

DOWNLOAD PDF CONCLUSIONS: JUDICIAL DIFFERENTIATION IN JEREMIAH 21-24

Chapter 1 : Canine testicular tumors: two types of seminomas can be differentiated by immunohistochemistry

Introduction: the literary cohesion of Jeremiah ; Judicial non-differentiation in Jeremiah ; Judicial differentiation in Jeremiah Jeremiah/the nation --Judicial differentiation in Jeremiah

General discussion Working group discussion on definitional parameters of the intersection of gender and racial discrimination; the disadvantages, obstacles and difficulties women face in the enjoyment of economic, social, cultural, political and civil rights as a result of the intersection of racial and sex discrimination both in the public and private domain; and measures to eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and their specific effects on women and girls, and provision of remedies and redress. Presentation of reports from working groups Adoption of the report of the meeting Closing of the Expert Group Meeting At its opening session, the meeting elected the following officers: Darling United States of America Vice-chairperson: Ruth Manorama India Rapporteur: She welcomed the participants on behalf of her Government and underlined the importance of the meeting and its recommendations for the advancement of women and the achievement of the goals of gender equality, particularly in the context of the forthcoming World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. She emphasized the relevance of the meeting for Croatia as the Government had begun elaboration of its National Policy for Promotion of Equality for the period - In her opening statement, Ms. She reminded participants that the combined effects of gender and racial discrimination on the advancement of women, and the achievement of gender equality have been considered in the context of three of the critical areas of concern identified in the Platform for Action: The intersection of gender and racial discrimination had also been of relevance in regard to trafficking in women and children and migration. The Director of the Division indicated that the impact of gender and racial discrimination on women had not been subject to detailed and in-depth consideration at the international level, but that it was now attracting greater attention. In March , the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination had adopted a general recommendation on gender-related dimensions of racial discrimination, in which it emphasized that racial discrimination does not always affect women and men equally, or in the same way, and that there are circumstances in which racial discrimination only, or primarily affects women. The Director of the Division expressed the hope that the expert group meeting would provide an opportunity to identify how racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance impact on women and girls, and the implementation of the recommendations of the Beijing Platform for Action. She assured participants that the results of the meeting would be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-fifth session in March where it would take up, inter alia, the thematic issue of gender and all forms of discrimination, in particular racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Opening statements were also made by Ms. Working groups The Expert Group Meeting established two working groups to consider the issues of gender and racial discrimination and develop the recommendations for action at the national and international levels. Working group I on definitional parameters of the intersection of gender and racial discrimination and its impact on women and girls was chaired by Ms. Vera Chirwa, Malawi ; Ms. Ruth Manorama India served as rapporteur. Working group II on the disadvantages, obstacles and difficulties women face as a result of the intersection of racial and sex discrimination and measures to eradicate them, including the provision of remedies, was chaired by Ms. Pinar Ilkcaracan Turkey ; Ms. Pragna Patel United Kingdom served as rapporteur. Background Respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion is established in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations as one of the purposes of the Organization. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, and a large part of the policy, normative and operational work of the United Nations has been directed towards the elimination of discrimination. Many forms of discrimination

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continue to be practised worldwide: They may be denied equal rights to food, shelter, work, health care, education or credit. Discrimination is the most fundamental cause of human rights violations, and is frequently manifested and sustained through the use of violence. The many atrocities of the twentieth century, including genocide, testify to how distinctions can be manipulated to produce tragic results. The United Nations Human Rights Committee has stated that discrimination should be understood to imply any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference which is based on any ground such as sex, race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property birth or other status, and which has the purpose of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by all persons, on an equal footing of all rights and freedoms. The categorization of others as inferior and undeserving of equal treatment or equal enjoyment of rights has been used to justify discriminatory behaviour and practice. Efforts to eradicate discrimination have long been high on the agenda of the international community, in particular, the United Nations. Racism and racial discrimination were the subjects of the United Nations Declaration adopted in 1948, and a Convention, adopted two years later. Two Decades to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination followed, the first beginning in 1971, and the second in 1991, both of which included a World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Official preparatory committees for this Conference have met, and many associated events have been organized by the United Nations, other intergovernmental bodies, Governments and civil society, including non-governmental organizations. United Nations efforts to address sex discrimination, or discrimination on the basis of gender, have proceeded on a separate, but parallel track. The Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was adopted by the General Assembly in 1979, and the Convention in 1981. The most recent of these Conferences, held in Beijing, attracted the largest participation of any United Nations World Conference, and adopted the Platform for Action, the comprehensive plan of action to enhance the social, economic and political empowerment of women. By drawing attention to the fact that factors such as age, disability, socio-economic position or membership of a particular ethnic or racial group could create particular barriers for women, the Beijing Platform for Action provided the framework for the recognition of multiple and co-existing forms of discrimination resulting in multiple disadvantage. The Platform also facilitated an understanding that the various categories of discrimination do not necessarily affect women and men in the same way. In March of 1995, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination adopted a general recommendation on gender-related dimensions of racial discrimination, in which it emphasized that racial discrimination does not always affect women and men equally, or in the same way, and that there are circumstances in which racial discrimination only, or primarily affects women. The year before, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda had recognized the link between gender and racial discrimination by concluding that genocide could be perpetrated through sexual violence. Migrants and Trafficking in Persons with Particular Reference to Women and Children held from 5 to 7 September in Bangkok, Thailand emphasized the interaction of gender and racial discrimination which predicated that some women of certain racial or ethnic groups were subjected to abuses in larger measure than other women, while particular forms of violations, such as trafficking in women and girls frequently involved racist attitudes and perceptions, and were often directed at certain racial and ethnic groups, indigenous women and migrants. Global context of the intersection of gender and racial discrimination Discrimination emanating from categorical distinctions on the basis of sex and race have historically intersected in multiple and diverse ways, and have taken specific forms during particular historical conjunctures, such as in the contexts of slavery and colonialism. The dominant structures of power often relied on violence to sustain their patriarchal and racial boundaries. Unlike the State formation of pre-industrial societies, contemporary States establish their gender and racial regimes through the "unmarked" discourse of citizenship which is defined along the principle of individual rights. The gender regime of the liberal State is firmly ingrained in the patriarchal household, with the male citizen as its head. The racial regime of the liberal State has been regulated mainly through immigration and naturalization laws. Through the construction of racialized and gendered citizenship, modern states have reproduced the historically established structures of domination albeit in different ways. Analysis of the phenomenon of

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citizenship within the modern national State reveals how notions of gender the "nuclear family" , and race the "other" are implicitly woven into the laws. The role of the national State, as well as the issues of gender and race, are gaining new significance as the world becomes increasingly globalized. Anti-immigration policies are now common in many countries, and racist activism, which often accompanies such policies, has reemerged. These factors are becoming more pronounced at a time when women of the South are being incorporated on a massive scale into the multinational labour force. In contrast to the experience immediately following World War II, when developed economies imported "guest workers" who were predominantly male women being perceived as dependants , it is now the women of the South who overwhelmingly constitute the labour for the more recent phenomenon of relocation of mass production industries to countries where unionization is weak and unemployment high. The increased trade in services, particularly in the area of domestic work, care giving, the entertainment sector, among others has also increased the opportunities for women of the South to engage in migrant labour. Similarly, women of countries with economies in transition have found temporary labour migration to be their only option for survival. The decline in the State provision of welfare services in an era when the populations of developed countries are ageing predicates that the demand for female labour from the countries of the South to serve as care-givers will continue and intensify. As the global economy secures cheap and flexible labour through immigration and offshore production, sexism, racism and class prejudices become personified through the women who are entering the labour market as suppliers of cheap and unorganized labour. Intersectional subordination of women Article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination defines racial discrimination as "any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life. Because the nature of group-based discrimination varies widely, there is no uniform way to name or describe the women who are victimized by racial discrimination. In some contexts, the term "women of colour" may be appropriate, in others, the term "ethnic women" or "minority women" may be more descriptive and in still others, none of these terms are appropriate. To capture all the ways in which some women are marginal relative to others within their societies, various terms may be used. There is growing recognition that the failure to address the various "differences" that characterize the problems of different groups of women can obscure or deny human rights protection due to all women. These factors can create problems and vulnerabilities that are unique to particular groups of women or that disproportionately affect some women relative to others. The consequences of the interaction of multiple forms of subordination, including gender and race discrimination, are often considered to be separate and mutually exclusive forms of discrimination. As a result, victims of multiple forms of discrimination may not have access to effective remedies for redress. Moreover, interventions designed to address racial or gender discrimination may not effectively address the situation of those affected by multiple forms of discrimination. The consequences of multiple forms of discrimination have been variously described as compound discrimination, interlinking forms of discrimination, multiple burdens, or double or triple discrimination. The idea of "intersectionality" seeks to capture both the structural and dynamic consequences of the interaction between two or more forms of discrimination or systems of subordination. It specifically addresses the manner in which racism, patriarchy, economic disadvantages and other discriminatory systems contribute to create layers of inequality that structures the relative positions of women and men, races and other groups. Moreover, it addresses the way that specific acts and policies create burdens that flow along these intersecting axes contributing actively to create a dynamic of disempowerment. Intersectional subordination may be described by the metaphor of a traffic intersection. In this metaphor, race, gender, class and other forms of discrimination or subordination are the roads that structure the social, economic or political terrain. It is through these thoroughfares that dynamics of disempowerment travel. These thoroughfares are sometimes framed as distinctive and mutually exclusive avenues of power. For example, racism is frequently perceived as

distinct from patriarchy, while patriarchy is, in turn, viewed as distinct from class oppression. In fact, the systems of discrimination or subordination often overlap and cross each other, creating complex intersections at which two, three or four of these avenues meet. Racialized women and other multiply burdened groups who are located at these intersections by virtue of their specific identities must negotiate the "traffic" that flows through these intersections to avoid injury, and obtain resources for the normal activities of life. This can be dangerous when the traffic flows simultaneously from many directions. Injuries are sometimes created when the impact from one direction throws victims into the path of oncoming traffic, while on other occasions, injuries occur from simultaneous collisions. Intersectional discrimination which results in subordination creates consequences for those affected in ways which are different from consequences suffered by those who are subject to one form of discrimination only, be it based on race, gender or some other form of discrimination, such as sexual orientation, age and class. The consequences of intersectional discrimination may remain unaddressed by prevailing human rights approaches because the specific problems or conditions created by intersectional discrimination are often subsumed within one category of discrimination, such as race or gender discrimination. Aspects of the issue that render it an intersectional problem may be absorbed into a gender framework, and there may be no attempt to acknowledge the role that some other form of discrimination, such as racism, may have played in contributing to the circumstance. In this context, the full scope of problems that are simultaneously products of various forms of discrimination such as on the basis of race and gender escapes effective analysis. Consequently, efforts to remedy the condition or abuse in question are likely to be as incomplete as is the analysis upon which the intervention is grounded. The issue of trafficking in women and girls illustrates how intersectional subordination can be ignored when abuses are subsumed under the category of gender discrimination. Trafficking is usually considered to be a gender issue and the result of discrimination on the basis of sex. It is rarely analysed from the perspective of other forms of discrimination. However, when attention is paid to which women are most at risk of being trafficked, the link of this risk to their racial and social marginalization becomes clear. Moreover, race and racial discrimination may not only constitute a risk factor for trafficking, it may also determine the treatment that racialized women experience in countries of destination. In addition, racist ideology and racial, ethnic and gender discrimination may create a demand in the region or country of destination which could contribute to trafficking in women and girls. Domestic violence is another problem that is often perceived solely as a gender issue. However, for some racialized women, the right to live free from violence may be compromised by other restrictions on their autonomy which compound their marginalized status. For example, State policies may exacerbate the victimization of racialized women subjected to domestic violence, leaving them with no effective redress and denying them participation in decision-making within the family, community and society. Victims may face language barriers or cultural insensitivity. In many countries, moreover, the right of racialized women to State protection from domestic violence may be compromised by their immigration status. Immigration policies in many countries require foreign spouses to remain married for a period of time, usually a year or more, before they are granted settled immigration status and are therefore free from deportation. In these cases, foreign spouses are liable to deportation if their marriage breaks down before the specified period. Immigrant women may be therefore faced with a stark choice: In some countries, these restrictions have been modified to allow women who are able to demonstrate domestic violence immigration status. However, here the proof required may be a police conviction, caution or court order, a standard too high for many women.

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Chapter 3 : Book Review: Yahweh's Just Judgment | Russell L Meek - www.nxgvision.com

Jeremiah 1 20 announce wrath upon all Judah, while chs. Elsewhere, however, YHWHs judicial action is more nuanced. 21 24 differentiates between those who stay in Jerusalem and those who surrender (), between Israels leaders and people (), and between the exiles and non-exiles (). | eBay!

Plant, *Good Figs, Bad Figs: Testimony, Dispute, Advocacy* [Minneapolis: Fortress,], Plant explores matters of divine judgment in Jeremiah. Does God punish all the people in a blanket condemnation, or, in dispensing punishment and salvation, does God differentiate between the righteous and the wicked and between individuals and whole communities? Although dense with textual and linguistic detail, this revised dissertation, completed at the University of Edinburgh under David Reimer and Graeme Auld, is readable and especially strong in its close attention to details of the text. It will be helpful to anyone working with the text of Jeremiah, but probably only affordable by some libraries. Plant rejects a redaction-critical approach because that method is circular, identifying redactors and then assigning passages to them. He attempts, instead, a synchronic reading of judgment texts Jer , , , ; , but in places, he reverts to dating texts to assign priority of importance, such as in his treatment of chapters . On the main subject of the study, Plant uncovers an increasingly complex assignment of divine judgment across the book of Jeremiah. In Jeremiah , judgment largely falls in undifferentiated fashion upon everyone because the whole nation rejects the prophet and his word. By contrast, in chapters , Plant finds a hermeneutical conversation among Judean groups regarding who is the true Israel and who deserves punishment, the exiles or those who remain in the land. This passage in chapter 23 places divine judgment upon shepherds for failing to govern the flock in righteousness, so God differentiates here. In this reading the bad figs to be scattered in . Within the larger unit chaps. In the second half of the book of Jeremiah chaps. And in cases where God does issue wholesale judgments against a particular party, such as those who remained in the land, righteous exceptions, like Ebed-Melek and Baruch, immediately qualify those judgments. That the book of Jeremiah is not ultimately an advocacy for the returned Exiles makes sense to this reviewer on grounds that in several biographical texts Jeremiah chose to remain among the people of the land Jer . Plant rightly discovers the presence of no winning claim to power, but instead a multi-voiced argument. Plant defends God from charges of injustice, but the book of Jeremiah itself makes that a principal task on different grounds. Competing portraits of God and claims about divine judgment in the book of Jeremiah leaves the figure of God open-ended in the face of catastrophe, even as it seeks to explain it. In the process, the book searches for explanation and never settles on any single one. Rather than defending a God who finally punishes the wicked and saves the righteous, perhaps it would be better to ask if the theology of a punishing God offers sufficient explanation of catastrophe.

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Chapter 4 : Review of Biblical Literature

Jer. 21 - 24 differentiates between those who stay in Jerusalem and those who surrender (), between Israel's leaders and people (), and between the exiles and non-exiles (). Jeremiah 27 - 29 also distinguishes between exiled and non-exiled communities, but adds a 'people and prophets' polarity.

Plant, *Good Figs, Bad Figs: Judicial Differentiation in the Book of Jeremiah. Testimony, Dispute, Advocacy* [Minneapolis: Fortress,], Plant explores matters of divine judgment in Jeremiah. Does God punish all the people in a blanket condemnation, or, in dispensing punishment and salvation, does God differentiate between the righteous and the wicked and between individuals and whole communities? Although dense with textual and linguistic detail, this revised dissertation, completed at the University of Edinburgh under David Reimer and Graeme Auld, is readable and especially strong in its close attention to details of the text. It will be helpful to anyone working with the text of Jeremiah, but probably only affordable by some libraries. Plant rejects a redaction-critical approach because that method is circular, identifying redactors and then assigning passages to them. He attempts, instead, a synchronic reading of judgment texts Jer 1â€”20, 21â€”24, 27â€”29, 37â€”45; 30â€”33, but in places, he reverts to dating texts to assign priority of importance, such as in his treatment of chapters 21â€” On the main subject of the study, Plant uncovers an increasingly complex assignment of divine judgment across the book of Jeremiah. In Jeremiah 1â€”20, judgment largely falls in undifferentiated fashion upon everyone because the whole nation rejects the prophet and his word. By contrast, in chapters 21â€”24, Plant finds a hermeneutical conversation among Judean groups regarding who is the true Israel and who deserves punishment, the exiles or those who remain in the land. This passage in chapter 23 places divine judgment upon shepherds for failing to govern the flock in righteousness, so God differentiates here. In this reading the bad figs to be scattered in Within the larger unit chs. In the second half of the book of Jeremiah chaps. And in cases where God does issue wholesale judgments against a particular party, such as those who remained in the land, righteous exceptions, like Ebed-Melek and Baruch, immediately qualify those judgments. That the book of Jeremiah is not ultimately an advocacy for the returned Exiles makes sense to this reviewer on grounds that in several biographical texts Jeremiah chose to remain among the people of the land Jer 37â€” Plant rightly discovers the presence of no winning claim to power, but instead a multi-voiced argument. Plant defends God from charges of injustice, but the book of Jeremiah itself makes that a principal task on different grounds. Competing portraits of God and claims about divine judgment in the book of Jeremiah leaves the figure of God open-ended in the face of catastrophe, even as it seeks to explain it. In the process, the book searches for explanation and never settles on any single one. Rather than defending a God who finally punishes the wicked and saves the righteous, perhaps it would be better to ask if the theology of a punishing God offers sufficient explanation of catastrophe.

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Chapter 5 : Review of R. J. R. Plant, Good Figs, Bad Figs: Judicial Differentiation in the Book of Jeremiah

Jeremiah is very useful, and his contention that judicial selectivity forms one of the frames upon which the final edition(s) was formed, is convincing and is a contribution to Jeremiah-scholarship.

This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Intratubular germ cell neoplasia of undifferentiated origin IGCNU is another form of human testicular tumor. The median age of dogs with tumors at necropsy was Two dogs had testicular tumor metastasis. Cytokeratin was mainly expressed in SCT. CD30 expression was low in both groups. Conclusions The high tumor incidence at necropsy can be attributed to older age. Tumor incidence in biopsy samples, dog age, and histological classification were consistent with previous studies. The higher incidence of SEM and SCT in the biopsy group probably resulted from the obvious clinical expression of these tumor types. The low incidence of metastasis confirmed the predominance of benign tumors. Low CD30 expression confirmed the low incidence of testicular embryonal carcinoma. Cytokeratin helps differentiate stromal tumors, especially SCT, from germ cell tumors. Dog, Testis, Tumors, Seminoma, Immunohistochemistry, Incidence, IGCNU Background Testicular tumors are the most common neoplasms of the genital system in male dogs and are the third most common type of canine tumor after skin and fibrous tissue tumors [1]. Investigations of the incidence of testicular tumors in dogs at necropsy have shown somewhat discordant results. According to research conducted by Gamlem et al. In another study, Vescalari et al. Testicular tumors are often classified as mixed tumors, although they actually result from two different tumor types occurring in the same testis [8]. Primary testicular tumors are histologically classified into germ cell tumors, sex cord-stromal gonadostromal tumors, and mixed germ cell-sex cord stromal tumors [9]. Within these groups are the three most common canine testicular tumors, which have relatively similar incidence varying by study. Many immunohistochemical markers are used for differentiation of human testicular tumors and although some of them have been studied in canine testicular tumors, information about them is still insufficient. In dogs some studies have shown that a certain percentage of SEM express c-KIT [10],[13],[14] which is in disagreement with other reports that describe the absence or very rare c-KIT expression in canine SEM [15],[16]. Investigations by Grieco et al. In veterinary medicine, there are only few reports of cytokeratin expression in testicular tumors. According to results of Banco et al. CD30 shows high expression in human simple and mixed testicular embryonal carcinoma and is used for differentiation of this tumors from other germ cell tumors [11],[12]. Like in humans, investigation by Yu et al. Doubts have been raised in recent studies about the classification of SEM in dogs. Some studies have shown that SEM in dogs, as in humans, can be classified into two types: In contrast, Bush et al. CSEM originates from transformed gonocytes prespermatogonia and spermatogonia , while SSEM are neoplasms of older men and are derived from more differentiated germ cells, mostly spermatocytes [15],[21]-[24]. It is probable that this different origin of SSEM determines its predominantly benign behavior, in contrast to CSEM, which is malignant with a high metastatic potential [20],[25]. Canine SEM is mostly benign; however, it does metastasize in a small number of cases [26]. It is also not clear whether intratubular germ cell neoplasia of undifferentiated origin IGCNU or carcinoma in situ is found in canine testicles. These tumors are very common as precursor lesions of CSEM in men, and recently some authors have suggested that identical tumors can be observed in canine testicles [17],[27],[28]. Methods Tissue specimens and clinical data This study was approved by the Ethics committee of Veterinary faculty, University of Zagreb. Archived biopsy samples collected from April through January from 52 dogs 59 testicles were analyzed at the Department of Veterinary Pathology, University of Zagreb. Most biopsy specimens were from dogs surgically treated at the Clinics of the Veterinary Faculty, while a smaller number were from private practices throughout Croatia. Samples from macroscopically normal and abnormal testicles were also collected from 85 dogs routinely necropsied at the Department of Veterinary Pathology, University of Zagreb from October through December The ages of necropsied dogs with testicular tumors were in the range of 1â€”18 years mean, Dogs in both

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groups were of various pure and mixed breeds. Some of the biopsy samples were delivered already formalin-fixed. Stained sections were classified according to the diagnostic criteria proposed by the World Health Organization WHO [32]. Immunohistochemistry Eighty necropsy samples and 50 biopsy samples were selected for immunohistochemical analysis. All selected samples were representative specimens of testicles with tumors previously diagnosed by examination of HE-stained samples. Immunohistochemical analyses were also conducted on one sample from all histologically normal testicles. Immunohistochemistry was not conducted on highly autolytic samples. Immunohistochemical analyses were conducted using the avidin-biotin complex method. The sections were dewaxed in xylene and rehydrated through a series of graded alcohol solutions. Sections were incubated with primary antibodies as follows: Samples were rinsed with DakoCytomation Wash Buffer between steps. The sections were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted. Primary antibody was replaced with phosphate-buffered saline for the negative control. Basic statistical analysis of results was conducted using usual methods of descriptive statistics with assessment of arithmetic mean, minimum and maximum values, geometric mean, median, and standard deviation. Normality tests were performed by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Statistically significant differences of data between analyzed groups with normal distribution were evaluated by the one-way analysis of variance ANOVA. For groups with abnormal distribution of data, Kruskal-Wallis analysis of variance was used. Analysis of statistically significant differences between groups were performed using parametrical and nonparametrical tests of significance. The mean age of necropsied dogs was 8. The mean age of dogs that underwent testicular biopsy was Mixed-breed dogs, Labrador retrievers, poodles, golden retrievers, Alaskan malamutes, and mastiffs were overrepresented in the necropsy group. Mixed-breed dogs, golden retrievers, German shepherds, Pekingese, Yorkshire terriers, and Labrador retrievers were overrepresented in the biopsy group. Bilateral tumors were most common in mixed-breed dogs in both groups. There was only 1 cryptorchid testicle in the necropsy group, and it did not contain neoplasia. One dog in this group had intratesticular lymphoma. Embryonal carcinomas were not diagnosed. Testicular tumor metastases were found in only 2 dogs, both in the necropsy group: Based on these findings, only those tumors were characterized as malignant and the rest from both groups were characterized as benign. The dog with metastatic SCT was a year old mixed breed which was euthanized due to signs of testicular tumor. The dog with metastatic SEM was a 6-year old mastiff cross which was euthanized because of acute posterior paralysis. Macropathological and histopathological examination of the mastiff cross showed urine retention and dural ossification of the lumbar spinal cord with degenerative myelopathy. Table 1 Incidence of histological types of testicular tumors diagnosed Histological type of tumor.

Chapter 6 : Scott Morschauer - www.nxgvision.com

Thirdly, the concepts of judicial differentiation and non-differentiation may offer a helpful framework in which to read the book of Jeremiah as a whole. Subjects: Bible, Hebrew Bible/Old Testament, Prophetic Literature, Jeremiah, Literature.

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Thirdly, the concepts of judicial differentiation and non-differentiation may offer a helpful framework in which to read the book of Jeremiah as a whole. Table of contents Introduction.

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Chapter 9 : A Little Book on Joy: The Secret of Living a Good News Life in a Bad News World | eBay

Jeremiah juxtaposes the divine treatment of groups within Judah, while Jeremiah compares the possibilities offered to the Jerusalem and Golah communities. Jeremiah 29 is Hebrew Studies 50 () Reviews the work's hinge-point as "signs of judgment are reversed, negative terms redefined and salvific themes intertwined.