

**Chapter 1 : Syrian medics 'subjected to extreme intimidation' after Douma attack - TMSS Magazine**

*Apr 17, 2017. The head of the largest medical relief agency in Syria claims that medics who responded to the suspected gas attack in Douma have been subjected to "extreme intimidation" by Syrian officials.*

Post 23 I have been physically assaulted by a co-worker not in the office, though. Since then I feel very distressed, especially when I am at the office and have to see him and hear him talking. I have reported what happened to my supervisor. He was sympathetic, but seemed to have no clue of what steps to take. One night, he even followed me. His girlfriend works for him. Should I confront her and tell her about it or should I confront him? Not everything is right that is done to employees. You have to learn to stand up for yourself in all situations realistically and protect yourself. There may be no one around who can act as a witness. I did not know what to do and was basically in shock that it was happening. The thing is, I may have to work with this guy again and know it will start up all over again. I am too old to fight the kid, which is more accepted in construction than tattling. This happened while building onto the local high school with kids present. I was warned by a coworker that this guy does not like white people and found it out fast. Going to the boss is a fail as is getting witnesses because no one wants to get involved. It may cost their jobs. What do I do if I have to work with him again? First, I now know I should have called the police when he shoved me, so if it happens again, that will be my start. An employee started where I work, and without failure, has criticized, intimidated and called me names. I have reported this to the manager, as I was not the only person experiencing this. However, the manager was going to chat to this worker about allegations, and the worker took ill. He has been off for two weeks and the manager has taken annual leave for a month. I have to work with this person soon but feel that nothing has been done to address this issue. That would have ensured a report was filed. In the absence of that, write down exactly what transpired between you and the individual, and then exactly what you did about it, how you reacted, what your boss said, etc. The issue is that she condoned by her actions a fellow employee putting his hands on you. That is unacceptable, period, and would be the basis of any legal action I would take. Basically, she allowed an employee to assault you, and she rewarded him with more hours. You expressed a fear of future injury and she penalized you. Get yourself a good lawyer. I have never been written up, never had any verbal warnings, worked hard for the business and the specific examples she provided were things that I had never been guilty of. And while I disagreed with her methods of complaining about certain people even without naming names in public memos, as far as I knew, it had nothing to do with me anyway. Finally, the bullying in the workplace reached a point where I could no longer try to remain professional with the bully. This past Friday, he physically shoved me away from the cash register so he could run it. He is a grown man and I am a young, petite college-age female. His actions made me very uncomfortable and I was scared of what would happen if they continued to escalate. So I went to my boss and reported the harassment. Now, there is no chain of command where I work. It is a family owned business, my boss is the owner and she is the only person I can go to. There is no corporate, there is no HR, there is no company lawyer. My boss told me that she would respond by making sure we never worked together again. As soon as I left her office, she began working on making the schedule for the next week, which she posted about 15 minutes after our conversation. When I was first employed, we had a verbal agreement that I would not be willing to take the job unless I was promised a minimum of 20 hours per week because I have to pay to commute back and forth to school. During my interview, she agreed, so I took the job. The store hours themselves were cut, so everyone pretty much took some sort of a time cut, but these people were taken down from 30 to 20 hours per week. I was cut from plus hours per week down to nine. I am inclined to believe that my hours were cut because I complained about being harassed, especially since his hours were increased and he took many of what used to be my days. But I also noticed that one other person had been cut down to eight hours per week: I have no idea what to do. They can probably offer me help, but only if I continue working there. I cannot continue working in a place that condones a hostile work environment. Ask her for a separation notice? Talk to a lawyer? I commute to Kennesaw State University, which is a two hour drive from where I live. Someone please help me. It is a telephonist job. I am constantly put down. My day today ended with me being asked if I

had a hearing problem or if I have always had trouble remembering things. I type fast and I can listen to calls and take messages. I am a mature adult with plenty of experience. Because I have been out of work for some time, coming back and being spoken to like this and told off as well is now bothering me. What do I do and where can I go for help? It is shocking to know how bad the boss and a co-worker are speaking to me. Where do I go for help? All of the upper management bully and intimidate their employees. How are they allowed to do this? Take a video spy cams, nanny cams -- anything, including audio. Start saving money and start a diary of every little detail, contact human rights and fight for yourself. I wish more people would not just stand by and watch people being mistreated, because once that person is gone, they focus on the next, and that could be you! I am involved in several cases, and the worst thing is those trying to not get involved lying or standing by, and letting people stand alone It is causing our disability and welfare. It hurts all of us! Are you my co-worker? My boss retired back in November and we got a new "director," I actually applied for the position when our original one retired. But then we get some new manager, and ever since she started, I have gotten in trouble more times than at any other job I have ever been at my entire life. I have been written up four times in less than six months. Each time I am written up, it is from an allegation that took place over a weekend she was never there. My recent write up was considered my "final warning" before termination. She commented to me in front of HR, "Do you even want to be here? But the funny thing is my boss already knows this is true. She claims to be disabled but is allowed to work about 24 hours a week. She rarely works her full shift and is constantly calling in sick. It worked; she eventually quit! These are junior level employees. They are not even in management, so it baffles me how they continue to get away with it. Every year, good workers, male and female, are leaving the company because of their personal lives being splashed everywhere. It has made our work environment a very scary place because we never know what or who is next. We feel like these people are holding us at gunpoint and are in constant fear of what comes out of their mouths. What is really ironic is that the ringleader was abused as a child. His mother was a sex worker at some point in his childhood and I believe this scarred him emotionally. He is lashing out by bullying everyone, and even his fellow bullies are not safe; they all have dirt on each other. He targets mainly women, but men are not safe either. Many employees have quit because of this guy and I mean many, especially women. What puzzles me is that I am convinced that management is aware of what this man is doing. Why are they not firing him? He has dirt on them. This guy calls himself the godfather and expects everyone to be scared of him. I admit I have dirt myself. Let him bring it.

**Chapter 2 : Types of Abuse | Women Against Abuse**

*Extreme Case of Witness Intimidation Justice for Six Slain Victims in Philadelphia This Philadelphia row house was firebombed by individuals who worked for Philadelphia drug trafficker Kaboni Savage.*

Table of Contents In the Third Reich Gay Prisoners in the Camps Around the turn of the century there was a fairly significant gay rights movement in Germany under the leadership of Magnus Hirschfeld and his organization, the Scientific Humanitarian Committee. The major goals of the movement were to educate the public and to bring about the repeal of Paragraph 175. At the close of World War I, there was a somewhat more liberal climate in Germany and the Weimar Republic, while it did not repeal the existing law, did not enforce the law with the same zeal as the First Reich. There was a proliferation of homosexual meeting places, books, articles and films and homosexuality was considerably more open and more openly discussed. In 1919, after a couple of years of debate and discussion, the attempt failed by a narrow majority in the Reichstag. Homosexuals felt that a major victory had been achieved. However, in all of the discussion, a clear voice was heard from the Nazi deputies in the Assembly who voiced the conviction that it was the Jews who were leading this movement in an attempt to undermine the morality of the German people. The racial theme in their position also emerged in their argument that homosexuality has a detrimental impact on desired Aryan family size and population increase -- thus impacting German strength. Therefore, homosexuality was incompatible with racial purity. That voice was to become very loud and clear when the Nazi Party gained control in 1933. Attempts were made to discredit Hitler and the Nazis. One of their arguments was the charge of homosexuality in the Nazi ranks. He articulated the belief that accusations against Roehm were the work of Jews who feared the SS and were trying to discredit the movement. The mood of the party, and of Himmler, changed, however, when Hitler decided in that Roehm was a threat to his authority. Specifically, Hitler feared that Roehm was attempting to turn the SA at this time, over 2 million strong into a militia and was planning a military challenge to Hitler. While there is no evidence that such a plan existed, Hitler ordered a purge. Himmler, who had once defended Roehm, assumed leadership of the SS and, in the process, also assumed the role of ridding the movement and Germany of homosexuals. The following year, in 1934, the Reichstag amended Paragraph 175 of the Criminal Code to close what were seen as loopholes in the current law. The new law had three parts: A male who commits a sex offense with another male or allows himself to be used by another male for a sex offense shall be punished with imprisonment. Where a party was not yet twenty-one years of age at the time of the act, the court may in especially minor cases refrain from punishment. Penal servitude up to 10 years or, where there are mitigating circumstances, imprisonment of not less than three months shall apply to: An unnatural sex act committed by humans with animals is punishable by imprisonment; the loss of civil rights might also be imposed. Paragraph 175 of the penal code forbade incest and other sexual offenses with dependents, while paragraph 176 outlawed pedophilia. Persons convicted under these laws also wore the pink triangle. This law gave German judges the power to order compulsory castrations in cases involving rape, defilement, illicit sex acts with children Paragraph 175a, coercion to commit sex offenses paragraph 175b, the committing of indecent acts in public including homosexual acts paragraph 175c, murder or manslaughter of a victim paragraphs 175d, if they were committed to arouse or gratify the sex drive, or homosexual acts with boys under 17 Paragraph 175e. The Amendment to the Law for the Prevention of Offspring with Hereditary Diseases dated June 26, 1934, allowed castration indicated by reason of crime for men convicted under paragraph 175 if the men consented. These new laws defined homosexuals as "asocials" who were a threat to the Reich and the moral purity of Germany. The punishment for "chronic homosexuals" was incarceration in a concentration camp. A May 20, 1934, memo from Himmler allows concentration camp prisoners to be blackmailed into castration. In effect, the definition of "public morality" was made a police matter. The results of these administrative changes is very apparent. According to Burleigh and Wipperman While in males were convicted and imprisoned, in the figure exceeded 4,000, and in 1938, 8,000. Moreover, from onwards many of those involved were sent to concentration camps after they had served their "regular" prison sentence Drawing upon the fact that Germany had lost over 2 million men during WWI, thus creating a serious imbalance in the reproductive sex ratio, he added an estimated 2

million homosexuals who had doubled the imbalance. Never mind the fact that they were not going to procreate anyway, Himmler proceeded to use those facts as a rationale for bringing homosexuality under Nazi racial policy. Portions of that speech follow: If you further take into account the facts that I have not yet mentioned, namely that with a static number of women, we have two million men too few on account of those who fell in the war, then you can well imagine how this imbalance of two million homosexuals and two million war dead, or in other words a lack of about four million men capable of having sex, has upset the sexual balance sheet of Germany, and will result in a catastrophe. I would like to develop a couple of ideas for you on the question of homosexuality. There are those homosexuals who take the view: However, all things which take place in the sexual sphere are not the private affair of the individual, but signify the life and death of the nation, signify world power. After likening the homosexual who was killed and thrown into a peat bog to the weeding process in a garden, Himmler continued his tirade: In the SS, today, we still have about one case of homosexuality a month. In a whole year, about eight to ten cases occur in the entire SS. I have now decided upon the following: Following completion of the punishment imposed by the court, they will be sent, by my order, to a concentration camp, and they will be shot in the concentration camp, while attempting to escape. I will make that known by order to the unit to which the person so infected belonged. Thereby, I hope finally to have done with persons of this type in the SS, and the increasingly healthy blood which we are cultivating for Germany, will be kept pure. Over the next two years, an intricate network of informants was developed. School children were encouraged to inform on teachers they suspected of homosexuality, employers on employees and vice versa. Homosexuals who were arrested were used to create lists of homosexuals or suspected homosexuals. The clear intention was to identify every homosexual in Germany and move them to concentration camps. Himmler clearly recognized that these strategies would not solve the sexual imbalance problem in Germany. He still needed a rationale for exterminating them. The Vaernet Cure Several suggested solutions to the problem were taken under advisement by the Gestapo. One of the most attractive was that advanced by a Danish SS doctor, Vaernet, who claimed to have developed a hormonal implant which would cure homosexuality. The SS gave him a research position, necessary funds, laboratory facilities and the concentration camp population as experimental subjects. The testosterone implants were experimentally placed in homosexual inmates and their progress monitored. Some of the reports suggest improvement; however, for many others there was no significant change. We can only speculate as to the fate of those who, by this process, were determined to be "chronic" and "incurable" homosexuals. Estimates range from 10, to 15, It does not appear that the Nazis ever set it as their goal to completely eradicate all homosexuals. Rather, it seems, the official policy was to either re-educate those homosexuals who were "behaviorally" and only occasionally homosexual and to block those who were "incurable" homosexuals through castration, extreme intimidation, or both. For a fascinating empirical sociological examination of this idea, the reader is referred to the work of Reudiger Lautmann. Nor does it appear that their efforts extended beyond Germany itself to the occupied territories. However, the numerous testimonies by homosexuals who survived the camp experience suggest that the SS had a much less tolerant view. Those who wore the pink triangle were brutally treated by camp guards and other categories of inmates, particularly those who wore the green criminals, red political criminals and black asocials triangles. The following testimony by survivor, Heinz Heger, provides a dramatic illustration: The men with the Pink Triangles. Our block was only occupied by homosexuals, with about men in each wing. We could only sleep in our night-shirts, and had to keep our hands outside the blankets, for: Anyone found with his underclothes on in bed, or his hand under his blanket -- there were checks almost every night -- was taken outside and had several bowls of water poured over him before being left standing outside for a good hour. Only a few people survived this treatment. The least result was bronchitis, and it was rare for any gay person taken into the sick-bay to come out alive. We who wore the pink triangle were prioritised for medical experiments, and these generally ended in death. For my part, therefore, I took every care I could not to offend against the regulations. They look it, and behaved like it too. Nor could we even speak with prisoners from other blocks, with a different coloured badge; we were told we might try to seduce them. And yet, homosexuality was much more rife in the other blocks, where there were no men with the pink triangle, than it was in our own. Other categories of prisoner were similarly forbidden to enter our block. If you still

had time, you could have breakfast, which meant a hurried slurping down the thin flour soup, hot or luke-warm, and eating your piece of bread. Then we had to form up in eights on the parade-ground for morning roll-call. Work followed, in winter from 7. After work, straight back to camp and immediate parade for evening roll-call. The morning parade was not so drawn-out as the much feared evening roll-call, for only the block numbers were counted, which took about an hour, and then the command was given for work detachments to form up. Only after the parade, and having been tallied by the report officer, were they taken to the mortuary and subsequently burned. Time and again we helped or carried comrades to the parade-ground who had been beaten by the SS only hours before. Or we had to bring along fellow-prisoners who were half-frozen or feverish, so as to have our numbers complete. Any man missing from our block meant many blows and thus many deaths. That, at least, was what we were told by the NCO in charge. In reality, the purpose was to break the very last spark of independent spirit that might possibly remain in the new prisoners, by senseless yet heavy labour, and to destroy the little human dignity that we still retained. This work continued til a new batch of pink-triangle prisoners were delivered to our block and we were replaced. In the morning we had to cart the snow outside our block from the left side of the road to the right side. In the afternoon we had to cart the same snow back from the right side to the left. No, our SS masters had thought up something much better. We worked in teams of two. Twenty turns at shovelling up the snow with our hands, then twenty turns at carrying it away. And so, right throught the evening, and all at the double!

**Chapter 3 : Intimidate | Definition of Intimidate by Merriam-Webster**

*It's easy to see why Versailles came out of the gate in a big way in its Ovation launch last week. With a compelling dramatization of historical events, a cast up to any challenge and fabulous.*

Share via Email This article is over 6 months old Medics take a wounded man into hospital in Damascus after rockets were fired in Douma on 7 April. Dr Ghanem Tayara, the director of the Union of Medical Care and Relief Organisations UOSSM said doctors responsible for treating patients in the hours after the 7 April attack have been told that their families will be at risk if they offer public testimonies about what took place. A number of doctors who spoke to the Guardian this week say the intimidation from the regime has increased in the past five days, a timeframe that coincides with the arrival in Damascus of a team from the Organisation for the Prevention of Chemical Weapons OPCW , which aims to determine whether chemical weapons were used. All the medics insisted on anonymity, citing the fear for their lives and those of their families. At one medical point, seven casualties were taken away. The Russian military police were heavily involved. They were directing things. The doctors were treated abusively and have been threatened ever since. Their families have been threatened that they will pay a price and they themselves have told they will be arrested, and much more if they give any evidence, or interviews about what happened in Douma. A former senior officer in the Syrian military chemical weapons programme, Brig Zaher al-Saket, who deserted in , said Douma residents he worked with had buried close to 50 bodies in an undisclosed site in the area, hoping that they could be eventually recovered and used to confirm suspicions that some form of nerve agent was used in the attack. The OPCW has been racing against the clock to collect samples from the site of the attack, a three-storey house in Douma, in which scores of people died in a basement. A cylinder of the type used by the Syrian military to drop chlorine remains on the roof of the building, multiple witnesses have said. The Russian military and Syrian officers have had access to the house since last Thursday, raising fears that the site may have been tampered with. However, Smith said it was likely that residual samples of nerve agent would remain for at least another week, even after an attempted clean-up. In the hours after the attack, the main opposition militia surrendered. Since then, tens of thousands of locals have been exiled to northern Syria, and the Syrian military has taken full control of the area. Abu Walid, a survivor of the attack, whose pregnant wife and only son died, said: I told him pull it together and run up the stairs. I grabbed my wife and ran after him. Next thing I recall was someone opening and closing my eyelids and dousing me with water. For five hours I lost consciousness, and had no idea where I was. They told me a chemical attack took place, they told me I lost my wife and son and everybody else was martyred. A doctor who spoke to the Guardian said: They decided to stay in exchange for being reconciled with the regime. But the regime used them. What was being said is that the medical centres would be destroyed on top of those working in it. Imagine if you spoke out while under the control of those that you were speaking out against, what will your fate be? When the attack took place, things became much more dangerous.

*The head of the largest medical relief agency in Syria claims that medics who responded to the suspected gas attack in Douma have been subjected to "Extreme intimidation" by Syrian officials who seized biological samples, forced them to abandon patients and demanded their silence.*

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### Chapter 5 : Versailles: Louis XIV's Extreme Intimidation Tactics (VIDEO) – TV Insider

*How to Deal with someone trying to Intimidate you for a fight in 3 simple steps. Section 1. Body Language: How to posture yourself to appear confident. How to stay confident in a fight. Section 2.*

Dr Ghanem Tayara, the director of the Union of Scientific Care and Aid Organisations UOSSM mentioned doctors responsible for treating patients in the hours after the 7 April attack were told that their families will seemingly be at threat if they offer public testimonies about what took station. A resolution of doctors who spoke to the Guardian this week teach the intimidation from the regime has elevated in the previous 5 days, a timeframe that coincides with the advent in Damascus of a team from the Organisation for the Prevention of Chemical Weapons OPCW , which goals to determine on whether or not chemical weapons were light. The total medics insisted on anonymity, citing the fright for his or her lives and folks of their families. At one scientific point, seven casualties were taken away. The Russian militia police were heavily alive to. They were directing issues. The doctors were treated abusively and were threatened ever since. A feeble senior officer in the Syrian militia chemical weapons programme, Brig Zaher al-Saket, who abandoned in , mentioned Douma residents he labored with had buried shut to 50 our bodies in an undisclosed role in the predicament, hoping that they are going to be by some means recovered and lightweight to verify suspicions that some cancel of nerve agent used to be light in the attack. The OPCW has been racing in opposition to the clock to fetch samples from the distance of the attack, a three-storey house in Douma, wherein ratings of folks died in a basement. A cylinder of the style light by the Syrian militia to tumble chlorine remains on the roof of the building, extra than one witnesses enjoy mentioned. The Russian militia and Syrian officers enjoy had accumulate admission to to the house since final Thursday, elevating fears that the distance can were tampered with. However, Smith mentioned it used to be seemingly that residual samples of nerve agent would remain for not lower than one other week, even after an tried dapper-up. Medics and survivors who enjoy remained in Douma, and others who enjoy fled for northern Syria, ridiculed competing claims that the attack both did not engage station, or did not disclose gasoline. In the hours after the attack, the indispensable opposition militia surrendered. Abu Walid, a survivor of the attack, whose pregnant most critical other and handiest son died, mentioned: I told him pull it together and flee up the stairs. I grabbed my most critical other and ran after him. Subsequent thing I preserve used to be any individual opening and closing my eyelids and dousing me with water. For 5 hours I lost consciousness, and had no thought the build I used to be. They told me a chemical attack took station, they told me I lost my most critical other and son and every person else used to be martyred. A health care provider who spoke to the Guardian mentioned: They decided to preserve in exchange for being reconciled with the regime. But the regime light them. What used to be being mentioned is that the scientific centres will be destroyed on high of those working in it. When the attack took station, issues became noteworthy extra bad.

### Chapter 6 : Syrian medics 'subjected to extreme intimidation' after Douma attack : syriancivilwar

*With politicians on its side, pipeline company ratchets up intimidation campaign New Greenpeace report highlights extreme measures taken by pipeline company.*

### Chapter 7 : Intimidate Synonyms, Intimidate Antonyms | [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*Synonyms for intimidate at [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) with free online thesaurus, antonyms, and definitions. Find descriptive alternatives for intimidate.*

### Chapter 8 : Background & Overview of Homosexuals in the Holocaust

*bulldozed the city council into approving the plan bully implies intimidation through threats, insults, or aggressive*

*behavior. bullied into giving up their lunch money browbeat implies a cowering through arrogant, scornful, or contemptuous treatment.*

## Chapter 9 : What are the Types of Workplace Intimidation? (with pictures)

*Workplace intimidation is intentionally and maliciously causing an employee or coworker to feel inadequate or afraid. This includes verbal threats, unjust criticisms, sabotage of a person's work or supplies, sexual harassment, and physical violence.*