

Of 86 defendants charged, how many will be found guilty?

Combining all predictions, the current most likely outcome is **76-86 found guilty** with a probability of **29%** (up 1% in last 1 day) The Turkish government has charged 86 people with conspiring to overthrow the government. The charged include a retired Army general, a nationalist politician, a newspaper editor, a best-selling author and a former university dean.

All of the charged are alleged to be part of a secret group called the 'Ergenekon' who planned to create a violent uprising to overthrow the government. The alleged reasoning of the defendants was due to Turkey's pro-Islamic government. They wanted to overthrow the current government and install a secular government.

The trial began in a overcrowded courtroom, where the accused and their lawyers complained of overcrowding and bad acoustics. The room is fitted for 280 people but due to the immensity of the court case the room can't even hold the case.

The Laotian Plot

Government Officials are tying together an investigation that has spanned 6 months. Under arrest are 8 people, including several prominent Hmong leaders.

77 year old General Vang Pao is being charged as the ringleader for plotting to overthrow the communist government of Laos. Also charged are Lo Cha Thao of Clovis, Hue Vang of Fresno, Lou Tao of Sacramento, Youa True Vang of Sanger, Chung Yang Tao of Fresno, Chue Lowe of Stockton and Seng Vue of Fresno.

Federal Officials say the group was planning to make an initial purchase of 125 AK-47 assault rifles, 20 thousand rounds of ammunition and crates of smoke grenades.

It wasn't too long ago that America actually helped in plots to overthrow communist governments. Times have changed. The U.S. now helps protect the commies.

Terror suspects challenge 7-year detention, say government lacks evidence of plans to fight US

WASHINGTON (AP) _ Seven years after their capture, six Algerian men denied Thursday they planned to fight with al-Qaida and asked to be released from prison in the first case of suspected terrorists challenging their detention at Guantanamo Bay.

The men, who were arrested in Bosnia in the weeks after the Sept. 11 attacks, are being held without charges as enemy combatants at the U.S. detention facility on Cuba.

The detainees last summer won the right to sue for their release in U.S. civilian courts following a Supreme Court case by one suspect, humanitarian aid worker Lakhdar Boumediene. During more than two hours of arguments in federal court in Washington, the Justice Department accused the Algerians of planning to travel to Afghanistan and join al-Qaida in its global jihad against the United States and its allies.

Lawyers for the Algerians said there is no evidence the men ever would have ended up on a battlefield or posed any threat against the U.S. Therefore, the lawyers said, the U.S. should not consider the men enemy combatants, as defined by the judge hearing the case, and must free them.

Report Details Alleged Abuse of Guantanamo Bay, Abu Ghraib Detainees

Interrogators at the U.S. detention facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, forced a stubborn detainee to wear women's underwear on his head, confronted him with snarling military working dogs and attached a leash to his chains, according to a newly released military investigation that shows the tactics were employed there months before military police used them on detainees at the Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq.

The techniques, approved by Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld for use in interrogating Mohamed Qahtani -- the alleged "20th hijacker" in the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks -- were used at Guantanamo Bay in late 2002 as part of a special interrogation plan aimed at breaking down the silent detainee. Military investigators who briefed the Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday on the three-month probe, called the tactics "creative" and "aggressive" but said they did not cross the line into torture.

Pageant Protest Sparked Bra-Burning Myth

As a small group of feminists prepared to launch their emerging women's liberation movement onto the national stage by protesting the 1968 Miss America pageant, they had no idea that the media was about to give them a new moniker: "bra burners."

In reality, no bras were actually burned on the boardwalk in front of the Atlantic City convention hall that hosted the Miss America pageant, says Carol Hanisch, one of the organizers of the protest.

"We had intended to burn it, but the police department, since we were on the boardwalk, wouldn't let us do the burning," says Hanisch. A *New York Post* story on the protest included a reference to bra burning as a way to link the movement to war protesters burning draft cards.

Women threw bras, mops, girdles, pots and pans, and *Playboy* magazines — items they called "instruments of female torture" — into a big garbage can.

Still, the women who organized the protest say that a lot more remains to be done. They point to things like pay inequality between men and women, as well as how women tend to do most of the household work and care giving for children and elders.