

### Chapter 1 : Torture and impunity: 29 cases of Tibetan political prisoners - International Campaign for Tibet

*That said, where is the revolutionary fervor of the 21st century, so desperately needed to provide girth and substance to the words of Sekou Odinga, ex-Black Panther and Black Liberation Army.*

Some understand the term political prisoner narrowly, equating it with the term prisoner of conscience POC. Amnesty International Amnesty International campaigns for the release of prisoners of conscience, which include both political prisoners as well as those imprisoned for their religious or philosophical beliefs. Thus, there are political prisoners who do not fit the narrower criteria for POCs. The organisation defines the differences as follows: It does not use it, as some others do, to imply that all such prisoners have a special status or should be released. It uses the term only to define a category of prisoners for whom AI demands a fair and prompt trial. The category of political prisoners embraces the category of prisoners of conscience, the only prisoners who AI demands should be immediately and unconditionally released, as well as people who resort to criminal violence for a political motive. Governments often say they have no political prisoners, only prisoners held under the normal criminal law. AI however describes cases like the examples given above as "political" and uses the terms "political trial" and "political imprisonment" when referring to them. But by doing so AI does not oppose the imprisonment, except where it further maintains that the prisoner is a prisoner of conscience, or condemn the trial, except where it concludes that it was unfair. These movements may consider the actions of political prisoners morally justified against some system of governance, may claim innocence, or have varying understandings of what types of violence are morally and ethically justified. For instance, French anarchist groups typically call the former members of Action Directe held in France political prisoners. While the French government deemed Action Directe illegal, the group fashioned itself as an urban guerilla movement, claiming a legitimate armed struggle. In this sense, "political prisoner" can be used to describe any politically active prisoner who is held in custody for a violent action which supporters deem ethically justified. Some libertarians such as those who agree with the arguments of Lysander Spooner [3] also include all convicted for treason and some convicted of espionage in the category of political prisoners. Currently, there is still much controversy and debate around how to define this term and which cases to include or exclude. Some political prisoners need not be imprisoned at all. Supporters of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima in the 11th Panchen Lama controversy have called him a "political prisoner", despite the fact that he is not accused of a political offense. He is held under secluded house arrest. This is common in situations which may otherwise be decried nationally and internationally as a human rights violation or suppression of a political dissident. A political prisoner can also be someone that has been denied bail unfairly, denied parole when it would reasonably have been given to a prisoner charged with a comparable crime, or special powers may be invoked by the judiciary. Particularly in this latter situation, whether an individual is regarded as a political prisoner may depend upon subjective political perspective or interpretation of the evidence. Please do not remove this message until conditions to do so are met.

Chapter 2 : George Jackson (activist) - Wikipedia

*AfGJ considers them both political prisoners and "Prisoners of Empire". Please see the notes at the bottom of the page regarding Guantanamo Bay, immigrant detention, and mass incarceration. Please see the notes at the bottom of the page regarding Guantanamo Bay, immigrant detention, and mass incarceration.*

Get our newsletter delivered directly to your inbox I have already subscribed Do not show this message again  
Boletines Your email has been successfully registered. How is it that Jose Mujica, an ex-guerrilla, can become president of a country while Mutulu Shakur continues to rot behind U. Mutulu Shakur went underground. Having participated in the slave revolts of the 1800s and 1900s, Dr. Shakur, having renounced his U. Shakur, a founder of the Black Acupuncture Advisory Association of North America renowned for his groundbreaking acupuncture techniques in treating drug addiction, had been sentenced to 60 years in prison without recommendation for parole. No fingerprints or eyewitnesses linked him to the Brinks armored truck robbery for which he was convicted. He was also sentenced for operating a criminal enterprise and aiding in the liberation of his sister, Assata Shakur, from prison. Only a single piece of evidence, the testimony of an informant, was used to convict him. Indelible marks surround Dr. So how does the situation of political prisoners in the US compare to other political prisoners who were once deemed terrorists by U. The year marked the height of the Tupamaros, another anti-imperialist-capitalist urban guerrilla group that engaged in armed struggle in Uruguay. President Mujica, affectionately known as Pepe, racked up enough revolutionary street cred to have been recruited by the Black Liberation Army. In March , he was involved in a police shootout that left him shot six times and two policemen injured. The Tupamaros would eventually gain extensive press coverage in the United States after kidnapping and executing Dan Mitrione, a CIA agent who trained Uruguayan police forces in torture techniques. Unlike those who resisted U. An answer to this question lies in a recent study conducted by Princeton researcher Martin Giles and Northwestern researcher Benjamin I. Big corporations, the ultra-wealthy and special interests with a lot of money and power essentially make all of the decisions. Citizens wield little to no political power. If the average American lives in a country uprooted by oligarchs, it would be almost impossible to fathom the plight of African-descendants who struggle for freedom and justice.

**Chapter 3 : Political Prisoners in the USA | Alliance for Global Justice**

*After: She published her memoir Beyond the Blue Gate: Recollections of a Political Prisoner in and has since retired from legal practice. She entered politics under the Singapore Democratic Party (SDP) and was fielded for the singles-seat wards at Yuhua in the General Elections.*

Apartheid literally "apart-hood" in Afrikaans was a system of racial segregation enforced by the ruling National Party of South Africa from 1948 to 1994. The journey across Table Bay takes approximately 40 minutes. On disembarking from the ferry at the Main Quay, you are greeted by an exhibition of photos portraying the history of the island, which you can peruse as you make your way to the prison buildings and the start of the formal tour. The grey slate was taken from the blue quarry. It is framed on the left by the coat of arms of and on the right, a shield decorated with a lily, the symbol of Robben Island. All tours of the island are conducted by ex-prisoners. Mcongo will be guiding us on this virtual tour of the Maximum Security prison. As we approach the prison, you can see one of many guard towers to the left. These were manned 24 hours, even though it was nearly impossible to escape from the island, the only way being by boat or a cold 9km swim. This would have been the view the guard had from the inside of the tower. You can see Table Mountain in the far distance. Anyone wishing to enter the prison would use the knocker on the door to call the guard. The guard would then peer through the spyglass before unlocking the door. The prison censors would cut or black out any content that was deemed undesirable. In the 1950s, prisoners could only read and receive letters written in the official languages recognized by the state - either Afrikaans or English. Communications in Zulu, Xhosa, Sotho and other languages were forbidden at first. Prisoners received medical treatment by doctors in the Hospital Ward, which was often favoured due to contact with fellow prisoners. The courtyard of Section B, where Mandela was housed, is where he and fellow prisoners would eat breakfast, exercise and do manual labour tasks, such as chiseling rock, assigned to the prisoners. View from the middle of the Section B courtyard. Note the covered walkway at the end of view. From here the warders would maintain constant surveillance on the prisoners below. Mandela also gardened a small plot here, and secretly began writing his famous autobiography Long Walk to Freedom. He was "in and out of B Section" recalls Mr. Mcongo because he confronted the warders about prisoner rights and conditions. This space was also the location for competitive sports at different times in the prison history. This prison corridor separated different sections of the prison, and was avoided, as prisoners were not allowed to have contact with those in other sections. He was sent to Robben Island where he was imprisoned for 18 years, Mandela was kept with many other, mostly political prisoners in Section B, each in their own cell to avoid conversation. Nelson Mandela spent 18 years in this 2 x 2 meter cell. Mandela rolled and unrolled his bedding each night as the majority of space in the tiny cell was taken up by his desk and book shelves. A fellow prisoner constructed additional shelves for Mr. Prisoners were only given one board upon which to shelve their possessions. Cells of other political prisoners were similar in size to Mr. Dwaba was incarcerated at Robben Island from 1962 to 1982. The infamous Lime Quarry is located at the center of the island while the Blue Stone Quarry was located to the west. Work in both areas was extremely harsh. Prisoners performed long hours of enforced labour smashing stone in the lime quarry. Mandela and many other prisoners, suffered permanent eye damage from the glare off of the white stone. There were also other quarries on the island where prisoners were put to work, such as this bluestone slate quarry, now a favourite bathing spot for the local penguins. Under global media scrutiny, the Apartheid government invited journalists to tour the island, asserting that prison conditions were not harsh. Black political prisoners who typically worked in the quarry in shorts, were given long trousers usually reserved for Indian and other Asian prisoners under Apartheid prison regulations. Photograph of Nelson Mandela taken by the international media during their visit. This and other photographs and film footage appeared across the world. In letters to the head of the prison system, Mr. Communal Areas Prisoners were generally discouraged from mixing, but did have opportunity to have meals together, swap library books and, from time to time, watch a film. When granted time out of doors, they played football, tennis, table tennis, and other competitive sports. Our guide and ex-political prisoner Vusumsi Mcongo worked in the kitchen where encoded messages were often smuggled between prisoners. This was the

recreational hall, where table tennis and pool was played and movies were sometimes shown. It also served as a library, where prisoners could take out books. This table tennis certificate was awarded to Benson Ben Fihla for highly commendable performance in the sport between Indeed, this was one of two table tennis awards given to Ben Fihla on one day. Exterior view of the kitchen and dining halls. Similar to the gateway and watch towers, these buildings were also built of blue stone slate quarried on the island. Football was a popular and highly competitive sport among prisoners, who formed their own league with a binding constitution. The prison league strictly adhered to FIFA regulations and principles and won FIFA recognition for their struggle and adherence to governing principles. The trophy was made by prisoners to symbolize the will to survive, live and be victorious.

Chapter 4 : Maximilian Kolbe - Wikipedia

*Political prisoner, a person who is imprisoned because that person's actions or beliefs are contrary to those of his or her government. This is the most general sense of a term that can be difficult to define. In practice, political prisoners often cannot be distinguished from other types of.*

The latter had been subjected to torture, resulting in evident bruises and a broken arm. In protest that even on the eve of the sentence his client was being beaten and refused food, the defence lawyer Dmitry Sotnikov left the court. The latter had a nervous twitch because of the strain they were under. The court bailiffs interpreted his movement as an indecent gesture and demanded a formal explanation. He explained that it had been a spasm and apologised to the judge if his gesture had been misinterpreted. No medical examination was carried out. Sotnikov reports that 9 months have now elapsed, but that on Feb 16, Yevhen Kostenko was summoned for interrogation without a lawyer. He appeared in response to the summons, but only to state that he would not take part without his lawyer. The investigator tried to get him to agree to undergo psychiatric assessment voluntarily. When the young man refused, the investigator began threatening him with a forced assessment. Sotnikov points out that Russian legislation clearly stipulates the circumstances where such mandatory assessment is possible, and such actions by the investigator would be unlawful. Sotnikov was forced to ring the investigator to ascertain which investigative activities had been undertaken with respect to his client in his absence. The Ukrainian Euromaidan activist was charged and convicted by a court in Russian-occupied Crimea of slightly injuring a Ukrainian Berkut riot police officer in Kyiv on Feb 18, The alleged offence was thus in Ukraine and under Ukrainian law. The court lacked any jurisdiction for such a prosecution, and the charges were not just unproven, but fundamentally unprovable. Despite this, Kostenko was convicted of having deliberately aimed a cobble stone at V. Poliyenko, an officer of the Crimean Berkut special force unit. Since the Berkut officer had not been a Russian national at the time of the alleged incident, there was no possibility of keeping Kostenko in detention and then imprisoning him. The investigators claimed to have found a rifle barrel when searching his home. They also claim, however, that it was Kostenko Senior who gave permission for the search. Fedir Kostenko disappeared shortly after this in circumstances which also arouse concern. Detention, torture Kostenko is a former police officer, who took part in Euromaidan from December He asserts that he was abducted in Kyiv in February , and taken by force to Russian-occupied Crimea. During those 24 hours he received multiple injuries, including a broken arm. The court of appeal upheld the conviction, but reduced the sentence to 3 years and 11 months. The authoritative Memorial Human Rights Centre has condemned the entire trial of Kostenko and declared him a political prisoner. If Russian is not possible, then even a letter with the following will give an important message to both Oleksandr and the Russian authorities that he is not forgotten. , , . You are not forgotten.

**Chapter 5 : Brother mourns execution of Kurdish political prisoner Mansour A**

*Support Political Patriot Prisoner Greg Burlison. likes. Greg Burlison is serving a 68 yr sentence for responding to the aid of his neighbors, the.*

Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin, formerly H. There were no eye-witnesses and no evidence independent of these informants. At trial, two relatives of the informants gave testimony insisting that they were lying was ignored. He was convicted on the testimony of a teenage boy who was beaten by the police and threatened with the electric chair if he did not blame the crime on Poindexter and on Mondo we Langa who died in prison. Amnesty International defends them as prisoners of conscience. Sababu attempted to free Puerto Rican political prisoner Oscar Lopez Rivera while they were both incarcerated in Kansas, and was convicted of conspiracy. There, he was spontaneously recruited into the Marin County Courthouse Rebellion, a bid to expose the racist court system and negotiate the liberation of the Soledad Brothers by taking hostages. In , eleven MOVE family members, including five children, were massacred by Philly cops when a bomb was dropped on their living quarters. Merle Africa and Phil Africa died in prison. Debbie Africa was released on Parole on June 16, 20 18, after almost 40 years of incarceration. Dion Ortiz is in jail awaiting sentencing. To find out more about their cases and other related information: Michael Little Feather Giron was sentenced on May 30, to 36 months in federal prison. Prosecutors are recommending time served plus 12 months home detention. Gilbert took part in a botched bank robbery in along with members of the Black Liberation Army, and was sentenced to 75 years in prison. Laaman writes and edits for the 4struggle magazine. Joy Powell was a consistent activist against police brutality, violence and oppression in her community. She was warned by the Rochester Police that she was a target because of her speaking out against corruption. Joy, a Black woman, was convicted of burglary and assault by an all-white jury; the state provided no evidence and no eyewitnesses. She was given 16 years. I hope my case in some way will encourage our government to abandon its hostility towards Cuba and to work with Havana in a spirit of tolerance, mutual respect, and understanding. Stratfor , leaking information to Wikileaks showing that Stratfor spies on human rights activists at the behest of corporations and the U. He has been denied bail and held in solitary confinement, facing a maximum sentence of ten years. He was involved with Wikileaks and the hacktivist group Anonymous. Prior to his arrest DeHart ran a server that housed documents bound for Wikileaks. When sensitive documents about the CIA were uploaded to the server by an anonymous third party, DeHart was targeted by the federal government, and was drugged and interrogated about the documents. The federal government brought charges of child pornography against him, allowing them to gain access to his computers. The two Rochester, Minnesota women had collected clothing and raised money to help destitute people in their homeland. The prosecution claims that they helped al-Shabab, an Islamist organization that fights to free Somalia from foreign domination. Three others of the Holy Land 5 were sentenced to years: Hamas is the elected government of Gaza. Testimony was given in the case by an Israeli government agent whose identity and evidence was kept secret from the defense. This was the first time in American legal history that testimony has been allowed from an expert witness with no identity, and therefore immune from perjury. The defendants were acquitted in their first trial when the jury remained deadlocked. Aafia Siddiqui is an American-educated Pakistani neuroscientist who was convicted in a U. The weapon she allegedly fired in the small interrogation room did not have her fingerprints, nor was there evidence the gun was fired. For 13 years before his arrest, he publicized the plight of the Iraqi people and raised funds to help them. As an oncologist, he was also concerned about the effects of depleted uranium on the Iraqi population which was experiencing skyrocketing cancer rates. Dhafir was sentenced to 22 years in prison connected to breaking the sanctions against Iraq. Despite being acquitted of initial charges of racketeering, he was sentenced to prison for 11 years. Ashqar, formerly a professor at Howard University, has long been a victim of government surveillance, harrasment, and intimidation for his support of Hamas and the people of Palestine. They were Occupy Cleveland activists arrested on April 30th, for planning to blow up a bridge. However, the FBI had infiltrated Occupy Cleveland, created the scheme, and incited the group to join in on the plans. Occupy is a decentralized political protest

movement against social and economic inequality, most active from and In many US cities, including Cleveland, Occupy protesters formed long-term encampments in central plazas and squares. Brent Betterly is now released, Jared Chase remains in prison, Brian Church is in a halfway house awaiting release. Sebastian Senakiewicz was deported to Poland. Mark Neiweem has been released. Dunne is politically active in prison. He organizes solidarity 5k runs with the Anarchist Black Cross, helps educate fellow inmates, and writes and edits for the 4struggle magazine. In March , Marius was arrested for vandalism of a laboratory creating genetically modified organisms for Monsanto. He was charged with arson for this and for damaging logging equipment in and No one was harmed by these actions. Buddenberg, an animal rights activist and vegan, was sentenced to two years in federal prison. Buddenberg is being held in prison in California, while Kissane will serve out her sentence in Ireland. A judge told Lowry that unless he renounced his nonviolent tactics, he would not be released for parole before fully completing his sentence. He has been in prison since After a murder of eight American tourists to the island during a period of anti-imperial struggle against the US, the five men were targeted for being supporters of the anti-imperial struggle, falsely accused of murdering the Americans, and tortured. They were each given eight consecutive life sentences and are currently imprisoned in Arizona. He was continually targeted by the police, who in attempted to arrest him for a spurious robbery charge that was later dismissed. The police used violence to arrest him, but after a days-long manhunt, it was ultimately Luna Hernandez who was sentenced to 50 years in prison on trumped up charges of threatening a sheriff while resisting arrest. La Raza Unida is a political party most active in the Southwest in the s that focusing on working class issues and Chicano nationalism. Members faced repression for posing a serious threat to the two-party status-quo. He participated in the protests against police brutality, sparked by the shooting of an unarmed teenager by a police officer. At the age of 19, Williams was sentenced to 8 years in prison for arson, burglary, and stealing. He entered a QuickTrip convenience store, which had previously been broken into by other looters, and lit fires inside and outside the store. His shockingly long sentence by a St. Louis judge was meant to intimidate other protestors against police brutality. Williams will be released in The Guantanamo Prison, part of the US base there illegally occupying Cuban land, is notorious for its inhumane and degrading conditions and systemic use of torture. According to Witness Against Torture there are 55 prisoners at the prison despite 16 of them having been cleared for release. Every year more than , immigrants are detained, and on any given day there are around 40, persons in immigrant detention centers. As recently as the s, immigrants were rarely detained. They were either accused of misdemeanors and quickly deported or permitted to go about their lives pending immigration hearings. In recent years there has been a massive boom in immigrant detention and deportation. Even though we are experiencing the lowest level of immigration from Mexico into the US in 45 years, private immigrant detention centers are a booming and highly protected industry. The US government has promised to supply enough undocumented immigrants to keep 36, beds in detention centers occupied all year round. Racism, class repression, and xenophobia are the political forces underlying the boom in immigrant detainees. The US government increasingly criminalizes undocumented people. Rather than treating them like low-level civil offenders, our new policy is to target them arbitrarily, and once they are arrested to lock them up. Being undocumented is a highly-politicized crime. Those incarcerated in immigration detention centers are a class of Prisoners of Empire too numerous to name. Not every target of state repression makes it to jail or is given a chance to defend themselves in court or even be charged with a crime. Many of those who die as a result of state-sanctioned violence are guilty of nothing more than fitting an ethnic profile that makes one a suspect by virtue of the color of their skin. Every 28 hours in someone employed or protected by the US government killed a Black man, woman or child. While non-hispanic Whites make up The development and growth of the mass incarceration model took place at the same time crime rates have been in decline. The primary purpose of the US prison system appears to be about social control, intimidation of resistance and the maintenance of a massive and legal form of slave labor. Conditions in US prisons reflect a lack of basic health care, isolation from family and community, lack of educational opportunity, widespread incidents of torture and beatings, and generally degrading treatment. US prisons hold over 80, persons in solitary confinement. In alone the Justice Department estimates there had been , victims of prison rape. While we do not call all prisoners political prisoners, we must note that they are

all subjects to a politically motivated system of oppression. The repercussions of the US incarceration model are felt acutely far beyond the locked doors and bars of our jails. The politics of fear is diffused throughout US society, particularly for poor people and racial minorities. We have seven million US residents who are in prison, on parole or on probation. When we consider the massive government monitoring of our population, we can justifiably call the United States a prison nation.

**Chapter 6 : Political prisoner - Wikipedia**

*A political prisoner is generally defined as someone imprisoned for his or her political activities, particularly those who oppose or criticize the government of their countries.*

What Defines A Political Prisoner? The special designation is seen as putting extra pressure on national governments to release prisoners whose sentences are seen as politically motivated, biased, or retaliatory in nature. There is no single standard for what makes a political prisoner, however, and international bodies and state governments are not always in agreement. What is a political prisoner? There is no universally accepted definition for political prisoners. However, a political prisoner is generally defined as a person who is imprisoned for his or her political activities, particularly those who oppose or criticize the government of their countries. Azerbaijani blogger Cabbar Savalan In October , the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe PACE became the first major intergovernmental organization to approve concrete criteria for what defines a political prisoner. According to PACE guidelines , a person is a political prisoner if he or she meets any one of the following criteria: The detention violates basic guarantees in the European Convention on Human Rights, particularly freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; freedom of expression and information; and freedom of assembly and association. The detention is imposed for purely political reasons. The length or conditions of detention are out of proportion to the offense. He or she is detained in a discriminatory manner as compared to other persons. The detention is the result of judicial proceedings that are clearly unfair and connected with the political motives of authorities. Who decides who is a political prisoner? In accordance with the new PACE guidelines, individual country rapporteurs for PACE can make recommendations for who should formally be declared a political prisoner. Iranian director Jafar Panahi However, Amnesty does not actively campaign for the release of political prisoners as it does with a second, more narrowly defined, category -- that of prisoners of conscience. See below It uses "political prisoner" only to define those prisoners for whom it demands a fair and prompt trial. Most often, international rights organizations and intergovernmental bodies like the International Red Cross, the United Nations, and the European Union will accept recommendations by trusted local rights groups operating in the country of interest as to who constitutes a political prisoner. Some international organizations avoid the "political prisoner" designation altogether as insufficiently objective. Human Rights Watch, for example, prefers in most instances to use the alternative term "human rights defender" in its campaigns. Very rarely, an individual country will invoke its own "political prisoner" designation, although the integrity of such announcements is dubious. For example, the newly elected parliament in Georgia this month released prisoners it said had been jailed under political pretexts by the previous government. The move was widely seen as a gesture of political payback rather than a legitimate amnesty. Even in countries that reject the existence of political prisoners, there is a clear discrepancy between ordinary criminals and people jailed for crimes seen as political. Prison amnesties rarely extend to prisoners who are believed to have been jailed for political crimes. What is the difference between a political prisoner and a prisoner of conscience? According to Amnesty International, prisoners of conscience fall within the "political prisoner" designation but are more rigidly defined. Prisoners of conscience are those who have been jailed or had their freedom restricted because of their political or religious beliefs, ethnic origin, gender, race, language, economic status, sexual orientation, or other status. People who have used or advocated violence, even in the defense of their beliefs, cannot be labeled prisoners of conscience. In some instances, the use of violence does not prevent some prisoners from receiving a political-prisoner designation, although this is a controversial and divisive issue. Amnesty demands that all prisoners of conscience should be immediately and unconditionally released. Since its founding in , it has worked on more than 44, cases and successfully resolved 40, of them.

**Chapter 7 : Explainer: What Defines A Political Prisoner?**

*Donald Trump's Political Prisoners. By Masha Gessen. October 12, and that of a businessman who goes to jail for refusing to cede his business to the brother of a local official. Both.*

He spent time in the California Youth Authority Corrections facility in Paso Robles due to several juvenile convictions including armed robbery, assault, and burglary. Such behavior, in turn, was used to justify his continued incarceration on an indeterminate sentence. He was described by prison officials as egocentric and anti-social. Nolen who introduced him to Marxist and Maoist ideology. He also wrote many letters to friends and supporters which would later be edited and compiled into the books *Soledad Brother* and *Blood in My Eye*, bestsellers that brought him a great deal of attention from leftist organizers and intellectuals in the U.S. Miller during a yard riot with members of the Aryan Brotherhood. Mills was purportedly killed in retaliation for the shooting deaths of three inmates by Miller, the previous year. Miller was not convicted of any crime, a grand jury ruling his actions to be justifiable homicide. Eyewitness testimony suggests Haley was hit by fire discharged from a sawed-off shotgun that had been fastened to his neck with adhesive tape by the abductors. Thomas, Magee and one of the jurors were wounded. A possible explanation for the gun connection is that Jonathan Jackson was her bodyguard. Magee, the sole survivor among the attackers, eventually pleaded guilty to aggravated kidnapping and was sentenced to life imprisonment in Jackson then pulled a Spanish Astra 9 mm pistol from beneath the wig and said "Gentlemen, the dragon has come"â€”a reference to Ho Chi Minh. Bingham, who lived for 13 years as a fugitive before returning to the United States to face trial, was acquitted of charges that he smuggled a gun to Jackson. Three days before the escape attempt, Jackson rewrote his will, leaving all royalties as well as control of his legal defense fund to the Black Panther Party. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. A non-album single was released by Bob Dylan , " George Jackson " about the life and death of Jackson. The song made the American charts peaking at 33 in January Quoting Gould about the legacy of failed science which supported racial bigotry and physiognomy , "George Jackson His admiration for the Black Panther activist on the tape is as clear as his disgust that the follower could think he was remotely in the same league as Jackson. Jones states at least twice during the 45 minute recording that "people like [the follower] killed George Jackson.

Chapter 8 : Sorry, this content is not available in your region.

*Human Rights Activist News Agency (HRANA) - Iranian citizens continue to speak out on behalf of their imprisoned loved ones and compatriots, and Hejar Alipour's voice is the most recent to join the throng of support.*

He had four brothers. Shortly after his birth, his family moved to Pabianice. That night I asked the Mother of God what was to become of me. Then she came to me holding two crowns, one white, the other red. She asked me if I was willing to accept either of these crowns. The white one meant that I should persevere in purity, and the red that I should become a martyr. I said that I would accept them both. In , Kolbe was allowed to enter the novitiate , where he was given the religious name Maximilian. He professed his first vows in , and final vows in , [2] adopting the additional name of Maria Mary. He earned a doctorate in philosophy in there. From he continued his studies at the Pontifical University of St. Bonaventure where he earned a doctorate in theology in [5] or [2] sources vary. He was active in the consecration and entrustment to Mary. During his time as a student, he witnessed vehement demonstrations against Popes St. According to Kolbe, They placed the black standard of the " Giordano Brunisti " under the windows of the Vatican. On this standard the archangel, St. Michael , was depicted lying under the feet of the triumphant Lucifer. At the same time, countless pamphlets were distributed to the people in which the Holy Father i. O Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee. And for all those who do not have recourse to thee; especially the Masons and all those recommended to thee. When one of the selected men, Franciszek Gajowniczek , cried out, "My wife! Each time the guards checked on him, he was standing or kneeling in the middle of the cell and looking calmly at those who entered. After two weeks of dehydration and starvation, only Kolbe remained alive. Kolbe is said to have raised his left arm and calmly waited for the deadly injection. His remains were cremated on 15 August, the feast day of the Assumption of Mary. Maximilian Kolbe not a confessor, but a martyr of charity. He is one of ten 20th-century martyrs who are depicted in statues above the Great West Door of Westminster Abbey , London. Pope Paul VI himself had recognized this distinction at his beatification by naming him a Confessor and giving him the unofficial title "martyr of charity". Among these the Missionaries of the Immaculate Mary â€” fr. The Polish Senate declared the year to be the year of Maximilian Kolbe.

**Chapter 9 : Memorial center recognizes brothers Navalny as political prisoners - Russia Beyond**

*The brother of Otis Ferry has echoed claims that the countryside campaigner is a "political prisoner". Tara Ferry said his brother, who lives at Eaton Mascott, near Shrewsbury, was being poorly.*

Palden Gyatso, a Tibetan monk who was arrested in and spent 33 years in prison, was first tortured in when his arms were wrenched out of their sockets by a team of Chinese interrogators. But since , there is evidence that torture has become more widespread and directed at a broader sector of society in the context of a deepening crackdown in Tibet. A number of detailed accounts, documenting extreme brutality while in detention, have emerged in the past five years. Labrang Jigme, a Tibetan monk who was detained first in , gave a rare video testimony, uploaded onto Youtube, of torture following the March, protests. Speaking on camera later, he gave an account that was chilling in its detail of his treatment, and consistent with other accounts received by ICT. You make one move, and I will definitely shoot and kill you with this gun. I will throw your corpse in the trash and nobody will ever know. Then they would beat me on my face, chest, and back, with the full force of their fists. Finally, on one occasion, I had lost consciousness and was taken to a hospital. After I regained consciousness at the hospital, I was once again taken back to prison where they continued the practice of hanging me from the ceiling and beating me. As a result, I again lost conscious and then taken to the hospital a second time. Once I was beaten continuously for two days with nothing to eat nor a drop of water to drink. I suffered from pains on my abdomen and chest. The second time, I was unconscious for six days at the hospital, unable to open my eyes or speak a word. At my release, my captors lied to the provincial authorities by telling them that that they had not beaten me. Also, they lied to my family members by telling them that they had not beaten me; they also made me put down my thumbprint as a signature on a document that said that I was not tortured. He later passed away. His whole back was also covered in bruises, and there was not even a tiny spot of natural skin tone on his back and front torso. His arms were also severely bruised with clumps of hardened blood. He found himself pursued and harassed by the police in retaliation, and was eventually taken into police custody. In prison, they were literally trying to kill me. They want to kill prisoners like me. His family even thought it might be good if he were dead because death is better than torture. He came out a shell of the person he used to be. He [â€] was nearly dead from the brutality when he got out. When he left the jail, he saw sunlight for the first time since his capture, and he was amazed at the sight of the green grass outside. He was only seventeen years old. Goshul Lobsang, who died in March following his release from custody, apparently received injections that caused immense pain. It is not known what these injections could have been but they may have been administered by medical personnel. This stabbing, applied with force and consistency, resulted in severe bleeding, swelling and pain making Goshul Lobsang unable to temporarily use his hands, according to a report by the Tibetan Center for Human Rights and Democracy. I might lose this bony and haggard body that has suffered brutal pain and torture inflicted out of sheer hatred, I still will not have any regrets. I have the desire to follow in the footsteps of martyrs who expressed everything through flaming fire, but I lack courage [to do such a thing]. Hereafter, this report details the deaths of 14 Tibetans in different areas of Tibet as a result of being subjected to excessive brutality in custody. They are not isolated incidents; other deaths following torture have occurred, but full details are often not known. Goshul Lobsang, who was accused of being an organizer of a protest in , had been beaten so severely that he could not even swallow his food. Goshul Lobsang was so ill that in the weeks before his death he could barely speak, but according to Tibetan sources, he still managed to utter some sentences about the well-being of the Tibetan people and the importance of freedom in Tibet. According to the same sources, among his final words were that he did not regret his death, because he had done what he could, and what he felt compelled to do. Goshul Lobsang was born in a small village in Machu, and spent some years in India studying at an exile Tibetan school before going back to Tibet to continue his nomadic life. Goshul Lobsang was detained under suspicion of involvement but was released a few weeks later. However, he remained under suspicion. Due to the restrictions he experienced, Goshul Lobsang finally left Machu and travelled to Lhasa, where he lived for a couple of years. He returned to his home town after , and began to teach short English

language courses to nomad students in order to further their opportunities for obtaining work. He was known among his friends to be a strong and determined individual who had on occasion raised a handmade Tibetan flag above his nomadic tent. According to Tibetan sources, Goshul Lobsang was involved in the protests. In , leaflets circulated in the area encouraging people not to celebrate Tibetan New Year; this was a development that occurred across Tibet. It was a heartfelt demonstration of solidarity with protestors who were suffering in prison or who had died, and an expression of mourning and grief. In Machu, the leaflets also encouraged local people to monitor the situation and to inform others about the reality of the oppression. Although details are sketchy of the circumstances, it appears that Goshul Lobsang and some other Tibetans challenged some of the armed forces about their presence and methods. When Goshul Lobsang and another Tibetan named as Dakpa were detained, local people managed to argue with the armed forces and to secure their release. Goshul Lobsang and several others remained in hiding in the mountains for some time, until , when he decided to return to normal life. He told one of his friends that if he were to be caught again, then he would bear the consequences. He was detained in June, , and spent five months in the main detention center in Machu. According to a Tibetan source familiar with the case, he was subjected to intensive interrogation, brutality, and deprivation of both sleep and food. On November 26, , Goshul Lobsang was sentenced to ten years in prison and transferred to Dingxi city in Gansu province. At his trial, he was said to be in such a critical condition that he had to be supported by two police officers. Despite making every effort to provide him with medical treatment, Goshul Lobsang was not even able to swallow food and did not recover. He passed away in his bed at home surrounded by family members; Tibetan sources said that: Jiangda , Chamdo Chinese: Qamdo in the Tibet Autonomous Region. Bulug was born in Dzorgang Township also in Jomda. Some farmers had stopped farming as a form of resistance. Monks remained silent, refusing to denounce His Holiness, and later many ran away from the monastery. Except for the presence of the patriotic education work team, the monastery was empty. Police and officials arrived in the area and sought to compel the monks to return. The authorities threatened local officials to force monks to return, and then detained several Tibetan officials as a warning. Both Norlha and Bulug were leading figures from the local community who sought their release. According to the same Tibetan sources, they were then detained in the ensuing crackdown. In August, , Norlha and Gonpo Dargye, blamed for being the lead organisers of the protest, were sentenced to two years in prison. According to Tibetan sources, Norlha was brutally tortured and his health almost destroyed. He was also denied medical treatment. Norlha was released in , but his health condition continued to deteriorate. Despite being taken to a leading hospital in Chengdu on several occasions, he passed away on December 26, . Family visitors were also restricted. He died in hospital on March 24, . Both nuns were severely beaten by the security forces at the site of the demonstration at the Kardze County main market square on March 24, . She died on December 6, , in Chengdu hospital. It is not known whether Yangkyi Dolma had been sentenced. He died in January, , according to Tibetan exile sources. Thupten Lektsog was born in Meldrogungkar Chinese: Together with other monks from his monastery, he participated in the demonstrations in Lhasa in , displaying the Tibetan national flag. He was later sentenced to three years in prison, where he continued to be tortured. He died at his home in January, . Linzhou county in Lhasa municipality, was arrested after he participated in protests in Lhasa in March, . The authorities did not, at first, return his body to his family. Following appeals to senior officials, his body was finally returned for traditional funeral rites. A local Tibetan said: Pema Tsepak, Thinley Ngodrub, 24; and his brother Thargyal, 23, had been detained on January 20, , as they walked towards the local police headquarters in Tsawa Dzogang. Together with several other Tibetans, he was detained without trial for seven months. According to the same sources, he was broken by the torture; nearly half his body was paralysed, and he suffered from extreme psychological trauma. After seven months, he was released to his family. Despite medical attention, Thinlay died on August 10, . Doctors reported that he had suffered from irreversible brain damage. Ngawang Jampel, 45, was among three monks from Tarmoe monastery in Driru Chinese: This followed a police raid on the monastery, which was then shut down, and paramilitary troops stationed there. Ngawang Jampel had been one of the highest-ranking scholars at his monastery and had founded a Buddhist dialectics class for local people. He gave free teachings on Tibetan Buddhism and culture to lay people and monks, and was known for his skills in mediation in community disputes. Naqu in the Tibet Autonomous

Region. He joined his local monastery in Two years later, he escaped to India where he joined Sera monastery in exile in south India.