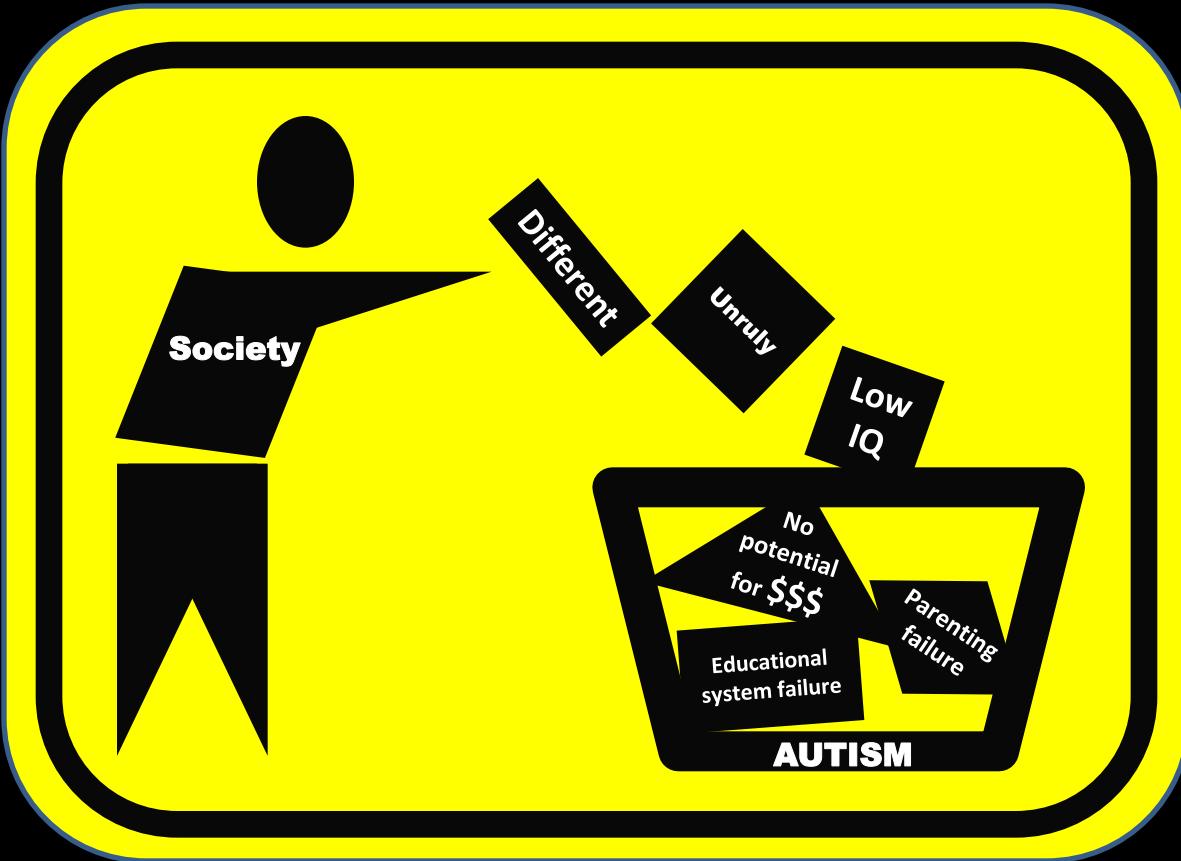




The problem with... **AUTISM?**



Vino Apok BSc(Hons) MBBS MRCS(Eng) MRCP(Eng)
Pontevedra, February 2017
Contact email: sitarama@protonmail.com

Declaration of interests

Declaración de intereses

- I am not an employee or member of any organisation linked to autism
- I have no links to the pharmaceutical industry and no financial conflicts of interest.
- I have previous links to the health profession - I am a whistleblower who left the UK medical profession after battling corruption and nepotism within the highest ranks of the health sector
- I did not ask payment to be speaking here today, although thereafter, I have been given a speaker fee.



- No trabajo ni soy miembro de ninguna organización vinculada al autismo.
- No tengo vínculos con la industria farmacéutica ni conflictos de intereses financieros.
- Tengo vínculos previos profesionales con el sector sanitario – He dejado la profesión médica en el Reino Unido después de denunciar y combatir casos de corrupción y nepotismo en los más altos niveles del sector sanitario británico.
- No he pedido ningún pago por estar hablando hoy aquí, aún así, se me ha dado un honorario como conferenciante.



**"We now live in a nation where
doctors destroy health,
lawyers destroy justice,
universities destroy knowledge,
governments destroy freedom,
the press destroys information,
religion destroys morals,
and our banks
destroy the economy."**

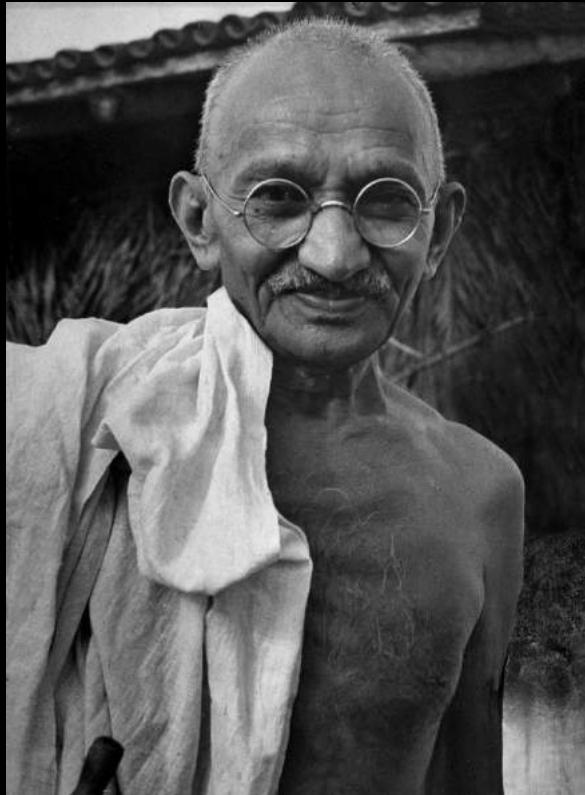
- Chris Hedges

**"Ahora vivimos en una nación donde
los médicos destruyen la salud,
los abogados destruyen la justicia,
las universidades destruyen el conocimiento,
los gobiernos destruyen la libertad,
la prensa destruye la información,
la religión destruye la moral y
nuestros bancos destruyen la economía."**

-Chris Hedges
Periodista y activista E.U.

Disclaimer/Aviso Legal

- The information contained in this presentation is of a general and subjective nature, and is not therefore a substitute for legal or medical advice.
- While this presentation is based on facts, the interpretations and opinions provided may be controversial, objectionable or offensive to some.
- Every effort has been made to respect the UN Charter of Human Rights and the audience is requested to maintain an open mind.



**“Primero te ignoran.
Luego se ríen de ti.
Luego se pelean contra ti.
Y, por último, tú les ganas.”**

- La información contenida en esta presentación es de carácter general y subjetivo y, por lo tanto, no sustituye el asesoramiento legal o médico.
- Aunque esta presentación se basa en hechos, las interpretaciones y opiniones expresadas aquí son exclusivamente mías y pueden ser percibidas como controvertidas, censurables u ofensivas.
- Se ha hecho todo lo posible por respetar la Carta de Derechos Humanos de las Naciones Unidas y se pide al público que mantenga una mente abierta.

I am **NOT** an autism expert.
NO soy un experto en autismo.



“Oh, you met one other autistic kid?
Let me take notes now that you are an
expert on autism.

Vaya, ¿conoces a otro niño autista?
Déjame tomar apuntes ahora que eres
un experto en autismo.”

Psychiatrists
Psiquiatras

Psychologists
Psicólogos

Educators
Educadores

Autism experts in Spain

Expertos en autismo en España

Parents
Padres
Family
Familia

Autistics?
Y los autistas?

**¿Una organización de minorías étnicas
no dirigida por minorías étnicas?**

**An ethnic minority organisation
not led by ethnic minorities?**



**Why is there no autism organisation in Spain which has autistics in
a leadership/managerial role?**

**¿Por qué no hay ninguna organización de autismo en España que
tenga autistas en roles de liderazgo/gerencia?**



**¿Una organización de
homosexuales no dirigida por
homosexuales?**

**A homosexual organisation not
led by homosexuals?**



**¿Una organización de sordos no
dirigida por personas sordas?**

**A deaf organisation not led by deaf
people?**

What is autism?

¿Qué es el autismo?

Widely described as:

- Brain problem
- Problems communicating
- Problems of restricted interests and repetitive behaviour
- Problems of social interaction

Ampliamente descrito como:

- Problema cerebral
- Problemas de comunicación
- Problemas de conducta repetitiva e intereses restringidos
- Problemas de interacción social

What is autism?

¿Qué es autismo?

Widely described as:

- Brain **problem**
- **Problems** communicating
- **Problems** of repetitive behaviour
- **Problems** of social interaction

Ampliamente descrito como:

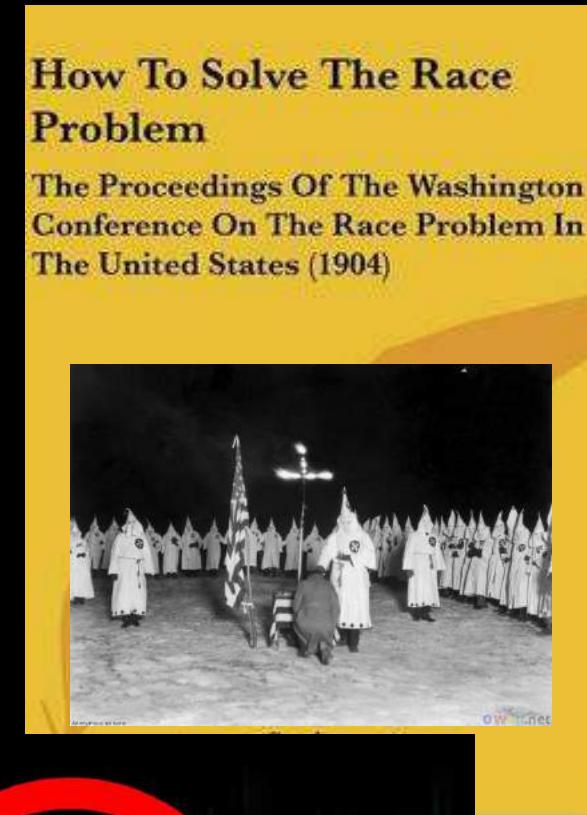
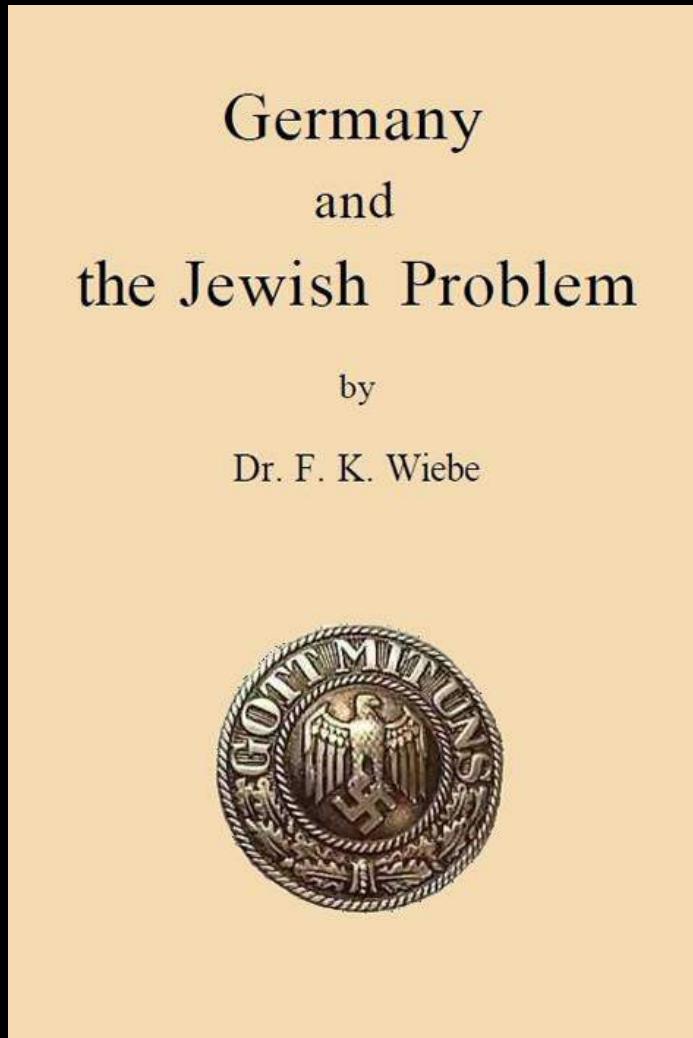
- **Problema** cerebral
- **Problemas** de comunicación
- **Problemas** de conducta repetitiva
- **Problemas** de interacción social

Problemsfor whom?

Problemas... ¿para quién?

Humanity's history of problems....

Historia de problemas de la humanidad...



When is a person a
problem?

When is a difference a
disorder?

When is normal
abnormal?

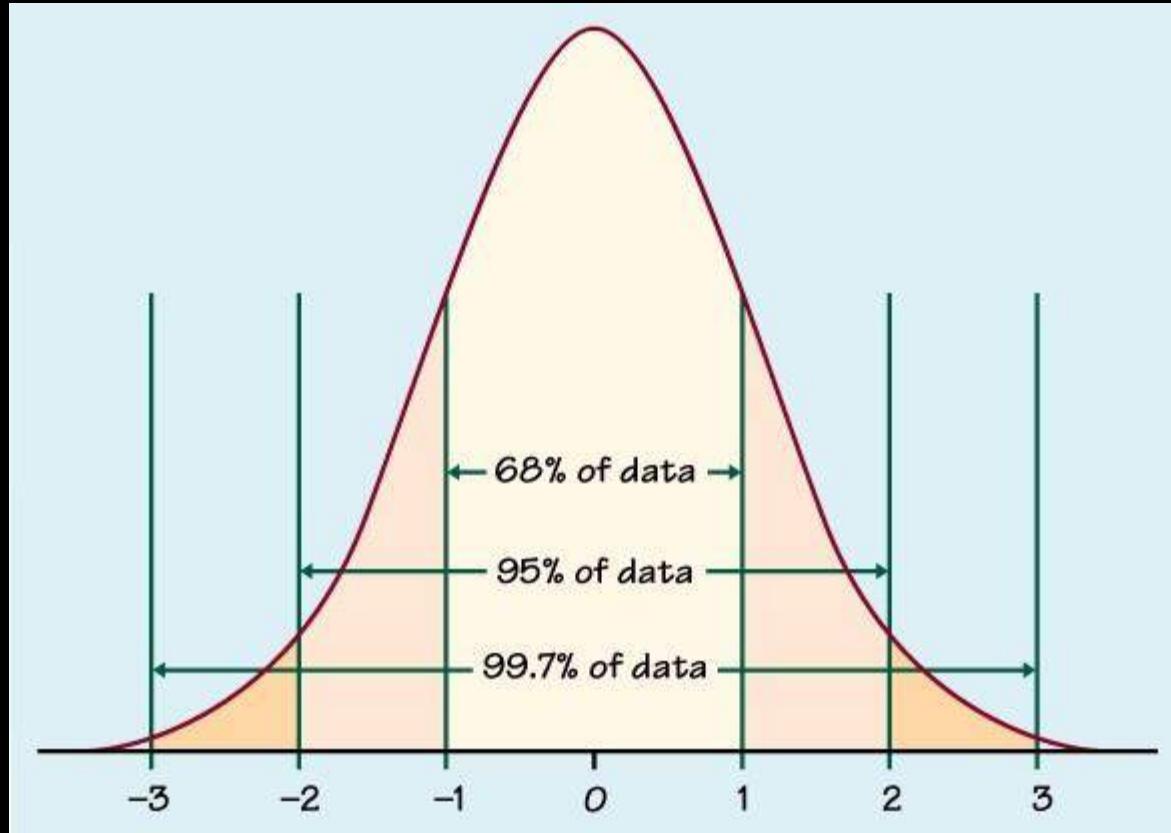


¿Cuándo es una
persona un
problema?

¿Cuándo es una
diferencia un
trastorno?

¿Cuándo es lo
normal anormal?

What is “normal”?

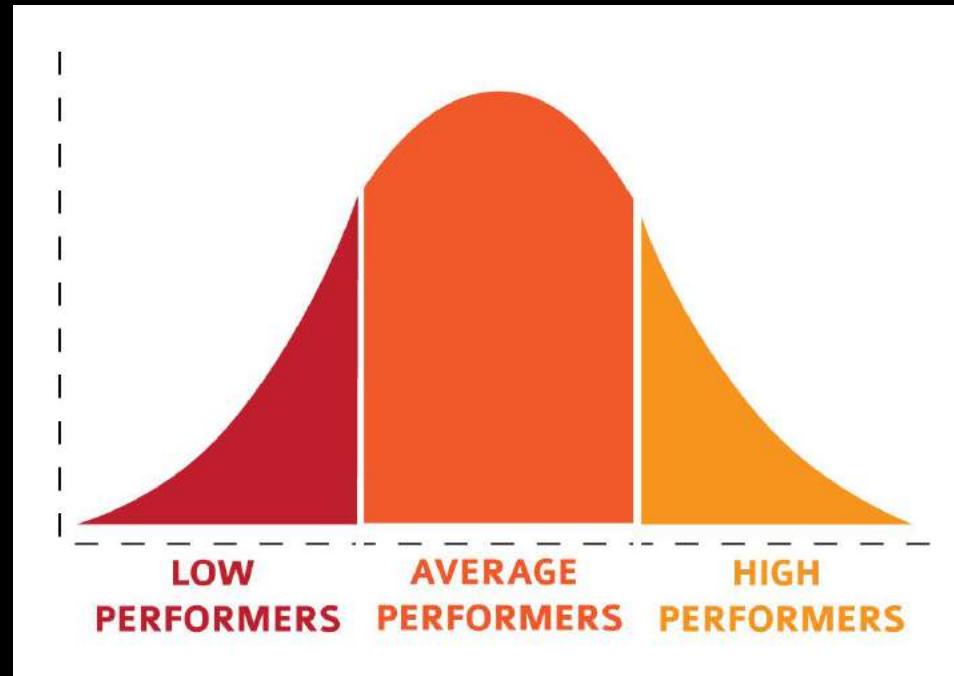


[Normal Distribution](#), Gale Encyclopedia of Psychology

Lyon, A. (2014). [Why are Normal Distributions Normal?](#), The British Journal for the Philosophy of Science.



Majority = Normal =



Statistical outlier = Not normal
La parte aislada estadísticamente = No es normal =







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"... para cada discapacidad que crees tener, estás bendecido con más que suficientes habilidades para superar esos desafíos.

Deja de construir muros y abrir las puertas."

"...for every disability you think you have, you are blessed with more than enough abilities to overcome those challenges.

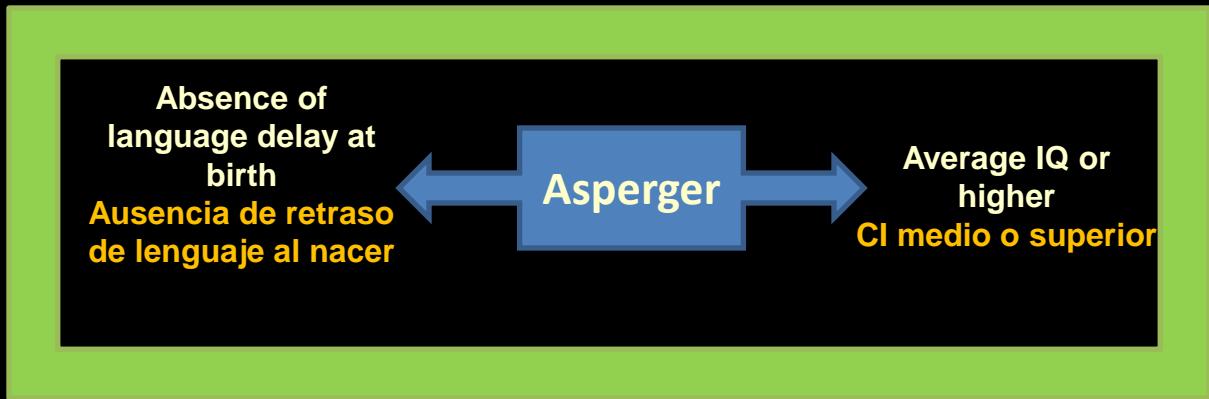
Stop building the walls and find the doors."

- Nick Vujicic



Discrimination within the spectrum

Discriminación dentro del espectro

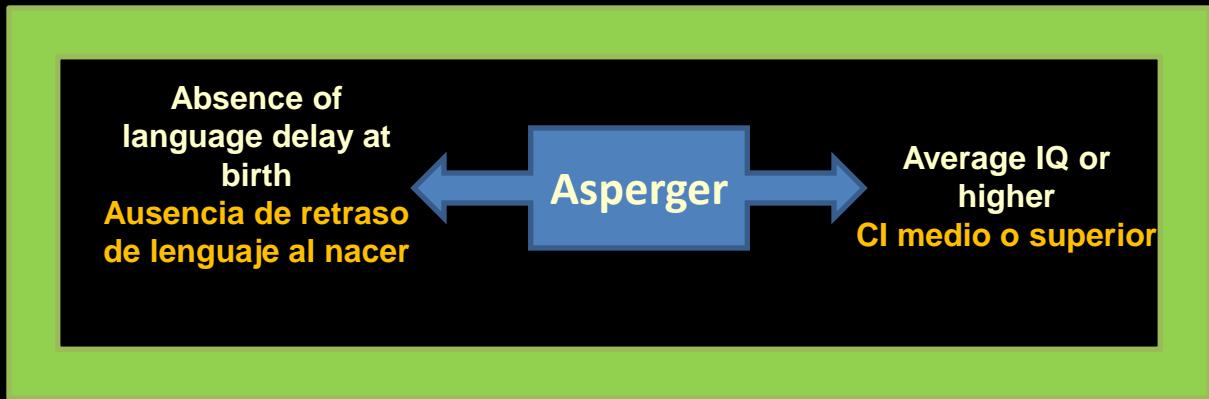


HIGH functioning
ALTO funcionamiento

NOT low functioning
No bajo funcionamiento

Discrimination within the spectrum

Discriminación dentro del espectro



HIGH functioning
ALTO funcionamiento

"I am of greater value than the low-functioning"
"Soy de mayor valor que el de bajo funcionamiento"

Discrimination within the spectrum

Discriminación dentro del espectro



“My son is not a washing machine.”
“Mi hijo no es una lavadora.”

- The Trial (2014).

We are **ONE** community
Somos UNA comunidad



ASAN no considera que ningún tipo neurológico sea superior o inferior a ningún otro.

No discriminamos ni excluimos a ninguna persona autista por su categoría de diagnóstico, necesidades de apoyo o discapacidades.

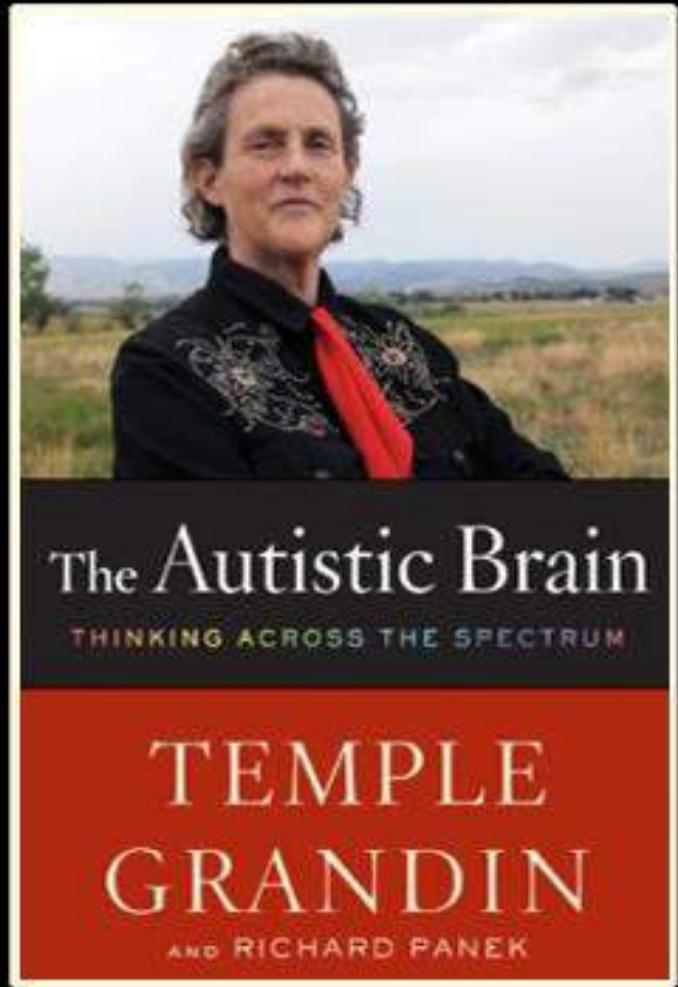
Nos oponemos a la práctica de separar Autistas en grupos de alto y bajo funcionamiento, lo que sugiere incorrectamente que las personas funcionan al mismo nivel en todas las áreas.



We are **ONE** community
Somos UNA comunidad

Las etiquetas funcionales minimizan significativamente la singularidad de cada individuo, dando lugar a clasificaciones artificiales e imprecisas que pueden causar que las personas autistas se vean privadas de servicios u oportunidades.

Cada uno de nosotros tiene un conjunto único de habilidades y desafíos; Una persona que requiere asistencia en un área no necesariamente carece de habilidad en otra.

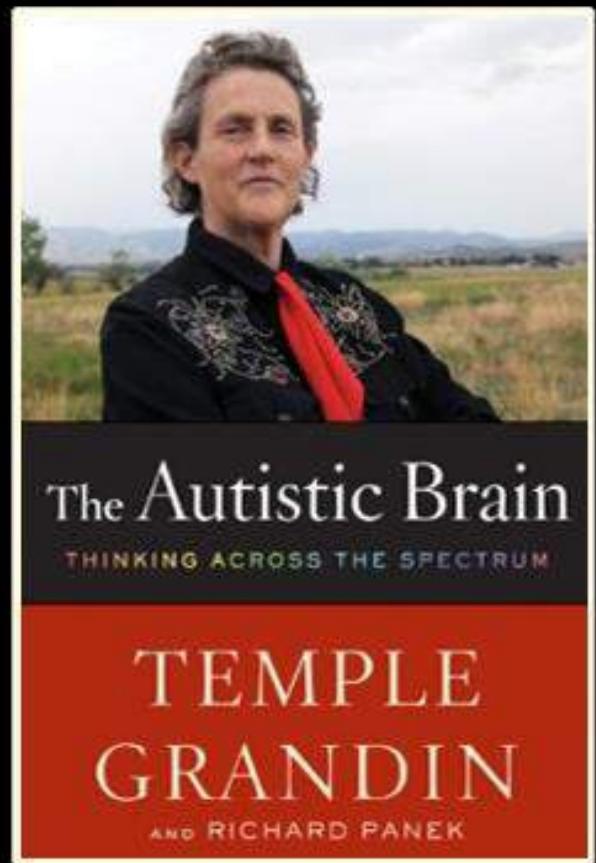


"... Lo que Temple Grandin ha dicho sobre el autismo es frecuentemente discriminatorio y clasista **sus ideas articuladas ... encajan muy bien en el paradigma de la patología que domina el discurso autista**se presenta con frecuencia como corriente principal en las conferencias sobre autismo, como una exhibición zoológica auto-narrada. Debido a que ella es autista y a que sus afirmaciones se alinean con la avanzada visión neurotípica, que presenta el autismo como un problema patológico (ellos) (los neurotípicos) pueden reclamar la autenticidad o legitimidad de su posición usando a Temple Grandin ... ".

-Lydia X Z Brown
Neurodiversity civil rights activist

"...What Temple Grandin has said about autism is frequently discriminatory and classist....(her) articulated ideas ...fit nicely into the pathology paradigm that dominates autistic discourse....she is frequently paraded at mainstream autism conferences as a self-narrating zoo exhibit. Because she is autistic and her statements align with neurotypicals advancing the view that autism presents a problem of pathology (they) can claim authenticity or legitimacy for their position using Temple Grandin...."

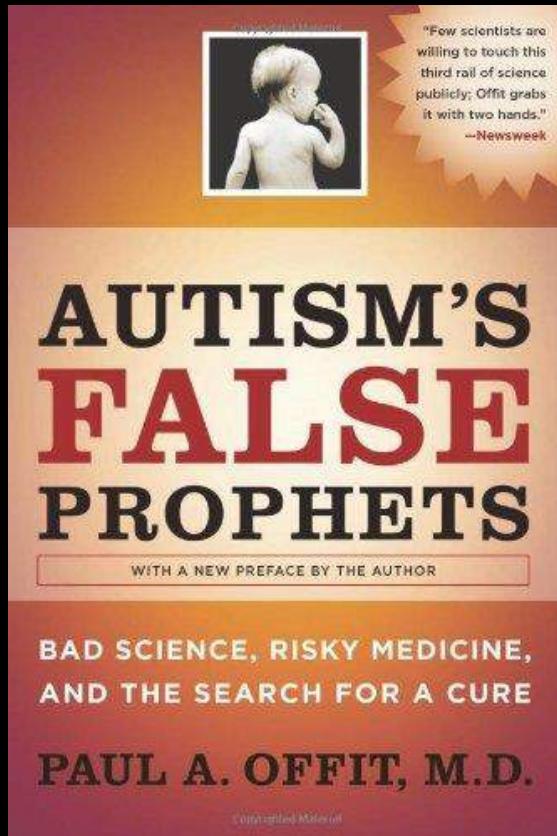
- Lydia X Z Brown



"Beware of false knowledge, it is far more dangerous than ignorance." –George Bernard Shaw

"Cuidado con el falso conocimiento, es mucho mas peligroso que la ignorancia." –G B Shaw

Falsos profetas del autismo: Mala ciencia, medicina peligrosa y la búsqueda de una cura



The business of autism El negocio del autismo



Google está buscando el gen del autismo

Google Is Hunting for an Autism Gene



Kate Knibbs

12/09/14 11:13pm · Filed to: GOOGLE GENOMICS



Google is on a mission to pinpoint the gene company is using its cloud-based genome sequence genomes from 10,000 people on with their family members. The plan is to that researchers can look for the genetic disorder.

Wired interviewed people involved with th

David Glazer, director of engineering formerly director of engineering for Go searching for keywords, researchers can and sequences along genomes and find variations. And because a single human gigabytes, having the data in a central collaboration among researchers easier.

Autistic people see patterns that others miss. head by Dragone Gerasimovska/stock.com

Microsoft has announced its intention to hire more autistic people – not as a charitable enterprise but because, as corporate vice-president Mary Ellen Smith said: "People with autism bring strengths that we need at Microsoft." Employing autistic people makes good business sense.

Microsoft is not the only firm to reach this conclusion. More and more companies are beginning to seek employees from the pool of autistic talent. Specialisterne is a consultancy that recruits only autistic individuals. Originally based in Denmark it now operates in 12 countries worldwide and is currently working with Microsoft.

In recent years Vodafone and German software giant SAP have also launched recruitment drives to find more autistic employees, and to provide better support for them in the workplace. Both companies state that this is due to the competitive edge it gives, with SAP executives reporting increased productivity.

This is testament to the excellent work that many autistic people and their supporters have done to raise awareness of the strengths and abilities associated with autism, as well as the better-known

<http://theconversation.com/why-employing-autistic-people-makes-good-business-sense-33943>

¿Cómo el autismo en el lugar de trabajo trasciende la caridad?

ForbesBrandVoice® [what is this?](#)

Business

APR 14, 2015 @ 10:50 AM 5,478 VIEWS

How Autism In The Workplace Transcends Charity



SAPVoice

RUN SIMPLE FULL BLD ✓

By Sarah Harvey, Global Corporate Affairs Specialist, SAP

Last week the United Nations celebrated World Autism Awareness Day by urging employers to hire individuals on the autism spectrum. The Call to Action – announced by Secretary General Ban Ki Moon – supports the growing belief that employing this untapped talent pool will greatly benefit the global economy.

The UN welcomed multinational corporations to testify on the success of autism at work programs, as well as academics, policymakers, and employees who advocated for the importance of workplace inclusion.

"You don't do it out of charity," said Gov. Jack Markell of Delaware. "It's good for the bottom line... It's a win-win-win situation."

¿Por qué emplear personas autistas tiene sentido comercial?

AUTISMO =



Google se une a un controvertido grupo de investigación para entender el autismo

BUSINESS INSIDER

Google Teams Up With A Controversial Research Group To Figure Out Autism

JULIE BORT
DEC. 9, 2014, 2:56 PM

Google and an autism research group have launched a new program to help scientists study autism and come up with new treatment options.

The group is Autism Speaks, an organization founded by Suzanne and Bob Wright after one of their grandchildren was diagnosed with autism. Bob Wright is the former vice chairman of General Electric and former CEO of NBC and NBC Universal.

Autism Speaks has teamed up with Google for a project called MSSNG to create the world's largest database of genetic information on people with autism. The director of MSSNG is a famous geneticist, Stephen Scherer.

Google has actually been working with Autism Speaks on this project since the summer. The news on Tuesday is that the database will now be freely shared to other scientists.

The project aims to sequence the whole genomes of more than 10,000 individuals with autism and their families.

Autism Speaks describes the project like this:

Valued at \$50 million, MSSNG aims to sequence and analyze the whole genomes of 10,000 individuals in families affected by autism – an unprecedented undertaking that will provide the global autism research community with a platform to answer some of the most vexing questions about the disorder. ... Once completed, this historic program could lead to uncovering various forms of autism, like the various forms of cancers today. This in turn could lead to individualized treatments and therapies for those with autism.

So far, scientists have sequenced more than 1,000 genomes (the complete set of genes in a cell) and are working on 2,000 more.

Autism Speaks speaks says that 1 out of 68 people in the U.S. are affected with autism spectrum disorders, with boys more frequently diagnosed, 1 out of 42.

Not everyone "on the spectrum" suffers from some of the developmental problems associated with autism, nor views autism as something that needs to be "cured."

And because of that, Autism Speaks and this project in particular is controversial in the autistic community. A blogger on the Autism Women's Network went so far as to call Autism Speaks a "hate group."

Autism Speaks said this project is for people who do want more information and more treatment options.



Google CEO Larry Page

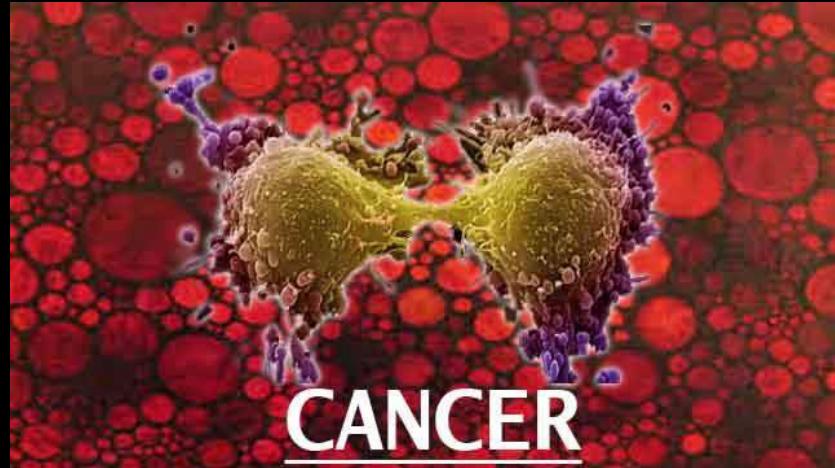
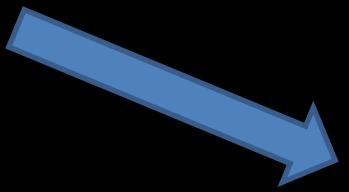
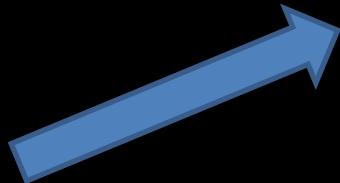
REUTERS/Edgar Su

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Valued at \$50 million, MSSNG aims to sequence and analyze the whole genomes of 10,000 individuals in families affected by autism – an unprecedented undertaking that will provide the global autism research community with a platform to answer some of the most vexing questions about the disorder. ... Once completed, this historic program could lead to uncovering various forms of autism, like the various forms of cancers today. This in turn could lead to individualized treatments and therapies for those with autism.

"... descubrir varias formas de autismo, como las diversas formas de cáncer ..." - Autism Speaks

AUTISTAS



Persona con autismo
Person with autism

Persona con cancer
Person with cancer

Persona con Ébola
Person with Ebola

**Persona con Espanolidad?
Person with Spanishness?**

**Persona con gaidad?
Person with gayness?**

- **Persona con autismo**
Person **with** autism
- **Autista**
Autistic
- **Neurodiverso**
Neurodiverse



What is autism?

¿Qué es el autismo?

Abstract

Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs) are a heterogeneous group of neurodevelopmental disorders diagnosed solely on the basis of behaviour.

INTRODUCTION

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is considered a complex and heterogeneous neurologic disorder, showing features of core abnormalities in social relationship and communication, repetitive behavior and deficits in verbal and non-verbal interaction, with stereotyped behaviors and interests and even visual dysfunction (APA 2013, Wu et al. 2015, Bakroon and

1. Neurodevelopmental Disorders: Overview and Frame

Neurodevelopmental disorders are brain-based disorders of growth and development that have a significant impact on children's mental, emotional, and psychosocial health. Among the most common and widely studied neurodevelopmental disorders are autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD [1, 2]).

1. Introduction

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD), a neurodevelopmental condition that significantly affects social functioning, communication, and patterns of interests and behavior, is most often a life-long disorder that requires extensive educational, vocational, and community support [1, 2].

Background

Autism spectrum disorders (ASDs) are a group of complex neurodevelopmental conditions that present in early childhood. Individuals with ASDs are characterized by having deficits in social interaction, impaired communication and a range of stereotyped and repetitive behaviors (Lord et al., 1994).

1. Introduction

Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) form a group of behaviorally defined neurodevelopmental disorders characterized by three core symptom clusters: social interaction impairment, communication deficits, and ritualistic-repetitive behaviors [1–4].

What is autism?

¿Qué es el autismo?

Widely described as:

- Brain problem
- Problems communicating
- Problems of restricted interests and repetitive behaviour
- Problems of social interaction

Ampliamente descrito como:

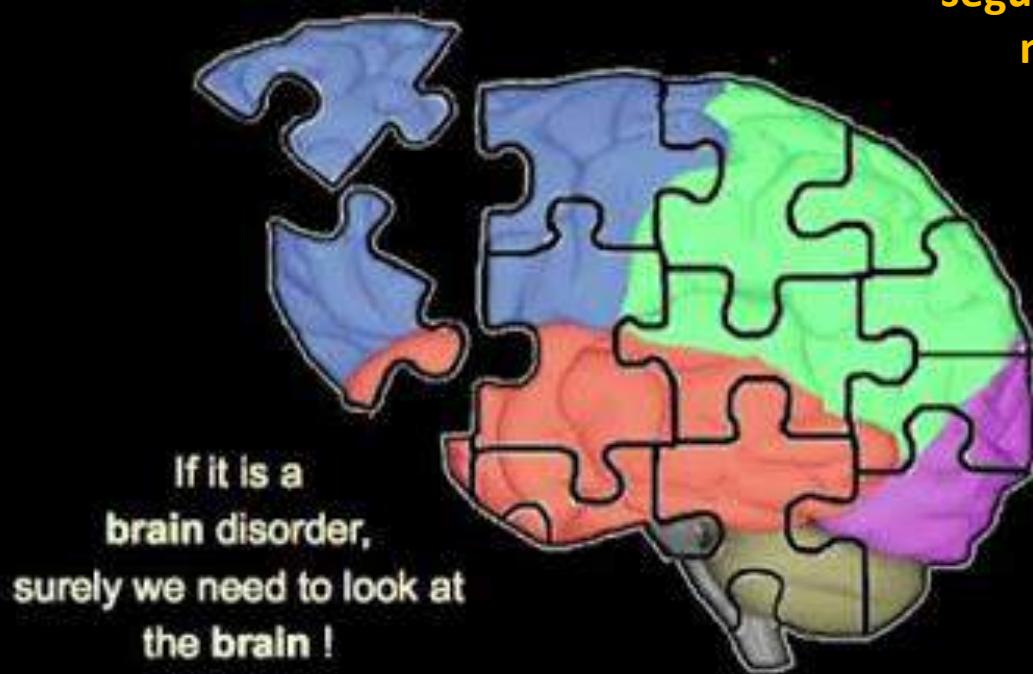
- Problema cerebral
- Problemas de comunicación
- Problemas de conducta repetitiva e intereses restringidos
- Problemas de interacción social

	1943	2017
What is autism? ¿Qué es el autismo?	A type of psychotic disorder <i>Un tipo de trastorno psicótico</i>	A type of neurological disorder <i>Un tipo de trastorno neurológico</i>
Diagnostic method Método diagnóstico	Subjective behavioural assessment <i>Evaluación subjetiva del comportamiento</i>	No routine brain investigations <i>Sin investigaciones cerebrales rutinarias</i>
Diagnosed by Diagnosticado por	Psychiatrists <i>Psiquiatras</i>	Predominantly psychiatrists <i>Predominantemente psiquitras</i>

Medical progress Progreso médico



**Si se trata de un
trastorno cerebral,
seguro que tenemos que
mirar el cerebro!**



**Medical progress
Progreso médico ?**

Diagnosis: AUTISM



<https://pro.psychcentral.com/child-therapist/2014/11/signs-of-autism-infographic/>

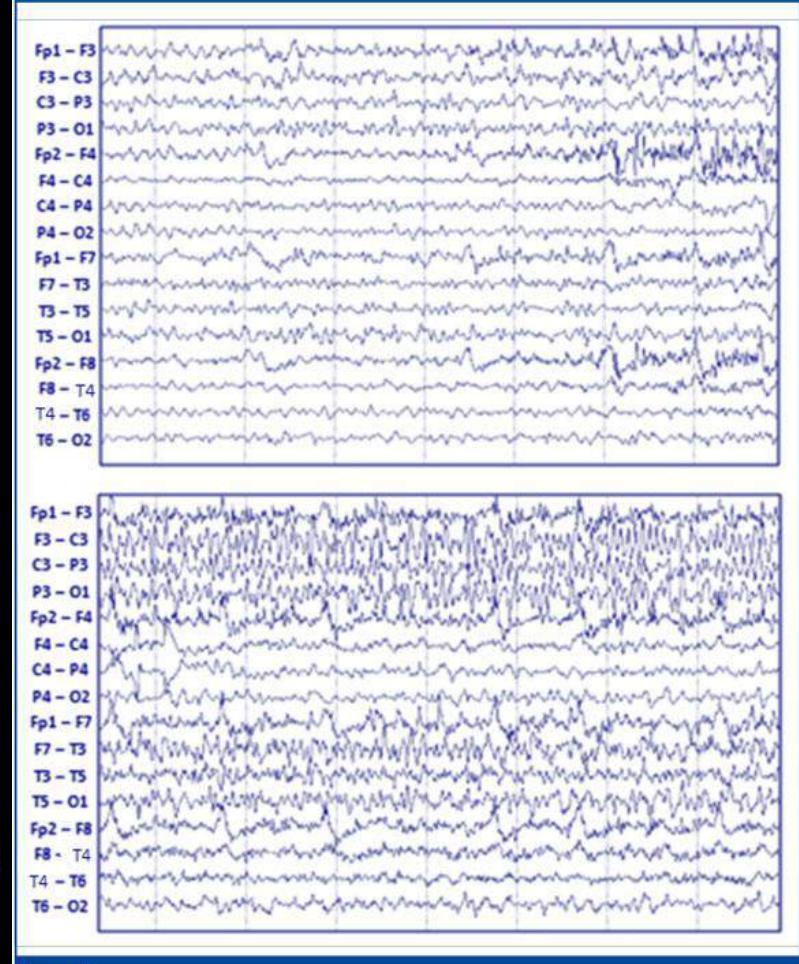
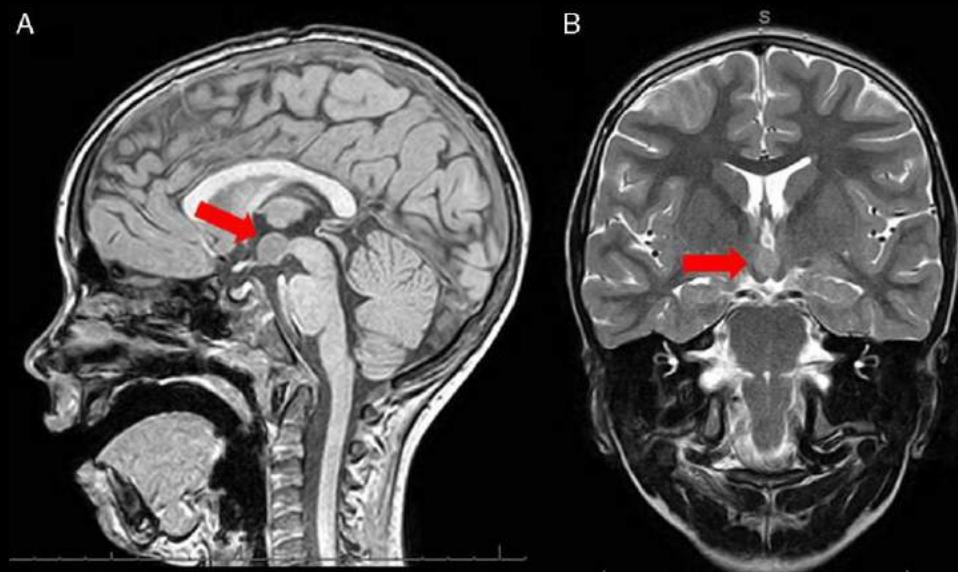


FIGURA 2.

ELECTROENCEFALOGRAFO CON LA DESCARGA EPILEPTIFORME ICTAL QUE COMIENZA EN REGION TEMPORAL IZQUIERDA DE PREDOMINIO PARASAGITAL Y SE GENERALIZA A TODO EL HEMISFERIO CEREBRAL IZQUIERDO.



Gelastic Epilepsy Epilepsia gelástica

Warnings from Neuroscience

Avisos de la neurociencia



2010



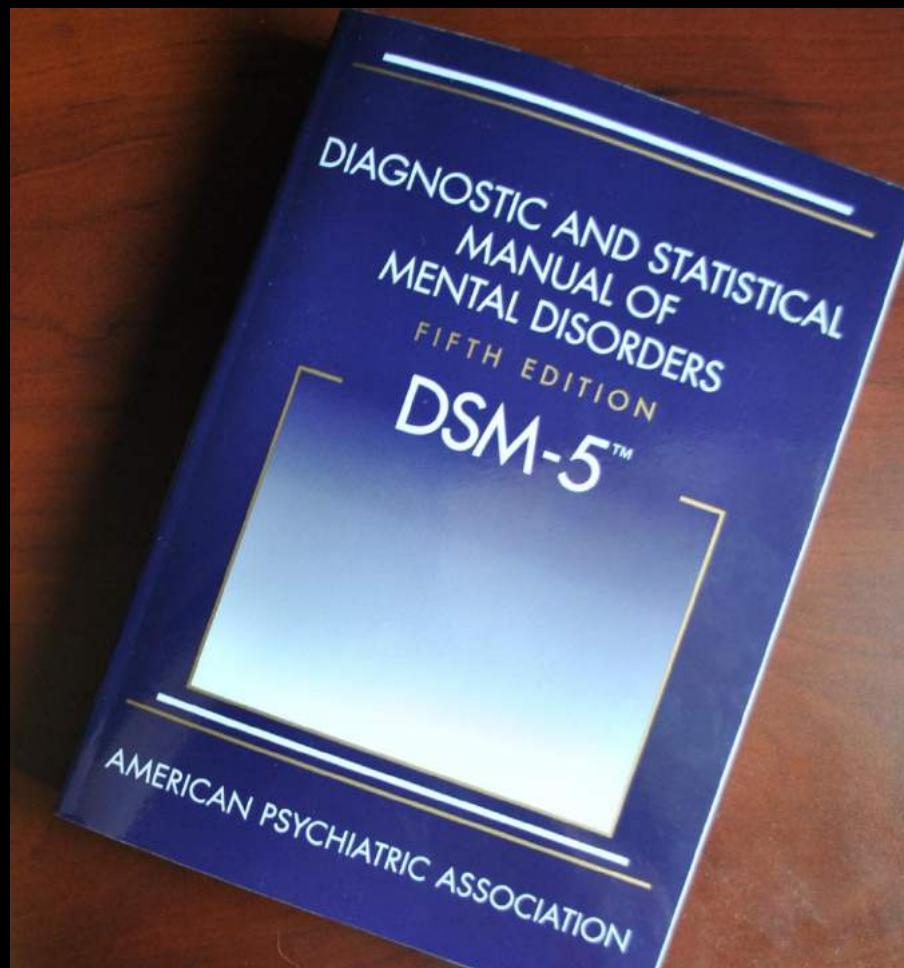
http://www.ted.com/talks/aditi_shankardass_a_second_opinion_on_learning_disorders/transcript?language=es

**Why are we diagnosing brain disorder
without brain investigations?**

**¿Por qué estamos diagnosticando el trastorno
cerebral sin investigaciones cerebrales?**

What system allows a brain disorder to be diagnosed without brain investigations?

¿Qué sistema permite diagnosticar un trastorno cerebral sin investigaciones cerebrales?



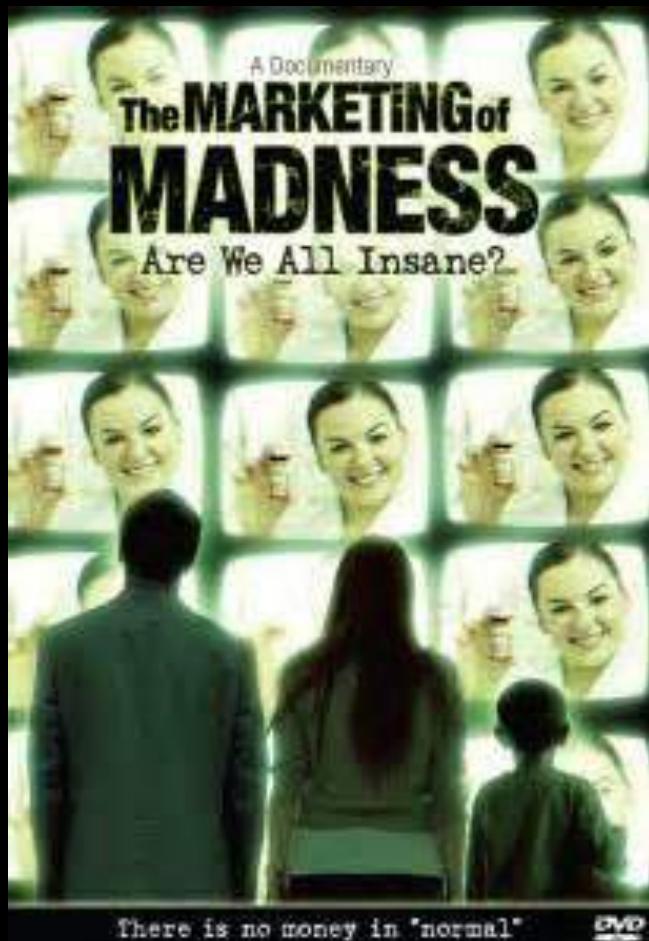
La comercialización de la locura

- Produced by Citizens Commission on Human Rights International (CCHRI)

- 175 interviews with lawyers, mental health experts and families

- 80 billion dollar psychiatry industry in prescription of psychotropic drugs

- Kills 42,000 people every year in US



- Producido por la Comisión Ciudadana de Derechos Humanos Internacional (CCHRI)

- 175 entrevistas con abogados, expertos en salud mental y familias

- 80 mil millones de dólares de la industria psiquiátrica en la prescripción de drogas psicótropicas

- Mata a 42.000 personas cada año en EEUU

Who does it benefit for a brain disorder to be diagnosed without brain investigations?



¿A quién beneficia que se diagnostique un trastorno cerebral sin investigaciones cerebrales?

DSM5

Well-known facts about DSM5

- **70% of the authors of DSM5 had direct financial ties to the pharmaceutical industry**
- **El 70% de los autores de DSM5 tienen vínculos financieros directos con la industria farmacéutica**

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Essay

A Comparison of *DSM-IV* and *DSM-5* Panel Members' Financial Associations with Industry: A Pernicious Problem Persists

Lisa Cosgrove,^{1,2*}, Sheldon Krimsky³

¹ Edmond J. Safra Center for Ethics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America, ² Department of Counseling Psychology, University of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, ³ Department of Urban and Environmental Policy and Planning, and Department of Public Health and Community Medicine, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, United States of America

Introduction

All medical subspecialties have been subject to increased scrutiny about the ways by which their financial associations with industry, such as pharmaceutical companies, may influence, or give the appearance of influencing, recommendations in review articles [1] and clinical practice guidelines [2]. Psychiatry has been at the epicenter of these concerns, in part because of high-profile cases involving ghostwriting [3,4] and failure to report industry-related income [5], and studies highlighting conflicts of interest in promoting psychiatric drugs [6,7]. The revised *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (*DSM*), scheduled for publication in May 2013 by the American Psychiatric Association (APA), has created a firestorm of controversy because of questions about undue industry influence. Some have questioned whether the inclusion of new disorders (e.g., Attentional Psychotic Risk Syndrome) and widening of the boundaries of current disorders (e.g., Adjustment Disorder Related to Bereavement) reflect corporate interests [8,9]. These concerns have been raised because the nomenclature, criteria, and standardization of psychiatric disorders codified in the *DSM* have a large public impact in a diverse set of areas ranging from insurance claims to jurisprudence. Moreover, through its relationship to the International Classification of Diseases [10], the system used for classification by many countries around the world, the *DSM* has a global reach.

After receiving criticism that *DSM-IV* had no financial disclosure of panel members, to its credit the APA instituted a mandatory disclosure policy [11]. The

they have ever had, including funding from federal agencies, it can create a "signal-to-noise problem," thereby obscuring the truth about deeply problematic financial relationships with industry.

We have reported elsewhere on industry relationships with *DSM-5* task force members [18]. Although the composition of the task force has changed slightly since its formation in 2007 (e.g., Blakely et al. [19] found 72% of the members had ties in early 2011) industry relationships persist despite increased transparency. Currently, 69% of the *DSM-5* task force members report having ties to the pharmaceutical industry. This represents a relative increase of 21% over the proportion of *DSM-IV* task force members with such ties (57% of *DSM-IV* task force members had ties). This finding is congruent with emerging data from fields outside of psychiatry suggesting that transparency of funding source alone is an insufficient solution for eliminating bias [20–23].

In 2006 we analyzed all *DSM-IV* panel members' financial associations with industry [24]. We have undertaken a similar analysis for *DSM-5* panels, which allowed us to compare the proportions of *DSM-IV* and <5 panel members who have industry ties. There are 141 panel members on the 13 *DSM-5* panels and 29 task force

* E-mail: lcosgrove@ethics.harvard.edu

Citation: Cosgrove L, Krimsky S (2012) A Comparison of *DSM-IV* and *DSM-5* Panel Members' Financial Associations with Industry: A Pernicious Problem Persists. *PLoS Med* 9(3):e1001190. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001190

Published: March 13, 2012

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Competing interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Acknowledgments: APA, American Psychiatric Association; DSM, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders; FCOI, financial conflict of interest; KOL, key opinion leader.

* E-mail: lcosgrove@ethics.harvard.edu

Provenance: Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

The Essay section contains opinion pieces on topics of broad interest to a general medical audience.

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March 2012 | Volume 9 | Issue 3 | e1001190

[Cosgrove L](#) [Krimsky S](#) A comparison of *DSM-IV* and *DSM-5* panel members' financial associations with industry: a pernicious problem persists. *PLoS Med*. 2012;9(3):e1001190. doi: 10.1371/journal.pmed.1001190. Epub 2012 Mar 13.

Well-known facts about DSM5

Hechos conocidos sobre DSM5

**Psychiatrists themselves
recognise it has no scientific
validity**

**Los psiquiatras reconocen que
el DSM5 no tiene validez
científica**

Well-known facts about DSM5

Hechos conocidos sobre DSM5

“...The weakness of the manual is its lack of validity...”

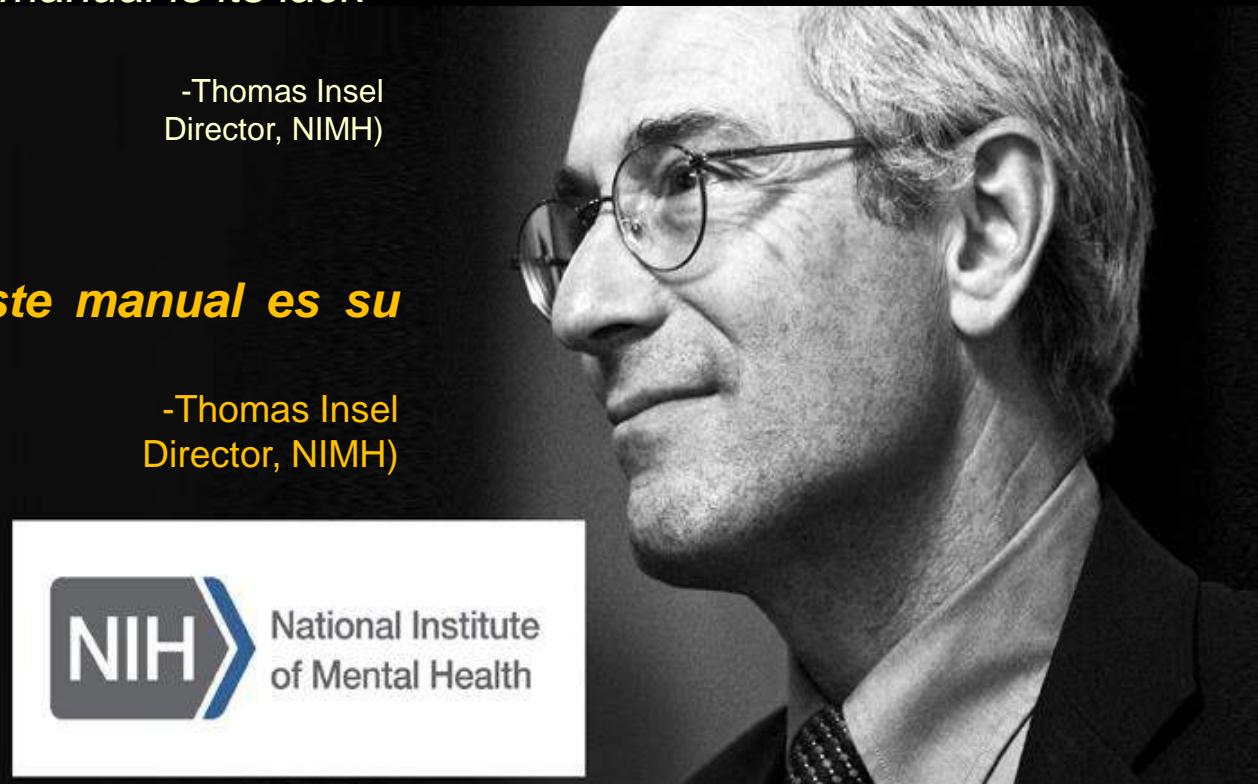
-Thomas Insel
Director, NIMH)

“...El punto débil de este manual es su falta de validez...”

-Thomas Insel
Director, NIMH)



- NIMH withdrew support 2 weeks before release of the DSM5
- NIMH retiró el apoyo 2 semanas antes de la publicación del DSM5



Entrevista con el Doctor Robert Spitzer,
Director del Comité responsable de la creación del DSMIII.

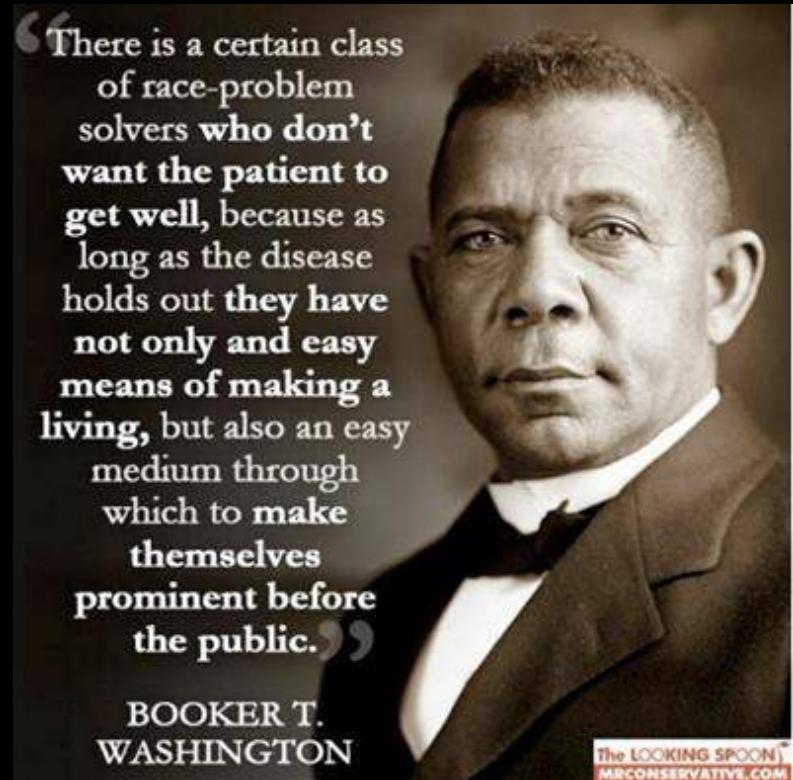
‘Psychotropic Drugs, Medication - The Trap’ 2007 Documental de la BBC

Why are we diagnosing brain disorder without brain investigations?

¿Por qué estamos diagnosticando un trastorno cerebral sin investigaciones cerebrales?

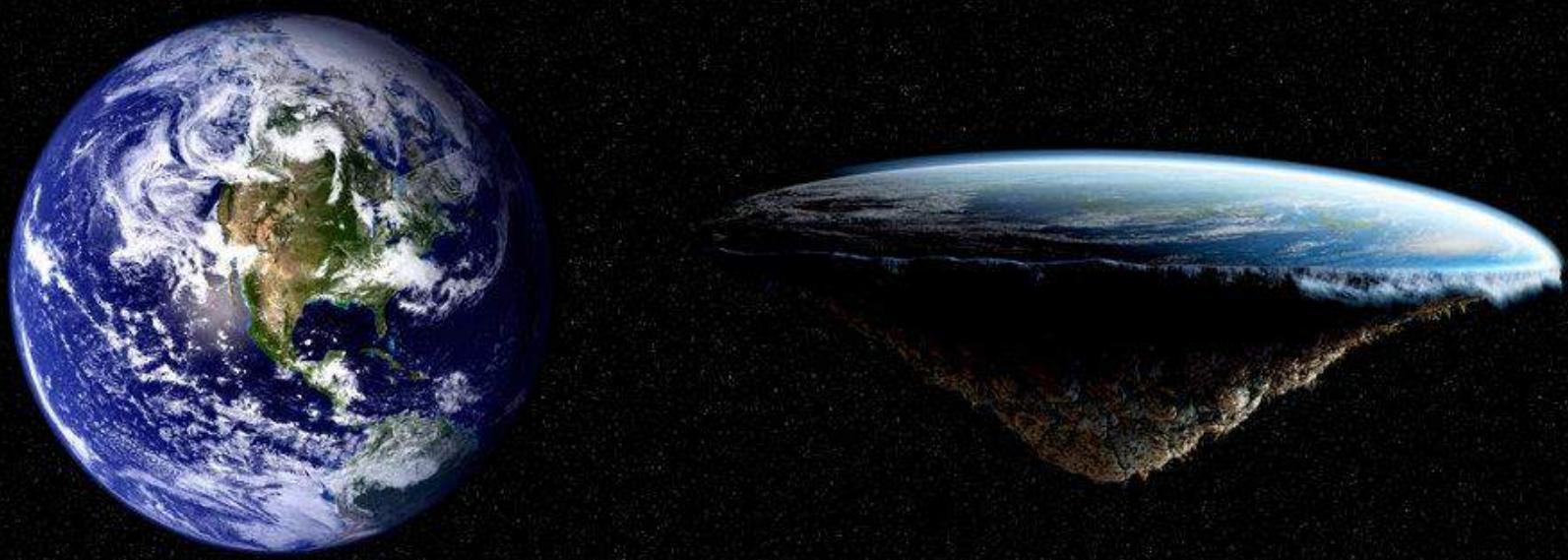
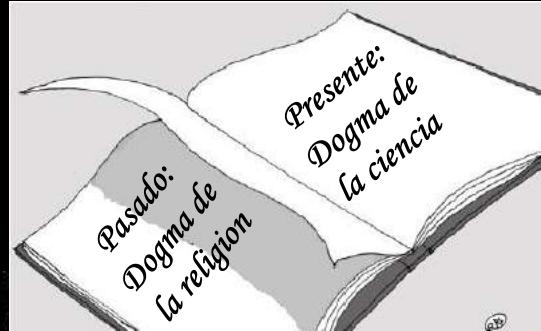
Hay una cierta clase de solucionadores de problemas que no quieren que el problema (paciente) se mejore, porque mientras la enfermedad permanezca, no sólo tienen un medio fácil de ganarse la vida, sino también un medio fácil a través del cual se hacen prominentes ante el público.

-Booker T. Washington
Activista de derechos civiles afroamericano



Human history – changing fashions in dogma

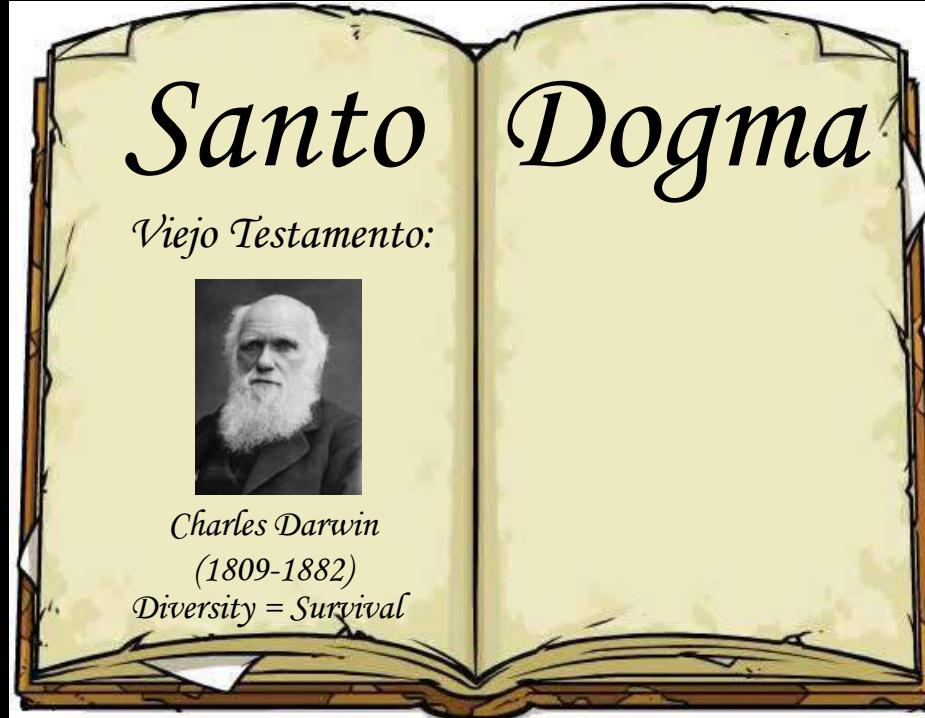
La historia de la humanidad - convertir las modas en dogma



Biodiversity
Biodiversidad



Ecosystem
Ecosistema



Cultural diversity
Diversidad cultural

Mental diversity
Diversidad mental

Human social ecosystem
Ecosistema social humano

Linguistic diversity
Diversidad lingüística

Corporal diversity
Diversidad corporal

World population: 7 billion
How many speak each language?
(in millions)



Charlie Mungulda - Amurdag: El Amurdag fue una vez el idioma utilizado entre los aborígenes de Territorio del Norte de Australia. Charlie Mungulda es el último hablante nativo de Amurdag, pero debido a que no ha tenido con quién hablarlo durante muchos años sus recuerdos del idioma tiene muchas lagunas. Sin embargo, él ha trabajado con lingüistas australianos para intentar preservar su cultura.

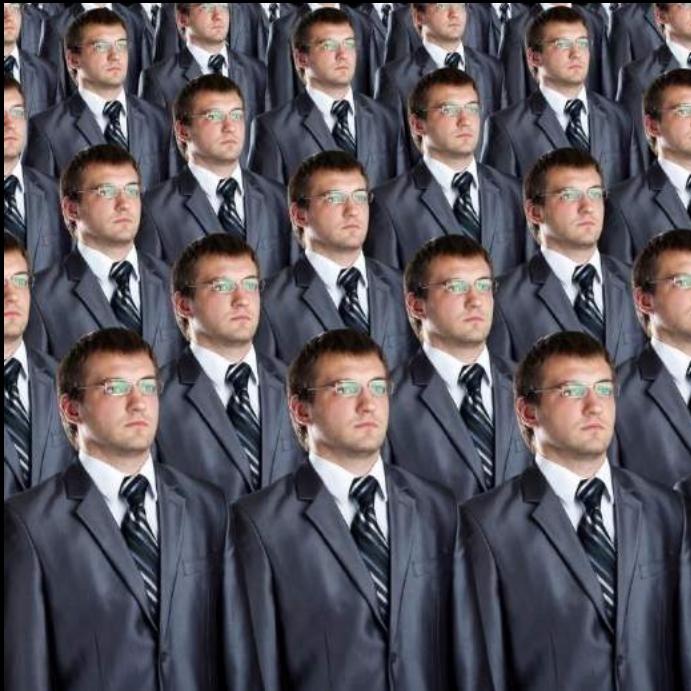
"Cuando perdemos un lenguaje, perdemos siglos de pensamiento humano sobre el tiempo, la naturaleza, los mitos, la música, las creencias y la vida cotidiana".

"When we lose a language, we lose centuries of human thinking about time, nature, myths, music, beliefs and everyday life."

-David Harrison
Assistant Professor of Linguistics
Swarthmore College

Uniformity – the new goal?

Uniformidad – ¿El nuevo objetivo?



"No podemos encontrar nada malo con usted, así que voy a tratarlo por un Trastorno por Déficit de Síntomas."



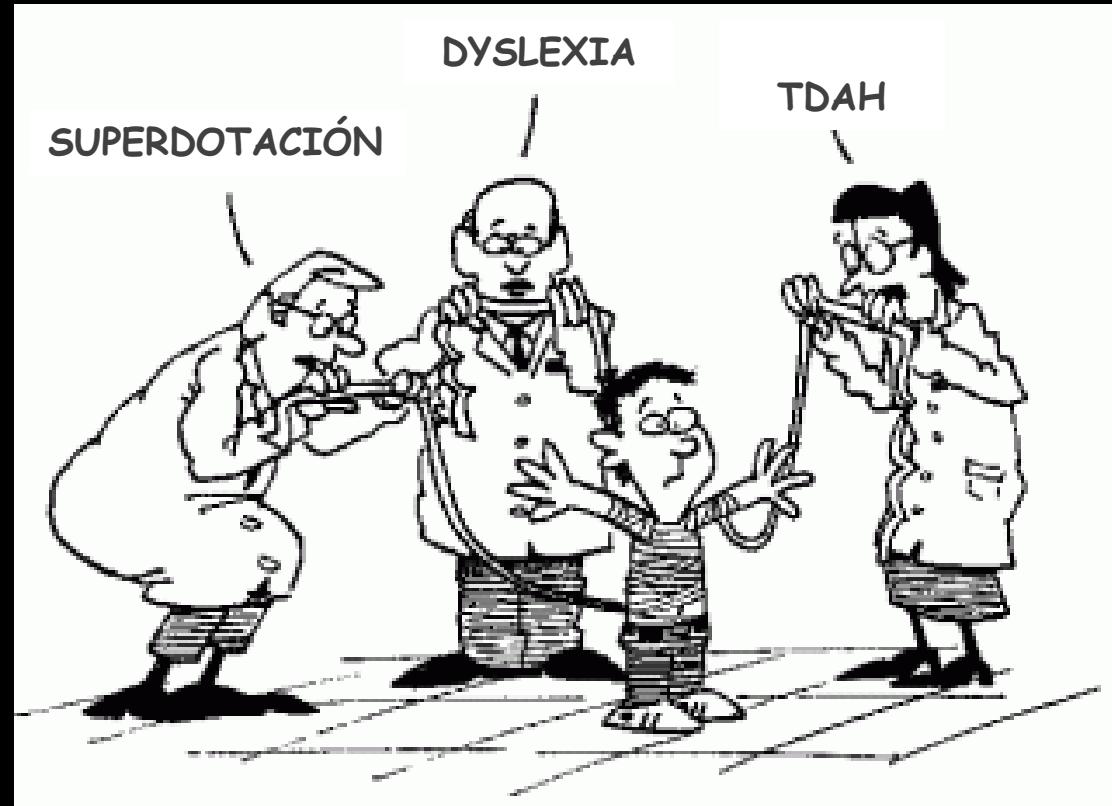
20th century

Siglo 20



21st century Siglo 21

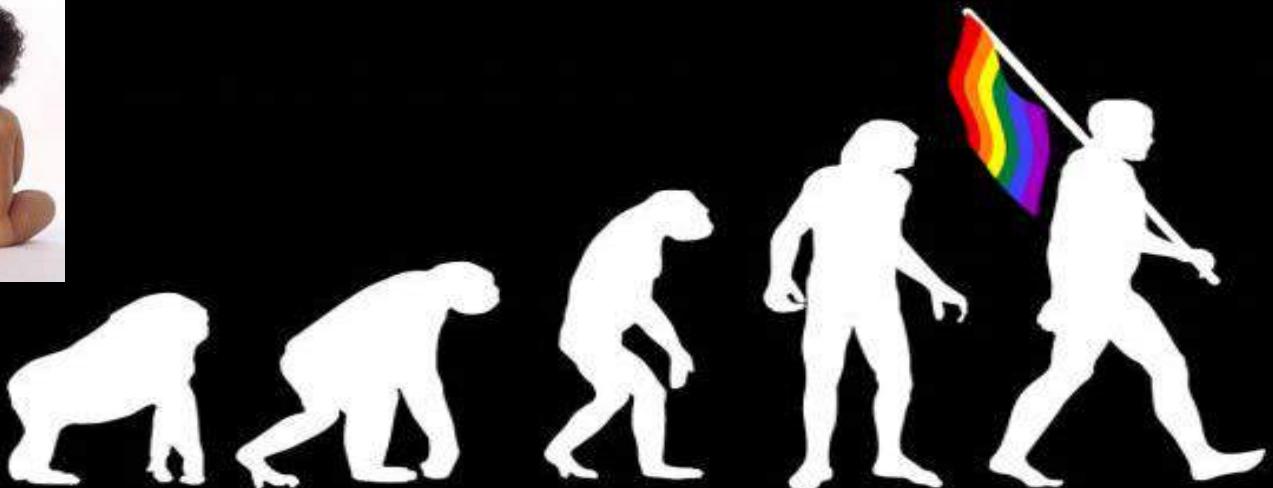
Progress?



¿Progreso?



When is a diversity a **disability**?
¿Cuándo es una diversidad una **discapacidad**?



Disabled individual
Discapacidad individual

Disability – where does the problem lie?
Discapacidad –
¿En donde reside el problema?

Disabling society
Discapacidad social

Medical model
Of disability
Modelo Médico de discapacidad

Social model
Of disability
Modelo Social de discapacidad



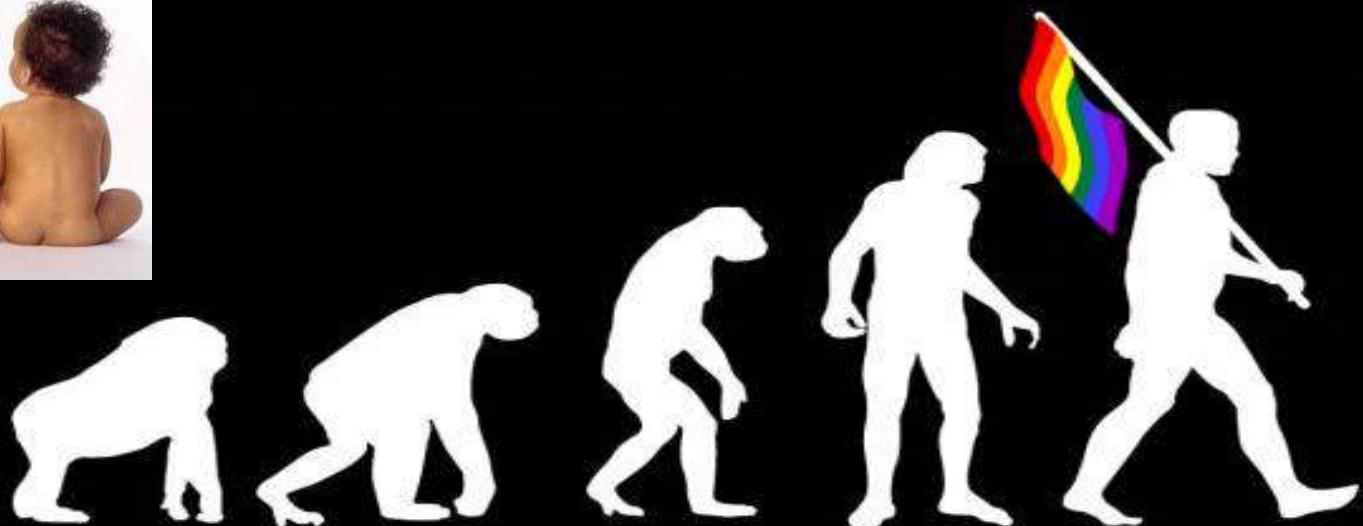
Her impairment is the problem; they should cure her or give her prostheses.

Su discapacidad es el problema; Deberían curarla o darle unas prótesis

The stairs are the problem – they should build a ramp.
Las escaleras son el problema – Deberían construir una rampa



Diversity or Disorder – which social construct do you choose?
Diversidad o desorden - ¿qué constructo social escoges?



Fact 1:

Disability is a social construct.

La discapacidad es un constructo social.

Fact 2:

Autism is regarded as a *disability*.
El autismo se considera una *discapacidad*.



FACT 3:

Autism is a social construct, NOT scientific fact.

El autismo es un constructo social, no un hecho científico

The danger of dogma

El peligro del dogma



**NEW THEORY CLAIMS
HOMOSEXUALITY
CAN BE CURED**

Modern medicine sees deviation as physical problem—disputing old belief that homos are made—not born!

By ANTHONY JAMES

HOMOSEXUALS are born, not made. That's the startling new theory put forth by several American and European scientists who are seeking the answer to mankind's oldest riddle—the Third Sex. The problem of homosexuality has long been considered psychological, rather than physical. Generations of psychologists, psychiatrists and physicians accepted Dr. Freud's view that homosexuals reflected "mirror images" of the dominant mother—with withdrawn father pattern.

Because homosexuality has long been assumed to have been a vice rather than an illness, the deviate has lived in a shadowy half-world of fear.

UNENCASHED MAGAZINE OCT 1967

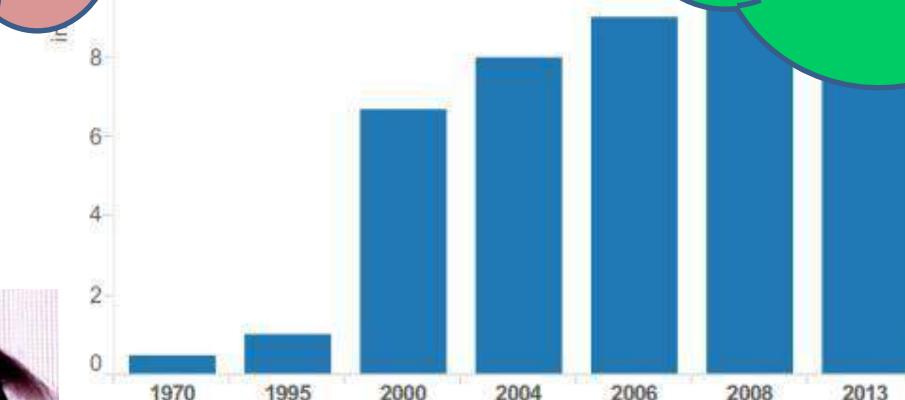
Nueva teoría afirma que la homosexualidad puede ser curada

It's an AUTISM EPIDEMIC!!

Es una EPIDEMIA DE AUTISMO!!!

Autistics are one of the largest minority groups in the world!!!

Los autistas son uno de los grupos minoritarios más grandes del mundo!!!



Data from Studies completed by the CDC on Autism Spectrum Disorder incidence rates.



“Parece que para el éxito en la ciencia o el arte, una pizca de autismo es esencial. Estamos convencidos, entonces, de que los autistas tienen su lugar en el organismo de la comunidad social. Cumplen bien su papel, tal vez mejor que nadie, y estamos hablando de personas que, como niños, tenían las mayores dificultades y causaban inquietudes indecibles a sus cuidadores.”

“It seems that for success in science or art, a dash of autism is essential. We are convinced, then, that autistic people have their place in the organism of the social community. They fulfill their role well, perhaps better than anyone else could, and we are talking of people who as children had the greatest difficulties and caused untold worries to their care-givers.”



Hans Asperger
Austrian paediatrician
(1906-1980)

POR LO TANTO, ¿USTED DESEARÍA VIVIR EN

UN MUNDO SIN AUTISMO?

SO YOU WISH YOU WERE LIVING IN
A WORLD WITHOUT AUTISM?

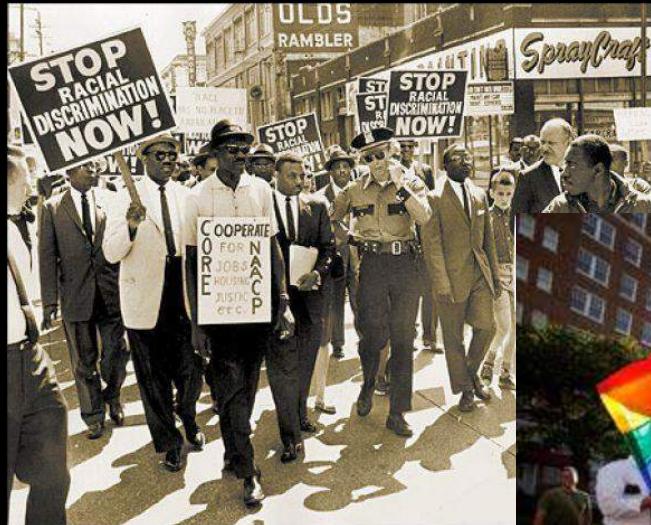


QUIZÁS QUIERA RECONSIDERALO...

YOU MAY WANT TO RECONSIDER...

To: Psychologists and educationalists

Para: Los psicólogos y educadores



To: Psychologists and educationalists

Para: Psicólogos y educadores



How do you want to look when the history books are written?

¿Cómo le gustaría ser visto en los libros de historia?

To: Psychiatrists

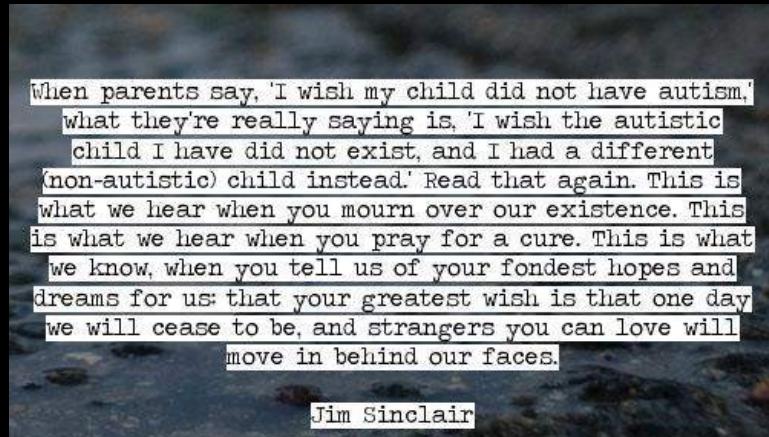
Para: Los psiquiatras

- Remember your Hippocratic oath
- Recordar vuestro juramento hipocrático



To: Parents and family members

Para: Los padres y familiares



Cuando los padres dicen "desearía que mi hijo no tuviera autismo", lo que realmente están diciendo es "deseo que el niño autista que yo tengo no existiera y que en vez de eso tuviera un hijo no autista"... Esto es precisamente lo que sus hijos perciben cuando ustedes se quejan de su existencia. Esto es lo que sienten cada vez que ustedes rezan por una cura.

-Jim Sinclair
Activista en pro de los derechos de la neurodiversidad

Acknowledgements

Expresiones de gratitud

