

**Chapter 1 : United States Sanitary Commission - Wikipedia**

*Add tags for "Report on hygiene of the United States Army: with descriptions of military posts". Be the first.*

Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. December Learn how and when to remove this template message

Salmon was born in Lansingburg now Troy, New York , the son of a physician. He received his M. Salmon entered the U. Detainees were kept at Ellis Island until arrangements could be made to return to Europe. Salmon was distressed by the poor conditions under which the detainees were kept and pressed his superiors for improvements at Ellis Island. He also urged that those applying for entry into the United States be examined at the port of embarkation to weed out those with excludable conditions. He was unsuccessful and was transferred to a Public Health Service hospital in Chelsea, Massachusetts where he practiced general medicine for four years. He was assigned as medical officer to provide care to fishermen. On his return, he recommended to the Public Health Service that a hospital ship be provided to give medical care to the northeastern fishing communities. He wrote articles and testified before U. His efforts in bypassing his superiors were not met kindly. However, five years later, Congress authorized a hospital ship. In , the New York State Commission in Lunacy asked the Public Health Service to grant Salmon a leave of absence from the Public Health Service to study the problems of foreign-born patients in state mental hospitals. Salmon organized statistical surveys and helped to devise a uniform system of reporting admissions and discharges.

Mental hygiene movement[ edit ] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Clifford Beers , a Yale graduate living in Connecticut became mentally ill. He was confined for three years in private and public mental hospitals where he received harsh treatment. Upon his recovery, he was determined to bring better care to mental patients. He wrote and published a book in titled A Mind that Found Itself which received favorable comments from lay and professional groups. With their help, Beers organized the Connecticut Association for Mental Hygiene and the following year he led the formation of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. The aims of the organization were to raise standards of care for the mentally ill, to study and disseminate information about the illness, to seek methods of prevention, and to foster the organization of a mental hygiene society in each state. Funds for the new organization came from private philanthropists and foundations. Salmon joined the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Beers served as Secretary and Salmon became the Director of Special Surveys and his first task was to obtain information about conditions in state mental hospitals. More than 60 surveys were carried out in state and county hospitals in 35 states and the information was reported to state legislatures, which led to reforms in many states. This section needs additional citations for verification. December Learn how and when to remove this template message

In , the U. Surgeon General established the position of Chief of Psychiatry under Dr. Pearce Bailey , an eminent neurologist. Salmon became interested in war psychiatry during World War I and in , with Bailey visited the U. His hospital team was deployed to La Fauche, France in May, , and at the time represented one of the first successful wartime deployments of reconstruction aides, later known as occupational therapists. Based on his successes in France, Salmon became an advocate for use of reconstruction aides in the treatment of soldiers suffering from functional war neuroses. The veterans were first sent to state, county, and private mental hospitals, but their needs were greater than the hospitals could offer. Salmon pushed for the establishment of veteran hospitals around the country. Officials in Washington, DC were not favorable to the proposal but with the aid of the American Legion and other veteran groups , Congress eventually authorized the establishment of the Veterans Administration VA. The first VA director was Dr. The New York Medical Journal: American Journal of Insanity: New York State Hospitals Bulletin. The New York Medical Journal. Proceedings of the American Medico-Psychological Association: Mind and Medicine Speech. Opening Session of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Chapter 2 : US Army Environmental Command Home Page

*Original Synopsis: "A Report on the hygiene of the United States Army, A Report on the hygiene of the United States Army. A Report on the hygiene of the United States Army is the best book written by with ID code - VI4FZ5hQJT8C.*

Total military personnel of the U. Army and , by rank Premium Industry-specific and extensively researched technical data partially from exclusive partnerships. A paid subscription is required for full access. Army for fiscal years to , by rank. In fiscal year , there will be 11 Generals serving the Army. Military personnel The military departments in the United States are: Air Force, The U. Marine Corps and the U. To join the United States Army Americans have to be 17, with the parental permission, 18 for voluntary service. The maximum age is 35 for the Army, 34 for the Navy and 27 for the Air Force. The United States Army is responsible for land-based military operations. The active duty U. Army personnel number has decreased from to In , there were , active duty U. Army members, as compared to , in The number of active duty U. Navy personnel has decreased slowly over the past 15 years. In , there were , active duty Navy members in the United States Navy. The United States Navy personnel are enlisted sailors, commissioned officers and midshipmen. Sailors have to take part in Personnel Qualification Standards, to prove that they have mastered skills. Air Force personnel numbers also decreased between and Air Force members, as compared to , in

## Chapter 3 : U.S. Army military personnel by rank | Statistic

*Excerpt from A Report on the Hygiene of the United States Army: With Descriptions of Military Posts Ou the afternoon preceding eaeh visit to the quarters, the jars intended for the reception of air were inspected, to determine their perfect dryness, and a corresponding number of twooounee.*

William Van Buren, George T. Hayes Agnew, and Dr. War Department had received detailed studies and reports from the Sanitary Inspectors of more than four hundred regimental camp inspections. The rapidly crowded events of those first six months of the war displayed the sheer gravity of the situation in which the adjustment to the means and agencies were desperately needed to ensure a high health-rate in all those untrained Union Army regiments. This led to the creation of the Standing Committee, which met on a nearly daily basis in New York City where most of its members resided. The Standing Committee initially consisted of five commissioners who retained their position for the entire war: Most of these closed shortly after the war. Following the unexpected carnage at the Battle of Shiloh in April , it sent three steamboats to the scene as floating hospitals with doctors, nurses and medical supplies. The state fleet expanded to eleven hospital ships. The state also set up 12 local offices in main transportation nodes to help Ohio soldiers moving back and forth. It is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. After the war, the USSC volunteers continued to work with Union Army veterans to secure their bounties, back pay, and apply for pensions. It supported the "health and hygiene" of the veterans. They had a Department of General Relief which accepted donations for veterans, too. Sanitary Commission by John Y. They organized Sanitary Fairs in numerous cities to support the Federal army with funds and supplies, and to raise funds for the work of the USSC. They gave good cheer, wrote letters the men dictated, and comforted the dying. Gilson '68 of Chelsea, Massachusetts , who served in Sanitary Commission. She supervised supplies, dressed wounds, and cooked special foods for patients on a limited diet. She worked in hospitals after the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg. She was a successful administrator, especially at the hospital for black soldiers at City Point, Virginia. It included a six-mile-long parade of militiamen, bands, political leaders, delegations from various local organizations, and a contingent of farmers, who presented carts full of their crops. Its organizers intended its displays of weapons, slavery artifacts and other items to illustrate for Union visitors the contrast between the "barbaric" Southern enemy and the "civilized" North. These sorts of displays called upon ideas of the American past, a history that local communities held in common. Often, different communities competed with each other over their donations to the national cause. People in various cities and towns across the North contributed to the same war effort because they identified as having shared fortunes in their common nation. They wanted to encourage sacrifice as a component of membership in a nation. Although the fairs were one way to create a national identity which might motivate citizens to perform their duties, the commission leadership did not want the fairs to become the focus of USSC work. Samuel Howe served as a Director of the Commission.

## Chapter 4 : Books by United States Surgeon-General's Office (Author of Surgeon General Report)

*The Online Books Page A report on the hygiene of the United States Army, with descriptions of military posts.*

## Chapter 5 : USAG West Point | Home

*A Report on the Hygiene of the United States Army: With Descriptions of Military Posts. United States. Surgeon-General's Office, John Shaw Billings.*

## Chapter 6 : EPub Free A Report On The Hygiene Of The United States Army Reader Converter

*A Report on the Hygiene of the United States Army [John Shaw Billings, United States Surgeon-General's Office] on*

# DOWNLOAD PDF REPORT ON HYGIENE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

*www.nxgvision.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This is an EXACT reproduction of a book published before*

## Chapter 7 : Office of Medical History - Annual Reports of the Surgeon General

*A report on the hygiene of the United States Army, with descriptions of military posts.. Report on the hygiene of the United States Army. Washington, Govt. Print.*

## Chapter 8 : EPub Free A Report On The Hygiene Of The United States Army Reader Converter

*A report on the hygiene of the United States Army, with descriptions of military posts.*

## Chapter 9 : Thomas William Salmon - Wikipedia

*A report on the hygiene of the United States Army: with descriptions of military posts by Billings, John S. (John Shaw), ; Royal College of Physicians of London Publication date*