

Carlo Giuliani

Carlo Giuliani (14 March 1978 – 20 July 2001) was an Italian anti-globalist who was shot dead by a police officer during the demonstrations against the Group of Eight summit that was held in Genoa from July 19 to July 21, 2001.

Ahmed Basyony

Ahmed Basyony (1978 - 28 January 2011) died during the Arab Revolution in Cairo. Born in Ismailia-Egypt on October 1978 and was killed due to gun wounds inflicted by snipers of the Egyptian Police Forces in Tahrir Square on the 28th of January during the start of the 25th of January 2011 revolution. He was a sound, visual artist and musician, teacher assistant at the Faculty of Art Education, Painting and Drawing Department, Helwan University, a true believer in the Egyptian uprising, the father of two. He was also one of the most important artists of the new generation of young contemporary Egyptian artists.

Anna Mae Aquash

Anna Mae Aquash (March 27, 1945 - mid-December 1975) was a Mi'kmaq activist from Nova Scotia, Canada who became the highest-ranking woman in the American Indian Movement (AIM) in the United States during the mid-1970s. Aquash participated in the 1972 Trail of Broken Treaties and occupation of the Department of Interior headquarters in Washington, DC; the Wounded Knee Incident in 1973; and armed occupations in Canada and Wisconsin in following years. On February 24, 1976, her body was found on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

Mohamed Bouazizi

Mohamed Bouazizi (29 March 1984 – 4 January 2011) was a Tunisian street vendor who set himself on fire on 17 December 2010, in protest of the confiscation of his wares and the harassment and humiliation that he reported was inflicted on him by a municipal official and her aides. His act became a catalyst for the Tunisian Revolution and the wider Arab Spring, inciting demonstrations and riots throughout Tunisia in protest of social and political issues in the country.

Rosa Cisneros

Rosa Cisneros was a brilliant lawyer, well known for her work in defending human rights and advancing the status of women in El Salvador. As Executive Director of the International Planned Parenthood Federation affiliate in El Salvador, Rosa pioneered health programs aimed at making family planning available to every couple. She was assassinated in front of her home.

Salvador Puig Antich

Salvador Puig Antich (May 30, 1948 – March 2, 1974) was a Spanish anarchist, born in Barcelona, and active during the 1960s. A member of the Movimiento Ibérico de Liberación (MIL), he was executed by the Francoist regime after being tried by a military tribunal and found guilty of the death of a Guardia Civil policeman. His execution was very unpopular; the Catalan painter Antoni Tàpies made a series of lithographs called “Assassins” and displayed them in the Galerie Maeght in Paris, in honour of Puig Antich’s memory.

Rachel Corrie

Rachel Aliene Corrie (April 10, 1979 – March 16, 2003) was an American member of the International Solidarity Movement (ISM). She was killed in the Gaza Strip by an Israel Defence Forces (IDF) bulldozer when she was standing or kneeling in front of a local Palestinian’s home, thus acting as a human shield, attempting to prevent the IDF from demolishing the home.

Che Guevara

Ernesto “Che“ Guevara (June 14 1928 – October 9, 1967), commonly known as el Che or simply Che, was an Argentine Marxist revolutionary, physician, author, intellectual, guerrilla leader, diplomat and military theorist. A major figure of the Cuban Revolution, his stylized visage has become a ubiquitous countercultural symbol of rebellion and global insignia within popular culture. Moments before Guevara was executed he was asked by a Bolivian soldier if he was thinking about his own immortality. “No”, he replied, “I’m thinking about the immortality of the revolution.”

Nabila Diahnine

Nabila Diahnine, (1960-1995) president of the feminist group Cry of Women, was assassinated in 1995 in Algeria’s northern Berber region. Her association assembled 300-400 members and organised in the villages meetings and debates on the condition of women. Diahnine was a known figure in Algeria and recognized for her works for women, her hostility to the Family Code and her intransigence against the Islamists.

Steve Biko

Stephen Biko (18 December 1946 – 12 September 1977)[1] was a noted anti-apartheid activist in South Africa in the 1960s and 1970s. A student leader, he later founded the Black Consciousness Movement which would empower and mobilize much of the urban black population. On the 18th of August, 1977, Biko was arrested at a police roadblock under the Terrorism Act No 83 of 1967 and interrogated by officers. He died shortly after arrival at the Pretoria prison, on 12 September.

Ana Politkovskaya

Anna Stepanovna Politkovskaya (30 August 1958 – 7 October 2006) was a Russian journalist, author, and human rights activist known for her opposition to the Chechen conflict and then- President of Russia Vladimir Putin. On 7 October 2006 she was shot and killed in the lift of her block of flats, an unsolved assassination that continues to attract international attention.

Meena

Meena Keshwar Kamal, commonly known as Meena, (February 27, 1956 – February 4, 1987) was an Afghan feminist, women's rights activist, who was assassinated in 1987 in Pakistan. In 1977, when she was a student at Kabul University, she founded the Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan (RAWA), an organization formed to promote equality and education for women and strives to "give voice to the deprived and silenced women of Afghanistan".

Dink Hrant

Hrant Dink (September 15, 1954 – January 19, 2007) was a Turkish-Armenian editor, journalist and columnist. As editor-in-chief of the bilingual Turkish-Armenian newspaper Agos, Dink was a prominent member of the Armenian minority in Turkey. Dink was best known for advocating Turkish-Armenian reconciliation and human and minority rights in Turkey; he was often critical of both Turkey's denial of the Armenian Genocide, and of the Armenian diaspora's campaign for its international recognition. Hrant Dink was assassinated in Istanbul in January 2007, by Ogün Samast, a 17-year old Turkish nationalist.

Noor Inayat Khan

Assistant Section Officer Noor Inayat Khan GC (1 January 1914, Moscow – 13 September 1944), usually known as Noor Inayat Khan was of Indian Muslim origin. She was a British Special Operations Executive agent during the Second World War, and the first female radio operator to be sent into occupied France to aid the French Resistance. In 1943 she was arrested in the SD Headquarters in Paris and executed in Dachau concentration camp. Her last word was "Liberté".

Raymundo Gleyzer

Raymundo Gleyzer (September 25, 1941 - March 27, 1976) was a documentary filmmaker and the founder of the Cine de la Base, a group dedicated to bringing revolutionary films to the people. In 1976, he was abducted and thrown into a concentration camp by Argentina's military dictatorship. He was one of 30,000 innocent people in these camps that were tortured and murdered. At great risk to his own safety, Gleyzer exposed corruption in the PRI – the party that governed

Mexico for almost 70 years. In “Mexico - the Frozen Revolution” he connects the betrayal of the 1910 Mexico Revolution with the failed revolution of his own time. His films, all of them about the political and social situation in Latin America, reveal his commitment to social reform in Latin America and especially in his home country Argentina, – a commitment he gave his life for.

Rosa Luxemburg

Rosa Luxemburg (March 5, 1871, Zamość, Vistula Land, Russia – 15 January 1919, Berlin) was a Marxist theorist, philosopher, economist and activist of Polish Jewish descent who became a naturalized German citizen. In 1915, after the SPD supported German involvement in World War I, she co-founded, with Karl Liebknecht, the anti-war Spartakusbund (Spartacist League). On 1 January 1919 the Spartacist League became the Communist Party of Germany (KPD). In November 1918, during the German Revolution she founded the *Die Rote Fahne* (The Red Flag), the central organ of the Spartacist movement. She regarded the Spartacist uprising of January 1919 in Berlin as a blunder, but supported it after Liebknecht ordered it without her knowledge. When the revolt was crushed by the social democrat government and the Freikorps (World War I veterans defending the Weimar Republic), Luxemburg, Liebknecht and some of their supporters were captured and murdered. Luxemburg was drowned in the Landwehr Canal in Berlin. After their deaths, Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht became martyrs for Marxists.

Fred Hampton

Fred Hampton (August 30, 1948 – December 4, 1969) was an African-American activist and deputy chairman of the Illinois chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP). He was assassinated as he lay in bed in his apartment by a tactical unit of the Cook County, Illinois State’s Attorney’s Office (SAO), in conjunction with the Chicago Police Department (CPD) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Giuseppe Pinelli

Giuseppe “Pino” Pinelli (21 October 1928 – 15 December 1969) was an Italian railway worker and anarchist activist, who died in the custody of Italian police in 1969 after being arrested. Pinelli was a member of the Milan Circle “Ponte della Ghisolfia”. He was also the secretary of the Italian branch of the Anarchist Black Cross. On 12th December 1969 a bomb went off at the Piazza Fontana in Milan that killed 17 people and injured 88. Pinelli was picked up, along with other anarchists, for questioning regarding the attack. He was held and interrogated for three days, longer than Italian law specified that people could be held without seeing a judge. Just before midnight on 15 December 1969 Pinelli was seen to fall to his death from a fourth floor window of the Milan police station.

Surya Sen

Surya Sen (March 22, 1894 – January 12, 1934) was a prominent Bengali freedom fighter, an Indian independence activist and the chief architect of anti-British freedom movement in Chittagong, Bangladesh. He participated in nationwide non-cooperation movement as a revolutionary. He was arrested in February 1933 by British and was hanged on 12 January 1934. The Government of India released a commemorative stamp on him in 1977. Bangladesh issued a commemorative stamp on him in 1999.

Victor Jara

(September 28, 1932 – September 16, 1973) Victor Jara was a Chilean teacher, theatre director, poet, singer-songwriter, political activist and member of the Communist Party of Chile. A distinguished theatre director, he devoted himself to the development of Chilean theatre, directing a broad array of works from locally produced Chilean plays, to the classics of the world stage, to the experimental work of Ann Jellicoe. Shortly after the Chilean coup of 11 September 1973, he was arrested, tortured and ultimately shot to death with 44 bullet shots by machine gun fire. His body was later thrown out into the street of a shanty town in Santiago.

Walter Benjamin

Walter Bendix Schönflies Benjamin (15 July 1892 – 26 September 1940) was a German-Jewish intellectual, who functioned variously as a literary critic, philosopher, sociologist, translator, radio broadcaster and essayist. His work, combining elements of historical materialism, German idealism and Jewish mysticism, has made enduring and influential contributions to aesthetic theory and Western Marxism, and has sometimes been associated with the Frankfurt School of critical theory. As the Wehrmacht defeated the French defence, on 13 June, Benjamin and his sister fled Paris a day before the Germans entered Paris (14 June 1940), with orders to arrest him at his flat. The historical record indicates he safely crossed the French-Spanish border and arrived at the coastal town of Portbou, in Catalonia. The Franco government had cancelled all transit visas and ordered the Spanish police to return such persons to France, including the Jewish refugee group Benjamin had joined. Expecting repatriation to Nazi hands, Walter Benjamin killed himself with an overdose of morphine tablets on the night of 25 September 1940.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr. (January 15, 1929 – April 4, 1968) was an American clergyman, activist, and prominent leader in the African-American Civil Rights Movement. He is best known for being an iconic figure in the advancement of civil

rights in the United States and around the world, using nonviolent methods following the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. King's efforts led to the 1963 March on Washington, where he delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech. There, he expanded American values to include the vision of a color blind society, and established his reputation as one of the greatest orators in American history. In King was assassinated on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee.

Ruth First

Ruth First (May 4, 1925 – August 17, 1982) was a white South African anti-apartheid activist and scholar born in Johannesburg, South Africa. She was killed by a parcel bomb addressed specifically to her in Mozambique, where she worked in exile from South Africa.

Cheb Hasni

Cheb Hasni (February 1, 1968 – September 29, 1994) was a performer of Algerian Raï music. He was popular across North Africa, having reached the height of his career in the late 1980s and early 1990s. He was the son of a welder and grew up in a working class family where he was one of seven children. Hasni is most well known for his love songs, but he also dealt with taboo subjects such as divorce and alcohol. Hasni's fame and controversial songs led to his receiving death threats from Islamic fundamentalist extremists. He was murdered in 1994.

Amílcar Lopes

Amílcar Lopes da Costa Cabral (12 September 1924 – 20 January 1973) was a Guinea-Bissauan and Cape Verdean agricultural engineer, writer, thinker and politician. Also known by his nom de guerre Abel Djassi, Cabral led the nationalist movement of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands and the ensuing war of independence in Guinea-Bissau. He was assassinated on 20 January 1973, about 8 months before Guinea-Bissau's unilateral declaration of independence. From 1963 to his assassination in 1973, Cabral led the PAIGC's guerrilla movement (in Portuguese Guinea) against the Portuguese colonialists, which evolved into one of most successful war of independence in African history.

Zuleika Angel Jones

better known as Zuzu Angel (June 5, 1921 – April 14, 1976), was a Brazilian-American fashion designer, who became famous for opposing the Brazilian military dictatorship after the forced disappearance of her son Stuart. In the 1970s, her son Stuart, an activist against the military regime, was taken prisoner and killed by agents of the DOI-CODI. From then on, Zuzu would enter into a private war against the dictatorship for the recovery of her son's body, involving the Embassy of the United States, the native country of her former husband and Stuart's

father. The battle ended with Zuzu's death in 1976 in a car crash. Her death was investigated by the Comissão de Mortos e Desaparecidos Políticos ("commission on political missing and presumed dead"), under process number 237/96, and the Brazilian government later admitted that the State was involved in her death.

Jaime Garzón Forero

Jaime Hernando Garzón Forero (October 24, 1960 – August 13, 1999 in Bogotá) was a Colombian journalist, a comedian, lawyer, peace activist and political satirist. He was very popular on Colombian television during the 1990s, especially for his political satire. In addition to his work on television, he also had roles as a peace negotiator in the release of FARC guerrillas' hostages. He was murdered by suspected right-wing paramilitary forces in 1999, although the case remains opened and unsolved.

Iqbal Masih

Iqbal Masih, Pakistan (1982 - April 16, 1995), was a young Pakistan Catholic boy who was forced into bonded labour in a carpet factory at the age of four, became an international figurehead for the Bonded Labour Liberation Front at the age of 10 after he escape from servitude, and was assassinated at the age of 12. Iqbal Masih was born in Muridke, a very small, rural village outside of Lahore in Pakistan. At the age of 10, he escaped the brutal slavery and later joined the BLLF (Bonded Labor Liberation Front of Pakistan) to help stop child labor around the world. Iqbal helped over 3,000 Pakistani children that were in bonded labour escape to freedom, and made speeches about child labour all around the world. He was fatally shot in the back with a twelve gauge shotgun on Easter Sunday 1995 in Muridke in the middle of a busy road on his way back from church. Some locals were accused of the crime but it is assumed by many that he was assassinated by members of the "Carpet Mafia" because of his famous fight against the child labour industry.

Tenzin Choedon

Tenzin Choedon (18) was a Buddhist monk who committed suicide by self-immolation as a protest against the Chinese rule in Tibet. According to the Free Tibet organization, hers was the 22nd case of self-immolation in less than a year. Chinese authorities denied the reports on self-immolation, as well as accusations of suppressing civil liberties.

Tina Manning Trudell

Tina Manning Trudell, was a Paiute-Shoshone water rights activist and Chairman of the American Indian Movement. She attended the University of Tulsa, where first she met John Trudell her future husband. She was killed, along with her unborn

baby (Josiah Hawk), three other children and her mother in an arson attack on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation in northern Nevada on 12 February 1979. The attack took place less than 12 hours after John Trudell had delivered a speech in front of FBI headquarters during which he burned a United States flag.

Juliano Mer-Khamis

Juliano Mer-Khamis (29 May 1958 – 4 April 2011) was an Israeli actor, director, filmmaker and political activist of Jewish and Christian Arab parentage. He memorably described himself as ‘100 percent Palestinian, and 100 percent Jewish. He was the son of Saliba Khamis, a Palestinian citizen of Israel who was at one time the secretary of the Israeli Communist Party, and His mother Arna Mer Khamis, was Jewish Israeli who spent her youth in the Palmach but became an anti-Zionist activist and a fearless fighter for peace, justice, and human rights. Mer Khamis directed the film Arna’s Children, which celebrated her work, which he continued after her death in 1994. While his work was widely appreciated by Palestinians, his bringing together of young men and women angered conservative Muslim. On 4 April 2011, he was assassinated by a masked gunman in the Palestinian city of Jenin, where he established the Freedom Theatre.

Bobby Sands

Robert Gerard “Bobby” Sands (9 March 1954 – 5 May 1981) was an Irish volunteer of the Provisional Irish Republican Army and member of the United Kingdom Parliament who died on hunger strike while imprisoned in HM Prison Maze.

Jan Palach

Hjan Palach (1948 -1969) was a Czech student who committed suicide by self-immolation as a political protest against the intervention by Russian army. In August 1968, the Soviet Union invaded Czechoslovakia to crush the liberalising reforms of Alexander Dubček’s government during what was known as the Prague Spring. A group of Czech students including Palach made a suicide pact intending to sacrifice themselves in protest of the invasion. Palach was the first to set himself on fire in Wenceslas Square in Prague on 16 January 1969.

Wiwa

Kenule “Ken” Beeson Saro Wiwa (October 10, 1941 – November 10, 1995) was a Nigerian author, television producer, environmental activist. He was a member of the Ogoni people, an ethnic minority in Nigeria whose homeland has been targeted for crude oil extraction since the 1950s. Initially as President, of the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People, Saro-Wiwa led a nonviolent campaign against environmental degradation of the land and waters of Ogoni-land by the operations of the multinational petroleum industry, especially Shell.

He was also an outspoken critic of the Nigerian government, which he viewed as reluctant to enforce environmental regulations on the foreign petroleum companies operating in the area. At the peak of his non-violent campaign, Saro-Wiwa was arrested, hastily tried by a special military tribunal, and hanged in 1995 by the military government of General Sani Abacha, all on charges widely viewed as entirely politically motivated and completely unfounded.

Primo Levi

Primo Michele Levi (July 31, 1919 – April 11, 1987) was an Italian Jewish chemist and writer. He was the author of two novels and several collections of short stories, essays, and poems, but is best known for *If This Is a Man*, his account of the year he spent as a prisoner in the Auschwitz concentration camp in Nazi-occupied Poland. Levi died on 11 April 1987, when he fell from the interior landing of his third-story apartment in Turin to the ground floor below. Elie Wiesel said at the time that “Primo Levi died at Auschwitz forty years earlier”.

Aline Sitoe Diatta

Aline Sitoe Diatta (1920–1944) is a Senegalese heroine of the resistance to French colonialism, often called the Joan of Arc or the Marianne of Senegal. Aline Sitoe Diatta was one of the leaders of a tax resistance movement during the Second World War. While Diola resistance had never really ended since the region was annexed to French West Africa in 1914, in 1942 the French government began seizing as much as half the area’s rice harvest for their war effort. The MV Aline Sitoé Diatta, christened in 2008 to travel the route from Dakar to Ziguinchor. When a boycott begun by market women proved successful, the French authorities imprisoned the boycott’s leadership. Aline Sitoe Diatta, esteemed as a Diola queen and believed to have religious powers, was marked out by authorities as a leader. She remained in prison, and was deported to a jail in Timbuctu in 1943. There she died of disease in 1944.

Ahmad Shah Massoud

Ahmad Shah Massoud (September 2, 1953 – September 9, 2001) was a Kabul University engineering student turned military leader who played a leading role in driving the Soviet army out of Afghanistan, earning him the name Lion of Panjshir. On September 9, 2001, two days before the September 11 attacks in the United States, Massoud was assassinated in Takhar Province of Afghanistan by two suspected Arab al-Qaeda suicide bombers posing as journalists.

Rade Končar, Dragica Končar

Rade Končar (6 August 1911 – 22 May 1942) was a Communist leader and legendary World War II resistance fighter. Following the Axis invasion of Yugoslavia in

1941, he was working on preparations for an armed uprising against the occupation forces and their collaborators. On 17 November 1941 Končar was arrested by the Italian OVRA. and shot in Šibenik together with 25 other anti-fascists. Dragica Končar (1915 – 1942) married Rade Končar on February 24th 1938. She was persecuted by the Zagreb police for her revolutionary activities. In mid-August 1942, Ustasha agents arrested her in Črnomerec and she was taken to a prison where she was tortured. Dragica held up like a real hero: she didn't say a word. Having failed to extract a confession, on August 21st 1942 the Ustashes threw her, tied up, from a window on the second floor into the prison courtyard.

Antonio Gramsci

Antonio Gramsci (January 22, 1891 – April 27, 1937) was an Italian writer, politician, political philosopher, and linguist. Gramsci was one of the most important Marxist thinkers in the 20th century, and his writings are heavily concerned with the analysis of culture and political leadership; he is notable as a highly original thinker within modern European thought. He is renowned for his concept of cultural hegemony as a means of maintaining the state in a capitalist society. He was imprisoned by Benito Mussolini's Fascist regime. He received an immediate sentence of 5 years in confinement; the following year he received a sentence of 20 years of prison. His situation caused him to suffer from constantly declining health, and he received an individual cell and little assistance. In 1934 his health deteriorated severely. He died in 1937, at the "Quisisana" Hospital in Rome at the age of 46.

Sophie Scholl, Hans Scholl

Sophia Magdalena Scholl (9 May 1921 – 22 February 1943) was a German student, active within the White Rose non-violent resistance group in Nazi Germany. She was convicted of high treason after having been found distributing anti-war leaflets at the University of Munich with her brother Hans. As a result, they were both executed by guilloti.

Paul Celan

Paul Celan (November 23, 1920, Cernăuți, Bukovina, Kingdom of Romania, current Chernivtsi, Ukraine - c. April 20, 1970, Paris) was a poet and translator. He was born as Paul Antschel into a Jewish family in Romania, and changed his name to "Paul Celan" becoming one of the major German-language poets of the post-World War II era. He had to keep himself hidden in the Bucovina during Nazi-occupation. Celan died by suicide in 1970.

Inejiro Asanuma

Inejiro Asanuma, (December 27, 1898 – October 12, 1960) was a Japanese politician, and head of the Japanese Socialist Party. Asanuma was noted for speaking publicly about Socialism and economic and cultural opportunities. His support of the Chinese Communist Party was criticized both from the right and by his colleagues. Asanuma was assassinated by 17-year-old Otoya Yamaguchi, an extreme rightist, at a televised rally for the upcoming Lower-house election. Yamaguchi rushed and fatally stabbed Asanuma, and was subdued moments later. The entire incident was captured on camera.

Mirabal sisters

The Mirabal sisters (Patria, Maria, Antonia), were Dominican political dissidents who opposed the dictatorship of Rafael Trujillo. They formed a group of opponents to the regime, known as the Movement of the Fourteenth of June. Within that group, they were known as “The Butterflies“ (*Las Mariposas* in Spanish) No matter how many times Trujillo jailed them, no matter how much of their property and possessions he seized, Minerva, Patria and Maria Teresa refused to give up on their mission to restore democracy and civil liberties to the island nation. The sisters were assassinated by persons unknown in 1960. In 1999, the United Nations General Assembly designated November 25 (the anniversary of the murder of the Mirabal sisters) as the annual date for the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women in their honor.

Ruben Um Nyobé

Ruben Um Nyobé (1913 – 13 September 1958) was an anti-imperialist Cameroonian leader. He created on 10 April 1948 the Cameroon's People Union (UPC), which used armed struggle to obtain independence. He was slain by the French army on 13 September 1958, near his natal village of Boumnyebel, in the department of Nyong-et-Kellé in the maquis Bassa.

Oleg Vasilyevich Koshevoy

Oleg Vasilyevich Koshevoy (June 8, 1926 - February 9, 1943) was a Ukrainian partisan and one of the founders of the clandestine organization Young Guard, which fought the Nazi forces in Krasnodon during World War II between 1941 and 1945. He was tortured and then executed on February 9, 1943.

Bruno Bettelheim

Bruno Bettelheim (August 28, 1903 – March 13, 1990) was an Austrian-born American child psychologist and writer. He gained an international reputation for his work on Freud, psychoanalysis, and emotionally disturbed children. Though Jewish by birth, Bettelheim grew up in a secular family. After the merging of Austria

into Greater Germany (April 1938), the authorities sent him with other Austrian Jews to Dachau and Buchenwald concentration camps for 11 months from 1938 to 1939. He committed suicide for the same reason as Levi, Celan, Améry.

Tank Man

Tank Man, or the Unknown Rebel, is the nickname of an anonymous man who stood in front of a column of Chinese Type 59 tanks the morning after the Chinese military forcibly removed protestors from in and around Beijing's Tiananmen Square on June 5, 1989. The man achieved widespread international recognition due to the videotape and photographs taken of the incident. Despite his anonymity, he is commonly (though not necessarily correctly) referred to in Chinese as Wang Weilin.

Malena

María Elena Moyano Delgado— or Malena for short (29 November 1960 – February 15, 1992) was a Peruvian community organizer and activist of Afro-Peruvian descent. She was a founder member of FEPOMUVES, the Popular Federation of Villa Salvador Women. Under her leadership, it grew to encompass public kitchens, health committees, the *Vaso de Leche* program (which supplied children with milk), income-generating projects, and committees for basic education. In 1990 when the Peruvian Communist Party – known as Shining Path – started attacking the grass-roots organizations and popular leaders, she entered into open conflict with them; although she had joined the movement in her youth, she later left because of its policy of violence and terror. Her opposition led to continual threats on the part of her former companions. On February 15, 1992, during a fund-raising rally in Villa El Salvador, in the presence of her two children and other onlookers, she was machine-gunned to death and her corpse blown up with dynamite.

Pierre Brossolette

Pierre Brossolette (25 June 1903 – 22 March 1944) was a French journalist, left-wing politician, a top leader and major hero of French Resistance. Brossolette was tortured at the Gestapo HQ, enduring severe beatings and waterboardings over a two and a half day period. On March 22, while he was left alone and recovered some consciousness, he threw himself through the window of the garret room of the HQ's sixth floor.