

Chapter 1 : John McCain - Wikipedia

EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMS AND REFORMS: President Donald J. Trump supports prison reform legislation to reduce prisoner recidivism rates. The President has called on Congress to help former inmates.

Underscoring his commitment to reforming our criminal justice system, the President has commuted the sentences of more individuals than the past 7 presidents combined. Today, the President announced 42 additional grants of clemency to men and women serving years in prison under outdated and unduly harsh sentencing laws. The individuals receiving a presidential commutation today have more than repaid their debt to society and earned this second chance. He remains committed to using his clemency power throughout the remainder of the Administration to give more deserving individuals that same second chance. As the President has said, part of this effort includes lifting up the stories of the men and women who have been granted clemency and are now making the most of their second chances. Watch the stories of Norman Brown , Ramona Brant , and Phillip Emmert , three clemency recipients who served unduly harsh sentences for drug crimes. Despite these important efforts, only legislation can bring about lasting change to the federal system. There remain thousands of men and women in federal prison serving sentences longer than necessary, often due to overly harsh mandatory minimum sentences. A Nation of Second Chances On May 5, , President Obama announced 58 new grants of clemency and wrote about how reinvigorating our commutations process is part of a larger effort to reform our criminal justice system: They were all at different stages of a new chapter in their lives, but each of their stories was extraordinary. When he was 27, Phillip made a mistake. He was arrested and convicted for distributing methamphetamines and received a year sentence. So while he was in prison, Phil learned everything he could about fixing heating and air conditioning systems “ so he could support his wife when he got out. And after his sentence was commuted by President Bush, he was able to do just that. More than one-third of them were serving life sentences. To date, the President has now commuted the sentences of individuals “ more than the previous six Presidents combined. And, in total, he has commuted 92 life sentences. Underscoring his commitment not just to clemency, but to helping those who earn their freedom make the most of their second chance, the President will meet today with commutation recipients from both his Administration and the previous administrations of Presidents George W. Bush and Bill Clinton. During the meeting, the commutation recipients will discuss their firsthand experiences with the reentry process and ways that the process can be strengthened to give every individual the resources he or she needs to transition from prison and lead a fulfilling, productive life. President Barack Obama hugs Kemba Smith during a greet with formerly incarcerated individuals who have received commutations, in the Roosevelt Room of the White House, March 30, Following that meeting the President took the group to lunch at a local restaurant. In addition to officials from the White House and the Department of Justice, experts, academics, and commutation recipients will share their expertise and insights on returning to society after years behind bars. To watch the briefing live, tune in tomorrow, Thursday, March 31, at 2: Throughout the remainder of his time in office, the President is committed to continuing to issue more grants of clemency as well as to strengthening rehabilitation programs. As he wrote in a letter to the 61 individuals receiving clemency today: Despite the progress we have made, it is important to remember that clemency is nearly always a tool of last resort that can help specific individuals, but does nothing to make our criminal justice system on the whole more fair and just. Clemency of individual cases alone cannot fix decades of overly punitive sentencing policies. So while we continue to work to resolve as many clemency applications as possible “ and make no mistake, we are working hard at this “ only broader criminal justice reform can truly bring justice to the many thousands of people behind bars serving unduly harsh and outdated sentences. Fortunately, we are at a unique moment in history where such reform is possible. For the first time in a quarter century, Americans across the board acknowledge that the criminal justice system is broken and needs to change. This is no longer a partisan issue: Republicans and Democrats agree that many sentencing laws are outdated and unnecessarily harsh. We are continuing to work in bipartisan fashion to secure those much-needed, long-overdue reforms in Congress so that thousands more deserving individuals may benefit

from the second-chance that these individuals earned today.

Chapter 2 : NPR Choice page

*The President as Prisoner: A Structural Critique of the Carter and Reagan Years (SUNY series on the Presidency: Contemporary Issues) [William F. Grover] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Posted on January 11, by sundance Earlier today President Trump held a roundtable meeting on prison reform. Video and Transcript below: Thank you very much. And today we are going to be discussing the important topic of prison reform. We have the best in the country. The vast majority of incarcerated individuals will be released at some point, and often struggle to become self-sufficient once they exit the correctional system. We have a great interest in helping them turn their lives around, get a second chance, and make our community safe. Many prisoners end up returning to crime, and they end up returning to prison. Two-thirds of the , people released from prison each year are arrested again within three years. We can help break this vicious cycle through job training – very important, job training – mentoring, and drug addiction treatment. Kansas improved its juvenile justice system to help make sure young offenders do not become repeat offenders. My administration is committed to helping former inmates become productive, law-abiding members of society. And I want to thank you all for being with us and thank you for the discussion. Sure, I appreciate it. And thank you truly to those of you in the media for being here and for covering this. But I will say this: If you take nothing else away than this absolute fact – and communicate this to people – that plus percent of everyone who is incarcerated is going to be released. The vast majority – more than 95 percent will be released. What are we doing as a society, at the federal level, at a state level, at local levels – what are we doing to ensure that they have been rehabilitated and that they can be re-assimilated? We are good at removing, but we need to do more than simply remove people from society. Many are doing it well. We want to steal good ideas from one another. The workforce in America demands this, is begging for this. There are millions of jobs that need to be filled. We have millions of people – 2 million people – currently in our penal system, 95 percent of whom are going to come out. We need them to become a functional part of our economic society. First, I want to thank you for taking this topic up. And I just – I deeply appreciate you doing it. We have a Bureau of Prisons facility in Leavenworth, in our state, and they need them to do these sort of programs. And that has cut the recidivism rate, for those 7., in half – from 20 to under 10 percent. And I just think that makes sense for us to do to help them out. Well, thank you very much, Governor. Jeff, would you like to say something? I look forward to hearing from this group of people who are really a great group. Jared, I appreciate your leadership on this and pushing this. Our new prison commissioner is committed to doing a better job on reentry programs and job-training programs. And so, if we do this right, I think we can make progress. Matt, would you like to say something before we go back to a private discussion? Yeah, look, I think this is one of the issues that people from the community I spend a lot of time with – conservatives – are focused on. People need to have a job. They need to be able to get hired. They need to feel the pride and the ownership of a job. Now we got to do the right things on the public policy. Brooke, how about you? Well, thank you for taking this on. Thank you for making it an issue. You know I think about your great vision for America, which is to make it great again, and I think about all that you and your team have done on tax reform, and regulatory reform, and coming into welfare reform. Those are all things that the state of Texas has been doing for a long time, as you know. And when you think about 95 percent of those folks are all coming back out in the communities, what can we do as a society to make sure that they are reintegrated in a successful way, instead of going back into prison, which [thousand] of , do. Everyone agrees that we want those who are coming back out into our communities to have safer streets, to go back to their families, to have stronger families, and be able to work in the communities where they once resided. So, amen, and we applaud you for really bring this on. Well, thank you very much, Brooke. I appreciate that that very much. Thank you very much everybody. President, have you ruled out a meeting with Mueller? Q How do you think the physical will go tomorrow? President, why did you backtrack on your stance on FISA?

Chapter 3 : Pardon - Wikipedia

The President's Prisoner Re-entry Initiative et a UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION The Prisoner Re-entry Initiative (PRI) is designed to strengthen urban communities.

This Topic Page concerns Presidential Pardons. Pardons are mentioned in the Constitution at Article 2, Section 2. A reference of particular use in the preparation of the topic was Pardons: Humanity and good policy conspire to dictate, that the benign prerogative of pardoning should be as little as possible fettered or embarrassed. The argument was that when the power to pardon is granted, it should be granted only to a few people, or, in the case of the U. Constitution, to just one person. Constitution grants the power to pardon to the President. Hamilton expanded on why he thought this power was important: The criminal code of every country partakes so much of necessary severity, that without an easy access to exceptions in favor of unfortunate guilt, justice would wear a countenance too sanguinary and cruel. As the sense of responsibility is always strongest, in proportion as it is undivided, it may be inferred that a single man would be most ready to attend to the force of those motives which might plead for a mitigation of the rigor of the law, and least apt to yield to considerations which were calculated to shelter a fit object of its vengeance. The reflection that the fate of a fellow-creature depended on his sole fiat, would naturally inspire scrupulousness and caution; the dread of being accused of weakness or connivance, would beget equal circumspection, though of a different kind. To the framers, the power to pardon, familiar as a power of the King of England, was necessary because the way the law was applied. In England, it was common for minor offenses to carry a sentence of death, with pardon by the King being the only way to avoid the punishment. Judges often applied a death sentence, having no choice, but at the same time applied for a Royal Pardon in the same breath. This is what Hamilton was referring to when he mentioned "necessary severity" and "unfortunate guilt. The Rebellion was seen as one of the first tests of the new government. The government instituted taxes on whiskey, the government raised troops to put down a rebellion against the tax, and the President pardoned the participants in the rebellion who had not already been indicted. Over time, the power of the President to pardon has evolved quite a bit from the words in the Constitution. The President has the power to completely overturn a criminal conviction. This is a full pardon. The conviction is wiped away as if it never happened. The President can commute a criminal sentence, turning a life sentence into a 10 year sentence or a death penalty into a life sentence. The President can make a pardon conditional, vacating a conviction but leaving paid fines in place, or even making the payment of a fine a prerequisite before a pardon takes effect. It appears as though a pardon can even be granted against the will of the grantee. Originally, however, a pardon could be refused. Then began a reversal of the so-called "acceptance doctrine" in *Biddle v Perovich* US when it declared that the commutation of a death sentence to a life sentence could not be refused: It is a part of the Constitutional scheme. When granted it is the determination of the ultimate authority that the public welfare will be better served by inflicting less than what the judgment fixed. Pardons can take place before or after a criminal proceeding. President Gerald Ford, for example, pardoned Richard Nixon before Nixon was ever charged with, let alone convicted, of any crime. Such pardons, however, are rare, and general procedures dictate that at least five years of a sentence should be served before a pardon is considered. In the Constitutional Convention of , this issue was brought up and debated quickly, with no restriction on when a pardon might be granted, suggested by James Wilson as a way of obtaining the testimony of accomplices. There are, however, things that a pardon cannot cover. The first and most obvious is impeachment, since it is specifically excepted in the Constitution. Civil liability cannot be excused – a harm against another can still be considered a harm even if there is no longer any criminal liability. Contempts of court cannot be pardoned, as they are offenses against the dignity of the court, and not necessarily offenses against the law. In the Constitutional Convention, a proposal to except treason was popular, but was defeated when the talk turned to granting the Senate only the power to pardon treason. There are several reasons for a President to issue a pardon, and they come from all sides of the political world. The pardons of President William Clinton can illustrate some of the various reasons. Clinton pardoned his brother, Roger, for obvious familial reasons. He pardoned a pair of Hasidic Jews convicted of defrauding the

government, restoring their civil rights but leaving monetary penalties intact. President Ford pardoned President Nixon of any wrong-doing in order to put a close to the Nixon era for good. President Abraham Lincoln pardoned all Civil War deserters on the condition that they return to their units to fight. Carter pardoned the Vietnam War draft dodgers to help in the long healing process the nation endured after that war. Finally, there is no review of pardons. This issue, too, was brought up in the Constitutional Convention, that pardons be granted with the consent of the Senate, but the measure was defeated on the vote of eight states to one. In modern days, there is an office in the Justice Department where pardons are sent, and a Pardons Attorney who reviews and recommends applications. The President may still receive pardons personally, and may grant them at any time. The President need not provide a reason for a pardon, and the courts and the Congress have no legal authority to approve, disapprove, reject, or accept a pardon. Currently, the only way to change the pardon power is by constitutional amendment, though history has shown that the scope of the power can be modified by the courts as in the acceptance doctrine.

Chapter 4 : Lots of US political prisoners have been sprung from Iran and North Korea - CNNPolitics

Earlier today President Trump held a roundtable meeting on prison reform. Participants included AG Jeff Sessions, Kentucky Governor Matt Bevin, Kansas Governor Brownback and several prison reform experts. Video and Transcript below: [Transcript] P.M. EST - THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much.

Alice Marie Johnson on the second chance Trump has given her On June 6, I walked out of prison as a free woman after serving almost 22 years of my life sentence on a first-time nonviolent drug conviction, thanks to a decision by President Trump to commute my sentence to time served. I was thrilled to hear the president say this week that he is looking to give early release to additional nonviolent prisoners like me. And there are a lot of people that are in a situation like that. And we are actively looking for those situations. The day I was released from prison was the greatest day of my life – and hearing the president say he wants to free additional nonviolent prisoners was another great day. My release was a miracle that gave me a chance to start life over again. I would love to see other deserving prisoners experience the same miracle. Many other nonviolent offenders in federal prisons today are – like me – no danger to society, and I look forward to having President Trump and members of his administration examine their cases. I can never thank the president enough. He heard my voice, gave life to my hope and promise to my future. I am a year-old grandmother who just wants to live in peace and enjoy my family. There is zero chance I will ever break the law again. President Trump is granted clemency to Alice Marie Johnson, a great-grandmother who was sentenced to a life sentence in prison for non-violent drug charges. Can Do Clemency Foundation Many other nonviolent offenders in federal prisons today are – like me – no danger to society, and I look forward to having President Trump and members of his administration examine their cases. Many of these men and women have spent long years in prison and deserve to receive clemency or a commutation of their sentences from the president. Freeing these offenders early would be an act of justice and mercy, as granting me my freedom was. And early release would save taxpayers the cost of feeding and housing these people for years after they have paid their debt to society. When President Obama began granting clemency to nonviolent offenders near the end of his presidency, he gave hope to thousands of people like me. By , I was 20 years into my life sentence. My path to prison began at a time in my life when I faced some desperate choices. I made a terrible decision to participate in a drug conspiracy – a decision I very much regret. But during my two decades in prison, I accomplished an extraordinary rehabilitation – writing plays, volunteering in the prison hospice, becoming an ordained minister and mentoring to young women in prison. By I was a new woman living a new life, even if it was a life I thought was destined to be lived only behind bars. I had been told not to hope, not to dream, because I would never be set free. As his presidency came to a close, President Obama began releasing hundreds of other nonviolent offenders, and I became sure I would be released as well. My prison warden, captain, case manager and vocational training instructor all recommended I be granted clemency. Unfortunately, I was left behind. President Obama left office without giving me the chance to start a new life. And I learned that putting your hope in one man is a mistake, because when that hope dies, you think all your hope has to die. But that decision left me so disappointed. My petition met all the criteria for clemency. I had reformed my life in prison and I felt it should have been clear to anyone that I would contribute to society if I was released. I kept fighting for myself because I know that hearts can change, and no matter what administration is in power, you have to be willing to come to the table, sit down and talk about whether you can find common ground. Thankfully, Jared Kushner and others working for President Trump have worked to keep clemency and criminal justice reform alive. They can see that not every person who makes a mistake deserves for that mistake to define the rest of their life. They know that hope is important, but it must also be turned into meaningful change. A lot of people have told me they saw the video of me running across the road after President Trump commuted my sentence as I was released from prison – celebrating, crying and hugging my family as tightly as I could. I did not leave prison bitter. I love America and believe in the inherent goodness of the American people and the possibility of redemption. Now it is President Trump who can make history if he takes the opportunity to go further than any president before him by giving second

chances to thousands of people who just need someone to hear them. The president has a power that the Constitution grants to him alone to both show mercy and deliver justice for people who were given excessively long sentences for crimes involving no violence. The people who deserve to be freed are those who have long since recognized their mistakes and who have rehabilitated themselves during their time in prison. I will never forget what President Trump did for me. He changed my life and gave me the opportunity to fulfill my potential, and now he has the chance to do the same for thousands more. We can and must incarcerate criminals when appropriate â€” but we should recognize that there is also room for redemption and rehabilitation. Alice Johnson was released from prison by President Trump after serving almost 22 years for a nonviolent drug conviction.

A pardon is a government decision to allow a person to be absolved of guilt for an alleged crime or other legal offense, as if the act never occurred. The pardon may be granted before or after conviction for the crime, depending on the laws of the jurisdiction.

Shourd was released in , but the two men were kept in Iran until September of Embassy in Tehran and took scores of hostages. Ultimately, 52 Americans were held for days. Click through the gallery to see how the crisis unfolded. Hide Caption 1 of 19 Photos: Government buildings and shops were looted, furniture was set ablaze and documents were thrown into the streets. Hide Caption 2 of 19 Photos: Ten days later, he fled the country and headed to Egypt. Hide Caption 4 of 19 Photos: Hide Caption 5 of 19 Photos: Embassy in Tehran on November 4, Hide Caption 6 of 19 Photos: They demanded the extradition of the Shah from the United States, where the ousted ruler was receiving cancer treatment. Hide Caption 7 of 19 Photos: Hide Caption 8 of 19 Photos: Embassy in Tehran on November 13, They had gathered to show support for the Iranian militants who took over the embassy. The effigy was branded with "CIA" on its arm. Hide Caption 9 of 19 Photos: Embassy staffers in Tehran hold a press conference on November 19, Khomeini ordered the release of female and African-American hostages, bringing the total number of Americans held to Another hostage was later released due to illness. Hide Caption 10 of 19 Photos: Carter ordered Iranian assets in U. Hide Caption 11 of 19 Photos: Embassy in Tehran on November 30, Hide Caption 12 of 19 Photos: Hide Caption 13 of 19 Photos: The Shah had returned to Egypt a month earlier. Hide Caption 14 of 19 Photos: Hide Caption 15 of 19 Photos: The Shah died of cancer on July 27, Hide Caption 16 of 19 Photos: President Ronald Reagan is sworn into office on January 20, Hide Caption 17 of 19 Photos: They were flown to Wiesbaden Air Base in Germany, and the terms of their release included the unfreezing of Iranian assets. Hide Caption 18 of 19 Photos: Hide Caption 19 of 19 The most notorious hostage situation in US history is likely the Iran hostage crisis, which started in when 66 Americans were detained after the revolution that overthrew the Iranian government. The number eventually dropped to 52, but they were held by Iran for days -- through a failed and disastrous rescue attempt -- until their negotiated release on January 20, , the exact moment Ronald Reagan became President, and in exchange for the unfreezing of Iranian assets.

Chapter 6 : The President will meet (the) prisoners | WordReference Forums

Under the Constitution, the President has the authority to commute sentences for federal criminal convictions, which are those adjudicated in the United States District Courts. In addition, the President's clemency power extends to convictions adjudicated in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

Submit the petition to the Office of the Pardon Attorney To be considered for commutation reduction of sentence, an eligible inmate should submit a completed Petition for Commutation of Sentence to the Office of the Pardon Attorney, preferably through the warden in accordance with BOP Program Statement The completed commutation petition must be entirely legible; therefore, please type or print in ink. The form must be completed fully and accurately and signed by the applicant in order to be considered. You may attach to the petition additional pages and documents that amplify or clarify your answer to any question. Please do not staple, glue, bind or tape any portion of your petition or supplemental documents. We also will not accept pictures of documents, so they must be scanned on a flatbed scanner. Federal convictions only Under the Constitution, the President has the authority to commute sentences for federal criminal convictions, which are those adjudicated in the United States District Courts. However, the President cannot commute a state criminal sentence. Accordingly, if you are seeking clemency for a state criminal conviction, you should not complete and submit this petition. Instead, you should contact the Governor or other appropriate authorities of the state where you were convicted such as the state board of pardons and paroles to determine whether any relief is available to you under state law. This form of clemency is different from a pardon after completion of sentence. Under the current regulations governing petitions for executive clemency, a person may not apply for a full pardon until at least five years after his or her release from incarceration. Accordingly, the commutation form should be used only for the purpose of seeking a reduction of sentence. Completion of court challenges A request for a commutation of a prison sentence generally is not accepted unless and until a person has begun serving that sentence. In addition, a commutation request generally is not accepted from a person who is currently challenging his or her conviction or sentence through appeal or other court proceeding. Accordingly, you should not complete and submit this petition until you have concluded all judicial challenges to your conviction and sentence and you have begun serving your sentence. You should also be aware that, in evaluating the merits of a commutation petition, clemency authorities take into consideration the amount of time the petitioner has already served and the availability of other remedies to secure the relief sought such as parole or judicial action. Special assessment Requests for the remission of a special assessment are not accepted. The special assessment is not considered to be a fine, and should not be included in describing any fine that might have been imposed upon you. Commutation of probation, supervised release, or special parole. If you are seeking reduction of a period of probation, supervised release, or special parole, you should state that fact specifically on the form and set forth the particular reasons why this portion of your sentence should be reduced, including the reasons why you believe serving probation, supervised release, or special parole would be an unusual hardship for you. In general, applicants seeking commutation of probation, supervised release, or special parole should exhaust the available remedies in the sentencing court or in the U. Parole Commission prior to applying for relief from the President, through this office. If you have not exhausted these remedies, you must explain why requesting the sentencing court or the U. Parole Commission to grant early termination of a term of supervision, pursuant to 18 U. When applying for such relief, and in addition to submitting a petition for commutation of sentence, you are also required to submit an authorization of release of information form so that our office may obtain relevant documentation of the conviction from the United States Probation Office in the district of conviction. Immigration status If you are not a citizen of the United States, you should be aware that commutation of your sentence only shortens the prison sentence and will not result in a change of your immigration status. Accordingly, if a detainer has been lodged against you for deportation or removal, commutation of sentence, if granted, will not prevent your deportation or removal from the United States and may actually hasten the process. You may wish to contact U. Additional criminal record In response to question 6, you must disclose all additional arrests or charges by

any civilian or military law enforcement authority, including any federal, state, local, or foreign authority, whether they occurred before or after the offense for which you are seeking commutation. Your answer should list every violation, including traffic violations that resulted in an arrest or criminal charge, such as driving under the influence. You should also include all convictions, including convictions that may have been expunged, whether or not they were counted in computing your criminal history category under the Sentencing Guidelines. Your failure to disclose any arrest, whether or not it resulted in a conviction, and every conviction may be considered a false statement. Penalty for false statements The failure to fully and accurately complete the application form may be construed as a falsification of the petition, which may provide a reason for denying your petition. Exclusive Presidential authority The power to commute a sentence for a federal offense is vested in the President alone. It is an extraordinary remedy that is very rarely granted. No hearing is held on the commutation application by either the Department of Justice or the White House. The Office of the Pardon Attorney does not disclose information regarding the nature or results of any investigation that may have been undertaken in a particular case, or the exact point in the clemency process at which a particular petition is pending at a given time. If your petition is denied, you may reapply one year after the date of denial. Remission of Restitution or Fine If you are seeking remission of restitution or fine, you should state that fact specifically on the application and set forth the particular reasons why you believe that this portion of your sentence should be reduced, including the reasons why you believe that paying your restitution or fine would present an unusual hardship for you. Furthermore, we require that you complete and submit, with your application, the Financial Statement of Debtor Form.

Chapter 7 : President Trump welcomes former Venezuela prisoner Josh Holt back to the US | East Idaho N

Kim Kardashian West has just entered the White House to meet with President Trump and his administration Wednesday morning to talk prison reform and to possibly lobby the Prez to free another.

He had an older sister Sandy and a younger brother Joe. He was a friend and informal leader there for many of his classmates, [12] and sometimes stood up for targets of bullying. He escaped from his burning jet and was trying to help another pilot escape when a bomb exploded; [29] McCain was struck in the legs and chest by fragments. He was flying his 23rd bombing mission over North Vietnam when his A-4E Skyhawk was shot down by a missile over Hanoi. Some North Vietnamese pulled him ashore, then others crushed his shoulder with a rifle butt and bayoneted him. They beat and interrogated him to get information, and he was given medical care only when the North Vietnamese discovered that his father was an admiral. Eventually, McCain made an anti-U. I had reached mine. POWs were tortured and maltreated in order to extract "confessions" and propaganda statements; [50] virtually all of them eventually yielded something to their captors. His wife Carol had also been crippled, by an automobile accident in December. As a returned POW, he became a celebrity of sorts. In , he became Commanding Officer of a training squadron that was stationed in Florida. Senate beginning in McCain decided to leave the Navy. It was doubtful whether he would ever be promoted to the rank of full admiral , as he had poor annual physicals and had not been given a major sea command. Representative McCain set his sights on becoming a representative because he was interested in current events, was ready for a new challenge, and had developed political ambitions during his time as Senate liaison. My father was in the Navy. My grandfather was in the Navy. We in the military service tend to move a lot. We have to live in all parts of the country, all parts of the world. I wish I could have had the luxury, like you, of growing up and living and spending my entire life in a nice place like the First District of Arizona, but I was doing other things. As a matter of fact, when I think about it now, the place I lived longest in my life was Hanoi. Also that year, he opposed creation of a federal Martin Luther King Jr. Day , but admitted in Marines deployed in Lebanon , citing unattainable objectives, and subsequently criticized President Reagan for pulling out the troops too late; in the interim, the Beirut barracks bombing killed hundreds. He delivered a well-received speech at the Republican National Convention , was mentioned by the press as a short list vice-presidential running mate for Republican nominee George H. Bush , and was named chairman of Veterans for Bush. And it was the wrong thing to do. Bush in McCain developed a reputation for independence during the s. Bush, including Robert Bork and Clarence Thomas.

Chapter 8 : Obama to free dozens of inmates, tour federal prison this week

The return of the prisoners removed a delicate obstacle as President Trump prepares to meet with the North's leader, Kim Jong-un.

In , the Parliament of Canada passed the Safe Streets and Communities Act , [3] which changed a number of elements regarding the criminal justice system. The Act replaced the term "pardon" with "record suspension", [4] and the pardon system was similarly changed. Federal agencies cannot give out information about the conviction without approval from the Minister of Public Safety Canada. A pardon does not, however, erase the fact that an individual was convicted of a crime. The criminal record is not erased, but it is kept separate and apart from other non-pardoned criminal records. A pardon removes disqualifications caused by a criminal conviction, such as the ability to contract with the federal government, or eligibility for Canadian citizenship. If an individual in receipt of a pardon is convicted of a new offence, the information may lead to a reactivation of the criminal record for which the pardon was received in CPIC. A pardon does not guarantee entry or visa privileges to another country. Before travelling to another country, individuals must still contact the authorities of the country in question to find out what the requirements are to enter that country. Processing of pardons by the Parole Board of Canada generally takes six months for a summary offence and 12 months for an indictable offence. If the Parole Board proposes to deny the application, it can take 24 months to process. Non-Canadian citizens are not eligible for a Canadian pardon unless they were convicted of a crime in Canada. To be eligible for a pardon or record suspension, individuals must have completed all of their sentences and a waiting period. Individuals are considered to have completed all of their sentences if they have: Served all sentences of imprisonment , conditional sentences , including parole or statutory release Completed their probation order Prior to , following completion of all of their sentences, individuals must have completed a waiting period, as follows: Applications are also made to the National Parole Board, as in pardons, but clemency may involve the commutation of a sentence, or the remission of all or part of the sentence, a respite from the sentence for a medical condition or a relief from a prohibition e. A pardon "only grants the remission or the commutation of the sentence; it does not remove the condition of having been condemned". The pardon may be either general, when it is granted to all those covered by a specific law passed by qualified quorum in National Congress , or particular, when it is granted by Supreme Decree of the President of the Republic. He or she is not obliged to seek opinion or approval from other authorities, although, the granting of pardons is limited by the norms of Law No. It is a prerogative of the President which is directly inherited from that of the Kings of France. The convicted person sends a request for pardon to the President of the Republic. If granted, the decree of pardon is signed by the President, the Prime Minister , the Minister of Justice, and possibly other ministers involved in the consideration of the case. It is not published in the Journal Officiel. The decree may spare the applicant from serving the balance of his or her sentence, or commute the sentence to a lesser one. It does not suppress the right for the victim of the crime to obtain compensation for the damages it suffered, and does not erase the condemnation from the criminal record. When the death penalty was in force in France, all capital sentences resulted in a presidential review for a possible clemency. Executions were carried out if and only if the President rejected clemency, by signing a document on which it was written: The Parliament of France , on occasions, grants amnesty. Germany[edit] Similar to the United States, the right to grant pardon in Germany is divided between the federal and the state level. Federal jurisdiction in matters of criminal law is mostly restricted to appeals against decisions of state courts. Only "political" crimes like treason or terrorism are tried on behalf of the federal government by the highest state courts. Accordingly, the category of persons eligible for a federal pardon is rather narrow. The right to grant a federal pardon lies in the office of the President of Germany , but he or she can transfer this power to other persons, such as the chancellor or the minister of justice. In early , there was a widespread public discussion about the granting of pardons in Germany after convicted Red Army Faction terrorist Christian Klar , who was serving six consecutive sentences of life imprisonment, filed a petition for pardon. For all other and therefore the vast majority of convicts, pardons are in the jurisdiction of the states. In some states it is granted by the respective cabinet, but in most states the

state constitution vests the authority in the state prime minister. As on the federal level, the authority may be transferred. Amnesty can be granted only by federal law. Hong Kong[edit] Prior to the Transfer of the sovereignty in , the power of pardon was a royal prerogative of mercy of the monarch of the United Kingdom. This was used and cited the most often in cases of inmates who had been given the death penalty: Since the Transfer, the Chief Executive of Hong Kong now exercises the power to grant pardons and commute penalties under section 12 of article 48 Basic Law of Hong Kong. India[edit] Under the Constitution of India Article 72 , the President of India can grant a pardon or reduce the sentence of a convicted person, particularly in cases involving capital punishment. A similar and parallel power vests in the Governors of each State under Article The Constitution of India vests sovereign power in the President and governors. The governance in the Centre and states is carried out in the name of President and Governor respectively. A President is empowered with the power to pardon under Article 72 of the Indian Constitution. Article 72 says that the President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence. The meaning of these terms is as follows: There are five different types of pardoning which are mandated by law. The pardoned criminal will be like a normal citizen. The Article 72 reads: Similarly, as per article Governor of a State has the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the State extends. Please note that President can grant pardon to a person awarded death sentence. But Governor of State does not enjoy this power. The question is whether this power to grant pardon is absolute or this power of pardon shall be exercised by the President on the advice of Council of Ministers. The pardoning power of President is NOT absolute. It is governed by the advice of the Council of Ministers. This has not been discussed by the Constitution but is the practical truth. Further, the Constitution does not provide for any mechanism to question the legality of decisions of President or governors exercising mercy jurisdiction. But the SC in Epuru Sudhakar case has given a small window for judicial review of the pardon powers of President and governors for the purpose of ruling out any arbitrariness. The court has earlier held that court has retained the power of judicial review even on a matter which has been vested by the Constitution solely in the Executive. However, it is important to note that India has a unitary legal system and there is no separate body of state law. All crimes are crimes against the Union of India. Constitutional basis[edit] The Irish constitution states in Article The power of clemency is nominally exercised by the president. However, the President of Ireland must act "on the advice" of the Government cabinet , so in practice the clemency decisions are made by the government of the day and the president has no discretion in the matter. The responsibility can also be delegated to people or bodies other than the president. Amnesty and immunity, on the other hand, are usually dealt with by an Act of the Oireachtas rather than by a general form of pardon or a slate of individual pardons. There are two methods by which a pardon may proceed: Method I[edit] In the first procedure, aimed at miscarriages of justice, the Minister for Justice may recommend to the Government that they formally advise the President to grant a pardon, and any conditions along with it. Under this procedure, the person must: Have already been convicted. Have used up their appeals. Allege a new fact previously known and believed to be significant, but which he has a reasonable excuse for not having mentioned or newly discovered fact including a fact previously known which was not believed to be significant showing a miscarriage of justice has taken place. Then they can apply in writing to the Minister for Justice for a pardon. It also allows the minister to waive the procedure in a case of miscarriage of justice if the specific case warrants it. It may also allow prospective pardons as it allows the minister to pardon someone who has not been convicted yet, which the other procedure requires. Committee of Inquiry[edit] The government itself may assemble a committee to study the case in more detail on their behalf. This may consist of anyone, and any number, but the chair must be: A judge or former judge or A Barrister of at least 10 years standing or A solicitor of at least 10 years standing. This special committee may look to any material it sees fit to make its decision, even if it was not, or would not be, available to a jury or trial judge in a normal court. The government do not have to be bound by the committee recommendations. Pardons under Military Law[edit] Under Section 7 5 of the act, the same powers of the Minister for Justice apply to the Minister for

Defense in the case of military officers and enlisted convicted by courts martial. Compensation[edit] The Minister for Justice or Defense may also, in their absolute discretion, pay compensation, determined by them alone, to any person given a pardon, if this compensation is applied for. If they think the compensation is too low they may challenge for a higher figure in the High Court. List of people who have received a Presidential Pardon since The power is used very infrequently compared to, for example, pardons in the United States. The pardon is given following a recommendation by the Minister of Justice. After the Kav affair , President Chaim Herzog issued a pardon to four members of the Shin Bet prior to them being indicted. This unusual act was the first of its kind in Israel. Italy[edit] In Italy , the President of the Republic may "grant pardons, or commute punishments" according to article 87 of the Italian Constitution. Like other acts of the president, the pardon requires the countersignature of the competent government minister. The Constitutional Court of Italy has ruled that the Minister of Justice is obliged to sign acts of pardon. Unless the decree of pardon states otherwise, the pardon does not remove any incidental effects of a criminal conviction, such as a mention in a certificate of conduct c. According to article 79 of the Italian Constitution the Parliament may grant amnesty article c. The last general pardon, discounting 3 years from sentences, was approved in

Chapter 9 : President Sisi Pardons Over 3, Prisoners on the Occasion of 6th October | Egyptian Streets

President Donald Trump proudly and dramatically welcomed home three Americans released after captivity by North Korea and ahead of a planned summit between him and the North Korean dictator Kim.