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Wikileaks bilderberg group meeting reports

The Bilderberg Group, Bilderberg Conference or Bilderberg Club is a record-free gathering of about 130 transatlantic political and military leaders, business and bank executives, royalty and other power elites. It has been meeting every year since 1954. The impact on postwar history can arguably point to that of the G8 meeting. There is an official website [1], but participants attend Bilderberg in a private, non-official capacity, and the group does not disclose records of the meeting. A list of upcoming meetings can be found on the builder bug group's official website. [2] For background on the group's activities, see this BBC Radio 4 report and this Asia Times article. The documents in this series were archived by Dynbase, which subscribes only to the biography, genealogy, and organizational databases that were defunct in 2006. Password lock 'dynbase' has been removed from most files by WikiLeaks. Bilderberg reports 5. The diplomatic crisis 250,000 documents were released this week detailing what the world is already new to - government diplomats telling the media one thing and the other when they think secretly. The new documents are not yet fully curated, but this is the biggest leak of its kind. The leaked information includes Arab countries pleading for the U.S. to bomb Iran, China closer to North Korea, and everything about Prince Andrew and Bank of England Chairman Honcho Mervyn King.6 The Climate 'Study' UK Climate Study put it out to dry in 2009 after more than 1,000 emails and 2,000 documents on climate change were leaked. The document apparently found that information (bad) that did not fit current climate change theories was suppressed. The fact is that we can't explain the lack of warming at the moment and it's travesty that we can't appear in the state media and have begun to undermine the reputation of a number of scientists.7. Web censorship list WikiLeaks was blacklisted in Australia in May 2009 because it published details of banned sites in several countries around the world. WikiLeaks is no longer banned in Australia, but publishing a list of Australian communications and media authorities has caused an outcry called Under.The Under.The list was interesting because Oz's stance on the banned site had to be an advocate of child pornography and terrorism. However, WikiLeaks has found several sites that do not belong to these banners.8. Bilderberg Group, Bilderberg Group Revealed – You can't help but be interested in being up there with a stone cutter in terms of secret tissue. We're not suggesting that the biggest leaders, celebrities and influencers in the world are in the least shade of meeting a good time once, but it was interesting to see WikiLeaks post so much. Report from the group. Unfortunately, this was a monumental leak as it was one of the first times I lifted the lid on the builder burger, but the minutes weren't really very interesting. This is because all the names were omitted (even Steve Gutenberg's) bilderberg group decided to post the information on their website anyway. Current page: Web censorship, climate and builderburger Prev page BNP, Scientology and Sarah Palin This article relies too heavily on references to the underlying source. Improve this by adding a secondary or higher source. (July 2012) Since 2006, the document archive website WikiLeaks has posted anonymous submissions of documents that are generally not available to the general public. The 2006-2008 apparent Somali assassination order WikiLeaks published its first document in December 2006, the decision to assassinate government officials signed by Sheikh Hassan Dahir Awis. [1] The New Yorker reported that [Julian] Assange and others were uncertain of its authenticity, but they thought it would help readers analyze it using sites like Wikipedia. They announced the decision with a lengthy commentary, is it a bold declaration by flamboyant Islamic militants with links to bin Laden? Or is it a clever smear designed by U.S. intelligence agencies to discredit the Union, destroy the Somali alliance and manipulate China? ... The authenticity of the documents has not been determined, and news about WikiLeaks quickly replaced the leak itself. [1] On August 31, 2007, the Guardian published a front page story about the corruption of the Daniel Alab Moi family, which was caused by the family of former Kenyan leader Daniel Alab Moi. The newspaper said the source of the information was WikiLeaks. [2] Bank Julius Baer Lawsuit Main Article: Bank Julius Baer v. WikiLeaks Lawsuit In February 2008, the wikileaks.org domain name was taken offline after Swiss bank Julius Baer sued WikiLeaks and wikileaks.org domain registrar Dynadot in a court in California, USA, and received a permanent order to issue a termination order. [3] [4] WikiLeaks raised suspicions of wrongdoing at the bank's Cayman Islands branch. [3] WikiLeaks' U.S. registrar, Dyn dot, complied with the order by removing dns entries. However, the website was accessible through numeric IP addresses, and online activists immediately mirrored WikiLeaks on dozens of alternative websites around the world. [5] The American Civil Liberties Union and the Electronic Frontier Foundation have filed a motion to protest wikileaks censorship. The Press Council for Freedom of the Press gathered a coalition of media and media who submitted an Amicus Curia briefing on behalf of WikiLeaks. The coalition included major U.S. newspaper publishers and media organizations such as the American Press Editors Association, The Associated Press, the Citizen Media Law Project, and E. W. The company, Gannett Company, Hearst Corporation, Los Angeles Times, National Newspaper Publishers Association, American Newspaper Association and Professional Journalists Association. As a friend of the court, the coalition asked that attention be heeded the points of the relevant law that the court believes were overlooked (on the grounds that WikiLeaks has not appeared in court to defend itself, and that no First Amendment issues have yet been raised before the court). Among other things, the coalition argued that [5] WikiLeaks provides a forum for dissidents and whistleblowers around the world to publish documents, but the Dynadot order imposes pre-restraint that drastically reduces access to WikiLeaks from the Internet based on the limited number of posts required by plaintiffs. Therefore, the Dynadot order violates the basic principle that injunctions cannot participate in all communications of publishers or other speakers. [5] The same judge who issued the injunction, Jeffrey White, vacated it on February 29, 2008, citing First Amendment concerns and questions about legal jurisdiction. [6] WikiLeaks was able to bring the site back online. The bank stopped the case on March 5, 2008. [7] The judge also denied the bank's request for an order prohibiting the publication of the website. [5] Lucy Dalglish, executive director of the Committee for Journalists for Freedom of speech, said federal judges often make 180-degree turns in cases and do not dismantle order. However, we are very pleased that the judge has recognized the constitutional implications in this previous restraint. [5] A copy of the standard operating procedure for the Guantanamo Bay Procedure Camp Delta - the U.S. Army's protocol at the Guantanamo Bay detention camp - was published on the WikiLeaks website on November 7, 2007. [8] A document named gitmo-sop.pdf mirrored in the Guardian. [9] The release revealed some restrictions over detainees in the camps, including the nomination of banned detainees by the International Committee of the Cross, which the U.S. military has repeatedly denied in the past. [10] It also showed that military dogs are used to intimidate inmates, children as young as 15 are held at Guantanamo and new inmates are isolated for two weeks to make them more flexible. [11] [12] On December 3, 2007, WikiLeaks released a copy of the manual on December 3, 2004, with a detailed analysis of the changes. [14] On March 24, 2008, against Tibet in China, WikiLeaks created 35 sober videos of civil unrest in Tibet to help you explore official Chinese censorship at its worst. [15] [16] On March 24, 2008, WikiLeaks published what it called scientology's secret Bible. [16] On April 7, 2008, they reported that they had received a letter (Letters March 27) from the Religious Technology Center. Ownership of multiple documents related to the OT level in the Church of Scientology. Documents like this were at the center of a scandal in 1994. E-mail stated: High-tech materials are unsalted works. In this regard, we recommend that your actions violate U.S. copyright law. Therefore, we ask for help in removing these works immediately from your service.— Moxon & Kobrin [17] continues to request the release of the uploader's logs to remove the letter's own anonymity. In response to the suppression attempt, WikiLeaks said in a statement released to WikiLeaks that it would release thousands of pages of Scientology material next week. Sarah Palin's Yahoo email account content top article: Sarah Palin email hack during the September 2008 US presidential election campaign, the contents of a Yahoo account belonging to Sarah Palin (Republican presidential candidate John McCain's running mate) were posted on WikiLeaks after being hacked by an anonymous member. [19] It was claimed by Wired that the contents of the mailbox indicate that she used a private Yahoo account to send work-related messages, violating the Public Records Act. [20] The hacking of accounts was widely reported in mainstream news outlets. [21] [22] [23] While WikiLeaks was able to hide the hacker's identity, the source of the Palin email was eventually publicly identified as David Kernell, a 20-year-old economics student at the University of Tennessee and son of Democratic Tennessee Rep. Mike Kernell of Memphis, whose email address (listed on various social networking sites) was linked to the hacker's identity. [25] Kernell attempted to hide his identity tunnel.com anonymous proxy service, but due to the illegal nature of the access, Tunnel website manager Gabriel Ramuglia helped the FBI track down the source of the hack. [26] The murders by Kenyan police WikiLeaks released a report on the judicial enforcement of Kenyan police on its website for a week from November 1, 2008. Two of the human rights investigators involved, Oscar Kamau Kingara and John Paul Oulu, made significant contributions to the Kenya National Human Rights Commission (KNCHR) report, which was redone by WikiLeaks, Bloody Cry - and reports of judicial killings and disappearances, [27] a few months later, on March 5, 2009. [28] [29] WikiLeaks demanded information about the assassination. [28] In 2009, Amnesty International UK awarded WikiLeaks and Julian Assange an award for the distribution of KNCHR's Cry of Blood report. [30] After briefly appearing on the BNP Membership List blog, the list of members of the far-right British National Party was published on WikiLeaks on November 18, 2008. Name, address, age and occupation 13,500 members were provided, including several police officers, two lawyers, four religious ministers, more than one doctor, and primary and secondary school teachers. In the UK, police officers are prohibited from joining or promoting the BNP, and at least one police officer has been fired as a member. [31] The BNP was known for going a considerable length to conceal the identity of its members. On November 19, BNP leader Nick Griffin revealed that he knew the identity of the man who first leaked the list on November 17, which he identified as a senior hard-line employee who left the party in 2007. [32] [33] On October 20, 2009, the BNP membership list was leaked in April 2009. The list includes 11,811 members. [34] On February 7, 2009, the Congressional Research Service Report, WikiLeaks released 6,780 Congressional Research Service reports. [35] [36] WikiLeaks, which participated in the Coleman campaign in March 2009, published a list of contributors to Senator Nom Coleman's campaign. [37] [38] ClimateGate Email Main Article: Climate Research Unit Email Controversy in November 2009, a controversial document, including e-mail communications between climate scientists, released (allegedly obtained illegally) from the University of Eastern Anglia (UEA) climate research unit (CRU). [39] According to the university, emails and documents were obtained through server hacking; One prominent host of the entire 120 MB archive was WikiLeaks. [40] [41] An article on Barclays bank tax avoidance in March 2009 about the complex measures Barclays bank made to avoid taxes appeared on WikiLeaks. [42] [43] The document was ordered removed from the Guardian's website. [44] [45] In an editorial on the issue, the Guardian noted that due to inconsistencies in resources, tax collectors (HMRC) must now rely on websites such as WikiLeaks to obtain such documents. [46] Internet Censorship List WikiLeaks has published a list of banned or illegal web addresses for several countries. On March 19, 2009, WikiLeaks published what it claimed was a blacklist of sites from the Australian Communications and Media Authority that would be banned under Australia's proposed Internet censorship laws. [47] Reactions to the release of the list of Australian media and politicians varied. Certain notes were made by journalist outlets of the types of websites on the list; An internet censorship scheme submitted by the Australian Labor Party in 2008 was proposed with the stated intention of preventing access to sites linked to child pornography and terrorism,[48] but the list leaked from WikiLeaks includes several sites that are not related to sexual offences involving minors. [49] [50] When questioned about the leak, Stephen Conroy, the Australian Labor government's minister for broadband, communications and digital economy, responded by threatening to prosecute the person involved, arguing that the list was not an actual list. Deployment. [51] On March 20, 2009, WikiLeaks released an updated list as of March 18, 2009. It more closely matches the alleged size of the ACMA blacklist and contains two pages that ACMA independently verified on the blacklist. WikiLeaks also includes details of Internet censorship in Thailand, including a list of censorship sites dating back to May 2006. [52] WikiLeaks published a list of websites blacklisted by Denmark. [53] Since May 2009, bilderberg group meeting reports, WikiLeaks has released reports on several meetings of the Bilderberg Group. [54] It includes the history of the group[55] and conference reports from the years 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1963 and 1980. On January 28, 2008, the Peruvian oil scandal, WikiLeaks released 86 recordings of phone intercepts by Peruvian politicians and business people involved in the Petrogate oil scandal. [56] The release of tapes appearing on the front pages of five Peruvian newspapers. [57] In the July 16, 2009 nuclear accident in Iran, the head of Iran's atomic energy agency, Gholam Reza Aghazadeh, abruptly resigned for unknown reasons 12 years after taking office, Iranian news agencies reported. [58] Soon after, WikiLeaks released a report revealing a serious nuclear accident at the Natanz nuclear facility in Iran in 2009. [59] The Federation of American Scientists (FAS) published statistics during the nuclear accident referred to by WikiLeaks that the number of concentrated centrifuges operating in Iran had mysteriously dropped from about 4,700 to about 3,900. [60] According to media reports, the incident may have been a direct result of a cyberattack on Iran's nuclear program carried out by the Stuxnet computer worm. [61] [62] Toxic dumping in Africa: According to a September 2006 Minton report, commodity giant Trafigura commissioned an internal report on toxic dumping incidents in Ivory Coast,[63] affecting 108,000 people (according to the United Nations). The document, called the Minton Report, names a variety of hazardous chemicals that may be present in waste, and points out that some of them can cause harm at some distance. The report found that potential health effects include burns to the skin, burns to the skin, eyes and lungs, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of consciousness and death, and a high number of reported casualties have been significant releases of hydrogen sulfide gas consistent with there. On September 11, 2009, Trafpygura's lawyer, Carter-Luck, obtained a secret super order[64] against the Guardian, prohibiting the newspaper from publishing the contents of the document. Trafigura has also threatened several other media outlets with legal action if they publish the contents of the report, including the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation[63] and Chemical Engineers magazine. [65] On September 14, 2009, WikiLeaks published this report. [66] On October 12, Carter-Luck warned the Guardian not to comment. The contents of a congressional question that was scheduled to be asked about the report. Instead, the paper published an article saying it could not report on unspecified questions and claimed that the situation seemed to call into question privilege, which guaranteed freedom of speech established under the Bill of Rights in 1689. [67] The suppressed details were rapidly spread through the Internet and Twitter[68][69], and in the uproar, Carter-Luck agreed to an injunction the next day before contesting it in court, allowing the Guardian to reveal the existence of questions and orders. [70] The command was released on October 16. [71] Kaufsing Bank WikiLeaks provided kaufsing bank's internal documents[72] from the brink of the collapse of Iceland's banking sector that led to the 2008-2012 Icelandic financial crisis. The documents show that a suspicious large amount of money was lent to various owners of the bank and large debts were recorded. Kaufman's lawyers threatened to take legal action against WikiLeaks, citing banking privacy laws. The leak caused uproar in Iceland. [73] Criminal charges relating to billions of euros of loans to Exista and other major shareholders are being investigated. The bank wants to recover loans taken by former bank employees before the collapse. [74] Joint Service Protocol 440 In October 2009, a 2,400-page restriction document written in 2001 by the U.S. Department of Defense was leaked. It includes guidance for security services on how to prevent the leak of information by hackers, journalists and foreign spies. [75] [76] 9/11 Pager Messages On November 25, 2009, WikiLeaks released 570,000 interceptions of pager messages sent on the day of the September 11 attacks. [77] [78] [79] Chelsea Manning (see below) commented that it was from the NSA database. [80] [81] Among the announced messages are communications between Pentagon officials and the New York City Police Department. [82] WikiLeaks' 2010 U.S. intelligence report on WikiLeaks published by WikiLeaks on March 15, 2010 WikiLeaks released a secret 32-page intelligence analysis report from the U.S. Department of Defense in March 2008. The document explained several prominent reports leaked to the website. These relate to U.S. security interests and have explained potential ways to marginalize the organization. WikiLeaks editor Julian Assange said some details of the Army report were

inaccurate and flawed in its recommendations[83] and also that the U.S. Army's concerns raised by the report were hypothetical. [84] The report discussed deterring potential whistleblowers through termination of employment and criminal prosecution of existing or former insiders, leakers or whistleblowers. Reasons for the report include notable leaks such as U.S. equipment spending, human rights violations at Guantanamo Bay, and the battle over Iraq villages. Baghdad Airstrike Video Main Article: July 5, 2007 Baghdad Airstrike July 5, 2010, WikiLeaks releases classified footage of U.S. forces in a series of attacks by U.S. helicopters that killed 12 to 18 people in Baghdad on July 12, 2007. [86] [87] [88] [87][88] On Reuters News employees Saed Chmd and Nomire.Nomire.[88] The attack also wounded others, including two children who were in the van fired to collect the injured. The video consisted of an unedited 39-minute version and an 18-minute version that was edited and yinged. According to some media reports, Reuters News staff may have thought that the armed men [89][90][91] and the pilots chmgh and Noor-Eldéen were carrying weapons (it was actually camera equipment). The video includes audio of a U.S. pilot during filming. Well, it's his fault for taking the kids into battle after injuring two children, one pilot says. [92] The military conducted an investigation into the incident, which showed the deaths of two rocket-propelled grenade launchers and one AK-47. [93] [94] Following its release, WikiLeaks was the largest global searcher in the last seven days as measured by Google Insights. [95] Chelsea Manning Main Article: Chelsea Manning, a 22-year-old U.S. Army intelligence analyst, and PFC (formerly SPC) Chelsea Manning (formerly Bradley Manning), were arrested after chat logs were set up to authorities by former hacker Adrian Ramo, to whom she was whisked away. Manning told Ramo that he leaked footage of the Granay airstrike and about 260,000 diplomatic cables to WikiLeaks. [96] [97] WikiLeaks said on wired that the allegation that we sent 260,000 classified U.S. Embassy cables was wrong as we could tell. [98] WikiLeaks said it could not confirm whether Manning was actually the source of the video, saying we do not collect personal information about our sources, but that it had taken steps to protect (Manning's) protection and legal defense. [97] [99] On June 21, Julian Assange told the Guardian that WikiLeaks had hired three U.S. criminal lawyers to defend Manning but had no access to her. [100] On February 28, 2013, Manning confessed in open court that he had provided WikiLeaks with a vast archive of military and diplomatic files. [101] She pleaded guilty to 10 counts of crimes related to a huge amount of material leaked, including videos of airstrikes in Iraq and Afghanistan, records of military incident reports, assessment files of detainees held in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and two million cables from U.S. military diplomats stationed around the world. [101] She read a statement explaining how she joined the army and bed an intelligence analyst in Iraq. Certain files must be known to the American public to spark a wide-ranging debate about foreign policy, downloaded from a secure computer network and then ultimately uploaded to WikiLeaks. [101] Manning wrote that diplomatic scandals are revealed wherever U.S. posts are found. [102] According to the Washington Post, she also explained the cable as explaining how the first world exploits the third from an internal perspective. [103] Afghanistan War Diary Main Article: Afghanistan War Documents Leaked 25 July 2010,[104] Published in the WikiLeaks Guardian, The New York Times, and Der Spiegel in 92,000 documents related to the War in Afghanistan in 2004 and late 2009. [105] The scale of the leak was explained by Julian Assange as comparable to the scale of the 1970s Pentagon paper. This article was released on July 25, 2010. On July 29, 2010, WikiLeaks added a 1.4GB insurance file to its Afghanistan war diary page, and decryption details will be released if WikiLeaks or Assange are harmed. [106] [107] Approximately 15,000 of the 92,000 documents have not yet been released to WikiLeaks, and the group is currently reviewing the documents to remove some of the sources of the information. In a mediation with a group in London in August 2010, Assange said the group would absolutely release the remaining documents. He revealed that WikiLeaks had asked for help from the Pentagon and human rights groups to help correct the name, but did not receive any help. He also revealed that WikiLeaks has no obligation to protect the sources of others. Unless it's unjust retaliation. [108] According to a report on the Daily Beast website, the Obama administration asked Britain, Germany, and Australia to consider criminal charges against Assange for the war spill in Afghanistan and to consider restricting Assange's travel across international borders. [109] A joint investigation by the Armed Forces and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States may attempt to prosecute Mr. Assange and others related to the promotion of theft of government property. [110] The Australian Defence Association (ADA) revealed that WikiLeaks' Julian Assange may have committed serious crimes in helping enemies of the Australian Defence Force (ADF). [111] The ADA's managing director Neil James says, frankly, WikiLeaks is not authorized by international or Australian law and does not have the moral or operational capacity to determine if such material disclosures put at risk the safety, security, fraud and legitimate objectives of Australian and Allied forces fighting in UN-sanctioned military operations. [111] WikiLeaks' recent leak of classified U.S. intelligence has been described by a Wall Street Journal commentator as endangering the lives of Afghan intelligence sources, dozens of informants. Afghan civilian named as U.S. military informant in document dump. Not only their lives, but the lives of the whole family are now in terrible danger of retaliation from the Taliban. [112] During the interview, Assange revealed that WikiLeaks withheld about 15,000 documents identifying whistleblowers to avoid putting their lives at risk. In particular, Voice of America responded to these criticisms in August 2010 when Assange revealed that 15,000 documents were still being reviewed in line and that the names of innocent parties under reasonable threat would be removed. [113] Fox News' Greg Gutfeld called the leak a WikiLeaks crusade against U.S. forces. [114] John Pilger reported that before the afghanistan war diary was published in July, WikiLeaks contacted the White House in writing and asked for a name that could induce retaliation, but received no response. [115] [116] According to the New York Times, Amnesty International without Borders and reporters criticized WikiLeaks for being believed to be putting people's lives at risk by identifying Afghans acting as informants. [117] A Taliban spokesman said it had formed a nine-member committee to review documents to find out about those monitored by the Taliban. [117] He said the Taliban had an original list of 1,800 Afghans and compared them to names provided by WikiLeaks, and said that at the end of the process, the Taliban court would decide on such people. [117] Following the love parade stamp in Duisburg, Germany, on July 24, 2010, a local news blog, Xtranews, published internal documents from the city administration on the authorities' plans and actions for the Love Parade. The city government responded by accepting a court order on August 16, forcing ExtraNews to remove the documents from its blog. [118] But two days later, after the document surfaced on another website, the government stated that it would not carry out further legal action against the publication of the document. [119] On August 20, WikiLeaks released 43 internal documents from Loveparade 2010, a Duisburg planning document. [120] [121] Iraq War Records Main Article: Iraq War Documents Leaked in October 2010, it was reported that WikiLeaks planned to release 400,000 documents related to the Iraq war. [122] Julian Assange initially denied the report, stating: WikiLeaks does not communicate specific information about an upcoming release, with the very rare exception that, indeed, with very rare exceptions, we do not communicate certain information about the upcoming release, in fact, we do not communicate certain information about the upcoming release, in fact, with very rare exceptions, because we do not communicate certain information about the upcoming release, simply because it provides fodder for malicious organizations to prepare spin machines. [123] The Guardian reported on October 21, 2010, that it had received nearly 400,000 Iraq War documents from WikiLeaks. [124] On October 22, 2010, Al Jazeera first released a leak analysis called the War Log. WikiLeaks posted a tweet. Broke our embargo by 30 minutes. We will release everyone from the Iraq War log embargo. This led other news organizations to publish articles based on source material. The release of the document coincides with the return of a major website that has not wikileaks.org, 2010, since September 30, 2010. The U.S. Department of Defense eddy iraq war logs as the largest leak of classified documents in history, the BBC reported. Media coverage of the leaked documents focused on allegations that the U.S. government ignored reports of torture by Iraqi authorities after the 2003 war. [125] A State Department diplomatic cable published this top article: U.S. diplomatic cable leaked Wiki News got news on this topic: The latest 'cablegate' disclosure hints at U.S. diplomatic tactics in Spain and beyond, 1 November 2010 revealing thousands of WikiLeaks-vimil documents; 'International embarrassment' likely, November 27, 2010 files will risk 'countless' lives, the Obama administration thinks WikiLeaks, November 28, 2010 [WikiLeaks: WikiLeaks website attack; Millions of files to be released tonight, November 28, 2010] WikiLeaks website attack; millions of files to be released tonight, 28 November 2010 [] On November 22, 2010, the next release was released by the WikiLeaks Twitter feed, which says it will be seven times the size of the Iraq War log. [126] [127] U.S. authorities and the media speculated that it contained diplomatic cables. [128] Prior to the expected leak, the British government sent a DA-notice to a British newspaper, which requested prior notice to the newspaper regarding the expected publication. [129] According to the Censorship Index, there is no obligation to comply with the media. Newspaper editors will address the National Defense, Press and Broadcasting Advisory Committee before publication. [129] Pakistani newspaper Dawn said U.S. newspapers The New York Times and The Washington Post were expected to publish some of the diplomatic cables, including 94 Pakistani-related documents, on Sunday, November 28. [130] On November 26, through his attorney, Jennifer Robinson, Assange sent a letter to the U.S. State Department requesting information about people who could be at grave risk of harm by the release of diplomatic cables. [131] [132] State Department General Counsel Harold Coe rejected the suggestion that we would not participate in negotiations on the further disclosure or dissemination of classified material obtained illegally by the U.S. government. [132] On November 28, WikiLeaks announced that it was under massive distributed denial-of-service attack, but vowed to leak cables and documents through high-profile media outlets such as El Pais, Le Monde, The Spiegel, The Guardian, and the New York Times. [134] The announcement was made shortly thereafter by online publication, by the Guardian, part of a deliberate diplomatic cable, including one, U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton seems to have instructed diplomats to seek credit cards and frequent flyer numbers from delegations from France, Britain, Russia and China to the U.N. Security Council. [135] Other revelations have revealed that several Arab countries are urging the United States to launch a preemptive strike against Iran, that the Chinese government is directly involved in computer hacking, and that the United States is pressured to hand over nuclear materials to Pakistan. The cable also includes a flattering assessment of world leaders. [136] In December 2010, The Spiegel reported that one of the cables pressured Germany not to track down 13 CIA agents involved in the 2003 kidnapping of German citizen Khalid El Masri. The kidnapping was probably done through a special jurying. German prosecutors in Munich have arrested 13 CIA agents involved in the kidnapping. A cable released by WikiLeaks showed that after contacts between U.S. Ambassador to the U.S. John M. Connick and U.S. diplomats at the time, the Munich Prosecutor's Office, the German Ministry of Justice and the Foreign Ministry all cooperated with the United States, and the agents were not deported to Germany. [137] Despite the U.S. government's ban on publicly available access to classified documents publicly available on WikiLeaks (November 28-December 5, 2010), WikiLeaks remained the highest search language in the United States, as measured by Google Insights. [138] U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton's disclosure about the leaks is not just an attack on U.S. foreign policy. It is an attack on the international community, alliances and partnerships, and agreements and negotiations that protect international security and promote economic prosperity. Julian Assange, of course, says the Abuse, Titanic organization tries to distract the public from the nature of abuse by identifying all sorts of ridiculous straws when exposed. [139] John Perry Barlow, co-founder of the Electronic Frontier Foundation, tweeted that the first serious infowar is now engaged. The field of battle is WikiLeaks. You are an army. [140] 2011 Guantanamo Bay File Main Article: Guantanamo Bay File Leak April 24, 2011 WikiLeaks began releasing 779 U.S. Department of Defense documents about detainees at the Guantanamo Bay detention center over a month. [141] The spy file needs to be sectioned. You can help by adding to it. (March 2017) On December 1, 2011, WikiLeaks began releasing spy files. [142] [143] [144] 2012 Global Intelligence File Main Article: On February 27, 2012, stratorf email leak, WikiLeaks began publishing what it calls global intelligence files with more than 5 million e-mails from Stratfor since July 2004. Late December 2011. It is said to show how private intelligence agencies operate and target corporate and government clients. [145] A few days ago, on February 22, WikiLeaks released a second insurance file via BitTorrent. The file is named WikiLeaks-Insurance-20120222.tar.bz2.aes and is approximately 65 GB in size. [146] [147] Syria File Main Article: July 5, 2012 Syria File, WikiLeaks began file processing more than 2 million emails from Syrian politicians, ministries and related companies between August 2006 and March 2012. [148] In April 2013, PlusD released 1.7 million U.S. diplomatic and intelligence reports, including kissing cables. [Citation required] May 19, 2013 indictment and prison documents for Anakata. [149] Spy Files 3 Wednesday 4 September 4 at 1600 UTC, WikiLeaks released 'Spy Files #3' – 249 documents from 92 global intelligence contractors. [150] Draft draft text of the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement IP Charter for the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement Intellectual Property Charter. [151] Draft Service Contract Chapter 2014 WikiLeaks released a secret draft of the Financial Services Annex of the Service Trade Agreement in June 2014. The organization provided an analysis of the leaked documents on its website. TISA, an international trade agreement aimed at market liberalization, is home to 68% of the global service industry with 50 countries. Negotiations on the agreement have been criticized for a lack of transparency. [152] On July 29, 2014, the Australian Bribery Order, WikiLeaks issued a secret gagging order issued by the Victorian Supreme Court banning Australian media from conducting multimillion-dollar bribery investigations involving the US central bank and several international leaders. [153] Indonesian, Vietnamese, Malaysian and Australian government officials were named in such proceedings in an order that was suppressed to prevent damage to Australia's international relations that could be caused by the publication of material that could damage the reputation of a particular individual who was not the subject of allegations. [154] Public criticism of the suppression order was leaked. Dina Pochempner, a law officer at Human Rights Watch, said secrecy laws are often not responsible and are improperly justified. The government explains why it asked for such an extraordinary order, and said the court should now reconsider the need because its actions have come to a public hearing. [155] At a press conference, Indonesian President Ssilo Bambang Yudoyono called for a public and transparent investigation and called for a gagging order. [156] On March 25, 2015, TPP Investment Chief WikiLeaks announced an investment chapter in secret negotiations of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement. The TPP has secretly developed an irresponsible transnational court to allow multinationals to sue. The system is a challenge to parliamentary and judicial sovereignty. Similar tribunals have already shown cooling adoption of sane environmental protections, public health and public transport policies.— Julian Assange's Sony Archives main article: Sony Pictures hack on 16 April 2015, WikiLeaks originally released a search version of the Sony archive obtained in November 2014 by a hacker group Guardians of the Peace. The leaked records included 173,132 emails between 30,287 documents from Sony Pictures Entertainment (SPE) and more than 2,200 SPE email addresses. [157] SPE is a U.S. subsidiary of Sony, a Japanese multinational technology and media company responsible for film and TV production and distribution operations. The archive, which includes public communications between SPE and more than 100 U.S. government email addresses, said the influential company has direct ties to the White House and the U.S. military industrial complex, providing an opportunity to influence law and policy. WikiLeaks editor-in-chief Julian Assange said the archive shows the inner workings of influential multinational corporations. It is news-worthy and at the center of geopolitical conflicts. Belongs to the public domain. WikiLeaks will let you stay there. [158] Trident nuclear weapons system whistle blower, Navy Able Seaman William McNeilly uncovered serious security concerns related to the British nuclear weapons system. [159] In June 2015, Saudi CableWikileaks began publishing confidential and secret Saudi Arabian government documents. Julian Assange said Saudi cables are not only celebrating their 100th this year, but are also opening the lid on an increasingly secretive dictatorship that is a threat to its neighbors and itself. [160] Since the beginning of 2013, cables indicate that the British government under David Cameron may have voted with Saudi Arabia to support each vote on the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) from 2014 to 2016. Britain and Saudi Arabia joined the UNHRC in the 2013 elections in Chi. In its report, the U.N. watch expressed concern that the U.N.HRC should be chosen based on maintaining the highest standards of human rights. [161] 2016 DNC email leak top story: On July 22, 2016, the Democratic National Committee email leak, WikiLeaks released nearly 20,000 emails and more than 8,000 attachments from the Democratic National Committee (DNC), the governing body of the U.S. Democratic Party. The leaks include emails from seven key DNC employees and emails from January 2015 to May 2016. A collection of emails reveals the bias of key DNC staff against Senator Bernie Sanders's presidential campaign in favor of Hillary Clinton's campaign. WikiLeaks did not reveal the source. [162] Podesta Email Main Article: Podesta Emails On October 7, 2016, WikiLeaks began releasing emails from Hillary Clinton's chairman, John Podesta. Presidential campaign. [163] The emails provide some insight into the inner workings of Clinton's campaign. [164] [165] One of the emails contained 25 excerpts from Clinton's paid Wall Street speeches. [166] [167] Another leaked document contained 80 pages of Clinton's Wall Street speeches. [168] [169] Also among these emails was one from Donna Brazile to Podesta, which suggested that Brazile had been asked a town hall debate question in advance and was sharing it with Clinton. [170] One of the emails released on October 12, 2016 contained Podesta's iCloud account password. His iCloud account was reportedly hacked and his Twitter account was briefly compromised. [171] [172] In public emails, some emails may be confusing or unclear to readers. Please clarify the article. [170] There may be a discussion about this on the Talk page. (March 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) [173] The Clinton campaign refused to certify these leaks. Glen Caplin, a spokesman for the Clinton campaign, said daily that WikiLeaks is proving to be nothing more than a propaganda weapon for the Kremlin with a political agenda that does [Vladimir] Putin's dirty work to help elect Donald Trump. [169] The New York Times reported that President Vladimir Putin replied that Russia was being falsely accused. [174] [175] Julian Assange denied that Russia was the source. [176] Yemen Files On November 25, 2016, WikiLeaks released emails and internal documents providing details of U.S. military operations in Yemen from 2009 to March 2015. [177] [178] In a statement with the release of the Yemen file, Assange said of U.S. involvement in the Yemen war: The Yemen war has produced 3.15 million internally displaced people. The U.S. government has provided most of the bombs, he said in English, and is deeply involved in the war's own coverage of the war itself, but is noticeably rare. [178] On November 28, 2016, WikiLeaks released more than 500,000 diplomatic cables sent by the U.S. State Department in 1979 during Jimmy Carter's presidency. [179] In a German BND-NSA investigation on December 1, 2016, WikiLeaks released 2,420 documents from a German parliamentary committee investigating the NSA spying scandal. [180] German security officials initially suspected that the documents were obtained in a 2015 cyberattack against the Federal House of Representatives, but now suspected of being leaked inside. [181] Turkish AK Party Email Turkey blocked access to WikiLeaks after its website released emails from Turkey's ruling Justice and Development Party, or AKP, in response to Erdogan's post-coup removal for political opposition. [182] [183] [184] On February 16, 2017, the CIA Spy Command, WikiLeaks, published a deliberate report on the CIA Spy Command (marked NOFORN) for the 2012 French presidential election. [185] [186] Order Orders Details of party financing, internal competition and future attitudes towards the United States. The AP noted that the order seemed to indicate standard intelligence gathering. [187] Vault 7 Main Article: Vault 7 in March 2017, WikiLeaks released more than 8,000 documents to the CIA. Confidential documents, coded by The Vault 7, date from 2013-2016. Includes details about the CIA's software features, such as the ability to damage cars, smart TVs,[188] web browsers (including Google Chrome, Microsoft Edge, Firefox, and Opera), [189][190][190][191] and most smartphone operating systems (such as Apple's iS, Microsoft's such as Microsoft's) and Google's other operating systems (such as Apple's iS), macOS, and Linux. [192] WikiLeaks did not name the source, but said the files were unauthorizedly released among former U.S. government hackers and contractors, one of whom provided WikiLeaks with part of the archive. [188] Spy files Russia September 2017, WikiLeaks released spy files Russia, revealing how a St. Petersburg-based technology company called Peter Service helped state agencies collect detailed data on Russian mobile phone users, part of an online surveillance system called Operation Investigative Activities (SORM). [193] [194] 2018 ICE Patrol Highlights: ICE Patrols On June 22, 2018, WikiLeaks published documents containing personal information from many U.S. Immigration And Tax Action (ICE) employees who have declared that they understand the ICE program and strengthen their responsibilities, especially in light of recent extreme measures by ICE to separate children and parents at U.S. borders. [195] On September 28, 2018, WikiLeaks released information relating to a dispute over the payment of fees for arms transactions between French state-owned company GIAT Industries SA (now Nexter Systems) and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), allegations of corrupt brokers in french-UAE arms transactions. The agreement, signed in 1993 and scheduled for completion in 2008, included Nexter selling 46 armored vehicles, 388 Leclerc battle tanks, two training tanks, spare parts and ammunition to the UAE. The dispute was brought to the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) by Abbas Ibrahim Youssef al-Youssef, who serves as a broker between the UAE and Nexter Systems. Youssef claimed he received \$40 million less than the \$235 million promised by Nexter. Nexter justified stopping the payment by saying that Youssef's company, Kenzo Consulting and Management Company, violated a law prohibiting arms sales from Germany to the Middle East by using German engines registered in the British Virgin Islands for tanks. Youssef argued that he was exempt from that law to use lobby groups to contact top-level decision-making officers in both France and Germany. Youssef's claim to the Nexter system [196] [197] Between October 2019 and December 2019, WikiLeaks published four internal documents from the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons related to the investigation into the alleged chemical weapons attack in The Douma in April 2018. [198] [199] [200] Full List This document covers a small subset of leaked documents - documents that have attracted considerable attention in the mainstream media. WikiLeaks has a complete list organized by country or year until 2010. In October 2009, the published Material Computer World published an interview with Assange in which he claimed to own 5GB of Bank of America from one of the executive's hard drives. [202] In November 2010, Forbes magazine interviewed Assange and revealed that WikiLeaks was planning another mega-leak in early 2011, this time which would include big U.S. banks inside the private sector. [203] Bank of America's stock price has fallen 3% since this announcement. [204] Assange commented on the impact of the release, which could put the bank down one or two. [205] However, WikiLeaks claims that this information was one of the documents that former spokesman Daniel Domscheit-Berg claimed was destroyed in August 2011. [206] [207] In March 2010, Daniel Domscheit-Berg, a spokesman for WikiLeaks, announced in a podcast that he owned about 37,000 internal emails from germany's far-right National Democratic Party. He explicitly stated that he was not directly involved in the project because it would make him legally vulnerable as a German citizen. According to him, WikiLeaks was working on crowd-sourcing-based tools to exploit these large amounts of data. [208] WikiLeaks claimed that these emails (60,000) were among the documents Domscheit-Berg claimed to have destroyed in August 2011. [206] [209] In May 2010, WikiLeaks stated that it had video footage of the alleged massacre of civilians in Afghanistan by U.S. forces and that it was preparing for release. [210] [211] However, this may have been one of the videos in which WikiLeaks reported that its former spokesman Domscheit-Berg was destroyed in August 2011. [212] In a July 2010 interview with Chris Anderson, Assange showed wikileaks documents about hitting Albanian oil wells, it said it had material inside BP[213] and was receiving a huge amount of whistleblower disclosures of very high caliber, but added that wikileaks could not verify enough because it could not verify enough material.[215] In a September 2010 Twitter post, WikiLeaks revealed that it had a copy of the first edition of Operation Dark Heart, a memoir by U.S. Army intelligence agencies. Approximately 9,500 unseeded first prints were purchased and destroyed by the U.S. Department of Defense. [217] In October 2010, Assange told a major newspaper in Moscow that the Kremlin was better braced for a wave of WikiLeaks disclosures about Russia approaching. [218] At the end of November, Assange said we have data on many businesses and governments, including Russia. He said it was not right to say that the focus would be particularly on Russia. [219] On December 23, 2010, the Russian newspaper Novaya Gazeta announced that it had access to a wide range of material from the WikiLeaks database. The newspaper said it would release such material in January 2011, keeping an eye on uncovering corruption in the Russian government. [220] [221] In December 2010, Assange's lawyer Mark Stevens told Andrew Marsho that WikiLeaks had information that was considered a thermonuclear device to release if it organization had to defend itself. [222] In January 2011, Rudolf Elmer delivered two CDs to Assange at a press conference in London. Elmer claimed the CD contained the names of about 2,000 tax avoidance customers of Swiss bank Julius Baer. [223] In February 2011, in his memoir Inside WikiLeaks: My Time with Julian Assange on the World's Most Dangerous Website, Daniel Domscheit-Berg acknowledged that he and other WikiLeaks volunteers would return to the organization only after repairing security and online infrastructure (as well as source code for the site's submission system) submitted to WikiLeaks. [224] However, in August 2011 Domscheit-Berg announced that he had destroyed all 3,500 documents he owned. [206] German newspaper The Spiegel reported that the document contained a list of U.S. government no-fly flights. [206] WikiLeaks claimed that the data destroyed by Domscheit-Berg contained a no-fly list. [225] This is the first mention of WikiLeaks owning the fly list. WikiLeaks also claimed that the data contained previously released information but had not been publicly released. This information includes 5 gigabytes of gigabytes from Bank of America (previously reported to be owned by WikiLeaks in [October 2009], [202][207] and 60,000 emails from npd (60,000 emails that Domscheit-Berg said were in WikiLeaks' possession in March 2010). When he was still working with the organization[208][209] and videos of major U.S. atrocities in Afghanistan (perhaps one he claimed to have in May 2010)[210][212] additional WikiLeaks claimed that the destroyed documents included the interior of about 20 neo-Nazi groups and U.S. interception actions against more than 100 internet companies. [227] Neither of these leaks were reported to be owned by WikiLeaks. In addition, Wikimedia Commons I relates to documents published by WikiLeaks. Government Surveillance Project, Confidential Information List, Public List Reference ^ b Khatchadourian, Rafi (June 7, 2010). No secrets: Julian Assange's mission for full transparency. The New Yorker. 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