

1: Transformative automation is coming. The impact is up to us - The Boston Globe

Future of GI Resistance. Garett Reppenhagen. Future of GI Resistance. Ron Cantu. Future of GI Resistance. Camilo Mejia. Future of GI Resistance. Video Testimony by.

Prevention For the last 70 years, doctors have prescribed drugs known as antimicrobial agents to treat infectious diseases. These are diseases that occur due to microbes, such as bacteria, viruses, and parasites. Some of these diseases can be life-threatening. However, the use of these drugs is now so common that some microbes have adapted and started to resist them. This is potentially dangerous because it could result in a lack of effective treatments for some diseases. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC , at least 2 million people become infected with antimicrobial-resistant bacteria in the United States every year. Around 23,000 people die as a result. In addition, one out of every 25 hospital patients has a healthcare-associated infection HAI on any given day. In this article, we look at the causes of antimicrobial drug resistance, some specific examples, and other treatment options. What is antimicrobial resistance? Antibiotics and other antimicrobial drugs are crucial for fighting infection and saving lives, but they must be used correctly. Antimicrobial resistance AMR , or drug resistance, develops when microbes, including bacteria, fungi, parasites, and viruses, no longer respond to a drug that previously treated them effectively. AMR can lead to the following issues: This would mean that common infections and minor injuries that became straightforward to treat in the 20th century could again become deadly. Antibiotic versus antimicrobial resistance Distinguishing between antibiotic and antimicrobial resistance is important. Antibiotic resistance refers to bacteria resisting antibiotics. Antimicrobial resistance AMR describes the opposition of any microbe to the drugs that scientists created to kill them. It is possible for AMR to develop in bacteria, but it can also originate in fungi, parasites, and viruses. This resistance could affect people with Candida, malaria , HIV , and a wide range of other conditions. Causes Microbes can become resistant to drugs for both biological and social reasons. Microbial behavior As soon as scientists introduce a new antimicrobial drug, there is a good chance that it will become ineffective at some point in time. This is due primarily to changes occurring within the microbes. These changes can come about in different ways: When microbes reproduce, genetic mutations can occur. Sometimes, this will create a microbe with genes that help it survive in the face of antimicrobial agents. Microbes that carry these resistance genes survive and replicate. The newly generated resistant microbes eventually become the dominant type. Microbes can pick up genes from other microbes. Genes conferring drug resistance can easily transfer between microbes. Microbes can change some of their characteristics to become resistant to common antimicrobial agents. The way in which people use antimicrobial drugs is a significant contributing factor. Doctors sometimes prescribe antimicrobials "just in case," or they prescribe broad-spectrum antimicrobials when a specific drug would be more suitable. Using these medications in this way increases the risk of AMR. If a person does not complete a course of antimicrobial drugs, some microbes may survive and develop resistance to the drug. Resistance can also develop if people use drugs for conditions that they cannot treat. For example, people sometimes take an antibiotic for a viral infection. Using antibiotics in farm animals can promote drug resistance. Scientists have found drug-resistant bacteria in meat and food crops that have exposure to fertilizers or contaminated water. In this way, diseases that affect animals can pass to humans. People who are critically ill often receive high doses of antimicrobials. This encourages the spread of AMR microbes, particularly in an environment where various diseases are present. However, only 15 percent of sore throats are due to streptococcal bacteria. In many cases, antibiotics cannot cure a sore throat. The FDA add that doctors write "tens of millions" of prescriptions for antibiotics that offer no benefit each year. People who use these drugs are at risk of allowing AMR to develop. This could make them more likely to have a health problem in the future that will not respond to antibiotics. Examples of resistance Antimicrobial resistance can occur in bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites. Below are some examples: This airborne lung disease results from a bacterial infection. TB was a major killer before antibiotics became available. More recently, drug-resistant forms of TB have emerged worldwide. Standard antibiotic treatments will not work against these forms of the disease. A person who has TB that is not drug-resistant will require

daily treatment with several drugs for 6 to 9 months. Drug-resistant TB is more complex to treat. The person will need to take the drugs for a longer time, and they will need close supervision. Poor management can result in fatalities. This is a bacterial infection that can be fatal. People usually get MRSA when they are staying in a hospital. In the past, it was a well-controlled infection, but now the CDC see it as a major public health concern due to antibiotic resistance. Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection that is common in the U. Cases of drug-resistant gonorrhea have started to occur. Now, there is only one type of drug that is still effective against the drug-resistant form of this disease. The CDC describe drug-resistant gonorrhea as an "urgent public health threat. This bacterium is a common cause of food-borne disease and urinary tract infections. The rate of antibiotic resistance in E. Effective antiviral treatment for HIV can now prevent this condition from becoming more severe. The treatment can make the levels of the virus undetectable, meaning that it is not transmissible. The World Health Organization WHO note that if people are unable to take the drugs as they should, perhaps due to medical costs, new drug-resistant strains of the virus may appear. Candida, Aspergillus, and other fungi can lead to a range of severe infections. Aspergillus can cause or worsen aspergillosis, a lung condition. Some of these infections can have fatal consequences. There is concern that fungi are becoming increasingly resistant to antimicrobial treatments. Mosquitoes spread this parasitic disease, which killed around , people worldwide in In many parts of the world, drug-resistant parasites have evolved so that certain antimalarial drugs are now ineffective. Treatment and alternatives As infections stop responding to current drugs, there is an urgent need to find alternatives. In some cases, this means using combinations of different medications, known as multiple-drug therapy. Scientists are also looking for new forms of treatment, including different types of antibiotics and other alternatives. What are the alternatives? Scientists have proposed some novel ways of combating bacteria. These include the following techniques, which researchers are investigating for the treatment of Clostridium difficile C. Meanwhile, experts are stressing the need for: Preventing microbes from developing resistance to drugs has become as important as treating the illnesses that they cause. The main reason for the increase in AMR appears to be the frequent and improper use of antimicrobial drugs. Steps that people can take to help lower the risk of AMR include the following: Only use antimicrobial drugs when a doctor prescribes them. Always complete the full prescribed course, even if the symptoms have subsided. If not, the drug may only kill off the most vulnerable microbes, leaving others to survive and develop resistance. Never share antimicrobials with others or using leftover drugs from previous prescriptions. These medications may not be suitable for different forms of infection. Do not pressurize doctors into prescribing antimicrobials when they are not necessary. Follow good hygiene practices to prevent the spread of microbes, including washing hands thoroughly and ensuring that food preparation areas are clean. Get recommended vaccinations, as this will reduce the risk of needing to take medication.

2: Winter Soldier | Iraq Veterans Against the War

We want to establish a democratic process, one that allows us to move forward decisively in the near future. Our ideas include the following: 1. Campaign to support GI Resisters in Canada. At least two hundred GI resisters are estimated to be in Canada at this time.

Since its inception, both donors and the larger public have debated how individuals can deploy their accumulated wealth to serve the greater good. In 1882, when John D. Rockefeller attempted to obtain a federal charter to establish his foundation, Congress turned him down. He had more success with the New York State Legislature, which granted him a state charter in 1884. As Gara LaMarche asks in his online journal *Democracy*: And though we seem to have entered a virtual world, its effects are extremely physical. While a new generation of entrepreneurs has significantly democratized access to knowledge and information, it has also concentrated the resulting wealth into a few hands, predominantly male and overwhelmingly white. Companies like Apple make use of tax havens, even as inequality remains on the rise. The new social-media platforms created by the tech industry have been used by movements ranging from the Arab Spring to Occupy Wall Street to Black Lives Matter—and yet children as young as 7 are mining cobalt for smartphone batteries, and families from diverse backgrounds are being pushed out of their homes in cities like San Francisco, where the tech industry has taken over. Can philanthropy do enough to redress these inequalities—or is there something more fundamental at stake? How does a 21st-century philanthropy contend with the economic system that both produces its conditions of possibility and makes its lofty aspirations necessary? Should it address the structural inequality of which it is a symptom—and if so, how? The Game Changer Philanthropy is designed to preserve unequal power. In this future world, accumulating resources in the hands of the few—whether for alleged social good or private benefit—will be recognized as fundamentally unequal, unfair, and unjust. My hope is that we will put in place mechanisms not to prevent the creation of wealth and prosperity, but to ensure that the fruits of labor and land are enjoyed by all. Unfortunately, our current historical moment finds most philanthropic organizations focused on accumulating more wealth for their endowments rather than on putting themselves out of business in the name of ending wealth inequality. Philanthropy was originally created as a mechanism to keep control in the hands of the wealthy, and it has largely stayed that way: Up until 1917, the wealthy could put their money in a foundation—making it exempt from taxes—but were not required to give any of it away. Even though foundations are now mandated to spend or disburse a minimum of 5 percent of their total assets each year, the small minority of trustees and board members controls where all that wealth goes. While a small but growing number of foundations practice social-justice philanthropy, most philanthropists are simply not in the business of confronting the economic inequality that undergirds their power. Instead, we must organize to confront and change the cultural and economic systems that perpetuate economic inequality. Our long-term goal should be to put ourselves out of business. Grassroots groups are building power every day for this purpose. While the government is far from perfect, the resources currently being accumulated by the wealthy few should be redirected into public coffers to build a robust social infrastructure for all. Higher taxes on financial transactions and capital gains, and the closing of loopholes like those currently used for carried interest and offshore accounts, would go a long way toward redistributing wealth from one class to the broader public. So would other mandates like raising the minimum wage and requiring an annual payout higher than 5 percent for foundations. We could even consider legislation requiring foundations to share the power and decision-making over where and how their philanthropic dollars are spent with the people who are directly affected by economic injustice. Many social-justice funders already do this, but legally requiring the presence of nonwealthy people on foundation boards would produce a real sea change. This country was founded on the genocide of Native Americans and the forced labor of enslaved Africans. The stolen land, stolen labor, and stolen lives served to amass resources for mostly white European men. That is the history of wealth accumulation in the United States, and we need to face it squarely. And yet our culture reinforces the myth that wealth is accumulated through the hard work of extraordinary individuals again, disproportionately white

men who deserve every penny, when the reality is anything but. Wealth is generated from the hard work of ordinary individuals, who labor and produce or grant access to their land—or have it taken from them. Calling into question the very myths that uphold wealth accumulation and class privilege allows us to reckon with the ways that wealthy people are given unfair boosts in our society. The Policy Maker Philanthropic dollars must change public policy. Carnegie offered an implicit justification for a history of racial injustice, while ignoring the fact that inequality in America—especially the profound inequality between racial groups—is a direct result of deliberate public-policy decisions. Those policies created the inequality that is plaguing America today. Thus, the most effective way to eliminate inequality is by changing public policy. From a leverage standpoint, far more money can be moved by changing policies than by making individual grants. Consider one simple policy change that could end poverty in America: Philanthropists can advance such a policy revolution in three significant ways. First, they can influence public opinion by lending their prestige and credibility to the concept. Second, philanthropists can encourage their grantees to take full advantage of the existing tax-code provisions that allow c 3 organizations to engage in limited lobbying. The provision of the tax code allows nonprofits to use 20 percent of their funds for advocacy. Over the medium term, philanthropists should pursue eliminating all restrictions on lobbying by nonprofits: The third strategic step that philanthropists can take to advance public-policy reform is to support efforts to change the makeup of the voting population so that it reflects the true demographics of this country. The electorate is still significantly whiter than the population as a whole, and this stems from immigration policy as well as antidemocratic obstacles to electoral participation. Democratic reforms like online and automatic voter registration can eliminate such hurdles. And while we wait and work for comprehensive immigration reform, there are 9 million immigrants mainly people of color who could become voting citizens simply through naturalization. Andrew Carnegie made a significant contribution in his day by challenging his contemporaries to become philanthropic rather than hoarding their money to spend on private consumption. The Advocate A bright new generation battles inequality. We see it in the work of new philanthropists like Cari Tuna and Dustin Moskovitz. We see it in the inspiring commitments of Priscilla Chan and Mark Zuckerberg. Indeed, we see it in an entire generation of philanthropists—visionaries committed to driving social justice by putting grantees and beneficiaries behind the wheel. This is an extremely exciting moment for philanthropy. The injection of new ideas, new institutions, new money, and new technology all contribute to my own optimism that our sector will continue to build on the progress of the last several decades. Moreover, this is a pivotal time in our national and global conversation about—and our evolving consciousness of—inequality. This discontent will inevitably and necessarily raise hard questions that all of us must be prepared to answer. At the same time, as more people—particularly in positions of power—become more comfortable addressing this crisis of inequality in all its forms, our chances of disrupting this pervasive imbalance improve. For institutions like the Ford Foundation, which have accumulated large amounts of capital since their founding, we must find new ways to leverage that capital for positive social and financial outcomes. Right now, the foundation is investigating how we might make our endowment strategy align with our program strategy. For the new generation of donors, this is a tremendous opportunity to get in front of questions about how philanthropy and our economic system intertwine, and to find new ways forward. New and established institutional donors alike must take this opportunity to evolve our philanthropic enterprise to grapple with the many challenges that we see in our sector, and our world. My philosophy has two basic tenets: First, stay focused on making a difference rather than making a killing. In , my hobby—something called Craigslist—was doing well enough that folks representing Microsoft Sidewalk offered me significant cash to run banner ads. In early , venture capitalists and bankers suggested a conventional monetization strategy for Craigslist. If I adopted one, they promised to invest lavishly in my company. Most likely, the people posting ads on Craigslist could spend their money better than I could. The minimal monetization of our site meant no huge windfall profits. And even as I was doing well for family, friends, and myself, I was sending the elevator back down. With my philanthropic initiative, Craigconnects. Cash and photo ops are easy and important , but the ongoing involvement is more serious. The Tactical Investors Put your money where your mouth is. One Neva was born into it, but—after reckoning with the economic and environmental consequences of the

decisions made by previous generationsâ€”decided to forge an alternative path to philanthropic giving and social change. The other Rosemary came from very different social and economic circumstances and married into the family after prolonged deliberation about whether her political commitments would make that possible. What we share is a commitment to a new economic paradigm in which all resources from material assets to social and political power are distributed more equitably. As an economist, Neva is dedicated to developing a comprehensive economic theory that will better serve human needs and respond to changing ecological realities. Among other things, she has led the way in pushing oil companies to become better corporate citizens and environmental stewards. After years of shareholder activism failed to yield these results, Neva not only publicly divested her portfolio of stock in these companies and encouraged others to do likewise, she also donated the money to fight climate change directly. These developments point to an underlying strategy that we both believe is necessary to change the economic system and the power dynamics in which philanthropic institutions operate: Such measures are crucial for bringing philanthropic foundations in line with their professed aim: Yet even with such realigned investing, foundations often contribute to inequitable power dynamics while promoting social change. We thus must ask ourselves: Are there ways to make philanthropy more radical? Can we use this imperfect tool to dismantle, rather than exacerbate, the hierarchies producing the social and material inequality that foundations profess to alleviate? And the lobbying by both right-wing and progressive foundations will keep that house standing for some time. Diversifying the makeup of foundation boards is one way to accomplish this. Less restrictive giving to community organizations led by women cis- and transgendered , queer activists, immigrants, and people of color is another way. As an academic and activist, Rosemary is committed to increasing the social, political, and economic power of underrepresented communities. Among other things, she sits on the board of the Center for Constitutional Rights a grantee of the David Rockefeller Fund, of which we are both trustees. The CCR is a legal-advocacy and social-justice organization that works to build power among such communitiesâ€”partnering with community organizations and representatives, allowing them to lead in identifying salient problems and solutions, recruiting board members who are deeply embedded in community issues, and all the while fighting the powers that repress them. In a country where foundation leaders often come from the nonprofit sector, such intentional engagement and opportunity is necessary for effective social changeâ€”as well as for transforming the foundations that claim to support it. The Seed Planter We need to create a philanthropy at the service of organizers and activists. They can choose to do palliative work, tinkering around the edges. Or they can take big risks and challenge the ways in which wealth and power are accumulated. First, we acknowledge the role that the accumulation of wealth plays in creating the problems we need to solve. Second, we understand that giving is a form of power and control, and that we must find ways to share this power. Rather, it means being led by the social movements of our time, and working in partnership with those who are experiencing the burdens of an inequitable society, and who are trying to change the deep social structures that perpetuate this inequality and injustice.

3: Future Perspectives for Targeted Therapy in NSCLC - Cancer Therapy Advisor

Promising future strategies to combat resistance can be divided into five categories, each of which requires additional societal investment in basic and applied research and policy activities (see.

The Dorssian Royalists in Valvrave the Liberator. L-elf and A-drei, a former prince, are planning their own revolution to restore the royal family. In Endride , the Ignauts form as a revolutionary army seeking an ideally non-violent overthrow of the kingship, in hopes of more equality and support for the disadvantaged. When King Delzaine is suddenly killed by a third party, a major wrench is thrown in their plans and they end up becoming something of a temporary peacekeeping militia instead as the country falls apart. The Joui from Gintama , who set out to take down the Amanto even if it meant going out into an all-out war with them. A staple of the Gundam series. Mobile Suit Gundam Wing dealt with five space colonies and their respective scientists training five teenage boys in guerrilla warfare and piloting their respective Gundams, just so that they could overthrow a corrupt Earth-based government led by the United Earth Sphere Alliance, followed by the Romefeller Foundation after the latter overthrew the former. Eventually, a new rebel army called White Fang would corrupt the very rebellion the Gundam pilots staged, namely by stealing a space station from Earth-based military organization, OZ, and dropping it on Earth to render it uninhabitable. The Heroic Legend of Arslan features a restore-the-old-regime variant, with the young crown prince gathering an army to retake his fallen kingdom. Smaller examples of this trope include The Tontatta Tribe found in Dressrosa. Romeo X Juliet has the followers of the overthrown regime of the Capulets, fighting against the usurper Lord Montague. In Saint Beast , the rebellion against Zeus is lead by the six Saint Beasts until four of them end up Brainwashed and Crazy leading to its failure and Judas and Luca taking the fall for it. Not only do they rebel against Lord Genome and his forces, but also the millennia-long reign of the Anti-Spirals. Lupin III runs into these a few times. In The Hemingway Papers , Lupin finds himself searching for a lost treasure on the island of Colcaca, where a bunch of prospectors and mercenaries have taken over the island and started a war amongst themselves. The native islanders formed The Scorpions, a guerrilla force dedicated to liberating their home. In The Secret of Twilight Gemini: After more than three hundred years of civil war, the remnants of the Geltic Tribe continue to fight the oppression of the Igo Tribe, who drove them from their ancestral home. Lara and her friend, Zora, lead them in the quest to unify their people and reclaim their homeland. With help from Lupin , of course. A move eventually followed by his niece, Kanna, which takes the original and now leveled up members and throws in the part of the Chinese Mafia. Kill la Kill has Nudist Beach, which live up to the name by being clothed in nothing but strategically placed belts and pouches. They fight against the usage of clothing for oppression. In Attack on Titan: The entire Survey Corps begins a rebellion against the Government Conspiracy while the rest of the military either opposes them or stays out of the mess. After an Engineered Public Confession , whereby the Monarchy orders Wall Sina sealed after Wall Rose apparently fell and dooming a half of the remaining human population , the other two military branches quickly join them. It backfired horribly, with young Zeke betraying the group by reporting them to the Secret Police. The entire organization was arrested, tortured, and then transformed into mindless Titans as punishment for their actions. Only Grisha survived, after the Owl revealed himself and rescued him. In the Spanish comic book Fanhunter also, the unoriginally named The Resistance an army of comic-book fans, otakus, geeks, gamers, nerds, roleplayers, etc. Marvel Star Wars has a resistance on Solay, trying to topple a pro-Empire king. They call on the Rebel Alliance for help after Endor, but it turns out the head of the resistance had secretly also been pro-Empire - soon after the king is deposed, the Imperial fleet comes in and imposes martial law, controlling the system directly. The Undergrounder rebels from Megalex. Captain Kirk and Spock help the resistance on the planet Modala break up a vicious dictatorship; a hundred years later, the Next Generation crew arrive to help celebrate the anniversary of the original coup and discover the erstwhile rebel leaders are now beating back an uprising themselves. Then suddenly everyone must put aside their differences when the real Big Bad beams in - the Ferengi, who had sold the original dictatorship their weapons and have now come to collect from the current rulers. Also in the current comic book series "Year 4", continuing where the original series

ended, the rebels attack with the crew present and later kidnap Kirk in order to get the Federation to intervene in their conflict. The Dark Judges used to have their own anti-Judge resistance to deal with when they made everything punishable by death on their homeworld. The Picaros from the eponymous Tintin adventure. Tintin demands that their revolution will not see a drop of blood shed, much to the humorous consternation of many involved. Including the dictator being overthrown. In *The Movement*, the eponymous organization is against the corrupt local police department. Having superpowered teens and the disenfranchised on their side also helps. In *Forever Evil*, with the Justice Leagues missing, pockets of remaining superheroes are trying to fight back. *Leaves on the Wind: The New Resistance*, an anti-Alliance grassroots organization founded after the Miranda revelations. Actually funded and organized by Alliance black ops as a trap for would-be rebels, who are then slaughtered, but for the ones who came with *Serenity*, in a round of raids on their meeting sites. Arwyn and Gareth meet one in Ankar. The crew includes a former police chief, an actor, and a teenaged survivalist. Their many enemy is the Phantom Zone criminals that Lex Luthor accidentally let loose to destroy the Pocket Universe Earth by turning it into a lifeless husk. Terry and Pat are frequently dragged into her plots. Other resistance leader, such as the Blue Tiger, also feature prominently. *Fan Works In Equestria: A History Revealed*, Celestia is forced to create the resistance to reclaim all of Equestria that she lost in her absence to Nightmare Moon. She reclaims small towns at first, relying on guerilla tactics while slowly amassing a larger and larger army of ponies who choose to fight on her side, before eventually reclaiming the east with a large enough army to move into the rest of Equestria. The Dark World Series has several rebel groups aimed at bringing down Discord. Dark World also has the changelings, who thanks to Cadance are now symbiotic instead of parasitic and protect ponies from Discord. Cadance once ruled them and their kingdom Avalon was about the only place safe from Discord. This forces them into hiding and having to strike against Chrysalis when they can, but they also manage to slowly reach out to trusted individuals in Canterlot, who are able to spread the word and round up help. *My Hostage Not Yours: The third story*, where Zim and Gaz go full-scale Villain Protagonist and start taking over Earth, sees Dib form a resistance with his classmates, which he simply calls "the Group" Gaz lampshades how lame it is. Both fail, though the epilogue reveals that resistance groups continue to pop up worldwide for years afterwards. Multiple small, disorganized ones formed by Solar loyalists spring in earth pony territory controlled by the rebels, with their scattered and decentralized nature as well as their ability to go to ground amongst the civilians whenever Pegasopolian troops come around making it very difficult for the elite pegasus army to fight the otherwise inexperienced and poorly supplied earth pony militias. A larger resistance is led by the unicorn magus Mossy Banks, who gathered a large number of loyalist earth ponies in his home in Froggy Bottom Bog and started striking rebel patrols and supply trains, keeping attacks at bay with a combination of ambushes, hostile terrain and using his magic to turn the very bog and its animals against invaders. *Films* Animation *Shrek Forever After: The alternate universe* has a secret band of ogres, led by Princess Fiona, who plan to attack and overthrow Rumpelstiltskin. Has a French-themed *La Resistance* being composed of the children of *South Park* rebelling against their parents in the hope of rescuing Terrence and Philip from being executed. They even had their own song, as well as a *Dark Reprise*. A spontaneous rebellion forms around Shua after one of them is killed by *Ecoban* soldiers. They end up being instrumental to Dr. Terence is a British spy who has come to infiltrate a gas plant and has difficulty reaching the underground network to complete his mission. *The Army of Crime: Based on a true story*. He was critical of romanticized depictions of the resistance, and called out some of his countrymen for falsely claiming, after France was liberated, to have been resistance fighters. The resistance is led by Dildano, who rescues Barbarella from being executed and they team up to take down the Black Queen. *The Birth of a Nation* A historical drama about Nat Turner and his attempted slave rebellion in the Antebellum South in see *Real Life* for more details. The French partisans and their counterparts from the rest of Occupied Europe. Their singing of "La Marseillaise" which provides the page quote is their *Crowning Moment of Awesome*. *The Confederate States of America: Features a resistance* which is all about, amongst other things, the "choice to run naked down the street covered in lime jello. In the movie *G. Joe* as terrorists and that *G. Joe* must now take the world back from *Cobra* and drive them out of the country. Part of their motivation is to disrupt Nazi operations by forcing them to start a manhunt for escaped prisoners. One of the

escapees is eventually aided by members of the French Resistance who protect him from a drive-by shooting of Nazi officers and help him make his way to Spain. Only a small group of five elite assassins is actually seen, but apparently assassins from the other conquered Kingdoms try to kill the emperor every other week. *The House of Flying Daggers*: The title of the film is actually the name of a resistance group. At the end of the movie, it asks humanity to join and lead the war against the Harvesters. Subverted Trope , where the protagonist regards the Resistance as worse than the German occupiers. In *Lacombe, Lucien* , a teenaged boy tries to join the Resistance. The leader rejects him, so he joins the Milice the French Gestapo instead. *Land of the Blind*: Has La Resistance be popular at the beginning, then after taking power become at least as bad or worse than who they overthrew. Has a population of humans attempting to strengthen numbers by freeing people imprisoned in a virtual simulation created by advanced artificial intelligence using them as a fuel source. *No Regrets for Our Youth* is about a left-wing Japanese student who joins the underground anti-war left, as fascism rises in Japan. A big group of humans led by Malcolm Beech who live underground the wasteland Earth. This film, which is *The Scarlet Pimpernel* in World Ware II, with a stuffy English professor running a resistance network rescuing Jewish and other persecuted prisoners and funnelling them to Britain.

4: The Future of Philanthropy | The Nation

Resistance is already high and projected to grow even more rapidly in low and middle-income countries. The report warns that southern Europe risks being particularly affected, with Italy, Greece and Portugal forecast to top the list of OECD countries with the highest mortality rates from antimicrobial resistance.

Antiferromagnetic Pinning layer, Protective layer. The binder and protective layers are often made of tantalum, and a typical non-magnetic material is copper. In the sensing layer, magnetization can be reoriented by the external magnetic field; it is typically made of NiFe or cobalt alloys. FeMn or NiMn can be used for the antiferromagnetic layer. The fixed layer is made of a magnetic material such as cobalt. Such a sensor has an asymmetric hysteresis loop owing to the presence of the magnetically hard, fixed layer. There are two recording methods: In the longitudinal method, the magnetization is normal to the surface. A transition region domain walls is formed between domains, in which the magnetic field exits the material. If the domain wall is located at the interface of two north-pole domains then the field is directed outward, and for two south-pole domains it is directed inward. To read the direction of the magnetic field above the domain wall, the magnetization direction is fixed normal to the surface in the antiferromagnetic layer and parallel to the surface in the sensing layer. Changing the direction of the external magnetic field deflects the magnetization in the sensing layer. When the field tends to align the magnetizations in the sensing and fixed layers, the electrical resistance of the sensor decreases, and vice versa. Ellipses with arrows denote the magnetic field lines around the row and column lines when electric current flows through them. A cell of magnetoresistive random-access memory MRAM has a structure similar to the spin-valve sensor. The value of the stored bits can be encoded via the magnetization direction in the sensor layer; it is read by measuring the resistance of the structure. The advantages of this technology are independence of power supply the information is preserved when the power is switched off owing to the potential barrier for reorienting the magnetization, low power consumption and high speed. These conductors are called lines of rows and columns. Pulses of electric current passing through the lines generate a vortex magnetic field, which affects the GMR structure. The field lines have ellipsoid shapes, and the field direction clockwise or counterclockwise is determined by the direction of the current in the line. In the GMR structure, the magnetization is oriented along the line. The direction of the field produced by the line of the column is almost parallel to the magnetic moments, and it can not reorient them. With the simultaneous passage of pulses along the row and column lines, of the total magnetic field at the location of the GMR structure will be directed at an acute angle with respect to one point and an obtuse to others. If the value of the field exceeds some critical value, the latter changes its direction. There are several storage and reading methods for the described cell. In one method, the information is stored in the sensing layer; it is read via resistance measurement and is erased upon reading. In another scheme, the information is kept in the fixed layer, which requires higher recording currents compared to reading currents. A Wheatstone bridge of four identical GMR devices is insensitive to a uniform magnetic field and reacts only when the field directions are antiparallel in the neighboring arms of the bridge. Such devices were reported in and may be used as rectifiers with a linear frequency response. When dCu was reduced to 0. Archived from the original PDF on

5: Antimicrobial and antibiotic drug resistance: Causes, examples, and treatment

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Antiwar Resistance Within the Military During the Vietnam War By David Cortright One of the least known but most important chapters in the history of the Vietnam antiwar movement was the rebellion of troops within the military. Opposition to the war within the military can be classified into two broad categories—dissent and resistance. The resisters were those who disobeyed orders, defied military authority, refused orders, went absent without leave, committed acts of sabotage, and in some cases attacked their own officers and sergeants. GI antiwar newspapers were published by service members on nearly every major U.S. base. The total number of these antiwar periodicals was more than 100. These included demonstrations, picketing, vigils and the circulation of antiwar petitions. The ad covered the back page of the Sunday Week in Review section of the Times. Hundreds of active duty soldiers participated in the Mobilization march in Washington that weekend. Troops stationed in Vietnam often sympathized with the antiwar movement back home. During the fall Moratorium mobilizations, combat troops on patrol near Da Nang wore black armbands in solidarity with the protests. The petition was signed by hundreds of active-duty soldiers before being confiscated by commanders. More than two coffeehouses were in operation in Vietnam. They also served as centers of political education and antiwar organizing. All across the military active duty service members were engaging in acts of dissent and resistance. A social science survey of soldiers at several military bases in the U.S. One of the most common and significant forms of GI resistance was absence without leave. Absentee and desertion rates during the Vietnam War soared to record levels. The desertion rate in the Army increased per cent between 1964 and 1965. The official desertion rate those absent for more than thirty days was 7 per cent. This meant that more than 70,000 Army soldiers deserted that year, the equivalent of several divisions. Desertion rates also rose in the Marine Corps, reaching 6. Vietnam-era desertion rates were three times those of the Korean War. Many major racial uprisings occurred in the military during the Vietnam War. Much of the prison was burned to the ground. The most serious racial uprising in the Navy occurred in October aboard the USS Intrepid. Incidents of organized dissent were relatively rare, but acts of direct resistance were pervasive and tore at the very fabric of military capability. Another incident of combat refusal was captured by CBS News in April when a company of the 7th Cavalry balked at the order of their gung-ho Captain to march down a jungle path the troops considered too risky. According to former Army combat commander Shelby Stanton, 35 incidents of combat refusal occurred in the 1st Cavalry Division during 1965. This was an extraordinarily high number of combat refusals, an average of three per month in just one division. If we extrapolate the experience of the 1st Cavalry to the other six Army divisions in Vietnam at the time, it is likely that hundreds of mutinous events occurred in the latter years of the ground war. When commanders sent their units into the field, they could not be certain that the troops would follow orders. In the face of such resistance and noncooperation in the ranks, U.S. The most horrific indication of the breakdown of the armed forces was the prevalence of fragging, an attack with a fragmentation grenade. The Army began keeping records on assaults with explosive devices in 1965. By July 1965, with the last troops on their way out of Vietnam, the total number of fragging incidents had reached 1,000, with 86 fatalities and over 1,000 injuries. It provides grim evidence of the anger and social decay that were tearing the military apart. Opposing the Air War As the withdrawal of U.S. In junior officers and enlisted sailors aboard the USS Intrepid. Approximately 1,000 sailors, one quarter of the crew, signed a petition protesting the deployment. By acts of sabotage by crew members against their own ships became a serious problem in the Navy. A fire aboard the carrier USS Intrepid. It was the largest single act of sabotage in naval history. Ranger based in California. The number of GI papers at air bases jumped from 10 at the beginning of 1965 to 30 a year later. Air Force personnel, in line with continued U.S. Some B bomber pilots began to question their mission, and two joined Congresswoman Elizabeth Holtzman of New York in filing a law suit to challenge the constitutionality of bombing Cambodia. It is arguable that by 1968. This ignores the fact that many within the military opposed the war and were increasingly unwilling to fight. The spread of antiwar dissent and resistance and the defiance of troops in Vietnam played a decisive role in limiting the U.S. The

widespread resistance in American society and within the military itself placed limits on U. David Cortright is an Army veteran serving from , and the author of the classic book, *Soldiers in Revolt*: Greenwood Press, , Further research by James Lewes found more than one hundred additional GI papers. See David Cortright, *Soldiers in Revolt: Soldiers and Veterans Against the War*, 2, No. Rutgers University Press, , Research Analysis Corporation, March ; R. William Rae, Stephen B. Forman and Howard C. Research Analysis Corporation, January Baskir and William A. Strauss, *Chance and Circumstance*: Random House, , *An Oral History New York: Military Prison Washington DC: New York University Press*, University of North Carolina Press, , *Ground Forces in Vietnam*, Novato, Calif.: Presidio Press, , *Congressional Quarterly*, ,

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Future of GI Resistance; Gender and Sexuality; Legacy of GI Resistance; Racism and War; Response to DoD; Jeff Englehart. Admin Category: Future of GI Resistance.

Accrual was stopped early after crossing the futility boundary, and both PFS and overall survival significantly favored imatinib. Somewhat unexpectedly, patients treated with imatinib had better PFS in the subgroup with KIT exon 9 mutation, but not among patients with exon 11 mutation. Most control group patients received either imatinib or sunitinib in addition to BSC. No PFS difference emerged at a blinded central radiology review between the groups. The development of nilotinib in the treatment of GIST was halted based on these results, but since nilotinib is well tolerated, it could have a niche in the treatment of patients who do not tolerate imatinib and whose GIST harbors KIT exon 11 mutation. Masitinib Masitinib is approved for the treatment of mastocytosis in dogs. These efficacy results resemble those obtained with imatinib. The median PFS was relatively short in the masitinib group 3. Masitinib was better tolerated. Sorafenib Sorafenib resembles regorafenib in structure and in the kinase inhibition spectrum. Sorafenib is approved for the treatment for unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma, advanced renal cell carcinoma, and differentiated thyroid cancer. The median PFS was 6. Sorafenib was moderately well tolerated, with skin rash, hand-foot syndrome, and diarrhea being the most frequent adverse effects. These and further data [45] suggest that the efficacy of sorafenib might be comparable to that of regorafenib in the treatment GIST resistant to imatinib and sunitinib. The median PFS was 4. Dovitinib may not be superior to sunitinib or regorafenib, but careful data evaluation might identify subgroups of patients who benefit from dovitinib. Pazopanib Pazopanib is approved for the treatment of renal cell cancer and soft tissue sarcomas. These data do not suggest a higher activity as compared with regorafenib, but the toxicity profile of pazopanib could be more favorable. Ponatinib Ponatinib is highly active in heavily pre-treated patients for Philadelphia-positive leukemia, and exhibits a pan-BCR-ABL inhibitory profile in vitro with no single mutation conferring ponatinib resistance [51]. Ponatinib is only infrequently associated with hand-foot syndrome or mucositis. No serious thromboembolic events were observed during the short follow-up, but Vandetanib is approved for the treatment medullary thyroid cancer [55]. Side effects included hypertension, hand-foot syndrome, mucositis, fatigue, and neuropathy. Vatalanib is not being tested further in clinical trials. Dasatinib is approved for the treatment of chronic myeloid leukemia. The median PFS of Similarly, in another series where all patients had imatinib-resistant GIST and most also sunitinib-resistant disease, the median PFS was only 2. Preclinical data suggest a favorable toxicity profile, but clinical trials are pending [61]. BLU has a very narrow inhibition profile, and might therefore become a candidate for combination trials. In a trial that accrued leukemia patients, the most common side effects were fatigue, nausea, and vomiting [64]. A clinical trial investigating olaratumab, an anti-PDGFRα antibody, was terminated prematurely due to lack of efficacy. HSP90 inhibition eventually results in proteasomal degradation of the client proteins. The HSP90 co-chaperone cdc37 ranked the highest in a genome-wide functional screen on two KIT-mutant cell lines, suggesting that the chaperones are relevant in maintaining KIT signaling [68]. Retaspimycin IPI , a AAG derivative, had promising efficacy in a phase I trial [69], but a subsequent randomized phase III trial performed in a third-line setting was terminated early due to higher mortality in the retaspimycin group. BIIB was also well tolerated, but had limited clinical activity [71]. One patient had PR lasting for 10 months, and three had SD for up to 8 months [73]. Histone Deacetylase Inhibitors HDACIs Acetylation of the lysine residues of the core histone proteins leads to a relaxed chromatin structure enabling transcription [74]. HDACIs have selectivity for cell cycle inhibitory genes [75]. In addition, many non-histone proteins important for oncogenesis are targets for acetylation and deacetylation e. HDACI treatment results in transcriptional downregulation and proteasomal degradation of KIT, and additive effects are found in combination with imatinib both in vitro and in vivo [77 , 78]. The panobinostat administration schedule may need further refinement, and other combinations warrant evaluation. Mutation or deletion of the inhibitory switch ligand renders KIT constitutively active. They are highly potent against several imatinib and sunitinib-resistant GIST cell lines [80 , 82]. It is unclear whether

these compounds are candidates for clinical trials, but the rationale for their use is strong. While the ATP-binding pockets are highly conserved throughout the kinome, the allosteric sites have greater structural diversity, and compounds targeting these sites may inhibit kinase activity with a high selectivity [80]. The combination of everolimus, an mTOR inhibitor, and imatinib was one of the first combinations of targeted agents studied in GIST [89]. No follow-up trial was initiated, but this combination might qualify for testing with a PI3K inhibitor in imatinib-resistant disease. Some studies suggest a role for the natural killer cells in the immune control of GIST [92 , 93]. Future Prospects A large tumor load is a negative prognostic factor for overall survival [99]. Minimizing the tumor load by metastasis surgery might postpone emergence of drug-resistant mutations [], but this hypothesis remains unproven. Plasma DNA sequencing might help in screening for pre-existing or emerging resistant subclones. Alternation of TKIs with different kinome inhibitory profiles may be feasible and might suppress resistant clones. It is important to investigate drug combinations that include a mutation-specific inhibitor or an agent that inhibits a KIT-depending signaling cascade, and the novel immune function-modifying agents also warrant investigation. Conclusions Imatinib is strongly positioned as the recommended first-line agent for most patients with advanced GISTs because of its good efficacy and tolerability. Use of sunitinib and regorafenib as second- and the third-line agents, respectively, is supported by large randomized trials. There are, however, several agents that are potentially useful but have not yet been fully evaluated, such as sorafenib, masitinib, and ponatinib, and the novel approaches described warrant further study. Compliance with Ethical Standards No funding was received for this manuscript. SB has received research funding from Novartis and is to receive research funding from Ariad. Incidence of sarcoma histotypes and molecular subtypes in a prospective epidemiological study with central pathology review and molecular testing. High incidence of microscopic gastrointestinal stromal tumors in the stomach. *Am J Surg Pathol*. Risk of recurrence of gastrointestinal stromal tumour after surgery: Two hundred gastrointestinal stromal tumors: Gain-of-function mutations of c-kit in human gastrointestinal stromal tumors. *Science* ; Kinase mutations and imatinib response in patients with metastatic gastrointestinal stromal tumor. Adjuvant imatinib mesylate after resection of localised, primary gastrointestinal stromal tumour: Efficacy and safety of imatinib mesylate in advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumors. *N Engl J Med*. Progression-free survival in gastrointestinal stromal tumours with high-dose imatinib: Long-term results from a randomized phase II trial of standard- versus higher-dose imatinib mesylate for patients with unresectable or metastatic gastrointestinal stromal tumors expressing KIT. KIT mutations and dose selection for imatinib in patients with advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumours. Outcome of patients with platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha-mutated gastrointestinal stromal tumors in the tyrosine kinase inhibitor era. Resumption of imatinib to control metastatic or unresectable gastrointestinal stromal tumours after failure of imatinib and sunitinib RIGHT: Efficacy and safety of sunitinib in patients with advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumour after failure of imatinib: Systematic review of the side effects associated with tyrosine kinase inhibitors used in the treatment of gastrointestinal stromal tumours on behalf of the EORTC Quality of Life Group. *Crit Rev Oncol Hematol*. Clinical evaluation of continuous daily dosing of sunitinib malate in patients with advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumour after imatinib failure. Efficacy and safety of regorafenib for advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumours after failure of imatinib and sunitinib GRID:

7: La RÃ©sistance - TV Tropes

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Raffaele Califano, ESMO - Mechanisms of resistance in non-small cell lung cancer In this interview, at ESMO , Dr Raffaele Califano talks to touchONCOLOGY about epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) expression in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

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Mitsudomi T. The future of targeted therapy. Presented at: International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer 19th World Conference on Lung Cancer; Toronto, Canada; September ,

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