Leonard Wood and Leprosy in the Philippines: The Culion Leper Colony 1921-1927

Thank you for downloading *Leonard Wood and Leprosy in the Philippines: The Culion Leper Colony 1921-1927*. As you may know, people have searched numerous times for their favorite books like this *Leonard Wood and Leprosy in the Philippines: The Culion Leper Colony 1921-1927*, but ended up in harmful downloads. Rather than reading a good book with a cup of coffee in the afternoon, instead they juggled with some infectious bugs inside their laptop.

*Leonard Wood and Leprosy in the Philippines: The Culion Leper Colony 1921-1927* is available in our book collection and online access to it is set as public so you can get it instantly.

Our digital library saves in multiple countries, allowing you to get the most less latency time to download any of our books like this one. Kindly say, the *Leonard Wood and Leprosy in the Philippines: The Culion Leper Colony 1921-1927* is universally compatible with any devices to read.

---

Leonard Wood and Leprosy in the Philippines: The Culion Leper Colony 1921-1927

Leonard Wood and Leprosy in the Philippines: The Culion Leper Colony 1921-1927

The Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy: Leonard Wood Memorial (American Leprosy Foundation) 1927*

Forty Years of Leprosy Research: Esmond Ray Long 1967


Story of the Leonard Wood Memorial: Leonard Wood Memorial (American Leprosy Foundation) 1948

Forty Years of Leprosy Research: Esmond Ray Long 1967


Report of the Leonard Wood Memorial Conference on Leprosy Held in Manila, Philippine Islands, January 9 to 23, 1931 - 1931

Atlas of leprosy: Leonard Wood Memorial-Eversley Childs Sanitarium Laboratory for leprosy research: Ricardo S. Guinto 1983

Transactions of the Symposium on Research in Leprosy, sponsored by the Leonard Wood Memorial ... and the Johns Hopkins University ... held at ... Baltimore, May 8-10, 1961 - 1961

Transactions of the Symposium on Research in Leprosy - 1961*


World Wide Distribution and Prevalence of Leprosy-Leonard Wood Memorial (American Leprosy Foundation) 1944

Report of the Leonard Wood Memorial Conference on Leprosy Held in Manila, Philippine Islands, January 9 to 23, 1931 - 1931

Who Walk Alone-Perry Burgess 2017-07-19 In the courage and unselfish love this book describes there is an inspiration for the world today. It is the story of Ned Langford, an ordinary young mid-western American who learned that something had happened to him, so terrible that it sent him into lifelong exile on a distant tropical island. The thing began, probably, in the years when young Ned served as a soldier in the Philippines, but he did not find out what had happened until years later. By that time he was launched in a happy, successful life—engaged to be married, and with a real standing in his community. How he found out the meaning of the places on his arm where there was no feeling, how he destroyed his own identity and went to the leper colony of Culion, how he came to terms with himself and built a new life, makes tremendous, dramatic reading which is doubly effective because Mr. Burgess has let Ned tell it in his own words. Ned Langford’s story is as triumphant as it is memorable and dramatic. Here is the story of a man who faced one of the ultimate of human disasters, and yet managed to wring from it a rich, useful, undaunted life. At the time of its first publication in 1940, Perry Burgess had been a national director of the Leonard Wood Memorial (American Leprosy Foundation) for fifteen years, and the president and executive officer of that foundation for the last decade. His work has taken him to leprosaria all over the world. He presents the factual background of the disease in an authoritative appendix to this volume, a supplement that removes the misconceptions about leprosy which exist in the minds of many people. Richly illustrated throughout with photographs drawn from the files of the Memorial. "Told with amazing sincerity and restraint. It is a true story of gallantry, suffering, triumph, victory of the spirit. It is inspiring..."—Robert M. Green in the Boston Evening Transcript. "A gentle and profoundly affecting story."—The New Yorker.

Symposium on Research in Leprosy - 1961

Report of the Leonard Wood Memorial Conference on Leprosy Held in Manila, Philippine Islands, January 9 to 23, 1931 - 1931

The President and Board of Directors of the Leonard Wood Memorial Announce the Appointment of James A. Doull, as Medical Director of the Memorial-Leonard Wood Memorial (American Leprosy Foundation) 1949

Transactions of the Symposium... - 1962


President's Report ...-Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy 1931

The Eye in Leprosy-Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy 1954

The Eye in Leprosy-Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy 1960

Collection of Publications-

Public Education in Leprosy-Donald V. Wilson 1970*
A Geography of Disease-Earl Baldwin McKinley 1935

Hansen's Disease (Leprosy)-Leonard Wood Memorial (American Leprosy Foundation) 1951*


Leprosy, Neuritis and Its Sequelae, Disfiguring Infiltration, Rehabilitation-Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy 1960

Leonard Wood-Jack McCallum 2006 In this first legal analysis of Title IX, Deborah L. Brake assesses the statute's successes and failures, using a feminist theory lens to understand, defend, and critique the law. While the statute has created tremendous gains for female athletes, not only raising the visibility and cultural acceptance of women in sports, but also creating social bonds for women, positive body images, and leadership roles, the disparities in funding between men's and women's sports have remained remarkably resilient. At the same time, female athletes continue to experience less prestige and support than their male counterparts, which in turn filters into the arena of professional sports. Brake provides a rich understanding and appreciation of what Title IX has accomplished, while taking a critical look at the places where the law has fallen short. A unique contribution to the literature on Title IX, Getting in the Game fully explores the theory, policy choices, and successes and limitations of this historic law.

Combating Stigma Resulting from Deformity and Disease-Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy 1969

The Before and After Life of an American BOY P. O. W.-John King Hanks 2010-05-13 ...... PEARL HARBOR "Oh John King, you know, we stopped there on our way to the Philippines. Well, the Japanese just bombed it, marking the beginning of World War II for us," Julia said. .... The year was 1939, at the age of seven, John traveled to the Philippine Islands with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. John H. Hanks, and his brother Jim, age five. The family was on the way to the Island of Culion, Palawan, where "Pop" was to study Leprosy, under the auspices of the Leonard Wood Memorial Society. Here the family thrived in a tropical "paradise until the World War II started."

A Disease Apart-Tony Gould 2014-10-07 This fascinating cultural and medical history of leprosy enriches our understanding of a still-feared biblical disease. It is a condition shrouded for centuries in mystery, legend, and religious fanaticism. Societies worldwide have vilified its sufferers: by the sheer accident of mycobacterial infection, they have been condemned to exile and imprisonment—illness itself considered evidence of moral taint. Over the last 200 years, the story of leprosy has witnessed dramatic reversals in terms of both scientific theory and public opinion. In A DISEASE APART, Tony Gould traces the history of this compelling period through the lives of individual men and women: intrepid doctors, researchers, and missionaries, and a vast spectrum of patients. We meet such pioneers of treatment as the Norwegian microbe hunter, Armager Hansen. Though Hansen discovered the leprosy bacillus in 1873, the 'heredity vs. contagion' debate raged on for decades. Meanwhile, across the world, Belgian Catholic missionary Father Damien became an international celebrity tending to his stricken flock at the Hawaiian settlement of Molokai. He contracted the disease himself. To the British, leprosy posed an "imperial danger" to their sprawling colonial system. In the 1920s Sir Leonard Rogers of the Indian Medical Service found that the ancient Hindu treatment of chaulmoogra oil could be used in an injectable form. The Cajun bayou saw the inspiring rise of leprosy's most zealous campaigner of all: a patient. At Carville, Louisiana, a Jewish Texan pharmacist named Stanley Stein was transformed by leprosy into an eloquent editor and writer. He ultimately became a thorn in the side of the U.S. Public Health Department and a close friend of Tallulah Bankhead. The personalities met on this journey are remarkable and their stories unfold against the backgrounds of Norway, Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan, South Africa, Canada, Nigeria, Nepal and Louisiana. Although since the 1950s drugs treatments have been able to cure cases caught early—and arrest advanced cases—leprosy remains a subject mired in ignorance. In this superb and enlightened book, Tony Gould throws light into the shadows.

Preliminary Instructions and Provisional Timetable for the Scientific Meeting on Rehabilitation in Leprosy-1960

Empires of the Senses-Andrew J. Rotter 2019-06-21 When encountering unfamiliar environments in India and the Philippines, the British and the Americans wrote extensively about the first taste of mango and meat spiced with cumin, the smell of excrement and coconut oil, the feel of humidity and rough cloth against skin, the sound of bells and insects, and the appearance of dark-skinned natives and lepers. In doing so, the colonial subjects they encountered perceived the agents of empire through their senses and their skins. Empire of course involved economics, geopolitics, violence, a desire for order and greatness, a craving for excitement and adventure. It also involved an encounter between authorities and subjects, an everyday process of social interaction, political negotiation, policing, schooling, and healing. While these all concerned what people thought about each other, perceptions of others, as Andrew Rotter shows, were also formed through seeing, hearing, touching, smelling, and tasting. In this book, Rotter offers a sensory history of the British in India from the formal imposition of their rule to its end (1857-1947) and the Americans in the Philippines from annexation to independence (1898-1946). The British and the Americans saw themselves as the civilization of what they judged backward societies, and they believed that a vital part of the civilizing process was to properly prioritize the senses and to ensure them against offense or affront. Societies that looked shabby, were noisy and smelly, felt wrong, and consumed unwelcome food in unmanly ways were unfit for self-government. It was the duty of allegedly more sensorily advanced Anglo-Americans to educate them before formally withdrawing their power. Indians and Filipinos had different ideas of what constituted sensory civilization and to some extent resisted imperial efforts to impose their own versions. What eventually emerged were compromises between these nations' sensory regimes. A fascinating and original comparative work, Empires of the Senses offers new perspectives on imperial history.

Colonial Pathologies-Warwick Anderson 2006-08-21 A groundbreaking history of the role of science and medicine in the American colonization of the Philippines from 1898 through the 1930s.

Public Health Service Publication-1958