

Assange Extradition to US Is State Retaliation for Political Reasons, High Court Total

US hatched plot to kidnap or kill Assangewhen he was in Ecuadorian embassy, court told.

By <u>Dominic Ponsford</u> and <u>PA Media</u> Global Research, February 21, 2024 <u>Press Gazette</u> Region: <u>Europe</u>, <u>USA</u> Theme: <u>Law and Justice</u>

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The United States' bid to prosecute <u>Julian Assange</u> is "state retaliation", the High Court has heard in his final bid to escape extradition.

The Wikileaks founder faces extradition to the US over an alleged conspiracy to obtain and disclose national defence information following the publication of hundreds of thousands of leaked documents relating to the Afghanistan and Iraq wars.

In a January 2021 ruling, then-district judge Vanessa Baraitser said that Assange should not be sent to the US, citing a real and "oppressive" risk of suicide, while ruling against him on all other issues.

But later that year, US authorities won their High Court bid to overturn this block, paving the way towards Assange's extradition.

Lawyers for the 52-year-old are now asking for the go-ahead to challenge the original judge's dismissal of other parts of his case to prevent his extradition.

During the first day of the hearing on Tuesday, Mark Summers KC argued the US prosecution of Assange would be retribution for his political opinions, meaning it would be unlawful to extradite him under UK law.

The barrister said: "This is a paradigm example of state retaliation for the expression of political opinion.

"The district judge did not address it, had she done so, it would have been fatal to her decision."

US Will Go to Any Lengths to Protect Own Officials Over War Crimes

In written submissions, Mr Summers and Edward Fitzgerald KC, also for Assange, added:

"The evidence showed that the US was prepared to go to any lengths, including misusing its own criminal justice system, to sustain impunity for US officials in respect of the torture/war crimes committed in its infamous 'war on terror', and to suppress those actors and courts willing and prepared to try to bring those crimes to account.

"Mr Assange was one of those targets."

Mr Summers later told the High Court in London that the US authorities had developed a "breathtaking" plan to either kill or kidnap Assange while he was in the Ecuadorian embassy, where he remained for around seven years.

The barrister later said the plan "only fell apart when the UK authorities weren't very keen on the thought of rendition, or a shootout, in the streets of London".

Mr Fitzgerald later said Assange, who did not attend Tuesday's hearing, is being prosecuted for an "ordinary journalistic practice".

He told the court:

"He is being prosecuted for engaging in ordinary journalistic practice of obtaining and publishing classified information, information that is both true and of obvious and important public interest."

The barrister later described the case as a "legally unprecedented prosecution" and said that the 52-year-old faced a "real risk he will suffer a flagrant denial of justice" if he was extradited.

The first day of the hearing at the Royal Courts of Justice was attended by dozens of journalists and members of the public, with scores of supporters of Assange gathering outside the central London courthouse from 8am.

Addressing the crowd ahead of the hearing, Assange's wife Stella Assange said:

"We don't know what to expect, but you're here because the world is watching.

"They just cannot get away with this.

"Julian needs his freedom and we all need the truth."

US authorities are opposing Assange's bid for an appeal, telling the court his case is "unarguable" and should not be allowed to proceed to a full hearing.

James Lewis KC, for the US, said in written submissions that *Assange's* conduct is "consistently and repeatedly misrepresented" in the appeal bid.

The barrister described the amount of classified material provided to *Assange* as "unprecedented", adding:

"The appellant threatened damage to the strategic and national security interests of the United States and put the safety of individuals at serious risk."

Mr Lewis, who is expected to make oral arguments on behalf of the US on Wednesday, added that the original judge ruled *Assange* was not being prosecuted for political reasons but "because he is alleged to have committed serious criminal offences".

"This decision is unimpeachable and there is no error to show that the district judge got it wrong," he continued.

He added that it was "simply not credible" that a journalist would be immune from criminal prosecution in these circumstances.

The hearing before Dame Victoria Sharp and Mr Justice Johnson is due to conclude on Wednesday with their decision on whether *Assange* can bring the appeal expected at a later date.

Reporters Without Borders director of campaigns Rebecca Vincent said:

"For the first time in three years, today in court we heard substantive arguments about the wider implications of the Assange case, not only his worrying state of mental health as was considered in previous appeals. Assange's legal defence made powerful arguments about the political nature of the actions Assange has been charged with, the unprecedented use of the Espionage Act to target journalistic activity, the alarming planning by CIA officials to assassinate Assange, and the protections the European Court of Human Rights would apply to this case — which are among the reasons RSF also defends this case.

"We remain concerned by Assange's inability to appear in court today despite having been granted rare permission to do so. The wrought-iron cage where he would have been held sat empty, while deliberations about his future took place in his absence. During our last visit to him in Belmarsh prison on 16 January, he was also unwell and in pain, having broken a rib from excessive coughing. The fact that he is now not well enough to attend court or even follow proceedings online again highlights the risks to his physical and mental health that exist in his current detention conditions, which would be exacerbated if extradited. He should be immediately released."

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