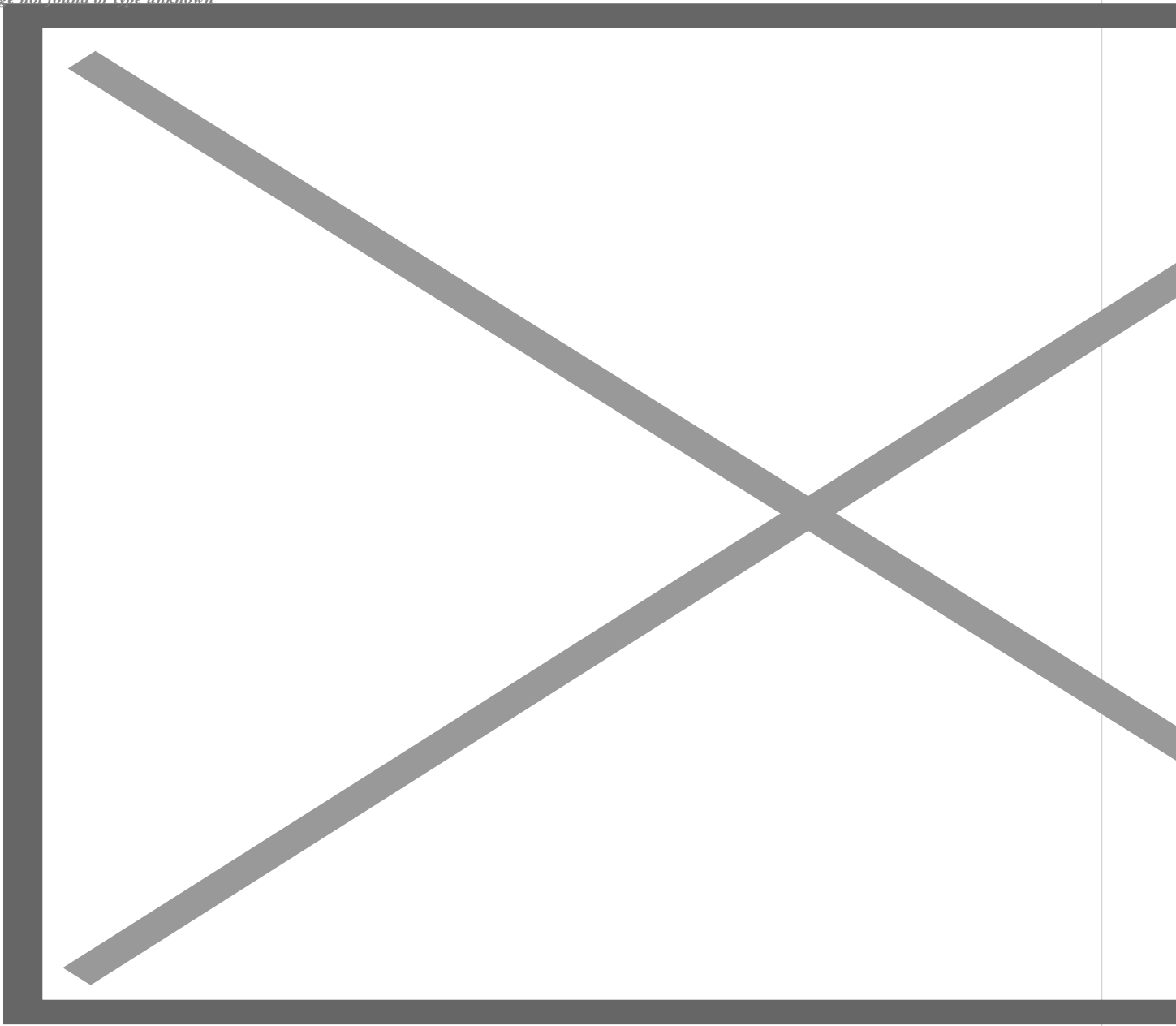


Biden Is Overseeing the Silent Death of the First Amendment

Image not found or type unknown



A mural depicting Julian Assange, by street artist Trisha Palma, in the Scampia neighborhood of Naples. (Marco Cantile / LightRocket via Getty Images)

Continuing the persecution of Julian Assange, the U.S. government is signaling how little it cares about press freedom.

BY YANIS VAROUFAKIS, LINA ATTALAH, and JOHN KIRIAKOU

In early 2024, a new, grim chapter may be written in the annals of journalistic history. Julian Assange, the publisher of Wikileaks, could board a plane for extradition to the United States, where he faces up to 175 years in prison on espionage charges for the crime of publishing newsworthy information.

The persecution of Assange is clear evidence that the Biden administration is overseeing the silent death of the First Amendment—with global consequences.

Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein's exposé during the Watergate scandal is seen as a triumph of truth over power. Their investigative reporting led to the downfall of President Nixon, cementing their status as champions of press freedom. However, what if this tale had taken a dark turn, with the journalists prosecuted for espionage and silenced under the guise of national security? While this is mere fiction, Assange's plight is all too real.

Assange, the standard-bearer of our era's investigative journalism, awaits extradition in a British cell in Belmarsh Prison, a fate that could stifle the beacon of transparency he represents. At a time when the world grapples with the erosion of press freedom, with journalists imprisoned and killed, Assange's case raises profound questions about the consequences of challenging power and unveiling uncomfortable realities.

The legacy of WikiLeaks goes beyond exposing government misconduct; it pierces the veil of secrecy shrouding global affairs. The release of Collateral Murder, the haunting camera footage from a 2007 Apache helicopter attack in Baghdad showing the murder of several civilians, including two Reuters journalists, shocked the world. As we've seen in the past two months, the killing of civilians and journalists in war continues. In the last two months, Israel's bombardment of Gaza has killed dozens of journalists, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists. On Thursday, human rights groups determined that Israel had deliberately fired on a Reuters journalist in southern Lebanon—a blatant war crime.

The aim of targeting journalists is to keep information where governments want it—under lock and key. That is why Wikileaks is such a threat—because, since its founding, it has fearlessly worked to wrest that information out of the hands of the powerful and put it in the hands of the people.

Wikileaks exposed not only civilian casualties, torture, and other human rights abuses through projects such as the Iraq War Logs, but also published documents that offer invaluable insight into conflicts still raging today. For example, cables released by Wikileaks in the 2010 Cablegate leaks show Israel's policy towards Gaza in the years following Hamas's election victory in 2006 and the group's 2007 takeover of the strip. According to the cable, Israel determined that Hamas's rise in Gaza would benefit them as it would allow the Israeli military to "deal with Gaza as a hostile state" and so turned down a Palestinian Authority request for assistance in defeating Hamas. Israeli policy to blockaded Gaza was to "keep the Gazan economy functioning at the lowest possible level consistent with avoiding humanitarian crisis."

This information is essential, and we need more of it. That's why the three of us, as members of the Belmarsh Tribunal -- a group of experts that gathers together at regular intervals to present evidence about Assange's persecution -- are raising our voices together to free the truth and free Assange.

The extradition case against Assange is now entering its final phase, with his final UK court hearing expected in early 2024. He could then be brought to the U.S. to face charges under the Espionage Act. The potential ramifications for power-challenging, truth-seeking journalism cannot be overstated.

The application of the Espionage Act in the US sets a chilling precedent that reverberates far beyond Assange's individual fate. The silencing of a truth-seeker sends a dangerous message, signaling a decline in the resilience of a free press against the forces of authoritarianism.

The latest meeting of the tribunal is taking place in Washington, D.C., on Saturday. (The Nation is a cosponsor of the event.) One of us, Lina Attalah, the chief editor of the Egyptian publication Mada Masr, is unable to attend in person. Her publication's reporting of the ongoing assault on Gaza has raised the ire of the US-allied Egyptian state. If the U.S. can imprison those who reveal torture and persecute journalists who reveal truths, what's to stop the US government's authoritarian allies?

In defending Assange, we defend the right to know, to question, and to challenge power. The echoes of history remind us that the struggle for press freedom is ongoing, and the fate of Julian Assange is a litmus test for the resilience of truth in the face of oppression. The world needs more journalism that fearlessly confronts power, not less.

The pressure is mounting on the Biden administration to free Julian Assange. It's not only one man's life that is at stake, but the First Amendment and freedom of the press itself. As long as the Espionage Act is deployed to imprison those who exposed war crimes, no publisher and no journalist will be safe.

* Yanis Varoufakis is the former finance minister of Greece and a cofounder of the Democracy in Europe Movement 2025.

* Lina Attalah is a cofounder and the chief editor of Mada Masr, an independent online Egyptian newspaper.

* John Kiriakou is a former CIA officer who blew the whistle on the agency's use of torture.

<https://www.radiohc.cu/en/especiales/exclusivas/341920-biden-is-overseeing-the-silent-death-of-the-first-amendment>



Radio Habana Cuba