

# Espionage ≠ Journalism



AD-91 (Rev. 8/8/09) Criminal Complaint

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the  
Eastern District of Virginia

United States of America  
v.  
Edward J. Snowden

Case No. 1:13 CR 285 (CMH)



**UNDER SEAL**

### CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

I, the complainant in this case, state that the following is true to the best of my knowledge and belief:  
On or about the date(s) of May 2013 in the county of Not Applicable in the  
District of Not Applicable, the defendant(s) violated:

Code Section	Offense Description
18 U.S.C. 641	Theft of Government Property
18 U.S.C. 793(d)	Unauthorized Communication of National Defense Information
18 U.S.C. 798(a)(3)	Willful Communication of Classified Communications Intelligence Information to an Unauthorized Person

This criminal complaint is based on these facts:

See Attached Affidavit.

Venue is proper pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3238.

Continued on the attached sheet.

Reviewed by ALISA SALES:



*[Handwritten Signature]*

Complainant's signature  
John A. Kralik, Jr.  
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Printed name and title

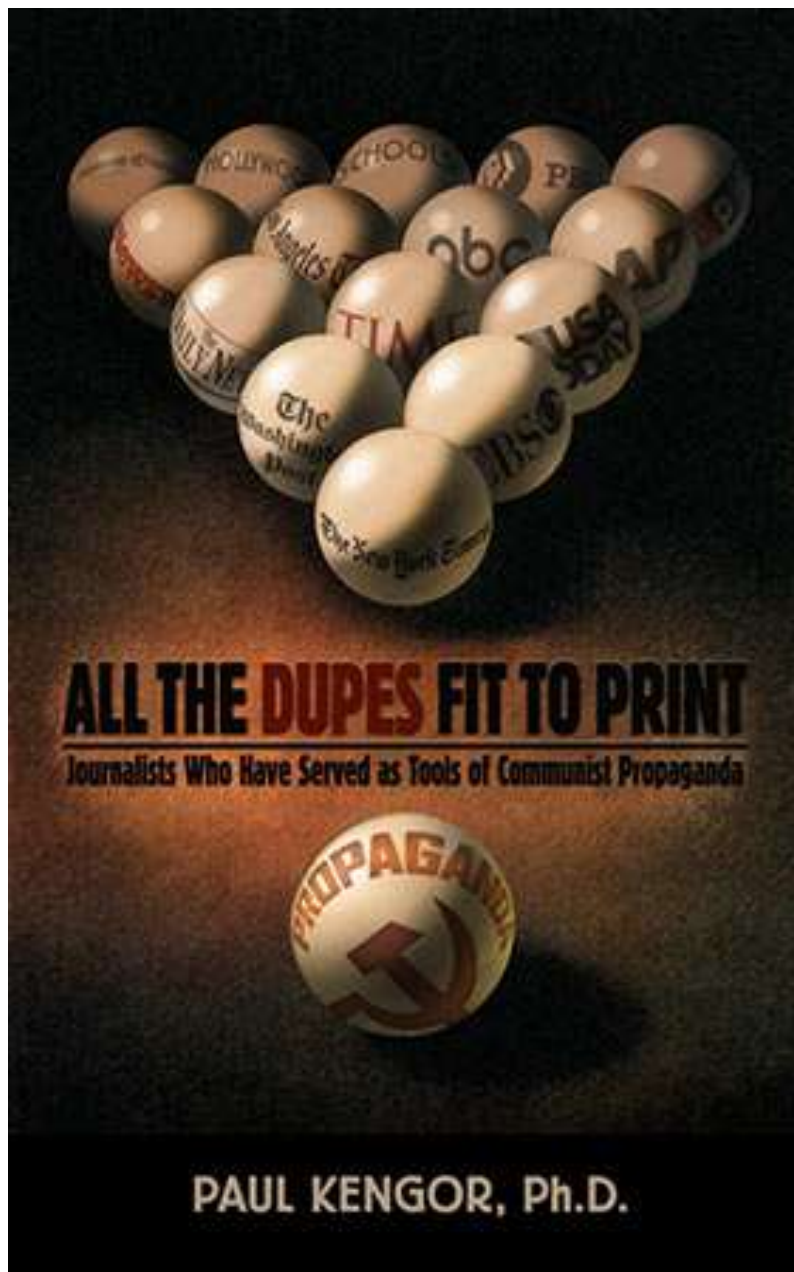
Sworn to before me and signed in my presence.

Date: 06/14/2013

City and state: Alexandria, VA

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
John F. Anderson  
United States Magistrate Judge  
Judge's signature

Hon. John F. Anderson, U.S. Magistrate Judge  
Printed name and title



# All The Dupes Fit To Print: Journalists Who Have Served As Tools Of Communist Propaganda.

by Paul Kengor Ph.D.

Published by America's Survival, Inc.  
[www.usasurvival.org](http://www.usasurvival.org)

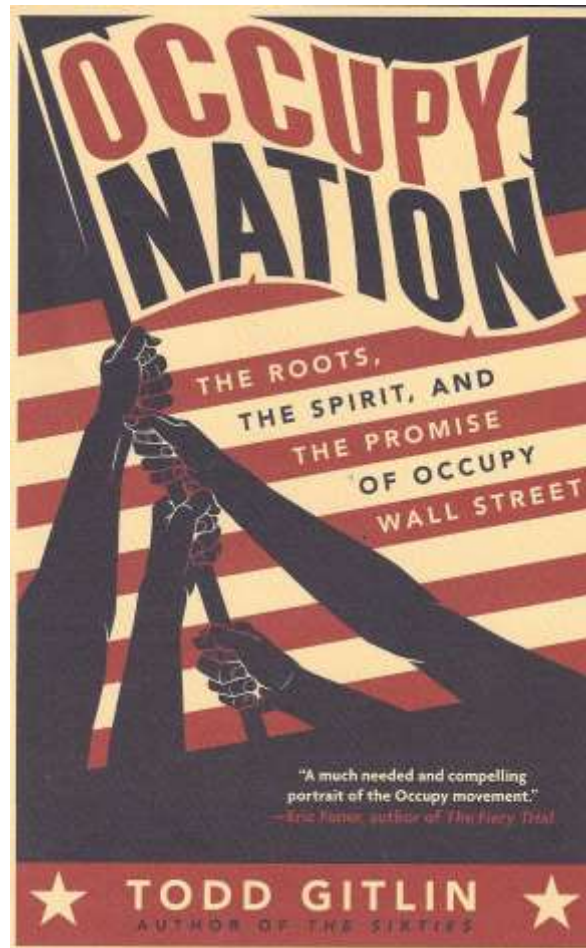
443-964-8208

Columbia has a **long tradition of public service.** President Barack Obama graduated from Columbia College; 13 alumni have served as New York governor; 15 Columbians have served as mayor of New York City.



### Career Services

Graduates of the program have been hired at news organizations including *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, *The Wall Street Journal*, Newsweek.com, *Time* magazine, Pro Publica, Reuters, the PBS *NewsHour*, *American Banker*, and CNN. They are also writing books, teaching journalism, producing independent documentaries, creating international blogs, and freelancing for magazines, newspapers, and broadcast and online media. Our Career Services staff—all former journalists with strong industry connections in print, broadcast, and online media—works closely with students to help them pursue the most meaningful jobs in the U.S. and abroad. Students meet with a Career Services counselor for one-on-one consultations throughout the year and may attend any of the dozens of job-hunting strategy sessions held at the School. [journalism.columbia.edu/careers](http://journalism.columbia.edu/careers)



**TODD GITLIN** is professor of journalism and sociology and chair of the PhD program in communications at Columbia University. He lectures widely on matters relating to OWS and is the author of fourteen previous books about politics, culture, movements, and media, including the bestselling *The Sixties*. He was a founding member of Students for a Democratic Society and its third president.

# Saving the World FOR Socialism: How Soviet Dupe and Communist Fellow Traveler Curtis MacDougall Trained Today's "Progressive" Journalists

By Cliff Kincaid  
President, America's Survival, Inc.

With the advent of what Rush Limbaugh calls the "state-run media," a reference to journalists acting as shills for the Obama White House, many people are asking how and why journalism turned out this way. This is how they were trained.

Reed Irvine recognized the problem in 1969, founding Accuracy in Media to focus critical public attention on a left-wing media bias, especially the effort to force a U.S. military withdrawal from Vietnam and create the conditions for a Communist takeover. "Indochina Without Americans: For Most, A Better Life," was the headline over a *New York Times* article. But the results were Communist re-education camps, Vietnamese boat people and the Cambodian genocide.



MacDougall

I began working for Reed in 1978, after graduating with a major in journalism and communications at the University of Toledo, Ohio, and realizing that journalism had radically changed into what my college journalism textbook, *Interpretive Reporting*,<sup>1</sup> openly called "The New Journalism." This trend was evident in the 1980s, when the major U.S. media favorably reported on Communist efforts to take over Central America. I reported on *Washington Post* reporter Karen De Young telling a left-wing Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) seminar that the Communist guerrilla groups in Central America were considered "the good guys." This trend had been seen previously in the coverage of Fidel Castro's Communist revolution in Cuba.

Curtis MacDougall (1903-1985), the author of *Interpretive Reporting*, has been labeled one of the "makers of the media mind" in a book by William David Sloan.<sup>2</sup> *Interpretive Reporting* was a standard text in journalism schools for more than 50 years,<sup>3</sup> "used at one time or another by almost every journalism program in the country," Sloan noted.

Now we know that this journalism "educator" was investigated by the FBI because of his role as a fellow traveler of the Communist Party with ties to Soviet agents. He succeeded in poisoning the minds of many young journalists. And we are still trying to overcome his disastrous legacy.

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## Kind of Uguise.

There is, however, only one world statesman who belongs in the same class as the giants of yesteryear as a man with a vision, program and record of achievement. He is, of course, Fidel Castro of Cuba, hated and feared by many Americans but idolized by the rank and file of Latin Americans and respected the world over for his successful defiance of American imperialists.

Section Two—Page Two



MOST AMERICAN schoolchildren and probably most of their parents, too, would find no identification with requiring them to name the prime minister of Great Britain, president of France, chancellor of West Germany, chairman of the President of the USSR, head of state of the People's Republic of China, premier of Italy and the rulers in fact of most other nations.

Probably they'd do better on a test of their historical knowledge regarding world leaders of a generation ago: Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Adolf Hitler, Josef Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Chiang Kai-shek, Mao Tse-tung, Francisco Franco, J. Edgar Hoover, Charles DeGaulle, Jawaharlal Nehru, some of them admirable and others despicable characters but all influential.

A QUARTER-CENTURY AGO the names of the world's leading statesmen and leaders were familiar to young and old. In addition to those already cited, there were Salazar, Batista, Douglas, Truman, Gandhi, Ho Chi Minh, Tito, de Valera, Walter, Nehru, Chamberlain, Arafat, De Gaulle, and many others.

Today, because of the attention paid them recently by the press and television, Ahmad al Badai and Musharraf Bin Laden are widely known to this country. The politically conscious also can identify Jan Smith of Rhodesia, Barthelemy Dikoupe of South Africa and Ali Akbar of Uganda.

There is, however, only one world statesman who belongs in the same class as the giants of yesteryear as a man with a vision, program and record of achievement. He is, of course, Fidel Castro of Cuba, hated and feared by many Americans but idolized by the rank and file of Latin Americans and respected the world over for his successful defiance of American imperialists.

THE FUNDAMENTALS of a plethora of diplomatic talent in one generation and a paucity of it in the succeeding years raises the perennial-old question as to whether the course of history is determined more by inevitable social forces or by strong personalities. Historians and other scholars have never agreed on the answer.

The lack of statesmanship is hardly felt everywhere today, certainly more so than in the United States. The fate of several potential candidates for greatness has been a disastrous factor.

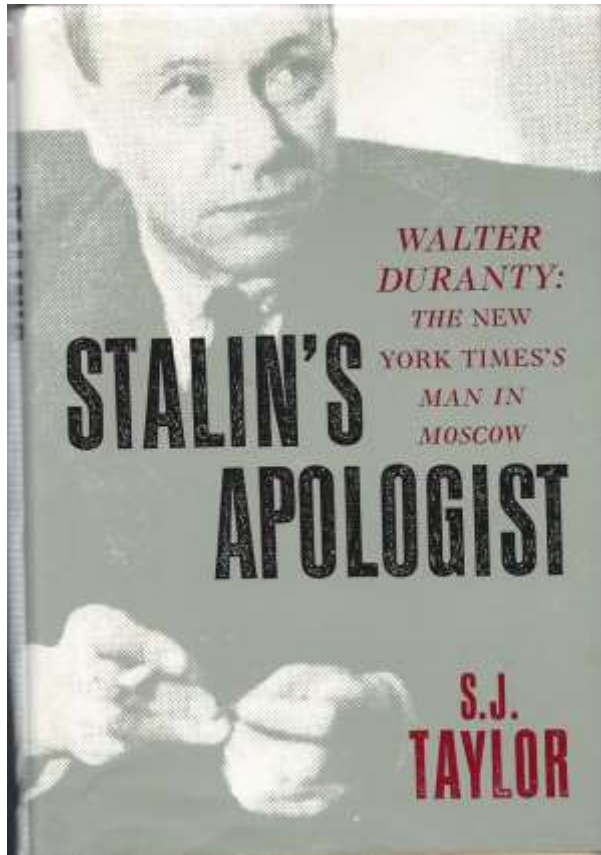
I'll never forget the taxi driver who drove me from the airport in a Boston hotel the evening of April 4, 1968. He demanded the powerful embassy limousine he said ran the country and then declared, "They'll never let anyone threaten them. You know who they get to

LEARNER BYLINE NEWSPAPER

The United States has no monopoly on the sort of politics, but we cannot permit a finger of scorn at either the nation's future or the... -196- are other... clearly.

Building by influence in: Are a horde of whom... and other evangelists and mystics. Being born again into any kind of spiritual sect is not the answer. But also it provides very lasting scars for the individual. Maybe when conditions worsen a bit more, they'll cause the proper kind of leadership to emerge. We hope.

N.Y. Times reporter Walter Duranty received the Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of life in the USSR. His dispatches were cleared by Soviet officials and were thus sanitized of the purges and artificial famines that would kill millions.



many was under the impression that the change was initiated by Russia. In conclusion, Duranty pointed out that, "in agreement with the NEW YORK TIMES and the Soviet authorities," his official despatches always reflect the official opinion of the Soviet régime and not his own.

AWK EM

A.W.Klifoth.

"The best evidence against Duranty and the Times is the Kliefoth memorandum from 1931, which proves unequivocally that the Times and Soviet authorities had agreed to publish his official dispatches, little more than pure propaganda... For the board to suggest that revoking the prize at this date would be indulging in a Stalin-like airbrushing of history is tortured logic, a spurious and disingenuous argument without merit. By associating Duranty with the prize, the board abrogates its responsibility as caretakers of the mission it was assigned by Pulitzer. By refusing to acknowledge the evidence supplied by those interested in responsible journalism, the board perpetuates Duranty's malfeasance."

- Ray Gamache, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Mass Communications, King's College

*All The Dupes Fit To Print:  
Journalists Who Have Served As  
Tools Of Communist Propaganda* By  
Paul Kengor Ph.D. (Author), Cliff Kincaid  
(Introduction)

*Infiltration of the media by the KGB  
and its friends, 1978* By John Rees

Among the most astonishing was Walter Duranty, who, said Muggeridge, wrote “everything the Soviet authorities wanted him to – that collectivization of agriculture was working well, with no famine conditions anywhere; that the purges were justified, the confessions genuine, and the judicial procedure impeccable.”<sup>17</sup> That was bad enough. But making it worse, “*The New York Times* went on all those years giving great prominence to Duranty’s messages, building him and them up when they were so evidently nonsensically untrue.” According to Muggeridge, the *Times* did this “to the point that he came to be accepted as the great Russian expert in America, and played a major part in shaping President Roosevelt’s policies vis-à-vis the USSR.”<sup>18</sup>

Walter Duranty, Moscow correspondent of *The New York Times* in the 1930’s was another journalist who served the U.S.S.R. faithfully. Malcolm Muggeridge, the British author, who served as a correspondent in Moscow and knew Duranty, writes in his autobiography that no one followed the party line more closely than Walter Duranty. He said that Duranty was constantly held up to the other correspondents by the Soviet officials as an example that they should try to follow.

“It, of course, suited his material interests thus to write everything the Soviet authorities wanted him to—that collectivisation of agriculture was working well, with no famine conditions anywhere; that the purges were justified, the confessions genuine, and the judicial procedure impeccable,” Muggeridge writes. Being so cooperative, Duranty never had any trouble getting a visa, interviews, a house, or whatever he wanted, Muggeridge said.

Muggeridge added: “If *The New York Times* went on all those years giving great prominence to Duranty’s messages, building him and them up when they were so evidently nonsensically untrue, to the point that he came to be accepted as the great Russian expert in America, and played a major part in shaping President Roosevelt’s policies vis-a-vis the USSR—this was not, we may be sure, because *The Times* was deceived. Rather, because it wanted to be so deceived, and Duranty provided the requisite deception material.”

*KGB: The Inside Story of Its Foreign Operations from Lenin to Gorbachev*  
by Christopher Andrew and Oleg Gordievsky

handed over to the jurisdiction of the OGPU.<sup>56</sup>

The OGPU also helped to prevent news of the famine from crossing the borders it had sealed. One of the most successful Soviet “active measures” of the 1930s was to persuade most of the outside world, as well as gullible Western visitors and journalists actually in the Soviet Union, that one of the worst famines in modern history was no more than a piece of anti-Soviet propaganda. After five days in the Ukraine, spent in official receptions, banquets, and carefully conducted tours, Édouard Herriot, the French radical leader, twice prime minister of his country, “categorically denied the lies of the bourgeois press about a famine in the Soviet Union.” After a tour of Potemkin villages, Bernard Shaw announced: “I did not see a single under-nourished person in Russia, young or old. Were they padded? Were their hollow cheeks distended by pieces of india rubber inside?” The *New York Times* correspondent in Moscow, Walter Duranty, awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1932 for his “dispassionate, interpretive reporting of the news from Russia,” claimed in August 1933 that “any report of a famine in Russia is today an exaggeration or malignant propaganda.” The gurus of British Fabian socialism, Beatrice and Sidney Webb, reached the same conclusion after their tours of Russia in 1932 and 1933. They blamed the “fascist”



Excerpts. Letter from Reed Irvine: Revoke Duranty's Prize

July 2, 1999

Mr. Seymour Topping  
Administrator  
The Pulitzer Prizes  
Columbia University

## Milli Vanilli's Grammy Rescinded by Academy

Dear Mr. Topping:

Duranty was awarded the prize for his coverage of the Soviet Union in 1932, the year when the great famine of 1932-33 began in the Ukraine. His biographer, S.J. Taylor, calls it "the greatest man-made disaster ever recorded, exceeding in scale even the Jewish Holocaust of the next decade." Eugene Lyons said that Duranty privately put the number of dead from the famine as high as 10 million even though he was reporting that there was not and could not be a food shortage in the Soviet Union and that there was no starvation.

The famine was planned by Stalin to destroy the opposition to his collectivization program in the Ukraine. The famine itself was one of Stalin's economic plans and Duranty's failure to report it truthfully refutes every word in that citation.

Would the judges who awarded the prize to Duranty in 1933 have done so had they known that the Soviet government was providing him with both a mistress and a car and giving him special privileges that were designed to influence his reporting. And they did. Duranty is reported to have told a U.S. embassy official in Berlin in 1931 that his dispatches always reflected the Soviet position.

Correcting errors is supposed to be a hallmark of good journalism. Awarding the Pulitzer Prize to Walter Duranty was obviously a monumental error, and it cries out for correction. Of course, it is not the only one that has ever been made. I don't recall the board refusing to accept the Washington Post's return of the prize awarded to Janet Cooke in 1981. Admitting that her selection was a serious mistake was the honorable thing to do. It is hard to conceive of the board allowing that award to stand had Ms. Cooke refused to give it up.

If [revocation] is not done, the prize will lose respect. It will signal that the standards for integrity and honesty demanded of journalists are lower than those demanded of pop singers by the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences.

In 1992, the Academy revoked a 1989 Grammy awarded to a group called Milli Vanilli, when it was discovered that the "singers" did not actually sing their songs. They lip-synched the voices of others. Officials of the Academy made it clear that if there was reason to question any nomination they would investigate aggressively and take appropriate action. You should do the same.

Sincerely yours,

Reed Irvine  
Chairman  
Accuracy in Media

Introducing: ***All the Dupes Fit to Print: An Undergraduate Lesson Plan to Introduce Students to Journalistic Malpractice Through Reporting on the Ukrainian Holodomor of 1932 – 1933.*** From America's Survival, Inc.

This lesson plan suggests resources for teaching about journalism and ethics through a case study of the historical effects of media suppression of news of the Ukrainian Holodomor – suppression primarily committed by New York Times' writer Walter Duranty, who nonetheless won a Pulitzer Prize for his Soviet journalism. The main text is Paul Kengor's book, *All the Dupes Fit to Print: Journalists Who Have Served as Tools of Communist Propaganda* (2013, America's Survival, Inc., "Dupes" in syllabus). The syllabus introduces students to the Holodomor, a forgotten historical event, and traces the continuing controversy over Duranty's reporting through the later decades of the twentieth century as the Times and Pulitzer officials debated rescinding Duranty's Pulitzer designation. This lesson plan offers journalism students a chance to analyze a case of journalistic malpractice that affected the historical remembrance of a significant world event.

Allan Brownfield in a study *How Media Bias Distorts Our View of the World*<sup>47</sup> quoted extensively from a 1982 survey on the attitudes and values of students at the Columbia University School of Journalism. It found that the future journalists...


...were overwhelmingly non-religious. Over 80 percent said they seldom or never attended church or synagogue, and only eight percent said they attend religious services regularly. Politically, 85 percent of the students described themselves as liberals and only 11 percent called themselves conservative.<sup>48</sup>

The students attitudes showed a hostility to free enterprise and the American political system. In rating prominent men and women, Brownfield said that the students...

...rated Fidel Castro more positively than Ronald Reagan. The Sandinista Communists of Nicaragua were rated in a more favorable manner than Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain or former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick. Forty-one percent of the students approved the Sandinista-Marxist regime and only 26 disapproved.<sup>49</sup>

million lives.

If these figures are added to the figures given above, we come up with a grand total of nearly 35 million human lives as a minimum estimate and 45 million as a more probable estimate.

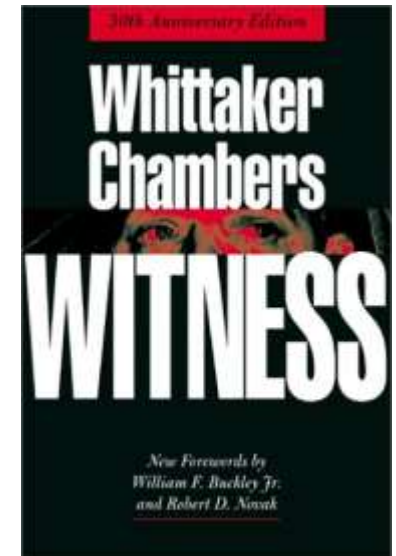
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# Whittaker Chambers at Columbia

days on that beautiful and expensive campus told me that Williams was not the place for me, that my parents could never stand the costs of that little Harvard. I saw that I had a quick and difficult decision to make. I took a night train for New York. The next morning, before going home, I entered Columbia University. There I could live at home and all expenses would be less. Since I lacked certain requirements for entrance, I took a general intelligence test and passed without difficulty. I also used the occasion to rid myself at last of the name, Vivian. In its place, I took my mother's family name: Whittaker.

I remained at Columbia until my junior year. When I entered, I was a conservative in my view of life and politics, and I was undergoing a religious experience. By the time I left, entirely by my own choice, I was no longer a conservative and I had no religion. I had published in a campus literary magazine an atheist playlet, of which the Hiss defense was to make large use twenty-six years later. The same year, I went to Europe and saw Germany in the manic throes of defeat. I returned to Columbia, this time paying my own way. In 1925, I voluntarily withdrew for the express purpose of joining the Communist Party. For I had come to believe that the world we live in was dying, that only surgery could now save the wreckage of mankind, and that the Communist Party was history's surgeon.



crumbled in the depression, and they were now bringing to the party. Every year the Communist National Students League was graduating its hundreds from the colleges. These were the first quotas of the great drift from Columbia, Harvard and elsewhere. These were the years that floated Alger Hiss into the party and made possible the big undergrounds, the infiltration of the Government, science, education and all branches of communications, but especially radio, motion pictures, book, magazine and newspaper publishing. An entirely new type of Communist made his appearance, not singly, but in clusters, whose members often already knew one another, influenced one another and shared the same Communist or leftist views. A surprising number came of excellent native American families. Nearly all were college trained from the top per cent of their classes. Those who lacked the hardihood or

# Oleg Kalugin at Columbia

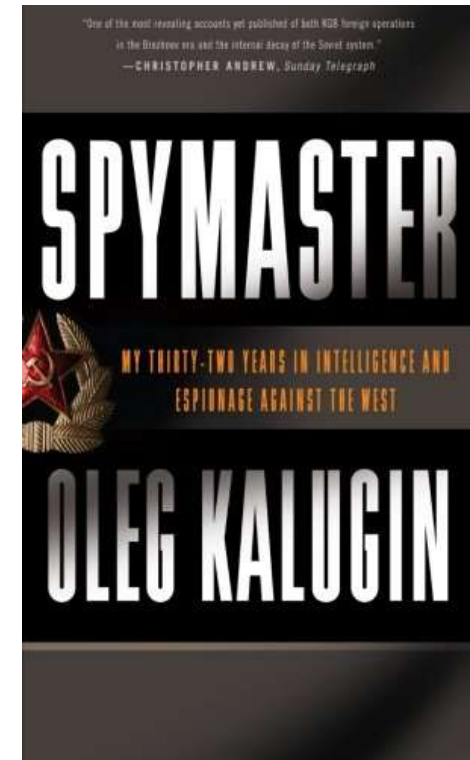
that we try to persuade him to work for us again. Our agents approached him but were rebuffed.

By early September, our group of Fulbright exchange "students" was ready to go to America. Our visit was the first by young Soviets since the end of World War II—a sign that, though the cold war was raging, the United States and the Soviet Union were taking small steps toward rapprochement. Of the eighteen Soviets in our group, half were officers of the KGB or Soviet military intelligence, known as GRU; the other half could be counted on to cooperate with us. Four students were assigned to Columbia University. One was from GRU, two of us were from the KGB, and the fourth was from the Central Committee of the Communist Party. His name was Alexander Yakovlev, and he would go on to forge a close relationship with Mikhail Gorbachev and become one of the architects of perestroika.

## America

**MY INSTRUCTIONS FROM FYODOR KUDASHKIN, THE HEAD OF KGB counterintelligence in New York, were clear: stay out of trouble, act like an ordinary student, and don't try to recruit anyone. It was not a tough assignment, and I dove into it with enthusiasm.**

After all, I was twenty-four and had been turned loose in New York City with the princely sum of \$250 a month in Fulbright spending money. I was living for free in Columbia's John Jay Hall, taking journalism courses, and being encouraged by the school newspaper—and the KGB—to sniff around New York and get acquainted with American life.



# A Popular Russian

## Oleg Danilovich Kalugin

ONE of the results of the Soviet-American student exchange is that the student council of Columbia University's School of Journalism now includes a Soviet citizen, elected by his classmates. He is 24-year-old Oleg Danilovich Kalugin of Leningrad. "Brilliant" and "a real per-

Man  
in the  
News

sonality kid" are typical of the terms Columbia professors and students apply to Mr. Kalugin. With an

engaging smile and fluent English, this blond, slim, jaunty young man has won many friends since he arrived on the Columbia campus six months ago.

Part of the reason for his popularity at the School of Journalism has been his willingness to enter into the spirit of the work there. Typical was the time several weeks ago when he and a student-photographer went to the Metropolitan Opera House and took pictures of the Bolshoi Ballet's ballerinas



The New York Times  
"Real personality kid"

I told him I had just graduated from Columbia Journalism School, and that my studies had given me a solid grounding in English, journalism, and American life. He nodded portentously and signed an order appointing me to his staff. I spent a half year in the State Radio Committee's offices in Moscow, learning the operation and practicing my journalism skills. Among my young colleagues was Yevgeni Primakov, who years later—after the 1991 coup—would go on to become head of Russia's new foreign intelligence agency and later Russia's prime minis-

I took up my new posting in New York in June 1960, joining an already large group of Soviet KGB officers posing as correspondents in America. In the days of the cold war—indeed, up to the end of the Gorbachev era—about two-thirds of Soviet foreign correspondents were connected with the KGB. The TASS news agency, Radio Moscow, the Novosti Press Agency, and *Izvestia* were heavily staffed by KGB officers. In fact, the only publication the KGB couldn't control was *Pravda*, the official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The correspondents from *Pravda* with the exception of a few were untouchable, and KGB officers could only get information from *Pravda's* staffers if we asked tactfully; if we pushed *Pravda's* people too hard, we could face a rebuke from the Party. But *Pravda's* independence from the KGB was no great loss, for we had more than enough resources. Even Soviet journalists who were not officially part of the KGB could be counted on to help us at any time. Vladimir Kryuchkov, who went on to head the KGB under Gorbachev and then to mastermind the August 1991 coup, liked to refer to these non-KGB correspondents as "our assistants." The FBI and CIA knew that most of the working Soviet journalists in America were spooks; I'm sure U.S. officials had few doubts about what I was doing in their country.



## News

### Al Jazeera English to be honored with Columbia Journalism Award

May 04, 2011

Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism will bestow its highest honor, the Columbia Journalism Award, to Al Jazeera English. The award is given annually during the school's commencement ceremony to recognize an individual or organization for "singular journalism in the public interest."

The school's faculty, which selects the awardees, voted for Al Jazeera English for the overall depth and quality of its peerless coverage of the ongoing developments in the Middle East. "Al Jazeera English has performed a great service in bringing the English speaking world in-depth coverage of the turmoil in the Middle East," said Dean Nicholas Lemann. "We salute its determination to get to the heart of a complicated story unfolding in countries where news has historically been difficult to cover."



Al Anstey, managing editor, Al Jazeera English

Al Anstey, managing editor of Al Jazeera English, will accept the award and speak to the graduating class of 2011. This is only the second time that the award is being given to an organization. The first news outlet to receive the Columbia Journalism Award was the MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour in 1993.

## Individual Contributions Arranged By Type, Giver, Then Recipient

### Contributions to Political Committees

KAUFFMAN, CASEY  
DOHA, 23127  
AL JAZEERA/JOURNALIST

OBAMA, BARACK  
VIA OBAMA FOR AMERICA

02/03/2008

500.00

28930943919



“My job as someone in the media is to humanize my people, my heritage...”

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## Ahmed Shihab-Eldin

Adjunct Assistant Professor

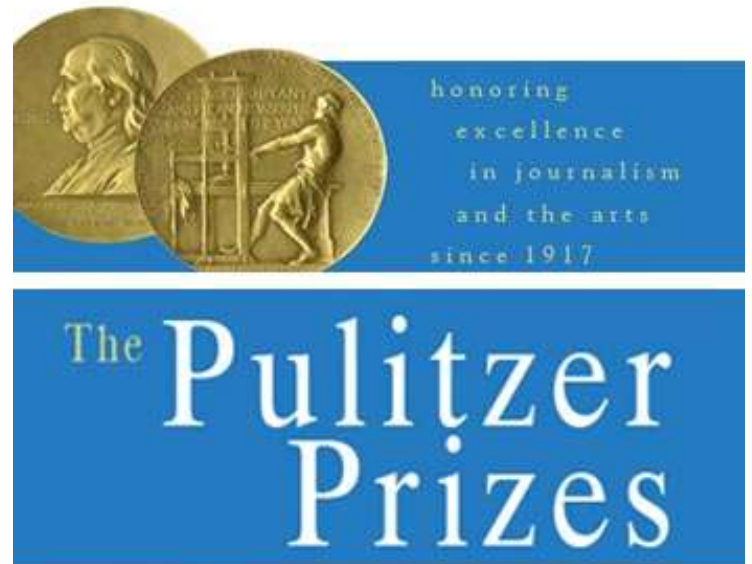
[ars2157@columbia.edu](mailto:ars2157@columbia.edu)

Ahmed Shihab-Eldin is a journalist, social-media addict and produces & hosts for the Huffington Post Streaming Network. In 2011, Ahmed created, produced and co-hosted Al Jazeera English's groundbreaking social media show, "The Stream," an award-winning interactive talk show, which sources stories from social networks.

Before joining Al Jazeera English, Ahmed worked as a reporter and producer for The Doha Film Institute, heading the online editorial efforts in the inaugural Doha Tribeca Film Festival. Ahmed also worked as a multimedia producer at PBS's award-winning documentary series Wide Angle, and as a news producer for The New York Times. His freelance work took him to Lebanon, the UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Jordan, and Boston,



The Pulitzers were established and endowed by Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism founder Joseph Pulitzer (1847–1911), a famous newspaper publisher. “Our Republic and its press will rise or fall together,” Pulitzer wrote, on a plaque inside the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism building. “An able, disinterested, public-spirited press, with trained intelligence to know the right and courage to do it, can preserve that public virtue without which popular government is a sham and a mockery. A cynical, mercenary, demagogic press will produce in time a people as base as itself. The power to mould the future of the Republic will be in the hands of the journalists of future generations.”



Lt. Gen Ion Mihai Pacepa, the highest-ranking Soviet bloc intelligence official ever to defect to the West, calls the Snowden affair “a well-prepared Russian intelligence operation” against the United States and says Snowden “is an agent of the Russian foreign intelligence service.”



Snowden’s key German contact, a member of the German Green Party, Hans Christian Ströbele (above), is a member of the German Parliament who represented the communist terrorist group, the Baader-Meinhof Gang -- also known as the Red Army Faction (RAF). In Moscow, Ströbele handed Snowden the “Honorary Diploma of the Whistleblower Award 2013,” in honor of his theft and release of classified documents on NSA surveillance programs. The RAF kidnapped and murdered German corporation executives, bankers, and police; bombed U.S. military bases; and attacked U.S. military personnel in Europe in the 1970s and 80s. One of their victims was U.S. Army Specialist Edward Pimental, who was abducted and executed with a bullet to the back of his head. One of his terrorist killers was released in 2007. “The prisoners should have the chance for a new life,” Ströbele said, referring to the terrorists being released from prison. His biography refers to the RAF terrorist killers as “political prisoners.” The book, *Tolerating Terrorism in the West: An International Survey*, notes that Ströbele had been sentenced to 10 months imprisonment in 1982 for setting up a communications network between the prisoners of the RAF and activists outside the jails. He claims this was because of his “mission as a defender” of the RAF prisoners from 1970-1975.

The famous KGB archivist, Col. Vasili Mitrokhin, revealed in the book, *The Sword and the Shield*, that the Soviet KGB, mostly through the East German intelligence service, was behind this campaign of violence and terrorism by the Baader Meinhof Gang/RAF. The purpose was to undermine the U.S. and the NATO Alliance -- of which Germany is a member -- in Europe.