

1: Galvanised Diamond Fence | Port Elizabeth | Gumtree Classifieds South Africa |

*My Vanished Africa [Peter W. Rainier] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. A man born in Swaziland writes his memoirs and laments the changes to the Africa he loves.*

Held incommunicado by the regime or militant groups at secret locations across the country, detainees are often kept in inhuman conditions. Some are tortured, others go on to be killed. For relatives left behind, the pain of not knowing what has happened to their loved ones is intolerable. Image copyright Getty Images The recent beheadings of Western hostages by Islamic State militants in Syria sparked horror and outrage around the world. Yet many more Syrians are also suffering at the hands of kidnappers from violent rebel groups or government security forces - their existence often denied by their captors. They can languish there for years without legal recourse or contact with their families. But, while in the first instance the target was primarily protesters, Ms Fakih explains, as time went on human rights activists, journalists and lawyers - the legitimate monitors of government activity - also became victims. Many just disappeared, leaving families with no knowledge of their whereabouts, she says. One of those abducted was on a Skype call with his brother at the time. He overheard the captors shouting "infidels" and "enemies of God" at their victims. Image copyright Yassin al-Hajj Saleh Image caption Samira al-Khalil top left and far right was taken along with her colleagues Yassin, also a campaigner and writer, was "in total shock" after hearing the news via phone calls from friends. The abductors, Yassin believes, were members of the militant Islamist group Jaysh al-Islam, which controlled parts of Damascus at the time. It represents a long struggle that did not just start today, or with the Syrian revolution, but a long time ago, as part of our struggle with the Syrian regime itself Yassin al-Hajj Saleh, whose wife has been abducted by militants Getty Images But, he argues, such arbitrary arrests and prolonged detention without trial are "not new" to his home country. Now 53, he was just 19 when he was arrested by the regime for being a member of a communist opposition organisation. He went on to be held for 16 years. Moved from place to place, it was his last year in prison that turned out to be the worst. Imagine getting four olives for breakfast for months. It was very painful. Such incommunicado detentions have been employed by the government to "silence the opposition and spread fear amongst relatives and friends of demonstrators, activists and bloggers", the commission says. Held in Syria people estimated to be detained arbitrarily in regime jails 2, records of people missing without a trace 1, records of people kidnapped and held by armed groups Source: On top of this, the VDC has records of more than 1, people kidnapped by armed groups - mostly by the jihadist Islamic State formerly known as Isis. A further 2, people are documented as missing without a trace, the VDC says. What are enforced disappearances? The fate or whereabouts of those "disappeared" is therefore concealed from family and friends. It also places the detainee outside the protection of the law. Numbers escalated as unrest turned into armed conflict. In some instances, the disappearances appeared to have a punitive element, targeting family members of defectors, activists and fighters as well as those believed to be providing medical care to the opposition. During the last two years a number of anti-government armed groups have adopted similar techniques, abducting civilians perceived to be unsupportive of their cause. While some of these kidnappings can be classed as enforced disappearances, with victims vanishing without a trace, other detainees have been taken hostage - placed under the threat of death until their release is negotiated for ransom or a prisoner exchange. UN human rights office Testimony from those who have survived arbitrary detention or forced disappearances has revealed how victims endure desperate conditions with little or no legal representation. Detainees, questioned by HRW investigators, tell of overcrowded cells where captives are forced to remain standing or take turns sleeping. Many describe being deprived of food, while others recall being kept blindfolded, handcuffed or even naked. They also describe prolonged beatings, rape, electrocution, mock executions, burning and the extraction of finger and toenails. Some of those held die as a result of their maltreatment. Map of Syrian detention centres Three former war crimes prosecutors, who examined 55, digital images of dead prisoners taken between March until August , believe as many as 11, detainees could have been systematically tortured and executed since the start of the uprising. The Syrian authorities have denied the claims. While most of the detentions documented by human

rights organisations so far have been carried out by the regime and its agencies, the number of enforced disappearances by armed opposition groups - particularly the Islamic State - are on the rise, the UN says. Amnesty International has documented cases of torture, flogging and summary killings at IS secret prisons. Image copyright Amer Matar Image caption Mohammed Nour was snatched while working as a photographer. The relatives of photographer Mohammed Nour, who disappeared following a car bombing in Raqqa, northern Syria, in August, faced an agonising struggle to find out whether he was dead or alive. Many people gave us either wrong or inaccurate information and that caused a lot of confusion and chaos. They were very difficult times. He has not seen him since. She is desperate for news of her year-old younger sister, Samar, who was taken from the northern province of Aleppo. They pulled her hair, dragged her into a car. How did they kidnap my sister and how come no one was able to do anything about it? All these questions were coming to my mind, but I had no answers. So they decided to also take her. She was arbitrarily arrested by government officials in April while socialising in a Damascus cafe. Her friends were also detained simply because they were with her at the time. Some are still in prison. She describes how she was mistreated - slapped and hit - but because of social media coverage of her arrest, her captors were more lenient. Her companions were not so lucky. Even if Samar is dead, at least give us her body - let us know. Both remain in prison. I think of Samira every moment, every second of every day. Yassin al-Hajj Saleh on the disappearance of his wife "They see it as revenge," Maisa says. Tell us so that we can rest. Human Rights Watch has also called on the UN to demand access for independent monitors to all detention facilities. The campaign group also wants the situation in Syria referred to the International Criminal Court to ensure there are consequences for the perpetrators. I think of Samira every moment, every second of every day.

2: Syria's Disappeared: The Story of Adra - American Herald Tribune

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None will be African-American. Julien rode the Derby in 1816, he became the first black man to get a mount since 1793. But in the 1830s as Jim Crow laws destroyed gains black people had made since emancipation they ended up losing their jobs. From slavery to the Kentucky Derby On May 17, 1816, a new track at Churchill Downs ran, for the first time, what it hoped would become its signature event: Hub Pages Prominent thoroughbred owner H. Price McGrath entered two horses: Lewis was supposed to take Aristides to the lead, tire the field, and then let Chesapeake go on to win. But Aristides simply refused to let his stablemate pass him. He ended up scoring a thrilling victory, starting the Kentucky Derby on its path to international fame. Meanwhile, men like Lewis and Williamson had shown that free blacks could be accomplished, celebrated members of society. Between 1816 and 1860, Murphy won three Kentucky Derbys, a mark unequaled until Wikimedia Commons Born a slave in Kentucky, Murphy, along with black peers like Pike Barnes, Soup Perkins and Willie Simms, rode regularly in integrated competition and earned big paychecks. Black jockeys were even the subjects of celebrity gossip; when Murphy bought a new house, it made the front page of The New York Times. He was both a black man and a popular hero. When Murphy rode one of his most famous races, piloting Salvator to victory over Tenny at Sheepshead Bay in 1850, the crusading black journalist T. Thomas Fortune interviewed him after the race. Murphy was friendly, but blunt: It was that kind of determination that would change the world, he told his readers: He would go on to win another Kentucky Derby the next spring, riding Kingman, a thoroughbred owned by former slave Dudley Allen, the first and only black man to own a Kentucky Derby winner. But Murphy died of heart failure in 1852 at the age of 35 two months before the Supreme Court made segregation the law of the land in Plessy v. Black men continued to ride successfully through the 1850s, but their role in the sport was tenuous at best. A Chicago sportswriter grumbled that when he went to the track and saw black fans cheering black riders, he was uncomfortably reminded that black men could vote. The 15th Amendment and Isaac Murphy had opened the door for black Americans, but many whites were eager to slam it shut. After years of success, black men began getting fewer jobs on the racetrack, losing promotions and opportunities to ride top horses. White jockeys started to openly demand segregated competition. Black jockey Jimmy Winkfield shot to stardom with consecutive Kentucky Derby victories in 1901 and 1902, but he quickly found it difficult to get more mounts, a pattern that became all too common. Their obituaries give us glimpses of the depression and desperation that came with taking pride in a vocation, only to have it wrenched away. Soup Perkins, who won the Kentucky Derby at 15, drank himself to death at Albert Isom bought a pistol at a pawnshop and shot himself in the head in front of the clerk. The history of the Kentucky Derby, then, is also the history of men who were at the forefront of black life in the decades after emancipation only to pay a terrible price for it.

3: Disappeared in Africa's North Korea - CNN Video

viii pages, 2 leaves, [3] pages: illustrations (maps) ; 21 cm. Status: On Shelf.

The organization is currently actively campaigning on the cases of more than individuals who have been subjected to enforced disappearance, and is continuing to pressure governments to determine the fate and whereabouts of all those who have been disappeared. In many countries, the authorities continue harassing and intimidating those who are looking for their relatives. Governments in countries where enforced disappearances are occurring must come under greater pressure to stamp out this abhorrent practice. Disappearances frequently follow a pattern: Once out of the public eye, individuals subjected to enforced disappearance are at great risk of ill-treatment, torture and even death. This year Amnesty International is urging dozens of governments who employ enforced disappearances against their opponents to stop using this tactic once and for all. On the International Day of the Disappeared the organization is highlighting cases from each of its global regions. Middle East and North Africa - Syria In Syria almost 85, people have been forcibly disappeared between and according to Amnesty International sources. Civilians continue to be disappeared at an alarming rate with those documented by the organisation now including new groups, not only political opponents, human rights defenders and activists, but people such as teachers and civilians who have merely crossed into government controlled territory to collect state salaries. Rania Alabbasi and her six children aged between three and years-old were arrested by the Syrian authorities in March None of the family has been heard from since. Despite requests from their relatives, the Syrian authorities have given no information about what has happened to them, where they are or why they were arrested. She thought she and her family were safe because they had not participated in any political activities or belonged to any opposition party. They did not go to any demonstrations. So she thought nothing would happen to them. All attempts to find out anything have been unsuccessful Let us all raise our voices for their release. The students were en-route to protests against government education reforms, when they were attacked by police and gunmen in Iguala. Three students were killed. Eyewitnesses saw police taking other students away. At first, authorities claimed no knowledge of where they were, but then months later they gave an account that has since been contested by the families and their representatives. Despite worldwide attention on the issue, the Mexican authorities have failed to properly investigate all lines of the case, especially the worrying allegations of complicity by armed forces. However they have uncovered collusion between local officials and gangs. Mexican students, families, and citizens from all walks of life have courageously taken to the streets in the hundreds of thousands to call for action. Omar, a friend of one of the students told Amnesty International that they will continue in their struggle for truth, justice and reparations. We will never give up our fight for justice," he said. Asia - Sri Lanka Tens of thousands are presumed to have disappeared in the conflict between the Tamil Tigers and the military which ended in , and in an earlier counter insurgency campaign by the security forces against leftists in Very few cases have been resolved and there has been blatant intimidation reported against families who have dared to ask questions about the whereabouts of their loved ones. Several commissions have been appointed by successive governments since implicating leading politicians and high ranking officers in the police and security forces. However, the authorities have mostly ignored recommendations that these figures, some of whom remain in their positions, should be prosecuted. Now, even in peacetime, the disappearances continue: Also I have to be father and mother to our children. This is a common struggle for families of the disappeared," she said. Sri Lankans at home and abroad are encouraged to enter a poetry competition to mark the decades of disappearances titled "Silenced Shadows. Even after two decades authorities across the country continue to fail the families of those who disappeared. The state has failed to fully implement the Law on Missing Persons which requires the authorities to search for all those missing and properly establish a fund to support victims and families. Supporters of this call to action can write a letter to the chairman here. Africa - Gambia Journalists in many African states face government intimidation and prosecution. One of the most restrictive regimes is Gambia. In April , President Yahya Jammeh called on journalists to obey his government "or go to hell. His arrest was witnessed by co-workers. After repeated attempts by his father and fellow

journalists to find him, the Government issued an official statement in February denying his arrest or any knowledge of his whereabouts. In the community court of justice of the Economic Community of West African States ruled that his arrest and detention was illegal and ordered the Gambian authorities to immediately release him. The judgement has yet to be enforced. The Gambian government insists it has searched all prisons and can find no trace of him. However, recent reports suggest that he is being held without charge at Fatoto Police Station in Eastern Gambia. Amnesty International considers him to be a prisoner of conscience and calls for his immediate and unconditional release. His whereabouts remain unknown. To contact the copyright holder directly for corrections or for permission to republish or make other authorized use of this material, [click here](#).

4: The case of the disappeared activist in Zimbabwe | Africa | Al Jazeera

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Showing the depth of their psychopathology, they have then left these detailed records in a place where they might be found, by Caesar of all people, and exposed to the world to see. This story has been around so long that it starts to look suspicious; it was Hillary Clinton who foresaw the opportunity to demonize the Syrian government at the same time she was masterminding the shipping of weapons and fighters to Syria from Benghazi. For the past two years, the U. Perhaps the funding was suspended because these researchers failed to find anything that constituted real evidence of crimes committed by the Syrian military, amongst the everyday atrocities of the violent extremists they were fighting. All they manage to highlight in this report is the surprisingly caring attitude of Syrian authorities towards prisoners: A memo of one meeting of Military Intelligence officers reiterates how detainees should be treated: If the reports are true “ which seems unlikely “ this would only invite comparison with the global experts in such treatment, like the US, Israel and Saudi Arabia. Recently these painful memories were unearthed again, but not in some sort of catharsis; what happened in Douma in April turned the knife in that terrible wound. Middle East Eye reported “ The rebel group which held the last pocket near Damascus before its surrender this week exaggerated hostage numbers in order to gain leverage in negotiations with the Syrian government and Russia, a spokesman for the group has told Middle East Eye. Hours after suspected chemical weapons attacks on the town last Saturday - the same attacks which have spurred the US, France, and the UK to consider military action - the group reached a final agreement with Russia and the Syrian government for the evacuation of Douma. But when only hostages were released in exchange for the safe passage of 8, fighters and 40, of their family members , many questioned what Jaish al-Islam had done with thousands of Syrians. Middle East Eye is a partial observer. They could hardly imagine what terrible fate had taken their loved ones, what torture or humiliation or deprivation. And those who had perpetrated these horrors, and now had committed one last act of treachery and trickery to secure their freedom, had been allowed to escape to safety “ along with their foreign assistants. For weeks there had been negotiations with Jaish al Islam to try to secure the release of the hostages, whose assumed presence in Douma prevented Syrian and Russian forces from using artillery and bombs against the terrorists. The Syrian Army also knew what sort of enemy they were dealing with, ever since the battle was lost to protect the residents of Adra. Like most Syrians, he has not forgotten what was done there, and could not forget. RT reported at the time: New details of atrocities carried out by Islamist rebel fighters in the town of Adra, 20 kilometers north of Damascus, continue to pour in from survivors of the massacre there, in which reportedly at least 80 people lost their lives. Adra, a town with a population of 20,, was captured by Islamist rebels from the Al-Nusra front and the Army of Islam last week, following fierce fighting with the government forces. They sentenced them to death by beheading. They were all children. I saw them with my own eyes. They killed fourteen people with a machete. They grabbed them by their heads and slaughtered them like sheep. Whole families were massacred. We do not have an exact estimation of the number because we are unable to get into the town, but the number is high. Like the horrible things done to women during the attack on Alawite villages near Lattakia only months earlier, discussing such obscenity seems beneath the dignity of normal people, even suggesting some morbid fascination with mutilation and torture. But of course, it does not. Perhaps we could now talk about them and start to catalog their crimes.

5: Kenya: How Bridget Achieng's Deadbeat Ex-Boyfriend 'Vanished' When She Got Pregnant - www.engan

I don't think you'd get an equivalent local climate system developing in Europe, even if Africa were to disappear, so I'm sticking with my prediction much of Europe (with the exception of the western coast) would become drier and cooler.

6: Malakal: The city that vanished in South Sudan - BBC News

Leymah Gbowee 'Mighty Be Our Powers' Excerpt: My Vanished Liberia. In an excerpt from Mighty Be Our Powers, published by Beast Books, Nobel Peace Prize winner Leymah Gbowee remembers a joyous high.

7: Syria's disappeared - BBC News

Aster Yohannes is believed to be in solitary confinement in Eritrea, which thousands of people flee annually to escape widespread abuses.

8: Madauros: A Testament to the Vanished Glory of Rome in Algeria | Ancient Origins

Africa Inequality Cities Global development More How Jamal Khashoggi disappeared - visual guide Jamal Khashoggi Two weeks after he disappeared.

9: Missing person: 'My sister just vanished 30 years ago' - BBC News

If Cats Disappeared from the World. Genki Kawamura (translated by Eric Selland) Picador, £, pp The narrator of this book has a grade four brain tumour, we are told, and only has days to live.

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