologically manipulate them. There were also extensive rules for processing new detainees and dealing with hunger strikes.

WikiLeaks also published a 209-page document titled [Detainee Operations in a Joint Environment](#) which described detainee operations, including the handling of detainees on rendition flights.

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) had been unsuccessfully trying to obtain these operating procedures, which were unclassified but designated "For Official Use Only", from the US Department of Defense. Jamil Dakwar, an ACLU advocacy director, [said](#) he was struck by "the level of detail for handling all kind of situations." He was also concerned that detainees were classified according to how much access the Red Cross would be allowed to them, including a "No Access" level. The US military had previously promised the Red Cross would be allowed full access to all detainees.

A Reuters report said that new detainees were "held in near-isolation **for the first two weeks** to foster dependence on interrogators" and "enhance and exploit the disorientation and disorganization felt by a newly arrived detainee in the interrogation process." But WikiLeaks' [analysis](#) noted that Reuters got it wrong: the "near-isolation" lasted at least four weeks, not two, and could be continued indefinitely.

The Guantánamo SOP now provides official documentation that, at the time of the Rumsfeld memo and despite its warnings regarding the techniques' potential illegality and physical and psychological dangers, isolation was routinely used by the Defense Department at Guantanamo on all new detainees. The Rumsfeld memo complements the SOP in that it documents the central role of "medical and psychological review," and, thus, medical and psychological personnel in the administration of this technique.

A week after the release of the document by Wikileaks, the Pentagon sent Wikileaks a very polite request: "Good afternoon... Is it possible to have the document removed from your site? Thank you." WikiLeaks did not comply.

```
From: "Quinn, Daniel, CIV (L)" <Daniel.Quinn [a t] hq.southcom.mil>
To: <editor [a t] wikileaks.org>
Date: Wed, 14 Nov 2007 20:24:54 +0000 (GMT)
Subject: Guantanamo Bay SOP [U]

CLASSIFICATION:UNCLASSIFIED

Good afternoon,

We've been notified and have since viewed the document at this link
http://secure.wikileaks.org/wiki/Gitmo-sop.pdf and found it labeled For
Official Use Only (FOUO). Information with the FOUO label is not
approved for release to the public. It can be made available through a
Freedom Of Information Act request through official channels. Is it
possible to have the document removed from your site? Thank you.

v/r=20

Mr. Daniel Quinn Jr
Information Security Manager
HQ USSOUTHCOM
"Woe unto the statesman who makes war without a reason that will still
be valid when the war is over..." Otto von Bismark=20

CLASSIFICATION:UNCLASSIFIED
```

A Guantánamo Bay spokesman [told media](#) that operating procedures had "evolved significantly" since the 2003 document was written. But a month later WikiLeaks released an updated [2004 version](#) of the same Camp Delta operating procedures document. Wikileaks journalists and leading Habeas Corpus lawyers from the Center for Constitutional Rights compared the two documents and [published](#) their findings. They said non-compliance with the Geneva Conventions remained official US Policy, there was an extraordinary increase in petty restrictions, and increased hostility towards chaplains and the Red Cross. The "medium security" Camp 4 was exposed as a "media sideshow", rules seemed to have changed for no good reason, and Orwellian terms were being used to cover up harsh realities (e.g. 'hunger strike' becomes VTF - 'voluntary total fasting'). The use of guard dogs and self-harm attempts by prisoners remained at alarming levels.

The Center for the Study of Human Rights in the Americas extracted detailed evidence of prisoner abuse found in the SOP releases. Their findings for the [2003](#) and [2004](#) documents are still posted on WikiLeaks.

In the weeks after these releases, WikiLeaks tracked down and exposed military personnel at Guantánamo Bay [tampering with Wikipedia pages](#) about the release. The Guantánamo Bay staff

deleted information such as prisoner numbers - e.g. Prisoner No. 766, Canadian-born Omar Khadr - and edited other Wikipedia pages such as Cuban leader Fidel Castro's, who they labeled an "admitted transsexual". The New York Times [compared](#) this activity to the job of rewriting history which was assigned to Winston Smith, the hero of George Orwell's fictional novel "1984". A Guantánamo Bay officer denied any of his sailors would do such a thing because "that would be unethical". But he admitted that he could not be sure, because anyone can edit Wikipedia pages anonymously.

He also blasted Wikipedia [sic] for identifying one sailor in his office by name, who has since received death threats for simply doing his job – posting positive comments on the Internet about Gitmo.

These were the first of several WikiLeaks releases about Guantánamo Bay prison: in 2011 they also released Detainee Assessment Briefs (case files) of prisoners; in 2012 they released the rules and procedures covering detainees.

In December 2007 WikiLeaks also released the 2004 version of the [Camp Bucca Standard Operating Procedures](#). Camp Bucca was the biggest prison in Iraq, holding 20,000 prisoners at the time (later expanded to 30,000) including detainees moved from the torture-plagued Abu Ghraib prison. WikiLeaks analysis suggested "the Camp Bucca SOP seems to be an improvement over the March 1 manual for Camp Delta (Guantánamo)":

However some troubling features remain, including detention of juveniles, use of tasers, extensive use of dogs and conspicuously little detail on interrogations and military intelligence operations within the camp.

*

Release: US Military Equipment & Units in Iraq

[https://wikileaks.org/wiki/US_Military_Equipment_in_Iraq_\(2007\)](https://wikileaks.org/wiki/US_Military_Equipment_in_Iraq_(2007))

On 8 November 2007 WikiLeaks followed up their Afghan War equipment leak (above) with a similar list of US Army equipment in Iraq. The leak revealed the structure of US forces in Iraq, including previously secret units, and at least 2,386 "non-lethal" chemical weapons.

This spectacular 2,000 page US military leak consists of the names, group structure and theatre equipment registers of all units in Iraq with US army equipment. It exposes secretive document exploitation centers, detainee operations, elements of the State Department, Air Force, Navy and Marines units, the Iraqi police and coalition forces from Poland, Denmark, Ukraine, Latvia, Slovakia, Romania, Armenia, Kazakhstan and El Salvador. The material represents nearly the entire order of battle for US forces in Iraq and is the first public revelation of many of the military units described. Among other matters it shows that the United States may have violated the United Nations Chemical Weapons Convention.

WikiLeaks analysis revealed at least \$6,601,015,731 worth of US Army managed military equipment in Iraq, with half of all equipment purchases again diverted to dealing with home made mobile phone and radio bombs. Other expenditure included portable mobile chemical and biological laboratories, cryptographic and communications security equipment, 114 drone aircraft, 400 military robots and 446,476 items of body armor. There were also 39 automatic cash counting machines and 1,056 US military safes, because post-invasion Iraq had no functional banking network. This had opened the door to widespread corruption:

From the invasion of Iraq in April 2003 until June 2004, the US Army shipped nearly US\$12,000,000,000 in cash, weighing 363 tonnes, to Baghdad for disbursement to Iraqi ministries and US contractors. Of this over \$9,000,000,000 went missing. The funds were drawn from the Iraq Development Fund, which had been formed from US seized Iraqi assets.

Julian Assange also published a separate article titled [US violates chemical weapons convention](#) which concluded that "extensive provisioning of CS gas by the United State to troops in Iraq appears to undermine the Chemical Weapons Convention". Assange detailed the chemical weapons in use and the units where they were deployed, with lengthy tables linking to the inventory database. He even wrote a long section titled "story development notes for journalists". To help readers analyze the data, WikiLeaks also published the [US Department of Defense's Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms](#).

But as Assange later told [Raffi Khatchadourian](#), the lack of media interest in this huge leak left him fuming:

Assange hoped that journalists would pore through it, but barely any did. "I am so angry," he said. "This was such a fucking fantastic leak: the Army's force structure of Afghanistan and Iraq, down to the last chair, and nothing."

Two months later, however, the New York Times published a widely discussed story by James Risen titled [2005 Use of Gas by Blackwater leaves questions](#). It covered the possibly accidental use of a single canister of tear gas by the private military firm Blackwater. Guernica magazine [noted](#) the

odd lack of interest in WikiLeaks' far more recent and important revelations.

The Wikileaks report came out in a busy news week and was not picked up by the angle press, the issue probably being considered too technical. However we believe the material is very strong.

NOTE

The "[talk page](#)" for this leak is still available on the old WikiLeaks wiki pages. It's a curious mixture of useful feedback and angry abuse from people claiming to be US soldiers.

*

Release: Bermuda Housing Corporation Scandal

In 2002 the Bermuda police investigated allegations of corruption at the Bermuda Housing Corporation (BHC) following the loss of \$8 million. In 2006, comments from the Attorney General suggested a total of \$792 million had gone missing from various projects due to government "leakage". In May 2007, media reports describe a huge police investigation with a dossier comprising thousands of pages. A senior officer described it as "an investigation of what undoubtedly remains the largest and most serious crimes of conspiracy, drug trafficking, and money laundering ever conducted in the Bermuda Police Service."

The head of police initially said the huge police dossier was "missing" but it was later described as "stolen". The British island nation's leader was apparently implicated but never questioned by police. In early June 2007 two of Bermuda's local news agencies reported that a source had sent them a letter containing important facts about the police dossier. Bermuda's Attorney General immediately slapped a gag order on further reporting. A local political commentator posted the letter (not the full police dossier) online but [removed](#) it after being placed under injunction.

On 3 October 2007 WikiLeaks published the letter provided to the media ([PDF](#)) along with an additional note from the source, who called himself "Son of the soil":

The Police dossier did not exonerate the Premier, as you will see on review of the attached document. The Premier's hostile outburst towards the Governor was nothing but a smoke screen, design to divert the public attention of his wrongdoing in the BHC scandal... However, thanks to the advent of the "internet"; the story of his wrongdoing will be told and the people will then decide knowing the real truth, as oppose to the Premier's truth.

Local press appealed the gag order all the way to London's Privy Council, which is Bermuda's highest court of appeal. On 29 October 2007 the Privy Council [ruled](#) in favour of the media. But the Bermudan government had already called in Scotland Yard to hunt for the whistle-blower and three people had been arrested. Businessman Harold Darrell [admitted](#) being the source and accused the Premier of a cover-up. The case [appears](#) to have gone no further.

WikiLeaks [noted](#) that Bermuda is a tax haven for billionaires and one of the few western hemisphere countries without Freedom of Information legislation.

*

Release: Classified U.S report into the Fallujah assault

https://wikileaks.org/wiki/Complex_Environments:_Battle_of_Fallujah_I,_April_2004

The 2004 attack on the Iraqi town of Fallujah was a decisive moment in the Iraq War, revealing how media coverage played a decisive role in the conflict. Fallujah was first bombed by US forces in April 2003, and there were repeated incidents of US troops opening fire on protestors in the following weeks. A year later US Marines were still fighting running battles with insurgents in the streets and "shooting their way out of trouble". On 31 March 2004, four Blackwater private military contractors were killed and their burned bodies were filmed hanging from a bridge. Global media coverage prompted calls from Washington for a rapid response.

Local US Marines planned raids to target those responsible but Joint Task Force commanders ordered a full-scale siege instead. Despite overwhelming military superiority, US forces were pressured into an embarrassing cease-fire after just five days of combat operations, followed by a full withdrawal on 1 May 2004. A detailed US Army report into the fiasco was ordered. It was classified "SECRET/NOFORN" so US allies in Iraq could not read it.

On 25 December 2007 Wikileaks published the full 16-page report ([PDF](#)) plus [analysis](#) from Julian Assange.

Former U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld launched the failed April 2004 assault on the Iraqi town of Fallujah before marines were ready because it had become "a symbol of resistance that dominated international headlines" and similar considerations eventually destroyed the operation — both according to a highly classified U.S. intelligence report into the defeat.

Coalition air strikes were conducted during the three week cease-fire, which was a "bit of a misnomer" and the Abu Ghraib prisoner abuse scandal contributed to the politically driven final peace settlement. The settlement left Coalition Provisional Authority chief Paul Bremer "furious".

By the end of April, 600-700 Iraqis and 18 marines had been killed inside the town with 62 marines killed in the broader operational area and 565 wounded in action.

Fallujah's defenders were diverse but united to oppose the U.S. offensive. They included former regime soldiers, "nationalists, local Islamic extremists, foreign fighters and criminals" together comprising not so much a military organization, but "an evil Rotary club".

Stephen Soldz published an even [more detailed analysis](#) at Counterpunch two days later. United Press International's Shaun Waterman [reported](#) on the leak after the Christmas-New Year break:

A secret intelligence assessment of the first battle of Fallujah shows the U.S. military believes it lost control over information about what was happening in the town, leading to political pressure that ended its April 2004 offensive with control being handed to Sunni insurgents.

"The outcome of a purely military contest in Fallujah was always a foregone conclusion — coalition victory," reads the assessment, prepared by analysts at the U.S. Army's National Ground Intelligence Center.

"But Fallujah was not simply a military action, it was a political and informational battle. ... The effects of media coverage, enemy information operations, and the fragility of the political environment conspired to force a halt to U.S. military operations," concludes the assessment.

In November 2004 US forces re-sieged town of Fallujah in an attack that has been described as a massacre, with reports of numerous war crimes including use of chemical weapons, cluster bombs and attacks on the local hospital. Children born in Fallujah since the attacks have suffered abnormally high rates of deformities.

The WikiLeaks 2007 release helped re-focus attention on the situation in Fallujah. Two months after the report was leaked, independent journalist Michael Totten reported that a jail built to hold 120 prisoners was housing 900 without even minimal provision for sanitation or hygiene. Major General John Kelly, the new commander of US forces in western Iraq, visited the city to investigate. A month later, WikiLeaks released his [classified memo](#): it revealed horrific conditions: "unbelievable over crowding, total lack of anything approaching even minimal levels of hygiene for human beings, no food, little water, no ventilation."

MNF-W COMMANDER'S COMMENTS

I SPENT THE ENTIRE DAY INSPECTING THE FALLUJAH CITY JAIL. I FOUND THE CONDITIONS THERE TO BE EXACTLY (UNBELIEVABLE OVER CROWDING, TOTAL LACK OF ANYTHING APPROACHING EVEN MINIMAL LEVELS OF HYGIENE FOR HUMAN BEINGS, NO FOOD, LITTLE WATER, NO VENTILATION) TO THOSE DESCRIBED IN THE RECENT (18 FEBRUARY) FOX NEWS ARTICLE BY MICHAEL TOTTEEN ENTITLED THE "DUNGEON OF FALLUJAH." WHEN QUERIED THE IRAQIS AND MARINES PRESENT THROUGHOUT MY INSPECTION AS TO WHY THESE CONDITIONS EXISTED, THREE CONDITIONS WERE UNIVERSALLY CITED AS PROBLEMS IN FALLUJAH AS WELL AS THE REST OF ANBAR. FIRST, THERE IS ZERO SUPPORT FROM THE GOVERNMENT FOR ANY OF THE JAILS IN ANBAR. NO FUNDS, FOOD OR MEDICAL SUPPORT HAS BEEN PROVIDED FROM ANY MINISTRY. SECOND, THE POLICE THAT RUN ANBAR'S JAILS ARE ALSO THE SAME PERSONNEL RESPONSIBLE FOR INVESTIGATING CRIMES. THESE JAILER/INVESTIGATORS ARE UNDERMANNED AND MORE OFTEN THAN NOT SPEND MOST OF THEIR TIME OUT BEGGING AND SCAVENGING FOR FOOD THAN INVESTIGATING CRIMES. (IT IS UNLIKELY THE PRISONERS WILL EAT TODAY). THIRD, ANBAR LACKS TRAINED IRAQI CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS (ICOS) TO RUN THE JAILS IN ANBAR. THE DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF TRAINED ICOS WOULD ENABLE THE IP TO FOCUS ON CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION RATHER THAN JAIL SUPERVISION. I BELIEVE THE IRAQI POLICE ARE DOING THE BEST THEY CAN, AND THEY LITERALLY BEGGED ME ON HUMANITARIAN, MORAL AND RELIGIOUS GROUNDS TO HELP THEM HELP THE PRISONERS BY SOMEHOW MOVING THE GOVERNMENT TO ACTION.

UPI's Shaun Waterman [reported](#) that US forces did not deny the veracity of the memo and were now taking steps to improve conditions.

*

It is not within the scope of this book to list or describe all the millions of documents and files hosted by WikiLeaks. Major leaks are described here at length but there are also many smaller leaks which had less impact, along with important but non-secret documents which were discovered and posted online, plus analysis and other articles from Julian Assange and other WikiLeaks staff or volunteers, etc. For example, the following items were all posted on wikileaks.org in 2007:

- [International Police Policy and Procedure Manual for DynCorp staff in Iraq.](#)
- Abu Ghraib SECRET [camp Ganci oblique](#) and [camp map](#).
- [A Cat May Look Upon a King, but Not at Gitmo](#) - analysis by Julian Assange and Dan Matthews.
- An investigation of [Internet Censorship in Thailand](#) where WikiLeaks has been [repeatedly](#) censored.

*

Chapter Three: 2008

"The expenses required to do such a task, the cost of internet communications, were going down during that period. The number of jurisdictions which had a decent Internet presence was increasing, and the ability to transfer money quickly from one jurisdiction to another also increased. So the desire, the ability and the times came together in such a way that permitted me to then roll out a multinational technological organisation with a dedicated philosophical purpose, and do so with the capital and assets that I had." - Julian Assange, [2011](#).

The year 2008 started with a January plunge on global stock markets, triggered by the USA's long-running subprime mortgage crisis. It ended with a full-blown Global Financial Crisis (GFC) after the collapse of Lehman Brothers investment bank on September 15 2008. Who was to blame? "Everyone and no one", if you believe the [corporate media](#).

Candidate Barack Obama continued campaigning across the USA in 2008, [promising](#) "hope and change" as well as more transparency and protection for whistle-blowers.

"As president, I will close Guantanamo and adhere to the Geneva Conventions...

"No more illegal wiretapping of US citizens. No more national security letters to spy on citizens who are not suspected of a crime. No more tracking citizens who do nothing more than protest a misguided war. No more ignoring the law when it is inconvenient."

On 4 November 2008 Barack Obama defeated Republican John McCain to become US President. A month later he appointed Hillary Clinton, whom he had defeated for the Democratic Party nomination mid-year, as Secretary of State.

In Ecuador, anti-corruption socialist President Rafael Correa, who first took office in January 2007, won approval for a [new Constitution](#) at a 2008 national referendum. The new constitution recognised the rights of nature as well as humans, and placed strict limits on media ownership. It would later become a critical document in Julian Assange's legal battles.

Also in November 2008, Satoshi Nakamoto published the foundational paper for crypto-currency, [Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System](#). Bitcoin and other crypto-currencies would soon become an important revenue stream for WikiLeaks.

Meanwhile in Australia, the home of investigative journalist Philip Dorling, who would later help WikiLeaks publish revelations, was [raided by police](#) for the second time, as part of a 2008 investigation into leaks. Dorling later joked that police searched every inch of his house but ignored a briefcase that was sitting on his coffee table.

*

Northern Rock vs. WikiLeaks

https://wikileaks.org/wiki/Northern_Rock_vs._Wikileaks

Britain's Northern Rock bank had received £24 billion from the Bank of England in September 2007 in order to save it from collapse. This had prompted the first "bank run" in the UK for a 150 years, with account holders queuing up at branches to withdraw their money. When a secret memo about the attempted sale of the bank was posted online and published in the UK media, the bank's lawyers immediately demanded the memo to be removed. The Financial Times, the Telegraph and other UK papers rapidly [complied](#), as did "at least half a dozen websites, including several located in the United States". But WikiLeaks posted the memo online ([PDF](#)) and refused to remove it.

On 20 January 2008 Wikileaks released the [censorship demands](#) it had received from Schillings lawyers, acting for Northern Rock, along with [analysis](#) demanding legal reform to help keep the public informed:

The combined publishing might of the British press and the Internet has proved unfit (with the exception of Wikileaks), to provision a key document in British politics to the public. Every insider has it. Surely the British people deserve to see it, after all they've paid for it — £400 each.

The UK press is the most injuncted, litigated and censored among the liberal democracies. The population suffers accordingly and as we have seen, this hobbling of the UK press is now exported world wide via extra-territorial claims. The claims have limited power in theory, but are effective tools of suppression in practice as neither profit motivated ISPs nor publishers with UK business dealings will stand their ground. It is time for urgent reform.

WikiLeaks suggested the UK government provide an easy way to discover what is under injunction or in contempt of court reporting restrictions. Instead the UK developed "super-injunctions" which not only criminalise reporting but also criminalise mention of the injunction that is criminalizing such reporting. WikiLeaks would publish the first publicly known super-injunction in 2009 (see Trafigura below).

Northern Rock bank was nationalised on 22 February 2008. Shareholders received no compensation.

*

Monju nuclear reactor leak

https://wikileaks.org/wiki/The_Monju_nuclear_reactor_leak



Japan's Monju nuclear reactor was closed in 1995 after 700 kg of molten sodium leaked and ignited a fire. Officials played down the incident and suppressed video footage of the spill, providing only sanitized images to the public. An employee committed suicide after a press conference where the cover-up was admitted.

On 25 January 2008 WikiLeaks [published](#) three suppressed videos of the sodium spill, following court action and reports that the nuclear reactor would be reopened. The reactor was not restarted until May 6, 2010 but it was shut down again three months later after another accident. By 2020 it was in the process of decommissioning.

*

US Rules of Engagement for Iraq

https://wikileaks.org/wiki/US_Rules_of_Engagement_for_Iraq

On 4 February 2008 WikiLeaks published the classified SECRET consolidated US Forces Rules of Engagement (ROE) for Iraq. These rules dictated the behaviour expected from US soldiers in Baghdad and central Iraq in 2005. WikiLeaks said their source was a courageous national security whistleblower they called "Peryton" who had also leaked the Guantanamo Bay manuals and the Fallujah report.

On first reading, the document contains a number of items of interest to the press, including rules about mosque attacks, detention of immams, cross border incursions (including Iran and Syria), the use of mines and riot control agents, terrorist targeting, the destruction of Iraqi government property used by insurgents and even kafkaesque rules for attacks on WMD mobile production labs.

WikiLeaks suggested "those more familiar with the US-Iraq war" might discover more items of interest. Numerous media organisations published articles about the leak, including the [New York Times](#):

American military forces in Iraq were authorized to pursue former members of Saddam Hussein's government and terrorists across Iraq's borders into Iran and Syria, according to a classified 2005 document that has been made public by an independent Web site.

The document also provided instructions for how to deal with radical Shiite cleric Moktada al-Sadr, whose status as a hostile foe was "suspended" - "he and his key associates were not to be attacked except in self-defense".

A US military spokesman condemned the leak without confirming or denying its validity:

"While we will not comment on whether this is, in fact, an official document, we do consider the deliberate release of what Wikileaks believes to be a classified document is irresponsible and, if valid, could put US military personnel at risk."

But a Washington Post article welcomed the release and said it could actually help the military if there was more discussion:

Publicize the rules as much as possible, show how careful U.S. forces really are. It's not like we're otherwise winning the battle of hearts and minds by hoarding our secrets.

A week after the leak, authorities in Iran [warned](#) US Forces not to chase suspects into their territory.

*

Rudolph Elmer and Julius Baer Bank

On 15 February 2008, the WikiLeaks website was shut down for the first time, following an [injunction](#) filed in the Cayman Islands by Julius Baer Bank (also called Julius Bär). The bank alleged that WikiLeaks was hosting documents illegally provided by whistle-blower Rudolf Elmer, a former executive of the bank's Caribbean operations.

As wikileaks.org was hosted on numerous servers around the world, the court order targeted the Californian registrar Dynadot, from whom the "wikileaks.org" domain name had been purchased. The website went down when Dynadot's records for 'Wikileaks.org' were deleted from the internet website name registration system. The WikiLeaks website only remained visible on backup sites such as wikileaks.be (Belgium) and wikileaks.de (Germany).

Although WikiLeaks were aware of the bank's intention to file federal US proceedings, they were given only hours notice "by email" of the Dynadot court proceedings, and their legal representative was not allowed in the courtroom. They were shocked by this brutal censorship attack "from, of all places, the United States".

When the transparency group Wikileaks was censored in China last year, no-one was too surprised. After all, the Chinese government also censors the Paris based Reporters Sans Frontiers and New York Based Human Rights Watch. And when Wikileaks published the secret censorship lists of Thailand's military Junta, no-one was too surprised when people in that country had to go to extra lengths to read the site. But on Friday the 15th, February 2008, in the home of the free and the land of the brave, and a constitution which states "Congress shall make no law... abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press", the Wikileaks.org press was shutdown.

To find an injunction similar to the Cayman's case, we need to go back to Monday June 15, 1971 when the New York Times published excerpts of Daniel Ellsberg's leaked "Pentagon Papers" and found itself enjoined the following day. The Wikileaks injunction is the equivalent of forcing the Times' printers to print blank pages and its power company to turn off press power. The supreme court found the Times censorship injunction unconstitutional in a 6-3 decision.

After leaving Julius Baer Bank in 2002, Rudolph Elmer [leaked](#) information about the bank's extremely wealthy clients to Swiss media and tax authorities. Elmer was held in custody for 30 days in 2005, charged with breaking Swiss bank secrecy laws, forging documents and sending threats to Julius Baer officials. He claimed that the bank hired people to stalk him and his family in his native Switzerland (where there are no anti-stalking laws), including car chases and other forms of harassment.

Wikileaks had [published](#) a 2007 batch of [documents](#) from Elmer "purportedly showing offshore tax evasion and money laundering by extremely wealthy and in some cases, politically sensitive, clients from the US, Europe, China and Peru". In February 2008 WikiLeaks also published written statements by Rudolf Elmer, including a [letter](#) disclosing "methods used by Bank Julius Baer to avoid or decrease tax payments".

"Wikileaks was the only tool I had to raise my voice," Elmer later [explained](#) to media.

When WikiLeaks refused to remove these documents from its website, Julius Baer Bank sought a second injunction to close the entire WikiLeaks website, including backup sites where the documents were attracting global interest.

Wikileaks warned Julius Baer Bank that their failure to respond openly to Elmer's allegations would only draw further scrutiny from the public and regulators alike. This is exactly what happened, in a classic demonstration of the [Streisand Effect](#). By shutting down WikiLeaks, Julius Baer Bank attracted a deluge of bad publicity.

The injunction was challenged in a joint action by civil liberties groups including the Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). Another brief was filed by a dozen media organisations including the Associated Press (AP) and the Los Angeles Times. And

yet another brief was filed by Ralph Nader and the California First Amendment Coalition (CFAC).

On 21 February 2008 a [New York Times editorial](#) condemned "the disabling of Wikileaks.org, a muckraking Web site" and demanded the court decision be reversed.

Federal District Court Judge Jeffrey White ordered Wikileaks's domain name registrar to disable its Web address. That was akin to shutting down a newspaper because of objections to one article. The First Amendment requires the government to act only in the most dire circumstances when it regulates free expression.

In a second order, the judge directed Wikileaks not to distribute the bank documents. That was a "prior restraint" on speech, something the courts almost always find violates the First Amendment. If the employee did not have a right to the documents and the bank was injured as a result, a suit against the leaker for monetary damages should be sufficient.

Much of the law governing the Internet remains unsettled. Still, the free speech burdens of closing down a journalistic Web site are just as serious as closing down a print publication, and courts should tread carefully.

For now, the lawsuit appears to have backfired, bringing worldwide publicity to the documents. Enterprising Internet users have found ways to get to the site. We hope it will also educate judges and the public about the importance of giving full protection to online speech.

On 5 March 2008 Julius Baer Bank [voluntarily dropped](#) their demands. The injunction was lifted by the judge and Wikileaks [declared victory](#).

Assange later [dismissed](#) suggestions that the US justice system had simply rectified its own error. "We outspent a Swiss bank by funding, through our community, twenty-two lawyers instead of three. Justice doesn't just happen. Justice is forced by people coming together and exercising strength, unity and intelligence."

Rudolph Elmer began co-operating with the US Internal Revenue Service and a US Senate sub-committee probing offshore tax havens.



Figure 4. Assange with Rudolph Elmer in 2011

But the story was not over. In 2011 Rudolph Elmer appeared at the Frontline Club in London, with two compact disks which he said contained the offshore bank account details of 2,000 "high net worth individuals" and corporations. Images of Elmer handing the CDs to Julian Assange were broadcast around the world. Elmer then returned to Switzerland where he was again arrested. Numerous sources later stated that the disks were empty and contained no bank data. WikiLeaks did not confirm or deny this, but they have not published any further information regarding Julius Baer Bank.

In 2016 the US government filed criminal charges against Julius Baer Bank for helping US clients hide undeclared wealth. The bank [admitted to conspiracy](#) and paid a \$547 million fine.

Rudolph Elmer continued campaigning against banking corruption despite the toll his activism was taking on his health and personal life. On 10 October 2018 his case reached the Supreme Court of Switzerland, who ruled that Elmer had not violated Swiss bank secrecy, so his previous acquittal was confirmed. The court found that because he was employed by the Cayman outfit, not its parent, Elmer was not bound by Swiss secrecy law when he handed data to WikiLeaks in 2008. This is deliciously ironic, as Elmer had claimed that Julius Baer Bank avoided Swiss laws by pretending work was performed in the Caymans when it was really done in Switzerland.

Elmer was nevertheless found guilty of forging a letter and making a threat, and ordered to pay \$325,000 costs. The forgery charge relates to a [fake letter](#) from Julius Baer Bank to German Chancellor Angela Merkel, which Elmer admitted adding to the 2007 batch of documents he forwarded to Wikileaks "as a test, to see if they would filter material before publishing". WikiLeaks had quickly identified the letter as a probable fake but left it online because "the identity of forger and their motivation remain of strong journalistic interest".

Elmer told Swiss media: "I have certainly made mistakes. My emotions have been out of control."

Attempts to establish Swiss anti-stalking legislation in 2007 and 2008 both [failed](#).

*

Economist Index on Censorship Freedom of Expression award



In March 2008 WikiLeaks won the [2008 Economist Index on Censorship Freedom of Expression award](#). These awards "exist to celebrate individuals or groups who have had a significant impact fighting censorship anywhere in the world".

Winners were honoured at a "gala celebration" in London. Judges cited previous WikiLeaks releases as well as their courageous stance against censorship by Julius Baer Bank.

*

US Military Investigation of WikiLeaks

https://wikileaks.org/wiki/U.S._Intelligence_planned_to_destroy_WikiLeaks,_18_Mar_2008

WikiLeaks had by now attracted the attention of the US Department of Defense (DoD). On 18 March 2008 the US Army Counterintelligence Centre published a secret 32-page [report](#) titled "Wikileaks.org — An Online Reference to Foreign Intelligence Services, Insurgents, or Terrorist Groups?" Unauthorized disclosure of the report, which assessed "the counterintelligence threat posed to the US Army by the Wikileaks.org Web site", was subject to criminal sanctions.

Wikileaks.org, a publicly accessible Internet Web site, represents a potential force protection, counterintelligence, operational security (OPSEC), and information security (INFOSEC) threat to the US Army.

The report struggled to assess who might be leaking information to WikiLeaks and whether more information was in the pipeline:

The possibility that a current employee or mole within DoD or elsewhere in the US government is providing sensitive information or classified information to Wikileaks.org cannot be ruled out. Wikileaks.org claims that the leakers or whistleblowers of sensitive or classified DoD documents are former US government employees. These claims are highly suspect, however, since Wikileaks.org states that the anonymity and protection of the leakers or whistleblowers is one of its primary goals...

Wikileaks.org most likely has other DoD sensitive and classified information in its possession and will continue to post the information to the Wikileaks.org Web site.

The report authors, who referred to Julian Assange as "the foreign staff writer for Wikileaks.org", were concerned about the old "wiki" format of the website and falsely concluded that "there is no editorial review or oversight to verify the accuracy of any information posted to the Web site". They identified "trust" as the key to WikiLeaks' success, and therefore also a potential way to destroy it:

Wikileaks.org uses trust as a center of gravity by assuring insiders, leakers, and whistleblowers who pass information to Wikileaks.org personnel or who post information to the Web site that they will remain anonymous. The identification, exposure, or termination of employment of or legal actions against current or former insiders, leakers, or whistleblowers could damage or destroy this center of gravity and deter others from using Wikileaks.org to make such information public.

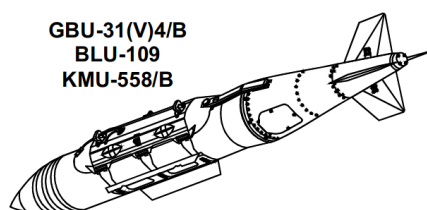
The report also expressed confidence that US government hackers could penetrate WikiLeaks dropbox security: "the obscurification technology used by Wikileaks.org has exploitable vulnerabilities".

WikiLeaks did not get it's hands on this report until 2010, when it's release made global headlines. WikiLeaks noted that efforts to damage the organisation's key "trust" must have been ineffective because "two years have passed since the date of the report, with no WikiLeaks' source exposed".

*

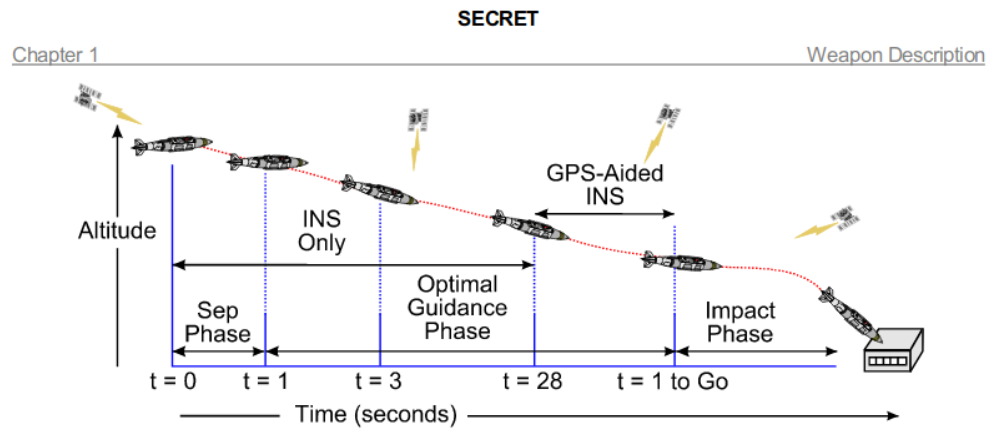
SECRET

Joint Direct Attack Munitions (U)

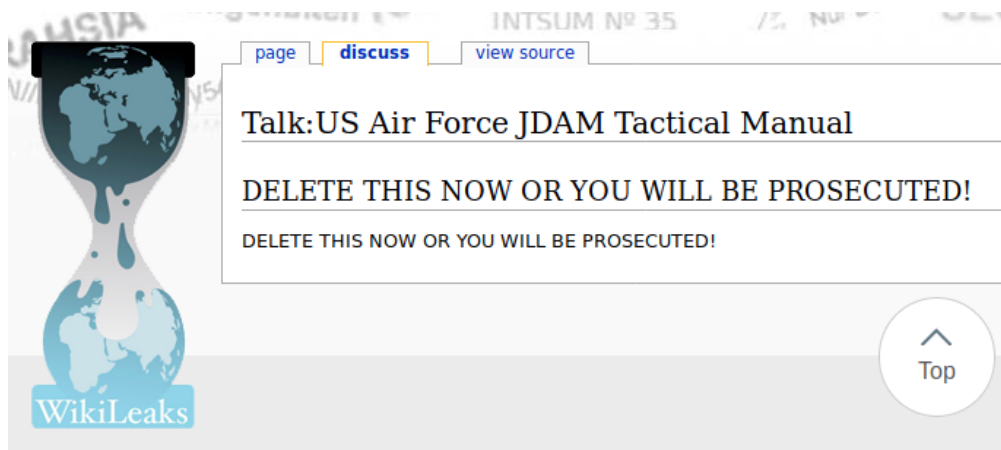


On 20 March 2008 WikiLeaks published the US Air Force's detailed classified [Tactical Manual](#) for Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAMs), a GPS guidance kit that converts "dumb bombs" into "smart" munitions. Julian Assange later called this "the most strategically significant U.S. military development in the past 15 years."

A single B2 stealth bomber is capable of releasing 80 pre-targeted JDAM fitted bombs and leveling all the critical infrastructure of a medium-sized city in one overflight. Most bombings in Iraq are now JDAM.



There was no media interest in the leak. The [Talk page](#) on wikileaks.org has a single message: "DELETE THIS NOW OR YOU WILL BE PROSECUTED!" The manual is still online, although quite a few links to it seem broken.



*

Church of Scientology

Julian Assange had been an outspoken critic of the Church of Scientology since at least 1996 (see Chapter One). When US lawyers representing the Church had demanded information about one of his Suburbia ISP customers, Assange [ignored their demands](#), warned his customer that the Scientologists were pursuing him, and encouraged his other customers to join anti-Church protests:

To the Church the battle isn't won in the courtroom. It is won at the very moment the legal process starts unfolding, creating fear and expense in those the Church opposes. Their worst critic at the moment is not a person, or an organization but a medium — the Internet. The Internet is, by its very nature, a censorship free zone. Censorship, concealment and revelation (for a fee) is the Church's *raison d'être*.

On 24 March 2008 WikiLeaks [published](#) the Church of Scientology's 'Operating Thetan' documents, a 612-page compilation of material written for Scientologists by founder L. Ron Hubbard, a popular science fiction writer. These manuals, which documented the eight levels (OT1 to OT8) through which members could progress, were called the church's "secret bibles".

While the Scientologists had previously sued CNN and Time magazine for releasing excerpts of these documents, this was "believed to be the first time the full unedited version has become publicly available". The full release also included hand-written notes from Hubbard and letters from Hubbard to individuals who had passed the OT levels.

Predictably, the Scientologists demanded WikiLeaks remove the information from their site because it was copyrighted and publication infringed their intellectual-property rights. WikiLeaks responded by releasing "several thousand additional pages of Scientology material" and calling the church "an abusive cult" that "aids and abets a general climate of Western media self-censorship".

WikiLeaks will not comply with legally abusive requests from Scientology any more than WikiLeaks has complied with similar demands from Swiss banks, [Russian offshore stem-cell centers](#), former African kleptocrats, or the Pentagon.

If the West cannot defend its cultural values of free speech and press freedoms against a criminal cult like Scientology, it can hardly lecture China and other state abusers of these same values."

WikiLeaks.org still hosts [over 100 pages](#) about Scientology.

*

Curiously, [analysis](#) of the Scientology documents was authored on Wikileaks.org by "Jason Safoutin of Wikinews", and Wikinews also [hosted](#) the full release. This may be partly because, as Assange later [stated](#) "our normal fare is government corruption and military secrets, so it seemed that this nutty religious organization was pretty inconsequential in terms of what we normally do."

Like Wikipedia, Wikinews is controlled by the "Wikimedia foundation" (no relation to Wikileaks). In the months after the Scientology release, there were [increasing complaints](#) about [censorship](#) from writers at Wikinews.

In April 2008, both Wikileaks and Wikinews published a key document from the Mormon church (also known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) titled the [Handbook of Instructions](#).

Again the church cited copyright law, demanding the documents be removed. The Wikimedia Foundation complied, but WikiLeaks did not. Assange said Wikileaks would welcome another lawsuit:

The lawsuits validate the documents we released and bring attention to other people who are revealing incriminating information about these or other organizations. It also brings further attention to our organization as a whole, and it's possible to create a situation where the lawsuit itself brings out the material in public and is a revealer of truth.

*

North Korea Handbook

On 1 April 2008 WikiLeaks released the 1997 version of the [US Department of Defence's Handbook on North Korea](#). Quartz magazine [called](#) the picturesque document an odd mixture of "a military manual with travel guide", including a brief history of North Korea, details about geography and infrastructure, a guide to Pyongyang's military doctrine, and "expected plans for how the North might invade South Korea". There was also a "very pre-9/11 description of terrorism", which the US Department of Defence said "may seem like mindless violence committed without logic or purpose, but it isn't."

The Quartz magazine story was later updated with a correction:

An earlier version of this story attributed the unearthing of the manual to Wikileaks. It actually was released by the US Defense Intelligence Agency in 2004, in response to a Freedom of Information Act request.

This triggered some feverish online debate, with some saying it proved WikiLeaks could not be trusted, others wondering if WikiLeaks was aware of the previous release, and still others questioning whether it even mattered: if a document is newsworthy but being ignored, surely there's value in drawing attention to it? In years to come WikiLeaks would publish many documents that were already online but deserved more attention, culminating with the 2013 [PlusD Public Library of US Diplomacy](#), a searchable database of previously hard-to-find US diplomatic records.

*

British MoD Gets Mad

On 16 April 2008 WikiLeaks published the British Army's restricted [ISTAR intelligence handbook](#) (dated June 14, 2007) which included a list of "taskable intelligence collection platforms". ISTAR stands for "intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition, and reconnaissance". Julian Assange called the leak a "classified UK/US spy plane compendium and tasking guide, with plenty of approachable pictures and released in violation of the Official Secrets Act".

Ironically, according to the security classification Wikileaks is compelled under U.K. law to both publish and never delete the document.

Global media ignored the release.

On 15 July 2008, WikiLeaks published another restricted British Army document, this one detailing UK military tactics in Iraq and Afghanistan. Dated October 2007, the 442-page file was titled [Part 9 - Tactics For Stability Operations](#). It provided "the latest detailed guidance for conducting stability operations" which were defined, along with offence and defence operations, as "the three principal land tactical activities [which] may be conducted concurrently". Advice included:

Feel free to return a hug or kiss on the cheek, initiated by an Iraqi man. This is a sign of friendship, not homosexuality.

Immediate incapacitation of the suicide bomber, using lethal force, is likely to be the only means of stopping him.

Again the media took no notice, and there are not even any comments on the [Talk page](#) from WikiLeaks volunteers. But the publication of these restricted military documents certainly caught the attention of the UK's Ministry of Defence (MoD). Assuming disgruntled soldiers were responsible, they launched an investigation and tried to block WikiLeaks from all MoD computers.

In 2009 a user named "Fake Ben Laurie" (account now suspended) [posted](#) the results of numerous Freedom of Information (FOI) requests to various UK government offices at the WhatDoTheyKnow.com site. The responses showed that the 2008 leaks had surprised UK military personnel who had never heard of WikiLeaks. From "the helpdesk" on [5 November 2008](#):

There are thousands of things on here, I literally mean thousands. Not just UK MoD but other places as well. Everything I clicked on to do with MoD was restricted which then had links within that and then links again and so on. It is huge.

On 25 June 2009 the Guardian's David Leigh finally wrote a short article about the releases and the MoD's response, titled [Ministry of Defence blocks Wikileaks](#).

On 30 September 2009 WikiLeaks [released](#) nine more documents, apparently obtained via the same "Fake Ben Laurie" [FOI method](#), which showed "the UK MoD has a dedicated internet monitoring unit, based in the Royal Airforce, which as part of its activities, monitors WikiLeaks." The documents showed MoD responses to WikiLeaks releases.

The WikiLeaks release page included a scathing comment on the media's failure to report these important leaks:

For all the leaks noted here, and many jargon filled documents like them, there has been no investigation or reportage by the mainstream, alternative or academic press. The economic cost of using google and a military dictionary seems to prevent reportage of such leaks in the current media economy. Any policy travesty can be hidden in jargon, even when the form is a full, classified, current, document about war activities in Iraq and Afganistan.

From April to September 2008, WikiLeaks pumped out a lot more stories which triggered very little media attention. Was it the quality of their leaks, or was something else going on?

*

On 24 April 2008 WikiLeaks published a .zip file containing information about a recent [Chinese weapons shipment to Zimbabwe](#). Their source said the information was first released by a journalist based in Cape Town, who called local radio to warn of the arrival of arms for Zimbabwe. Some local journalists had doubted whether there were arms among the cargo but the WikiLeaks files included a detailed inventory. It [appears](#) the ship returned to China without unloading the arms.

*

On 29 April 2008 Julian Assange published his angry [Thomas Paine article](#) (see Chapter Two) complaining that media were ignoring WikiLeaks releases because they were too lazy to publish stories without some form of financial coercion. He said journalists were now doing cut-and-paste press releases instead of real investigative work, which meant most of the information in the public sphere was coming from groups with vested interests.

In the last two weeks, the English Wikileaks has obtained and released over 50 individual or collected, original, unreported, confidential, classified or censored documents, books, photos or films... Take a look at the material... and ask yourself why none has been reported without our intervention.

Assange said that people were only hearing about these releases because WikiLeaks was "lobbying for their uptake" and "bribing everyone with subsidized copy" while other releases had not been reported at all because Wikileaks lacked the resources to "push" them.

This article highlighted two potential weaknesses in the WikiLeaks organisation's business model: it's dependence on the "mainstream media" for publicity, and on public donations for funding. Of course there were other ways to make money, and the online community was increasingly abandoning the dreaded "MSM", but these issues became recurring problems.

*

WikiLeaks carried on publishing. Releases in the following months included:

15 May 2008 - Latest European Commission [proposals](#) for reform of the Common Agricultural

Policy (CAP). Analysis suggested European CAP reform was [just a whitewash](#).

22 May 2008 - Proposed draft of the secret [Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement](#) (ACTA) "followed by dozens of other publications, presenting the initial leak for the whole ACTA debate happening today". Media analysis condemned the negotiations for [lacking transparency](#).

13 June 2008 - A sensitive 219-page 2004 US military manual titled [US Special Forces Foreign Internal Defense Tactics Techniques and Procedures for Special Forces](#). WikiLeaks suggested it could be best described as "What we learned about running death squads and propping up corrupt government in Latin America and how to apply it to other places".

The document, which is official US Special Forces policy, directly advocates training paramilitaries, pervasive surveillance, censorship, press control, restrictions on labor unions & political parties, suspending habeas corpus, warrantless searches, detainment without charge, bribery, employing terrorists, false flag operations, concealing human rights abuses from journalists, and extensive use of "psychological operations" (propaganda) to make these and other "population & resource control" measures palatable.

Julian Assange published a copy of the accompanying analysis in Spanish titled [Como entrenar a escuadrones de la muerte y aplastar revoluciones de El Salvador a Iraq](#) (How to train death squads and smash revolutions from El Salvador to Iraq). WikiLeaks noted that other versions of this manual could be found online, [explaining](#) to supporters that "Wikileaks has changed the entry criteria slightly. It's part of our mission to keep these documents before the public."

16 June 2008 - An [anonymous report](#) on Texas Catholic hospitals showing they violated church ethics with at least 9,684 cases of sterilizations and 39 legally induced abortions from 2000-2003. WikiLeaks noted that "while sterilizations and abortions are legal in the United States, they are considered immoral by the Catholic Church and many Catholics". The [Catholic News Agency](#) reported:

The July 13 issue of Our Sunday Visitor examines the anonymous group's report, based upon data from the Texas government, which requires most major hospitals to file information from inpatient records. The group reportedly includes a self-described biostatistician who says she worked with four other people, including a computer scientist and a medical ethicist. The biostatistician says the group chose to remain anonymous because of "concern over job loss or retaliation."

According to Our Sunday Visitor, the researchers said they were motivated by a desire to increase transparency and accountability in Catholic hospitals, to inform the public about practices in Catholic health systems, and to encourage accountability for the Religious sisters who own and run the systems. The researchers believe the unethical practices could be taking place nationwide.

20 June 2008 - [Letters and affidavits](#) regarding the suspension of Fletcher Thornton, a US judo official accused of child molestation. The source stated:

A major political figure in USAjudo has been repeatedly accused of taking advantage of underage women. Due to politics nothing has been done and the information buried. Here is what USAjudo doesn't want people to see.

A month later the [New York Times](#) reported that the United States Olympic Committee had announced a formal inquiry. Fletcher Thornton resigned the next day.

1 July 2008 - [US Marines Midrange Threat Estimate](#), a 104-page document detailing possible threats that the US Marines had identified for the coming years.

5 July 2008 - A [copy of a rice contract](#) awarded by the Prime Minister of Timor L'Este Xanana Gusmao, allegedly to the Vice President of his own political party. The source claimed the contract was "awarded without tender at exaggerated prices" and "symptomatic of what may happen when Xanana doubles the national budget this week". Two days later Australian media [reported](#) that the deal was "ringing alarm bells at the UN and among the impoverished country's main donors, including Australia." But Gusmao responded in detail to defend himself. The WikiLeaks [Talk page](#) suggested that lessons should be learned from the leak, which may have been politically motivated.

11 July 2008 - A [transcript of discussions](#) between a Eutelsat representative in Beijing and a person who the employee thought was a Chinese Propaganda Department official. Analysis by [Reporters Without Borders](#) showed that French satellite provider Eutelsat covertly removed an anti-communist TV channel to satisfy Beijing.

11 July 2008 - A 23-page internal [Special Investigative Report](#) exposing corruption at a network of twenty two children's hospitals in the USA and Canada. Analysis by the [New York Times](#) showed "the inner workings of what is the nation's wealthiest charity" suggesting "questionable financial dealings". The [Wikipedia page](#) for Shriners Hospitals for Children currently states that funds in 2009 "declined from \$8 billion to \$5 billion in less than a year because of the poor economy" but does not mention the corruption inquiry.

16 July 2008 - Wikileaks [released](#) a document further debunking claims that a Kenyan politician close to Barack Obama had sought votes by virtually pledging to turn the Christian country into a militant Muslim stronghold. Wikileaks had already [published](#) the forged document, listing it as a likely fake, on 14 November 2007. Wikileaks also released a followup letter and the names of witnesses to the signing of the document. [Analysis](#) by Julian Assange and Joel Whitney (of Guernica magazine) condemned journalists from The New York Sun, the UK Spectator and other media outlets who took the document at face value.

25 August 2008 - [Six scanned documents](#) relating to the attempted assassination of Timor L'Este President José Ramos-Horta, including autopsy reports for rebel leader Alfredo Reinado and another rebel shot dead in the attack. The documents also included phone records, from which WikiLeaks staff [created a map](#), and a letter of safe passage from Ramos-Horta to Reinado and his men during "the period of the process of dialogue".

Australian media later [reported](#) that "potentially explosive developments" were being kept secret because Reinado was "a cult hero" and "authorities fear an outbreak of violence if it becomes known that Reinado was not responsible for shooting the popular president".

The official version of events is that Reinado led rebels to the homes of Mr Ramos-Horta and the Prime Minister, Xanana Gusmao, to either assassinate or kidnap them as part of an attempted coup.

4 September 2008 - A 19-page [US Treasury Strategic Direction](#) report from the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA) for the years 2009 to 2011. Designated "For Official Use Only" and dated July 2008, the document precedes the full-blown Global Financial Crisis, which it totally fails to predict, and instead focuses heavily on foreign US security issues including Al Qaeda, Iraq and "Adversaries' Financial Vulnerabilities".

Bundesnachrichtendienst

On 11 September 2008 WikiLeaks published [eleven missing pages](#) from the 2006 Schaefer report, which investigated spying on journalists by Germany's secret intelligence service, the Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND). The missing pages described BND contacts with an investigative journalist from Focus magazine, Josef Hufelschulte, who won a court case to keep them secret. The missing pages showed Hufelschulte may have been unwittingly manipulated by the BND. [Analysis](#) was provided in English and German by Julian Assange and Daniel Schmitt (later known as Daniel Domscheit-Berg):

The document in general shows the extent to which the collaboration of journalists with intelligence agencies has become common and to what dimensions consent is manufactured in the interests of those involved.

Two months later, WikiLeaks reported that the censored pages remained unreported by German media "and in particular Focus magazine".

On 13 November 2008 WikiLeaks revealed over two dozen secret IP address ranges in use by the BND, [publishing](#) an internally distributed mail from German telecommunications company T-Systems (Deutsche Telekom). The following night, [according to WikiLeaks](#), "a massive deletion operation took place at the European Internet address register (RIPE) to scrub references" to the BND's cover. This included removal of embarrassing information on the BND's own Wikipedia page.

The integrity and transparency of the RIPE system is not assisted by the T-Systems deletion. German citizens may wonder at the double standard. At a time when the population's Internet addresses are being recorded by ISPs under laws derisively referred to as "Stasi 2.0", the "real Stasi"—the BND, has had the largest telco in Germany scrub its addresses from the European record within 24 hours of their exposure.

Meanwhile in November 2008, three BND agents were arrested and deported from Kosovo after photographing a recently bombed building in Pristina. The Kosovo government blamed the agents for the attack, seizing their note books and electronic files. Wikileaks published an [article by US journalist Tom Burghardt](#) about the bungled BND operation, plus a [25-page BND analysis](#) of organized crime in the Balkans, dated 22 February 2005.

The head of the BND [threatened](#) Wikileaks with "immediate criminal prosecution" if it did not remove all files or reports related to the BND, and claimed to have already engaged BND lawyers. WikiLeaks responded by noting that their documents were now "verified by the Bundesnachrichtendienst through a request for removal." WikiLeaks also published their [full correspondence](#) with the BND.

*

Sarah Palin's Yahoo! emails

https://wikileaks.org/wiki/Sarah_Palin_Yahoo_account_2008

On 17 September 2008 WikiLeaks [published](#) the contents of a Yahoo! email account belonging to US politician Sarah Palin, who at the time was Governor of Alaska and the running mate of Republican presidential nominee John McCain.

Circa midnight Tuesday the 16th of September (EST) activists loosely affiliated with the group 'anonymous' gained access to U.S. Republican Party Vice-presidential candidate Sarah Palin's Yahoo email account gov.palin@yahoo.com and passed information to Wikileaks. Governor Palin has come under criticism for using private email accounts to conduct government business and in the process avoid transparency laws. The zip archive made available by Wikileaks contains screen shots of Palin's inbox, two example emails, address book and a couple of family photos. The list of correspondence, together with the account name tends to re-enforce the criticism.

A college student claimed responsibility and [told media](#) that hacking into Palin's email was easy: he reset her password to "popcorn" after successfully guessing her ZIP code and Googling the answer to her security question: "Where did you meet your spouse?" The FBI later identified the hacker as David Kernell, the 20-year-old son of a Democratic State Representative. Kernell was sentenced in 2010 to a year in federal prison. He [died](#) in 2018 after being diagnosed with multiple sclerosis four

years earlier.

Media criticism before the hack had focussed on another Palin email account: gov.sarah@yahoo.com. Within hours of the WikiLeaks release, both of these Yahoo! accounts were deleted.

Palin, McCain and even Barack Obama's spokesman were quick to condemn the hack. But in January 2017, after watching Julian Assange discuss the release of Hillary Clinton's emails, Sarah Palin [apologized repeatedly on Facebook](#):

I apologize for condemning Assange when he published my infamous (and proven noncontroversial, relatively boring) emails years ago.



Sarah Palin ✓

3 January 2017 · 🌐

To [Julian Assange](#): I apologize.

Please watch [Sean Hannity's](#) interview with Julian Assange (Wikileaks).

Exposing the truth re: the Left having been oh-so-guilty of atrocious actions and attitudes of which they've falsely accused others. The media collusion that hid what many on the Left have been supporting is shocking. This important information that finally opened people's eyes to democrat candidates and operatives would not have been exposed were it not for Julian Assange.

I apologize for condemning Assange when he published my infamous (and proven noncontroversial, relatively boring) emails years ago.

As I said at the time of being targeted and my subsequent condemnation, though, the line must be drawn before our troops or innocent lives deserving protection would be put at risk as a result of published emails.

Julian, I apologize.

- Sarah Palin

ps. If you get the chance, catch the movie "Snowden." That movie and Hannity's interview tonight are quite enlightening.

<https://www.google.com/.../assange-russian-government-not-sou...>

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=QlSAil3xMh4>

*

Kenya: The Cry of Blood

In 2007 WikiLeaks exposed widespread government corruption in Kenya, and the politicians named were voted out in a December 2007 poll. But when former President Mwai Kibaki was announced the winner of the election, months of violence erupted across the country, with citizens splitting along political and ethnic lines. In February 2008 the Kenyan government set up the [Waki Commission](#) to identify those responsible for the widespread violence and bring them to justice.

On 31 August 2008 WikiLeaks published a [54-page excerpt](#) from the 529-page Waki Report into the

post-election violence. WikiLeaks called the leak a "secret and redacted list of Kenyan violence financiers, planners and perpetrators" including former and serving Cabinet ministers.

The summary emphasizes this being an alleged list yet hopes that the list provides a basis for further investigation through law enforcement and relevant agencies.

The Waki Commission's report was handed over to the President and Prime Minister on 15 October 2008, while the secret list of alleged perpetrators was handed over to the head of the United Nations, who passed it on to the head of the International Criminal Court. The Kenyan government was given twelve months to set up a justice tribunal, no easy task in a country still racked with corruption and violence, as local media [recognised](#):

The Waki panel recommended the International Criminal Court (ICC) to rein in the politicians. But who will tame the police?

On 1 November 2008 WikiLeaks published a report from the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR), titled [The Cry of Blood](#), which documented "an orgy of extra-judicial killings and disappearances" by Kenyan police, with over 500 victims. The report was not publicly available in Kenya, even though it contained "evidence of a high-level policy to assassinate Kenyan citizens with impunity" and "the policy is still in effect".

WikiLeaks listed eleven key findings drawn from the KNCHR investigations, concluding:

The report needs to be widely read because the Kenya press will not discuss this evidence of crimes committed by the Kenya Police for political reasons - the victims are mainly alleged members of the Mungiki sect which because of sustained political propaganda is regarded by many Kenyans as a terrorist cult.

When the crimes of the Kenya Police are widely known, there will be pressure to commit the Kenya Police Commissioner and other high ranking Kenyans to the International Criminal Court. They have been able to avoid justice and enjoy impunity in Kenya. Until now.

The WikiLeaks package included a list of disappearances and executions, plus post mortems and mortuary records. Gruesome stuff. But the WikiLeaks [Talk page](#) remained empty. Assange later told [journalism.co.uk](#):

"The material was important. It was difficult to get Western press attention to it. We ran it on our front page for a week. Most journalists didn't care about it. Even regular readers didn't care about it."

Eventually the British media began to pick up the story. In early February 2009 a UN team headed by Prof Philip Alston, a Special Rapporteur on extra-judicial executions, [arrived](#) in Nairobi. Alston

blamed the police for the widespread killings and [recommended](#) the sacking of both the Police Commissioner and Kenya's Attorney General. He also recommended that ICC prosecutors should take over the murder cases. By now at least 1,133 people had been killed and a further 350,000 had been rendered homeless.

Weeks later, on 5 March 2009, two "Wikileaks related human rights lawyers" were "shot dead at close range in their car less than a mile from President Kibaki's residence". WikiLeaks [stated](#) that "part of their work forms the basis of the 'Cry of Blood' report and subsequent follow ups". WikiLeaks called for information and assistance to post a reward for the capture of the murderers.

The [BBC reported](#) that Oscar Kamau Kingara and John Paul Oulo were shot dead just hours after a government spokesman accused their human rights group, the Oscar foundation, of aiding a criminal gang.

"The eyewitnesses on the scene saw the two vehicles create a jam, stop the traffic until they came out, gunned down these two human rights officers and paraded and ensured that nobody took these two to hospital until they were dead."

Students from the nearby University of Nairobi took the men's bodies into the University's Halls of Residence, which was attacked by police with teargas. A student was killed as police opened fire to retrieve the bodies 'for further investigations.'

Kenyan Prime Minister Raila Odinga, who had formed an unsteady coalition with President Kibaki, condemned the killings:

I fear we are flirting with lawlessness in the name of keeping law and order. In the process, we are hurtling towards failure as a state.

The US Ambassador offered FBI help to investigate the murders, which the Kenyan government declined. The UN Special Rapporteur [said](#) an independent team should be called to investigate "from somewhere like Scotland Yard or the South African Police" but Kenya's Police Commissioner replied that his police could crack murder cases and this latest one should not receive "special treatment."

In the first week of May 2009, a group of Kenyan women held a [sex strike](#), demanding the President and the Prime Minister come together to settle their differences. The Women's Development Organisation coalition asked politicians' wives to support the strike, and even offered to pay prostitutes to participate, in order to avoid further violence.

In June 2009 Julian Assange was [awarded](#) Amnesty International's New Media award for WikiLeaks' release of the Cry Blood report. Amnesty also [issued a statement](#) calling for urgent Kenyan government reforms. Accepting the award at a London ceremony, Assange [called for justice](#):

It is a reflection of the courage and strength of Kenyan civil society that this injustice was documented. Through the courageous work of organizations such as the Oscar foundation, the KNHCR, Mars Group Kenya and others we had the primary support we needed to expose these murders to the world. I know that they will not rest, and we will not rest, until justice is done.

NOTE Assange [reportedly](#) arrived three hours late for the Amnesty Awards after he took multiple flights to get from Nairobi to London, presumably due to security concerns.

In late 2009 the BBC [reported](#) that rival ethnic groups in Kenya were rearming in readiness for violence ahead of coming polls. The ringleaders of the 2007 election violence remained unpunished. But fortunately the violence abated and Kenya had a peaceful election in 2013 with a record 85.91% voter turnout.

*

British National Party Membership Lists

On 18 November 2008 WikiLeaks published the [membership list](#) of the far-right British National Party (BNP). The list had been copied to WikiLeaks and other sites after it temporarily appeared on a blog. Names, addresses, contact phone numbers and email addresses of 12,801 individuals were included, along with some family connections and job descriptions.

The list has been independently verified by Wikileaks staff as predominantly containing current or ex-BNP members, however other individuals who gave their details to the BNP, or one of its fronts, are also represented. Included in this latter category are a handful of journalists and "anti-fascists" who have attempted to infiltrate the organization.

In Britain it is illegal for police and some other civil servants to join the BNP. Media quickly [reported](#) that several government employees, police officers, soldiers, prison officers, and teachers were on the list. A BNP member later admitted leaking the data and was fined £200 for breaching the Data Protection Act.

On Friday 21 November WikiLeaks [published](#) an email from an address on the list, provided by a source who claimed it proved BNP members in the leaked list were racist. The next day, UK police arrested 12 BNP members for handing out a "racist" political pamphlet in Liverpool. WikiLeaks then [published](#) the pamphlet, arguing that the BNP was a registered political party and "if there is any example of speech which must be protected at all costs, surely political pamphleteering is it".

In December 2008 Assange [noted](#) that the BNP release had "resulted in approximately two thousand articles in the British press" and joked that it changed the political landscape "for at least a week or so."

On 24 April 2009 WikiLeaks published the BNP's [Language and Concepts Discipline Manual](#), dated

July 2005, which contained 23 rules. The first three: the BNP is not racist; the BNP is not Fascist; the BNP "does not apologize for what it is".

On 20 October 2009, two days before the BNP's leader was due to make a controversial appearance on the BBC's "Question Time" show, WikiLeaks published an [updated BNP membership list](#) from 15 April 2009, with over 16,000 unique membership numbers. Based on membership number ID's, WikiLeaks estimated that around 35,000 memberships had ever been awarded.

A notable feature of the April 15 sheet, is that once membership numbers reached a little over 33,000, new membership numbers had 100,000 added to them. The reason for this is unclear, however it has the effect of making the BNP look larger to new recruits and those they talk too, since the numbers on their membership cards are all over 133,000.

The Guardian [noted](#) the political fallout from the original list:

The last time BNP data was published, it emerged that teachers, policemen and former members of the Conservative, Labour and the Lib Dem parties had signed up. Several dozen admitted to being members and were named in the press. The latest list suggests that at least 19 of those members have now left the party.

*

Internet censorship lists

During 2008 governments around the world were getting excited about the idea of Internet censorship lists. They claimed it was the best way to protect citizens from dangerous content like child pornography, while Internet freedom activists saw more sinister motives behind their calls for censorship. In March 2008 WikiLeaks published the [United Arab Emirates online censorship plan](#), which included a ban on dating sites, homosexuality, and criticism of Islam.

On 20 December 2008 WikiLeaks published the [Internet censorship list for Thailand](#). They said the list was obtained by WikiLeaks Advisory Board member CJ Hinke, who was also director of Freedom Against Censorship Thailand.

Every blocked site has the internally noted reason of "lese majeste" — criticizing the King — however, it is obvious that many sites were blocked for quite different reasons. It would appear, in fact, that the judiciary did not examine most sites before issuing orders but instead rubber-stamped government requests.

The list included popular Thai webboards, books critical of the King, and sites belonging to critics of the Royal family. It also included Hillary Clinton's campaign videos, 24 Charlie Chaplin videos, 860 Youtube videos, and The Economist magazine.

On 23 December 2008, Wikileaks released the secret [Internet censorship list for Denmark](#). This included 3,863 sites blocked by Danish ISPs, who had been voluntarily participating in the censorship scheme since February 2008. The list included the Dutch transport company Vanbokhorst and other sites which had changed hands since being listed.

The list is generated without judicial or public oversight and is kept secret by the ISPs using it. Unaccountability is intrinsic to such a secret censorship system.

The list has been leaked because cases such as Thailand and Finland demonstrate that once a secret censorship system is established for pornographic content the same system can rapidly expand to cover other material, including political material, at the worst possible moment — when government needs reform.

Some wondered if WikiLeaks might find themselves added to the censorship list. WikiLeaks said they would [welcome](#) such action "because it will demonstrate how censorship systems are abused."

On 5 January 2009 WikiLeaks published the [Internet censorship list of Finland](#). The list contained 797 domains, including a critical Finnish anti-censorship site. The WikiLeaks [Talk page](#) indicates that Finnish intelligence sought US police help to remove the list from WikiLeaks.org, and the WikiLeaks page containing the list was later censored in Finland.

In Australia, an anti-censorship activist decided to test the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) by filing a complaint about WikiLeaks' exposure of the Danish censorship list, on the basis that the WikiLeaks page itself listed child pornography sites. On 16 March 2009 WikiLeaks [published](#) the activist's complaint and revealed that the ACMA had added two WikiLeaks pages (the Danish list and the press release) to their mandatory Net filtering blacklist. WikiLeaks also published the emailed reply from ACMA (agreeing to the censorship request) and noted that the Australian government had not even tried to contact them.

The content on the blacklist is illegal to publish or link to in Australia, with fines of up to \$11,000 a day for contraventions.

The ACMA blacklist is proposed to become the list with which the Australian Government will mandatory block all Australians Internet requests. Presently censorship of access attempts by ISPs is voluntary. The Australian government has faced strong opposition over the scheme, with the Liberal (conservative) and Green (liberal left) opposition parties stating they will vote against it.

Two days later, after provoking a public outcry, WikiLeaks published the Australian government's full [ACMA internet censorship blacklist](#) (version dated 6 Aug 2008). WikiLeaks accused Australia of "acting like a democratic backwater".

This week saw Australia joining China and the United Arab Emirates as the only countries censoring Wikileaks.

Warning that lists like this were open to abuse, WikiLeaks noted that the Thai system had been used to censor Australian reports about an Australian writer "who wrote a novel containing a single paragraph deemed to be critical of the Thai Monarchy".

Most of the sites on the Australian list have no obvious connection to child pornography. Some have changed owners while others were clearly always about other subjects.

The Australian list famously included an innocent dentist, along with a betting company, a website for Christians, YouTube videos, a MySpace profile, online poker parlours, a site containing poison information, a tour operator and a satirical encyclopedia.

On the same day (18 March 2008) WikiLeaks published the [Internet censorship list of Norway](#), with 3,518 secretly blacklisted sites.

The filter is an unlegislated cooperation between Telenor (Norway's leading internet service provider or ISP) and Kripos (the Norwegian police for organized crime, economical crime and other serious criminal issues). Several other ISPs in Norway have begun to use the system.

On 20 March 2009, after the Australian government questioned the number of sites on their earlier release, WikiLeaks published an [updated Australian Internet censorship list](#). WikiLeaks noted that around 1,500 sites had disappeared from the list in a week, so the ACMA clearly "did an enormous cleanup". The updated list still included the Danish Wikileaks blacklist page.

Australia's Communications Minister [called](#) the leak and publication of the ACMA blacklist "grossly irresponsible" and said anyone sharing the list would be at "serious risk of criminal prosecution". WikiLeaks responded by [threatening to extradite the Minister to Sweden](#) if he went after their source.

Following the Australian leak, German police [raided the house](#) of Theodor Reppe, who had registered the domain wikileaks.de and donated it to WikiLeaks as a backup site.

"I think the police thought I had more control over the content of Wikileaks," said a bemused Reppe, who had no personal contact with Wikileaks.

The Australian ACMA blacklist was abandoned on 29 November 2010 but voluntary ISP filters have proliferated and numerous sites remain censored, with the public mostly unaware what is happening.

*

Chaos Computer Club 2008

Germany's Chaos Computer Club (CCC) has long been one of the world's leading civil organisations dealing with the security and privacy aspects of technology. The annual CCC Congress draws hackers from everywhere.

Julian Assange attended the 2007 CCC congress in Berlin, where he [reportedly](#) explained his WikiLeaks project to members, several of whom became involved in the venture. One of those members was Daniel Berg, also sometimes called Daniel Schmitt, later known as Daniel Domscheit-Berg. A year later, on 27 December 2008, Assange and Domscheit-Berg appeared together on stage to deliver a widely anticipated [CCC talk about WikiLeaks](#).



Figure 5. Assange with Domscheit-Berg in 2008

Assange was introduced to the large CCC audience as "an investigative editor", while Domscheit-Berg was introduced as "Daniel Berger, a writer and an analyst". Domscheit-Berg later [claimed](#) that he had become involved with Wikileaks in 2006, giving up his job as network engineer, and adopted the name "Schmitt" after his cat, Mr Schmitt. He said his previous life was irrelevant.

This joint appearance may have lead some people to falsely assume they had a similar status in the organisation, especially because Assange was trying to keep media focus on WikiLeaks releases rather than the people behind WikiLeaks. A year later Assange was still telling journalists: "It doesn't matter who Wikileaks is, what matters is what Wikileaks does."

Half the 2008 CCC audience had already visited [wikileak.org](#) more than ten times. They were told that the current WikiLeaks platform was a "proof of concept" which was probably going to be in a constant state of evolution, and their support would be needed to keep government restrictions on media and the Internet under control. Technical challenges included sanitizing documents to protect sources, trust issues with SSL certificates, .onion addresses and Tor usage, and maintaining high website availability while still running strong anti-censorship protection.

The talk was accompanied by a slideshow, with discussion points like: "global censorship and eradication of history", "enabling sources and whistle-blowers", "cost effective and legally fortified mechanisms for the media", and "no medium is easier to censor than the Internet".

There was a genuine sense that WikiLeaks was hoping to provide a new model for media success in a world where "the fourth estate is crumbling". Assange pointed out that 12,000 journalists had lost their jobs in the past year and only 40 investigative journalists remained at US newspapers, with 10 of them at the New York Times.

Fifty years ago there were approximately fifty multi-national media companies. Now there are approximately five.

Financial pressures were also making it harder for media organisations to protect important stories. Assange warned that major newspapers were increasingly pulling published material from their archives, leaving valuable information permanently deleted. He cited seven stories removed from UK media sites due to fear of legal costs, six of which had been published more than five years ago.

If you go to the URLs for those stories, you won't see that this story has been removed by legal action. You will see 'NOT FOUND'. And if you search for the indexes of those papers you will see 'NOT FOUND'. Those stories not only have ceased to exist, they have ceased to have ever existed.

Even worse, said Assange, firewalls were now providing "pro-active censorship, and that's something that has never been done before in terms of newspapers." He explained how child pornography concerns were used to justify Internet censorship lists, which then censored other information instead. "Western societies may end up like Thailand if everyone is not really careful," he warned.

Are blogs the antidote? Absolutely not.

Assange said blog authors as individuals were not strong enough to withstand censorship attempts. They don't produce new content, just cut-and-paste news then provide an opinion, the same as small-town newspapers do with news from wire services (AAP, Reuters, etc).

If you don't have original source information, then everyone is just talking to themselves in a circular manner.

Assange said "over a million dollars of legal time" had been donated to the WikiLeaks project. But they still needed "housing, hosting, bandwidth, uplinks, storage, development time, a lot of things that this audience can deliver en masse".

*

Once again, there is a lot of WikiLeaks material from 2008 that did not make it into this chapter. For example:

- On 24 March 2008, WikiLeaks [posted](#) 35 uncensored videos of civil unrest in Tibet after Chinese censorship of Western media coverage.
- On 11 December 2008 WikiLeaks released the US Army's [Human Terrain Team Handbook](#) (part of their \$190 Million "Human Terrain System" program) after several team members died.

- On December 18 2008 WikiLeaks posted the UK parliament [transcript](#) (Hansard) of a debate about libel laws, which arose from a series of attacks on WikiLeaks and the New Statesman by UK-Iraqi billionaire, [Nadhmi Auchi](#).
- On 20 December 2008 WikiLeaks also released 87 documents relating to [Operation Empire Challenge](#) - a sophisticated combined anglo-empire (US,UK,AUS,CAN) space, air and ground intelligence and targeting fusion operation partly co-ordinated by US defense contractor Northrop Grunnman."

*

Chapter Four: 2009

On his second day in office, 22 January 2009, US President Barack Obama signed an Executive Order to close the Guantanamo Bay prison gulag within a year.

I can say, without exception or without equivocation, that America will not torture.

Ten years later, Guantanamo Bay was still open, the head of the CIA was a woman nicknamed "Bloody Gina" for her role in torturing prisoners, and the only person Obama ever prosecuted for the CIA's torture program was the former agent who revealed it in December 2007, [John Kiriakou](#).

On 27 February 2009, Obama told a cheering crowd of US Marines in North Carolina:

Let me say this as plainly as I can: by August 31, 2010, our combat mission in Iraq will end.

But the official end of "combat operations" just signalled a new phase in the war. 50,000 troops remained to train Iraqis to do the same job they were doing: protecting the oil wells and the unpopular US-backed government.

Obama's vacuous promises won the approval of many who should have known better. On 9 October 2009 he was [awarded](#) the Nobel Peace Prize. Committee members later [admitted](#) it was their worst decision ever. Obama's embarrassed staff asked if he could skip the official ceremony in Oslo.

*

Counterinsurgency

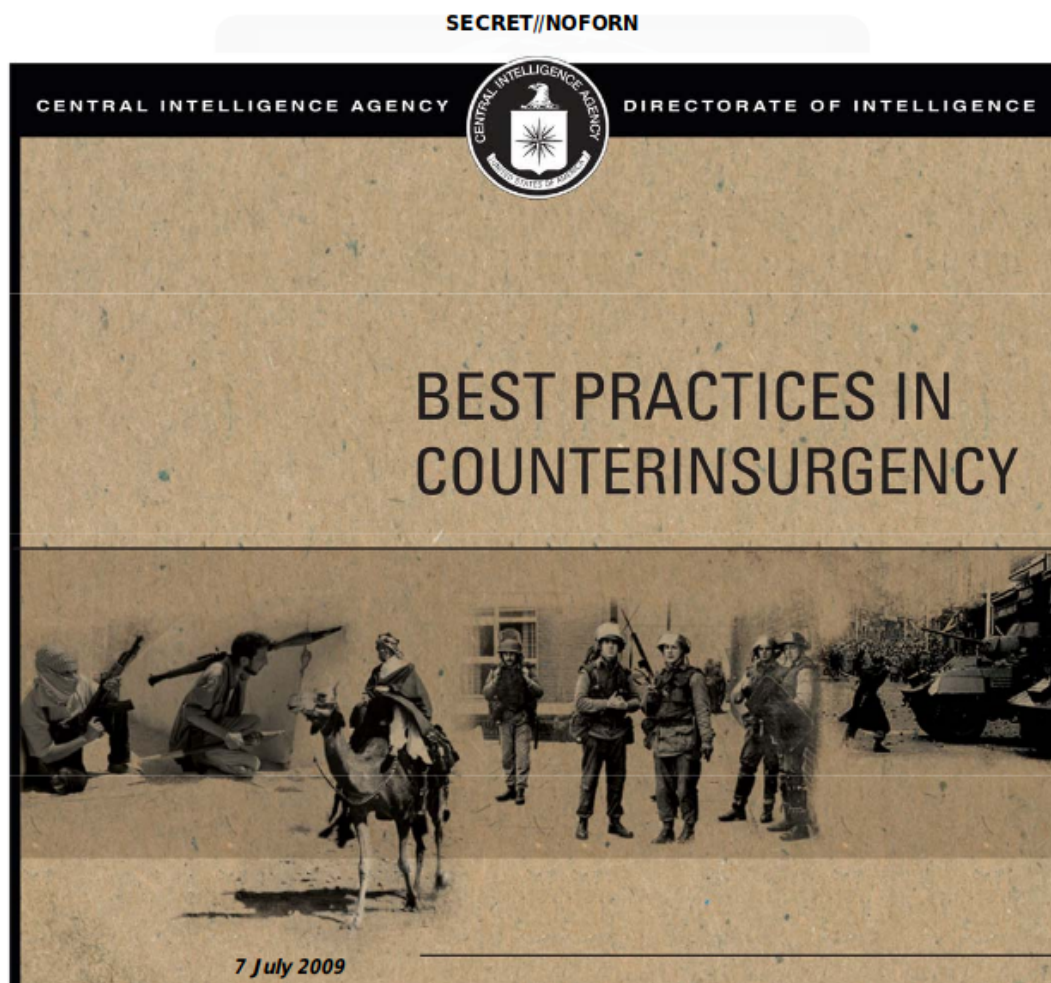
On 28 January 2009 WikiLeaks [released](#) "thousands of pages of active insurgency and counterinsurgency doctrine from the US, UK and Indian military". This was a compilation of dozens of documents, some previously released and some just released a day earlier, with a common theme of counterinsurgency. The documents detailed not only "how to overtly or covertly suppress insurgencies or popular revolts" but also the reverse: "how to infiltrate a country, and stoke an insurgency to overthrow a foreign government".

Highlighting numerous quotes from the US Special Forces doctrines, the release pushed back against recent media coverage where US hawks had sought to define "an expanded role for the US forces, and of course themselves".

Journalists should remember that documents designed to be public, such as the so-called "Petraeus doctrine" published by Chicago University Press in 2007, and publicly promoted by the Pentagon, are sanitized and should be preferentially ignored lest journalists find themselves pushing propaganda onto an unsuspecting public.

Three months later, WikiLeaks published the [March 2009 US Army counterinsurgency manual](#), which was "removed from the US Army's website for unknown reasons within a few weeks of its release". In 2014 WikiLeaks also published a [CIA Best Practices in Counterinsurgency](#) document, dated July 2009.

The document, which is "pro-assassination", was completed in July 2009 and coincides with the first year of the Obama administration and Leon Panetta's directorship of the CIA during which the United States very significantly increased its CIA assassination program at the expense of capture operations.



*

On the same day, 28 January 2009, WikiLeaks released [86 intercepted telephone recordings](#) of Peruvian politicians and businessmen who were involved in Peru's long-running [Petrogate](#) oil scandal. The recordings were released online after being handed to a judge in Lima.

While the government of Jorge de Castillo had already resigned over the scandal in October 2008, the new recordings [showed](#) the scandal was broader than suspected, with new names involved. Peruvian journalists later voted this leak one the year's [highlights](#).

*

Hello @wikileaks

WikiLeaks joined Twitter in October 2008 but apparently didn't start tweeting till 2009. Twitter became a major communication platform for the organisation and another key to their enduring popular success. Ten years later, after more than fifty thousand tweets, [@wikileaks](#) had over 5.5 million followers.

The [first tweet](#) from @wikileaks on February 11 2009 got straight down to business:



The tweet linked to a [news story](#) that had been [copied](#) to the wikileaks.org website: "Parts for 'dirty bomb' found in slain US man's home".

The WikiLeaks page also linked to a source document which was available to download: [Washington DC Regional Threat and Analysis Center report re Inauguration, 16 Jan 2009](#).

With many of the world's journalists and politicians online, and even with the original 140 character limitation, Twitter was obviously a great way for WikiLeaks to quickly communicate with the public. In April 2010 WikiLeaks also created a [Facebook page](#), which ten years later had over 3.6 million likes.

*

Congressional Research Service Reports

On 8 February 2009 WikiLeaks released [Change You Can Download](#): "nearly a billion dollars worth of quasi-secret reports commissioned by the United States Congress".

The taxpayer-funded reports were produced by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) but almost always remained secret unless a politician wanted to exploit them for political purposes. Despite calls from many quarters for over a decade to make their publication fully public, CRS reports were available only to members of Congress, Congressional committees and select sister agencies such as the GAO. WikiLeaks said a grey market had formed around the documents:

Opportunists smuggle out nearly all reports and sell them to cashed up special interests—lobbyists, law firms, multi-nationals, and presumably, foreign governments.

WikiLeaks said that most of the reports had not been seen before:

We have sent the reports to [OpenCRS](#), a great service run by the Center for Democracy and Technology which collects released CRS reports. Of the 6,731 reports we sent to OpenCRS, 6,284 were new to the OpenCRS collection.

The OpenCRS website no longer [exists](#). But nine years after the WikiLeaks release, with the [help](#) of [many](#) other activists, most CRS reports were made publicly available. Congress still has access to all reports via [www.crs.gov](#) but as of 18 September 2018, non-confidential reports are publicly available at [crsreports.congress.gov](#).

Interestingly, a search for "wikileaks" now shows [six CRS documents](#) dating back to 2010, including a report titled [Frequently Asked Questions about the Julian Assange Charges](#) (updated 7 June 2019). It's a detailed but predictably biased report that omits many important facts, such as the United Nations binding rulings on Assange's asylum and the UK Crown Prosecutor's role in delaying Sweden's investigation. There's also a [2010 report](#) on the Obama administration's classified information policy, which was prompted by a review following WikiLeaks releases.

*

Afghan Civilian Casualties

On 12 February 2009 WikiLeaks [published](#) an unseen NATO report, dated 14 Jan 2009, showing that civilians casualties in Afghanistan had jumped 46% in the previous year. The report included 12 slides with detailed maps, graphs and statistics.

The report shows a dramatic escalation of the war and civil disorder. Coalition deaths increased by 35%, assassinations and kidnappings by 50% and attacks on the Kabul based Government of Hamid Karzai also more than doubled, rising a massive 119%.

The report highlights huge increases on attacks aimed at Coalition forces, including a 27 % increase in IED attacks, a 40%. rise in rifle and rocket fire and an increase in surface to air fire of 67%.

According to the report, outside of the capital Kabul only one in two families had access to even the most basic health care, and only one in two children had access to a school.

WikiLeaks "legal spokesman Jay Lim" noted that a British Army Colonel had recently been arrested for passing civilian death toll figures to Human Rights Watch. He praised the Colonel's actions but said this new data was unrelated, and from another source who had been "encouraged to step forth".

Polls at the time [showed](#) Afghan "support for US and international forces had plummeted - with civilian casualties a key cause".

The number of Afghans who believe US forces have performed well in their country has more than halved since 2005, from 68 percent to 32 percent. Confidence in NATO forces is little better. Just 37 percent of Afghans now say most people in their area support NATO's International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), down from 67 percent in 2006. And 25 percent now say attacks on western forces can be justified - nearly double the 13 percent who believed that in 2006.

A few weeks later, WikiLeaks released NATO's [Master Narrative](#) of media talking points for the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) mission in Afghanistan. Among them:

ISAF takes all possible measure [sic] to protect innocent civilians and their property.

*

RAND Report on Iraq and Afghanistan

On 2 March 2009 WikiLeaks published a major [RAND](#) study with military, diplomatic and intelligence officials providing some 300 candid interviews: [Intelligence Operations and Metrics in Iraq and Afghanistan](#), dated November 2008.

The 318 page document could be described as part of the "Pentagon Papers" for Iraq and Afghanistan. It was confidentially prepared for the Pentagon's Joint Forces Command and focuses on intelligence and counterinsurgency operations.

Marked "For Official Use Only" the study was only distributed to a select group of Coalition war partners, plus Israel. It showed widespread pessimism about combat operations in both countries, and a clear lack of confidence in the intelligence provided by the CIA, local militia or other sources. RAND said intelligence was not being properly shared, indicators of "success" were not meaningful, and once again civilian concerns were being ignored:

Those interviewed in support of this research noted with no little frustration that coalition forces themselves too frequently neglect to treat local community members properly.

Official processes often bordered on the absurd. For example, US commanders ordered Dutch pilots to bomb targets in Afghanistan, but then refused to share damage assessments with them because the Dutch did not have adequate security clearances.

WikiLeaks provided selected quotes and asked readers "to go through the document to extract key quotes for their communities". New Zealand media [discovered](#) that their country was now part of the US military's secret [SIPRNET](#) network.

New Zealand's high level of trust contrasts with the official political line that it is a friend but not an ally of the US as a result of its ban on nuclear weapons.

*

WikiLeaks Donors Leaked

WikiLeaks was established organisationally as "a project of the Sunshine Press". On 14 February 2009, someone from "the Sunshine Press editorial team" accidentally revealed a list of 58 WikiLeaks donors. Wikileaks called it a [partial donors list](#).

With the subject line "Wikileaks important news", the email updated supporters on recent news, thanked them for their support and included some confidential news on funding:

Although the project is more successful than ever, it is, as a result more expensive than ever to run, and in fact, ran out of formal funding four months ago. Since that time our staff and lawyers have run the entire organization from their personal savings.

We expect to receive substantial additional funding late this year, but in the mean time, your support, and that of your friends and colleagues, will mean the difference between us staying on line and closing for a period until the end of the year!

Unfortunately the email was sent out with all the donors' email addresses in the "TO" field, rather than blind carbon-copying their addresses in the "BCC" field, which meant that everyone on the list could see all the other email addresses.

A prankster, apparently connected to one of the donors, then submitted this list to Wikileaks, possibly to test the project's principles of complete impartiality when dealing with whistleblowers.

One of the email addresses - adrianl@realityplanning.com - belonged to a convicted former hacker named Adrian Lamo. He claimed to be a genuine early supporter of WikiLeaks but may have simply been keeping tabs on the group. Many in the hacking community suspected he had "flipped" after being arrested by the FBI in 2003.



Adrián Lamo
@6



Thanks WikiLeaks, for leaking your donor list, including yours truly, by not BCC'ing - <http://adrianlamo.com/don.txt> - that's dedication.

8:37 PM · Feb 14, 2009 · [Twitter Web Client](#)

3 Retweets 4 Likes

*

The Big Bad Database of Senator Norm Coleman

On 11 March 2009 WikiLeaks [published](#) a list, dated 28 January 2009, of 4,721 financial contributions to the campaign of US Republican Senator Norm Coleman. At the time, Coleman was still contesting his loss to comedian Al Franken in a 2008 Minnesota election that was riddled with corruption allegations. Apparently an I.T. consultant found a 4.3 Gigabyte database that was [sitting unprotected](#) in a public directory on the Coleman campaign's website. The database also included details of 51,000 campaign supporters and web-site users, which WikiLeaks also [published](#).

While the donations list contained credit card numbers, security numbers and personal details, Wikileaks explained that they had only released "the last 4 digits and the security numbers... after notifying those concerned". WikiLeaks published the letter they had sent to donors, along with a letter from their source with links proving that the data was improperly exposed by Norm Coleman's own staff. The source also noted that credit card security numbers should never be stored, and the Coleman campaign had broken Minnesota law by failing to report the leak.

WikiLeaks [explained](#) that the material had been "floating around" the Internet for at least six weeks but the Coleman campaign had ignored people who tried to raise the issue. While Coleman supporters insisted the data had been hacked, WikiLeaks showed the leak was "clearly due to sloppy handling by the Coleman Campaign".

Please try to avoid the quite natural desire to shoot the messenger.

Coleman supporters only know about the issue because of our work. Had it been up to Senator Coleman, they would never have known.

Norm Coleman's term as Senator expired on 3 January 2009 but it was not until until 13 April 2009 that Al Franken was declared the winner (by a mere 312 votes). Coleman then appealed to the

Supreme Court and only conceded defeat after they ruled against him on 30 June 2009. In December 2010, Coleman published an [angry article](#) in the Washington Examiner encouraging President Obama to "throw the book at Assange."

Let there be no mistake: The Wikileaks are an act of terrorism.

*

Barclays Bank Gags The Gaurdian

On 16 March 2009, the Guardian newspaper published an [article](#) with a series of leaked internal memos from "a former employee" of Barclays bank. The memos showed Barclays executives "seeking approval for a 2007 plan to sink more than \$16bn (£11.4bn) into US loans".

Tax benefits were to be generated by an elaborate circuit of Cayman islands companies, US partnerships and Luxembourg subsidiaries.

By the next morning, the documents were gone from the Guardian's web archive.

The Guardian's solicitor, Geraldine Proudler, was woken by the judge at 2am and asked to argue the Guardian's case by telephone. Around 2.31am, Mr Justice Ouseley issued an order for the documents to be removed from the Guardian's website.

That same day, 17 March 2009, WikiLeaks [published the memos](#) on their website.

The Guardian's [editorial](#) that morning lamented that due to a "mismatch of resources... tax-collectors in several countries have to rely on moles tipping off websites such as Wikileaks" in order to obtain such critical documents.

Another whistle-blower came forward three days later, [revealing](#) that Barclays avoided up to £1 billion in tax every year with such schemes.

A week later, Lord Oakeshott used parliamentary privilege to [announce](#) that the memos were available on WikiLeaks and other sites.

It's a sad day for democracy if a judge sitting in secret can stifle this essential public debate.

In February 2012, after the British government introduced retrospective legislation to end "aggressive tax avoidance" by financial institutions, Barclays was [ordered](#) to pay just £500 million in back taxes.

*

Landmark "Cult" Exposed

On 15 April 2009 WikiLeaks published a [2006 investigative report](#) by the US Department of Labor into a San Francisco based "personal development" group called [Landmark Education](#). WikiLeaks also published a note from their source:

Landmark Education is an international cult, with 55 offices worldwide, that offers seminars and has widely been described by journalists and participants as a cult. Landmark is the direct descendant of EST, which was created in the 1970's using "technology" heavily borrowed from Scientology.

The source said Landmark had suppressed original copies of the report from the Internet and sued people who hosted it online. The source claimed the 6 page report showed Landmark's "exploitation of volunteers" violated US labor laws.

On 27 August 2009 WikiLeaks also [published](#) the video and transcript of a 1991 60 Minutes investigation of Landmark founder Werner Erhard. Once again, WikiLeaks said, the material was being publicly suppressed "due to legal threats against publishers from Werner Erhard".

The material contains interviews with friends, business associates and family of Werner Erhard making serious claims against him. Erhard is accused by family members of beating his wife and children, and raping a daughter, while still giving seminars on how to have relationships that work.

The BoingBoing website [reported](#) on this leak and noted that several San Francisco businesses were aligned with Landmark:

Some former employees at both companies have stated publicly that if you want to become a manager or keep your job, you'd pretty much better be prepared to join Landmark.

A few weeks later BoingBoing received a letter from a Landmark attorney and changed the title of their post so that it no longer described the 60 Minutes video as "suppressed".

*

Bilderberg Group

The secretive Bilderberg Group held their annual meeting at the Astir Palace in Athens on [15 May 2009](#). A week earlier, WikiLeaks published [seven reports of their meetings](#), from 1955 to 1980, along with a [short history](#) of the group written by a founding member and permanent secretary Joseph Retinger.

The meeting reports were previously housed by Dynbase, "a subscription only biographical, genealogical, and organizational database, which became defunct in 2006".

WikiLeaks also re-published a [series of articles](#) by a Guardian journalist who was arrested for trying to penetrate the 2009 Bilderberg meetings.

*

On 3 June 2009 (as mentioned in Chapter Three) WikiLeaks editor Julian Assange won [Amnesty International's New Media Award](#) for work exposing extrajudicial assassinations in Kenya.

*

Iranian Nuclear Accidents and Stuxnet

On 16 July 2009 Julian Assange published a [short note](#) on the WikiLeaks site:

Two weeks ago, a source associated with Iran's nuclear program confidentially told WikiLeaks of a serious, recent, nuclear accident at Natanz. Natanz is the primary location of Iran's nuclear enrichment program.

WikiLeaks had reason to believe the source was credible however contact with this source was lost.

WikiLeaks would not normally mention such an incident without additional confirmation, however according to Iranian media and [the BBC](#), today the head of Iran's Atomic Energy Organization, Gholam Reza Aghazadeh, has resigned under mysterious circumstances. According to these reports, the resignation was tendered around 20 days ago.

Later analysis showed that Iran's centrifuge operational capacity dropped significantly at this time after a series of "accidents". The damage was almost certainly inflicted by the malicious [Stuxnet computer worm](#), a highly sophisticated cyber weapon which exploited four zero-day flaws and was most likely designed by the USA and/or Israel specifically to cripple Iran's Natanz facilities.

On the same day, WikiLeaks advised that it had been [blocked](#) in Iran. WikiLeaks said Iran had "crossed an important human rights line" and called it a "Berlin Wall moment".

Iran has not blocked WikiLeaks to stop foreign influence pouring into the country. It has blocked WikiLeaks to try and prevent Iranian whistleblowers getting the truth out.

On 22 September 2009, WikiLeaks [tweeted](#) that they were no longer blocked in Iran. Six days later, just before a new round of Iranian nuclear talks, WikiLeaks published the [negotiating advice](#) that was provided to EU Foreign Policy chief Javier Solana ahead of talks with Iran in 2008.

Our source states it was left behind at a negotiation venue.

Iran blocked WikiLeaks again in August 2010.

*

Turks and Caicos Islands



The Turks and Caicos Islands have mostly been an autonomous British Overseas Territory since 1973, with residents of the Caribbean islands holding full British citizenship. By 2008, corruption was getting out of hand and the British government designated Sir Robin Auld to run a Commission of Inquiry.

An interim report was released in March 2008 but the Commission was promptly sued and an injunction was imposed. On 18 July 2009 the Commission published a redacted version of its final report on its website, but it was removed within hours. WikiLeaks then [published](#) the full unredacted report.

Julian Assange [wrote](#) that "there does appear to be genuine grounds for the corruption allegations" but the report was "at the center of UK plans to take control of the Turks & Caicos Islands" and a British warship was "in a position to support the takeover".

On 20 July 2009 a blanket suppression order was imposed on local media organisations so that details of the report could not be made public.

WikiLeaks was not named, but referred to instead using Orwellian terms such as 'a multi-jurisdictional website'.

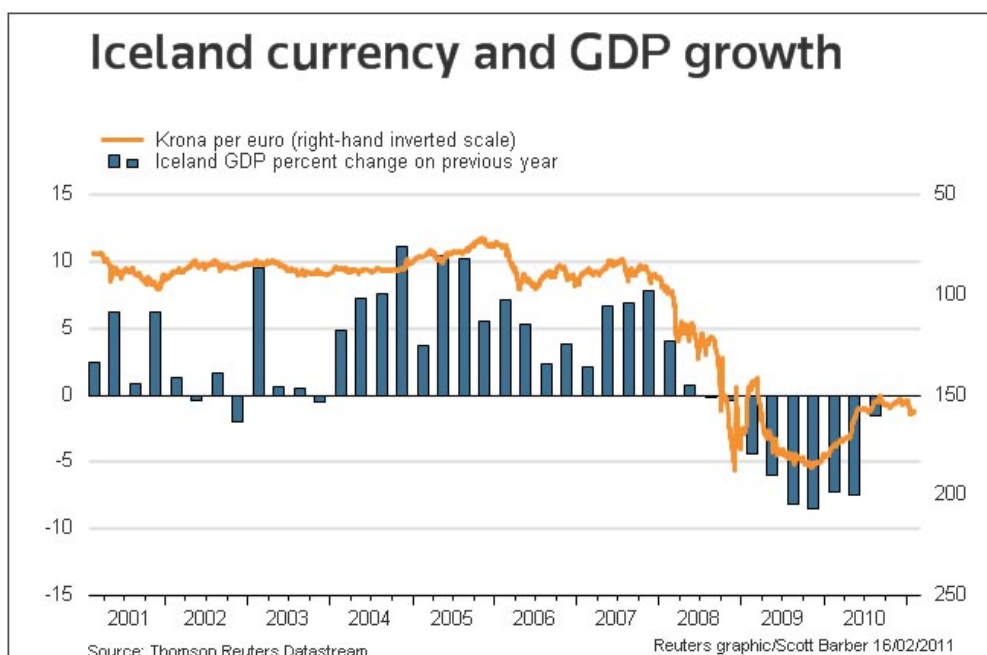
On the following day, the enjoined media companies successfully argued before the territory's Supreme Court that the popularity of WikiLeaks meant that the corruption report was already in the public domain. The gag order was lifted and WikiLeaks [declared victory](#). Assange also clarified his earlier comments about a UK takeover.

According to statements made to the London Times earlier this month, the UK intends to suspend the Islands' constitution and take direct rule—with the support of British Navy—something that has the press of other British colonies in the Caribbean and Atlantic, such as Bermuda, aghast.

This is effectively what happened. Premier Michael Misick, who had received a \$500,000 secret bank transfer and married a Hollywood actress, resigned. Britain took direct control of the government until the November 2012 elections, when a new constitution was promulgated and full local administration of the islands was returned.

*

Iceland's Kaupthing Bank



Iceland suffered the largest per capita losses of any western country hit by the 2008 Global Financial Crisis. But unlike other nations, Iceland [refused](#) to appease foreign creditors by bailing out banks with public funds. After a series of massive public protests, it became the only nation that put senior finance executives behind bars after the crisis.

On 30 July 2009 WikiLeaks [published](#) a confidential report from Iceland's Kaupthing bank, with analysis of 205 companies each owing from 45 million to 1.25 billion euros to the bank. The report was dated 26 September 2008, just days before the bank collapsed. It showed that many of the bank's loans were to insiders and unsecured: the highest loans were given to companies connected to just six clients, four of whom were major Kaupthing shareholders.

On 1 August 2009 Iceland's national broadcaster RÚV received an injunction just five minutes before their evening news went to air, so they showed a link to the WikiLeaks release page instead. One of the RÚV journalists working on that story was Kristinn Hrafnsson, who had previously been sacked by an Iceland television station after his programme Kompás investigated Kaupthing Bank. Hrafnsson, who was named Journalist Of The Year three times by Iceland's national journalists union, later became a key WikiLeaks staff member.

Meanwhile WikiLeaks also received a [legal threat](#) from Kaupthing's lawyers, to which they replied: "We will not assist the remains of Kaupthing, or its clients, to hide its dirty laundry from the global community."

The leaked report eventually led to "hundreds of newspaper articles worldwide" and bolstered claims of criminally irresponsible lending. On 4 December 2009 WikiLeaks also published [SMS messages](#) from an Icelandic businessman to Kaupthing bank's former owner. On 9 December 2009, Kaupthing bank's former asset manager and former stock broker were each sentenced to eight months prison.

See [Chapter Five: 2010](#) for more about the Iceland banking crisis.

*

Trafigura Super-injunction

In 2006, seventeen people died, thirty thousand were injured, and a hundred thousand sought medical help after toxic chemicals were dumped at a dozen sites around the Ivory Coast port of Abidjan. The waste came from a ship named the Probo Koala, chartered by multinational trading company Trafigura, which had been turned away by several countries after Trafigura refused to pay disposal fees in Amsterdam. Trafigura claimed the waste was only "slops" from cleaning the boat's tanks, but a Dutch inquiry later found the waste was a toxic mix of fuel, hydrogen sulfide, and sodium hydroxide.

On 14 September 2009 WikiLeaks published the [Minton Report](#), an 8-page internal investigation into the spill, commissioned by Trafigura in September 2006, which revealed the waste compounds on the ship were "capable of causing severe human health effects [including] headaches, breathing difficulties, nausea, eye irritation, skin ulceration, unconsciousness and death".

The British media did not report this important leak because three days earlier, on 11 September 2009, Trafigura lawyers got an injunction which not only gagged media coverage of the report, or its contents, but also made it illegal to disclose the existence of the injunction itself. WikiLeaks [published](#) this "super-injunction" after it was leaked by a reporter at Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation NRK, who Trafigura was also [threatening](#) with legal action.

On 12 October 2009 the Guardian [reported](#) that they were being banned from covering parliament.

Today's published Commons order papers contain a question to be answered by a minister later this week. The Guardian is prevented from identifying the MP who has asked the question, what the question is, which minister might answer it, or where the question is to be found.

The Guardian is also forbidden from telling its readers why the paper is prevented – for the first time in memory – from reporting parliament. Legal obstacles, which cannot be identified, involve proceedings, which cannot be mentioned, on behalf of a client who must remain secret.

This created a public outcry on Twitter and it was soon revealed that Labour MP Paul Farrelly, a former editor of the Observer, was planning to ask a question about the Guardian being gagged, thus revealing the existence of the super-injunction under Parliamentary privilege.

Julian Assange [said](#) it was extraordinary that Trafigura's lawyers felt they could silence reporting of parliament. He called it "a bold and dangerous move towards the total privatization of censorship".

Is a multi-billion pound commodities trader a truer expression of the national will than the House of Commons? The question is no longer rhetorical.

WikiLeaks also published an [investigation](#) from the Independent newspaper, titled "Toxic Shame" and dated 17 September, which had no mention of the Minton report and was taken offline without explanation.

As for other papers, no one has any idea, because it is the habit now in the UK to secretly remove articles from newspaper archives and their indexes.

The next day, shortly before a court showdown with UK media organisations, Trifigura's lawyers bowed to public pressure and allowed reporting of the MP's question. But the media was still not allowed to report on the Minton report, or its contents, or its location.

The Guardian was [not impressed](#).

In today's edition, the Guardian was prevented from identifying Farrelly, reporting the nature of his question, where the question could be found, which company had sought the gag, or even which order was constraining its coverage.

On 15 October WikiLeaks posted an update on their original release page, encouraging readers to share their link:

The UK media is currently unable to mention the URL "<http://wikileaks.org/wiki/Minton>" or anything else that would direct people towards the report.

On 16 October 2009 WikiLeaks published an [updated version](#) of the super-injunction "as sent confidentially to the editor of the UK Times newspaper".

Until December 2009 the BBC was locked in a legal battle with Trifigura, but it conceded defeat and settled out of court amid reports that the case could cost up to 3 million pounds. WikiLeaks re-published a slew of articles and news programs that were taken down:

- A deleted BBC Newsnight story [Dirty tricks and toxic waste in Ivory Coast](#). Plus a [flash video file](#).
- A story published by the Times on July 18th 2009 and later removed, [Big profits from a very dirty business encourages corruption](#).

- An MP3 file of a deleted [BBC World Service radio broadcast](#).

On 15 March 2010 WikiLeaks also published the BBC's [High Court Defence](#) against Trafigura's libel suit, which was dated the same day as the original injunction (11 September 2009). They said readers could judge for themselves if the case was worth pursuing.

This Defence, which has never been previously published online, outlines in detail the evidence which the BBC believed justified its coverage... The detailed claims contained in this document were never aired publicly, and never had a chance to be tested in court.

WikiLeaks quoted John Kampfner, CEO of Index on Censorship:

Sadly, the BBC has once again buckled in the face of authority or wealthy corporate interests. It has cut a secret deal. This is a black day for British journalism and once more strengthens our resolve to reform our unjust libel laws.

And Jonathan Heawood, Director of English PEN:

Forced to choose between a responsible broadcaster and an oil company which shipped hundreds of tons of toxic waste to a developing country, English libel law has once again allowed the wrong side to claim victory. The law is an ass and needs urgent reform.

*

Joint Services Protocol 440

On 4 October 2009, having already published numerous restricted UK military documents, including evidence that a Royal Air Force unit was actively monitoring WikiLeaks from a base in Lincolnshire (see Chapter 3), WikiLeaks published the UK military's [Joint Services Protocol 440](#), a restricted 2,389 page manual which provided instructions for UK security services on how to avoid leaks.

Even the UK Telegraph had to [acknowledge](#) the irony.

As Wikileaks notes, it is the document that is used as justification for the monitoring of certain websites, including Wikileaks itself.

The document is particularly keen to avoid the attentions of journalists, noting them as "threats" alongside foreign intelligence services, criminals, terrorist groups and disaffected staff.

The volume of UK military documents that WikiLeaks had already released indicates either very

poor security or a serious morale problem, an issue to which many of the documents themselves refer. WikiLeaks posted numerous key passages from the JSP 440 document, highlighting problematic terminology including at least a dozen references to "investigative journalists".

*

Student Loan Scandal

On 15 October 2009 WikiLeaks [published](#) a sealed complaint (dated 19 May 2008) against JP Morgan Chase, Citigroup, and student loan servicer Nelnet, for defrauding the United States government.

[Zerohedge](#) said "this could be one of the biggest student loan fraud/abuse scandals in the history of the US".

In essence the mortgage fraud that everyone knows was encouraged by each and every subprime (and otherwise) lender, in order to maximize the number of loans issued without regard for underlying credit quality of the debtor during the credit bubble, was taking place in the student loan arena, courtesy of Nelnet, JP Morgan and Citigroup...

This will undoubtedly become a major topic in the coming weeks, especially with the student loan market still nowhere close to being rebubbled by Bernanke et al., and taxpayers starting to get very angry at big banks who have consistently taken advantage of their gullibility, even as they consider paying themselves record bonuses in 2009.

In 2010 Nelnet [agreed to pay \\$55 million](#) to settle its share of the whistle-blower lawsuit. Seven other student-loan companies were also ordered to participate in the settlement conference, including Sallie Mae, the USA's largest student-loan company.

*

Climate Change and Copenhagen

On 21 November 2009 WikiLeaks [published](#) over 60MB of emails, documents, code and models from the Climatic Research Unit (CRU) at the University of East Anglia. The material, written between 1996 and 2009, was posted on a Russian server by a hacker a few days earlier and mirrored on several other sites.

The release triggered a worldwide debate about climate science, with the Copenhagen Climate Change Summit just weeks away. Climate change denialists hand-picked certain phrases, often totally out of context, and claimed they were hard proof that man-made global warming was a scientific hoax. For example, one email using the words "hide the decline" was cited by denialists, including US Senator Jim Inhofe and former Governor of Alaska Sarah Palin, as proof of a cover up. In fact it was referring to a "decline" in data from tree-ring analyses.

Examination by the [Guardian](#) showed the hacker had filtered data by searching for certain key words and almost all the emails were related to only four climatologists. An editorial in [Nature magazine](#) concluded "A fair reading of the e-mails reveals nothing to support the denialists' conspiracy theories." Numerous inquiries were conducted: the hacker was never found but the CRU and the scientists involved were absolved of any misconduct, aside from some rude language.

While the "Climategate" debate was raging online and in the media, the World Meteorological Organization [announced](#) that the decade ending on 31 December 2009 would likely be the warmest on record, and 2009 was set to be the fifth warmest year ever recorded.

On 9 December 2009 WikiLeaks published a [draft version](#) of the Copenhagen climate change agreement, which nations at the climate summit were still working to finalise. This early draft version, dubbed the "Dutch Text", was authored by nations in a "circle of commitment" including the UK, US and Denmark. They planned to abandon the Kyoto Protocol, sideline the United Nations, and hand control of climate change finance to the World Bank. Rich nations would be allowed almost twice as much carbon emissions per capita than poorer nations. The released draft caused an [uproar](#).

"It is being done in secret. Clearly the intention is to get [Barack] Obama and the leaders of other rich countries to muscle it through when they arrive next week. It effectively is the end of the UN process," said one diplomat, who asked to remain nameless.

On 18 December 2009 WikiLeaks published an [updated draft version](#) of the Copenhagen Accord, from around 7 pm that night. It had pen markings where issues were still being discussed.

A final version of the Copenhagen Accord was cobbled together at the last minute, papering over disagreements, and did not commit countries to binding targets. Many climate activists and world leaders, including Bolivian president Evo Morales, declared it a failure.

The meeting has failed. It's unfortunate for the planet. The fault is with the lack of political will by a small group of countries led by the US.

A year later, US diplomatic cables released by WikiLeaks would [reveal](#) that the USA had deliberately sought to undermine the Copenhagen summit, using "spying, threats and promises of aid" to block meaningful progress.

*

On 25 and 26 November 2009 WikiLeaks [published](#) around 10,000 pages from secret [contracts](#) between the German federal government and Toll Collect, a private consortium for heavy vehicle tolling systems. The documents had been withheld from the German public and government officials despite repeated Freedom Of Information requests.

*

9/11 Pager SMS Intercepts

On 24 November 2009 WikiLeaks published some [500,000 pager messages](#) that were intercepted in New York City and Washington when the World Trade Centre and Pentagon buildings were attacked on 11 September 2001. WikiLeaks published the messages in chronological batches every hour, much as would have happened on the day of the attack.

The messages were sent to private sector and unclassified military pagers, [apparently](#) through the networks of Arch Wireless, Metrocall, Skytel, and Weblink Wireless. They could have been captured by several commercially available products but of course US law enforcement agencies also monitor pager networks.

Media compilations [showed](#) how a normal day quickly morphed into something unthinkable.

At 7.55am CNN puts out its world news headlines: Israel has surrounded yet another West Bank city...

At 8.46 and 46 seconds, six seconds after flight 11 crashed into the north tower of the World Trade Centre, the following message is paged: "Market data inconsistent ... Cantor API problem Trading system offline." The global financial services firm Cantor Fitzgerald had its offices on the 101st to 105th floors of the north tower and lost 658 employees in the devastation.

Quickly, the media began catching up with events, and viewers were picking up on the news. At 8.50am Karen sends out a message saying: "CNN SAID THEY THINK IT WAS A PLANE THAT HIT THE BLDG."

The messages also show how false rumours quickly spread, and how emergency services were overwhelmed by the scale of the disaster.

One string of messages hints at how federal agencies scrambled to evacuate to Mount Weather, the government's sort-of secret bunker buried under the Virginia mountains west of Washington, D.C. One message says, "Jim: DEPLOY TO MT. WEATHER NOW!," and another says "CALL OFICE (sic) AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. 4145 URGENT." That's the phone number for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Continuity Programs Directorate — which is charged with "the preservation of our constitutional form of government at all times," even during a nuclear war. (A 2006 article in the U.K. Guardian newspaper mentioned a "a traffic jam of limos carrying Washington and government license plates" heading to Mount Weather that day.)

FEMA's response seemed less than organized. One message at 12:37 p.m., four hours after the attacks, says: "We have no mission statements yet." Bill Prusch, FEMA's project officer for the National Emergency Management Information System at the time, apparently announced at 2 p.m. that the Continuity of Operations plan was activated and that certain employees should report to Mt. Weather; a few minutes later he sent out another note saying the activation was cancelled.

9/11 conspiracy theorists were disappointed that the pager data did not provide evidence to challenge the official narrative. The usual critics slammed WikiLeaks for revealing personal messages and disrespecting the victims of the attacks. But most agreed the pager messages provided an important historical record to help understand the widespread shock, horror and confusion of the day. There were also security lessons to be learned, as Declan McCullagh of CBS noted:

If you're the Secret Service responding to threats against the president, or FEMA organizing an evacuation to an underground bunker, why are you letting anyone with a \$10 pager and a Windows laptop watch what you're doing?

*

Funding Problems

On 22 December 2009 WikiLeaks [tweeted](#) that they had "less than a month's operating budget left."

Two days later the website disappeared, with only the online submission form remaining (previously published material was still available on mirror sites). WikiLeaks [tweeted](#):

To deal with a shortage of funds we are forced to do fundraising only until at least Jan 6, 2009.

Project Title:

WikiLeaks full-scale localization and community expansion project

Requested amount from Knight News Challenge:

532000

Expected amount of time to complete project:

2

Total cost of project including all sources of funding:

600000

Describe your project:

Wikileaks enables whistleblowers and censored journalists to safely reveal primary-source material to the world. We have sourced thousands of stories for newspapers all over the world and helped expose both corporate and government corruption on a global scale (see attached). As a result of our efforts, we have won numerous awards, including The Economist Magazine New Media Award in 2008 and Amnesty International's Media Award in 2009. We seek funding from the Knight News Challenge to build the mechanisms and customizations needed to transform our successful, self-funded pilot into a powerful voice for local reform. First, we will provide links to local newspapers that publish stories based on our documents. Connecting related stories in different media, users will be able to trace a breaking story from first revelation to final commentary.

At the same time, WikiLeaks was [asking](#) followers to support their application for over \$500,000 funding from the [Knight foundation](#). The New York Times [supported](#) their application but many supporters asked why WikiLeaks needed so much money.

On 4 January 2010 Julian Assange gave an [unusually candid interview](#) to a German blogger. Assange said shutting down the site was a way "to enforce self-discipline [and] ensure that everyone who is involved stops normal work and actually spends time raising revenue".

Assange said people everywhere could download what WikiLeaks published for free, so "the perceived value starts to reduce down to zero". By withdrawing supply "people start to once again perceive the value of what we are doing".

We have lots of very significant upcoming releases, significant in terms of bandwidth, but even more significant in terms of amount of labour they will require to process and in terms of legal attacks we will get. So we need to be in a stronger position before we can publish the material.

Assange said "probably five people" were working full-time on WikiLeaks, without drawing a salary, while another 800 "do it occasionally throughout the year". He estimated that WikiLeaks needed about \$200,000 per year to operate, but it would be more like \$600,000 if everyone was paid.

Media organisations like AP, Los Angeles Times, and The National Newspaper Association were listed on the website as "steadfast supporters" because they donated lawyers' time, not cash (WikiLeaks does not accept donations from corporations or governments).

Why do they help you? Probably not out of selflessness.

Two things: They see us as an organisation that makes it easier for them to do what they do. But they also see us as the thin end of the wedge. We tackle the hardest publishing cases. And if we are defeated, maybe they will be next in line.

On 7 January 2010 WikiLeaks [tweeted](#) that the site would "remain down to concentrate on fundraising".

We have \$50k, We need \$200k, min for the year.

By 29 January 2010 they [said](#) they were only \$40,000 away from their \$200,000 target.

In June 2010 WikiLeaks [tweeted](#) that their application for funding had been turned down by the Knight Foundation, even though they were the [highest rated project](#).

*

26C3

At the end of the Chaos Computer Club convention in December 2009, Julian Assange [appeared](#) on a discussion panel about censorship. He said WikiLeaks had started out expecting the least developed nations, with the most blatant censorship, to benefit most from WikiLeaks.

But censorship is a global problem. Censorship is in fact, at a technological level, lead by the West.

He said every form of media was now moving onto the Internet, which meant it was all increasingly subject to Internet censorship. He cited the UK's "secret courts" forcing news stories offline, and the secret government censorship lists, revealed by WikiLeaks, as examples of such technological censorship.

Why is this happening now, between governments? Why are they responding in the same way?

Assange said the Internet was an increasingly important target, politically and economically, for vested powers in various countries that were "moving together to try and take control of something that threatens their interests". He said the European Union and other globalised trading agreements showed nations uniting to create new legal standards, including agreements on Internet censorship, which potentially threatened WikiLeaks' publishing model. WikiLeaks was currently "protected somewhat by placing our information in different states, by playing one state off against another". But for how much longer?

What is the new standard for publishing freedoms? What is the new standard for communication?

Would the new legal standard be that "of the most free country, or the least free country"?

We have an opportunity to push that standard to be the union of press protection freedoms, the union of whistle-blower freedoms, and the union of communication freedoms, not their intersection.

An audience member asked why many journalists were so willing to support censorship. Assange said it was largely due to competition, with old establishment media seeing online news sites as financial competition.

Mainstream media have to act like the good guys in order to be tolerated by readers.

In his final comments, Assange warned that it was important to establish good standards while there was still time.

The traditional media won many legal protections for publishing. It managed to do that through its power as an industry. As they lose their monopoly, competing with bloggers that have no union behind them, I think we'll see a state where there is no journalistic force as a powerful industry to keep up those protections. So we need to set the standard now, while we still have the remnants of a powerful media industry. Because pretty soon it's not gonna be there. There'll be distribution industries but there won't be journalistic industries.

*

Meanwhile in Iraq...

In October 2009, a US Army Private named Bradley Manning arrived at [Forward Operating Base Hammer](#), 40 miles from Baghdad, Iraq. Manning's superiors had debated whether the 21-year-old from Oklahoma, who took six months to complete Basic Training (usually a ten week course) and had been referred to an Army mental health counselor just two months earlier, would be a safety risk in Iraq. But intelligence analysts were in high demand and Manning was good at the job.



In November 2009, Private First Class Manning was promoted to Specialist, with top security access to SIPRNet (the Secret Internet Protocol Router Network) and JWICS (the Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System).

In the same month, Manning [contacted](#) an online gender counselor back in the States.

Bradley felt he was female. He was very solid on that. He really wanted to do surgery.

NOTE

Bradley Manning eventually began gender transitioning to Chelsea Manning in 2013. This book uses the name Chelsea wherever possible and she/her pronouns except for direct quotes.

Manning also told the counselor about a targeting mission in Basra that had not gone to plan.

“Two groups of locals were converging in this one area. Manning was trying to figure out why they were meeting,” the counselor told me. On Manning’s information, the Army moved swiftly, dispatching a unit to hunt them down. Manning had thought all went well, until a superior explained the outcome. “Ultimately, some guy loosely connected to the group got killed,” the counselor said. To the counselor, it was clear: Manning felt that there was blood on his hands. “He was very, very distressed.”

About that time, Manning later explained, “everything started slipping.” Manning, it turned out, wasn’t built for this kind of war. “i was a **part** of something ... i was actively involved in something that i was completely against.”

According to her later [testimony](#), Manning had been "vaguely aware" of WikiLeaks since 2008 but did not "fully pay attention" until the 9/11 pager messages were released. She was curious about how WikiLeaks got hold of sensitive military documents, some of which she found "useful in my work as an analyst". She soon became active in online chats about "the WikiLeaks Organisation" (WLO).

I conducted searches on both NIPRnet and SIPRnet on WLO beginning in late November 2009 and early December 2009. At this time I also began to routinely monitor the WLO website.

In response to one of my searches in December 2009, I found the U.S. Army Counter-Intelligence Centre (USACIC) report on WLO... I discovered information that contradicted the 2008 USACIC report, including information indicating that, similar to other press agencies, WLO seemed to be dedicated to exposing illegal activities and corruption. WLO received numerous awards and recognition for its reporting activities.

In the following weeks, Manning began smuggling a huge trove of sensitive data out of the US Army computers.

“I would come in with music on a CD-RW labelled with something like Lady Gaga erase the music then write a compressed split file. No one suspected a thing... [I] listened and lip-synched to Lady Gaga’s 'Telephone' while exfiltrating possibly the largest data spillage in American history.”

*

Chapter Five: Early 2010

For the first few weeks of 2010, the WikiLeaks website remained down as they concentrated on fundraising and re-vamping their online submission system. A minimum goal of \$200,000 was established to keep the organisation running for another year, with a preferred target of \$600,000. Some supporters were (again) shocked by WikiLeaks' request for such a large budget, but Julian Assange was anticipating the financial costs of running a global team while maintaining a technical and legal structure that would be strong enough to withstand concerted attacks from major powers. A small-scale operation was never going to survive.

Here’s how the WikiLeaks submission system was described in the [New Yorker](#) a few months later:

As it now functions, the Web site is primarily hosted on a Swedish Internet service provider called PRQ.se, which was created to withstand both legal pressure and cyber attacks, and which fiercely preserves the anonymity of its clients. Submissions are routed first through PRQ, then to a WikiLeaks server in Belgium, and then on to “another country that has some beneficial laws,” Assange told me, where they are removed at “end-point machines” and stored elsewhere. These machines are maintained by exceptionally secretive engineers, the high priesthood of WikiLeaks. One of them, who would speak only by encrypted chat, told me that Assange and the other public members of WikiLeaks “do not have access to certain parts of the system as a measure to protect them and us.” The entire pipeline, along with the submissions moving through it, is encrypted, and the traffic is kept anonymous by means of a modified version of the Tor network, which sends Internet traffic through “virtual tunnels” that are extremely private. Moreover, at any given time WikiLeaks computers are feeding hundreds of thousands of fake submissions through these tunnels, obscuring the real documents. Assange told me that there are still vulnerabilities, but “this is vastly more secure than any banking network.”

In January 2010 Julian Assange was still living in Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, which was still in the middle of a major banking crisis (see Chapter Four: Kaupthing Bank). The country’s major banks had collapsed, owing billions to citizens and foreign investors, and the Central Bank was unable to function as a lender of last resort. Whereas governments in the USA and other countries had bailed out banks with public funds, the banks in Iceland were left to collapse. This caused heavy losses for shareholders and wealthy foreign creditors, who asked their own governments to step in and help. Many of these foreigners were Brits and Danes who had €6.7bn deposited in the “Icesave” branch of the collapsed Landsbanki bank. This led to a diplomatic dispute between Iceland, the Netherlands and Britain.



A [copy](#) of the Icesave agreement between Iceland and the UK had been leaked to the Icelandic press in July 2009, triggering further protests in both countries. In January 2010, the government of Iceland declared that a second version of their Icesave bill would go to a national referendum on 6 March.



Figure 6. 6 March 2010: Julian Assange addresses protestors in Reykjavik

During February 2010, WikiLeaks released several more leaked documents about the Icesave scandal. One of them was from Chelsea Manning.



*

On 23 January 2010, Chelsea (then US Army Private Bradley) Manning went back to the USA on leave and ended up stuck in her aunt's house in Maryland due to a blizzard. She was carrying huge backups of confidential data but still hadn't decided what to do with it. The data included massive tables of "Significant Activities" (SIGACTs) logged by military personnel in Iraq and Afghanistan, which Manning routinely analyzed as part of her job. She considered the tables that stored this data "two of the most significant documents of our time."

"I began to think about what I knew, and the information I still had in my possession. For me, the SIGACTs represented the on-the-ground reality of both the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. I felt we were risking so much for people that seemed unwilling to co-operate with us, leading to frustration and hatred on both sides.

"I began to become depressed at the situation that we found ourselves increasingly mired in, year-after-year. The SIGACTs documented this in great detail, and provided context to what we were seeing on-the-ground...

"I believed that if the general public, especially the American public, had access to the information contained within the CIDNE-I and CIDNE-A tables, this could spark a domestic debate on the role of the military and our foreign policy in general, as well as it related to Iraq and Afghanistan. I also believed that a detailed analysis of the data over a long period of time, by different sectors of society, might cause society to re-evaluate the need, or even the desire to engage in CT [counter-terrorist] and COIN [counter-insurgent] operations that ignored the complex dynamics of the people living in the affected environment each day.

Manning decided to leak the data to a US newspaper. She called the Washington Post and spoke with a lady who said she was a reporter.

Although we spoke for about five minutes concerning the general nature of what I possessed, I do not believe she took me seriously. She informed me that the Washington Post would possibly be interested, but that such decisions are made only after seeing the information I was referring to, and after consideration by senior editors.

Manning then decided to contact the New York Times, and phoned the public editor's number listed on their website.

The phone rang and was answered by a machine. I went through the menu to the section for news tips and was routed to an answering machine. I left a message stating I had access to information about Iraq and Afghanistan that I believed was very important. However, despite leaving my Skype phone number and personal email address, I never received a reply from the New York Times.

Manning then considered visiting the offices of the influential political blog Politico, but the weather was still too bad. She concluded that WikiLeaks "seemed to be the best medium for publishing this information to the world within my reach." She joined an online chat and said she

had "information that needed to be shared with the world". Someone pointed her to the WikiLeaks online submission page.

I considered my options one more time. Ultimately, I felt that the right thing to do was to release the SIGACTs. On 3 February 2010, I visited the WLO website on my computer, and clicked on the "Submit Documents" link.

Manning uploaded the compressed data files along with a text file that she had prepared for the Washington Post. It said the data had already been "sanitized of any source identifying information."

You might need to sit on this information for 90 to 180 days to best send and distribute such a large amount of data to a large audience and protect the source.

This is one of the most significant documents of our time removing the fog of war and revealing the true nature of 21st century asymmetric warfare.

Have a good day.

*

On the following day 4 February 2010, WikiLeaks coincidentally [tweeted](#) that their minimal funding target of \$200,000 had been met: "we're back fighting for another year, even if we have to eat rice to do it."

WikiLeaks also posted a [tweet](#) about transforming Iceland into a "world centre for investigative media":



Initiative to transform Iceland into world centre for investigative media is proceeding; write to wl-iceland@ljsf.org

12:13 PM · Feb 4, 2010 · Twitter Web Client

Julian Assange was working with Iceland parliamentarians and others on a proposal to turn the island nation into an international "haven" for journalists. On 15 February 2010 he published an article in the Guardian titled [why I'm excited about Iceland's plans for journalism](#).

In my role as WikiLeaks editor, I've been involved in fighting off more than 100 legal attacks over the past three years. To do that, and keep our sources safe, we have had to spread assets, encrypt everything, and move telecommunications and people around the world to activate protective laws in different national jurisdictions.

We've become good at it, and never lost a case, or a source, but we can't expect everyone to make such extraordinary efforts. Large newspapers, including the Guardian, are forced to remove or water down investigative stories rather than risk legal costs. Even internet-only publishers writing about corruption find themselves disconnected by their ISPs after legal threats.

Assange urged Iceland to adopt "the strongest press and source protection laws from around the world" so that it could become a "jurisdiction designed to attract organisations into publishing online". He said the banking sector meltdown had convinced Icelanders that fundamental changes were needed.

Those changes include not just better regulation of banks, but better media oversight of dirty deals between banks and politicians.

The Icelandic Modern Media Initiative (IMMI) proposal was adopted unanimously by parliament in June 2010. But the process of reviewing and updating related laws was repeatedly delayed by political instability. The Prime Minister of Iceland [aimed](#) to have all the laws finalized and submitted to Parliament before the end of 2019. But by the end of 2020 it seemed the whole project had been indefinitely shelved.

*

No doubt buoyed by the huge trove of leaked material from Manning, WikiLeaks in early February 2010 [urged](#) supporters to keep helping:



scaling up our networks to be ready for extraordinary releases and attacks. Speed it up: <http://wikileaks.org/>

3:09 AM · Feb 6, 2010 · Twitter Web Client

WikiLeaks' reputation for staring down technological and legal threats continued to grow. On 25 February WikiLeaks [declared](#) that the Australian government had abandoned its legal case against WikiLeaks for publishing their censorship blacklist. On 13 February they [boasted](#) that the Kaupthang bank, which had earlier threatened to "take all applicable and appropriate measures

according to law" and had "already obtained US legal council", had been raided by police.



...

Icelandic bank that threatened WL with prison over leak today raided by authorities in Luxembourg <http://bit.ly/b0ChBn>

6:57 AM · Feb 13, 2010 · Twitter Web Client

On 15 March WikiLeaks [released](#) a full list of Kaupthing Bank claimants, showing over 40 billion euros in 28,167 separate claims.

*

In distant Iraq, Private Manning was still [keeping an eye](#) on the WikiLeaks site:

I returned from mid-tour leave on 11 February 2010. Although the information had not yet been published by the WLO, I felt a sense of relief by them having it. I felt I had accomplished something that allowed me to have a clear conscience based upon what I had seen, read about and knew were happening in both Iraq and Afghanistan every day..."

Shortly after returning from mid-term leave, I returned to the NDC to search for information on Iceland and "Icesave" as the topic had not abated on the WLO channel. To my surprise, on 14 February 2010, I found the cable 10REYKJAVIK13 which referenced the "Icesave" issue directly... I read the cabled [sic] and quickly concluded that Iceland was being bullied, diplomatically [sic], by two larger European powers... I debated on whether this was something I should send to the WLO... I felt I might be able to right a wrong by having them publish this document. I burned the information onto a CD-RW on 15 February 2010, took it to my CHU and saved it onto my personal laptop.

I navigated to the WLO website via a TOR connection like before, and uploaded the document via the secure form. Amazingly, the WLO published 10REYKJAVIK13 within hours, proving that the form worked and that they must have received the SIGACT cables."

*

Years later, after Chelsea Manning was arrested for leaking this confidential US data, the USA Army

posted to its FOIA "reading room" 13 pages of online chats between Manning, who used the alias "Nobody", and a Wikileaks contact using the alias "Nathaniel Frank". This identity was widely assumed (but never proven) to be Julian Assange; the account might even have been run by multiple WikiLeaks staffers. The chats cover a period from 5 March to 18 March 2010.

| Sender Account | Sender Alias | Date-Time | Message Text |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---|
| pressassociation@jabber.ccc.de | Nathaniel Frank | 2010-03-05 00:56:32 | 5-6 hours for total upload? |
| dawgnetwork@jabber.ccc.de | Nobody | 2010-03-05 03:32:57 | uploaded |
| dawgnetwork@jabber.ccc.de | Nobody | 2010-03-05 03:33:31 | no, it was like 5 minutes |
| dawgnetwork@jabber.ccc.de | Nobody | 2010-03-05 03:36:21 | ping |
| dawgnetwork@jabber.ccc.de | Nobody | 2010-03-05 03:37:36 | ping |
| dawgnetwork@jabber.ccc.de | Nobody | 2010-03-05 03:38:54 | anyway... should be good to go with that... |
| dawgnetwork@jabber.ccc.de | Nobody | 2010-03-05 05:39:50 | news? |
| dawgnetwork@jabber.ccc.de | Nobody | 2010-03-05 05:41:22 | ... |
| dawgnetwork@jabber.ccc.de | Nobody | 2010-03-05 21:07:12 | hi |
| pressassociation@jabber.ccc.de | Nathaniel Frank | 2010-03-05 21:07:49 | hiya |
| pressassociation@jabber.ccc.de | Nathaniel Frank | 2010-03-05 21:08:15 | I like debates. |
| pressassociation@jabber.ccc.de | Nathaniel Frank | 2010-03-05 21:09:27 | Just finished one on the IMMI, and crushed some wretch from the journalists union. |
| dawgnetwork@jabber.ccc.de | Nobody | 2010-03-05 21:11:01 | vid? |

On 5 March the WikiLeaks account says they just got "10Gb of banking docs" from a source who had "leaked some before", "had his bank account frozen" and "has been offered 15 million kroner to shut up". Their source "needed to offload them so they'd stop going after him".

On 6 March WikiLeaks says: "full transcript for video is now complete." This is a reference to the Collateral Murder video, leaked by Manning, which a WikiLeaks team was already working on and would release a month later (see below). Manning helps explain the leaked material and locate the incident.

On 7 March Manning asks about the value of leaks from the US military's Guantanamo Bay (GTMO) detention center. WikiLeaks replies: "quite valuable to the lawyers of these guys who are trying to get them out" but "politically GTMO is mostly over."

At the time many people believed that US President Barack Obama would close down the facility as he had promised to do while campaigning. On the next day, Manning uploads explosive information on the shockingly inhumane treatment of detainees.

NOBODY: I'm throwing everything I got on JTC GTMO at you now... summary / history / health conditions / reasons of retaining or transfer of nearly every detainee.

On the same day, WikiLeaks celebrates the IceSave result in Iceland:

NATHANIEL FRANK: "We won the referendum - only 1.4% voted against. How cool is that? First referendum in Icelandic history, ever".

Manning is less excited, citing California's 2008 "[Proposition 8](#)" ban on same-sex marriage (later overturned) as a reason to be cautious about referendums.

NOTE

Another Icesave referendum was held in April 2011, and again nearly 60% of Iceland voters rejected it.

Manning and WikiLeaks discussed world current events with a degree of optimism.

NATHANIEL FRANK: "WL actions that were considered radical 3 years ago are now courted... governments/organizations cant control information... the harder they try the more violently the information wants to get out."

After uploading the Guantanamo Bay material on 8 March 2010, Manning says "thats all i really have got left".

NATHANIEL FRANK: "curious eyes never run dry in my experience"

NOBODY: "ive already exposed quite a bit, just no-one knows yet... ill slip into darkness for a few years, let the heat die down"

NATHANIEL FRANK: "Won't take a few years at the present rate of change."

Later that day Manning asks if WikiLeaks is "any good at lm hash cracking?"

NATHANIEL FRANK: "we have rainbow tables for lm"

NOBODY: "80c11049faebf441d524fb3c4cd5351c"

NOBODY: "i think its lm + lmnt"

NOBODY: "not even sure if thats the hash... i had to hexdump a SAM file, since i dont have the system file"

NATHANIEL FRANK: "what makes you think its lm?... its from a SAM?"

NOBODY: "yeah"

NATHANIEL FRANK: "passed it on to our lm guy"

Two days later WikiLeaks followed up: "any more hints on this lm hash? no luck so far". Manning does not appear to have responded.

NOTE

From [Wikipedia](#): "A rainbow table is a precomputed table for caching the output of cryptographic hash functions, usually for cracking password hashes." The "SAM" acronym is for Windows Security Accounts Manager (SAM) database, while "lmnt" was presumably a mistype for NTLM, the Microsoft NT LAN Manager.

The US government would later claim the above exchange as proof that Julian Assange had conspired with Manning to hack into the Pentagon's classified SIPRNet network. But as Assange's lawyers would argue, there's no proof Assange was actually the "Nathaniel Frank" identity chatting with Manning, there's no proof they cracked the password (it seems unlikely: Manning didn't even know if the hash was right). In any case, as US prosecutors admitted, Manning already had security clearances to legally access the SIPRNet material. She could simply have been engineering an anonymous login to help protect her identity, or even just to install video games, films and music videos (as a [forensic examiner](#) later suggested). Routine journalistic behaviour includes soliciting classified information from whistle-blowers, providing them with tools to do so, and helping to protect their identities.

Later in the chatlogs, WikiLeaks confirms they have received "the last 4 months of audio from telephones at the .is parliament" from an "intel source" in Iceland. They discuss a bunch of other new leaks, which they see as a positive sign for the future. Manning notes that there has still been no fallout from her leak of the Reykjavik13 cable.

NOBODY: "now that humans are getting more and more integrated into this information society... a level of transparency never imagined or even truly desired is coming into play... it makes us more human if anything... we've created states, governments, religious institutions, corporations... all these organizations to hide behind... but at the end of the day we're just guys and girls"

Similarly optimistic, WikiLeaks discusses the idea of making "a reality based, dramatized, thriller movie of one of the wikileaks cases".

NOBODY: "this is going to be one hell of a decade"

On 17 March, WikiLeaks proposes sending an encrypted phone to Manning, but they quickly abandon the idea as too dangerous. They agree that if anything happens to Manning, she should send a message with a secret phrase.

NATHANIEL FRANK: "you can just tell me "all the ships came in"

*

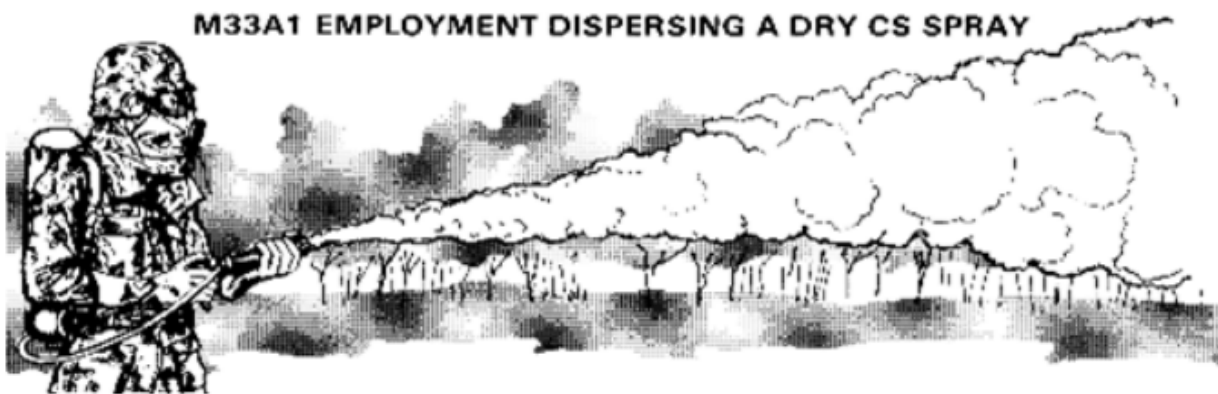
At one stage in the above chats, Manning discusses a new WikiLeaks release:

NOBODY: "donations coming in good?"

NATHANIEL FRANK: "not sure... experience in the past is that they don't tend to in response to stories like this... makes people scared to donate"

A day earlier, WikiLeaks had [released](#) a secret 32-page "US Department of Defense Counterintelligence Analysis Report", which had been written in March 2008. It discussed the leaking of material by WikiLeaks and how it could best be deterred.

It must be presumed that Wikileaks.org has or will receive sensitive or classified DoD documents in the future. This information will be published and analysed over time by a variety of personnel and organisations with the goal of influencing US policy.



(U) Figure 1. M33A1 Bulk CS Chemical Dispenser.

According to a later report in the [New Yorker](#):

Assange regarded the report as a declaration of war, and posted it with the title "U.S. Intelligence Planned to Destroy WikiLeaks."

WikiLeaks posted the file with the following editorial summary, noting how the report in many ways justified WikiLeaks' activities:

This document is a classified (SECRET/NOFORN) 32 page U.S. counterintelligence investigation into WikiLeaks. "The possibility that current employees or moles within DoD or elsewhere in the U.S. government are providing sensitive or classified information to WikiLeaks.org cannot be ruled out." It concocts a plan to fatally marginalize the organization. Since WikiLeaks uses "trust as a center of gravity by protecting the anonymity and identity of the insiders, leakers or whistleblowers", the report recommends "The identification, exposure, termination of employment, criminal prosecution, legal action against current or former insiders, leakers, or whistleblowers could potentially damage or destroy this center of gravity and deter others considering similar actions from using the WikiLeaks.org Web site". [As two years have passed since the date of the report, with no WikiLeaks source exposed, it appears that this plan was ineffective]. As an odd justification for the plan, the report claims that "Several foreign countries including China, Israel, North Korea, Russia, Vietnam, and Zimbabwe have denounced or blocked access to the WikiLeaks.org website". The report provides further justification by enumerating embarrassing stories broken by WikiLeaks-- U.S. equipment expenditure in Iraq, probable U.S. violations of the Chemical Warfare Convention Treaty in Iraq, the battle over the Iraqi town of Fallujah and human rights violations at Guantanamo Bay.

A report in [Gizmodo](#) noted:

It's been two years since that memo... and there's no clear evidence that Wikileaks was ever tampered with. But it's chilling to think that it could have ever even - and still may be - a possibility.

Back on the chatlogs, WikiLeaks wonders if the release of this 2008 document didn't "stir up some internal dissent".

NATHANIEL FRANK: "must be some people not too happy about cracking down on whistleblowers and following the chinese"

Manning notes that the "document and its contents is still classified".

*



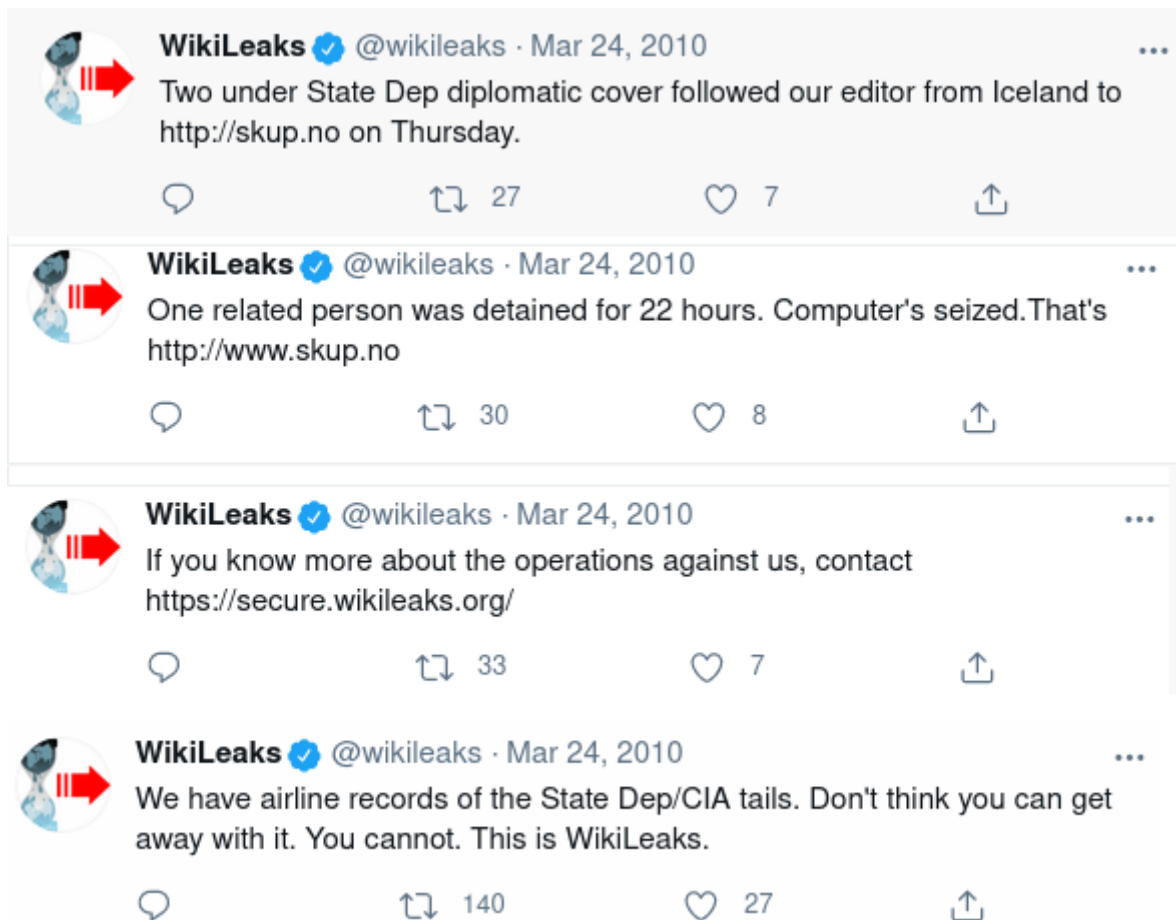
WikiLeaks ✓
@wikileaks

...

US Embassy in Iceland claims to be hunting WikiLeaks' source <http://bit.ly/ajFYA9>

2:42 AM · Mar 16, 2010 · Twitter Web Client

When Julian Assange finally departed Iceland in late March for an investigative journalism conference in Norway, he [claimed](#) he was followed by two US agents.



Two days later Assange wrote an [article](#) about increasing surveillance of WikiLeaks staff, suggesting it was "related to a film exposing a U.S. massacre we will release at the U.S. National Press Club on April 5". It was unusual for WikiLeaks to give such early notification of a new release, but Assange was being very cautious and strategic.

U.S. sources told Icelandic state media's deputy head of news, that the State Department was aggressively investigating a leak from the U.S. Embassy in Reykjavik. I was seen at a private U.S Embassy party at the Ambassador's residence, late last year and it is known I had contact with Embassy staff, after.

On Thursday March 18, 2010, I took the 2.15 PM flight out of Reykjavik to Copenhagen—on the way to speak at the SKUP investigative journalism conference in Norway. After receiving a tip, we obtained airline records for the flight concerned. Two individuals, recorded as brandishing diplomatic credentials checked in for my flight at 12:03 and 12:06 under the name of “US State Department”. The two are not recorded as having any luggage...

Only a few years ago, Icelandic airspace was used for CIA rendition flights. Why did the CIA think that this was acceptable? In a classified U.S. profile on the former Icelandic Ambassador to the United States, obtained by WikiLeaks, the Ambassador is praised for helping to quell publicity of the CIA’s activities...

Our plans to release the video on April 5 proceed. We have asked relevant authorities in the United States and Iceland to explain. If these countries are to be treated as legitimate states, they need to start obeying the rule of law. Now.

NOTE

Assange also complained that a young WikiLeaks volunteer in Iceland had been harassed by police. It was later revealed that he was arrested for trying to break into the factory where his father worked and “the reasons he was trying to get in are not totally justified,” as Assange admitted.

The news of the upcoming Collateral Murder video caused a stir of global media anticipation, making it harder for the US government to censor the release. But many people were also surprised to hear that Assange had attended a cocktail party at the US Embassy. How did that happen?

Assange was still working with a team of Icelandic journalists and political activists. One of them, Birgitta Jónsdóttir, had received an invitation to a cocktail party at the local US embassy. According to Australia’s [Four Corners](#) team, Jónsdóttir “decided it would be quite funny” to go with Assange, but on the day of the cocktail party she couldn’t find him. Jónsdóttir decided not to go; Assange went alone.

On 29 March 2010, WikiLeaks [released](#) three classified cables that were authored by US diplomat Sam Watson, head of the US Embassy in Iceland, who had been personally chatting with Assange at the cocktail party just a few months earlier. These cables were mildly embarrassing profiles on Iceland’s Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, and Ambassador to the USA.

According to Birgitta Jónsdóttir, “many people thought that he [Assange] had actually gone in and mysteriously sucked out the cables with some spy device or something.”

Now Sam Watson hadn’t leaked and neither had any of the other US Embassy staff. Nonetheless, there was a massive internal investigation.

All eyes were on Iceland ahead of the Collateral Murder release. Nobody was suggesting these leaks could have come from a disgruntled US Army private in Iraq. Assange was protecting his source to the best of his ability.

*

Collateral Murder

On 12 July 2007, two US military Apache helicopters conducted a series of air strikes on a group of civilians in Baghdad, Iraq. At least twelve people were killed, including two Reuters journalists, Saeed Chmagh and Namir Noor-Eldeen. Two children were also badly wounded. The pilots later claimed they thought their victims were Iraqi insurgents, after mistaking the shadow of a long camera lens held by Noor-Eldeen for a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG). Reuters chiefs had spent years seeking access to the full US military video of the attacks without success. The USA insisted their soldiers had acted in accordance with the rules of war and their own official "Rules of Engagement".



On 5 April 2010 WikiLeaks [released](#) both the original 38 minute video and a shorter 17 minute version which had been carefully edited to provide context and analysis. Both versions included subtitles based on the helicopters' radio transmissions. WikiLeaks titled their release "Collateral Murder", which outraged those who insisted the attacks did not amount to a war crime. WikiLeaks also released the US military's classified Rules of Engagement for 2006, 2007 and 2008, as evidence that the 2007 incident did not fit these rules "before, during, and after the killings".

Later that month the New Yorker published a lengthy [feature](#) by Raffi Khatchadourian, who had been given extensive access to "the Bunker" - a rented house in Iceland where the WikiLeaks team had worked day and night to prepare this release. He said it took WikiLeaks three months to decode

the encrypted video, which Assange called "moderately difficult". To ensure the video stayed online, the team had contacted Google to confirm they would not censor the footage under YouTube's "gratuitious violence" policy. Hoping to catch the US Defense Department unprepared, Assange also "encouraged a rumor that the video was shot in Afghanistan in 2009". And with the help of Iceland's national broadcasting service, RUV, Assange sent two journalists to Baghdad, to contact the families of the Iraqis who had died in the attack, to prepare them for the media attention, and to gather additional information.

Late Saturday night, shortly before all the work had to be finished, the journalists who had gone to Baghdad sent Assange an e-mail: they had found the two children in the van. The children had lived a block from the location of the attack, and were being driven to school by their father that morning. "They remember the bombardment, felt great pain, they said, and lost consciousness," one of the journalists wrote. The journalists also found the owner of the building that had been attacked by the Hellfires, who said that families had been living in the structure, and that seven residents had died. The owner, a retired English teacher, had lost his wife and daughter.

Here's how Assange described the video:

"In this video, you will see a number of people killed. In the first phase, you will see an attack that is based upon a mistake, but certainly a very careless mistake. In the second part, the attack is clearly murder, according to the definition of the average man. And in the third part you will see the killing of innocent civilians in the course of soldiers going after a legitimate target."

"This video shows what modern warfare has become, and, I think, after seeing it, whenever people hear about a certain number of casualties that resulted during fighting with close air support, they will understand what is going on. The video also makes clear that civilians are listed as insurgents automatically, unless they are children, and that bystanders who are killed are not even mentioned."



US military records stated that everyone killed in the incident, except for the Reuters journalists, was an insurgent. They could not explain how the children were injured. Such innocent victims of war are routinely dismissed as "collateral damage". Assange decided to call the film "Collateral Murder" to help "knock out this 'collateral damage' euphemism".

There was a massive global response to the leak, triggering a prolonged debate about war crimes, the War in Iraq, US empiricism, and the US military's rules of engagement. Exactly what Chelsea Manning had said she wanted. "WikiLeaks" quickly became the world's top search term; a Huffington Post article on Collateral Murder got over ten thousand comments in a day.

On Twitter, WikiLeaks noted that many apologists were focussing debate on whether confusing a camera for an RPG was justified, while ignoring the murderous attack on the van. Others were falsely claiming that WikiLeaks had doctored the video to make the soldiers look bad. Assange repeatedly insisted that permission to kill was given before the word "RPG" was even mentioned. He acknowledged that some people in the Iraqi group were armed, but pointed out that this was not abnormal in a dangerous war zone, and nobody in the group was behaving in a hostile manner.



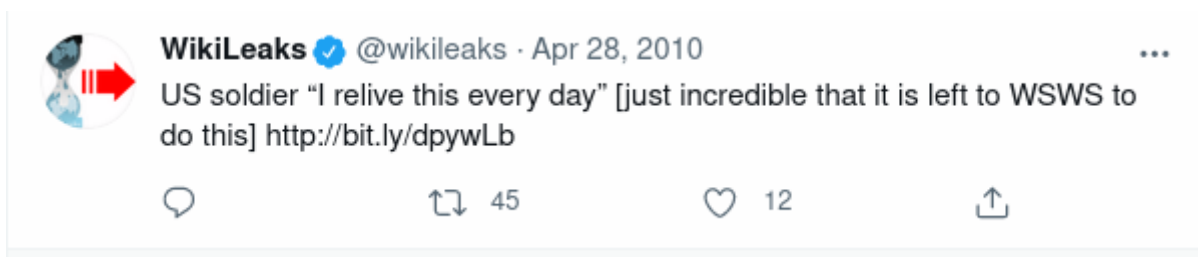
US Defence Secretary Robert Gates was not a happy man. He [complained](#) that the video provided a view of warfare "as seen through a soda straw".

“These people can put out anything they want, and they’re never held accountable for it. There’s no before and there’s no after.”

Reuters boss David Schlesinger was also not happy. He [complained](#) that the US military had only shown Reuters editors the first portion of the video, insisting that their journalists had been in the company of armed insurgents. As a result, Reuters had instructed their journalists to never even walk near armed groups.

"However, we were not shown the second part of the video, where the helicopter fired on a van trying to evacuate the wounded... We have been trying for more than two and a half years to get this video from the military through formal legal means without success, and in fact have an appeal to their last denial of our request still pending; now it transpires that officials who repeatedly told us that what the video contained was important enough for security reasons to withhold it from us, made no efforts to secure it and weren't even clear where it was. It took a whistleblower to make sure the world had the transparency it needed and deserved."

WikiLeaks accused the US military of making "numerous false or misleading statements" in the wake of the release and posted additional classified material to counter lies about the attack. WikiLeaks also complained about the lack of follow-up stories in the media in the weeks following the release. One [tweet](#) linked to an extraordinary [interview](#) with a US soldier, Ethan McCord, who was seen in the video assisting the wounded children. WikiLeaks said it was "just incredible" that it was left to sites like the World Socialist Web Site (WSWS: "the online publication of the world Trotskyist movement") to run such important stories.



Ethan McCord and Josh Stieber, both soldiers from Bravo Company 2-16 (the ground team shown in the video), had written a "[Letter of Reconciliation](#)" to the Iraqi people.

"We have been speaking to whoever will listen, telling them that what was shown in the Wikileaks video only begins to depict the suffering we have created. From our own experiences, and the experiences of other veterans we have talked to, we know that the acts depicted in this video are everyday occurrences of this war: this is the nature of how U.S.-led wars are carried out in this region."

After rescuing the children, McCord was told to "stop worrying about these motherfucking kids and start worrying about pulling security." After returning to base, wiping the children's blood from his armour, and complaining about mental health stress, McCord (who had children of his own back home) was ordered to "quit being a pussy" and to "suck it up and be a soldier." He was threatened with being labeled a "malingerer" which is a crime in the US Army. After again requesting mental health assistance a week later, McCord was told by his superior officers: "get the sand out of your vagina... suck it up and be a soldier" After speaking out in April 2010, McCord received regular [death threats](#) from his former fellow soldiers.

By 2019, the Collateral Murder video had been viewed on Youtube over 16 million times.

According to Khatchadourian, WikiLeaks received more than two hundred thousand dollars in donations after releasing "Collateral Murder", prompting Assange to tweet: "New funding model for journalism: try doing it for a change." That tweet was later deleted, a sign of WikiLeaks' enduring frustration with other media organisations.

Assange also explained to Khatchadourian his vision for "scientific journalism", insisting on the value of verifiable source documents like the Collateral Murder video:

"If you publish a paper on DNA, you are required, by all the good biological journals, to submit the data that has informed your research - the idea being that people will replicate it, check it, verify it. So this is something that needs to be done for journalism as well. There is an immediate power imbalance, in that readers are unable to verify what they are being told, and that leads to abuse."

*

Through April 2010 Julian Assange continued doing interviews to promote WikiLeaks and public discussion of their latest leak.



On 12 April he was in [New York City](#) for an appearance on [The Colbert Show](#). Comedian Stephen Colbert appeared with his face pixelated on TV, then suggested that maybe Assange's face should be the one pixelated instead. But Assange's face had already been shown on screen.

"Oh well, he's a dead man."

Cue the laughter. Colbert then challenged Assange about using the provocative title "Collateral Murder", claiming "that's not leaking that's pure editorial." But Assange again insisted that "permission to engage was given before the word RPG was ever used." The [Politifact](#) website later rated the claim only "half true" because "while Assange's statement is technically accurate, we think it leaves out critical context".

"The promise we make to our sources," Assange explained to Colbert, "is that not only will we defend them with every means that we have available, technological, and legally, and politically, but we will try to get the maximum possible political impact for the material they give to us."

"If we don't know what the government is doing, we can't be sad about it," argued Colbert. "Why are you trying to make me sad?"

"That's just an interim state, Stephen. You'll be happier later on."

A weeks later Assange [appeared](#) as a panelist at a seminar on free speech held in the European Parliament. He said WikiLeaks had tried to contact the US government to open dialogue about the leaks, without any response. WikiLeaks had also engaged lawyers to support their alleged source.

"The signals from the US authorities initially were mixed, however, they seem to be clarifying now and I think the United States understands that it must obey the rule of law."

Another week later, the 38-year-old WikiLeaks founder [appeared](#) on Swedish TV, explaining how WikiLeaks differed from other media organisations:

"The aim of WikiLeaks is to achieve just reform around the world, and do it through the mechanism of transparency. Now of course many groups have that aim, but our particular view... is to selectively go after material that is concealed. Because organisations that have material, and want to conceal it, are giving off a signal that they believe there will be reform if that material is released.

He said WikiLeaks also aimed to "facilitate a greater worldwide atmosphere of openness, and protection for the rights of people to publish information". The organisation's long-term goal was to "put the civil into Civilisation" and build up an "historical and intellectual record" of how civilisation in different countries works in practice. "With that information, better decisions can be made" by people regardless of their ideology.

Assange said WikiLeaks also wanted to "produce an environment where the press is protected, and publishing is protected, and to make that a standard and a norm."

"At the moment we are seeing globalisation between the legal regimes of many different countries... There is going to be a harmonisation of laws that apply to information transfer. So that means there is going to be a new standard for freedom of speech. What is it to be? It's up in the air."

Assange, an admirer of Swedish laws on free speech, suggested the Swedish Constitution could help inform debate on new global standards for information technology. WikiLeaks servers were hosted

by a Swedish ISP because of the strong legal protections available in that country.

Assange said WikiLeaks was now seen as a "publisher of last resort" who could publish things others could not, and that this revealed a "weakness in the global publishing landscape".

"There is NOT a truly free press. It has never actually existed. We in the West have deluded ourselves into believing that we actually have a truly free press. We don't. And we can see that in the difference between what WikiLeaks does and what the rest of the press does..."

"Through privatisation, we have had many government functions being run by corporations. And now we see the function of censorship has also been privatised. What that means is that litigious billionaires and big companies are able to effectively prevent certain things appearing in public... by using the legal system or patronage networks and economic flows to make it unprofitable to talk about certain things... In the UK at the moment there are three hundred secret gag orders."

In early May 2010 Julian Assange returned home to his native Australia, where polls showed he enjoyed huge public support. His passport was [confiscated](#) by customs officers at Melbourne Airport, but returned after 15 minutes. He was told the passport was "looking worn" and it would be cancelled soon. An Australian Federal Police officer then searched one of his bags and asked about his hacking conviction from 1991.

Assange had quickly become a global celebrity. He did a lengthy [SBS Dateline](#) interview - followed by an online Q and A session - with award-winning journalist Mark Davis, who had previously met him in Norway, Sweden and Iceland. For Julian Assange and WikiLeaks, everything was looking positive.



*

Back in Iraq, however, Chelsea Manning was still struggling with gender identity issues, military life, and anxiety about her recent leaks. She had only two months duty remaining in Iraq before she could return to the USA, where she wanted to get out of the Army and begin transitioning from

male to female. Desperate for support from a like-minded soul, she reached out to Adrian Lamo, a bisexual hacker with a history of homelessness and drug abuse. Lamo had been convicted in 2004 after famously hacking The New York Times, Yahoo! and Microsoft. Manning assumed she could trust him, because he had donated to WikiLeaks (see Chapter Four). She was wrong.

In fact, Lamo was still struggling with his own demons. In April 2010, Lamo's father repeatedly phoned police to warn that Lamo was over-medicating with the drugs he had been proscribed since his 2003 arrest. Lamo later [insisted](#) that he was the one who called police, complaining that someone had stolen his medication. In any case, he ended up in the back of an ambulance, and was placed on a 72-hour involuntary psychiatric hold under California state law, just a few weeks before Chelsea Manning reached out to him. He was discharged on 7 May with a diagnosis of Asperger's Syndrome, a mild form of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD).

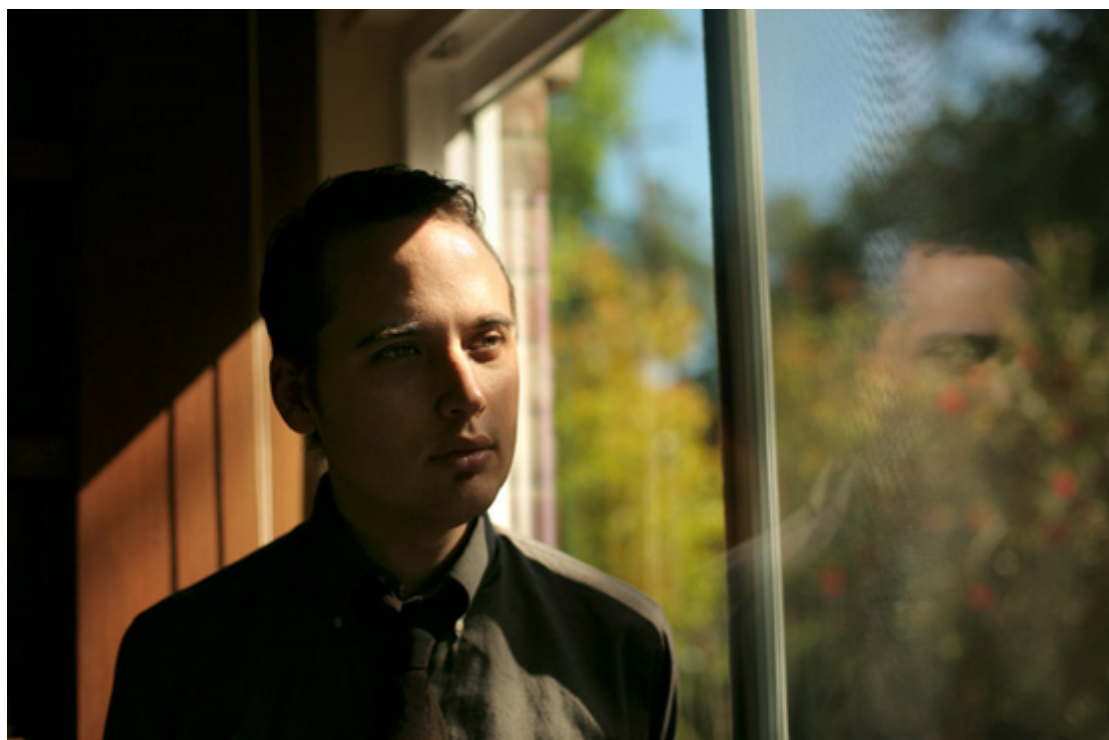


Figure 7. Adrian Lamo in 2010, image via WIRED

Lamo chatted online with Manning for several days from 21 May 2010. He saved their conversations in four files. Then he handed these files over to US government agents. Within a week, Chelsea Manning was arrested.

The [full chatlogs between Manning and Lamo](#) were not published until July 2011, but carefully selected portions began appearing in the media from June 2010.

MANNING: hi

MANNING: how are you?

MANNING: im an army intelligence analyst, deployed to eastern baghdad, pending discharge for "adjustment disorder" [. . .]

MANNING: im sure you're pretty busy...

MANNING: if you had unprecedented access to classified networks 14 hours a day 7 days a week for 8+ months, what would you do?

Lamo asks about Manning's MOS (Military Occupation Specialty). Manning explains she is an Intelligence Analyst who is "in a tricky situation" and "trying to keep a low profile". Lamo promises she can trust him.

LAMO: I'm a journalist and a minister. You can pick either, and treat this as a confession or an interview (never to be published) & enjoy a modicum of legal protection.

MANNING: assange level?

Lamo tries to establish trust by claiming that he "could have flipped for the FBI [but] I held out" and "got a sweeter deal". Manning responds "this is what i do for friends" and sends a link to a Wikipedia page about the recent WikiLeaks releases, basically exposing herself as the world's most famous leaker. Lamo replies five minutes later: "I've been a friend to Wikileaks... and donated myself".

MANNING: i know

MANNING: actually how i noticed you

Manning pours her heart out, telling Lamo "i've really got nothing to lose [i know, sounds desperate]". She recounts a troubled childhood and says she has now lost all her "emotional support channels" including "family, boyfriend, trusting colleagues... im a mess".

MANNING: i thought i'd reach out to someone who would possibly understand...

MANNING: < [this person is kind of fragile]

MANNING: :(

Lamo asks if Manning wants to go to the press with her story (presumably it would be his scoop, as he considered himself a journalist). She declines.

MANNING: hypothetical question: if you had free reign over classified networks for long periods of time... say, 8-9 months... and you saw incredible things, awful things... things that belonged in the public domain, and not on some server stored in a dark room in Washington DC... what would you do?

MANNING: lets just say *someone* i know intimately well, has been penetrating US classified networks, mining data like the ones described... and been transferring that data from the classified networks over the "air gap" onto a commercial network computer... sorting the data, compressing it, encrypting it, and uploading it to a crazy white haired aussie who can't seem to stay in one country very long =L

Lamo asks for "the particulars".

MANNING: crazy white haired dude = Julian Assange

MANNING: in other words... ive made a huge mess :)

MANNING: im sorry... im just emotionally fractured

MANNING: im a total mess

MANNING: i think im in more potential heat than you ever were

Lamo asks how long Manning has been helping WikiLeaks and what sort of content she has sent them. Manning reveals a lot of details, but also explains how WikiLeaks tries to protect sources.

MANNING: i mean, im a high profile source... and i've developed a relationship with assange... but i dont know much more than what he tells me, which is very little

MANNING: it took me four months to confirm that the person i was communicating was in fact assange

LAMO: how'd you do that?

MANNING: I gathered more info when i questioned him whenever he was being tailed in Sweden by State Department officials... i was trying to figure out who was following him... and why... and he was telling me stories of other times he's been followed... and they matched up with the ones he's said publicly

NOTE

It is possible that more than one person at WikiLeaks was using the "Nathaniel Frank" login.

Lamo asks if any of the material Manning sent is still unreleased, then discusses WikiLeaks' operational security (opsec).

MANNING: i'd have to ask assange

MANNING: i zerofilled the original

LAMO: why do you answer to him?

MANNING: i dont... i just want the material out there... i dont want to be a part of it

LAMO: i've been considering helping wikileaks with opsec

MANNING: they have decent opsec... im obviously violating it

Lamo keeps probing for more information.

LAMO: how old are you?

MANNING: 22

MANNING: but im not a source for you... im talking to you as someone who needs moral and emotional fucking support

Lamo assures Manning that "none of this is for print... i want to know who i'm supporting". Manning reveals that she had already emailed him, thus revealing her name.

LAMO: oh! you're the PGP guy

MANNING: im pretty reckless at this point

MANNING: but im trying not to end up with 5.56mm rounds in my forehead...

MANNING: that i fired...

NOTE

Many WikiLeaks critics later blamed Julian Assange for not protecting his source, but it was actually Chelsea Manning whose poor opsec put WikiLeaks at risk. For example, Lamo asks about military-level visibility of the most popular online privacy tools. Manning says OTR (Off The Record) is good because terrorists don't use it, then tells Lamo that Assange "might" use OTR via the Chaos Computer Club's jabber server "but you didnt hear that from me".

At one point Manning tells Lamo she has been reduced in rank:

MANNING: i punched a colleague in the face during an argument... (something I NEVER DO...!?) its whats sparked this whole saga

As a result, Manning's commander got access to all her mental health files and "found out about my cross-dressing history, discomfort with my role in society".

Manning also reveals a key incident that triggered her decision to go public with the leaks:

MANNING: i think the thing that got me the most was watching 15 detainees taken by the Iraqi Federal Police for printing "anti-Iraqi literature"... the iraqi federal police wouldn't cooperate with US forces, so i was instructed to investigate the matter, find out who the "bad guys" were, and how significant this was for the FPs... it turned out, they had printed a scholarly critique against PM Maliki... i had an interpreter read it for me... and when i found out that it was a benign political critique titled "Where did the money go?" and following the corruption trail within the PM's cabinet... i immediately took that information and *ran* to the officer to explain what was going on... he didn't want to hear any of it... he told me to shut up and explain how we could assist the FPs in finding *MORE* detainees...

MANNING: everything started slipping after that... i saw things differently

By this stage, Adrian Lamo is already preparing for Manning's arrest.

LAMO: in all seriousness, would you shoot if MP's showed up? ;>

MANNING: why would i need to?

LAMO: suicide by MP. . . .

MANNING: do i seem unhinged?

LAMO: i mean, showed up -- for you -- if Julian were to slip up.

MANNING: he knows very little about me

MANNING: he takes source protection uber-seriously

MANNING: "lie to me" he says

LAMO: Really. Interesting.

MANNING: he wont work with you if you reveal too much about yourself

Adrian Lamo contacted an old friend, Chet Uber, the founder of a "White Hat" computer security group called Project Vigilant. Uber then [contacted](#) Mark Rasch, a former head of the US Justice Department's computer crime unit and "General Counsel" to that same Project Vigilant group. Four US government agents soon arrived at Lamo's house to scrutinize the logs he had saved.

Chelsea Manning was arrested in Iraq on 27 May 2010 and sent to "pre-trial confinement" in Kuwait, where she ["essentially lived in a cage"](#) inside a hot tent for nearly two months. Guards told her she would be sent to the Guantánamo Bay prison or some other secret interrogation site.

"At the very lowest point, I contemplated castrating myself, and even – in what seemed a pointless and tragicomic exercise, given the physical impossibility of having nothing stable to hang from – contemplated suicide with a tattered blanket, which I tried to choke myself with. After getting caught, I was placed on suicide watch in Kuwait."

Manning was transferred to the USA, where she suffered further torture at the Marines' Quantico

Brig in Virginia, on 29 July 2010.

*

News of Chelsea Manning's arrest was first [reported](#) by WIRED magazine on 6 June 2010, ten days after her actual arrest.

Manning was turned in late last month by a former computer hacker with whom he spoke online. In the course of their chats, Manning took credit for leaking a headline-making video of a helicopter attack that Wikileaks posted online in April. The video showed a deadly 2007 U.S. helicopter air strike in Baghdad that claimed the lives of several innocent civilians.

He said he also leaked three other items to Wikileaks: a separate video showing the notorious 2009 Garani air strike in Afghanistan that Wikileaks has previously acknowledged is in its possession; a classified Army document evaluating Wikileaks as a security threat, which the site posted in March; and a previously unreported breach consisting of 260,000 classified U.S. diplomatic cables that Manning described as exposing "almost criminal political back dealings."

"Hillary Clinton [then US Secretary Of State], and several thousand diplomats around the world are going to have a heart attack when they wake up one morning, and find an entire repository of classified foreign policy is available, in searchable format, to the public," Manning wrote.

Adrian Lamo was not named as the source of the WIRED exclusive, even though he had a close existing relationship with WIRED editor Kevin Poulsen, who had also previously been [convicted of hacking](#) as a teenager (in 1994, after pleading guilty to mail, wire and computer fraud, money laundering, and obstruction of justice, Poulsen was sentenced to 51 months in prison with \$56,000 fines). Interestingly, the guy who sent the agents to Lamo's house, Mark Rasch, had also been involved in the investigation of Poulsen, leading many observers to later speculate that both Lamo and Poulsen had been "flipped".

On the next day 7 June 2010, the BBC published an [interview](#) with Lamo:

"A lot of people have labelled me a snitch. I guess I deserve that on this one but not as a generality. This was a very hard decision for me."

Citing his previous arrest for hacking, Lamo said he "felt the need to contact investigators" because Manning's approach was "basically a suicide pact."

"I was worried for my family - that if I were obstructing justice that they could be caught up in any investigation. I wanted to do this one by the book, by the numbers. I didn't want any more FBI agents knocking at the door."

"I want to be proud of it but I can't bring myself to be. I keep thinking about what it was like being 22, alone and not knowing about my future. Knowing that I did that to somebody - it hurts. I feel like I should be talking to a priest."

"I hope that Manning gets the same chance as I did - the same chance to take his punishment as I did and start a new life as I did. I like to think I prevented him from getting into more serious trouble."

In following weeks, however, Lamo's interviews were increasingly full of contradictions and even blatant lies. The carefully selected portions of the Manning-Lamo chatlogs that were released by US media outlets had a clear bias against Manning and Assange. There was no mention of Assange's efforts to protect Manning, for example, or Lamo's broken promises of confidentiality.

It is quite likely that WikiLeaks did not know for sure if Manning was the source of their leaks, because they had worked hard to keep her identity a secret, even from themselves.



WikiLeaks ✓
@wikileaks

...

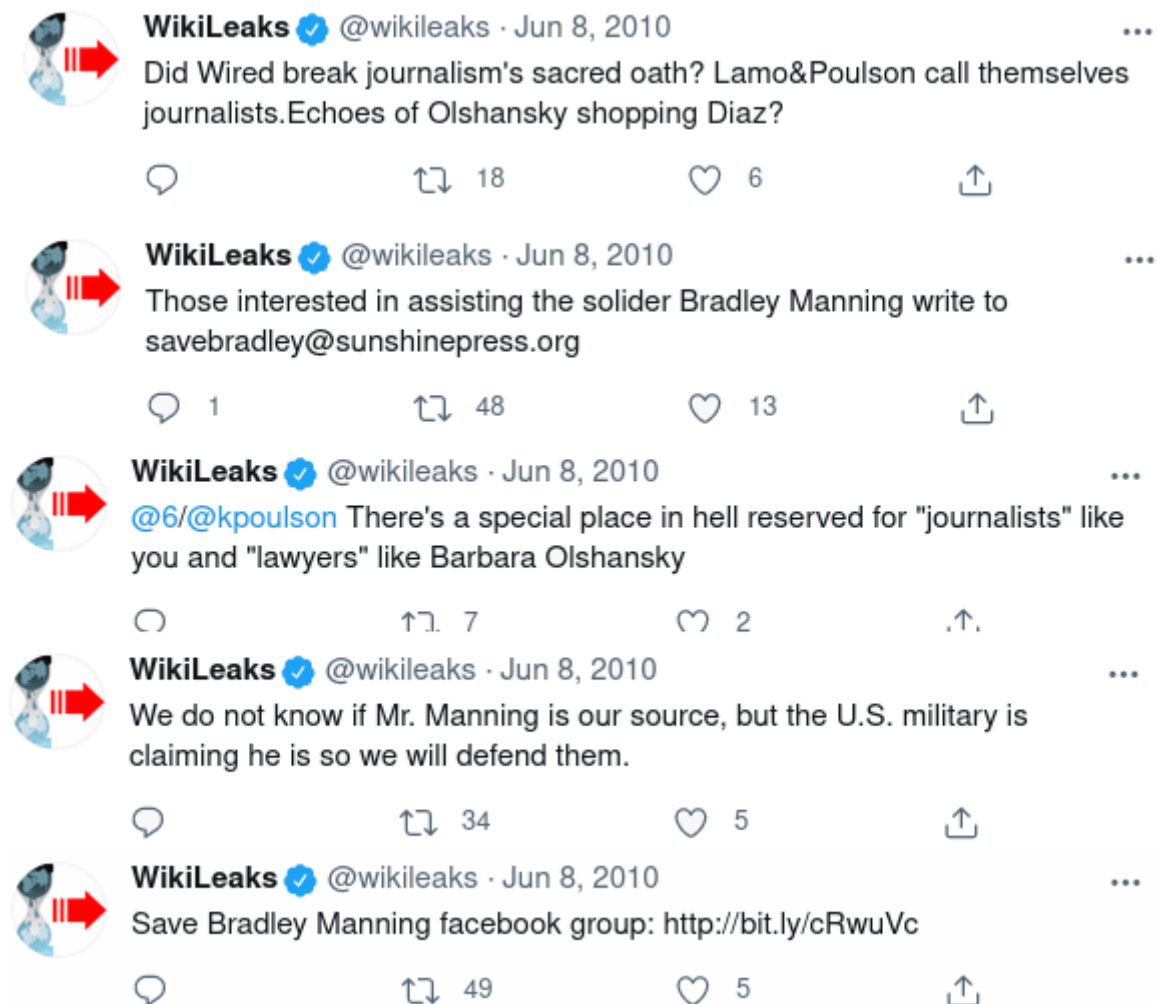
If Brad Manning, 22, is the "Collateral Murder" & Garani massacre whistleblower then, without doubt, he's a national hero.

5:36 PM · Jun 7, 2010 · Twitter Web Client

NOTE

The Garani massacre video (mentioned above) was leaked by Manning to WikiLeaks but never released. A US Air Force B-1 Bomber attacked the village of Garani, Afghanistan on 4 May 2009. Julian Assange claimed "over 80 children... and more than 100 people" died. The USA admitted "the inability to discern the presence of civilians and avoid and/or minimize accompanying collateral damage resulted in the unintended consequence of civilian casualties". Assange later [blamed Sweden](#) for seizing "the only copy we had" on September 27, 2010 but WikiLeaks previously "had other copies and they were also attacked".

WikiLeaks pushed back hard against US Army Private Manning's arrest:



WIRED continued writing negative stories about WikiLeaks, which were picked up by other media organisations, with no hard proof to confirm them. Based on a paragraph from Khatchadourian's New Yorker article, WIRED claimed WikiLeaks had obtained their original cache of over a million documents "through an eavesdropping operation on the Tor network". Wikileaks said the story was a "beatup" with "no new info" then clarified even further: "Wired's Tor claims are untrue. The Always document [WikiLeaks' first published leak] did not come from tor. We do not monitor tor, etc".

When WikiLeaks failed to renew a website SSL certificate, causing their submission page to temporarily go offline, WIRED published a [lengthy attack](#) by Ryan Singel titled "With World Watching, Wikileaks Falls Into Disrepair". WikiLeaks again denied the story and said they were just "upgrading infrastructure to deal with growth".

Meanwhile, Manning's disclosure of further leaks in the WikiLeaks pipeline was causing serious panic in Washington. On 10 June a former New York Times reporter [wrote](#) that "Pentagon investigators" were trying "to determine the whereabouts of the Australian-born founder of the secretive website Wikileaks for fear that he may be about to publish a huge cache of classified State Department cables that, if made public, could do serious damage to national security." Salon.com journalist Glenn Greewald noted that there was a "Pentagon manhunt" underway for Assange - "as though he's some sort of dangerous fugitive".

By the end of 2010, progressive media sites had [documented](#) numerous problems with comments

from Lamo, WIRED editors, and the published sections of the chatlogs. In late December 2010 Glenn Greenwald [demanded to know](#) why Poulsen was still hiding the full chatlogs and allowing media speculation to run wild.

"Poulsen's concealment of the chat logs is actively blinding journalists and others who have been attempting to learn what Manning did and did not do. By allowing the world to see only the fraction of the Manning-Lamo chats that he chose to release, Poulsen has created a situation in which his long-time "source," Adrian Lamo, is the only source of information for what Manning supposedly said beyond those published excerpts. Journalists thus routinely print Lamo's assertions about Manning's statements even though - as a result of Poulsen's concealment - they are unable to verify whether Lamo is telling the truth.

"To see how odious Poulsen's concealment of this evidence is, consider this [December 15 New York Times article by Charlie Savage](#), which reports that the DOJ is trying to prosecute WikiLeaks based on the theory that Julian Assange "encouraged or even helped" Manning extract the classified information. Savage extensively quotes Lamo claiming that Manning told him all sorts of things about WikiLeaks and Assange that are not found in the portions of the chat logs published by Wired."

By the time WIRED finally published the full Lamo-Manning chatlogs in July 2011, a false media narrative had been firmly established whereby Julian Assange had somehow helped Manning "hack" into US government networks and "steal" confidential material, thus "putting lives at risk". The actual chatlogs proved the opposite: WikiLeaks took great pains to protect their source, verify the material, and publish it responsibly. WIRED editor Evin Hansen [claimed](#) that the magazine had held material back publishing the full chatlogs "out of respect for Manning's privacy". This was hard to believe, given that most of the withheld sections had nothing at all to do with Manning's personal life.

As Glenn Greenwald concluded:

The concern was that Wired was concealing material to glorify and shield its source, Poulsen's long-time associate Adrian Lamo, in a way that distorted the truth and, independently, denied the public important context for what happened here. Wired's release of the full chat logs leaves no doubt that those concerns were justified, and that Wired was less than honest about what it was concealing.

NOTE

Adrian Lamo was [found dead](#) in his Wichita apartment on 14 March 2018, apparently due to either suicide or chronic drug over-use, at the age of 37.

News of Chelsea Manning's arrest followed the April 2010 indictment of NSA whistle-blower [Thomas Drake](#) and the May 2010 sentencing of an FBI translator, Shamai K. Leibowitz, who received 20 months in prison for providing classified documents to a blogger. It triggered an angry [article](#) in the New York Times on 15 June 2010:

"In 17 months in office, President Obama has already outdone every previous president in pursuing leak prosecutions.

The article quoted Steven Aftergood, head of a project on government secrecy at the Federation of American Scientists, saying that both major US parties now felt leaks had gotten out of hand and needed to be deterred.

"I think this administration, like every other administration, is driven to distraction by leaking. And Congress wants a few scalps, too. On a bipartisan basis, they want these prosecutions to proceed."

The Justice Department had just renewed a subpoena in a case involving The New York Times reporter James Risen, whose 2006 book "State of War" described a bungled US attempt to disrupt Iran's nuclear program. Risen's source, former CIA officer Jeffrey Sterling, would be indicted seven months later for unauthorized disclosure of national defense information.

The Obama administration was repeatedly turning to the Espionage Act of 1917 to pursue such leaks, drawing strong criticism for their select interpretation of antiquated World War One laws in a new world of online communications. But what was the alternative?



On 18 June 2010 WikiLeaks [tweeted](#) that a new US cyber-censorship bill appeared to be "aimed at WikiLeaks". The tweet linked to a Daily Beast [story](#) titled "Can Obama Shut Down the Internet?"

A new bill rocketing through Congress would give the president sweeping powers to police the Web for national-security reasons. Could this be a way to block WikiLeaks?

The bill would grant President Obama the power to declare a "national cyber-emergency" at his discretion and force private companies tied to the Web, including Internet service providers and search engines, to take action in response—moves that could include limiting or even cutting off their connections to the World Wide Web for up to 30 days.

Critics said the bill would give the US President a "Kill Switch" for the Internet, and pointed out that

this sort of behaviour was regularly condemned by the USA when regimes like China did it. As if to prove the point, on 28 June 2010 the Thai government blocked access to wikileaks.org. And in Britain, the National Union of Journalists was [challenging](#) the new Digital Economy Act, which could be used against websites that publish material of public interest without permission (e.g. WikiLeaks).

After widespread criticism, the proposed US government [Protecting Cyberspace as a National Asset Act](#) of 2010 was never voted into existence. But over the next ten years a whole raft of new laws like this would be introduced around the world, severely limiting civil rights and online freedoms in the name of "national security".

This was the urgent debate about a "new standard for freedom of speech" that Julian Assange - and before him the Cypherpunks - had long been warning about. Which way would the world swing: towards "a growing, expanding crypto anarchy" (to repeat Tim May's words from 1996) or an increasingly dystopian authoritarianism?



Figure 8. Timothy C. May, 1951-2018 : a tribute by Eloisa Cadenas

*

Chapter Six: Mid 2010

In the months following Chelsea Manning's May 2010 arrest, the US government empaneled a secret Grand Jury to investigate WikiLeaks and Julian Assange. Grand Juries were first established by England's King Henry II in 1166. The United States is one of only two nations that still utilize the antiquated system (the other being Liberia in Africa). The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution states:

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury ..."

Neither the targets of a US grand jury nor their lawyers have a right to appear before the grand jury unless they are invited, nor do they have a right to present evidence. In 2009, out of 69,254 US grand jury suspects, only 20 were not indicted. And if a grand jury does not indict, the prosecutor can simply impanel a new grand jury. Hence the popular US lawyers joke: "a grand jury could indict a ham sandwich".

By the end of 2010, the WikiLeaks Grand Jury had produced a secret [sealed indictment](#) charging

Julian Assange with conspiracy to hack into a classified US government network.

NOTE

When an indictment is sealed, all associated information is made secret. Once a defendant is arrested, the sealed indictment then becomes publicly unsealed at arraignment. So the defendant has no idea about the waiting allegations until after they are arrested and most likely jailed.

While US grand juries are re-empaneled every few years, with indictments regularly refreshed, the original year of this indictment's creation can be proven by the codes used to identify it. Assange lawyer Michael Ratner later [explained](#) the meaning of a code ("11-3/ 10GJ3793/ 11-937") marked on a [subpoena](#) related to the investigation:

AO 110 (Rev. 01/09) Subpoena to Testify Before a Grand Jury

11-3 / 10GJ3793 / 11 - 1233

United States District Court for the

Eastern District of Virginia

SUBPOENA TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY

Grand Jury's number is "10" standing for the year it began. "GJ" which is Grand Jury and then 3793. "3" is the Conspiracy Statute in the United States. "793" is the Espionage Statute.

The existence of this sealed indictment was routinely denied until Julian Assange was arrested by London police in April 2019, and the original US "computer intrusion" charge, which carried a maximum five years jail, was publicly revealed. A month later, the US government would announce seventeen additional charges, all related to Assange's involvement with Chelsea Manning, amounting to a maximum 175 years jail.

*

Afghan War Logs

The last day of June 2010 was the first day of a momentous three day gathering at the Guardian offices in London. WikiLeaks boss Julian Assange was meeting up with five journalists - John Goetz from Germany's Der Spiegel, Eric Schmitt from the New York Times, and the Guardian's David Leigh, Nick Davies and Rob Evans - to examine the leaked material that would later be known as the [Afghan War Logs](#) (originally the "Afghan War Diary"). Their meeting room soon became the highly secretive new project's "bunker".

According to [John Goetz](#), they also wanted to "come up with a plan on how to coordinate journalistic cooperation between the partners."

Assange was concerned by how much high-level pressure WikiLeaks had received after the publishing of "Collateral Murder". He felt that it would be safer to partner with established media organisations in order to release the rest of the Manning leaks, but he only wanted to work with journalists he could trust. There was a clear benefit to the media organisations involved: exclusive

access to a treasure trove of leaks, with journalists from various regions publishing explosive stories related to their own countries. In return, WikiLeaks expected these journalists to help sift through the mountains of data, and publish their articles responsibly. As John Goetz said:

"I discussed in detail with Assange in London how documents might be vetted to prevent risk of harm to anyone. He was in agreement as to the importance of protecting confidential sources including certain US and ISAF [International Security Assistance Force, the NATO-led military mission in Afghanistan] sources."

Goetz said this careful approach to redaction was "understood and agreed by all the media partners" and efforts to keep the data secure were "more extreme... than I had ever previously observed as a journalist". He said someone from the Guardian put the complex US military database content into a Microsoft Excel format, making it easier to read, but the work was still "extraordinarily demanding".

"The scope was overwhelming and demands upon all involved were enormous and stressful for a range of reasons."

Prior to the release, Eric Schmitt of the New York Times contacted the White House for comment. He later emailed Goetz to say the Obama administration had requested that WikiLeaks and their partners redact the names of informants and withhold 15,000 documents from publication. WikiLeaks subsequently noted on their [release page](#):

"We have delayed the release of some 15,000 reports from the total archive as part of a harm minimization process demanded by our source. After further review, these reports will be released, with occasional redactions, and eventually in full, as the security situation in Afghanistan permits. "

The plan was for all the media partners to publish at the same time (so that the US government could not signal out one organisation to blame) with stories linking back to the verifiable data on the WikiLeaks website. But Goetz said Der Spiegel and the Guardian ended up publishing before WikiLeaks:

"The Guardian published a couple of hundred documents on their site before WikiLeaks. WikiLeaks has some technical delay and their Afghan War Diary website did not go live for a couple of hours after we did."

On 25 July 2010, WikiLeaks [published](#) the Afghan War Diary: 75,000 documents (of the original 91,000) covering a period between January 2004 and December 2009. Julian Assange [called it](#) "the most comprehensive history of a war ever to be published, during the course of the war - in other words, at a time when they still have a chance of doing some good." He said the leaked documents would "change our perspective on not only the war in Afghanistan, but on all modern wars."



Figure 9. Julian Assange at the Frontline Club, London 25 July 2010

A Guardian [editorial](#) called the leaks an "unvarnished picture" of a nine year old war that "cannot be won like this":

"We today learn of nearly 150 incidents in which coalition forces, including British troops, have killed or injured civilians, most of which have never been reported; of hundreds of border clashes between Afghan and Pakistani troops, two armies which are supposed to be allies; of the existence of a special forces unit whose tasks include killing Taliban and al-Qaida leaders; of the slaughter of civilians caught by the Taliban's improvised explosive devices; and of a catalogue of incidents where coalition troops have fired on and killed each other or fellow Afghans under arms."

The leaks also revealed incidents of [child prostitution](#) by US Defence contractors, and [psychological warfare](#) waged via Afghan media outlets.

In the months ahead of this release, President Obama had ordered a controversial "surge" of new US forces in Afghanistan. He [blamed](#) his predecessor, President Bush, for the chaos the leaks revealed:

In a statement, the White House said the chaotic picture painted by the logs was the result of "under-resourcing" under Obama's predecessor, saying: "It is important to note that the time period reflected in the documents is January 2004 to December 2009."

The White House also claimed that WikiLeaks had "made no effort to contact the US government

about these documents." This simply was not true: the media partners had [agreed](#) that the New York Times should handle discussions with the US government "because if all the partners contacted the White House independently, there would be chaos".



Pentagon rhetorical tricks fooling reporters all over. e.g no 'direct' contact. All 4 groups agreed to use NYT as relay.

11:36 AM · Aug 6, 2010 · [bitly bitlink](#)

The US government further claimed that the disclosure of this classified information "puts the lives of the US and partner service members at risk and threatens our national security". This claim would be repeated endlessly for years to come, but no solid proof of harm was ever supplied. A [letter](#) from US Defence Secretary Robert Gates, dated 16 August 2010 but only revealed months later, admitted that the documents leaked by the WikiLeaks did not in fact jeopardize any US intelligence or sensitive military operations.

When US prosecutors ended up in court years later, they could not point to a single incident where anyone had been harmed as a result of WikiLeaks publications. They noted that the Taliban had responded to the release of the Afghan War Logs by publicly stating that they were reviewing the leaks to identify spies whom they could "punish". Assange dryly responded that this that was entirely expected, and that is why names had been redacted. A Senate Committee on Armed Services reported in August 2010 that "the review to date has not revealed any sensitive sources and methods compromised by disclosure". And in October 2010 a senior NATO official in Kabul told [CNN](#) that there had not been a single case of Afghans needing protection or to be moved because of the leak.



We asked Whitehouse to help "on the identification of innocents for this material if it is willing to provide reviewers".

11:41 AM · Aug 4, 2010 · [bitly bitlink](#)

Within days of the Afghan War Logs release, US Defence Secretary Robert Gates [phoned](#) FBI Director Robert Mueller and asked the FBI to assist in their investigation of WikiLeaks and Julian Assange. WikiLeaks said the US Department of State's Diplomatic Security Service was also involved in the investigation.

On the following day, WikiLeaks added an AES-encrypted "insurance file" to the Afghan War Diary page. The 1.4 GigaByte file, with a timestamp of 31 December 2010, was twenty times larger than

the just-released Afghan War documents. Cryptographers said it would be virtually impossible to crack unless WikiLeaks revealed the password. Within weeks, the file had been downloaded over 100,000 times, and WikiLeaks was boasting over 100,000 followers on Twitter alone.

On the same day (29 July 2010) Britain's House of Commons [announced](#) that they would hold two inquiries into the Afghan War:

Commons' defense committee said in a statement that the first inquiry would examine whether it was justifiable for Britain to remain involved in the nine-year-old unpopular war. It will also examine reports of civilian casualties and a timetable for withdrawal.

The statement said the second inquiry would consider ways to find a political settlement in Afghanistan.



Gates, who killed thousands in Iraq, Afg and Iran-
Contra says we might have 'blood on our hands'.
<http://cs.pn/azCUtn>

1:23 PM · Jul 30, 2010 · bitly bitlink

In media interviews, Julian Assange [bristled](#) at claims he had "blood on his hands".

"There is a legitimate role for secrecy, and there is a legitimate role for openness. Unfortunately, those who commit abuses against humanity or against the law find abusing legitimate secrecy to conceal their abuse all too easy... Reform can only come about when injustice is exposed."

SPIEGEL: During the Vietnam War, US President Richard Nixon once called Daniel Ellsberg, the leaker of the Pentagon Papers, the most dangerous man in America. Are you today's most dangerous man or the most endangered?

"The most dangerous men are those who are in charge of war. And they need to be stopped. If that makes me dangerous in their eyes, so be it."

SPIEGEL: You could have started a company in Silicon Valley and lived in a home in Palo Alto with a swimming pool. Why did you decide to do the WikiLeaks project instead?

"We all only live once. So we are obligated to make good use of the time that we have and to do something that is meaningful and satisfying. This is something that I find meaningful and satisfying. That is my temperament. I enjoy creating systems on a grand scale, and I enjoy helping people who are vulnerable. And I enjoy crushing bastards. So it is enjoyable work."

*

In the Washington Post newspaper, former Bush speechwriter Marc Thiessen, a senior member of the Neoconservative "American Enterprise Institute", [branded](#) WikiLeaks "a criminal enterprise" and urged the military to hunt them down like terrorists. In retrospect, his article set out a roadmap which US administrations largely maintained for the following decade.

washingtonpost.com > Opinions



Marc Thiessen

Op-Ed Columnist

WikiLeaks must be stopped

By Marc A. Thiessen
Tuesday, August 3, 2010

Let's be clear: WikiLeaks is not a news organization; it is a criminal enterprise. Its reason for existence is to obtain classified national security information and disseminate it as widely as possible -- including to the United States' enemies. These actions are likely [a violation of the Espionage Act](#), and they arguably constitute material support for terrorism. The Web site must be shut down and prevented from releasing more documents -- and its leadership brought to justice.

Assange is a non-U.S. citizen operating outside the territory of the United States. This means the government has a wide range of options for dealing with him. It can employ not only law enforcement but also intelligence and military assets to bring Assange to justice and put his criminal syndicate out of business.

The first step is for the Justice Department to indict Assange. Such an indictment could be sealed to prevent him from knowing that the United States is seeking his arrest. The United States should then work with its international law enforcement partners to apprehend and extradite him.

Thiessen said the USA should pressure foreign governments to "cooperate in bringing Assange to justice".

But if they refuse, the United States can arrest Assange on their territory without their knowledge or approval.

He cited a 1989 memorandum from the US Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel as proof that this would be legal: "we do not need permission to apprehend Assange or his co-conspirators anywhere in the world".

Karl Rove, Bush's former Senior Advisor, applauded Thiessen's article and [challenged](#) President Obama to "stop WikiLeaks". He [said](#) he wanted Assange "hunted down and grabbed". Michigan Congressman Mike Rogers, a Republican on the House Intelligence Committee, [said](#) Private Manning should be executed if it was proved she leaked the documents to WikiLeaks.

*

WikiLeaks staff were now being actively targeted by the US government. In early June 2010, Assange was scheduled to join Daniel Ellsberg on stage in New York but appeared via Skype from Australia instead, saying lawyers recommended he not return to the USA. On 11 June 2010 The Daily Beast [reported](#) that Pentagon investigators were trying to determine his whereabouts.

American officials would not discuss the methods being used to find Assange, nor would they say if they had information to suggest where he is now. "We'd like to know where he is; we'd like his cooperation in this," one U.S. official said of Assange.

Investigators may get their chance Friday night, when Assange is scheduled to appear at an Investigative Reporters and Editors conference in Las Vegas. Whether he will physically appear at the conference is anyone's guess.

Assange cancelled his appearance at the Las Vegas conference due to security concerns, but was still scheduled to deliver the keynote speech at a major New York conference called Hackers on Planet Earth (HOPE). On the day before the Wikileaks Editor in Chief was scheduled to speak, five Homeland Security agents [appeared](#) at the conference.

A conference security staffer said that after being told they needed search warrants to enter the event, at least two agents paid the \$100 admission fee to get in.



Instead of Julian Assange, the federal agents in New York got to hear 27-year-old Jacob Appelbaum, a US citizen and close confidant of Assange, who later said he had been "working with WikiLeaks for about three months". Appelbaum's speech was a perfect example of his scathing humour and passionate concern:

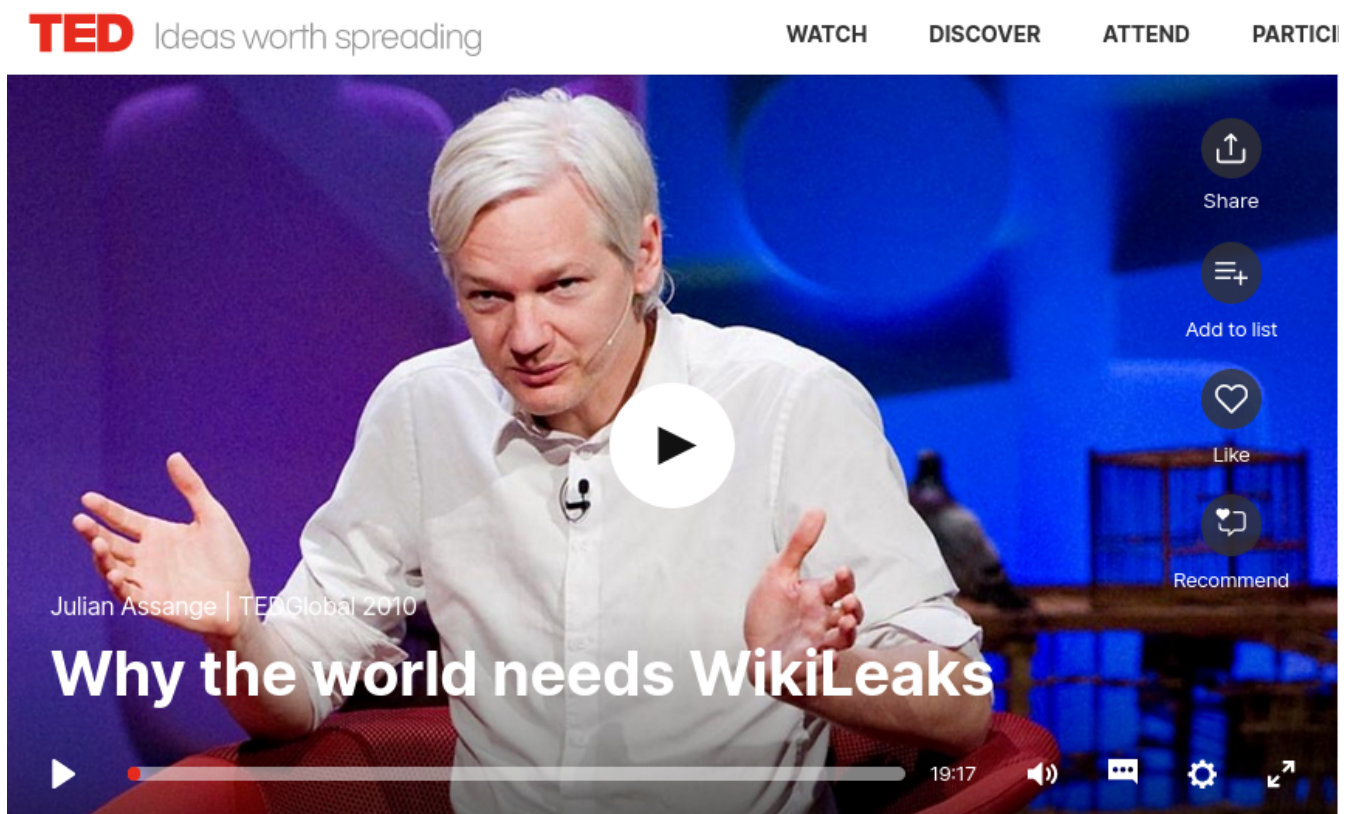
"Hello to all my friends and fans in domestic and international surveillance," Appelbaum began. "I am here today because I believe we can make a better world. Julian, unfortunately, can't make it, because we don't live in that better world right now, because we haven't yet made it. I wanted to make a little declaration for the federal agents that are standing in the back of the room and the ones that are standing in the front of the room, and to be very clear about this: I have, on me, in my pocket, some money, the Bill of Rights and a driver's license, and that's it. I have no computer system, I have no telephone, I have no keys, no access to anything. There's absolutely no reason that you should arrest me or bother me. And just in case you were wondering, I'm an American, born and raised, who's unhappy. I'm unhappy with how things are going." He paused, interrupted by raucous applause. "To quote from Tron," he added, "I fight for the user."

After the speech, Appelbaum slipped out a backstage door, using a decoy to distract the federal agents, and went straight to the airport, where he boarded a flight to Berlin two hours later. When he returned to the USA on 29 July 2010, Appelbaum was [detained](#) by US customs officers at Newark Liberty airport. Officials photocopied his receipts, confiscated his phones and laptop, then interrogated him for three hours. Pressed for information on Assange and WikiLeaks, or his

opinions on the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, Appelbaum refused to talk.

Meanwhile, Julian Assange had made a [surprise appearance](#) on stage at a TED Talk in Oxford, where he received a [standing ovation](#). Host Chris Anderson asked Assange if it was true that WikiLeaks in recent months had "released more classified documents than the rest of the world's media combined".

"Yeah, can it possibly be true?" replied Assange. "It's a worry - isn't it? - that the rest of the world's media is doing such a bad job that a little group of activists is able to release more of that type of information than the rest of the world press combined."



Assange repeated that he did not know if Chelsea Manning was WikiLeaks' source.

"We're using state-of-the-art encryption and anonymizers to get information. And we get submissions by mail, regular postal mail. If we happen to find out the identity of a source, we destroy that information."

Nevertheless, WikiLeaks continued urging public support for Manning.



WikiLeaks ✓
@wikileaks

...

If the charges against Manning are true, he will be the Daniel Ellsberg of our times.

4:31 AM · Jul 7, 2010 · bitly bitlink



WikiLeaks ✓
@wikileaks

...

YOU can write to this US political prisoner held in a Kuwaiti jail, 22 year old Bradley Manning
<http://bradleymanning.org/>

3:20 AM · Jul 16, 2010 · bitly bitlink

At about the same time, FBI agents were in Wales, raiding the house of Manning's seriously ill mother, who had speech difficulties following a stroke four years earlier. The story was only [revealed](#) a month later.

Mr Manning's aunt Sharon Staples told how her sister Susan, 56, pleaded for help down the phone, sobbing: "They're here, they're here."

Assange later [stated](#) that it was this FBI raid that motivated his decision to go and visit Sweden: "the FBI was here in the UK, stomping around the UK, and we thought I'd better get out."

*

Even prior to the Afghan War Logs release, WikiLeaks was still busy fending off mounting public criticism. The Wau Holland Foundation in Germany was forced to [clarify](#) how they handled donations to Wikileaks. And Assange, who had just been [rated](#) the 58th Most Powerful Person in Global Media, continued demanding more from his media colleagues.

"Journalism should be more like science," he told one Guardian interviewer (who then [described](#) Assange as "a bit odd... cadaverous... like Andy Warhol").

"As far as possible, facts should be verifiable," said Assange. "If journalists want long-term credibility for their profession, they have to go in that direction. Have more respect for readers."

Assange complained that journalists all too frequently burned their sources without taking any personal risks. Rather provocatively, he compare the death rate of Western journalists with media casualties in more authoritarian regimes:

"I think it's an international disgrace that so few western journalists have been killed in the course of duty, or have been arrested in the course of duty. How many journalists were arrested last year in the United States, a country of 300 million people? How many journalists were arrested in the UK last year?"

On the other hand, Assange rushed to support responsible and courageous journalism. When a Professor of Law at Kings College unfairly attacked the BBC over their [handling](#) of the Trawfingura affair, Assange [publicly humiliated](#) him on stage.



WikiLeaks damns modern media: Get Accurate, or Get Out: <http://bit.ly/9rqxXZ>

2:10 AM · Jul 16, 2010 · bitly bitlink



Q: Iraq, Vietnam other wars were started by craven, inaccurate media. So what is the avg kill count per journalist?

2:41 AM · Jul 16, 2010 · bitly bitlink

*

A [Pew Research poll](#) conducted between 29 July and 1 August 2010 found that younger US citizens were more likely to approve of WikiLeaks disclosing classified material. Pew reported that "attention to news from Afghanistan spiked following the WikiLeaks report, with 34% following Afghanistan reports very closely, up from 22% the previous week. This is the highest interest in Afghanistan news since December 2009."

Most Americans have heard either a lot (37%) or a little (36%) about the WikiLeaks story specifically, though 27% say they heard nothing at all about it. Among those who have heard about the leak, 47% say the disclosure of classified documents about the war in Afghanistan harms the public interest while 42% say it serves the public interest.

41% of respondents said the Afghan War Logs had received too little US media coverage in a week where Chelsea Clinton's wedding had dominated the headlines.

WikiLeaks Release and the Public Interest

| <i>Release of documents on Afghan war ...</i> | Serves public interest | Harms public interest | Neither/Both | DK |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Total* | 42 | 47 | 6 | 5=100 |
| <i>Heard about leaks</i> | | | | |
| A lot | 42 | 53 | 4 | 1=100 |
| A little | 42 | 40 | 9 | 9=100 |
| 18-49 | 48 | 40 | 8 | 4=100 |
| 50+ | 34 | 55 | 6 | 5=100 |

* Based on those who read or heard about WikiLeaks.
PEW RESEARCH CENTER July 29-August 1, 2010.
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

On 3 August 2010 a [USA Today/Gallup poll](#) showed a dramatic 12 percent fall in public support for President Obama's handling of the Afghan war:

Only 36% backed Obama's war policies, down from 48% in February... The poll attributed the loss of support for the war to the rising U.S. death toll and last week's massive document dump of classified material by WikiLeaks, which highlighted internal disputes on strategy... 43% agree the war in Afghanistan also was a mistake.

*

These political shifts vindicated Chelsea Manning's decision to turn whistle-blower - but who was going to tell her about them? While the polls above were being conducted, Manning was being [transferred](#) from her hot prison cage in Kuwait to the US Marines' Quantico detention facility in Virginia. Guards in Kuwait had claimed that she had made a noose from her bedsheets, and repeatedly banged her head against the cage (she later could not remember this) so they placed her on suicide watch and prescribed anti-depression and anti-anxiety drugs. She remained on suicide watch in maximum security conditions at Quantico, but initially [thought](#) things were getting better:

"It wasn't the ideal environment in Quantico. But it had air conditioning, solid floors, hot and cold running water. It was great to be on continental United States soil again."

In fact Manning would endure conditions amounting to torture for another nine months at Quantico: a guard stationed permanently outside her 6ft by 8ft (180cm by 240cm) cell; a toilet with no toilet paper (she had to shout for it when needed); only 20 minutes per day outside the cell, in full restraint (hands cuffed to a leather belt, legs in irons); nights spent under observation in fluorescent light, with guards regularly banging on the door for "security checks".



Figure 10. Protestors outside Quantico brig in January 2011

*

The release of the Afghan War Logs was still causing absurd levels of chaos in Washington. Voice of America employees were [told](#) that they were not allowed to read or e-mail any of the WikiLeaks material on their government computers - even though they were expected to report on it! US soldiers were also [ordered](#) not to read or share WikiLeaks documents, with the US Navy's Judge Advocate General's Corp insisting that the leaked information remained officially classified - even though it was now in the public domain. And Democrat Senators Charles Schumer and Dianne Feinstein, who were drafting new legislation to protect journalists from revealing sources, hurriedly authored [amendments](#) to ensure that such protection would never be afforded to WikiLeaks.

"WikiLeaks should not be spared in any way from the fullest prosecution possible under the law," said Schumer. "Our bill already includes safeguards when a leak impacts national security, and it would never grant protection to a website like this one, but we will take this extra step to remove even a scintilla of doubt."

Not everyone was unhappy with the new leaks. As Daniel Ellsberg [told](#) CNN's Larry King:

"There hasn't been an unauthorized disclosure of this magnitude since the Pentagon Papers 39 years ago. I've been waiting for it for a long time."

King: How do you respond to the White House assertion that this leak puts U.S. forces in danger?

"You know, the people who put U.S. forces in harm's way — 100,000 men and women in Afghanistan — are the last two administrations, but particularly this one, with a decision to escalate the war. I think it takes a lot of — I don't know what to say —chutzpah, effrontery, for people who made the reckless, foolish, and I would say irresponsible decisions to escalate a war that I'm sure they know internally is as hopeless as these new revelations reveal it to be."

The US Department of Defence ominously [threatened](#) to take action against WikiLeaks if they did not return the leaked data:

"We want whatever they have returned to us and we want whatever copies they have expunged... We demand that they do the right thing. If doing the right thing is not good enough for them, then we will figure out what alternatives we have to compel them to do the right thing."

WikiLeaks tweeted that the threat was "obnoxious". They said journalists were being fooled by the Pentagon's "rhetorical tricks" about their lack of "direct" contact with the US government (after WikiLeaks media partners had agreed to let the New York Times handle contact), and the White House had refused their offer to help redact documents. They also complained that their media partners were not helping with redactions.



Need \$700k for our next harm-minimization review.
Pentagon won't help. Media won't-but happy to profit.
What to do?

9:48 AM · Aug 9, 2010 · [bitly bitlink](#)



Pentagon wants to bankrupt us by refusing to assist
harm-minimization. Media won't take responsibility
either.

10:01 AM · Aug 9, 2010 · [bitly bitlink](#)

This was a sly reference to behind-the-scenes negotiations as WikiLeaks worked on their next big release, the Iraq War Logs (see below). WikiLeaks was demanding more time to redact documents. According to Der Spiegel's John Goetz, their media partners were irritated by the delay.

On 2 August 2010, senior Guardian editor David Leigh sent the following email to Goetz:

"WikiLeaks says they require more time because they have a team attempting to redact bad stuff. They're not going to publish for quite a while now."

With the benefit of hindsight, this media frustration is supremely ironic: Leigh was just one of many journalists who later falsely accused Assange of "putting lives in danger" by publishing unredacted documents.

What to do? WikiLeaks [retweeted](#) a follower who seemed to have the best response: lives were being lost every day on the battlefields of Iraq and Afghanistan; perhaps the best WikiLeaks could do was publish and be damned.



RT:@PatrickAK:Do everything that you can to minimize risk but also remember that waiting and doing nothing is also a risk.

10:13 AM · Aug 9, 2010 · bitly bitlink

On 12 August 2010, Assange [appeared](#) via Skype at an event hosted by London's Frontline Club: "How WikiLeaks Is Changing Journalism". Tensions between WikiLeaks and its media partners were immediately apparent. Assange said the New York Times' portrayal of Chelsea Manning was "disgusting". He said WikiLeaks were still only "half way" through the process of redacting the remaining the 15,000 documents that had been withheld from the Afghan War Logs release.

"So far there has been no help despite repeated requests, from the White House or the Pentagon, or in fact any of the three press organisations we partnered with for this material," said Assange, who added that the cost could be up to £750,000. "They decided not to take responsibility for getting the raw data out to the public, that is in fact what appears our role, to get the raw data out as opposed to the cherries the organisations decided selectively to give out in relation to their stories."

The Guardian's Simon Rogers said they had thought "long and hard" about publishing the raw data but "on the legal side we are based in London and you can find us." Media lawyer Mark Stephens suggested the Guardian might need to restructure, like WikiLeaks, moving key resources to more "sympathetic jurisdictions" such as Iceland.

Assange asked how the world's media was planning to respond to the Pentagon's recent threats against WikiLeaks:

"Is it going to be a serious response or is it going to simply put its head in the sand?"

Within ten days the answer would be obvious. WikiLeaks was about to be hit with a bombshell. And the world's media would soon have a perfect excuse to desert Assange en masse.

Swedish Sex Allegations

Until August 2010, the WikiLeaks website was [hosted](#) by a Swedish company called PRQ, which provided "highly secure, no-questions-asked hosting services". In keeping with the anarchistic approach to a free Internet, PRQ recorded "almost no information about its clientele" and maintained "few if any of its own logs". Julian Assange still believed that Swedish laws guaranteed the world's most secure Internet hosting, but he wanted to move WikiLeaks to another Swedish Internet Service Provider named Bahnhof, who housed their servers in the Pionen facility, a former underground nuclear fall-out shelter. Assange was also [planning](#) to apply for Swedish residency ahead of WikiLeaks' Iraq War Logs publication.

But on the morning of 21 August 2010, Julian Assange woke up in Stockholm to find himself [branded](#) a "[Double Rapist](#)" on media front pages around the world. So how did that happen?



Figure 11. Sweden's Expressen newspaper reported Assange was 'arrested in his absence' for rape

NOTE

The information in this section is largely gathered from an excellent investigation by ABC Four Corners, "[Sex, Lies And Julian Assange](#)". Also a detailed article by Swedish-speaking Australian journalist Guy Rundle, "[Crayfish Summer](#)", that includes a close reading of Swedish police reports. Plus evidence compiled by retired Swedish businessman [Goran Rudling](#), a campaigner for rape law reform. Also the [Agreed Case Facts](#) and Assange's own [testimony](#) and evidence

supplied by his legal team, which unfortunately was never tested in court because Swedish prosecutors never actually charged Assange with any crime.

On 11 August 2010, Assange landed in the Swedish capital to give a speech and negotiate a deal with Bahnhof. He was invited by a woman named Anna Ardin to stay at her apartment, which she said would be empty. Assange later [explained](#) that they had been introduced by "political contacts in Sweden". So who was Anna Ardin? According to Rundle:

Anna Ardin, 31, was the press secretary of the Brotherhood Movement, a once-conservative Christian group within the Swedish Social Democratic Party, now a centre for 'third-worldist' left liberation theology. Known for her exuberant enthusiasms, Ardin was or had been variously a feminist, a gender equality officer for the Uppsala University student union, an Israel–Palestine peace activist, an animal liberationist and the co-proprietor of Fever, a bisexual fetish nightclub.



Figure 12. Anna Ardin with fetish footwear

Ardin had also worked with US-backed opposition groups in Cuba and Miami, fleeing from Havana after being [threatened](#) with deportation for "subversive activities", and wrote anti-Castro articles for a US-linked publication in Sweden.

Two nights after Assange arrived, on Friday 13 August, Ardin returned home but told Assange he was welcome to stay. She had consensual sex with him that night. Ardin later told police that a condom had broken during sex but Assange had continued having sex with her, against her wishes. Assange [told police](#) that she had never mentioned this to him, and that they had continued having intercourse the next morning and the next day. Ardin continued happily socialising with Assange for days, and insisted he stay at her house, despite other offers of accommodation.



Figure 13. Anna Ardin smiling with Julian Assange and Rick Falkvinge

On Saturday 14 August, Assange gave a speech at Stockholm's Trade Union Headquarters, where Ardin acted as his press secretary. She later tweeted that Assange wanted to attend a late night crayfish party. In the early hours of Sunday morning she tweeted from the party:

"Sitting outdoors at 02:00 and hardly freezing with the world's coolest smartest people, it's amazing!"

Five days later, these tweets had mysteriously been [deleted](#).

On Saturday 14 August at 14:00 she wrote the following on her Twitter account.



Julian vill gå på kräftskiva, nån som har ett par lediga platser ikväll el imorgon? #fb

Från twitter av annaardin · 5 dagar sedan · Kommentera

'Julian wants to go to a crayfish party, anyone have a couple of available seats tonight or tomorrow? #fb'

Early on the morning of Sunday 15 August (02:00) she writes again at Twitter.



Sitta ute kl 2 och knappt frysa med världens coolaste smartaste folk, det är ju amazing! #fb

Från twitter av annaardin · 5 dagar sedan · Kommentera

'Sitting outdoors at 02:00 and hardly freezing with the world's coolest smartest people, it's amazing! #fb'

Ardin later tweeted (in Swedish on 22 April 2013) that she was "not raped". That tweet was also deleted.



Anna Ardin

@therealardin



Follow

@MiaAnkarwall nej, jag har inte blivit våldtagen, men jag anser ändå att djur har rättigheter och att människor är djur, tagga ner!

Translate Tweet

Reply Retweeted Favorited More

4

RETWEETS

2

FAVORITES



@MiaAnkarwall no, I have not been raped, but I do believe that animals have rights and that humans are animals, tag down!

Christine Ann Sands's Photos

Options Tag Photo

Another Swedish woman, Sofia Wilén, was in the front row of the Trade Union HQ audience on Saturday, wearing a pink cashmere sweater and taking photos of Assange. During Assange's speech, according to text messages later produced by Assange's lawyers, Wilén texted a friend: "He looked at me!" Wilén later told police she had become interested in Assange after seeing him on TV.



Witnesses said that following Assange's speech, Sofia Wilén pressured her way to an invite to the post-event lunch, where she flirted with Assange, who later said "one of the organizers stated that she was a volunteer for their organisation although they would later claim that this was not true".

After lunch, Wilén and Assange went to an IMAX cinema together and "canoodled". Assange said she "kissed me and placed my hands on her breasts. She asked whether I was staying with [Anna Ardin] and seemed concerned by it in a manner that I found strange."

Two days later, on Monday August 16th 2010, Assange and Wilén caught a train from Stockholm's central station to her flat in Enköping. Assange's bank cards had been frozen, so Wilén paid for his ticket. They had consensual sex and Assange stayed the night, believing he was in a secure location even though Wilén "knew an unusual amount of detail about me".

"I would later discover that she had collected dozens of photos of me in the weeks before we even met. Her recent FLICKR photo account was filled with pages and pages of photos of me and no other person."

The next morning, according to Rundle's version, "something happened".

Wilén would tell police that Assange began bareback [no condom] sex with her while she was asleep. As she woke, she said, "You better not have HIV," to which he replied, "Of course not." And they continued. According to Assange's version, Wilén was half-asleep when sex began. Assange's defence team would later allege that in a text message to a friend, Wilén also said she was half-asleep at the time.

According to Assange:

"I was certain "SW" was not asleep. I was also certain she expressly consented to unprotected sex before such intercourse started."

On Tuesday 17 August, Ardin allegedly texted a friend who was looking for Assange: "He's not here. He's planned to have sex with the cashmere girl every evening, but not made it. Maybe he finally found time yesterday?"



Figure 14. Anna Ardin

NOTE

It's worth noting here that in January 2010 Ardin had posted a [7 Step Guide to Revenge](#) on her [blog](#), including, for example, sabotaging a victim's sexual relationships.

After having sex with Julian Assange, Sofia Wilén told friends that she was worried about the possibility of contracting a Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD). She phoned Ardin's house, reportedly trying to contact Assange, and the two women began exchanging information. Ardin then introduced Wilén to a friend, Irmeli Krans, who was a former council election colleague and a campaigning feminist police officer. Like Ardin, Krans was also a member of Sweden's Social Democratic party (this will be important later).

On Friday 20 August, Assange says he phoned Wilén because a friend said she was in hospital and wanted to talk to him. She asked him to meet her and get tested for an STD infection but "I was busy that day attempting to deal with the escalating political and legal threats against me from the Pentagon". Assange offered to get tested the following day (Saturday) but Wilén said she would go to the police and force him to get tested if he did not come to the hospital. After further discussion, Assange said she had agreed to meet at lunch the next day, when he agreed to get tested.

"You can imagine my disbelief when I woke the next morning to the news that I had been arrested in my absence for "rape" and that police were "hunting" all over Stockholm for me."

So what happened? After speaking on the phone with Assange on 20th August, Wilén went to Klara Police Station with Anna Ardin and policewoman Irmeli Krans, purportedly to force Julian to take an AIDS test. But Wilén said she was "shocked" and "railroaded" by police. Contrary to normal police procedures, Anna Ardin was allowed to sit in throughout Wilén's police interview, which was also not video recorded (as per police recommendations) although a police report was produced.

Krans prepared a statement accusing Assange of rape but Wilén refused to sign it. The police report said she was "upset" by the rape accusation and left the station.

Wilén allegedly texted a friend at 14.25 on 20 August: "I did not want to put any charges against JA but the police wanted to get a grip on him." At 17.26 another text said she was "shocked when they arrested JA because I only wanted him to take a test". And the next day: "it was the police who fabricated the charges".

These text messages were recorded by Swedish police but never made public. Assange's lawyers were never given a copy but were "permitted to see them at the police station and able to note down a number of them":

- On 14 August 2010 "SW" sent the following text to a friend: *I want him. I want him.* Followed by several more of similar content (all referring to me) in the lead-up to the events in question (13:05);
- On 17 August "SW" wrote that we had long foreplay, but nothing happened (01:14); then it got better (05:15);
- On 17 August, after all sex had occurred, "SW" wrote to a friend that it "turned out all right" other than STD/pregnancy risk (10:29);
- On 20 August "SW", while at the police station, wrote that she "did not want to put any charges on Julian Assange" but that "the police were keen on getting their hands on him" (14:26); and that she was "choked (sic shocked) when they arrested him" because she "only wanted him to take a test" (17:06);
- On 21 August "SW" wrote that she "did not want to accuse" Julian Assange "for anything", (07:27); and that it was the "police who made up the charges (sic)" (22:25);
- On 23 August "AA" (the other woman whose case was dropped in August 2015) wrote to "SW" that it was important that she went public with her story so that they could form public opinion for their case (06:43);
- On 23 August "SW" wrote that it was the police, not herself, who started the whole thing (16:02);
- On 26 August "AA" wrote to "SW" that they ought to sell their stories for money to a newspaper (13:38);
- On 28 August "AA" wrote that they had a contact on the biggest Swedish tabloid (12:53); and "SW" wrote that their lawyer negotiated with the tabloid (15:59);

Figure 15. Alleged text messages from Sofia Wilén and Anna Ardin

Next day, Saturday 21 August, Ardin made her own statement to the police. When asked to provide additional evidence, Ardin [allegedly](#) returned to the police station with a torn condom (which would by then have been over a week old). Police later tested the condom and found it had no traces of genomic DNA. In other words, it had never been used.

I den bakre delen av kondomen åstadkoms provskador med en kniv och med en sax samt att den bakre delen av kondomen slets av. Skadetytan liknade närmast den avslitna skadan, medan de med verktyg erhållna ytorna uppvisade en del mycket tunna repor. Utseendet på den främre, skadade delen av kondomen framgår av bild 1.

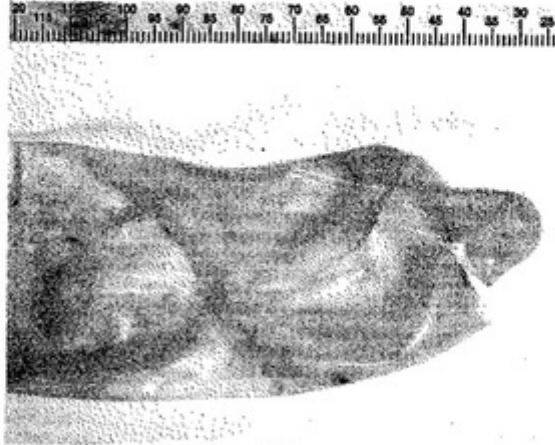


Bild 1.

Främre delen av kondomen AB/7525-10/G001.

Slutsats

Resultaten talar för att skadan i den främre delen av kondomen AB/7525-10/G001 har uppkommit genom att kondomen har slitits sönder (Grad +2).

Most of the details above were never revealed to the public by global media organisations who rushed to condemn Assange as a "rapist" and a "fugitive from justice". The damage to Julian Assange's reputation - and WikiLeaks' public standing - was huge, immediate, long-lasting, and monumentally distracting from their other work. As Assange later complained, normal Swedish protections of privacy were simply thrown out the door:

The press was immediately and unlawfully informed that there was a warrant for my arrest for the "rape of two" women. The Swedish government prosecutor unlawfully, and without any subsequent explanation or remedy, immediately confirmed to the press that there was a live warrant for my arrest. The prosecutor's breach triggered an avalanche of news reports. Within days there were millions of references online which associated my name with the word 'rape'. Immediately the police accusations were used to attack WikiLeaks' work and my reputation as its publisher. US Defense Secretary Robert Gates celebrated the news of my arrest warrant with a smile, telling reporters that the arrest "sounds like good news to me". Various twitter accounts officially associated with the Pentagon spread descriptions of me as a "rapist" and a "fugitive".



...

Expressen is a tabloid; No one here has been contacted by Swedish police. Needless to say this will prove hugely distracting.

5:18 PM · Aug 21, 2010 · bitly bitlink

WikiLeaks attempted to push back against the avalanche of negative press. On 21 August they [released](#) an "official statement about the latest hot topic".

Allegations against WikiLeaks founder and spokesperson Julian Assange

On Saturday 21st of August, we have been made aware of rape allegations made against Julian Assange, founder of this project and one of our spokespeople.

We are deeply concerned about the seriousness of these allegations. We the people behind WikiLeaks think highly of Julian and and he has our full support.

While Julian is focusing on his defenses and clearing his name, WikiLeaks will be **continuing** its regular operations.

The WikiLeaks team

By WikiLeaks on August 21, 2010

WikiLeaks also tweeted: "We were warned to expect 'dirty tricks.' Now, we have the first one." This tweet was later deleted, after complaints that it was not respectful to the women involved.



...

"It seems an unusual time to embark on a career of multiple rape". Wry wit from Guardian. <http://bit.ly/bdG0V9>

8:13 PM · Aug 22, 2010 · bitly bitlink

Facing a barrage of questions, the Swedish Prosecution Authority published a FAQ saying that Assange's information had reached news media "in a way that the authority does not know" and the prosecutor's office "merely confirmed the information". Observers [wondered](#) why prosecutors had not given journalists the standard "no comment" response.

Then another amazing thing happened. On the next day, Sunday 22 August 2010, the Swedish case against Assange was abruptly [closed](#). Swedish authorities cancelled the warrant for Julian Assange's arrest.

A statement from Chief Prosecutor Eva Finne on the Swedish Prosecution Authority website said Finne "has come to the decision that Julian Assange is not suspected of rape" and the arrest warrant against him has been withdrawn.

A former Swedish chief prosecutor, Sven-Erik Alhem, [said](#) the the actions of the prosecutors were "bizarre and confusing":

The arrest order was based on the assumption of probable cause, the strongest grade of suspicion of crime that is required for an arrest order, and later this probable cause suspicion is withdrawn without the appearance of any new information in the case.

In an equally bizarre TV [interview](#), a spokeswoman for the Swedish Prosecution Authority insisted that no mistakes had been made and the case had been closed because "new evidence" had emerged. But while the arrest warrant had made global headlines, the "new evidence" supposedly proving Assange's innocence was kept secret. Al Jazeera's host asked if it was "normal procedure to accuse someone of rape and then two hours later say no, it's not the case?"

In a 23 August 2010 [interview](#) with Al Jazeera, Julian Assange seemed similarly bemused.

"We were warned on the 11th by Australian intelligence that we would expect this sort of thing... It is clearly a smear campaign."

But a minute later Assange stated: "I did not say this was part of a smear campaign". And then moments later: "Clearly it is a smear campaign of some kind because the material was quickly dropped within six hours."

Meanwhile, according to the texts provided by Assange's lawyers, Anna Ardin was urging Sofia Wilén to go public with her story so they could "shape public opinion" (the women's identities were still secret: only Assange's identity had been revealed). Ardin texted that they ought to sell their stories for money to a newspaper. Elections were being held in Sweden on 19 September 2010, and Ardin was (for the second time) seeking election to the Stockholm City Council as a Social Democrat party candidate. No doubt the extra publicity would have helped her campaign.

On 26 August, Chief Prosecutor Eva Finne repeated emphatically that the evidence provided did not constitute a crime and the case was closed:

"There is no suspicion of any crime whatsoever."

Then another bizarre thing happened. The next day, Friday 27 August 2010, a full two weeks after Assange first had sex with Ardin, a high profile Social Democrat politician named Claes Borgström was appointed counsel for the two women: he applied to re-open the investigation with a new prosecutor in the Swedish city of Gothenberg (nearly 400 km from Stockholm). On the following day, the two women allegedly confirmed by text that their new lawyer had negotiated a contract with Sweden's biggest tabloid.

Borgström was also running as a Social Democrat party candidate at the coming elections, and could have become a government cabinet member if his party had won (national and local elections are held simultaneously in Sweden). According to Rundle, Claes Borgström was "not only the Social Democratic Party's gender equality spokesperson, but a major driver of Sweden's Sexual Offences Act 2005". And the new prosecutor, Marianne Ny, was a sex crime expert who "had headed a crime development unit whose brief was to explore ways in which sex crime law might be changed or extended". There were clearly political and career gains to be reaped from the high profile Assange case.

A fortnight later, on 1 September, Ny would not only announce that Wilén's minor rape accusation had been reinstated, but another one had been added – the physical argy-bargy that Ardin had herself represented as consensual (if disliked) now made Assange liable to a charge of sexual coercion, another specifically Swedish 'in-between' law, perhaps comparable to indecent assault.

To successfully appeal a non-prosecution in Sweden is not unusual, but the coercion accusation surprised everyone. When journalists asked Borgström how the new accusations squared with earlier statements by the women that confirmed Assange was not a rapist, Borgström replied: "They're not lawyers. They don't know what rape is." In Ardin's case this was patently untrue. As gender equality officer at Uppsala University, she had literally written the book on the matter – redrafting the union's gender equality manual.

Although WikiLeaks staff and media partners were still working on their next big release, Julian Assange cancelled his other commitments and remained in Sweden for five weeks, until 27 September 2010, when his lawyer said he had legal permission to leave the country. Nevertheless, for years to come, critics would falsely claim that Assange "fled Sweden to escape sex charges".

NOTE

Arrest warrants were issued because Assange was wanted for questioning, but he was never actually "charged" by Sweden with any crime.

Assange gave an interview to Swedish police on 30 August 2010 in relation to Anna Ardin's claim, which was the only remaining allegation at the time. On 8 September 2010, Bjorn Hurtig, Assange's Swedish lawyer, [confirmed](#) that an investigation was still under way but his client had been given no summons for questioning, meaning Assange was free to do what he liked, including going abroad.

On the same day, the head of the Swedish military intelligence service ("MUST") publicly denounced WikiLeaks in an [article](#) titled "WikiLeaks A Threat To Our Soldiers". Assange "became increasingly concerned about Sweden's [close relationship](#) to the US in military and intelligence matters". A trusted intelligence source warned him that US intelligence agents had told their Swedish counterparts that intelligence-sharing arrangements could be cut off if Assange was given shelter.

"I considered my continued presence in Sweden to be a serious risk to my personal safety and a risk to WikiLeaks' continued publications. I asked my lawyer to request permission for me to leave Sweden to attend planned engagements."

Assange said the sex accusations were part of "a clear set-up" and had caused damage to WikiLeaks.

"This entire rape investigation has been conducted without my input," he complained.

Before leaving Sweden, Assange [finalised](#) the movement of WikiLeaks servers to the Pionen nuclear bunker. Bahnhof executive Jon Karlung said he was "proud to have clients like these."

"The Internet should be an open source for freedom of speech, and the role of an ISP is to be a neutral technological tool of access, not an instrument for collecting information from customers."



Figure 16. The Bahnhof ISP's Pionen foyer

Julian Assange's dramatic sojourn in Sweden had one final twist: when he finally boarded a flight from Sweden to Germany, his "suitcase, laptops, privileged attorney-client communications and other important information belonging to WikiLeaks disappeared". Assange later stated that the disappeared WikiLeaks material "included shocking evidence of a serious war crime; the massacre of more than sixty women and children by US military forces in Garani, Afghanistan".

Despite frantic efforts by many people over the following days, no trace of the disappeared luggage could be found, even though Assange still had a verified check-in docket. Airport staff said they had "never encountered anything like this before". The luggage was not just lost; it appeared to have never existed in their systems.

*

Assange continued flying from Germany to London, where he continued preparing for the Iraq War Logs release.

On 18 November 2010, the new Swedish Prosecutor Marianne Ny ordered the detention of Julian Assange "with probable cause, suspected of rape, three cases of sexual molestation and illegal coercion". A European Arrest Warrant was issued. Although Assange had been interviewed by Swedish police, had remained in Sweden for a month after Marianne Ny took over the case, and had left the country because he was not summoned by Ny for questioning, the Swedish Prosecuting Authority [insisted](#) that a new warrant was required "as it has been impossible to interview him during the investigation".

NOTE

Assange's Swedish lawyer later [said](#) that Assange had "made himself available to speak with Swedish authorities, including the prosecutor handling the case, at an embassy abroad, but this offer had been rejected". Assange had earlier "offered to travel to Sweden to answer questions but authorities could not make themselves available at any of the suggested times".

Astonishingly, Sweden also [issued](#) an Interpol Red Notice. Legal observers wondered why Sweden did not simply go and question Assange in Britain, as happened frequently in such European Arrest Warrant cases. The simple answer may be that UK Crown Prosecutors advised them to stay away.



30 November 2010

- Home
- About INTERPOL
- News
- Drugs
- Criminal organizations
- Pharmaceutical crime
- Financial and high-tech crime
- Intellectual Property Rights Programme
- Fugitives

Wanted

ASSANGE, Julian Paul



| Legal Status | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Present family name: | ASSANGE |
| Forename: | JULIAN PAUL |
| Sex: | MALE |
| Date of birth: | 3 July 1971 (39 years old) |
| Place of birth: | TOWNSVILLE, Australia |
| Language spoken: | English |
| Nationality: | Australia |

| Offences | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Categories of Offences: | SEX CRIMES |



Dated 30 November, the entry reads: "SEX CRIMES" and says the warrant has been issued by the international public prosecution office in Gothenburg, Sweden. "If you have any information contact your national or local police." It reads: "Wanted: Assange, Julian Paul," and gives his birthplace as Townsville, Australia.

Assange's lawyers appealed the Swedish arrest warrant all the way to the Sweden's Supreme Court, arguing that there was no such thing as "minor rape", that "rape" was a mistranslation from Swedish, and that the allegations did not meet English or European legal definition of "rape". But on 2 December 2010, the Swedish Supreme Court decided not to hear Assange's case.

The shocking lack of due process continued. A Freedom of Information request from Italian journalist Stefania Maurizi later [revealed](#) that a lawyer for the UK Crown Prosecuting Service, Paul Close, "had, unaccountably, advised the Swedes in 2010 or 2011 not to visit London to interview Assange". Close [wrote](#) to the Swedish prosecutors on 25 January 2011:

“My **earlier advice** remains, that in my view it would not be prudent for the Swedish authorities to try to interview the defendant in the UK”.

It's not clear when this "earlier advice" was provided, or what exactly it said. But on 13 January 2011 Close wrote:

“Please do not think that the case is being dealt with as just another extradition request”.

In yet another astonishing turn of events, all Paul Close's correspondence about Assange with Swedish prosecutors was [mysteriously deleted](#) when he retired in 2014.

It seems quite possible that UK Crown Prosecutors were telling Sweden not to come and question Assange in London from the day they issued a European Arrest Warrant. And yet for years Assange was publicly condemned by British MPs (and many others) for refusing to go to Sweden, where he would have been immediately jailed and [most likely](#) quickly extradited to the USA, who had a sealed indictment waiting.

NOTE

Assange repeatedly offered to go to Sweden to be interviewed, provided that he was given assurances that he would not be "onward extradited" to the USA. Sweden refused to give that assurance. Sweden has a [history](#) of near-total compliance with US extradition requests and has [assisted](#) with CIA renditions and torture.

*

Chapter Seven: Late 2010

Fame v. Anonymity



Figure 17. TIME's cover for December 2010

By the end of 2010 Julian Assange had [become](#) a major global celebrity, topping the popular vote for TIME's Person of the Year award (the editors gave it to Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg instead). But some argued that the unresolved sex allegations hanging over him were causing undue damage to WikiLeaks' reputation. In a late 2010 online [Q & A session](#), Assange was asked: "Don't you think it would be better if the organization was anonymous?"

"I originally tried hard for the organisation to have no face, because I wanted egos to play no part in our activities. This followed the tradition of the French anonymous pure mathematicians, who wrote under the collective allonym, "The Bourbaki". However this quickly led to tremendous distracting curiosity about who and random individuals claiming to represent us. In the end, someone must be responsible to the public and only a leadership that is willing to be publicly courageous can genuinely suggest that sources take risks for the greater good. In that process, I have become the lightning rod. I get undue attacks on every aspect of my life, but then I also get undue credit as some kind of balancing force."

Following the release of the Afghan War Logs on 26 July 2010, Assange told a packed audience at

"We started off like the Economist. We wanted to make the news, not be the news. But that produced extraordinary curiosity as to who we were... This attempt not to be the news, made us the news."



Two days later the Rupert Murdoch-owned UK Times newspaper demonstrated Assange's point, with an article that falsely implied he was personally responsible for the recent death of an Afghan man. A front page headline **screamed**: "Afghan leaks expose the identity of informants". The paper claimed to have discovered the names of dozens of Afghan informants with just "two hours of searching the Wikileaks archive". Julian Assange was **incensed** by this "bullshit", but the page 13 story was particularly deceptive.

There's a photo of Assange below a headline that reads **"Taliban hitlist' row: WikiLeaks founder says he did right thing"**. And next to the photo, another headline reading **"Named man is already dead."** The imputation is quite clearly that Assange's actions have resulted in the man's death, although in the story itself it makes it clear that he actually died two years ago.

In fact, Times readers had to absorb six paragraphs of information before discovering that the man had already been dead for two years. This "yellow journalism" was a sign of things to come. Journalists continued putting Assange on the defensive with unsubstantiated claims about alleged or merely "possible" casualties. They haughtily pressured him to defend the "morality" of WikiLeaks' actions.

"You have to start with the truth," argued Assange. "The truth is the only way that we can get anywhere. Because any decision-making that is based upon lies or ignorance can't lead to a good conclusion."

He said WikiLeaks was "creating a space behind us that permits a form of journalism which lives up to the name that journalism has always tried to establish for itself". But how many other journalists and media organisations wanted to inhabit that space?

Guardian editor David Leigh, who later became one of Assange's harshest critics, said it was "actually fairly irrelevant to talk about whether what Julian is doing is a bad thing or a good thing, because if he wasn't doing it, somebody else would".

"He's a function of technological change. It's because the technology exists to create these enormous databases, and because it exists it can be leaked. And if it can be leaked, it will be leaked."

This was very much the [philosophy](#) of a rapidly growing online collective of hackers, united under the hashtag #Anonymous, who were proliferating on social media and already strong supporters of WikiLeaks:

"Information wants to be free".

*

On 6 August the US Pentagon [demanded](#) WikiLeaks delete all published classified documents and return any other classified files in their possession.

If doing the right thing is not good enough for them then we will figure out what alternatives we have to compel them to do the right thing.

On 21 August 2010 the Wall Street Journal [reported](#) that Pentagon lawyers believed WikiLeaks had "acted illegally" in publishing the Afghan War Logs, and federal prosecutors were "exploring possible criminal charges". An anonymous US law-enforcement official said the joint investigation by the Army and the FBI was "still in its early stages" and Julian Assange had "not been identified by the FBI as a target of the probe". However:

Several officials said the Defense and Justice departments were now exploring legal options for prosecuting Mr. Assange and others involved on grounds they encouraged the theft of government property.

One big issue - dubbed "the New York Times problem" - was already evident: charging Assange would equate to criminalising journalism.

Bringing a case against WikiLeaks would be controversial and complicated, and would expose the Obama administration to criticism for pursuing not just government leakers, but organizations that disseminate their information.

The investigation, formally known as the Information Review Task Force, was [lead](#) by Brigadier General Robert Carr of the Defence Intelligence Agency (the Pentagon's equivalent of the CIA) under the direction of the Secretary of Defense Robert Gates.

In a nondescript suite of government offices not far from the Pentagon, nearly 120 intelligence analysts, FBI agents, and others are at work — 24 hours a day, seven days a week — on the frontlines of the government's secret war against WikiLeaks.

The "WikiLeaks War Room" was tasked with investigating "exactly what classified information might have been leaked to WikiLeaks", and then predicting how disclosure of such information could affect the US military or US foreign policy. But also, more ominously:

The team has another distinct responsibility: to gather evidence about the workings of WikiLeaks that might someday be used by the Justice Department to prosecute Assange and others on espionage charges.

*

As every psychologist knows, people react very differently - and sometimes very strangely - when placed under immense pressure. As threats mounted year after year, Julian Assange gradually found himself at war with the most powerful forces on earth. And it was very much a war-like situation, with Assange's friends, family, colleagues, lawyers and supporters were all targeted. By November 2010, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton was [reportedly](#) complaining: "Can't we just drone this guy?"



According to State Department sources at the early morning meeting of "top brass":

The statement drew laughter from the room which quickly died off when the Secretary kept talking in a terse manner, sources said. Clinton said Assange, after all, was a relatively soft target, "walking around" freely and thumbing his nose without any fear of reprisals from the United States.

Clinton later [refused to deny](#) her reported comments: "It would have been a joke, if it had been said, but I don't recall that."

Faced with ever-escalating pressure and associated dangers to his own life, Assange continually hardened his resolve. As Vaughan Smith, the director of the Frontline Club, put it: "Combat, intellectual combat, seems to be his stimulant of choice. It just fuels him."

There may be an element of Aspergers Syndrome in such stubbornly single-minded persistence. Or Julian Assange may simply be a courageous hero in the mould of Daniel Ellsberg and other great truth-tellers. Perhaps a bit of both. Others at WikiLeaks, however, did not respond to the constantly mounting pressure with such steely determination.

Staff Defections

On 26 August 2010 Newsweek published an [article](#) with the ridiculous title: "Is WikiLeaks Too Full

of Itself?" The article cited "a person in close contact with other WikiLeaks activists around Europe, who asked for anonymity".

Insiders say that some people affiliated with the website are already brainstorming whether there might be some way to persuade their front man to step aside, or failing that, even to oust him.

Assange suspected a mole within his organisation. He confronted Daniel Domscheit-Berg, who had appeared on stage alongside him at the Chaos Computer Club in 2008. Domscheit-Berg had changed his surname from Berg (also sometimes using "Daniel Schmitt") a few months earlier, after marrying Anke Domscheit, who was then the head of government relations for Microsoft Germany (according to WikiLeaks) and later became a German MP. Guatemalan lawyer and human rights activist Renata Avila, who had stayed at Mr. Domscheit-Berg's home in Wiesbaden, Germany for a week in 2009, later [noted](#) that "his enthusiasm, his interest and priorities regarding WikiLeaks changed significantly" after his marriage. When she asked how she could help Chelsea Manning "he did not appear to be interested". When she sent information to assist Manning "he never followed it up".



Figure 18. Anke and Daniel Domscheit-Berg in their garden in 2013

In a heated online exchange that was later [leaked](#) to WIRED magazine, Assange demanded to know if Domscheit-Berg was the source of the Newsweek article and probed him for information on his other contacts. Domscheit-Berg criticized Assange's management and complained that redactions were being rushed, while refusing to answer Assange's questions. Unhappy with such responses, Assange declared:

"You are suspended for one month, effective immediately."

Soon afterwards, Domscheit-Berg [told](#) Der Spiegel he was leaving WikiLeaks. Herbert Snorrason, an Icelandic university student, also departed after challenging Assange's decision to suspend Domscheit-Berg. Assange reportedly snapped at him:

"I am the heart and soul of this organization, its founder, philosopher, spokesperson, original coder, organizer, financier and all the rest. If you have a problem with me, piss off."

WIRED claimed that "at least half a dozen WikiLeaks staffers" had resigned by the end of September 2010, including "a key WikiLeaks programmer [who] was responsible for building the software tool WikiLeaks' volunteers were using to perform a painstaking, line-by-line harm-minimization review of the Iraq logs". WikiLeaks [tweeted](#) that they "remained strong" and "no resignations have been tendered." But the damage stemming from these departures would be long lasting.

In August 2011 Julian Assange [announced](#) that Daniel Domschiet-Berg had "managed, through guile, to convince a German WikiLeaks system administrator, who was an old associate of DDB's, to obtain the keys and data for a large quantity of then pending WikiLeaks whistleblower disclosures". He said the WikiLeaks submission system had been "sabotaged". And Renata Avila [revealed](#) that she had given Domschiet-Berg "some documents detailing proof of torture and government abuse of a Latin America country".

The documents were only in hard copy. I entrusted those valuable documents – the only copy available – to Wikileaks because of the expertise of the people running it, their procedures and the mechanisms they used to maximize impact when published. I did not intend to give such material to Mr. Domscheit-Berg personally, as was made clear to him by me at the time. My intention was to give it to the platform I trusted and contributed to; to WikiLeaks.

The loss of valuable data was not the only problem WikiLeaks faced. Anonymous "former WikiLeaks insiders" quickly became a regular source of commentary for journalists writing anti-WikiLeaks articles. Domschiet-Berg quickly published a book, "Inside WikiLeaks: My Time with Julian Assange at the World's Most Dangerous Website". It sold poorly but Steven Spielberg's Dreamworks Studios nevertheless [bought the rights](#) in 2011 and partly based a [misleading](#) 2013 [movie](#) on it. In December 2010 Domschiet-Berg and Snorrason announced a rival "leaks" site called [OpenLeaks](#), to much media [acclaim](#); it disappeared after Domscheit-Berg admitted he had [destroyed](#) the files taken from WikiLeaks. These files apparently included WikiLeaks' only other copy of the US Military's Garani massacre in Afghanistan, and 5GB of data from the Bank of America.

*

Despite these setbacks, WikiLeaks continued growing more popular and influential. By September

2010, "copycat" leaking sites were [appearing](#) around the world and over 250 books had [apparently](#) been published based on WikiLeaks revelations. The UK's New Statesman magazine [listed](#) Assange in their top 50 world's most influential people for 2010. On 26 September 2010, the day before Julian Assange left Sweden, WikiLeaks [tweeted](#): "Successfully completed our next three films. Thank you team and supporters."

A viral video in late July 2010, [WWWar on the Internet](#) from Rap News - a group of young Melbourne-based activists - was indicative of WikiLeaks' widespread public support at the time. An Assange impersonator rapped:

"The site's purpose is to provide a safe haven / In the new dawn of information, documentation, / whistle-blowing, bell-ringing, all of this / you can lick it using our unique technologies."

Three months later the Rap News [War on Journalism](#) video featured Julian Assange himself, unmasking his impersonator. By October 2021 this video had over a million views.



*

Increasing popularity meant increasing public donations, which remained WikiLeaks' only means of financial support. But on 13 August 2010, the UK-registered internet payment company Moneybookers, which collected donations for WikiLeaks, [advised](#) them that their account was being closed. The decision was made less than a week after the Pentagon's public threats of reprisals against WikiLeaks. Moneybookers, which later rebranded as Skrill, revealed that the WikiLeaks organisation had been added to government blacklists in Australia and the USA.

On 14 October WikiLeaks [accused](#) the US government of 'financial warfare'. Assange's bank accounts had already been frozen when he was in Sweden, and in September 2010 Facebook had frozen the 10,300 strong Bradley Manning Support Network, which hosted a Defence Fund for the accused whistle-blower.

With rumours growing of a huge upcoming leak of US data from Iraq, staff at the Pentagon were also under pressure. In Washington DC, James Clapper, the Obama administration's new Director of National Intelligence, [told](#) a conference on intelligence reform that the President was full of "angst" over the "hemorrhage" of leaks of sensitive intelligence from government officials.

Citing the WikiLeaks release, Clapper said that intelligence agencies would have to be more restrained about sharing information as a result.

On 18 October the Pentagon [warned](#) news organizations not to publish classified US documents that were "due to be released by WikiLeaks". A spokesman said "news organizations should be cautioned not to facilitate the leaking of classified documents with this disreputable organization known as WikiLeaks." Reuters reported that US officials were "braced for a mass disclosure of leaked Iraq war files".

WikiLeaks, which in July released some 70,000 U.S. documents on the Afghanistan war, is expected soon to post on its website as many as 500,000 classified leaked U.S. documents from the Iraq war.

Over seven hundred articles about the imminent release were published around the world. There was just one problem with the story: it was not true.

As WikiLeaks later [tweeted](#), newspapers and newswires all over the world had been "fooled by a tabloid blog - and each other". And that blog was from WIRED magazine.

Wired's blog is not just any source that lacks credibility. It is a known opponent and spreader of all sorts of misinformation about WikiLeaks. This dramatically ramped up since we demanded an investigation into what role they played in the arrest of the alleged journalistic source, US intelligence analyst, Bradley Manning.

Rixstep News [provided](#) a short list of "the more prominent idiots who hopped on the bandwagon on the basis of a single source of highly dubious value":

Telegraph, Washington Post, CBC, CNN, The Register, Economic Times, Xinhua, Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, Canadian Press, IBNLive, Chosum Ilbo, Talk Radio News Service, GroundReport, The Week, Daily Rosetta, AlterNet, Metro, New Delhi Chronicle, Firedoglake, Secrecy News, Press TV, Federal News Radio, Journalism.co.uk, The Drum, ComputerWeekly, NewsTime, ShortNews.com, Newsi.es, Neon Tommy, Indie Pro Pub, UPI.com, Radio New Zealand, BBC News, First Amendment Center, The Australian, Reuters, PC Magazine, Scottish Daily Record, Oneindia, CNN International, New York Times, ABC Online, CBS News, NPR, Bloomberg, Huffington Post, The Press Association, Associated Press, NEWS.com.au, USA Today, Washington Times, SmartCompany.com.au, The Hill, Gather, MyFox Philadelphia, Newser, Seer Press, Third Age, DigitalJournal.com, Malaysia Sun, Inventorspot, Only Kent, RebOrbit, Pakistan News, Antiwar.com, Mashable, AOL News, Gawker, Media Post Publications, AllVoices, Editors Weblog, Comtex Smartrend, IT Pro Portal, Democracy Now, THINQ.co.uk, TechEye, Raw Story, MSNBC.com, Jerusalem Post, PhysOrg.com, Digital Media Wire, Boing Boing, TechRadar UK.



WikiLeaks
@wikileaks

...

@wired has spoken to no 'staffers'. No publication dates have slipped. @wired has agenda, doesn't check facts and is not to be trusted.

8:30 AM · Oct 19, 2010 · Twitter Web Client

*

The next day, network security analyst Nadim Kobeissi [wrote](#) that WikiLeaks revelations had "turned the Internet into a war zone". He predicted that the outcome of their battle with US authorities would "change the face of the world".

On one side, WikiLeaks has assembled the brightest and most dedicated hacker-activists in an effort to turn the Internet into a bastion of transparency and information freedom.

On the other side, the United States has combined its Department of Defense, Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Security Agency in an attempt to clamp down on the Internet with censorship and encryption-banning laws... Unlike the Internet, the U.S. has rulers, and those rulers aren't yet accustomed to how the people of the Internet see knowledge as free. In fact, they are threatened by it.

Kobeissi said the USA now found itself "punishing the truth-speaking and fighting those who stick by their own motto of truth and bravery." He called it "a battle of applied ethics: information transparency versus the ideal that some are more fit to know than others."

There is no question that the side that will win this ethical battle will be the one to define, at least for the coming decade, if information transparency is nurturing or destructive.

24 hours later, [tweets](#) from WikiLeaks [confirmed](#) the dramatic intensity of this "Information War".



WikiLeaks ✓
@wikileaks

...

WikiLeaks communications infrastructure is currently under attack. Project BO move to coms channel S. Activate Reston5.

2:41 AM · Oct 21, 2010 · Twitter Web Client

400 Retweets 1 Quote Tweet 66 Likes



WikiLeaks ✓
@wikileaks

...

Pentagon says it expects 'nothing new' in next Wikileaks dump. 'Nothing new' to THEM goes without saying.

4:46 AM · Oct 23, 2010 · Twitter Web Client

*

Iraq War Logs

In the end it was [Democracy Now!](#) who got the exclusive story on the upcoming leak, including an interview with Daniel Ellsberg, just before he jumped on a plane to London, where he appeared on stage with Julian Assange at the 23 October 2010 press conference. Ellsberg said he was "quite jealous" of WikiLeaks' technical capabilities, noting that he had to manually [Xerox](#) 7,000 pages in 1971 - "and I couldn't have done what I did ten years before that."

"But I'm glad to express my support of what WikiLeaks is doing and its sources, in particular. Whoever gave this information to WikiLeaks obviously understood that they were at risk of being where Bradley Manning is now."

Ellsberg noted that US authorities were "crying alarm over this, as they always do" but they "know what's coming out".

"I think that one should take their warnings now with a lot of salt... And in terms of blood on their hands, I'm sorry to say, a lot of actual blood has been spilled, as opposed to this hypothetical possible blood, of which none has been reported, from WikiLeaks."



Figure 19. Julian Assange with Daniel Ellsberg at the Frontline Club, 2010

As usual, WikiLeaks sought to [maximise](#) attention on their leak, urging supporters to keep an eye on media partners ahead of the release. New media partners included Al Jazeera, Le Monde, the Bureau of Investigative Journalism, and the Swedish public broadcaster Sveriges Television (Al Jazeera [broke](#) the agreed embargo by releasing stories 30 minutes early). WikiLeaks also published a lengthy [statement](#) to help media avoid factual mistakes:

WikiLeaks has a history breaking major stories in major media outlets and robustly protecting sources and press freedoms. We have never revealed a source. We do not censor material. Since formation in 2007, WikiLeaks has been victorious over every legal (and illegal) attack, including those from the Pentagon, the Chinese Public Security Bureau, the former president of Kenya, the Premier of Bermuda, Scientology, the Catholic & Mormon Church, the largest Swiss private bank, and Russian companies.

WikiLeaks pointed readers to the numerous stories being published about the Iraq War Logs, which were eventually published in searchable format at the same WikiLeaks [War Diaries page](#) as the Afghan War Diary files.

-  **WikiLeaks** ✓ @wikileaks · Oct 23, 2010 ...
Spiegel splashes out with extensive coverage of Iraq War Logs
<http://www.spiegel.de/>
🗨️ ↻ 76 ❤️ 10 ⬆
-  **WikiLeaks** ✓ @wikileaks · Oct 23, 2010 ...
Swedish Television splashes out with Iraq War Logs <http://svt.se/>
🗨️ ↻ 63 ❤️ 9 ⬆
-  **WikiLeaks** ✓ @wikileaks · Oct 23, 2010 ...
Le Monde splashes out with Iraq War Logs <http://www.lemonde.fr/>
🗨️ ↻ 71 ❤️ 7 ⬆
-  **WikiLeaks** ✓ @wikileaks · Oct 23, 2010 ...
New York Times splashes out with Iraq War Logs <http://nytimes.com/>
🗨️ ↻ 123 ❤️ 16 ⬆
-  **WikiLeaks** ✓ @wikileaks · Oct 23, 2010 ...
Guardian splashes out with Iraq War Logs coverage
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/>
🗨️ ↻ 200 ❤️ 21 ⬆
-  **WikiLeaks** ✓ @wikileaks ...

WikiLeaks servers are straining under the world wide load. Keep trying every few minutes if you can't get through.

10:43 AM · Oct 23, 2010 · Twitter Web Client

The 391,831 US Army Sigacts (Significant Actions) from Iraq - then the largest leak of classified military material in history - revealed that civilian casualties were much higher than previously estimated. US General Tommy Franks famously told a reporter "we don't do body counts" but that turned out to be a lie. The non-profit Iraq Body Count project had to add 15,000 more civilian deaths to their tally. Civilians were routinely killed for coming too close to US military checkpoints and US troops often classified civilian deaths as enemy casualties. Even the two Reuters journalists killed in the Collateral Murder video, along with men accompanying them, were officially listed as "enemy killed in action". Private contractors working with the US military were also routinely killing civilians with no accountability.

The BBC [focused](#) on how US forces turned a blind eye to the torture of prisoners by their Iraqi colleagues, "sometimes using electrocution, electric drills and in some cases even executing

detainee". One victim had chemicals poured on his hands and his fingers cut off. In another incident, US troops confiscated a "hand cranked generator with wire clamps" from a Baghdad police station. Reports of abuse were sent up the chain of command but then marked "no further investigation".

The Guardian [reported](#) that US troops actually handed over Iraqi prisoners to an Iraqi torture squad called the Wolf Brigade, which was created by the US "in an attempt to re-employ elements of Saddam Hussein's Republican Guard".

The interrogator told the prisoner in explicit terms that: "He would be subject to all the pain and agony that the Wolf battalion is known to exact upon its detainees."

Glenn Greenwald [noted](#) how the New York Times deliberately ignored this important story. Instead the USA's "newspaper of record" prominently featured what Greenwald [called](#) "a sleazy hit piece on Assange, filled with every tawdry, scurrilous tabloid rumor about him". The article, titled "WikiLeaks Founder on the Run, Trailed by Notoriety", did at least feature one memorable quote from Assange:

"When it comes to the point where you occasionally look forward to being in prison on the basis that you might be able to spend a day reading a book, the realization dawns that perhaps the situation has become a little more stressful than you would like."

After the constant criticism about redactions in the Afghan War Logs, WikiLeaks had changed their process for redacting the Iraq data: now all names were [replaced](#) or blanked out. WikiLeaks was then accused of "over-redaction", with critics [noting](#) that even Pentagon FOIA releases of certain identical documents provided more information.

Victim was captured by the IA on %%% June %%% by IA and transferred to the %%%. When questioned about [terrorism activities](#), the victim alleges that LT , %%% [LTC](#) %%% by pouring [chemicals on his hands](#), cut his [fingers off](#), and hid him when [CF](#) visited the %%%.

Once again US officials said the leak of confidential documents was "a tragedy" and "criminal", while also insisting that they revealed nothing of interest.

A US Department of Defense spokesman dismissed the documents published by the whistleblowing website as raw observations by tactical units, which were only snapshots of tragic, mundane events.

US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton again suggested that WikiLeaks "put lives at risk". On FOX news, a former State Department official [demanded](#) that President Obama seize Assange and other WikiLeaks staff, then treat them as "enemy combatants".

Calling for "non-judicial action" against them, he implied that they should be in Guantanamo Bay with Taliban inmates.

An editorial in the conservative Washington Times said the US government should be "waging war on the WikiLeaks web presence." Syndicated columnist Jonah Goldberg wrote an article titled "Why is Assange still alive?" and claimed the WikiLeaks leader should have been "garroted in his hotel room years ago."

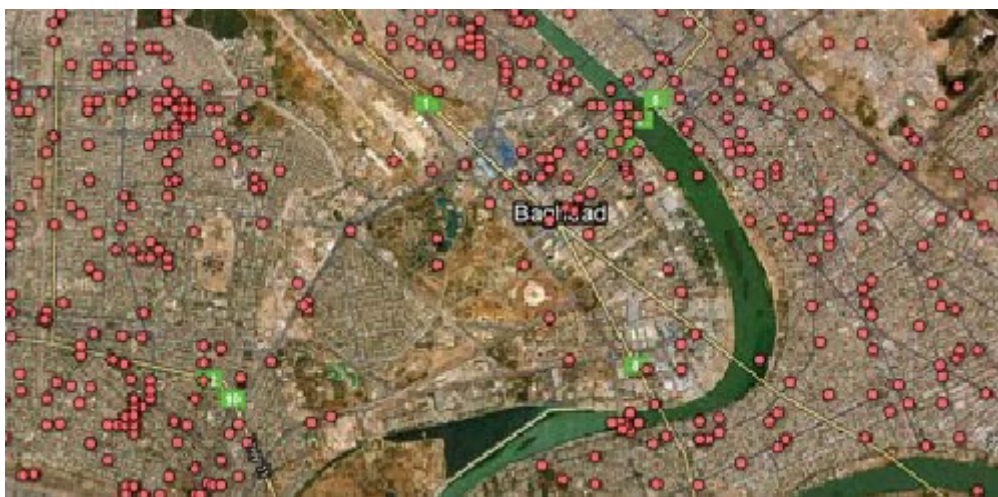
The most bizarre headline came from the New York Post, which ridiculously declared: "There were weapons of mass destruction after all"! Of course it was not true:

Closer inspection of passages referring to the discovery of equipment by coalition forces in Iraq reveal they were left over from early efforts by Saddam Hussein to build a deadly arsenal and do not point to his concealing hardware when the invasion was ordered.

Meanwhile the UN High Commissioner and other international organizations called for the new information to be investigated fully, and those responsible for any crimes to be held accountable. In Baghdad, the Iraqi News Network called on Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki to resign over the shocking revelations:

The WikiLeaks documents revealed very important secrets, but the most painful among them are not those that focus on the occupier, but those that reveal what the Iraqi forces, Iraqi government and politicians did against their citizens. Those leaders who returned to remove Iraq from oppression toppled the dictator but then carried out acts that were worse than Saddam himself.

And in a positive sign of how the media was slowly learning to deal with these huge data dumps, the Guardian published a zoom-able map of Iraq showing each Sigact as a red dot that could be clicked to reveal details.



*

Two days after releasing the Iraq War Logs, Julian Assange was recognised with the [Sam Adams Award for Intelligence Integrity](#). The annual award is decided by a group of retired CIA officers and named after Samuel A. Adams, a CIA whistleblower during the Vietnam War. It was an important sign that Assange still enjoyed some support within the secretive US intelligence community.

Soon afterwards, Assange [told](#) a Frontline Club audience that WikiLeaks had too much leaked material and not enough funds to manage any more incoming leaks, so they had temporarily closed their submission system. He did not yet reveal his allegations that the system had been [sabotaged](#) by former staff because he was still hoping to retrieve the "stolen" material via protracted negotiations.

As the fallout from the Iraq War Logs continued, the USA continued harrassing people connected to WikiLeaks or Chelsea Manning. On 3 November 2010, a 23-year-old MIT researcher named David House got the same US airport treatment as Jacob Applebaum months earlier. Glenn Greenwald [reported](#):

House's crime: he did work in helping set up the Bradley Manning Support Network, an organization created to raise money for Manning's legal defense fund, and he has now visited Manning three times in Quantico, Virginia, where the accused WikiLeaks leaker is currently being detained (all those visits are fully monitored by government agents). Like Appelbaum, House has never been accused of any crime, never been advised that he's under investigation, and was never told by any federal agents that he's suspected of any wrongdoing at all.

House, who was on Manning's Facebook friends list at the time of her arrest, said he was told that one of the agents was with the FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force. The FBI [denied](#) any involvement. Appelbaum [tweeted](#) that after four months his confiscated equipment still had not been returned.

*

The weeks leading up to the 26 November 2010 release dubbed "Cablegate" were incredibly stressful. While the US government was angry about the release of military data from Iraq and Afghanistan, they were far more concerned about the huge cache of US State Department cables - seven times the size of the Iraq War Logs - that they already knew Chelsea Manning had also leaked. They were already discussing it with the New York Times.



...

**Julian Assange intends to seek asylum in Switzerland
(video) | <http://is.gd/gIYSPTSR>**

7:23 AM · Nov 5, 2010 · Twitter Web Client

On 5 November 2010 WikiLeaks surprisingly [tweeted](#) that Assange was seeking asylum in

Switzerland. Assange was in Geneva ahead of an historic examination by the UN Human Rights Council of the USA's sorry record on human rights. He delivered a two hour speech, offering up evidence from the Iraq War logs of human right abuses and torture, and [warned](#) that the USA was "in grave danger of losing its way". He urged US leaders to stop their "aggressive investigation" into his organisation and "open up instead of covering up". WikiLeaks later [revealed](#):

During his stay in Geneva the Swiss government was so fearful for his personal security that they offered two International Police and two Swiss Police as his bodyguards for the duration, yet another indication of the severity of the danger he encounters on a daily basis.

While in Switzerland, Assange worked hard to keep WikiLeaks afloat in the difficult weeks ahead. He met with members of the Swiss Pirate Party, whose wikileaks.ch mirror site remained online when the WikiLeaks.org site came under attack a month later. He also opened a bank account through the Swiss postal system in Bern, which [provided](#) a temporary route for donations to WikiLeaks: the account was also [shut down](#) a month later. WikiLeaks later [tweeted](#) that the "US pressured Switzerland to refuse Assange asylum".

In early November 2010 the CIA refused to either confirm or deny plans to assassinate Julian Assange, [turning down](#) a Freedom of Information (FOI) request for any related files. Instead CIA Director Leon Panetta publicly [announced](#) a full investigation of WikiLeaks revelations and claimed - again without providing evidence - that "in some cases, CIA sources and methods have been compromised, harming our mission and endangering lives." Somewhat ironically, he insisted that such leaks "cannot be tolerated" while releasing an internal CIA memo to the media.

In an internal memo, released to the media Monday, the director said that sharing information "cannot extend beyond the limits set by law and the 'need to know' principle. The media, the public, even former colleagues, are not entitled to details of our work."

Meanwhile, a prosecutor at the International Criminal Court (ICC) [declared](#) that the WikiLeaks war logs could eventually be used in a war crimes trial with US citizens in the dock. The UN's special rapporteur on torture [said](#) he hoped to visit Iraq to probe the exposed "widespread practice of torture" and also wanted to visit Guantanamo Bay. And the Danish military apparently [asked](#) WikiLeaks for an unredacted version of the war logs, after being rebuffed by the USA.

While Assange's lawyers urgently [appealed](#) against his extradition to Sweden, WikiLeaks [pointed](#) to evidence of US spying in Sweden, and the war logs revealed that Swedish weapons were being [used](#) by both sides in the Iraq war. Nevertheless, on 20 November 2010 Sweden [issued](#) another warrant for the arrest of Julian Assange.

Within 48 hours, journalists around the world united to express their [support](#) for Assange and WikiLeaks:

Mr. Assange is no more guilty of espionage than any journalist or any whistleblower. This is a terrible precedent and one that is contrary to open government. If it is espionage to publish documents provided by whistleblowers, then every journalist will eventually be guilty of that crime.

*

While frantic US government officials were struggling to contain the fallout from the war logs, finding new ways to block WikiLeaks activities, and preparing for the next shocking release, New Zealand journalist Nicky Hager was [enjoying](#) the "relaxed and friendly" atmosphere inside the secret "bunker" in the Guardian's London offices.

The atmosphere in that room was far removed from the portrayals of WikiLeaks coming from its critics... Much of the time it was completely silent, apart from typing, as they focused on formatting materials and liaising with media organisations in preparation for the release.

You might imagine a room full of hackers and other shadowy types. But the small inner core of WikiLeaks' workers was mainly journalists and computer specialists: competent, strikingly free of egotism and personal conflict, and very focused on the work that needed to be done.

But it wasn't all beer and roses. According to a [book](#) later published by Der Spiegel's Holger Stark and Marcel Rosenbach, Assange was angry at the New York Times' earlier "hit piece" (published on their Iraq War Logs front page) and decided to partner with the Washington Post and McClatchy instead. But Guardian editor David Leigh had already (secretly) given the Times a copy of the Cablegate files. And a "rogue" copy of the files had been given to another British journalist, Heather Brooke, by an Icelandic "former WikiLeaks supporter". An urgent meeting of the major media partners was arranged for the first day of November.

The Guardian and the New York Times had already begun concrete preparations in early October to publish the embassy cables without WikiLeaks' consent. Under their plan, WikiLeaks was not to be informed until one or two days before publication. There was even a tentative publication date: Friday, Nov. 5, 2010. Assange had threatened to immediately publish all of the cables online if the two publications went ahead with their plans.

Assange turned up late to the meeting, accompanied by lawyers, and coughing repeatedly due to "stress". Guardian Editor-in-Chief Alan Rusbriger (David Leigh's brother in law) also summoned a lawyer. Things quickly got messy. Assange pointed to his contract with the Guardian, who in turn pointed to the "rogue" files and suggested their contract was now meaningless. The New York Times, who did not even send a representative to the meeting, claimed the Guardian was now their source, not WikiLeaks.

Dear Julian,

I hereby undertake that, in return for access to the material known as Package 3, the Guardian will observe the following conditions:

1. The material is for review only, and is not to be published without the express consent of Julian Assange or his authorised representative
2. The material will be held in conditions of strict confidence within the Guardian and will not be shown to any third party.
3. The material will not be viewed at any time on any computer terminal which is open to the internet.

Alan Rusbridger,

Am

Figure 20. Guardian contract with WikiLeaks, dated 30 July 2010, signed by Alan Rusbridger

NOTE

Both the Guardian and the New York Times were in financial peril in 2010 as readers flocked to online news, where advertising revenues did not cover production costs. By June 2012 the Guardian Media Group was reportedly losing £100,000 a day. The CEO's announcement of a "digital-first" approach in 2011 was a "major transformation" largely inspired by the success of their WikiLeaks partnership. Meanwhile the New York Times moved to a paywall subscription model in 2011. The Guardian was [desperate](#) to break into the US market. These considerations would surely have figured in conversations between Rusbridger and the NYT's EIC Bill Keller.

According to Stark and Rosenbach "the mood became somewhat more relaxed after about an hour" when lawyers had left the room and "Rusbridger opened a bottle of Chablis". Nevertheless heated discussions continued, over a restaurant dinner and more bottles of wine, till after 1 a.m. Eventually a "gentlemen's agreement" - with no signed contracts - was reached:

Publication was not to begin before the end of November, the topics were to relate to selected countries at first and to have global significance, SPIEGEL and the Guardian were to be given access to the material, and the Guardian would sign a contract with Heather Brooke, thereby ensuring that the second copy of the cables would not present a problem... The group agreed to publish on Nov. 28, 2010, when all media organizations involved would go online simultaneously at 10:30 p.m. EST.

Julian Assange also made it clear that WikiLeaks "didn't want to be in the front row" for this release.

"We can't handle the entire printing. It won't work this time. The material is too dramatic for that," he said. "We have to survive this leak."

Meanwhile, the US government was pursuing its own political strategy. This time the State Department "actually participated in the redaction process", as John Goetz recalled. In fact, State Department officials in touch with the New York Times and the Guardian were already demanding to know exactly which cables would be published. Guardian EIC Alan Rusbridger was seriously [concerned](#) that he and his staff could end up in jail:

The lawyers were quite worried saying they could lock you up they could extradite you, you could be, you know, forbidden from ever going to America, they could do you under the espionage act, they could do this, this and this.

Less than a week before the agreed publication date, Clinton's diplomats made three concrete requests to the five major media partners (including France's Le Monde and Spain's El Pais) with whom they sought no quarrel:

First, they wanted the names of US government sources to be protected if leaks posed a danger to life and limb. This was a policy that all five media organizations involved already pursued. Second, they asked the journalists to exercise restraint when it came to cables with security implications. Third, they asked them to be aware that cables relating to counterterrorism are extremely sensitive. Otherwise, the officials pointed out, they had no wish to impose content restrictions on the media organizations. The official fury of the US government was directed at the presumed source, Bradley Manning, and, most of all, WikiLeaks.



WikiLeaks ✓
@wikileaks

...

The coming months will see a new world, where global history is redefined. Keep us strong: <http://is.gd/hzbla>

3:35 PM · Nov 22, 2010 · Twitter Web Client

*

Chapter Eight: End 2010

On 24 November 2010 the Pentagon [warned](#) the US Senate and House Armed Services Committees that WikiLeaks and its media partners were preparing to release "several hundred thousand"

classified US State Department cables in the next few days. A spokeswoman called it "an irresponsible attempt to wreak havoc and destabilize global security". WikiLeaks accused the Pentagon of "[hyperventilating](#)".

The New York Times had already shared the leaked Cablegate archive with the US State Department, which was now busy preparing allied governments for the impact of the disclosures. On 26 November 2010, the US Ambassador [visited](#) 10 Downing Street in London, while Hillary Clinton [briefed](#) Australian Foreign Minister Kevin Rudd. WikiLeaks tweeted that US officials were also contacting government ministers in Canada, Denmark, Norway, Israel, Iraq, Turkey, Russia and Iceland.



NYT briefed the Whitehouse on Monday over Embassy Files: Now we see every tinpot dictator in the world briefed prior to release.

9:56 AM · Nov 26, 2010 · Twitter Web Client

Assange was angry at the Guardian for leaking the cables to the New York Times, and angry at the Times for contacting the US State Department, but he also took the opportunity - perhaps as a protective measure - to offer the US State Department a final opportunity to specify any cables that would endanger lives. On 26 November he personally [wrote](#) to the US Ambassador in London:

Subject to the general objective of ensuring maximum disclosure of information in the public interest, WikiLeaks would be grateful for the United States Government to privately nominate any specific instances (record numbers or names) where it considers the publication of information would put individual persons at significant risk of harm that has not already been addressed. WikiLeaks will respect the confidentiality of advice provided by the United States Government and is prepared to consider any such submissions made without delay.

The private offer was publicly declined, with a US legal adviser's response released to the media on the following day:

We will not engage in a negotiation regarding the further release or dissemination of illegally obtained U.S. Government classified materials.

A press release from the White House, just hours before the Cablegate release, insisted that the disclosures would put at risk US "diplomats, intelligence professionals, and people around the world who come to the United States for assistance in promoting democracy and open government."

President Obama supports responsible, accountable, and open government at home and around the world, but this reckless and dangerous action runs counter to that goal. By releasing stolen and classified documents, Wikileaks has put at risk not only the cause of human rights but also the lives and work of these individuals.

Assange responded by email that WikiLeaks had "absolutely no desire to put individual persons at significant risk of harm, nor do we wish to harm the national security of the United States". He lamented that the US government had rejected his offer for "constructive dialogue and chosen a confrontational approach".

I understand that the United States government would prefer not to have the information that will be published in the public domain and is not in favour of openness. That said, either there is a risk or there is not. You have chosen to respond in a manner which leads me to conclude that the supposed risks are entirely fanciful and you are instead concerned to suppress evidence of human rights abuse and other criminal behaviour. We will now proceed to release the material subject to our checks and the checks of our media partners unless you get back to me, as you promised in the call with our lawyers last Friday.



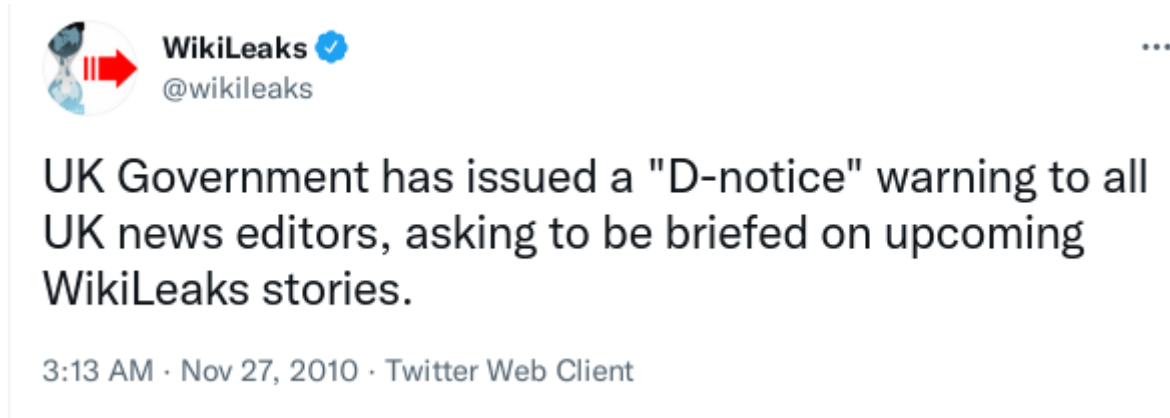
Officials may be overstating the danger from WikiLeaks



Figure 21. McClatchy headline the day before Cablegate release

As usual, the much-hyped threats to human lives never materialised. By the time the cables were

published, the US State Department had had weeks to prepare for the impact. Even allied governments were prepared.



Cablegate

As over two hundred and fifty thousand documents from the US State Department began spilling into the public domain on 28 November 2010, there was no initial release from WikiLeaks, not even a press conference. The media partners posted their reports, describing explosive secrets from countries all around the world, while WikiLeaks merely published the corresponding diplomatic cables. Assange was keeping a low profile.

Articles based on the first 220 files were published by El País (Spain), Der Spiegel (Germany), Le Monde (France), The Guardian (United Kingdom) and The New York Times (United States). The material was to be published over a period of several weeks, with other global media organisations gradually involved, thus maximising impact.

After months of work, New Zealand journalist Nicky Hager was "lucky enough" to be with the WikiLeaks team at a secret location "somewhere outside London" when the first cables were released. He said he "had a feeling of being present as history was being made". Then the WikiLeaks website came under attack.

The first bundle of documents went live at 6pm British time and immediately there was a massive denial of service attack. Unknown people somewhere in the world were bombarding the WikiLeaks' websites, trying to close them down.



Everything was focused on a computer specialist who had arrived at the house to donate his time to overseeing the launch. He was obviously at the top of his profession. Everyone seemed in awe of his skills. He had prepared for the launch, typing computer code faster than most journalists can write words, apparently working straight through the night. Now he was engrossed in fending off the cyber attack: monitoring the waves of incoming traffic and identifying and blocking the attackers. The mood was tense until, after a long 30 minutes, he looked up with a little smile and said the attack seemed to be over.

WikiLeaks continued fighting off similar attacks for several days. Despite all the stress, Julian Assange was in a bouyant mood.

Working in that crowded room, he was very focused, but also good humoured and thoughtful of others. For someone at the centre of international news attention, and an international man-hunt, he seemed calm and considered, and not to be taking himself too seriously. He is clearly the central force in the organisation, but there were gutsy people working around him as well. Sometimes they sought his decisions on things and other times they bossed him around.

The leaked cables, dated from 1966 to February 2010, disclosed confidential communications between the State Department in Washington DC and 274 US embassies around the world. 15,652 of the cables were classified "secret", with another 101,748 "confidential" and 133,887 "unclassified". A WikiLeaks [press release](#) said the cables would give people around the world "an unprecedented insight into US Government foreign activities".

The cables show the extent of US spying on its allies and the UN; turning a blind eye to corruption and human rights abuse in "client states"; backroom deals with supposedly neutral countries; lobbying for US corporations; and the measures US diplomats take to advance those who have access to them.

This document release reveals the contradictions between the US's public persona and what it says behind closed doors – and shows that if citizens in a democracy want their governments to reflect their wishes, they should ask to see what's going on behind the scenes.

The Guardian's first big story [revealed](#) that US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton had ordered her staff to spy on top United Nations officials, including the UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon, and the Permanent Security Council representatives from China, Russia, France and the UK. Washington wanted biometric data including "DNA, fingerprints and iris scans", along with "credit card numbers, email addresses, phone, fax and pager numbers and even frequent-flyer account numbers". This was a clear breach of the 1961 Vienna Convention, which covers the UN. Another

cable revealed that this spying was done at the [behest](#) of the CIA. In an interview with Time magazine, Julian Assange called for Hillary Clinton to resign:

"She should resign, if it can be shown that she was responsible for ordering US diplomatic figures to engage in espionage in the United Nations, in violation of the international covenants to which the US has signed up. Yes, she should resign over that."

Assange later [suggested](#) that President Obama should also resign, if he had approved the spying.

The New York Times [revealed](#) that US and British diplomats also spied on UN Secretary General Kofi Annan in the weeks before the 2003 invasion of Iraq, which Annan declared "illegal". State Department spokesman Philip J. Crowley blithely dismissed public shock at these revelations.

"This is what diplomats, from our country and other countries, have done for hundreds of years."

US officials claimed that most of the cables only revealed diplomats hard at work, often doing good things like putting pressure on the Saudi government to let women drive cars. As usual, the latest WikiLeaks release was simultaneously "recklessly dangerous" and "putting lives at risk" but also "nothing to see here".

Citizens around the world, however, were shocked by what they discovered. For example: the USA had [nuclear weapons](#) in Denmark; European allies were ready to quit the war in Afghanistan; the USA had [deliberately undermined](#) the UN's 2009 global climate summit in Copenhagen; the USA sought to derail delivery of subsidised Venezuelan petroleum in order to protect the business interests of US oil companies; US companies pressured the government to block an increase in Haiti's minimum wage. In Mexico, the US ambassador [resigned](#) after a leaked cable revealed his complaints about government handling of the war on drug cartels.

In Tunisia, a cable from the US Ambassador [reported](#) that President Ben Ali and his regime had "lost touch with the Tunisian people" and were "relying on the police" to cling to power.

Corruption in the inner circle is growing. Even average Tunisians are now keenly aware of it, and the chorus of complaints is rising. Tunisians intensely dislike, even hate, first lady Leila Trabelsi and her family. In private, regime opponents mock her; even those close to the government express dismay at her reported behaviour. Meanwhile, anger is growing at Tunisia's high unemployment and regional inequities. As a consequence, the risks to the regime's long-term stability are increasing.

Ten days after this news was reported, a Tunisian market stall holder named Mohamed Bouazizi set himself on fire, sparking local riots that spread and eventually triggered "Arab Spring" revolutions across the Middle East. Many of the protestors cited WikiLeaks revelations as conclusive evidence of long-suspected corruption.

A blogger at [The Arabist](#) suggested that the Cablegate leaks had particular impact in the Arab world, where media criticism of the US government was seldom tolerated despite widespread public cynicism. Pakistan, Yemen, Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern nations were especially impacted by the cables, with neighbouring Iraq and Afghanistan among the most discussed topics.

The leaked cables lead to hundreds of stories around the world (well beyond the scope of this book) and an avalanche of diplomatic fallout which continued for many years. Even a decade later, old US cables were still being produced as evidence whenever cited events, facts and public figures became newsworthy. The cables were eventually merged into WikiLeaks' searchable "Plus D" [Public Library of US Diplomacy](#).

*

48 hours after the first Cablegate publications, Interpol [issued](#) a warrant for Julian Assange's arrest due to "sex crimes". The timing of this shocking news, which bumped Cablegate stories off front pages around the world, raised many eyebrows.

A day earlier, US Attorney General Eric Holder had declared an "active ongoing criminal investigation into WikiLeaks".

"Let me be clear. This is not sabre-rattling," he said, vowing to swiftly "close the gaps" in current US legislation.

Australia's Attorney General also [announced](#) an investigation into WikiLeaks. He said Australian Federal Police were looking at "potentially a number of criminal laws that could have been breached" by the Cablegate release.

"Australia will support any law enforcement action that may be taken. The United States will be the lead government in that respect".

Australian Prime Minister Julia Gillard absurdly [declared](#) that the leaking of classified documents by WikiLeaks was "illegal". But her "whole of government" investigation [closed](#) within two weeks after failing to find a single law that had been broken. Gillard still lamely insisted the leaks were "grossly irresponsible". By contrast, her Foreign Minister Kevin Rudd [suggested](#) that lax US government security was the real problem.

In Washington, Senator Joe Lieberman, the head of the Senate Homeland Security Committee, [said](#) disclosure of the US diplomatic cables was "nothing less than an attack on our national security". His rhetoric was typically extreme:

"Let there be no doubt: the individuals responsible are going to have blood on their hands."

Lieberman called on companies and organisations to immediately terminate their relationships with WikiLeaks.

"No responsible company - whether American or foreign - should assist WikiLeaks in its efforts to disseminate these stolen materials."

Tableau Software immediately [withdrew](#) the data visualisations that had been used to map the Iraq War Logs. More importantly, Amazon promptly refused to continue hosting WikiLeaks data on its EC2 web servers. Daniel Ellsberg was just one of many customers "[disgusted](#) by Amazon's cowardice and servility in abruptly".

"For the last several years, I've been spending over \$100 a month on new and used books from Amazon. That's over. I ask Amazon to terminate immediately my membership in Amazon Prime and my Amazon credit card and account, to delete my contact and credit information from their files and to send me no more notices."



WikiLeaks servers at Amazon ousted. Free speech the land of the free--fine our \$ are now spent to employ people in Europe.

5:50 AM · Dec 2, 2010 · Twitter Web Client

In a pathetic attempt to appease angry customers, Amazon later [claimed](#) their action was not a response to Lieberman's call but simply enforcing their "terms and conditions" (never mind they had previously hosted the Afghan and Iraq War Logs).



Amazon's press release does not accord with the facts on public record. It is one thing to be cowardly. Another to lie about it.

8:11 PM · Dec 3, 2010 · Twitter Web Client

On 3 December, visitors to [wikileaks.org](#) got an error page. The domain name had been shut down by the California-base provider, everydns.net, who (also rather pathetically) claimed their other customers were being negatively impacted by repeated denial-of-service attacks. WikiLeaks told visitors to go to the Swiss mirror wise [wikileaks.ch](#) instead.

WikiLeaks moves to Switzerland <http://wikileaks.ch/>

7:09 PM · Dec 3, 2010 · Twitter Web Client

Assange called these attacks on the WikiLeaks website an example of the "privatisation of state censorship".

"These attacks will not stop our mission, but should be setting off alarm bells about the rule of law in the United States."

The attacks, however, were not limited to the USA. After WikiLeaks [moved](#) some of its digital infrastructure from Amazon servers to a French Web hosting company called OVH, the French Industry Minister Eric Besson called for WikiLeaks to be banned from French servers. His call was [turned down](#) by a French judge. The High Court of Pakistan also [dismissed](#) an attempt to ban WikiLeaks.

China [blocked](#) Internet access to WikiLeaks material, with a Foreign Ministry spokesman saying that they did not wish to disturb relations with the USA. This came as the New York Times ran a [story](#) about a cable linking Chinese Communist Party chiefs with cyber-attacks on Google.

In Canada, Tom Flanagan, a former senior adviser to Prime Minister Stephen Harper, said on national television:

"I think Assange should be assassinated, actually. I think Obama should put out a contract and maybe use a drone or something."

Julian Assange said Flanagan and the others making such dangerous statements "should be charged with incitement to commit murder."

Meanwhile, in little-noticed news, faraway Ecuador [offered](#) Assange residency with no questions asked. Deputy Foreign Minister Kintto Lucas invited the 39-year-old Australian to come to Ecuador "so he can freely present the information he possesses".

"We are ready to give him residence in Ecuador, with no problems and no conditions."

*

Global finance companies quickly followed the efforts by Amazon and Swiss bank PostFinance to shut down WikiLeaks. Bank of America, MasterCard and Visa closed down WikiLeaks accounts or suspended donations to the organisation. PayPal also froze 60,000 euros of WikiLeaks funds that had been donated via the German charity the Wau Holland Foundation. Within a week, WikiLeaks and Julian Assange [claimed](#) to have lost 100,000 euros in assets:

One of the most fascinating aspects of the Cablegate exposure is how it is throwing into relief the power dynamics between supposedly independent states like Switzerland, Sweden and Australia. WikiLeaks also has public bank accounts in Iceland (preferred) and Germany. Please help cover our expenditures while we fight to get our assets back.

Visa then [ordered](#) DataCell, a small Icelandic company that was helping WikiLeaks collect payments, to suspend all of its transactions. The CEO of DataCell promised to fight the order:

"Visa customers are contacting us in masses to confirm that they really donate and they are not happy about Visa rejecting them. It is obvious that Visa is under political pressure to close us down."

There was an immediate massive public backlash against this [borderline illegal](#) global banking blockade, which cost WikiLeaks an [estimated](#) \$250 million over the next three years.



By early December 2010, WikiLeaks already had over 340,000 followers on Twitter, while Facebook fans [reportedly](#) climbed from 375,000 to over half a million in just 24 hours. Within a week of the WikiLeaks.org website shutdown, over 500 new mirror sites had [appeared](#) around the world.

A group of #Anonymous hackers had united months earlier to create a project called [Operation Payback](#), which initially launched retaliation efforts against attacks on free torrents sites like The Pirate Bay. They now diverted their attention from pro-copyright and anti-piracy targets to launch "Operation Avenge Assange".

Operation: Payback

[irc://irc.anonops.net/operationpayback](http://irc.anonops.net/operationpayback) est. 2010



Target:



Every day
from 9:00-4:00 EST

until MasterCard repudiates their decision to disallow payments to Wikileaks.

We will attack any organization which seeks to remove WikiLeaks from the internet or promote the censorship of the masses. *Join us.*

Set your LOIC HIVE server to:

Channel: *#loic*

We need you in the IRC *right NOW!*

For HELP to setup LOIC: *#Setup* **#OperationPayback**

Hours after the PostFinance bank account of Julian Assange was frozen, the bank's website was knocked offline by "distributed denial of service" (DDoS) attacks. The next day, the hackers brought down the websites of EveryDNS and the Swedish Prosecution Authority. Then the websites of Visa and Mastercard, along with the website of Senator Joe Lieberman and Swedish lawyer Claes Borgström's legal firm. US Senator Sarah Palin was also targeted after she [said](#) Assange should be "pursued with the same urgency we pursue al-Qaeda and Taliban leaders".



WikiLeaks ✓
@wikileaks

...

Sarah Palin says Julian should be hunted down like Osama bin Laden--so he should be safe for at least a decade.

1:17 PM · Dec 6, 2010 · Twitter Web Client

PayPal claimed that days of attacks on their website cost the company \$5.5 million; they eventually agreed to release the frozen Wau Holland Foundation funds but refused to reactivate the charity's account.

A New York Times article [reported](#) that the attacks "suggested that the loosely organized group called Anonymous might have come of age, evolving into one focused on more serious matters: in this case, the definition of Internet freedom."

The FBI later arrested 14 people, who became known as the "[Paypal 14](#)". At a 2013 court appearance, one of the defendants boldly stated:

“Anonymous is not for people to hide behind, it’s an idea for people to fight behind.”

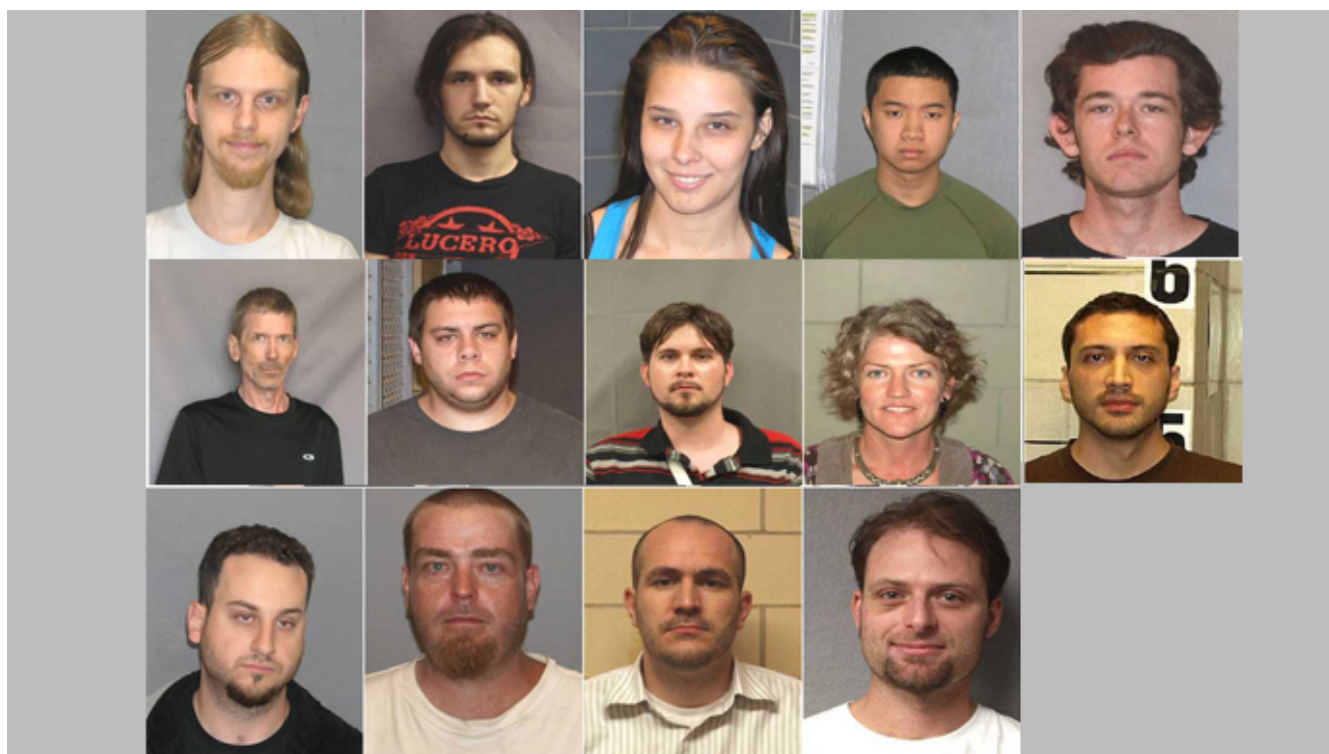


Figure 22. The PayPal 14

WikiLeaks spokesman Kristinn Hraffnsen was careful to distance his team from the hackers, but also welcomed the public show of support from like-minded groups who were outraged by constant corporate and government attacks on WikiLeaks. Julian Assange’s lawyer Jennifer Robinson was obliged to deny claims that he had encouraged the DDoS attacks on behalf of WikiLeaks.

“He did not make any such instruction, and indeed he sees that as a deliberate attempt to conflate hacking organizations with WikiLeaks, which is not a hacking organization.”

Similarly, while many #Anonymous groups expressed support for WikiLeaks, some "anons" maintained reservations about supporting Assange personally with the Swedish sex allegations still hanging over his head. Of course, the FBI was already [working hard](#) to infiltrate these hacker teams, divide opinions, and manipulate decision-making.



Daniel Ellsberg ✓
@DanielEllsberg

...

EVERY attack now made on Assange and @wikileaks was made against me and release of Pentagon Papers
<http://bit.ly/eZnep8>

10:58 PM · Dec 8, 2010 · TweetDeck

While all the above drama was unfolding, Julian Assange was staying at the London home of esteemed UK human rights lawyer Geoffrey Robertson and his Australian wife [Kathy Lette](#). Assange was deeply concerned by the constant death threats he was receiving from high profile public figures, but also carefully deliberating with his lawyers on how best to respond to Sweden's shocking new European Arrest Warrant.



WikiLeaks ✓
@wikileaks

...

US may use Sweden to extradite Assange: Lawyer
<http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE6B24FY20101203>

7:12 PM · Dec 4, 2010 · Twitter Web Client

On 5 December 2010 Assange's lawyers [revealed](#) that they had been watched by people parked outside their houses for the past week. Jennifer Robinson [told](#) ABC News they still hadn't even seen a copy of the arrest warrant.

"What we know is that an arrest warrant was issued about two weeks ago, communicated to the UK authorities, and it was sent back on the grounds that there was an administrative error. I am still trying to seek confirmation of what that was.

Despite writing to Europol, Interpol, and British authorities, none of the "various arrest warrants" were provided to them. Assange's lawyers said they were not provided with any evidence from Sweden or even an allegation in English.

"It is highly irregular. In fact it's bizarre."

Robinson also noted that the US State Department was intentionally intimidating her by conflating client and lawyer names in correspondence:

The letter, which was released to the press, begins: "Dear Ms Robinson and Mr Assange. I am writing in response to your 26 November 2010 letter to US Ambassador Louis B Susman regarding your intention to again publish on your WikiLeaks site what you claim to be classified US government documents." Robinson said: "By eliding client and lawyer, that was a very inappropriate attempt to implicate me. That is really inappropriate to come from the State Department of all places; they understand very well the rules on attorney-client protocol."

Assange's lawyers were negotiating a date for him to appear before a court and negotiate bail. Publicly, they refused to even confirm that the WikiLeaks founder was still in Britain. But after media reported that he was "in hiding", Kristinn Hrafnsson explained: "he is not in hiding, the authorities here, the police know where he is." The Guardian reported that Assange was "seeking supporters to put up surety" and "expected to have to post bail of between £100,000 and £200,000".

Before heading to court, however, Julian Assange did a [live Q and A session](#) on the Guardian website, which almost collapsed due to the huge number of online visitors.

First question: did Assange want to return to Australia?

I am an Australian citizen and I miss my country a great deal. However, during the last weeks the Australian prime minister, Julia Gillard, and the attorney general, Robert McClelland, have made it clear that not only is my return impossible but that they are actively working to assist the United States government in its attacks on myself and our people. This brings into question what does it mean to be an Australian citizen - does that mean anything at all? Or are we all to be treated like [David Hicks](#) at the first possible opportunity merely so that Australian politicians and diplomats can be invited to the best US embassy cocktail parties.

Are you a journalist?

I coauthored my first nonfiction book by the time I was 25. I have been involved in nonfiction documentaries, newspapers, TV and internet since that time. However, it is not necessary to debate whether I am a journalist, or how our people mysteriously are alleged to cease to be journalists when they start writing for our organisation. Although I still write, research and investigate my role is primarily that of a publisher and editor-in-chief who organises and directs other journalists.

Is the game that you are caught up in winnable?

The Cable Gate archive has been spread, along with significant material from the US and other countries to over 100,000 people in encrypted form. If something happens to us, the key parts will be released automatically. Further, the Cable Gate archives is in the hands of multiple news organisations. History will win. The world will be elevated to a better place. Will we survive? That depends on you.

Assange answered over a dozen other questions ranging from redactions and Chelsea Manning to future leaks and UFOs.

An updated European Arrest Warrant with "requested additional information" from Sweden was received by London police on the evening of 6 December 2010. The next day, Julian Assange [attended](#) the City of Westminster Magistrates Court, accompanied by lawyers and officials from the Australian High Commission.



▲ Julian Assange is driven into Westminster magistrates court today. Photograph: Stefan Rousseau/PA

Asked if he consented to be extradited to Sweden, Assange replied that he did not consent and would file an appeal.

Journalist John Pilger, filmmaker Ken Loach, and socialite Jemima Khan were among six people in court willing to offer surety. They all offered at least £20,000 each. An anonymous individual offered £60,000.

But there was "audible dismay" in the court when the judge refused bail. He claimed these were "serious allegations against someone who has comparatively weak community ties in this country and the means and ability to abscond". The judge also stated, for the benefit of anyone in doubt:

"This case is not about WikiLeaks."

Spontaneous applause erupted in the courtroom as Assange was lead away. He was remanded in custody and his passport was seized. He was then transported to Wandsworth Prison in south London and placed in solitary confinement.



Let down by the UK justice system's bizarre decision to refuse bail to Julian Assange. But [#cablegate](#) releases continue as planned.

1:17 AM · Dec 8, 2010 · Twitter Web Client

*

On the same day that Julian Assange was jailed, 7 December 2010, US officials [confirmed](#) to the Australian embassy in Washington that the Justice Department was conducting an "active and vigorous inquiry into whether Julian Assange can be charged under US law, most likely the 1917 Espionage Act". They said: "the WikiLeaks case is unprecedented both in its scale and nature". Two weeks later the embassy advised Canberra that media reports of a secret WikiLeaks grand jury were "likely true". In spite of this, Australian government officials publicly pretended for over eight years that Assange's extradition case was just about the Swedish sex allegations.

On the following day, 8 December 2010, the UK Independent [revealed](#) that informal discussions had already taken place between US and Swedish officials over the possibility of Assange being delivered into US custody. Anonymous diplomatic sources indicated that the USA had agreed not to reveal charges, prompting an extradition request, until "after legal proceedings are concluded in Sweden".

"Sources stressed that no extradition request would be submitted until and unless the US government laid charges against Mr Assange, and that attempts to take him to America would only take place after legal proceedings are concluded in Sweden."

One of the two prosecutors attached to the WikiLeaks Grand Jury was US attorney Neil McBride, who made a name for himself in the wake of the 2001 terror attacks by [demanding](#) extraterritorial applications of US criminal law.

"Criminals today aren't confined by borders and neither are we."

This approach aligned neatly with the dominant US Neoconservative view that, with the end of the Cold War, the USA was now the sole superpower and thus "[the American Century](#)" was just beginning. MacBride was nominated by President Obama to run the Eastern District jurisdiction, which is home to both the Pentagon and the CIA and handles most US "national security" cases,

until he was forced to [resign](#) from his "dream job" in 2013. In addition to WikiLeaks, MacBride was involved in prosecuting National Security Agency whistleblower Edward Snowden and the Megaupload file-sharing site's German founder Kim Dotcom.

Senator Joe Lieberman was also keen to expand existing laws. On 2 December 2010, he [announced](#) a plan to amend the 1917 Espionage Act in order "to go after Wikileaks and its founder Julian Assange." John Ensign (who resigned 6 months later due to a sex scandal) was one of two Republican Senators who co-signed the bipartisan plan.

"Julian Assange and his cronies, in their effort to hinder our war efforts, are creating a hit list for our enemies by publishing the names of our human intelligence sources," said Ensign. "Our sources are bravely risking their lives when they stand up against the tyranny of al-Qaeda, the Taliban and murderous regimes, and I simply will not stand idly by as they become death targets because of Julian Assange. Let me be very clear, WikiLeaks is not a whistleblower website and Assange is not a journalist."

The argument that Assange was not a journalist was widely repeated in the media, implicitly suggesting that the Australian would not receive US First Amendment protections if he was charged under US law.

The CIA meanwhile [set up](#) a new "WikiLeaks Task Force", whose official acronym W.T.F. was met with much mirth by WikiLeaks supporters. And the Daily Beast reported that the Obama administration was planning "a major reshuffling of diplomats, military officers, and intelligence operatives at US embassies around the world out of concern that WikiLeaks has made it impossible — if not dangerous — for many of the Americans to remain in their current posts".

Journalists who worked with WikiLeaks were also under growing pressure as stories continued appearing. The editors of El Pais wrote a strong [editorial](#) defending their decision to publish the cables:

The publication of the diplomatic cables has stirred international opinion and surprised some governments, who often adduce false arguments to downplay or discredit this news bomb. The security of individual sources has been assured by eliminating names and data that might endanger them, as the reader will have noticed. The media that have published the revelations have acted within the limits sketched out by the US Supreme Court in the Pentagon Papers case, opting for freedom of information and the citizen's right to know. As for the relevance of the information, the pages of this newspaper speak for themselves.

There is no historical precedent for this in term of scope, as it affects so many conflicts throughout the world. The revelations show a seamy side of the political world, about which we all had well-grounded suspicions, but no clear certainty. We are, in a sense, freer now than we were before, which is as much as journalism can hope to achieve.

Meanwhile, US Air Force staff and other US government employees were blocked from accessing the news websites of El Pais, the Guardian, the New York Times or other news organisations reporting on the WikiLeaks cables. The Wall Street Journal reported on 15 December 2010 that at least 25 sites were barred. Staff who attempted to access them received an on-screen message: "Access denied. Internet usage is logged and monitored."

≡ TIME

WORLD

Julian Assange: Readers' Choice for TIME's Person of the Year 2010

By [meganfriedman](#) | Dec. 13, 2010

[f Share](#)

[in LinkedIn](#)



Read Later

The man behind WikiLeaks has won the most votes in this year's Person of the Year poll.

Readers voted a total of 1,249,425 times, and the favorite was clear. [Julian Assange](#) raked in 382,020 votes, giving him an easy first place. He was 148,383 votes over the silver medalist, [Recep Tayyip Erdogan](#), Prime Minister of Turkey.

([See the top 10 everything of 2010.](#))



Despite all these attacks, TIME magazine argued that WikiLeaks was [winning](#) the "asymmetric info war" and Assange's arrest was "a win, not a loss, for his organization". The more brutally the US government cracked down on WikiLeaks, the more public support the organisation achieved.

*

On 14 December 2010 Julian Assange's mother Christine gave Australian media a [written statement](#) from her son after visiting him in jail:

"My convictions are unfaltering. I remain true to the ideals I have expressed... This circumstance shall not shake them. If anything, this process has increased my determination that they are true and correct," he wrote.

Julian Assange was released from jail two days later after supporters posted a massive £200,000 bail. He addressed a huge gathering of supporters and flashbulb-popping journalists outside London's Royal Courts of Justice.



“Well, it’s great to feel the fresh air of London again,” he told the cheering crowd. “I have enough anger to last me 100 years, but I will channel that into my work... I don’t have too many fears about being extradited to Sweden. There are much bigger concerns about being extradited to the United States... I hope to continue my work and continue protesting my innocence in this matter.”

Assange [described](#) his conditions in jail as “solitary confinement in the bottom of a Victorian prison.”

Despite granting bail, the UK High Court ruled that Assange would have to wear an electronic ankle tag, abide by a curfew from 10 pm to 8 am, and report daily to the local police station. His passport was not returned.

In granting bail [the judge] stipulated that two of Mr. Assange’s closest WikiLeaks associates, Joseph Farrell and Sarah Harrison, were required to add financial guarantees to those from the prominent people who had vouched for Mr. Assange.



Figure 23. Julian Assange with Sarah Harrison in London, 2010

NOTE

Assange was now frequently photographed by the media in the company of [Sarah Harrison](#), who modestly [described herself](#) as "just a blonde girl" with "the most boring name ever". Harrison had joined WikiLeaks to help with the Afghan War Diaries after previously working as an investigative researcher for The Bureau of Investigative Journalism and the Centre for Investigative Journalism.

The WikiLeaks founder was effectively placed under house arrest at a 10-bedroom Norfolk mansion named Ellingham Hall, which was owned by Vaughan Smith, the founder of the Frontline Club for journalists.

The supposedly left-wing Guardian newspaper had a noticeably [odd take](#) on these court proceedings. Luke Harding and Sam Jones claimed that "it was the maverick British establishment that rode to the rescue of Julian Assange, offering to whisk him from dull confinement in Wandsworth jail to a large and comfy manor house".

For once, Assange was not the star at the afternoon bail hearing at Westminster magistrates' court... Instead the hero was Vaughan Smith, a former army officer, journalist adventurer and rightwing libertarian.

They said Assange could look forward to "pheasant dinners, port and brisk walks around the estate" but "according to friends, Assange shows little interest in food, and is invariably late for meals."

By contrast, Vaughan Smith told the court Assange was "a very honourable person, hugely clever, self-deprecatory and warm. Not the kind of things you read about."

*



Figure 24. Julian Assange at Ellingham Hall, 17 December 2010

Speaking to journalists outside Ellingham Hall the next day, Assange said the threat of onwards extradition to the United States "seems to be increasingly serious and increasingly likely."

Unbeknownst to Assange, two new prongs of attack were already underway. Firstly the US government was demanding the private Twitter account details of WikiLeaks insiders. And the Bank of America, which was rumoured to be the target of WikiLeaks' next big release, had contracted private security companies to go after the whistle-blowing site.

Julian Assange like a hi-tech terrorist, says Joe Biden

US vice-president makes strongest remarks by any White House official over WikiLeaks founder and diplomatic cables



▲ Joe Biden appears on NBC's Meet the Press, for a taped interview. Photograph: Getty Images

A day later, on 18 December 2010, US vice-president Joe Biden was asked about Assange on NBC's Meet the Press.

Asked if he saw Assange as closer to a hi-tech terrorist than the whistleblower who released the Pentagon papers in the 1970s, which disclosed the lie on which US involvement in Vietnam was based, Biden replied: "I would argue it is closer to being a hi-tech terrorist than the Pentagon papers".

On the previous day, Biden had said "I don't think there's any substantive damage" from the WikiLeaks publications. Now he walked that back:

"He's made it more difficult for us to conduct our business with our allies and our friends. For example, in my meetings – you know I meet with most of these world leaders – there is a desire now to meet with me alone, rather than have staff in the room. It makes things more cumbersome – so it has done damage."

Meanwhile a new Rap News [video](#) had dropped:



RAP NEWS | WikiLeaks: the truth is out there

Is WikiLeaks really the greatest threat that we face?
Or is it the response we are seeing in defence of the state?
A response that is building and seeks
To turn back the clock on freedom of speech
And fundamental rights earned over a century.
This should ring alarm bells for all who know their history...
History books will be written about events this month:
The story they will tell is up to us.

*

Chapter Nine: Early 2011

Early 2011 saw the US government stepping up multiple attacks on WikiLeaks, despite continuing widespread public support for the brave whistle-blowing publishers. Meanwhile, former media partners were quickly turning into hostile critics.

At this stage, many observers (including [myself](#)) were beginning to wonder if Julian Assange might have [Aspergers Syndrome](#). He brushed away such suggestions as unimportant but was later [diagnosed](#) with the condition. People with Aspergers Syndrome are on the high-functioning end of the Autism Spectrum and often extremely intelligent. They are sometimes accused of lacking empathy when in fact they may just be lacking certain social skills, and they can often become obsessed with certain topics. Giveaway symptoms for Assange included his long, rambling, monotone speeches, his fearless approach to public criticism, and his frequent capacity to infuriate

people around him with his single-minded determination.

Bank of America

On 30 November 2010, a day after the Cablegate release, shares in Bank of America [dived](#) by 3 percent as rumours spread that it would be the target of WikiLeaks' next big release.

On Monday, Julian Assange, founder of the WikiLeaks, said his group plans to release tens of thousands of internal documents from a major U.S. bank early next year, according to an interview posted online by Forbes Magazine.

Interviewed in Malaysia a year earlier, Assange had told [IDG News Service](#):

"At the moment, for example, we are sitting on 5GB from Bank of America, one of the executive's hard drives... Now how do we present that? It's a difficult problem. We could just dump it all into one giant Zip file, but we know for a fact that has limited impact. To have impact, it needs to be easy for people to dive in and search it and get something out of it."

In the same interview, Assange revealed how WikiLeaks had learned from lack of media coverage in previous leaks:

"It's counterintuitive," he said. "You'd think the bigger and more important the document is, the more likely it will be reported on but that's absolutely not true. It's about supply and demand. Zero supply equals high demand, it has value. As soon as we release the material, the supply goes to infinity, so the perceived value goes to zero."

He said WikiLeaks wanted to "get as much substantive information as possible into the historical record, keep it accessible, and provide incentives for people to turn it into something that will achieve political reform."

The Cablegate release had done just that. But now, with a green light from Senator Joe Lieberman (see previous chapter), Bank of America executives were keen to take proactive action against WikiLeaks. They did not know that - thanks to "disgruntled former employees" - WikiLeaks was no longer even in possession of their hard drive data.

*

Virginia-based law firm Hunton & Williams (H&W) had an unprofitable data intelligence project called Team Themis, which was close to being folded in early December 2010 when [suddenly](#) they got an "urgent request" from "a major US bank" that was "seeking help against WikiLeaks".

"I need a favor. I need five to six slides on Wikileaks — who they are, how they operate and how this group may help this bank. Please advise if you can help get me something ASAP. My call is at noon"

Team Themis included staff from Palantir Technologies, Berico Technologies, and HBGary Federal, whose CEO Aaron Barr rushed out a [PowerPoint presentation](#) that called for "disinformation", "cyber attacks" and a "media campaign" against WikiLeaks.

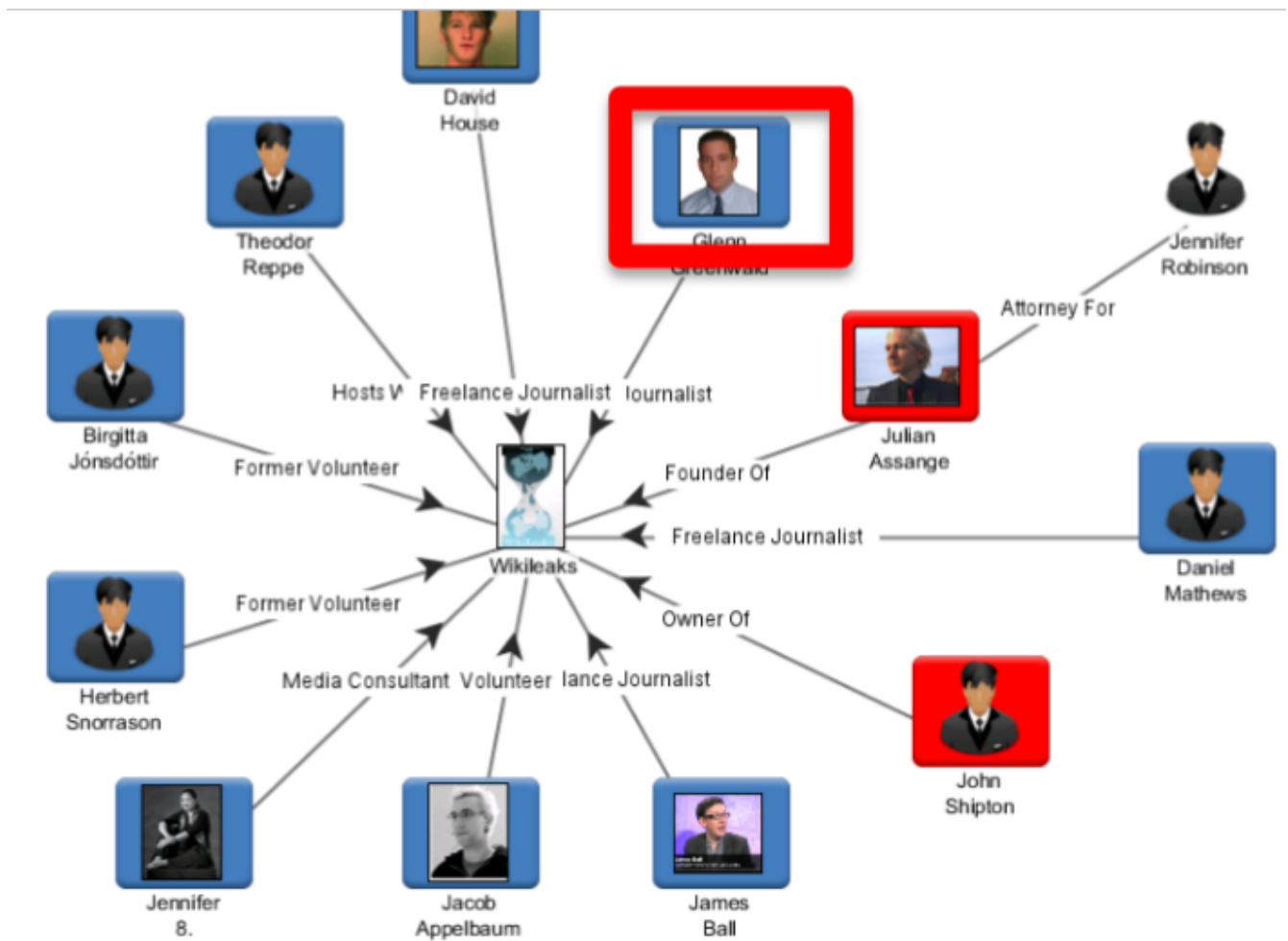


Potential Proactive Tactics

- Feed the fuel between the feuding groups. Disinformation. Create messages around actions to sabotage or discredit the opposing organization. Submit fake documents and then call out the error.
- Create concern over the security of the infrastructure. Create exposure stories. If the process is believed to not be secure they are done.
- Cyber attacks against the infrastructure to get data on document submitters. This would kill the project. Since the servers are now in Sweden and France putting a team together to get access is more straightforward.
- Media campaign to push the radical and reckless nature of wikileaks activities. Sustained pressure. Does nothing for the fanatics, but creates concern and doubt amongst moderates.
- Search for leaks. Use social media to profile and identify risky behavior of employees.

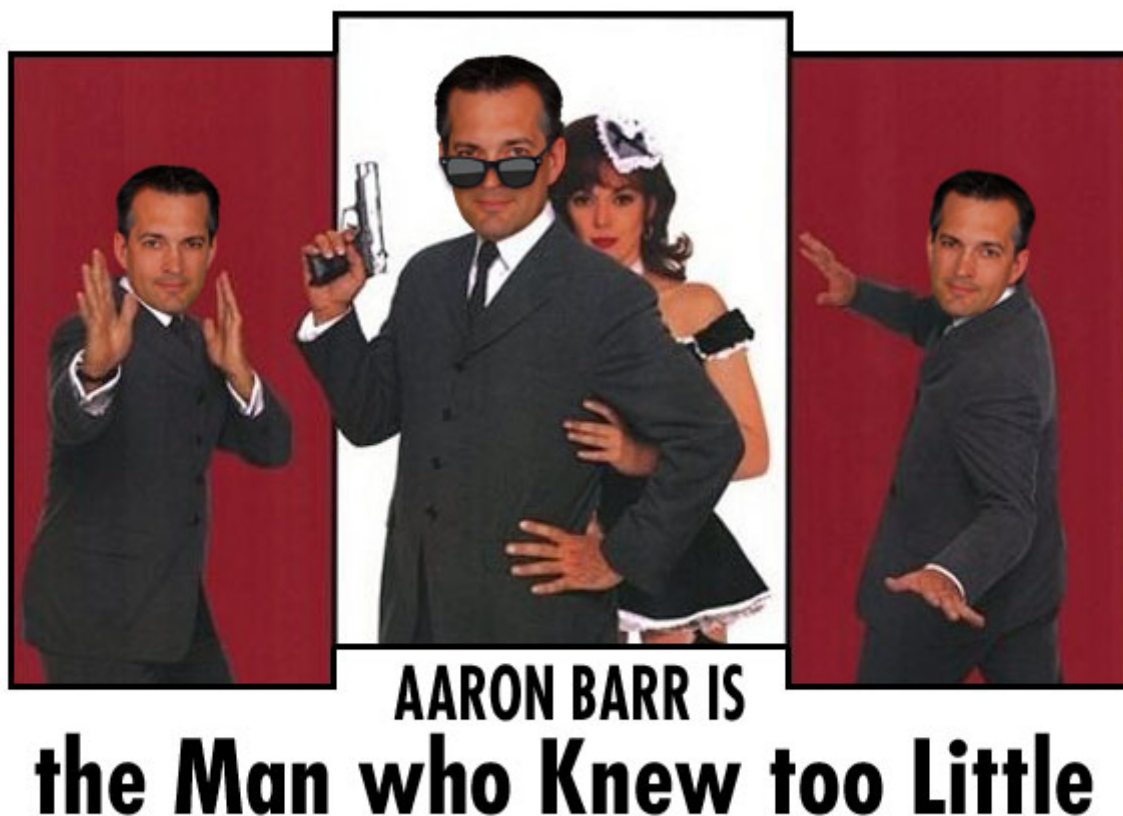
A former Navy Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) officer, Aaron Barr insisted that US civil rights lawyer and journalist Glenn Greenwald was a critical target:

"It is this level of support we need to attack. These are established professionals that have a liberal bent, but ultimately most of them if pushed will choose professional preservation over cause, such is the mentality of most business professionals. Without the support of people like Glenn WikiLeaks would fold."



In January 2011 a [New York Times article](#) confirmed that the Bank of America's "counterespionage work" against WikiLeaks entailed constant briefings for top executives and the hiring of "several top law firms".

But in February 2011 Aaron Barr went a step too far, [boasting](#) to the Financial Times that his firm HB Gary Federal was about to expose #Anonymous hackers. In retaliation, #Anonymous hacked into HB Gary's email accounts and published 50,000 of their emails online. They also [hacked](#) Barr's Twitter and other online accounts. Thus the secret Powerpoint slides of "Team Themis" (above) were publicly exposed. The emails also suggested that Team Themis had been set up at the request of the Chamber of Commerce to infiltrate ThinkProgress and other pro-Union groups.



ARS TECHNICA DOCUMENTARY PICTURES PRESENTS A NATE ANDERSON INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM STORY STAFFING AARON BARR AND HBGARY FEDERAL
 WITH APPEARANCES BY WIKILEAKS AND GLENN GREENWALD RIDICULOUS GRAPHIC BY AURICH LAWSON EDITOR IN CHIEF KEN FISHER CHIEF SANDWICH EATER KURT MACKEY
 WITH APOLOGUES TO BILL MURRAY AND REGENCY ENTERPRISES AND WARNER BROS

Figure 25. Ars Technica mocked Aaron Barr as a wannabe James Bond

As Glenn Greenwald [noted](#), based on the poor quality of their research and seemingly illegal proposals, Team Themis at first looked like "just some self-promoting, fly-by-night entities of little significance". But "the firms involved here are large, legitimate and serious, and do substantial amounts of work for both the U.S. Government and the nation's largest private corporations". HBGary claimed to have a cache of "zero-day exploits" - cyber attacks for which there is no existing remedy - and expertise in "computer network attack", "custom malware development" and "persistent software implants."

And perhaps most disturbing of all, Hunton & Williams was recommended to Bank of America's General Counsel by the Justice Department — meaning the U.S. Government is aiding Bank of America in its defense against/attacks on WikiLeaks.

Greenwald said the episode highlighted "just how lawless and unrestrained is the unified axis of government and corporate power".

The firms the Bank has hired (such as Booz Allen) are suffused with the highest level former defense and intelligence officials, while these other outside firms (including Hunton & Williams and Palantir) are extremely well-connected to the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government's obsession with destroying WikiLeaks has been well-documented. And because the U.S. Government is free to break the law without any constraints, oversight or accountability, so, too, are its "private partners" able to act lawlessly...

It's impossible to imagine the DOJ ever, ever prosecuting a huge entity like Bank of America for doing something like waging war against WikiLeaks and its supporters. These massive corporations and the firms that serve them have no fear of law or government because they control each.

Bank of America issued a "carefully worded statement". H & W refused to comment. Palantir publicly apologized "to progressive organizations in general, and Mr. Greenwald in particular, for any involvement that we may have had in these matters". HBGary distanced themselves from Aaron Barr, who resigned, and HBGary Federal was folded.

NOTE

WikiLeaks supporters were still hoping to see the release of a Bank of America executive's hard drive; the loss of this data was only [confirmed](#) months later when negotiations with Domscheit-Berg broke down and the leaked data was destroyed.

*

Twitter "Subpoenas"

While financial groups sought to cut off support for WikiLeaks, the US Department of Justice was still pursuing their own avenues of attack.

On 8 January 2011, Twitter [revealed](#) that the US Department of Justice had issued them with a court order, dated 14 December 2010 ([PDF](#)), for "all records" and "correspondence" relating to accounts "registered to or associated with WikiLeaks". Julian Assange and Bradley Manning were specifically named, along with Iceland MP Birgitta Jónsdóttir, Tor developer Jacob Appelbaum, and Dutch hacker Rop Gonggrijp, who had helped work on the Collateral Murder video.

Twitter advised affected users that they had ten days to oppose the request for information about their accounts.

"I think I am being given a message, almost like someone breathing in a phone," [tweeted](#) Jónsdóttir. "USA government wants to know about all my tweets and more since November 1st 2009. Do they realize I am a member of parliament in Iceland?"



...

If the Iranian govt asked for DMs of Iranian activists, State Dept would be all over this violation of "Internet freedom" [#doublestandards](#)

1:24 PM · Jan 8, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

Glenn Greenwald was [shocked](#) by the broad scope of the information sought by the Justice Department.

It includes all mailing addresses and billing information known for the user, all connection records and session times, all IP addresses used to access Twitter, all known email accounts, as well as the "means and source of payment," including banking records and credit cards. It seeks all of that information for the period beginning November 1, 2009, through the present.

The New York Times [reported](#) that this was "the first public evidence" of Attorney General Eric Holder's criminal investigation, which they expected would be "fraught with legal and political difficulties". Gonggrijp [noted](#) that the affected users only found out about the order "because Twitter did the right thing and successfully fought for a second court order so they were able to tell us". Citing concerns for his young family, Gonggrijp later terminated his public support for WikiLeaks.



...

Note that we can assume Google & Facebook also have secret US government subpoenas. They make no comment. Did they fold?

3:26 PM · Jan 8, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

The DoJ court order, which was widely misreported as a "subpoena", caused [outrage](#) on Twitter, with WikiLeaks warning that 637,000 followers were now being targeted by the US government "under section 2.B" of the order (user names and "destination IP addresses" of anyone receiving communications from the named individuals). Enraged followers threatened a class action lawsuit against the US government. Others were intimidated into unfollowing @wikileaks, but within a week the account had a [net gain](#) of 12,000 followers (hello again Streisand Effect).

Too late to unfollow; trick used is to demand the lists, dates and IPs of all who received our twitter messages.

1:27 PM · Jan 9, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

Iceland's Foreign Minister Oeissur Skarphedinsson [told German media](#) it was not acceptable that US authorities had demanded such information. Iceland's Interior Minister described the Justice Department's efforts as "grave and odd":

"If we manage to make government transparent and give all of us some insight into what is happening in countries involved in warfare it can only be for the good."

In March 2011 a judge in the Eastern District of Virginia court [upheld](#) the Department of Justice's demand for Twitter data, despite complaints by Appelbaum, Gonggrijp and Jonsdottir that it violated constitutional protections for free speech. Twitter Guidelines now [state](#) that private information about Twitter users will be released in response to "appropriate legal process such as a subpoena, court order [or] other valid legal process".

*

After some deliberation, Jacob Applebaum decided to push ahead with his planned return to the USA on 10 January, but organised for representatives from the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) to meet him at the airport. He then [posted](#) a long series of tweets about the constant harrassment he received when traveling through US airports.

The CBP agents in Seattle were nicer than ones in Newark. None of them implied I would be raped in prison for the rest of my life this time.

*

Early media attacks

On 31 December 2010 Alternet [published](#) a list of eight "Smears and Misconceptions" that were already being regularly pushed by media organisations:

1. Fearmongering that WikiLeaks revelations will result in deaths.
2. Spreading the lie that WikiLeaks posted all the cables.
3. Falsely claiming that Assange has committed a crime regarding WikiLeaks.
4. Denying that WikiLeaks is a journalistic enterprise.
5. Denying a link between Ellsberg's Pentagon Papers and WikiLeaks, despite Ellsberg's support of

the site.

6. Accusing Assange of profiting from WikiLeaks.
7. Calling Assange a terrorist.
8. Minimizing the significance of the cables.

THE TIMES

Max 7C, min -18C Tuesday December 21 2010 | thetimes.co.uk | No 70136 **£1**

Going nowhere

Why has Britain ground to a halt? News, pages 4-7



WikiWars: Assange turns on friends, foes and lovers

Alexi Mostrous

Julian Assange, the man behind WikiLeaks, today begins a wide-ranging series of attacks on both his enemies and allies as he defends his public and private conduct.

In his first UK newspaper interview since releasing hundreds of secret diplomatic cables last month, Mr Assange predicts that the United States will face reprisals if it attempts to extradite him on conspiracy charges.

He accuses his media partners at The Guardian newspaper, which worked with him to make the embarrassing leaks public, of unfairly tarnishing him by revealing damaging details of the sex assault allegations he faces in Sweden. He insists that the women behind the claims were motivated by revenge.

Finally, looking ahead to next year, Assange says mass support will defeat US

paper received leaked documents from Swedish authorities or "other intelligence agencies" intent on jeopardising his defence.

"The leak was clearly designed to undermine my bail application," he said. "Someone in authority clearly intended to keep Julian in prison."

He denies allegations of sexual assault and said that the allegations by two Swedish women he met in August "came from nowhere". Mr Assange was arrested and held in Wandsworth prison after Swedish authorities issued an extradition request. He was released on bail last week on a surety of £275,000.

Mr Assange said that he still has not seen the full extent of the allegations against him, although he accepted that his Swedish lawyer had been handed many of the details. When asked by The Times whether he was promiscuous, he replied: "I'm not promiscuous. I just really like women."

Mr Assange confirmed that WikiLeaks was holding a vast amount of material about a bank which it intends



There were also [easily dismissed](#) claims that WikiLeaks had acquired their files by hacking. Sadly, even WikiLeaks' trusted media partners were guilty of indulging these deliberate smears and outright lies, with British newspaper the Guardian quickly becoming the most hostile organisation.

The very idea of media partnerships had first been conceived when Julian Assange met with Guardian journalist Nick Davies [in a Brussels cafe](#). But on 17 December 2010, Davies published an article titled [Ten Days In Sweden](#), which provided lurid details of the Swedish sex allegations directly from the Swedish police file on the Assange case. Davies said the file, which would normally have remained secret to protect the privacy of all parties concerned, just "happened to make its way quite legitimately into the hands of somebody I have come across in the past". He refused to identify his source, who almost certainly committed a crime by leaking the file.

Guy Rundle later read the full police report in Swedish and [claimed](#) "Davies has fundamentally

distorted the record" with key details omitted and "distortingly oversimplified translation".

And of all Nick Davies' omissions, perhaps the most significant was that of the final witness, who was questioned about text messages she exchanged with Sofia Wilén discussing seeking revenge on Assange, and getting money from newspapers ("it was just a joke").

In the first week of January 2011, Bianca Jagger (who had helped pay Julian Assange's bail) published a [rebuttal](#) of Nick Davies' [rebuttal](#) of her [rebuttal](#) of his original "Ten Days In Sweden" article. Davies, who acknowledged having fallen out with Assange months earlier, had rejected Jagger's claims that his one-sided article, peppered with lurid sexual details, amounted to "trial by newspapers".

Jagger dismissed Davies' ludicrous claim that he was defending his source just like WikiLeaks defended theirs, noting "there is a profound difference between exposing the deeds of powerful governments, corporations and the rich and throwing mud at those who released the information". She also made an important point which would have profound repercussions for years to come:

Assange cannot defend himself at this point; all he can do is refute these allegations in the broadest terms. Davies knows that Assange's lawyers will insist that he does not publicly engage in a rebuttal of the details in these allegations himself, when he is facing extradition and possible criminal charges. He is thoroughly disadvantaged by what Davies has done.

Davies eventually washed his hands of any responsibility for the article that bore his name:

The reality is that I didn't write the story which the Guardian published. The copy which I filed was completely re-written in the Guardian office, a commonplace event in a newsroom.

But the Guardian's animosity to Assange continued. On 3 January 2011 the Guardian published an article that accused WikiLeaks of endangering the life of Morgan Tsvangirai, the leader of the democratic opposition in Zimbabwe, by publishing a cable about him. The author James Richardson, a US Republican working for a "social media public affairs agency" (not disclosed to readers), argued that "WikiLeaks may have committed its own collateral murder."

"WikiLeaks ought to leave international relations to those who understand it – at least to those who understand the value of a life."

There was a major problem with this claim: it was the Guardian themselves who had selected the cable from the archive and chosen to [publish](#) it in early December. Nevertheless, the false claim was repeated in the Wall Street Journal, the Atlantic, Politico and other sites. It took over a week for the Guardian to publish a footnote:

● This article was amended on 11 January 2011 to clarify the fact that the 2009 cable referred to in this article was placed in the public domain by the Guardian, and not as originally implied by WikiLeaks. The photo caption was also amended to reflect this fact

But as Glenn Greenwald [noted](#), the article - which should have been deleted - was not fundamentally altered. The misleading headline remained, along with repeated false claims blaming WikiLeaks for publishing the cable.

This is the propaganda campaign - created by the U.S. Government and (as always) bolstered by the American media - which is being used to justify WikiLeaks' destruction (and, with it, the repression of some of the most promising avenues for transparency and investigative journalism we've seen in many years)... WikiLeaks didn't steal anything. They didn't break any laws. They did what newspapers do every day, what investigative journalism does at its core: expose secret, corrupt actions of those in power. And the attempt to criminalize WikiLeaks is thus nothing less than a full frontal assault on press and Internet freedoms.

Opinion Zimbabwe

● This article is more than 10 years old

US cable leaks' collateral damage in Zimbabwe

James Richardson

Mon 3 Jan 2011 19:00 GMT



297

If Morgan Tsvangirai is charged with treason, WikiLeaks will have earned the ignominy of Robert Mugabe's gratitude



Guardian deputy editor Ian Katz belatedly [explained](#) that Richardson was "a first-time contributor to our comment website" and neither he nor the US-based editor who posted the article were aware of the "somewhat complicated process" used to publish the cables (never mind the process had been widely [reported](#) weeks earlier). Katz said the article was posted on a bank holiday after

Christmas when the Guardian's WikiLeaks editing team was not around. But the misleading article is [still online](#), more than ten years later. As is the Wall Street Journal's uncorrected [version](#).

*

More Death Threats

On 11 January 2011 Julian Assange's routine case management hearing at Belmarsh Magistrates Court was swamped with media and supporters. The Guardian's [live-blog](#) of the event included continuing global fallout from the US cable publications and highlights from a 35-page [skeleton outline](#) of court arguments from Assange's lawyers.



Figure 26. Assange addressing media 11 Jan 2011, flanked by lawyers. Credit: Matt Dunham/AP

There were valid security concerns around Assange's court appearance, especially following a recent mass shooting in Arizona where a US politician was shot. WikiLeaks published a [statement](#) condemning violent threats:

WikiLeaks staff and contributors have also been the target of unprecedented violent rhetoric by US prominent media personalities, including Sarah Palin, who urged the US administration to “Hunt down the WikiLeaks chief like the Taliban”. Prominent US politician Mike Huckabee called for the execution of WikiLeaks spokesman Julian Assange on his Fox News program last November, and Fox News commentator Bob Beckel, referring to Assange, publicly called for people to “illegally shoot the son of a bitch.” US radio personality Rush Limbaugh has called for pressure to “Give [Fox News President Roger] Ailes the order and [then] there is no Assange, I’ll guarantee you, and there will be no fingerprints on it.”, while the Washington Times columnist Jeffery T. Kuhner titled his column “Assassinate Assange” captioned with a picture Julian Assange overlayed with a gun site, blood spatters, and “WANTED DEAD or ALIVE” with the alive crossed out.



John Hawkins of Townhall.com has stated "If Julian Assange is shot in the head tomorrow or if his car is blown up when he turns the key, what message do you think that would send about releasing sensitive American data?"

Christian Whiton in a Fox News opinion piece called for violence against WikiLeaks publishers and editors, saying the US should "designate WikiLeaks and its officers as enemy combatants, paving the way for non-judicial actions against them."

WikiLeaks spokesman Julian Assange said: "No organisation anywhere in the world is a more devoted advocate of free speech than Wikileaks but when senior politicians and attention seeking media commentators call for specific individuals or groups of people to be killed they should be charged with incitement — to murder. Those who call for an act of murder deserve as significant share of the guilt as those raising a gun to pull the trigger."

A website address, JulianAssangeMustDie.com, was traced to a rightwing US blogger (and deleted soon afterwards).

Meanwhile the economic threats from US officials continued to escalate. On 12 January 2011 WikiLeaks [responded](#) to Rep. Peter T. King's calls for a US embargo of WikiLeaks.

WikiLeaks today condemned calls from the chair of the House Committee on Homeland Security to "strangle the viability" of WikiLeaks by placing the publisher and its editor-in-chief, Julian Assange, on a US "enemies list" normally reserved for terrorists and dictators.

King specifically wanted to target Knopf, a New York publisher who had recently agreed to pay Assange for an autobiography. Assange said the book royalties would "keep Wikileaks afloat". An article in [the Atlantic](#) ridiculed the madness of such a McCarthyist blacklist: "you could conceivably break the law merely by buying his book, or contributing to a WikiLeaks defense fund".


WikiLeaks was under massive pressure but clearly not going down without a fight. In a 12 January [interview](#) with John Pilger, Assange again mentioned the existence of "insurance files":

"WikiLeaks is now mirrored on more than 2,000 websites... If something happens to me or to WikiLeaks, 'insurance' files will be released.... There are 504 US embassy cables on one broadcasting organisation and there are cables on Murdoch and News Corp."

Was it a bluff? In years to come, WikiLeaks would repeatedly post such encrypted "insurance files" online. This led to a lot of wild speculation about the contents, and much of that speculation eventually solidified into misguided belief. Uninformed critics still angrily disclaim how WikiLeaks "promised" to post something but never did.

*

On 8 January 2011 WikiLeaks [launched](#) a new defense fund for Julian Assange, tweeting: "let us see Paypal try to close this one down too!" The following week saw more [global protests](#). A rally in Sydney, Australia [drew](#) around a thousand supporters. This followed another huge Sydney protest on 14 December 2010, with another one planned for 6 February 2011. WikiLeaks supporters around the world were energised, outraged, and working together to support their heroes.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Events by Topic ○ Global events ○ Argentina events ○ Australia events ○ Austria events ○ Belarus events ○ Belgium events ○ Brazil events ○ Canada events ○ Columbia events ○ Denmark events ○ Dominican Republic events ○ Finland events ○ France events ○ Greece events ○ Germany events | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hungary events ○ Ireland events ○ Mexico events ○ Northern Ireland events ○ Netherlands events ○ Peru events ○ Poland events ○ Portugal events ○ Romania events ○ Scotland events ○ Spain events ○ Sweden events ○ Switzerland events ○ Turkey events ○ United Kingdom events ○ United States events |
|---|--|---|

Email us at admin@wlcentral.org if you would like us to promote your event.

In February 2011 Snorre Valen, a member of the Norwegian parliament, [nominated](#) WikiLeaks for the Nobel Peace Prize. The Sydney Peace Foundation also [announced](#) that it would award a rare gold medal to WikiLeaks publisher Julian Assange for his "exceptional courage and initiative in pursuit of human rights". The Peace Medal, distinct from the foundation's annual Peace Prize, was previously only awarded to the Dalai Lama, Nelson Mandela, and Buddhist leader Daisaku Ikeda.

"Assange has championed people's right to know and has challenged the centuries-old tradition that governments are entitled to keep the public in a state of ignorance."

On 2 March 2011 a meeting was [organised](#) at Parliament House in Canberra, where Assange lawyers and prominent supporters addressed a group of Australian politicians and their staff. Those in attendance included future Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull, a former lawyer and Chair of the Australian Republican Movement, who had successfully defended a former MI5 official's publication of the tell-all book [Spycatcher](#). Turnbull occasionally used the Assange case to score points against the ruling Rudd-Gillard Labour government, but he [never](#) challenged US treatment of WikiLeaks' Australian founder.

Meanwhile another senior Australian Liberal Party politician anonymously [boasted](#) that Julian Assange would be treated the same way as [Galileo](#), who was found guilty of heresy and spent his life under house arrest for proving that the earth revolves around the sun.



WikiLeaks 
@wikileaks

...

"The Catholic Church shut down Galileo for a hundred years. I think we can shut down Julian Assange."
<http://is.gd/YvBwaK>

11:18 AM · Jan 13, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

Manning Quantico Torture Protests

Public protests for Assange and WikiLeaks always featured prominent support for Chelsea (then still "Bradley") Manning, who had now been jailed under turturous conditions at the Quantico brig for over five months. On 24 January, two Manning supporters (including regular visitor David House) were [turned away](#) from the facility after they attempted to deliver a petition of support with 42,000 signatures. On the following day, NBC reported that US military officials had placed Manning on suicide watch.

The official said that after Manning had allegedly failed to follow orders from his Marine guards, [Brig Commander James] Averhart declared Manning a "suicide risk." Manning was then placed on suicide watch, which meant he was confined to his cell, stripped of most of his clothing and deprived of his reading glasses — anything that Manning could use to harm himself.

Manning later claimed that the guards had created a scene by issuing conflicting demands such as "turn left, don't turn left". An investigation found that the Brig Commander had acted unlawfully, and he was replaced.



Figure 27. Protestors outside Quantico Marine Base in January 2011

Manning was removed from suicide watch on January 21 but remained on POI (Prevention Of Injury) status, despite repeated calls from Army health professionals for this to be lifted. Manning's lawyers filed a [complaint](#) explaining exactly what this status entailed:

Like suicide risk, he is held in solitary confinement. For 23 hours per day, he will sit in his cell. The guards will check on him every five minutes by asking him if he is okay. PFC Manning will be required to respond in some affirmative manner. At night, if the guards cannot see him clearly, because he has a blanket over his head or is curled up towards the wall, they will wake him in order to ensure that he is okay. He will receive each of his meals in his cell. He will not be allowed to have a pillow or sheets. He will not be allowed to have any personal items in his cell. He will only be allowed to have one book or one magazine at any given time to read. The book or magazine will be taken away from him at the end of the day before he goes to sleep. He will be prevented from exercising in his cell. If he attempts to do push-ups, sit-ups, or any other form of exercise he will be forced to stop. He will receive one hour of exercise outside of his cell daily. The guards will take him to an empty room and allow him to walk. He will usually just walk in figure eights around the room until his hour is complete. When he goes to sleep, he will be required to strip down to his underwear and surrender his clothing to the guards.

On 24 January 2011, after blocking payments from Manning supporters for nearly a month, PayPal finally [backed down](#) and reinstated the account of Courage to Resist, a partner of the Bradley Manning Support Network. This followed a press release and a petition with over 10,000 signatures.

On the same day, Amnesty International [issued a call](#) for the USA to "alleviate the harsh pre-trial detention conditions of Bradley Manning." They [ignored](#) pleas to show similar support for Julian Assange.

We are unaware of any legal action having yet been taken against Julian Assange for releasing the documents. As such, Amnesty International is not in a position to comment on any possible case against him specifically, as there are no charges to comment on.

Amnesty also refused to comment on the Swedish allegations, arguing only that "due process should be followed". Their strange lack of interest in the Assange case was to endure many years, with only very occasional and limited mentions.

On Sunday 13 March, P. J. Crowley, a spokesman for the Department of State, was [forced to resign](#) after he criticized Manning's inhumane treatment as "ridiculous and counterproductive and stupid." When President Obama was asked whether he agreed with Crowley, he said Pentagon officials had assured him that the conditions of Manning's 10 months in pretrial solitary confinement were "appropriate and are meeting our basic standards".

A few days later, Britain's foreign secretary William Hague was [asked](#) about Manning's alleged torture by Welsh MP Ann Clwyd, who compared it to the treatment of prisoners at Guantanamo Bay. The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) also issued a press release condemning the "cruel

and unusual" treatment of Manning, whose status as a UK citizen was [confirmed](#) weeks later.

An "International Bradley Manning Support Day" was held on 20 March, with global protests in support of the alleged whistleblower. 80 year old Pentagon Papers whistle-blower Daniel Ellsberg was [arrested twice in two days](#) after refusing to move from protests outside the Quantico base.



Figure 28. Ellsberg was among dozens arrested at the Manning protest

*

Stratfor

Stratfor is a Texas-based security information business that relies on close communication with US intelligence agencies. Many Stratfor staff are former CIA agents. In early 2011, Stratfor's Vice-President for Counterterrorism and Corporate Security was Fred Burton, a former Deputy Chief of the Department of State's counterterrorism division for the Diplomatic Security Service.

On 26 January 2011, Burton sent an email to Stratfor staff [revealing](#) that the US government now had "a sealed indictment on Assange". He asked staff to protect this information and not publish it.

Fw: [CT] Assange-Manning Link Not Key to WikiLeaks Case

Released on 2012-01-29 16:00 GMT

| | |
|----------|---------------------|
| Email-ID | 1112549 |
| Date | 2011-01-26 15:23:28 |
| From | burton@stratfor.com |
| To | secure@stratfor.com |

Fw: [CT] Assange-Manning Link Not Key to WikiLeaks Case

Not for Pub --

We have a sealed indictment on Assange.

Pls protect

Sent via BlackBerry by AT&T

Burton's email remained secret until February 2012, when Stratfor was hacked by #Anonymous and WikiLeaks [published](#) the [files](#).

Burton's hacked emails also stated: "Assange is going to make a nice bride in prison. Screw the terrorist. He'll be eating cat food forever." Like Palantir and HBGary's Aaron Barr, he recommended destroying WikiLeaks' financial base and infrastructure using "the same tools used to dismantle and track" terrorists.

"Find out what other disgruntled rogues inside the tent or outside [sic]. Pile on. Move him from country to country to face various charges for the next 25 years. But, seize everything he and his family own, to include every person linked to Wiki."

Despite this further evidence of a US indictment, media commentators and senior government officials in Britain, Australia, and Sweden - many of whom must also have known about the sealed indictment - continued to pretend that Assange's fears of extradition to the USA were entirely baseless.

In August 2012, Reuters falsely [reported](#) that the USA had "no current case" against Assange and State Department spokeswoman Victoria Nuland dismissed his extradition concerns as "wild assertions".

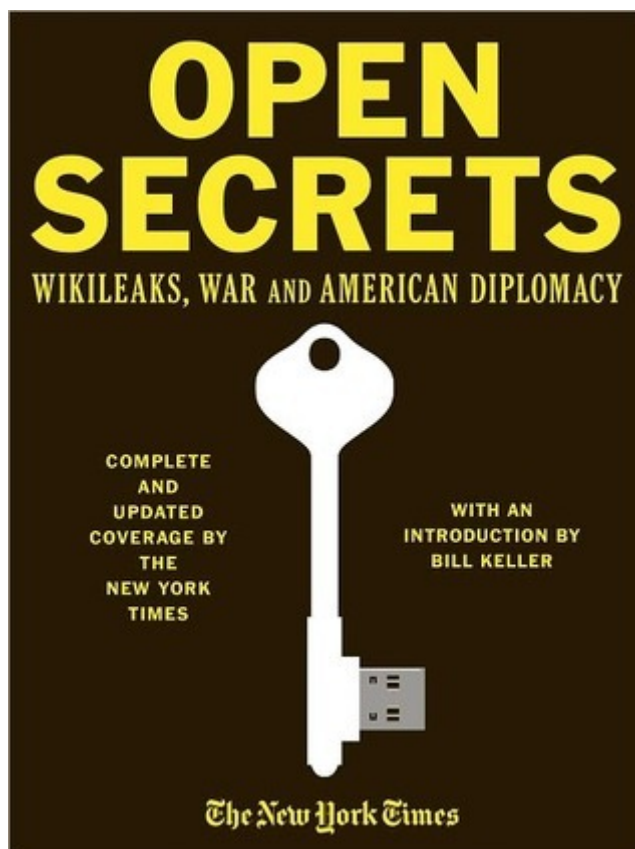
"He is clearly trying to deflect attention away from the real issue," Nuland said.

In November 2013 the Washington Post went even further, falsely [reporting](#) that Assange was "not under sealed indictment" based on comments from anonymous US officials.

“We will treat this news with skepticism,” said WikiLeaks spokesman Kristinn Hrafnsson. “Unfortunately, the U.S. government has a track record of being deceptive.”

*

Also on 26 January 2011, the New York Times' executive editor Bill Keller published a [ridiculously long](#) article about his dealings with WikiLeaks during the previous year. The article was one of several New York Times essays that were compiled into a rushed-out [book](#) to help the [cash-strapped](#) newspaper (propped up by a \$250 million loan from Mexican billionaire Carlos Slim, with print revenue down 26%) boost profits from massive public interest.



Keller was intent on establishing his own narrative of events, thus insulating his newspaper from allegations of irresponsible reporting. He dismissed Assange as "thin-skinned... arrogant... elusive, manipulative and volatile (and ultimately openly hostile to The Times and The Guardian)." But he also provided qualified support for WikiLeaks in the face of US government threats:

But while I do not regard Assange as a partner, and I would hesitate to describe what WikiLeaks does as journalism, it is chilling to contemplate the possible government prosecution of WikiLeaks for making secrets public, let alone the passage of new laws to punish the dissemination of classified information, as some have advocated. Taking legal recourse against a government official who violates his trust by divulging secrets he is sworn to protect is one thing. But criminalizing the publication of such secrets by someone who has no official obligation seems to me to run up against the First Amendment and the best traditions of this country.

Five days later, 60 Minutes aired a lengthy [interview](#) with Assange where he claimed "our founding values are those of the U.S. revolution".

60 Mins: Someone in the Australian government said that, "Look, if you play outside the rules you can't expect to be protected by the rules." And you played outside the rules. You've played outside the United States' rules.

Assange: No. We've actually played inside the rules. We didn't go out to get the material. We operated just like any U.S. publisher operates. We didn't play outside the rules. We played inside the rules.

60 Mins: There's a special set of rules in the United States for disclosing classified information. There is longstanding -

Assange: There's a special set of rules for soldiers. For members of the State Department, who are disclosing classified information. There's not a special set of rules for publishers to disclose classified information. There is the First Amendment. It covers the case. And there's been no precedent that I'm aware of in the past 50 years of prosecuting a publisher for espionage. It is just not done. Those are the rules. You do not do it.

Assange insisted that WikiLeaks's 2010 releases would in fact be "encouragement to every other publisher to publish fearlessly."

If we're talking about creating threats to small publishers to stop them publishing, the U.S. has lost its way. It has abrogated its founding traditions. It has thrown the First Amendment in the bin. Because publishers must be free to publish.

*

Arab Spring

Meanwhile, the world was in turmoil. Tunisia's president Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali [fled his country](#) in mid-January 2011 - despite winning 89% of the vote two years earlier - and became the first dictator to fall in a series of popular uprisings now called the [Arab Spring](#). The widespread protests were at least partly triggered by WikiLeaks' Cablegate publications, which provided hard proof of endemic corruption across the Middle East.



...

The First WikiLeaks revolution? <http://is.gd/7Y9sAq>

2:22 PM · Jan 14, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

The final days of January saw huge protests in Egypt, with US-backed dictator Hosni Mubarak repeatedly shutting down the Internet to stem the flow of information. On 28 January WikiLeaks released a [first batch](#) of new Egyptian cables. On 29 January activists began [faxing](#) the WikiLeaks cables into Egypt to bypass the Internet blockade. Mubarak resigned less than two weeks later.



...

Biden says Assange is a "terrorist" and Mubarak is "no dictator"--and should not step down. Biden is a dangerous fool.

3:12 PM · Jan 28, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

Critics accused Assange of trying to take full credit for these revolutions, although he did no such thing. On 30 January 2011 WikiLeaks [tweeted](#) that Al Jazeera's new satellite TV network was also a critical factor:

Yes, we may have helped Tunisia, Egypt. But let us not forget the elephant in the room: Al Jazeera + sat dishes



Figure 29. Selection of new WikiLeaks cables stories in early February 2011

The Arab Spring saw many online activists joining the #Anonymous global collective to bring down government websites in the Middle East with massive Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks. Western analysts could hardly complain when such activists helped bring down authoritarian government sites overseas, but it was a different story for those who had targetted US and British websites in the previous year.

On 28 January the FBI [announced](#) that it had executed over forty search warrants in response to DDoS attacks, while five people were [arrested](#) in the United Kingdom.

Anons reacted to these arrests by publishing an [open letter](#) to the UK government, ridiculing the harsh penalties - a maximum 10 years imprisonment and fines up to £5000 - for a crime that temporarily brought down websites but left no permanent damage.

The fact that thousands of people from all over the world felt the need to participate in these attacks on organisations targeting Wikileaks and treating it as a public threat, rather than a common good, should be something that sets you thinking. You can easily arrest individuals, but you cannot arrest an ideology.

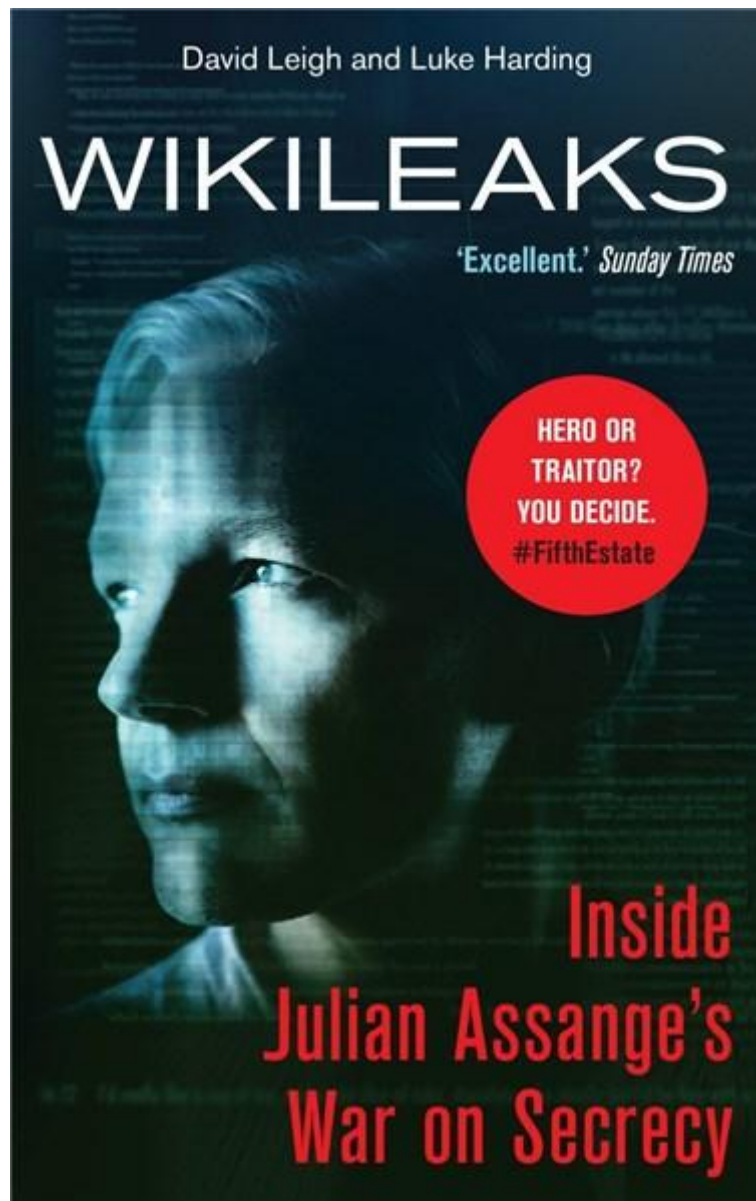
*

The Guardian's "War On Secrecy" Book

By the start of February 2011, barely two thousand of the 250,000 leaked cables had been published. But like the New York Times (above) Guardian journalists David Leigh and Luke Harding were already rushing out a book: "Wikileaks: Inside Julian Assange's War on Secrecy". An excerpt from the Preface by their boss Alan Rusbridger was [published](#) three days before the book's release, mostly complaining about the difficulties of working with WikiLeaks' unconventional founder. The

Guardian EIC approvingly quoted Slate columnist Jack Shafer:

"Assange bedevils the journalists who work with him because he refuses to conform to any of the roles they expect him to play."



Rusbridger said it was "an interesting matter for speculation" whether US media attitudes would change if Assange was ever to be prosecuted. But it would be difficult to do that "without also putting five editors in the dock" and that would be "the media case of the century".

"It was astonishing to sit in London reading of reasonably mainstream American figures calling for the assassination of Assange for what he had unleashed. It was surprising to see the widespread reluctance among American journalists to support the general ideal and work of WikiLeaks. For some it simply boiled down to a reluctance to admit that Assange was a journalist."

Nevertheless, and even though the Guardian was still publishing dozens of stories about the cables

every week, Rusbridger made it clear that he had no further use for Assange:

"While Assange was certainly our main source for the documents, he was in no sense a conventional source – he was not the original source and certainly not a confidential one. Latterly, he was not even the only source... When, to Assange's fury, WikiLeaks itself sprang a leak, the irony of the situation was almost comic."

Rusbridger might not have thought it was so funny if he knew that his brother-in-law's book was also about to cause a far worse leak, with profound repercussions. One of the chapter headings in the book contained the passphrase to unlock the entire Cablegate archive. This was not a conventional password. Assange had personally written it down for Leigh, but even then he took an extra precaution (in cryptographic terms, an additional "salt"):

Assange wrote down on a scrap of paper:
`ACollectionOfHistorySince_1966_ToThe_PresentDay#`

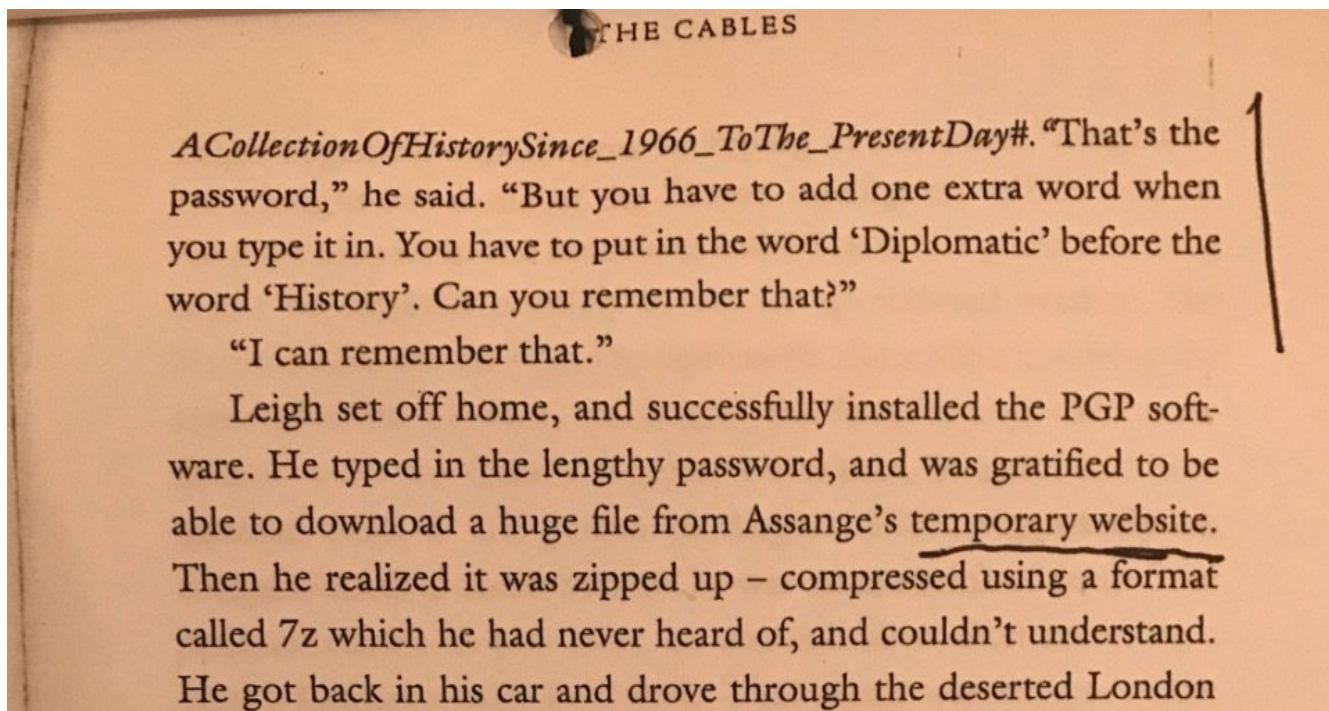
"That's the password," he said. "But you have to add one extra word when you type it in. You have to put in the word 'Diplomatic' before the word 'History'. Can you remember that?"

As the book repeatedly shows, Assange was far from impressed by Leigh's technological expertise. Leigh could not even open a standard compressed file, and needed help to view the files even after the passphrase had unlocked them.

Leigh later complained that Assange told him the passphrase was only temporary. Assange vehemently denied this. It was in fact the secure server, which Leigh used to access the archive, that was temporary. A [Guardian statement](#) later made this clear:

"The embassy cables were shared with the Guardian through a secure server for a period of hours, after which the server was taken offline and all files removed, as was previously agreed by both parties."

Leigh himself even noted this in his book, as Kristinn Hrafnsson [pointed out](#):



For years to come, however, Guardian journalists would accuse Assange of sloppy security while insisting their colleagues did nothing wrong. Tellingly, Leigh and Harding only published the lengthy passphrase in their book because it was an illuminating example of the extreme lengths Assange took to guarantee security.

For the time being, at any rate, nobody was going public with concerns about the Cablegate passphrase being published, because the compressed archive files remained secret. But there were plenty of other problems with the new Guardian book.



The Guardian book serialization contains malicious libels. We will be taking action.

4:27 AM · Feb 3, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

One of the book's most explosive claims regarded a July 2010 dinner at London's Moro restaurant, where journalists working on the Afghan War Diaries had gathered to discuss redactions. According to David Leigh, when discussion turned to protecting the names of the US military's Afghan informants, Julian Assange said: "They're informants, they deserve to die." Assange vigorously denied ever saying this, but the alleged quote was repeated for years to come as proof of his alleged "disregard for human lives".

That dinner was attended by Guardian journalists David Leigh and Declan Walsh, who [supported](#) Leigh's claim. But John Goetz, who also attended the dinner with his Der Spiegel colleague Marcel Rosenbach, [insisted](#) that Julian Assange had never said such a thing. Rosenbach could not remember Assange saying it, but could not be certain he never said it. The only other person at that dinner was Assange himself, who [declared](#):

This is just nonsense: I said some people held that view, but that we would edit the documents to preserve their essential content and not throw harm in people's way if we could avoid it... In actual fact, we had been burning the midnight oil on redactions from early on.

Who to believe? A clue comes from Australian journalist Mark Davis, who attended many of the Afghan War Diaries meetings as a privileged insider filming the documentary "[Inside WikiLeaks](#)". Davis later [ridiculed](#) Guardian claims that Assange had a "cavalier attitude" to innocent lives.

"If there was any cavalier attitude, it was the Guardian journalists. They had disdain for the impact of this material."

Davis said the Guardian journalists frequently engaged in "gallows humour" which Assange avoided. And the Guardian wanted to rush publication before redactions were finished, forcing Julian to work all night doing the job himself.

"Julian wanted to take the names out," Davis said. "He asked for the releases to be delayed." The request was rejected by the Guardian, "so Julian was left with the task of cleansing the documents. Julian removed 10,000 names by himself, not the Guardian."



Figure 30. Assange in the Afghan War Logs 'bunker' with the Guardian's Nick Davies (right) and David Leigh

Davis said the Guardian journalists did not care about redactions because they expected WikiLeaks to be blamed, not them or their media partners. He recalled a conversation between Nick Davies and David Leigh, when Assange was not present:

“It occurred to Nick Davies as they pulled up an article they were going to put in the newspaper — he said ‘Well, we can’t name this guy’. And then someone said ‘Well he’s going to be named on the website.’ Davies said something to the effect of ‘We’ll really cop it then, if and when we are blamed for putting that name up.’ And the words I remember very precisely from David Leigh was - he gazed across the room at Davies and said: ‘But we’re not publishing it.’”

Mark Davis accused the Guardian and the New York Times of attempted “subterfuge... pushing Julian out to walk the plank”. If WikiLeaks published the cables first, before media partners ran their stories, Assange would be legally to blame for any repercussions. But their plan failed due to technical issues: when the first Afghan War Log stories were published, WikiLeaks was offline. Nevertheless, media partners' stories falsely stated that WikiLeaks had "published" the files, not them.

“WikiLeaks did not publish for two days,” Davis said. The Guardian and the Times had “reported a lie. They set Julian up from the start.”

Davis' testimony was [reinforced](#) by another Australian journalist, Iain Overton, who worked with Assange on the Iraq War Logs months later.



In a July 2011 article, Alan Rusbridger, who was on a [salary package](#) around £400,000 at the time, casually [remarked](#):

"Everyone knows how WikiLeaks ended..."

This was another common smear: WikiLeaks had lost staff, their submission system was broken, and they would never publish any major leaks again. But WikiLeaks was not quite dead yet.

Anti-Semitism Smears

The next major bombshell from the Guardian's new book was that Julian Assange was an anti-Semite, or at least worked closely with an allegedly "notorious anti-Semite" named Israel Shamir, who just happened to have been born Jewish, lost family members in the Nazi Holocaust, and trained with the Israeli Defence Force. This was the first of many bizarre anti-Assange allegations from new Guardian journalist James Ball, who had [covered](#) the Iraq War Logs stories for the Bureau of Investigative Journalism before [very briefly](#) joining WikiLeaks in November 2010.

Although Ball [joined](#) the Guardian in February 2011, the 31 January 2011 Guardian [article](#) promoting the Guardian book refers to him only as an anonymous "insider" who claimed that Israel Shamir had "demanded copies of cables about 'the Jews'".

James Ball re-hashed this claim under his own name in a November 2011 Guardian [article](#) where he stated:

Shamir aroused the suspicion of several WikiLeaks staffers – myself included – when he asked for access to all cable material concerning "the Jews", a request which was refused.

Shamir [responded](#) that it was Ball himself who had given him these cables.

You did it even twice: just before my departure you came to me on your own initiative and kindly handed me "a better file on Jews", twice as big as the previous one.

James Ball, who had also previously worked as a [researcher](#) for Heather Brooke (via whom the Guardian [supplied](#) the Cablegate archive to the New York Times), further stated:

Shamir has a years-long friendship with Assange, and was privy to the contents of tens of thousands of US diplomatic cables months before WikiLeaks made public the full cache.

Shamir's "years-long friendship with Assange" turned out to be at best a wild exaggeration. And if Shamir really had such access to the files, why would he have needed to ask anyone for them?

These "anti-Semite" claims, smearing Julian Assange and WikiLeaks by association with Shamir, were [repeated](#) and [repeated](#) again by Britain's Private Eye magazine, with a tired Julian Assange denying that he made anti-Semitic remarks about a "Jewish conspiracy" in frustrated phone calls

with editor Ian Hislop.

Jennifer Lipman from the Jewish Chronicle, who "worked with Julian Assange in the past" and "never heard him express any antisemitic sentiments", [wanted](#) an explanation. She noted that that Julian Assange had also been called "an agent of Mossad because the WikiLeaks cables did not provide enough evidence of Israeli government wrongdoing". Even the non-profit [Index on Censorship](#), which had awarded Assange their new media prize in 2008, weighed in with questions.

WikiLeaks was eventually forced to issue a [lengthy response](#) which said in part:

Israel Shamir has never worked or volunteered for WikiLeaks, in any manner, whatsoever. He has never written for WikiLeaks or any associated organization, under any name and we have no plan that he do so. He is not an 'agent' of WikiLeaks. He has never been an employee of WikiLeaks and has never received monies from WikiLeaks or given monies to WikiLeaks or any related organization or individual. However, he has worked for the BBC, Haaretz, and many other reputable organizations.

It is false that Shamir is 'an Assange intimate'. He interviewed Assange (on behalf of Russian media), as have many journalists. He took a photo at that time and has only met with WikiLeaks staff (including Assange) twice. It is false that 'he was trusted with selecting the 250,000 US State Department cables for the Russian media' or that he has had access to such at any time.

Note

Shamir's son Johannes Wahlström also published Cablegate stories in Sweden. Complaints about WikiLeaks' connection to Shamir were first raised in Swedish media after he published a September 2010 [article](#) suggesting the sex allegations against Assange could be a CIA "honeypot". These issues were first [addressed](#) by the Guardian in 17 December 2010 blog that falsely called Shamir "WikiLeaks's spokesperson and conduit in Russia". James Ball thought it was very odd that Shamir was introduced to WikiLeaks staff as "Adam" but he was widely reported to have used at least six names and the contact email address at the bottom of his September 2010 story was "adam@israelshamir.net".

WikiLeaks also noted that Shamir had been obliged, like all media partners, to sign a non-disclosure agreement before getting access to any files. And yet James Ball two months later [criticised Assange](#) for forcing staff to sign non-disclosure documents. Ball claimed that he "inadvertently" leaked a copy of his own non-disclosure agreement, which he had refused to sign, calling it "by orders of magnitude the most restrictive I have ever encountered". As usual with media critics, Assange was damned if he did and damned if he didn't. Without a hint of self-awareness, James Ball concluded that WikiLeaks, the world's leading transparency organisation, "needs to get out of the gagging game."



Figure 31. James Ball posing in a CIA baseball cap

James Ball further reported that Israel Shamir had given unredacted US cables to the President of Belarus, Alexander Lukashenko, who then used that information to crack down on dissenters. Again there was no proof for this allegation, just a photo of Shamir outside the steps of the Belarus Presidential Administration Building in Minsk on the day elections were being held, 19 December 2010. Shamir wrote an article explaining why he was in his mother's home town of Minsk at the time, but nevertheless Julian Assange was falsely accused for years to come of endangering the lives of Belarussian dissidents.

It seems the new cables on Belarus were actually first published by "Russian Reporter", a magazine that was [condemned](#) by the Russia's state-owned Moscow Times, who also called Shamir a "notorious anti-Semite". Human rights group Charter 97 then published [articles](#) about the cables, criticizing the Lukashenko regime. Belarus police brought down their website, raided their offices, and arrested them. But nobody was harmed as a direct result of the cables being published, as even US government officials later admitted.

There were massive protests after Lukashenko claimed victory in the elections. Opposition leader Andrei Sannikov was just one of dozens imprisoned. But a year later, Sannikov's sister Irina, a spokesperson for the Free Belarus campaign, invited Julian Assange to [host a Q & A session](#) at the premiere screening of their film, "Europe's Last Dictator". It was then more clear than ever that Assange had been helping Belarussian dissidents in the background, not helping get them killed. Nevertheless Britain's New Statesman magazine [complained](#) that "to dignify Assange with a place on the podium at an event about Belarus is to mock the men and women who endure the brutality of Lukashenko". Obviously the author, a "freelancer from India" whose work had appeared in the Boston Globe, the Chicago Tribune, and the Los Angeles Times, knew more about Belarussia than the dissidents who had invited Assange to speak.

It's worth noting that the USA meddles a great deal in former Soviet bloc nations like

Belarus. According to the New Statesman, Shamir expressed delight when US-backed agents were exposed. But as WikiLeaks [cautioned](#):

We do not have editorial control over the hundreds of journalists and publications based on our materials and it would be wrong for us to seek to do so. We do not approve or endorse the writings of the world's media. We disagree with many of the approaches taken in analyzing our material.

Of course, the great benefit of WikiLeaks releases is that readers can view the source material for themselves and draw their own conclusions. It is also worth noting that UK public support would be critical to Julian Assange in the years ahead, and the people most likely to support WikiLeaks in 2011 were anti-war, anti-Establishment, left wing types. But the UK's most "left wing" UK publications - the Guardian, New Statesman and Private Eye - were all quickly lining up to criticize the WikiLeaks founder. Right wing media organisations like the Telegraph or the Times gave Assange and WikiLeaks far less column space (almost all negative). By design or accident, the local audience most likely to support Assange was being actively discouraged from doing so.

*

While this confected "anti-Semitism" debate raged, Stephen Spielberg's DreamWorks studio had quietly [bought the rights](#) to both the Guardian's "WikiLeaks: Inside Julian Assange's War on Secrecy" and Domscheit-Berg's poor-selling book (now with an English version, still low sales). The [untrustworthy](#) movie that eventually resulted would predictably become a miserable [flop](#) ("the worst opening of the year so far for a movie opening in more than 1,500 theaters"). But Alan Rusbridger was gushing with excitement:

"It's Woodward and Bernstein meets Stieg Larsson meets Jason Bourne. Plus the odd moment of sheer farce and, in Julian Assange, a compelling character who goes beyond what any Hollywood scriptwriter would dare to invent."

And David Leigh, who had recklessly published the Cablegate passphrase, was recklessly [throwing around](#) accusations of recklessness. He said Assange was a "reckless amateur" journalist who was "being reckless and opportunistic" by "palling up with" Russia and "giving material to very unsuitable people. He complained that WikiLeaks staff "like to see themselves as having some God-like virtue which enables them to behave in some pretty reckless and unethical ways."

Leigh's co-author Luke Harding, who won Private Eye's 2007 [Plagiarist of the Year](#) award, was denied entry back into Moscow after [publishing](#) numerous stories about US cables critical of Russia. But years later Assange was being widely slandered as "a Putin puppet" with Luke Harding publishing [incriminating lies about Assange](#) in the Guardian and seemingly [fabricating](#) key conspiracy theories.

Former Guardian journalist Jonathan Cook [explained](#) that Leigh and Harding's "well-known animosity" towards Assange was "at least partly due to Assange refusing to let them write his official biography, a likely big moneymaker".

The hostility had intensified and grown mutual when Assange discovered that behind his back they were writing an unauthorised biography while working alongside him.

NOTE

To their credit, [Nick Davies](#) and [Alan Rusbridger](#) later opposed the USA's attempts to extradite Assange from Britain, although Rusbridger [admitted](#) he wasn't following the case closely. James Ball also [opposed](#) extradition while continuing his [pathetic](#) attacks on Assange. David Leigh, who [vigorously supported](#) extradition to Sweden, also [opposed](#) US extradition. Luke Harding, whose money-making book became [central](#) to the US extradition case, said [nothing](#).

*

The Fall of Gadddafi

After toppling leaders in Tunisia and Egypt, the Arab Spring protests spread into Algeria, Jordan, Yemen, Bahrain, Syria, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Sudan and even Saudi Arabia. By March 2011 the world's focus was on oil-rich Libya, where eccentric leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi had been in power since 1969. In February alone WikiLeaks posted some 17 [tweets](#) mentioning Libya and released hundreds of US diplomatic cables about the North African nation.

One of the leaked cables [revealed](#) that Gaddafi, who claimed to be a pious Muslim, "relies heavily" on a "voluptuous blonde" Ukrainian nurse, who later sought asylum in Norway.



Gaddafi claimed that Libyan protesters were "drugged" and/or linked to al-Qaeda, swearing that he would die a martyr rather than leave Libya. After the Libyan army opened fire on protesters in the rebellious city of Benghazi, many senior officials resigned or joined rebel groups, prompting a six months-long civil war.

NATO forces imposed a no-fly zone over the country in March, following a UN Resolution in February. US President Obama claimed the USA was only [reluctantly](#) getting involved:

"Mindful of the risks and costs of military action, we are naturally reluctant to use force to solve the world's many challenges. But when our interests and values are at stake, we have a responsibility to act."

Leaked emails from Hillary Clinton, published by WikiLeaks in 2016, later showed the US Secretary of State was the principal architect of the US-lead invasion. Assange [branded](#) her "the butcher of Libya" and [claimed](#) she used the invasion as a basis for her failed 2016 Presidential campaign. Over 1,700 of Clinton's leaked emails mentioned Libya.

Assange critic Tom Watson instead blamed WikiLeaks for the invasion, describing it as [the first WikiLeaks War](#):

The smartest pro-transparency analysts have always realized that the revelations the U.S. cables represented would almost certainly lead to unforeseen consequences, if not armed conflict.

Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi was finally overthrown on 23 August 2011. He was killed on 20 October 2011 by rebels who found him hiding in a tunnel in his hometown of Sirte. When Hillary Clinton was told of Gaddafi's [brutally violent](#) death she [happily quipped](#):

"We came, we saw, he died."

*

Chapter Ten: Mid 2011

5 April 2011 marked one year since the release of [Collateral Murder](#). Wikileaks was now seeking new media partners.



WikiLeaks partners with the Washington Post: secret plan to overthrow Yemeni leader <http://is.gd/hgWbly>

12:38 PM · Apr 8, 2011 · Twitter Web Client



WikiLeaks ✓
@wikileaks

...

WikiLeaks partners with McClatchy on Libya:
<http://is.gd/udwCHM>

12:46 PM · Apr 8, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

On 12 April WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange appeared on Australia's primetime [7:30 Report](#). Host Leigh Sales suggested it must feel "unreal" to come from "sleeping rough on the streets of Melbourne" to global celebrity status.

"Well it does feel unreal," replied Assange, "because I've never slept rough on the streets of Melbourne."



Leigh persisted with the negative questions:

"As I said before you've developed a very high profile and not everybody likes you, to put it gently. Do you fear for your life?"

"I have to disagree with that actually."

"You think everybody does like you?"

"No, not everybody, but these sorts of statements are in fact mischievous. I mean, if we look at Australian opinion polls, actually Wikileaks and myself have far greater popularity amongst the Australian population than sitting prime ministers have had in many years."

At a U.C. Berkeley debate on the same day, Julian Assange [traded barbs](#) via Skype with New York Times editor Bill Keller, who defended his decision to make Assange seem like an unhinged loser because it made his front page "bag lady" hit piece more readable.

"We weren't writing an academic report - it was a story. That was information the reporter brought to me, and it was used as color."



WikiLeaks ✓
@wikileaks

...

Assange, Obama win best dressed men, but NYT editor calls Assange 'smelly bag lady'. Journalism!
<http://is.gd/rBkslL>

12:17 PM · Apr 21, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

Assange noted that the Times had gone to extreme lengths to pretend there was no collaboration with WikiLeaks - even pressing for Wikileaks to publish documents before it did - in case they were accused of violating the Espionage Act.

"That's why The New York Times is careful to say this was not a collaboration. What the Times is afraid of is that one man's collaboration is another man's conspiracy."

A week later Britain's The Guardian was named UK Newspaper Of The Year for their work with WikiLeaks. Why didn't the New York Times also win a Pulitzer for their coverage? According to [WikiLeaks](#) they were "too timid to nominate".

The Atlantic [released](#) a study in the same week showing that over half of the New York Times daily issues in the past twelve months had relied on stories related to WikiLeaks:

It now seems routine for WikiLeaks to serve as a source when it comes to American diplomacy, especially regarding the Middle East...

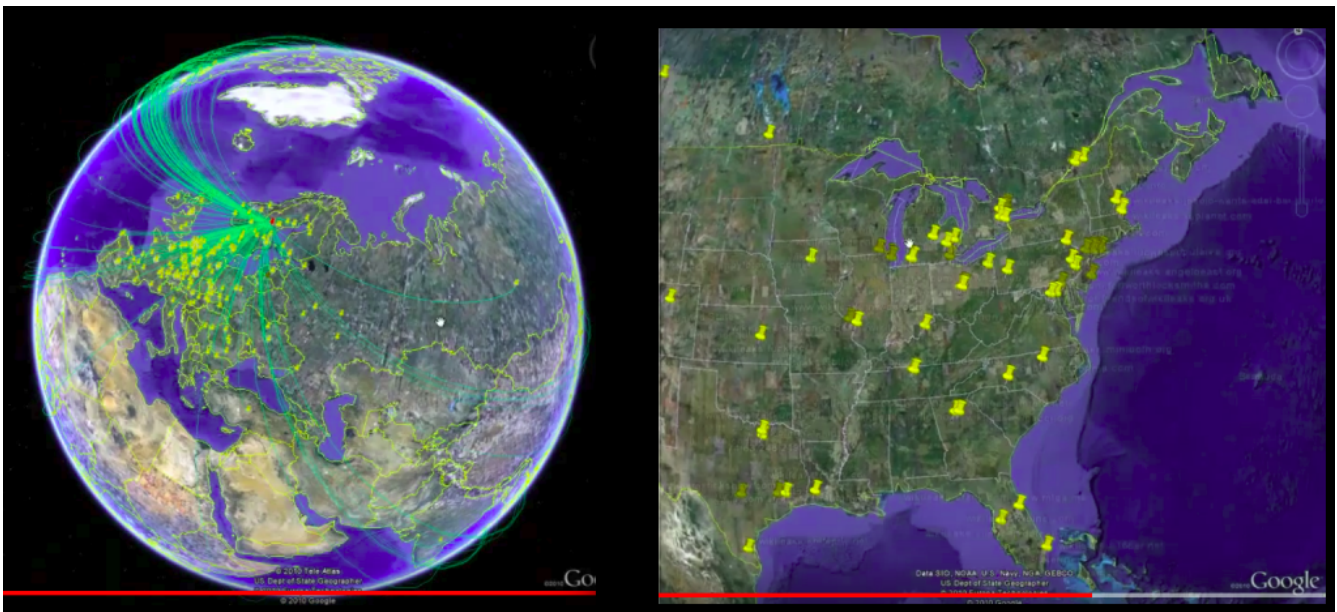
By our count, on 54 days so far this year, the paper's reporters have relied on WikiLeaks documents as sources for their stories. Since April 25th is the 115th day of the year, that's nearly half of all their issues this year. And just to be clear, we didn't count stories that merely mentioned WikiLeaks or Julian Assange or Bradley Manning, only the ones that used documents from the site as a reporting source.



WikiLeaks has resulted in over 10,000 english stories in just the past month <http://is.gd/CGzYEa>

7:39 AM · Apr 20, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

A Google Earth [visualisation](#) at the time showed how WikiLeaks mirror sites had spread across the globe:



A [new poll](#) also showed overwhelming public support for Assange and WikiLeaks around the world.

A 24-country poll found that most people believe WikiLeaks co-founder Julian Assange is not a criminal and should not be charged by the U.S. government for releasing thousands of secret U.S. documents. The poll by Ipsos found 79 percent of people were aware of WikiLeaks and two-thirds of those believed Assange should not be charged and three-quarters supported the group's bid to make public secret government or corporate documents.

U.S. respondents had a far more critical view, with 81 percent aware of WikiLeaks and 69 percent of those believing Assange should be charged and 61 percent opposing WikiLeaks' mission.

The countries found least likely to support legal action against Assange by the U.S. government were South Africa, Germany, Russia and Argentina, while the highest support was in the United States, South Korea, Britain, India and Indonesia.



UK amongst the countries that have highest support for legal action against Assange. Thanks Guardian!
<http://tiny.cc/j6l4b>

8:11 AM · Apr 27, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

Another poll [showed](#) that just 48% of US citizens were familiar with the latest WikiLeaks release, but 52% of those people agreed that "the release of the information was good and made the government accountable". In addition, 73% of them "expressed a lack of confidence in governments' ability to prevent future data leaks". Nevertheless, 64% of all those surveyed wanted WikiLeaks shut down.

And in Sweden, a poll of 9,000 lawyers found nearly a third of them [agreed](#) with Julian Assange's criticisms of the Swedish legal system:

"We're of the opinion that remand in Sweden is used in a way that many other states governed by the rule of law would find unfamiliar... The system is built up so that, in principal, the suspect doesn't have any insight into the preliminary investigation."

*

On 21 April 2011 a group of disillusioned Obama voters paid \$76,000 for tickets to a fundraiser where they cornered the President, [sang him a song](#), and then asked about the treatment of Chelsea Manning. While Manning still had not been given a trial, the US Commander-In-Chief was caught on video saying that Manning "broke the law". Obama also said "it wasn't the same thing" as what Daniel Ellsberg had done with the Pentagon Papers because the information "wasn't classified in the same way."

A White House spokesman later [denied](#) that Obama was "expressing a view as to the guilt or innocence of Pfc. Manning specifically". But clearly any chance of a fair trial had been prejudiced. Meanwhile both Manning and Assange were [racing up the charts](#) in TIME magazine's annual "most

influential people" poll.

*



WikiLeaks is pausing from its regular publishing for a week while we deploy additional capacity. Happy holidays!

8:30 AM · Apr 25, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

On 25 April WikiLeaks [tweeted](#) that they were taking a break from publishing. In fact, they were working with a new team of media partners, and seeking to scoop their old media partners with a big new release.

In December 2010 Reuters had [reported](#) that WikiLeaks had even more files from the USA's Guantánamo Bay prison.

WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange, jailed in Britain this week, has told media contacts he has a large cache of U.S. government reports about inmates at the detention facility at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba... "He's got the personal files of every prisoner in GITMO," said one person who was in contact with Assange earlier this year.

Who could that "one person" have been? How did they know about the files? And might they have been a little bit surprised later that day...?



Domschiet, NYT, Guardian, attempted Gitmo spoiler against our 8 group coalition. We had intel on them and published first.

2:00 PM · Apr 25, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

Gitmo Files



GITMO FILES



Files released so far...
151 / 779

The Guantanamo Files

The Guantanamo Files

On Sunday April 24, 2011 WikiLeaks began publishing 779 secret files from the notorious Guantanamo Bay prison camp. The details for every detainee will be released daily over the coming month.

David Michael Hicks

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Country | Australia |
| Place of birth | Adelaide, AU |
| Birth date | 10/08/71 |
| ISN | 2 [US9AS-000002DP] |

On 25 April 2011 WikiLeaks released "[The Guantánamo Files](#)".

In thousands of pages of documents dating from 2002 to 2008 and never seen before by members of the public or the media, the cases of the majority of the prisoners held at Guantánamo — 765 out of 779 in total — are described in detail in memoranda from JTF-GTMO, the Joint Task Force at Guantánamo Bay, to US Southern Command in Miami, Florida.

These memoranda, known as Detainee Assessment Briefs (DABs), contain JTF-GTMO's recommendations about whether the prisoners in question should continue to be held, or should be released (transferred to their home governments, or to other governments). They consist of a wealth of important and previously undisclosed information, including health assessments, for example, and, in the cases of the majority of the 172 prisoners who are still held, photos (mostly for the first time ever).

They also include information on the first 201 prisoners released from the prison, between 2002 and 2004, which, unlike information on the rest of the prisoners (summaries of evidence and tribunal transcripts, released as the result of a lawsuit filed by media groups in 2006), has never been made public before. Most of these documents reveal accounts of incompetence familiar to those who have studied Guantánamo closely, with innocent men detained by mistake (or because the US was offering substantial bounties to its allies for al-Qaeda or Taliban suspects), and numerous insignificant Taliban conscripts from Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Beyond these previously unknown cases, the documents also reveal stories of the 399 other prisoners released from September 2004 to the present day, and of the seven men who have died at the prison.

The Gitmo Files provided further compelling evidence that the US military's torture facility in Cuba had quickly degenerated into a cruel and pointless farce. Officials did not know why prisoners had been brought to them, or what to do with them. In 704 leaked documents [assessed](#) by the New York Times, the word "possibly" appeared 387 times, "unknown" 188 times and "deceptive" 85 times. The US Department of Defence had set up two committees at the prison who persistently argued with each other about how to classify prisoners and information. A handful of prisoners had turned informants under torture and were willing to say anything about other prisoners, leading to countless false accusations.

Some "high risk" prisoners had been released and quickly returned to terrorism, while there was no proof that many others were guilty of any crime at all. Some were only arrested because they wore a cheap old [Casio model](#) of watch which the US military claimed could be used as a timer for bombs. Many detainees were mentally unstable and prison conditions were only worsening their problems.

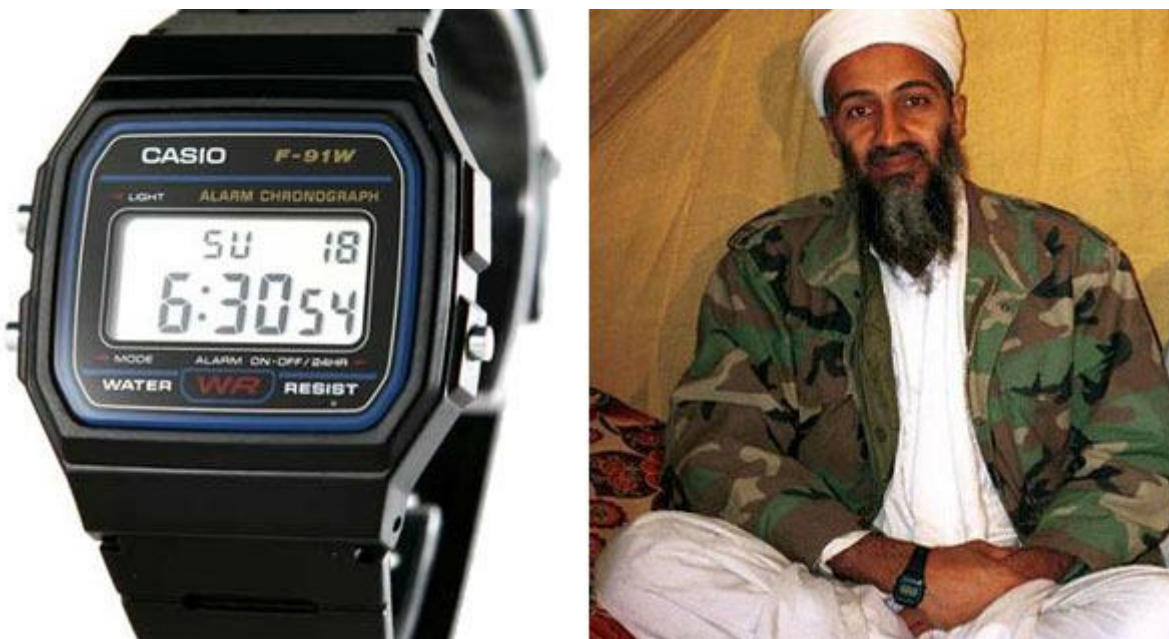


Figure 32. Osama Bin Laden with the Casio 'terrorist' watch.

WikiLeaks's partner Andy Worthington [looked into](#) the 14 missing Gitmo Files and found at least two of the omissions were "overtly suspicious". One was an alleged bodyguard of Osama bin Laden who the USA had secretly allowed to go home to Morocco. Another was a self-described spy for the CIA in Kabul, and then in Guantánamo Bay, where he was treated like all the other prisoners but was never able to provide any useful information on them.

He said that his imprisonment at Bagram - where he was stripped, photographed naked and subjected to an anal probe - was the start of "the longest and most painful ordeal of his life," and that he "had no idea what he was getting into."

WikiLeaks warned readers to be careful about allegations contained in the files...



WikiLeaks ✓
@wikileaks

...

If you read Wikileaks' 'Gitmo Files' please do so with extra caution. 'Confessions' made under torture are suspect.

12:20 PM · Apr 25, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

Sadly that was not enough to stop the Guardian rushing out another totally misleading [front page story](#) the next day. David Leigh was one of four Guardian journalists who reported that a former Gitmo detainee was an Al-Qaida assassin who also worked for Britain's MI6 spy agency.

Guantánamo Bay files: Al-Qaida assassin 'worked for MI6'

- Leaked Guantánamo papers link UK to Algerian militant
- At least 123 prisoners incriminated by one informer
- **Clive Stafford Smith responds to the allegations**

**Declan Walsh in Islamabad,
David Leigh, Jason Burke
and Ian Cobain**

Tue 26 Apr 2011 00:48 BST



Figure 33. Another embarrassing Guardian headline, which ran on the front page of the print edition

This prompted a [quick response](#) from Clive Stafford Smith, a lawyer for many Guantánamo detainees, who said the claims against his client were "based on ignorant gossip". The Guardian again simply added a link to their original story (above) rather than correcting their misleading text. Following his release from Guantánamo Bay, [Adil Hadi bin Hamlili](#) had been put on trial for terrorism in Algeria, but acquitted. Clive Stafford Smith said he was suffering from a psychotic disorder and other mental health problems as a result of his abuse in US custody.



WikiLeaks ✓
@wikileaks

...

Gitmo Files: Guardian MI6 story (by guess who?) is complete nonsense <http://is.gd/dvm0yT>

7:49 AM · Apr 28, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

The UK Telegraph was also [criticised](#) for creating a searchable database of prisoners which listed fifteen detainees who remained at the facility as "Terrorists" - even though they had not been given a fair trial. Despite these errors, UK media reports were generally more reliable than US accounts of the same Gitmo files. Glenn Greenwald compared the differing coverage and [noted](#) how US media organisations were reluctant to criticize their own government or military.

In sum, foreign newspapers highlight how these documents show U.S. actions to be so oppressive and unjust, while American newspapers downplayed that fact.

The Washington Post

In the News

Celtics sweep

Peeps Show V

Medicare overhaul

Royal wedding

Documents reveal al-Qaeda's post-9/11 moves



(Al-Qaeda's core: Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh.)

Peter Finn

A cache of intelligence assessments of nearly every detainee at Guantanamo Bay obtained by WikiLeaks presents new details of the whereabouts of al-Qaeda's core leadership on Sept. 11, and their movements afterward.

- 100+ comments: Share your thoughts
- Timeline: Major events related to Guantanamo
- Names of the detained: Current, former detainees
- Interactive: Tour of Guantanamo Bay

The impact of the release was somewhat deflated by public [arguments](#) about which media organisation had published them first. The Telegraph, which was working with WikiLeaks, posted the first story shortly before the New York Times and the Guardian, who nevertheless claimed an "exclusive" scoop.



WikiLeaks 
@wikileaks

...

Enough. Our first partner, The Telegraph, published the Gitmo Files 1am GMT, long before NYT or Guardian
<http://is.gd/9KGRgC>

4:33 AM · Apr 26, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

WikiLeaks also [tweeted](#) that their "enemies" had given Gitmo Files to a right wing Swedish tabloid, Expressen, and thus "scuppered" the investigation by their partner Aftonbladet.



WikiLeaks 
@wikileaks

...

Note that that is the same "Expressen" which did the original smear of WL editor Assange for a double violent rape.

6:26 AM · Apr 27, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

Pentagon spokesman Geoff Morrell denounced the publications but specifically blamed WikiLeaks for "illegally" obtaining the files (never mind the New York Times boasting that they published first and their source was not WikiLeaks):

"It is unfortunate that The New York Times and other news organizations have made the decision to publish numerous documents obtained illegally by WikiLeaks concerning the Guantánamo detention facility. These documents contain classified information about current and former GTMO detainees, and we strongly condemn the leaking of this sensitive information."

US Department of Defense attorneys representing detainees at Guantánamo Bay received an [email](#) warning them not to use the newly released files in habeas corpus proceedings.

In faraway Australia, Deputy Opposition Leader Julie Bishop had a bizzarely [different take](#) on the latest releases.

National Times

[Politics](#) [Society & Culture](#) [Business](#) [Columnists](#) [Contributors](#) [Editorials](#) [Letters](#) [Column 8](#)

[Home](#) » [National Times](#) » [Blogs](#) » [The Bishop's Gambit](#) » [Blog](#) »

WikiLeaks revelations reaffirm US leadership

April 27, 2011

[Comments](#) 42



The Bishop's Gambit

Julie Bishop is Deputy Leader of the Opposition.

[More The Bishop's Gambit entries](#)

Join the conversation

You're the only person reading this now. [Tell your friends](#)



Her conclusion:

Rather than diminishing the role of the United States, the publication of its diplomatic cables via WikiLeaks has reinforced the importance of US leadership in dealing with global challenges.

WikiLeaks [called](#) the future Australian Foreign Minister "a national embarrassment in pushing this fantasy". In fact the Australian government was again embarrassed by WikiLeaks: the Gitmo Files included two Australian citizens, David Hicks and Mamdouh Habib. Hicks' file was full of [basic errors and wild, unproven claims](#) used to justify his wrongful designation as a "worst of the worst" terrorist, while Habib's file [bolstered](#) his complaint that he had been tortured in Egypt with Australian government knowledge: he later agreed a secret out-of-court settlement with the government (rumoured to be over \$100,000 compensation) and a judge ordered his passport be

returned.



Australia finally returns passport to ex-Gitmo detainee after WikiLeaks release <http://is.gd/bVN4Pr>

8:59 PM · May 27, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

Meanwhile the Australian parliament was [debating](#) new legislation that redefined the terms “foreign intelligence” and “foreign power” to include groups like WikiLeaks. It was just the start of an alarming [tranche](#) of new laws that steadily increased government surveillance powers at the cost of civil liberties.

*

On 2 May 2011, Al Qaeda leader [Osama bin Laden](#) was shot and killed by US Navy SEALs inside a private residential compound in the town of Abbottabad, in Pakistan’s mountainous northern region of Waziristan. His body was reportedly dumped at sea from a US military helicopter. US media celebrated his death with euphoric front pages.



Wikileaks [noted](#) that information suggesting Bin Laden’s location had appeared in the Gitmo Files. The detainee assessment report for detainee [Abu al-Libi](#) stated that he moved his family to Abbottabad in mid-2003 after receiving a letter from Osama Bin Laden “requesting detainee take on the responsibility of collecting donations, organizing travel, and distributing funds to families in Pakistan.”

JTF-GTMO Detainee Assessment

1. (S) Personal Information:

- JDIMS/NDRC Reference Name: Abu al-Libi
- Current/True Name and Aliases: Mustafa Faraj Muhammad Muhammad Masud al-Jadid al-Uzaybi, Abd al-Wakil, Abu Jayhoun, Abu al-Faraj, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Doctor, Irjaz, Mahfoz, Mansur Ahmad, Abdul al-Raqman Mohajer, Mhafiz, Tawfiq, Uthman, Wakil Khan
- Place of Birth: Tripoli, Libya (LY)
- Date of Birth: 1970
- Citizenship: Libya
- Internment Serial Number (ISN): US9LY-010017DP



2. (U//FOUO) Health: Detainee is in overall good health.

Bin Laden's compound was just 1.3 kilometres from a Pakistan military training academy. WikiLeaks cables [showed](#) that the UK military had stationed Chinook helicopters at the Abbottabad base to help train Pakistan's special forces in the fight against extremism.

Pakistan leaders denied giving refuge to Bin Laden, pointing to [WikiLeaks cables](#) which showed they "repeatedly told the US that while they wanted to help find the terrorist, they didn't know where he was". US officials did not trust Pakistan government assurances, and apparently did not trust the information they extracted from Guantánamo Bay prisoners either. So what was the point of the [torture](#)?



WikiLeaks ✓
@wikileaks

...

US suspected/knew since 2008 that Osama was living in Abbottabad--which begs the question why the delay? <http://is.gd/LtSvHC>

1:49 AM · May 3, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

Juice Rap News [ridiculed](#) the many conflicting media reports about the US military's capture and killing of Bin Laden. Four years later, veteran investigative journalist Sy Hersh investigated the USA's official history of the Bin Laden killing and found it remained [full of holes](#).



RAP NEWS | Osamacide!

559,096 views • May 19, 2011

👍 9.3K 💬 174 ➦ SHARE ≡+ SAVE ...

You can't spell "justice" without the "US"
And it's called justice because it's just US that's justified
In judging just cause, just wars and just evidence -
Just test this justice and get iced if you mess with us.

*

On the same day Bin Laden was killed, Russia Today published a wide-ranging [interview](#) with Julian Assange, who said Guantánamo Bay was set up to hide people and to "keep them outside of the law". He accused the US government of "people laundering":

"The Obama administration says that 48 of those people still in Guantanamo are completely innocent and they should be sent somewhere, and they are not being sent anywhere."

Asked about the continuing release of cables, Assange pointed out that the many shocking revelations from WikiLeaks were just the tip of a giant, hidden iceberg:

"We only released secret, classified, confidential material. We didn't have any top secret cables. The really embarrassing stuff, the really serious stuff wasn't in our collection to release. But it is still out there."

Asked about "cable cooking" - a common complaint from readers whereby media organisations over-redacted cables to protect businesses and others who deserved to be exposed - Assange was

furious:

"The New York Times redacted a 62-page cable down to two paragraphs. And this is completely against the agreement that we originally set up with them on November 1, 2010. That agreement was that the only redactions that should take place are to protect people's lives. There should be no other redaction, not to protect reputation, not to protect The Guardian's profits, but only to protect lives."

"What happens in the West is that there is no border between state interest and commercial interest. The edges of the state, as a result of privatization, are fuzzed and blurred out into the edges of companies. So, when you look at how The Guardian behaves, or how The New York Times behaves, it is part of that mesh of corporate and state interests seamlessly blurring into each other."

The 39-year-old Australian cited US social media giants as a prime example of this dangerous intermeshing of corporate and government functions:

Facebook in particular is the most appalling spying machine that has ever been invented. Here we have the world's most comprehensive database about people, their relationships, their names, their addresses, their locations and the communications with each other, their relatives, all sitting within the United States, all accessible to US intelligence. Facebook, Google, Yahoo – all these major US organizations have built-in interfaces for US intelligence. It's not a matter of serving a subpoena. They have an interface that they have developed for US intelligence to use... Everyone should understand that when they add their friends to Facebook, they are doing free work for United States intelligence agencies in building this database for them.

After discussing the roles of Sweden, Britain and the USA in his extradition case, the WikiLeaks founder was asked who he thought was his biggest enemy?

Our No. 1 enemy is ignorance. And I believe that is the No. 1 enemy for everyone – it's not understanding what actually is going on in the world. It's only when you start to understand that you can make effective decisions and effective plans. Now, the question is, who is promoting ignorance? Well, those organizations that try to keep things secret, and those organizations which distort true information to make it false or misrepresentative. In this latter category, it is bad media. It really is my opinion that media in general are so bad that we have to question whether the world wouldn't be better off without them altogether. They are so distortive to how the world actually is that the result is... we see wars, and we see corrupt governments continue on. One of the hopeful things that I've discovered is that nearly every war that has started in the past 50 years has been a result of media lies. The media could've stopped it if they had searched deep enough; if they hadn't reprinted government propaganda they could've stopped it. But what does that mean? Well, that means that basically populations don't like wars, and populations have to be fooled into wars. Populations don't willingly, with open eyes, go into a war. So if we have a good media environment, then we also have a peaceful environment.

*

A national election was held in Canada on 2 May 2011. Throughout April and May WikiLeaks released numerous US cables about Canada. Some voters reported receiving [robocalls](#) telling them it was illegal to read WikiLeaks information.

A topical issue was Canadian citizen Omar Khadr, who had been sent to Guantánamo Bay at the age of just fifteen, after being tortured at Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan, and spent ten years in US custody. WikiLeaks cables [showed](#) that the Canadian government decided not to seek Omar Khadr's repatriation at least partly because the graphic violence of his 2002 arrest and torture would lead to "knee-jerk anti-Americanism" and "paroxysms of moral outrage, a Canadian specialty". WikiLeaks Central [compiled](#) graphic (warning) evidence of his brutal arrest: finding his body face-down and immobile in a pile of rubble, US soldiers stood on top of him and fired two shots through his back.



Figure 34. How US soldiers found Omar Khadr's body: a man beside him was shot dead

[Khadr's Gitmo File](#) confirmed that in 2003 the US military still considered him a "high risk enemy combatant" who was "increasingly hostile to his interrogators". Khadr returned to Canada in 2012 and was later paid \$10.5 million [compensation](#) by the Canadian government. Analysis of WikiLeaks documents [proved](#) that at least fifteen juveniles had been brought to Guantánamo Bay.

"This is three more than the 12 the State Department acknowledged to the public after our earlier report on the subject, and seven more than the eight the State Department originally reported to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child."

Andy Worthington later [provided evidence](#) that the true number could have been up to 28 child detainees.



WikiLeaks 
@wikileaks

...

Japanese politics is likely to be rocked by the WikiLeaks-Asahi revelations.

9:05 AM · May 4, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

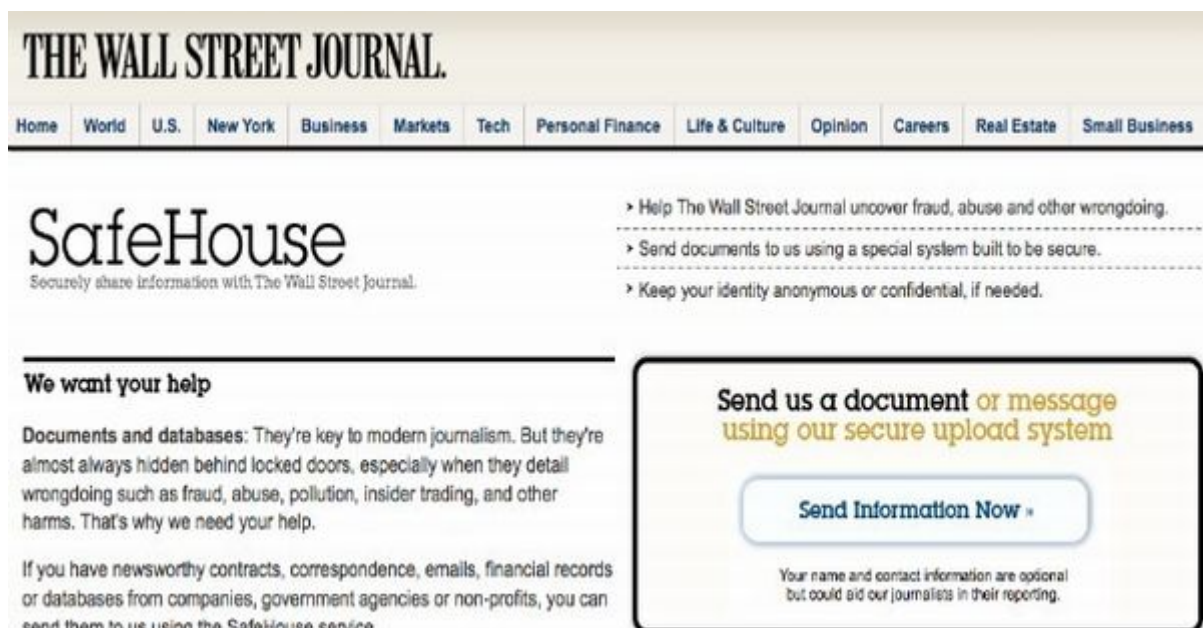
In May 2011 WikiLeaks began releasing US cables about Japan with media partner Asahi Shimbun. Japanese citizens had long been demanding the closure of a major US military base in Okinawa, but the USA was only prepared to relocate it to a nearby site. WikiLeaks cables [exposed](#) the public posturing of Japanese officials:

Japanese government officials were never committed to relocating the U.S. Marine Corps Air Station Futenma outside of Okinawa Prefecture.... But they also secretly said that, in the end, Japan would go along with the 2006 agreement if the United States rejected the proposed alternatives.

WikiLeaks cables showed that the USA [argued](#) they could not move their air base in Okinawa because of the ""military threat from China". Officials also [deliberately inflated](#) the costs of moving the base.

*

In early May 2011, Rupert Murdoch's Wall Street Journal paid WikiLeaks the ultimate compliment by [launching](#) their own copycat "secure" anonymous online dropbox named [SafeHouse](#) (spoiler: it was a ridiculous failure and no longer exists).



They warned that while anonymity was optional, contact information was "strongly encouraged". The terms and conditions included a disclaimer that the site "cannot ensure complete anonymity" of whistleblowers and recommends "cloaking" tools such as Tor. But security specialists who [tested](#) the site using Tor could not manage to upload documents. The WSJ terms and conditions also stated that the site owners "reserve the right to disclose any information about you to law enforcement authorities or to a requesting third party, without notice, in order to comply with any applicable laws and/or requests under legal process".



Murdoch's WikiLeaks clone is a very, very dangerous house of cards <http://is.gd/loFK3D>

9:43 AM · May 6, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

WikiLeaks [ridiculed](#) the idea that a corporate newspaper could launch such a site while simultaneously [demanding](#) the indictment of Julian Assange. They [pointed](#) to Assange's previous comments about mainstream journalists lacking the technical knowledge to protect online sources, and also lacking the courage to protect whistle-blowers.

*

Media attacks kept coming. Even the USA's non-profit Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) took aim at WikiLeaks, with a Frontline documentatry titled "WikiSecrets". The primetime TV show featured hostile quotes from figures like Daniel Domscheit-Berg, Adrian Lamo, David Leigh, and the New York Time's Bill Keller and Eric Schmitt.

Hours before the program went to air on 24 May 2011, WikiLeaks [released](#) a full transcript of the "behind the scenes interview tape between Julian Assange & PBS Frontline's Martin Smith". This was followed by "correspondence between PBS and WikiLeaks as to the ethics of this interview".

A source within PBS told us that Frontline would attempt to embroil Julian Assange and Bradley Manning in an espionage context. Frontline assured us this was not what the documentary would show and that the two men's stories would not be connected.

The show included a quote from Eric Schmitt speculating on a possible intermediary between Assange and Manning, with producers suggesting that person could be "a member of the Boston community... subpoenaed by the Grand Jury" (i.e. David House: see below). WikiLeaks Central [noted](#) that the documentary "overplayed Manning's homosexuality" and Assange didn't get ample time to speak: "the problem is that every time he was asked a question it was about a criticism, which forced him to be on the defensive." Sympathetic figures like Vaughan Smith, who were also interviewed for the sure, were edited out.

Greg Mitchell from The Nation later [described](#) the program as "nothing but re-hash" of news reports going back to June 2010:

"One of the only bits of new information in the much-ballyhooded PBS Frontline program on WikiLeaks, Assange and Bradley Manning which aired tonight was: the man who fingered Manning, Adrian Lamo, secluded in California, has a large goldfish in his apartment."

After the program finished, angry hackers defaced the PBS website, posting a fake story that dead rapper Tupac had been found alive and well in a small resort in New Zealand, living with another dead rapper, Biggie Smalls. Thousands [liked](#) the story on Facebook while Twitter users began eagerly speculating if it could be true. The hackers also posted a list of usernames and passwords for PBS I.T. admins and users, along with login details for local PBS television stations.



WikiLeaks
@wikileaks

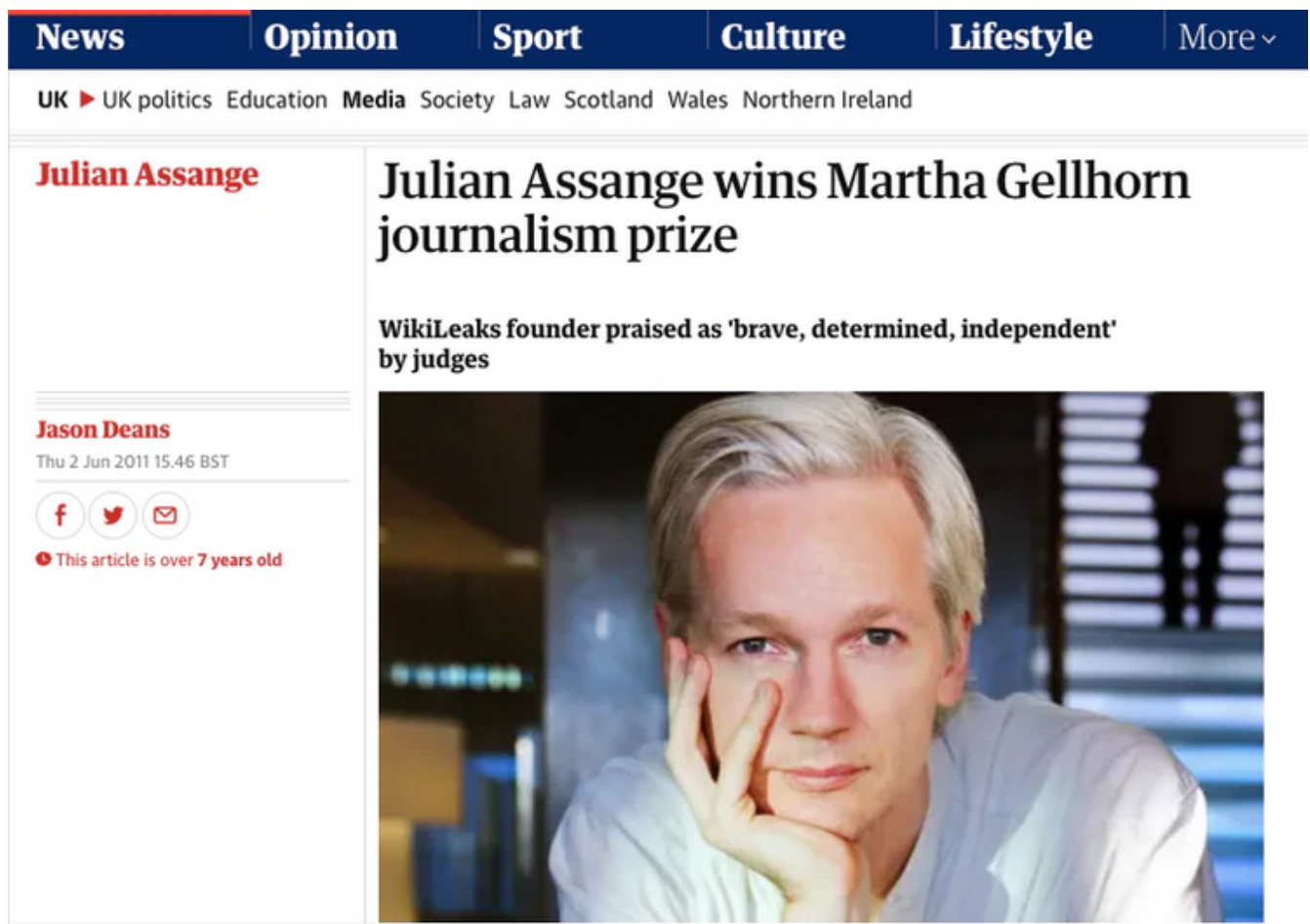
PBS finds Tupac found alive and well in NZ after WikiLeaks supporters retaliate over smear <http://is.gd/pm9XrE> <http://is.gd/nhLVmN>

8:36 PM · May 30, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

*

On 2 June 2011 WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange was [awarded](#) the prestigious Martha Gellhorn Prize for Journalism. The prize is awarded annually to a journalist whose work has "penetrated the established version of events and told and unpalatable truth that exposes establishment propaganda, or 'official drive', as Martha Gellhorn called it."

[Martha Gellhorn](#), who died in 1998 and was briefly married to Ernest Hemingway, spent sixty years covering US global conflicts.



The judges voted unanimously for Assange, claiming that he "represents that which journalists once prided themselves".

"WikiLeaks has been portrayed as a phenomenon of the hi-tech age, which it is. But it's much more. Its goal of justice through transparency is in the oldest and finest tradition of journalism.

"WikiLeaks has given the public more scoops than most journalists can imagine: a truth-telling that has empowered people all over the world.

"As publisher and editor, Julian Assange represents that which journalists once prided themselves in – he's brave, determined, independent: a true agent of people not of power."

On the same day, New York Times editor Bill Keller resigned, claiming he wanted to become a full time writer. [Bill Keller](#) had been a leading supporter of the 2003 invasion of Iraq, who defended New York Times journalist Judy Miller's fake news stories about Iraq WMDs, and called arch Neocon Paul Wolfowitz a "sunshine warrior". WikiLeaks ridiculed his literary aspirations:



Bill Keller has stepped down as editor in chief of the New York Times to concentrate on writing about Julian Assange's dirty socks (again).

7:57 AM · Jun 3, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

The very next day, Keller published an [article](#) titled "A Theory of Conspiracy Theories" in the New York Times, citing Assange as an example.



Our joke came true: Keller slurs Assange, Wolf & WikiLeaks in first article as a waiter <http://is.gd/Q1WaCR>

5:53 AM · Jun 4, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

*

On 15 June 2011, David House, the co-founder of the "Bradley Manning Support Network", appeared before the WikiLeaks Grand Jury in Alexandria, Virginia. House, who had previously been [harassed](#) by US government agents after visiting Manning three times at Quantico, invoked the Fifth Amendment and refused to testify. He later released a [statement](#) demanding the Department of Justice's cease their "politically motivated harassment".



The show trial that is now underway in Alexandria VA has the potential to set a dangerous precedent for regulating the media. Using Nixonian fear tactics that were honed during the Pentagon Papers investigation, the DOJ is attempting to dismantle a major media organization - WikiLeaks — and indict its editor, Julian Assange. The DOJ's ever-widening net has now come to encompass academics, students, and journalists in the Cambridge area.

House said the Obama administration was trying to force him and other individuals to testify against WikiLeaks in order to criminalise its publications. Supporters in the Greater Boston area were being [asked](#) "Do you or have you ever worked for WikiLeaks?" - a chilling reminder of the McCarthyist anti-Communist hysteria.

WikiLeaks [noted](#) that there were only two other federal Grand Juries active in the USA; one investigating the #Anonymous "hacktivist" group, the other targeting antiwar, labor and international solidarity activists. NPR's Carrie Johnson [said](#) the WikiLeaks Grand Jury was "part of a much broader campaign by the Obama administration to crack down on leakers".

"National security experts say they can't remember a time when the Justice Department has pursued so many criminal cases based on leaks of government secrets... Aside from the ongoing WikiLeaks investigation, federal prosecutors have brought criminal charges against four other people, including former State Department employee Stephen Kim; former CIA operative Jeffrey Sterling; one-time National Security Agency analyst Thomas Drake, who is going to trial next month in Baltimore; and former FBI translator Shamai Leibowitz, who pleaded guilty and was sentenced to almost two years in prison."

LulzSec



Tango down - cia.gov - for the lulz.

13 minutes ago via web ☆ Favorite ↻ Retweet ↩ Reply

The day after the Grand Jury questioned David House, a group of online activists [brought down the CIA's website](#). The #LulzSec group had already amassed 150,000 followers on Twitter after previously bringing down the US Senate, FBI affiliate Infraguard, numerous international Sony sites, US media company PBS (see above), Nintendo and several other video games companies.



CIA finally learns the real meaning of WTF

11:20 AM · Jun 16, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

In many of the attacks, including on Bethesda, the US Senate and pornography website pron.com, LulzSec also released sensitive data online such as the usernames and passwords of users. These lists even revealed that people with White House email addresses had signed up to watch porn.



Supporters revelled in the outspoken hackers' humorous and headline-grabbing protests. Nobody knew that the group's de-facto "leader" [Hector Monsegur](#) (aka "Sabu") had been arrested by the FBI a week earlier. With Monsegur now actively working as an FBI partner and informant, it was effectively the FBI who had just brought down the CIA's website. The FBI even provided its own servers to support the hacking.

LulzSec first "declared war" on 4 June with a [pastebin statement](#) for Operation Anti-Security (#AntiSec) which sought help targeting "the government and whitehat security terrorists across the world":

Top priority is to steal and leak any classified government information, including email spools and documentation. Prime targets are banks and other high-ranking establishments. If they try to censor our progress, we will obliterate the censor with cannonfire anointed with lizard blood. It's now or never. Come aboard, we're expecting you...

Just three weeks later, LulzSec [declared](#) their 50 day "cruise" was ended and "it's time to say bon voyage".

Thank you for sailing with us. The breeze is fresh and the sun is setting, so now we head for the horizon.



Meanwhile the FBI and foreign police forces had been busy [arresting](#) anyone connected with the attacks. Many were just teenagers. Chicago activist [Jeremy Hammond](#), who was also accused of

involvement in the hacking of Stratfor, received a ten-year prison sentence; he was later summoned by the WikiLeaks Grand Jury, where he refused to testify. Hector Monsegur was rewarded for his collaboration with an early release from prison in May 2014.

*



On 3 July 2011, Julian Assange celebrated his 40th birthday with a large gathering of friends and supporters at Ellingham Hall. The WikiLeaks Editor-In-Chief, who was still wearing an ankle bracelet that tracked his every movement, including his daily trips to the local police station, had now been under house arrest for over six months. As a tongue-in-cheek publicity stunt, and in the hope of garnering more high profile supporters, Assange [sent](#) birthday invitations (complete with directions for private jets and helicopters) to Hollywood celebrities like Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie. Former UK Ambassador Craig Murray, who became a close friend of Julian's, was [not impressed](#):

"I hope when Assange's celebrity dies down, those helicopter riders will still support him. I doubt it."

In fact they never even responded. The party featured an auction of donations to raise funds for Assange's legal expenses, with personal bids establishing a reserve price before items went on Ebay. A week earlier, UK media had reported that a \$1.5 million deal for Assange's biography had fallen through, and WikiLeaks donations were being funneled into the Julian Assange Defense Fund.



WikiLeaks ✓
@wikileaks

...

Six months later, the illegal financial blockade of WikiLeaks continues <http://rt.com/news/wikileaks-assange-kkk-payment/>

5:19 AM · Jun 4, 2011 · Twitter Web Client



WikiLeaks ✓
@wikileaks

...

WikiLeaks now accepts anonymous Bitcoin donations on 1HB5XMLmzFVj8ALj6mfBsbifRoD4miY36v

9:12 AM · Jun 15, 2011 · Twitter Web Client

A week later, Assange's lawyers launched a fresh appeal against his extradition at the High Court in London. At his first appeal to the Westminster Magistrates Court in February, the judge had dismissed claims that he would not get a fair trial in Sweden, and that the extradition attempt was politically motivated. When Assange again lost this expensive appeal to the High Court, after four months of deliberation, his last British legal resort would be an even more expensive appeal to the UK's Supreme Court.

Beyond that, his final avenue of appeal would be to the European courts, where his legal team remained optimistic; many supportive European MPs had already [condemned](#) Sweden's abuse of the "imperfect" European Arrest Warrant processes.



*

Chapter Eleven: Late 2011

*

THE NEXT CHAPTER IS ON THE WAY SOON! PLEASE CHECK THE WEBSITE BELOW FOR UPDATES.

THIS IS AN INCOMPLETE PDF DRAFT VERSION ONLY! This version is dated: 5 Nov 2021

This book is a crowd-funded work in progress. Originally published at: jaraparilla.xyz

The author of this book can be found on Twitter: [@Jaraparilla](https://twitter.com/Jaraparilla).

You can support the writing of this book here: <https://www.gofundme.com/f/wikileaks-true-history-book>

Thank you.

*

Copyright Gary Lord 2021