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brought about by colonial rule in a frontier area of bengal jalpaiguri challenging long established debates focused around the powers of dominant groups over a settled peasantry this book broadens our perspective on the 18th century promoting a deeper understanding of the change over from the pre colonial to the colonial era

General Medicine and Infectious Diseases 1982 as the first botanical history of world war ii plants go to war examines military history from the perspective of plant science from victory gardens to drugs timber rubber and fibers plants supplied materials with key roles in victory vegetables provided the wartime diet both in north america and europe where vitamin rich carrots cabbages and potatoes nourished millions chicle and cacao provided the chewing gum and chocolate bars in military rations in england and germany herbs replaced pharmaceutical drugs feverbark was in demand to treat malaria and penicillin culture used a growth medium made from corn rubber was needed for gas masks and barrage balloons while cotton and hemp provided clothing canvas and rope timber was used to manufacture mosquito bombers and wood gasification and coal replaced petroleum in european vehicles lebensraum the nazi desire for agricultural land drove germans eastward troops weaponized conifers with shell bursts that caused splintering ironically the nazis condemned non native plants but adopted useful asian soybeans and mediterranean herbs jungle warfare and camouflage required botanical knowledge and survival manuals detailed edible plants on pacific islands botanical gardens relocated valuable specimens to safe areas and while remote locations provided opportunities for field botany trees surviving in hiroshima and nagasaki live as a symbol of rebirth after vast destruction

□□□□ 1994 this encyclopedia of tropical biology and conservation management is a component of the global encyclopedia of life support systems eolss which is an integrated compendium of twenty one encyclopedias tropical environments cover the most part of still preserved natural areas of the earth the greatest biodiversity as in terms of animals and plants as microorganisms is placed in these hot and rainy ecosystems spread up and below the equator line additionally the most part of food products with vegetal or animal origin that sustain nowadays human beings is direct or undirected dependent of tropical productivity biodiversity should be looked at and evaluated not only in terms of numbers of species but also in terms of the diversity of interactions among distinct organisms that it maintains in this sense the complexity of web structure in tropical systems is a promise of future to nature preservation on earth in the chemicals of tropical plant and animals could be the cure to infinite number of diseases new food sources and who knows what more despite these facts tropical areas have been exploited in an irresponsible way for more than 500 years due the lack of an ecological conscience of men exactly in the same way we did with temperate areas and also tropical areas in the north of equator line nowadays is estimated that due human exploitation nation conflicts and social problems less than 8 of tropical nature inside continental areas is still now untouchable the extension of damage in the tropical areas of oceans is unknown thus so all knowledge we could accumulate about tropical systems will help us as in the preservations of these important and threatened ecosystems as in a future recuperation when it was possible only knowing the past and developing culture mainly that directed to peace to a better relationship among nations and responsible use and preservation of natural resources human beings will have a long future on earth these volumes tropical biology and natural resources was divided in sessions to provide the reader the better comprehension possible of issue and also to enable future complementation and improvements in the encyclopedia like we work with life we intended to transform this

encyclopedia also in a life volume in what new information could be added in any time as president of the encyclopedia and main editor i opened the theme with an article titled tropical biology and natural resources historical pathways and perspectives providing the reader an initial view of the origins of human knowledge about the tropical life and what we hope to the future in the sequence we have more than 100 chapters distributed in tem sessions tropical ecology te tropical botany to tropical zoology tz savannah ecosystems se desert ecosystems de tropical agriculture ta natural history of tropical plants nh human impact on tropical ecosystems hi tropical phytopathology and entomology tpe case studies cs this 11 volume set contains several chapters each of size 5000 30000 words with perspectives applications and extensive illustrations it is the only publication of its kind carrying state of the art knowledge in the fields of tropical biology and conservation management and is aimed by virtue of the several applications at the following five major target audiences university and college students educators professional practitioners research personnel and policy analysts managers and decision makers and ngos Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps 1917 medical and health sciences is a component of encyclopedia of biological physiological and health sciences in the global encyclopedia of life support systems eolss which is an integrated compendium of twenty one encyclopedias these volume set contains several chapters each of size 5000 30000 words with perspectives applications and extensive illustrations it carries state of the art knowledge in the fields of medical and health sciences and is aimed by virtue of the several applications at the following five major target audiences university and college students educators professional practitioners research personnel and policy analysts managers and decision makers and ngos

Medical Department 1965 it is common knowledge that slavery and indenture were characterized by long hours of physical labor restriction of movement and other basic human freedoms and severe punishment for violations of draconian labor laws less well known is the fact that nutrition was very deficient and a range of infectious diseases maimed debilitated and killed on a large scale in trying to narrow the knowledge gap with respect to guyana ramesh gampat shows that extremely poor sanitary conditions awful hygiene and malnutrition hastened widespread infections and created a vicious cycle the british protected its own soldiers officials and colonists by establishing a medical enclave that lasted until emancipation in 1838 former slaves were then guarantined to neglected and decaying villages and indians to plantations concern with health conditions appeared only during periods of epidemics and even then it was essentially for the protection of europeans colonial medicine opened the way for stereotyping labeling racialization of disease neutralization of potential leaders in the struggle for justice and crystallization of the view that europeans were superior to blacks and indians shorter stature and shorter life expectancy are good indications that slaves and indentured immigrants fared considerably less well than europeans several infectious diseases sickened and fell blacks and indians including malaria and undefined fevers pneumonia and bronchitis diarrhea and enteritis tuberculosis pneumonia and hookworm the conquest of malaria in the early 1950s accelerated the epidemiological transition from communicable to chronic noncommunicable diseases and today ncds account for some three quarters of all deaths in guyana malaria has reemerged fueled by a gold boom that consumes huge amounts of mercury the potentially adverse public health consequences of this relatively new dynamic the combined trio have been neglected

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