

Chapter 1 : Human rights in Dubai - Wikipedia

John Cassidy on how history helps to explain Senate Republicans' behavior toward Christine Blasey Ford after her wrenching testimony about Brett Kavanaugh on Thursday.

Labour force of the United Arab Emirates Construction workers from Asia on top floor of the Angsana Tower

Article 25 of the Constitution of the UAE provides for the equitable treatment of persons with regard to race , nationality, religious beliefs or social status. However, in reality there are very few anti-discrimination laws in relation to labour issues, with full UAE locals being given preferential treatment when it comes to employment, even though they generally show minimal interest in working. The NPR report stated that foreign construction workers lived "eight and ten to a room in labor camps" and that "many are trapped in a cycle of poverty and debt, which amounts to little more than indentured servitude. UAE labour minister Ali al-Kaabi said: They are not allowed to move jobs and if they leave the country to go home they will almost certainly lose the money they say they are owed. In September , the Minister of Labour ordered one company to pay unpaid salaries within 24 hours after workers protested, and published the name of the offending company. The report highlighted delayed payment of wages, substitution of employment contracts , premature termination of services and excessive working hours as being some of the challenges faced by Indian workers in the city. On 21 March , workers at the construction site of Burj Khalifa , upset over bus timings and working conditions, rioted, damaging cars, offices, computers, and construction tools. These practices have been labeled as "modern slavery" by some organizations. After international outcry, the country decided to slowly put an end to this practice. In one instance, a local taxi passenger caused a serious injury to a foreign driver. The passenger told the driver that he was an Emirati and did not listen to the drivers instructions. Many have languished without proper care, even though many of them are natives of the land. These people have not been able to complete their education, secure jobs and have found it hard to marry. The death penalty is one of the punishments for homosexuality although in practice this has never been enforced. Kissing in some public places is illegal and can result in deportation. Apostasy is a crime punishable by death in the UAE; in practice this has never been applied. Non-Muslim expatriates can be liable to Sharia rulings on marriage, divorce and child custody. Exceptions are made for pregnant women and children. The law applies to both Muslims and non-Muslims, and failure to comply may result in arrest. A policy of religious toleration allows foreigners to practice their faith in a private residence or official place of worship, or they can petition the government for a land grant and permission to build a religious institution to hold religious services, which may be a slow process. Non-Muslim groups are generally allowed to meet and advertise their events, but the law prohibits and punishes proselytizing. Emirates Discussion Forum Human rights groups have expressed concerns about freedom of expression in Dubai, which is often limited by enacted laws or Ministerial edicts in the name of protecting traditional Islamic morality or the image and reputation of Dubai and its leaders. Their entertainment, but not news and political programming, were eventually permitted to broadcast in Dubai. Several members of the Dubai press remain on a government list as being banned from being published within the Emirate. There is also reportedly a degree of self-censorship that occurs, for fear of governmental sanctions, of certain topics that are critical of government policy, the royal family, or may offend traditional Islamic morality. Using part of his local head gear , the local driver whips the expatriate and also pushes him around, before other passers-by intervene. A few days later, Dubai Police announced that both the local driver and the person who filmed the video have been arrested. It was also revealed that the local driver was a senior UAE government official. Police in November also arrested a US citizen and some UAE citizens, in connection with a YouTube parody video which allegedly portrayed Dubai and its youth in a bad light. An Emirati, whose father is among the defendants, was arrested for tweeting about the trial. In April , he was sentenced to 10 months in jail. The court system consists of civil courts and Sharia courts. She later changed her mind and claimed she lied following advice from her manager, so her case was dismissed and she was pardoned. LGBT rights in the United Arab Emirates In keeping with traditional Islamic morality, both Federal and Emirate law prohibit homosexuality and cross-dressing with punishment ranging from long prison

sentences, deportation for foreigners, and the death penalty. No political organization is allowed to advocate for LGBT rights. Prostitution[edit] Prostitution, although illegal, exists in Dubai. Research conducted by the American Center for International Policy Studies AMCIPS found that Russian and Ethiopian women are the most common prostitutes, as well as women from other African countries, while Indian prostitutes are part of a well-organised trans-Oceanic prostitution network. Night Secrets reported that prostitution in clubs is tolerated by authorities and many foreign women work there by choice. Keith Brown, a British national, was arrested on September 17, after authorities claim to have discovered a speck of cannabis on the bottom of one of his shoes. According to an article in the Daily Mail , [87] the alleged illegal substance was smaller than a grain of sugar - weighing approximately. He has also been sentenced to four years in prison. Other tourists and residents have been sentenced to execution for selling cannabis. Another UK citizen, Tracy Wilkinson, was arrested and accused of being a "drugs baroness" in after authorities found codeine in her blood. She ended up spending two months in a cell where she contracted dysentery , head lice and an infestation of fleas before she was eventually released on bail. German television producer Cat Le-Huy was arrested in January for possessing a bottle of the over-the-counter hormone sleep aid Melatonin. A Vancouver resident named Bert Tatham was arrested at Dubai International Airport returning home from Afghanistan where he was working with farmers to try to convince them not to grow poppies. The anti-narcotics officer was found to have two dead poppy bulbs and a tiny amount of hashish melted into the seams of one of his trouser pockets. Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan. The censorship of two Pakistani satellite channels[edit] On 16 November Tecom stopped broadcast of two major Pakistani satellite news channels, uplinked from Dubai Media City , which was initially marketed by Tecom under the tagline "Freedom to Create. Later, policy makers in Dubai permitted these channels to air their entertainment programs, but news, current affairs and political analysis were forbidden. Although subsequently the conditions were removed, marked differences have since been observed in their coverage.

Chapter 2 : NPR Choice page

In Less Than Human, David Livingstone Smith argues that it's important to define and describe dehumanization, because it's what opens the door for cruelty and genocide.

If disseminated MAC develops, a treatment regimen containing clarithromycin or azithromycin and at least one other agent is recommended. Diagnosis, therapy, and prophylaxis for HIV-infected children follow similar guidelines. Effective prevention and therapy of MAC has the potential to contribute substantially to improved quality of life and duration of survival for HIV-infected persons. Two randomized, placebo-controlled, multicenter studies were recently conducted to study the use of rifabutin for the prevention of disseminated MAC, as defined by positive blood culture. Data collected in published and unpublished studies suggest that health-care providers may utilize and their patients may benefit from recommendations for prevention and management provided by a panel of experts drawn from government agencies, universities, practicing clinicians, and the community. Because of these concerns, therefore, in some situations rifabutin prophylaxis should not be administered. Evaluation before Beginning Prophylaxis Before prophylaxis is administered, patients should be assessed to ensure that they do not have active disease due to MAC, M. This assessment may include a chest radiograph and tuberculin skin test. Although other drugs, such as azithromycin and clarithromycin, have laboratory and clinical activity against MAC, none has been shown in a prospective, controlled trial to be effective and safe for prophylaxis. Thus, in the absence of data, no other regimen can be recommended at this time. The mg dose of rifabutin has been well tolerated 4,5. Adverse effects included neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, rash, and gastrointestinal disturbances. Blood cultures should be performed in patients with symptoms, signs, or laboratory abnormalities compatible with mycobacterium infection. Therapy of Disseminated MAC Although studies have not yet identified an optimal regimen or confirmed that any therapeutic regimen produces sustained clinical benefit for patients with disseminated MAC, the Task Force concluded that the available information indicated the need for treatment of disseminated MAC The Public Health Service therefore recommends that regimens be based on the following principles: Treatment regimens outside a clinical trial should include at least two agents. Every regimen should contain either azithromycin or clarithromycin; many experts prefer ethambutol as a second drug. Many clinicians have added one or more of the following as second, third, or fourth agents: Isoniazid and pyrazinamide are not effective for the therapy of MAC. Therapy should continue for the lifetime of the patient if clinical and microbiologic improvement is observed. Monitoring Patients Receiving Therapy for Disseminated MAC Clinical manifestations of disseminated MAC -- such as fever, weight loss, and night sweats -- should be monitored several times during the initial weeks of therapy. Microbiologic response, as assessed by blood culture every 4 weeks during initial therapy, can also be helpful in interpreting the efficacy of a therapeutic regimen. Most patients who ultimately respond show substantial clinical improvement in the first weeks of therapy. Elimination of the organisms from blood cultures may take somewhat longer, often requiring weeks. Diagnosis, therapy, and prophylaxis should follow recommendations similar to those for adolescents and adults. Mycobacterium avium complex infection in the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. N Engl J Med ; Incidence and natural history of Mycobacterium avium complex infection in patients with advanced HIV disease treated with zidovudine. Am Rev Respir Dis ; Disseminated Mycobacterium avium complex infection: J Infect Dis ; Rifabutin monotherapy prevents or delays Mycobacterium avium complex bacteremia in patients with AIDS abstract no. Rifabutin therapy for the prevention of M. Identification of Mycobacterium tuberculosis and Mycobacterium avium-M. J Clin Microbiol ; Effect of ethambutol, rifampin, or clofazimine, given singly, on Mycobacterium avium bacteremia in AIDS. Amsterdam, The Netherlands, July , Activity of clarithromycin against Mycobacterium avium infection in patients with the acquired immune deficiency syndrome: Azithromycin for treatment of Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare complex infection in patients with AIDS. Ann Intern Med ; Effect of combined therapy with ansamycin, clofazimine, ethambutol, and isoniazid for Mycobacterium avium infection in patients with AIDS. Oral therapy of disseminated Mycobacterium avium complex infection in AIDS relieves symptoms and is well tolerated. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Recommendations for

counseling persons infected with human T-lymphotropic virus, types I and II. Recommendations on prophylaxis and therapy for disseminated Mycobacterium avium complex for adults and adolescents infected with human immunodeficiency virus. CIO Responsible for this publication: This conversion may have resulted in character translation or format errors in the HTML version. An original paper copy of this issue can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. Contact GPO for current prices.

Before becoming a senator, Leahy was a public prosecutor. He reminded his fellow committee members that they were about to vote through "a nominee who has been credibly accused of sexual assault, and the committee hasn't even conducted a meaningful investigation."

Data on the use of albendazole in pregnant women are limited, though the available evidence suggests no difference in congenital abnormalities in the children of women who were accidentally treated with albendazole during mass prevention campaigns compared with those who were not. In mass prevention campaigns for which the World Health Organization WHO has determined that the benefit of treatment outweighs the risk, WHO allows use of albendazole in the 2nd and 3rd trimesters of pregnancy. However, the risk of treatment in pregnant women who are known to have an infection needs to be balanced with the risk of disease progression in the absence of treatment. Either studies in animals have revealed adverse effects on the fetus teratogenic or embryocidal, or other and there are no controlled studies in women or studies in women and animals are not available. Drugs should be given only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. Note on Treatment During Lactation It is not known whether albendazole is excreted in human milk. Albendazole should be used with caution in breastfeeding women. Note on Treatment in Pediatric Patients The safety of albendazole in children less than 6 years old is not certain. Studies of the use of albendazole in children as young as one year old suggest that its use is safe. According to WHO guidelines for mass prevention campaigns, albendazole can be used in children as young as 1 year old. Many children less than 6 years old have been treated in these campaigns with albendazole, albeit at a reduced dose. Data on the use of mebendazole in pregnant women are limited. The available evidence suggests no difference in congenital anomalies in the children of women who were treated with mebendazole during mass treatment programs compared with those who were not. In mass treatment programs for which the World Health Organization WHO has determined that the benefit of treatment outweighs the risk, WHO allows use of mebendazole in the 2nd and 3rd trimesters of pregnancy. The risk of treatment in pregnant women who are known to have an infection needs to be balanced with the risk of disease progression in the absence of treatment. Note on Treatment During Lactation It is not known whether mebendazole is excreted in breast milk. The WHO classifies mebendazole as compatible with breastfeeding and allows the use of mebendazole in lactating women. Note on Treatment in Pediatric Patients The safety of mebendazole in children has not been established. There is limited data in children age 2 years and younger. Mebendazole is listed as an intestinal antihelminthic medicine on the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines for Children, intended for the use of children up to 12 years of age. Data on the use of ivermectin in pregnant women are limited, though the available evidence suggests no difference in congenital abnormalities in the children of women who were accidentally treated during mass prevention campaigns with ivermectin compared with those who were not. Note on Treatment During Lactation Ivermectin is excreted in low concentrations in human milk. Ivermectin should be used in breast-feeding women only when the risk to the infant is outweighed by the risk of disease progress in the mother in the absence of treatment. Note on Treatment in Pediatric Patients The safety of ivermectin in children who weigh less than 15kg has not been demonstrated. According to the WHO guidelines for mass prevention campaigns, children who are at least 90 cm tall can be treated safely with ivermectin. Get Email Updates To receive email updates about this page, enter your email address:

Chapter 4 : Rare Diseases: MedlinePlus

During that process, there was a sea change in the way people viewed, respected and engaged with people with disabilities. People with disabilities had a voice, and they were heard.

By Mike Honda December 21, Mike Honda held by his father when the family was living in a Japanese internment camp. In the aftermath of the Paris and San Bernardino, California, terrorist attacks, the dangerous and destructive discourse about Muslims and Muslim Americans has reached a tipping point. Some Republican presidential candidates are calling for a ban of Muslims entering the country, and a Democratic mayor in Virginia is demanding the internment of Syrian refugees. Yet my family and I were classified as enemy aliens simply because we looked like the enemy. In the days before we were taken from our communities, the life we knew was ripped from us. Roosevelt signed Executive Order , which confined the Japanese-American community in internment camps “ and forever changing our lives and our community. As our community prepared for the evacuation, opportunistic neighbors came to our house to bargain for what we had to leave behind. They would make their best offer for our family heirlooms, or even our knick-knacks for mere pennies. Official notice of exclusion and removal. National Archives Other residents in our neighborhood barged into our house while we were having dinner. Without a second thought, they took our belongings. In the eyes of these people “ and of our nation “ we were nothing. The land and prized treasures of my family and of all Japanese Americans were sold, stolen or, in rare cases, preserved by caring neighbors. Families burned or buried ancestral documents for fear the papers would be misunderstood. It was a fire sale of everything we held dear. My grandfather, for example, had a fledgling gas-station business in a rural area near the levee of the Sacramento River. The first time the U. They returned the following week and took his flashlights and remaining electronic gadgets. For fear they would return yet again to take more, my grandfather took the wheels off his brand-new pickup truck and pushed it into the Sacramento River. That is why he had so much hurt, anger and resentment at being distrusted and challenged. He was finally became a citizen when he was freed from the internment camp. Our government had told us our relocation was for our safety and protection. But when we saw soldiers with M1s or other rifles coming to our house to take us away, there was no doubt in our minds that they would shoot us if we made the tiniest false move. My family was relocated from the valley to the fairgrounds in Merced, California. On arrival, we were all forced to clean out horse stalls to make them our new home. Many elderly and babies ultimately died because of dysentery from these unsanitary conditions. After a few months, we were then transferred to the Amache internment camp in Colorado. Soldiers with rifles loaded us onto trains. Once settled inside Amache, we organized ourselves. We built stores, post offices, schools and even held Boy Scout meetings “ anything to regain some semblance of life and normalcy. But when a ball went out beyond the barbed wires, the guards menacingly yelled at the person retrieving it: Our constitutional rights were trampled; our loyalty and citizenship ignored. Yet many still wanted to volunteer for the military. At first, we were denied. Then later, the government came back and drafted Japanese Americans. Many served in the th Battalion and the nd Combat Infantry group, which became the most highly decorated combat regiment of the military. The military also came looking for people who knew Japanese. My father volunteered to serve in the Military Intelligence Service, where he taught the language to the naval intelligence officers. It was a cruel irony that my father willingly served the same government that locked his family and community behind barbed wire. The family of Mike Honda on front of their sharecropper shack on a strawberry ranch in south San Jose in an undated photo from the early s. The future congressman is on the far left. His father is on the far right and his Mom Fusako is second from right. His baby sister Yuri is being held head only and Naomi, another sister, is in the white shirt. At the end of the war, many Japanese Americans returned to their homes, only to find their land and houses occupied, their possessions stolen. For the lucky few, however, some neighbors had faithfully preserved our property and belongings, knowing that our incarceration was wrong. They carefully safeguarded our belongings “ and were our true friends. The postwar world greeted us with suspicion. Like many young Japanese-American boys growing up at that time, I was bullied and teased. Many grew up feeling ashamed of our Japanese

ancestry. The trauma of this dark chapter of U. Their pain and experiences were unspeakable, and buried deep within. Our government made a mistake, but it apologized and healed many wounds as a result. I was particularly moved because I accepted the award on behalf of my late father. The United States can do better, and by apologizing for its injustice to our community, it finally did. This holiday season, many around the world are fleeing their homelands and running from terror. Millions of Syrians are living in refugee camps with only the items they were able to carry with them. Here in America, many Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans and others are living in fear of harassment and violence simply because they happen to resemble and practice the same faith as those who committed the atrocities in Paris and San Bernardino. We cannot move forward if we continue to repeat the same mistakes. The tragedy of Japanese-American internment cannot, must not, be repeated. This should be an American lesson for all those under the protection of the Constitution.

Chapter 5 : Dehumanization | Beyond Intractability

The idea that non-human creatures are morally beneath us and consequently that we are free to treat them in any way that we wish is what enables us to perpetrate atrocities on humans whom we regard as less than human.

This was her fate because her family believed that she was possessed by evil spirits, which is commonly associated with having a disability in many communities. He spent four years locked in a sheep shed, barely able to stand or move, surrounded by the stench of human and animal waste. Many of the children do not attend school or play with toys or other children. They just lie in bed all day without any stimulation or interaction. And many of the children there will never leave. During that process, there was a sea change in the way people viewed, respected and engaged with people with disabilities. People with disabilities had a voice, and they were heard. At the same time, in many countries – both developing and supposedly developed – people with disabilities continue to be locked up in institutions, hidden out of sight or treated like animals. And stigma and discrimination play a central role. Chances are you know someone with a disability. According to the World Health Organisation, 1 billion people – one in seven – have some form of disability. They are our classmates, relatives and friends, and they have the right to be treated the same as everyone else. Yet, laws in dozens of countries prevent people with disabilities from deciding whom to marry, where to own a home, or what medical treatment they prefer. These are decisions that are often taken for granted by us, but in some places people with disabilities have this right handed over to a guardian, who makes all their decisions without consulting them. When it came into force 10 years ago, it was the first major human rights treaty of the 21st century – a watershed moment. The CRPD has now been ratified by countries. To me, the treaty is far more than a legal framework. Yes, it sets out the right to equal access to education, freedom from torture, and the right to live with peers in the community. It conveys that people with disabilities are not objects of charity, but have the same rights and dignities we all do. The challenge of changing the mindset of millions around the world remains. To start, we need to see more people with disabilities in leadership and decision-making roles – in governments, companies and the entertainment sector. In addition to amending discriminatory laws, governments need to make sure that disability rights are enforced through better monitoring and resources invested in rights-respecting alternatives to institutions and isolation cells. And people with disabilities themselves and their representative organisations should be involved every step of the way. We need to keep in mind that disability does not discriminate – any one of us can join the disability community at any point in our lives. Your tax deductible gift can help stop human rights violations and save lives around the world.

Chapter 6 : Rabies - Wikipedia

Jon Meacham: We are treating people as less than human copied! Historian Jon Meacham says the Trump administration is working to create a hysteria, as if the country were under attack by.

July What it Means to Dehumanize Dehumanization is the psychological process of demonizing the enemy, making them seem less than human and hence not worthy of humane treatment. Dehumanization is a psychological process whereby opponents view each other as less than human and thus not deserving of moral consideration. Protracted conflict strains relationships and makes it difficult for parties to recognize that they are part of a shared human community. Such conditions often lead to feelings of intense hatred and alienation among conflicting parties. The more severe the conflict, the more the psychological distance between groups will widen. Those excluded are typically viewed as inferior, evil, or criminal. Innocent people should not be murdered, raped, or tortured. They deserve to have their basic needs met, and to have some freedom to make autonomous decisions. In times of war, parties must take care to protect the lives of innocent civilians on the opposing side. Even those guilty of breaking the law should receive a fair trial, and should not be subject to any sort of cruel or unusual punishment. However, for individuals viewed as outside the scope of morality and justice, "the concepts of deserving basic needs and fair treatment do not apply and can seem irrelevant. Common criteria for exclusion include ideology, skin color, and cognitive capacity. We typically dehumanize those whom we perceive as a threat to our well-being or values. The Psychology of Dehumanization Dehumanization is actually an extension of a less intense process of developing an "enemy image" of the opponent. Adversarial attitudes and perceptions develop and parties begin to attribute negative traits to their opponent. They may come to view the opponent as an evil enemy, deficient in moral virtue, or as a dangerous, warlike monster. While ordinary group members are regarded as neutral, or perhaps even innocent, their leaders are viewed as hideous monsters. Once formed, enemy images tend to resist change, and serve to perpetuate and intensify the conflict. Because the adversary has come to be viewed as a "diabolical enemy," the conflict is framed as a war between good and evil. New goals to punish or destroy the opponent arise, and in some cases more militant leadership comes into power. Enemy images are accentuated, according to psychologists, by the process of "projection," in which people "project" their own faults onto their opponents. This means that people or groups who tend to be aggressive or selfish are likely to attribute those traits to their opponents, but not to themselves. Deindividuation facilitates dehumanization as well. This is the psychological process whereby a person is seen as a member of a category or group rather than as an individual. Because people who are deindividuated seem less than fully human, they are viewed as less protected by social norms against aggression than those who are individuated. Dangers of Dehumanization While deindividuation and the formation of enemy images are very common, they form a dangerous process that becomes especially damaging when it reaches the level of dehumanization. Once certain groups are stigmatized as evil, morally inferior, and not fully human, the persecution of those groups becomes more psychologically acceptable. Restraints against aggression and violence begin to disappear. Not surprisingly, dehumanization increases the likelihood of violence and may cause a conflict to escalate out of control. For example, in WWII, the dehumanization of the Jews ultimately led to the destruction of millions of people. Theory and Practice, eds. Jossey-Bass, , Essays Inspired by the Work of Morton Deutsch, eds. Sage Publications, , Sources of and Responses to International Conflict, eds. USIP Press, , Rubin and Dean G. McGraw Hill College Division, ,

Chapter 7 : The Neglect of Mental Illness Exact a Huge Toll, Human and Economic - Scientific American

To me, the treaty is far more than a legal framework. Yes, it sets out the right to equal access to education, freedom from torture, and the right to live with peers in the community.

Share via Email Roxan Perez joins more than protestors in non-violent direct action in Washington. This was her fate because her family believed that she was possessed by evil spirits, which is commonly associated with having a disability in many communities. Or when I met Agus , a young man with a psychosocial disability mental health condition in Central Java, Indonesia. He spent four years locked in a sheep shed, barely able to stand or move, surrounded by the stench of human and animal waste. Many of the children that have been institutionalised will grow up and never leave these places. I have just returned from Serbia where we documented that children with disabilities are often confined in institutions, sometimes taken there directly from the maternity ward on the advice of medical staff. Many of the children do not attend school or play with toys or other children. They just lie in bed all day without any stimulation or interaction. And many of the children there will never leave. I was fortunate to be among the many advocates who participated in the negotiations on the international disability rights treaty at the UN in New York. During that process, there was a sea change in the way people viewed, respected and engaged with people with disabilities. People with disabilities had a voice, and they were heard. Ten years since its adoption, much progress has been made in so many aspects of the law and life, and people with disabilities in many countries are leading the fight for their rights. At the same time, in many countries “ both developing and supposedly developed ” people with disabilities continue to be locked up in institutions, hidden out of sight or treated like animals. And stigma and discrimination play a central role. How can we build momentum on global disability rights? Read more Chances are you know someone with a disability. According to the World Health Organisation, 1 billion people “ one in seven ” have some form of disability. They are our classmates, relatives and friends, and they have the right to be treated the same as everyone else. Yet, laws in dozens of countries prevent people with disabilities from deciding whom to marry, where to own a home, or what medical treatment they prefer. These are decisions that are often taken for granted by us, but in some places people with disabilities have this right handed over to a guardian, who makes all their decisions without consulting them. Last week, people with disabilities and other advocates, diplomats, and friends of the disability community gathered again at UN headquarters in New York to exchange views on how the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities CRPD can be implemented and monitored. When it came into force 10 years ago, it was the first major human rights treaty of the 21st century “ a watershed moment. The CRPD has now been ratified by countries. We need to see more people with disabilities in leadership and decision-making roles in governments and companies To me, the treaty is far more than a legal framework. Yes, it sets out the right to equal access to education, freedom from torture, and the right to live with peers in the community. It conveys that people with disabilities are not objects of charity, but have the same rights and dignities we all do. The challenge of changing the mindset of millions around the world remains. To start, we need to see more people with disabilities in leadership and decision-making roles “ in governments, companies and the entertainment sector. In addition to amending discriminatory laws, governments need to make sure that disability rights are enforced through better monitoring and resources invested in rights-respecting alternatives to institutions and isolation cells. And people with disabilities themselves and their representative organisations should be involved every step of the way. The moment I felt excluded because of my disability “ share your stories Read more We need to keep in mind that disability does not discriminate “ any one of us can join the disability community at any point in our lives. Please get in touch with your experiences, comments and stories; email us at globaldevpros@theguardian.com. Join our community of development professionals and humanitarians. Join the conversation with the hashtag [DisabilityRights Topics](https://twitter.com/DisabilityRightsTopics).

Not being the loudest voice in the room doesn't mean you're having your rights violated, or anything close to being treated "less than human." When you speak, be ready for others to speak back.

The announcement that he intended to come to New York produced a huge protest. Sixty-five noted holocaust and genocide scholars sent a letter to President Obama, urging him to hand the Sudanese president over to the International Criminal Court to be prosecuted for war crimes and crimes against humanity, including: We humans have a long history of doing violence to one another. And those of us who do not have blood on our hands have a remarkable knack for averting our gaze. Humans also have a long history of doing violence to other species. Further south on the great continent of Africa human encroachment and hunting are relentlessly pushing chimpanzees and bonobos—our closest non-human relatives—towards the brink of extinction. It turns out that there is a profound connection between our mistreatment of human others and our mistreatment of nonhuman animals. The bond between them lies in the strange phenomenon of dehumanization. When we dehumanize others, we conceive of them as subhuman creatures instead of as truly human beings. Although these others may look and behave like us, deep down they are really less than human. Nazis considered Jews subhuman, and often compared them to rats, lice, and maggots. European colonists thought of Africans as creatures akin to apes, and characterized Native Americans as vermin or wolves in human form. More recently, Rwandan Hutus referred to their Tutsi neighbors as cockroaches. However, dehumanization is not just a relic of the past. It reaps its grim harvest wherever mass violence and bigotry are found—not just in war-torn nations like Sudan and Syria, but even here in the United States, as exemplified by attitudes towards illegal immigrants, sexual minorities, and the racism that continues to infect the American psyche. *Why We Demean, Enslave, and Exterminate Others*, I argue that dehumanization is driven by a deeply-rooted horror of violence that inhibits most of us from harming others. We need to disable or override this inhibition in order to inflict atrocities on others. We often do this by convincing ourselves that those whom we set out to harm are vile subhuman creatures fit to be exploited or exterminated. Dehumanization is rooted in human psychology. Also, we tend to think of the universe as a hierarchy with humans near the top and non-human organisms lower down. The higher on the cosmic ladder something is, the more deserving it is of moral consideration, and the lower it is, the less so. This ancient, scientifically discredited notion of a Great Chain of Being persists in the background of our thoughts, and powerfully affects our values, beliefs, and behaviors. The idea that non-human creatures are morally beneath us and consequently that we are free to treat them in any way that we wish is what enables us to perpetrate atrocities on humans whom we regard as less than human. Of course, none of this should be taken to imply that the life of a mosquito or a chimpanzee, for that matter has the same moral significance as the life of a human being. However, it does give us reason to think that we humans are not condemned to endlessly repeat the cycle of gratuitous violence. Coming to grips with the dynamics of dehumanization may help us make the world a more hospitable place for human and nonhuman animals alike.

David Livingstone Smith, Ph.

Chapter 9 : When my Japanese-American family was treated as less than human

The safety of albendazole in children less than 6 years old is not certain. Studies of the use of albendazole in children as young as one year old suggest that its use is safe.

Signs and symptoms A person with rabies, The period between infection and the first symptoms incubation period is typically 1–3 months in humans. Survival is almost unknown once symptoms have presented, [16] even with the administration of proper and intensive care. Any mammal infected with the virus may demonstrate hydrophobia. This can be attributed to the fact that the virus multiplies and assimilates in the salivary glands of the infected animal with the effect of further transmission through biting. The ability to transmit the virus would decrease significantly if the infected individual could swallow saliva and water. The genetic information is packed as a ribonucleoprotein complex in which RNA is tightly bound by the viral nucleoprotein. The RNA genome of the virus encodes five genes whose order is highly conserved: The trimeric spikes on the exterior of the membrane of the virus interact with a specific cell receptor, the most likely one being the acetylcholine receptor. The cellular membrane pinches in a process known as pinocytosis and allows entry of the virus into the cell by way of an endosome. The virus then uses the acidic environment, which is necessary, of that endosome and binds to its membrane simultaneously, releasing its five proteins and single strand RNA into the cytoplasm. Some proteins require post-translative modifications. For example, the G protein travels through the rough endoplasmic reticulum, where it undergoes further folding, and is then transported to the Golgi apparatus, where a sugar group is added to it glycosylation. These negative strands will then form complexes with the N, P, L and M proteins and then travel to the inner membrane of the cell, where a G protein has embedded itself in the membrane. The G protein then coils around the N-P-L-M complex of proteins taking some of the host cell membrane with it, which will form the new outer envelope of the virus particle. The virus then buds from the cell. Once enough virus has been replicated, they begin to bind to acetylcholine receptors p75^{NR} at the neuromuscular junction. Once the virus reaches the cell body it travels rapidly to the central nervous system CNS, replicating in motor neurons and eventually reaching the brain. Rabies transmission All warm-blooded species, including humans, may become infected with the rabies virus and develop symptoms. Birds were first artificially infected with rabies in ; however, infected birds are largely, if not wholly, asymptomatic, and recover. Infected bats, [31] [32] monkeys, raccoons, foxes, skunks, cattle, wolves, coyotes, dogs, mongooses normally either the small Asian mongoose or the yellow mongoose [33] and cats present the greatest risk to humans. Rabies may also spread through exposure to infected bears, domestic farm animals, groundhogs, weasels, and other wild carnivores. However, lagomorphs, such as hares and rabbits, and small rodents such as chipmunks, gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rats, and squirrels, are almost never found to be infected with rabies and are not known to transmit rabies to humans. In many cases, the infected animal is exceptionally aggressive, may attack without provocation, and exhibits otherwise uncharacteristic behavior. Transmission between humans is extremely rare. A few cases have been recorded through transplant surgery. Casual contact, such as touching a person with rabies or contact with non-infectious fluid or tissue urine, blood, feces does not constitute an exposure and does not require post-exposure prophylaxis. Additionally, as the virus is present in sperm or vaginal secretions, spread through sex may be possible. It then travels along the afferent nerves toward the central nervous system. When the virus reaches the brain, it rapidly causes encephalitis, the prodromal phase, which is the beginning of the symptoms. Rabies may also inflame the spinal cord, producing transverse myelitis. Microscopic analysis of samples is the only direct method that allows for the identification of rabies virus-specific antigen in a short time and at a reduced cost, irrespective of geographical origin and status of the host. It has to be regarded as the first step in diagnostic procedures for all laboratories. Autolysed samples can, however, reduce the sensitivity and specificity of the FAT. The diagnosis can also be made from saliva, urine, and cerebrospinal fluid samples, but this is not as sensitive and reliable as brain samples. The most important viruses to rule out are herpes simplex virus type one, varicella zoster virus, and less commonly enteroviruses, including coxsackieviruses, echoviruses, polioviruses, and human enteroviruses 68 to Their original vaccine

was harvested from infected rabbits, from which the virus in the nerve tissue was weakened by allowing it to dry for five to ten days. Less expensive purified chicken embryo cell vaccine and purified vero cell rabies vaccine are now available. Mandatory vaccination of animals is less effective in rural areas. Especially in developing countries, pets may not be privately kept and their destruction may be unacceptable. Oral vaccines can be safely distributed in baits, a practice that has successfully reduced rabies in rural areas of Canada , France , and the United States. Vaccination campaigns may be expensive, and cost-benefit analysis suggests baits may be a cost-effective method of control. Most deaths now result from bat bites, which may go unnoticed by the victim and hence untreated. HRIG is expensive and constitutes most of the cost of post exposure treatment, ranging as high as several thousand dollars. Patients who have previously received pre-exposure vaccination do not receive the immunoglobulin, only the postexposure vaccinations on days 0 and 3. The old nerve-tissue-based vaccinations that require multiple painful injections into the abdomen with a large needle are inexpensive, but are being phased out and replaced by affordable World Health Organization intradermal-vaccination regimens. In infants, the lateral thigh is recommended. The recommendation for the precautionary use of PEP in bat encounters where no contact is recognized has been questioned in the medical literature, based on a cost-benefit analysis. While this works well, the cost is significant. The treatment involves putting the person into a chemically induced coma and giving antiviral drugs. The protocol is not an effective treatment for rabies and its use is not recommended.