

Fauci Grilled Under Oath in Social Media Censorship Case

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Global Research, November 27, 2022

[Children's Health Defense](#) 23 November 2022

Region: [USA](#)

Theme: [Law and Justice](#)

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[Dr. Anthony Fauci today faced questions](#) from Attorneys General Eric Schmitt (Missouri) and Jeff Landry (Louisiana) in their lawsuit against the federal government for allegedly [colluding with Big Tech platforms](#) to censor content critical of [COVID-19](#) vaccines and countermeasures.

Fauci sat for a deposition one day after the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals temporarily [halted the depositions](#) of three other Biden administration officials.

In a [statement released Tuesday](#) in advance of Fauci's deposition, Schmitt said:

"Tomorrow, along with my colleague from Louisiana, my Office and I will depose Dr. Anthony Fauci in our lawsuit against the Biden Administration for allegedly colluding with social media companies to censor freedom of speech.

"Since we filed our landmark lawsuit, we have uncovered documents and discovery that show clear coordination between the Biden Administration and social media companies on censoring speech, but we're not done yet. We plan to get answers on behalf of the American people. Stay tuned."

The statement also quoted Jeff Landry:

"We all deserve to know how involved Dr. Fauci was in the censorship of the American people during the COVID pandemic; tomorrow, I hope to find out.

"And I will continue fighting for the truth as it relates to Big Government colluding with Big Tech to stifle free speech."

Schmitt and Landry [sued President Biden](#), Fauci and others on May 5. [New Civil Liberties](#)

[Alliance](#), a nonprofit group representing outspoken critics of COVID-19 vaccines and countermeasures, including Drs. Jayanta Bhattacharya, Martin Kulldorff, Aaron Kheriaty and also Jill Hines, [joined the lawsuit](#) in August, as did Jim Hoft, founder and editor-in-chief of The Gateway Pundit.

According to the complaint, government officials colluded with and coerced Big Tech and social media platforms to “suppress disfavored speakers, viewpoints and content” relating to COVID-19.

Several officials named in the suit, including former [White House press secretary Jen Psaki](#), argued they shouldn’t be required to be deposed, but a federal judge on Monday [denied a request to quash Psaki’s subpoena](#).

The same judge, U.S. District Judge Terry Doughty, on Oct. 21 [ordered Fauci and other government officials](#) to provide depositions under oath.

In addition to Fauci and Psaki, other government officials [slated to be deposed](#) include:

- FBI Supervisory Special Agent Elvis Chan
- Carol Crawford, chief of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Digital Media Branch
- Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Director Jen Easterly
- White House Director of Digital Strategy Rob Flaherty
- Daniel Kimmage, an official at the State Department’s Global Engagement Center
- U.S. Surgeon General Dr. Vivek Murthy

Two [lower-level officials](#) were listed as alternates: Lauren Protentis of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency in place of Easterly, and former White House COVID-19 adviser Andrew Slavitt in place of Flaherty.

A [previous ruling](#) had forced the above-named individuals to provide written testimony.

Judge rejects ‘self-serving blanket denials’

In his [Oct. 21 ruling](#), Judge Doughty agreed with the plaintiffs that Fauci’s prior “self-serving blanket denials” regarding his role in censoring certain types of content and viewpoints on social media could not be taken at face value, necessitating a deposition.

Fauci challenged the order to sit for a deposition, arguing the communications in question are protected by executive privilege. But Judge Doughty [ordered Fauci](#) to [turn over the documents within 21 days](#) and to answer the plaintiffs’ questions in full.

Landry and Schmitt [filed a request for depositions](#) Oct. 10. In a statement released at the time by Schmitt, he said:

“After finding documentation of a collusive relationship between the Biden administration and social media companies to censor free speech, we immediately filed a motion to get these officials under oath.

“It is high time we shine a light on this censorship enterprise and force these officials to

come clean to the American people, and this ruling will allow us to do just that. We'll keep pressing for the truth."

Depositions of three Biden administration officials on hold

[In an order issued Monday](#), the New Orleans-based 5th Circuit temporarily halted the scheduled depositions of Easterly, Flaherty and Murthy.

[According to Politico](#), the three-judge panel unanimously found Judge Doughty had erred in approving the depositions without first examining whether there were "other means" of obtaining the information the plaintiffs are seeking.

The court sent the case [back to Doughty](#) for further review. According to the order:

"Thus, before any of the depositions may go forward, the district court must analyze whether the information sought can be obtained through less intrusive, alternative means, such as further written discovery or depositions of lower-ranking officials.

"Written findings as to the availability and sufficiency of alternatives need to be entered."

In a statement provided to [The Defender](#) by Landry's office, Landry said, "These developments do not change my pursuit of the truth. We respect the court's decision and will continue in the discovery phase of this case."

Thursday's court order came after [lawyers for the government argued](#) the plaintiffs should not have the ability to depose the three officials in question, on the basis that they are high-ranking government officials, and that the depositions would "unavoidably distract" them from "their important and time-sensitive duties," which would "cause irreparable harm."

However, the federal government's motion for a partial stay of Judge Doughty's deposition order was denied. The Nov. 21 order stated, "We make no ruling on the petition ... at this time."

Easterly, Flaherty and Murthy were scheduled to be deposed in early December.

On Wednesday Judge Doughty, in a separate ruling, ordered [Psaki to sit for a deposition](#) and rejected an attempt to shield FBI Agent Chan from answering questions under oath.

Plaintiffs in the case argued that none of the officials were "high-ranking," and Judge Doughty agreed, finding that the "burdens" the officials would face as a result of sitting for depositions were outweighed by the necessity of gathering more information regarding the allegations in question prior to ruling on a motion for a preliminary injunction.

According to the 5th Circuit's order:

"It is not enough, as the district court found, that these officials may have 'personal knowledge' about certain communications.

"That knowledge may be shared widely or have only marginal importance in comparison to the 'potential burden' imposed on the deponent."

According to the court, the government already produced "[extensive written discovery](#)." The

government claims that these documents do not reveal any violations of the First Amendment, while the plaintiffs claim otherwise.

Politico also reported that the 5th Circuit asked Judge Doughty to consider ruling on the overall viability of the lawsuit before allowing the depositions to proceed.

The 5th Circuit said Judge Doughty should have not issued a ruling regarding the depositions until the courts decided on the government's motion to dismiss — even though that motion was withdrawn after plaintiffs filed an [amended complaint](#) and the government has not filed a new motion to dismiss.

According to Politico, the 5th Circuit's order is not final: Judge Doughty may still decide, based on a newly clarified analysis, that depositions of Easterly, Flaherty and Murthy are needed.

Politico also reported that the 5th Circuit's order may strengthen efforts by Psaki and the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) to halt her deposition.

At a recent hearing, Psaki's lawyers claimed there is no evidence she had met or had been in contact with any social media executives regarding purported "misinformation," although she did express critical remarks about social media platforms during White House press briefings.

In his Nov. 21 order, Judge Doughty rejected that claim, writing:

"Despite the fact that Psaki is a former high-ranking official, the potential burden upon Psaki was outweighed by the need to determine whether free speech had been suppressed."

Previously, a [federal judge in Virginia rejected](#) the [arguments made by Psaki](#) and [the DOJ](#), including that sitting for a deposition would place an "undue burden" on her, taking her away from her family and her new job at MSNBC for several days.

Magistrate Judge Ivan Davis of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia passed the issue to Judge Doughty. Davis dismissed Psaki's claims, arguing that Psaki and the DOJ were attempting an "end-run" around the deposition order.

Judge Doughty previously found "that Plaintiffs have proven that Jennifer Psaki has personal knowledge about the issue concerning censorship across social media as it related to COVID-19 and ancillary issues of COVID-19."

"Psaki has made a number of statements that are relevant to the Government's involvement in a number of social-media platforms' efforts to censor its users across the board for sharing information related to COVID-19," Judge Doughty added. "Any burden on Psaki is outweighed by the need to determine whether free speech has been suppressed."

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