



**Chapter 2 : Odysseus Journey of Endurance by Cobus Cronje**

*Journey of Endurance [Anonymous] on blog.quintoapp.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Through the tears of a traumatic stock market loss to an automobile accident that nearly took his life embrace the passion of one man's heart as he travels the journey.*

FDA is a vindication of our two-decade-long biologics-led pharmaceutical journey. Yet, we decided to take on the complex development, manufacturing and regulatory challenges inherent to biologics as we were confident of our capabilities. This approval is thus a huge validation of the strength of our science, quality of our teams and our ability to execute science programs for hard-to-make and complex products like biosimilars. Bringing such complex products to the market requires sound and advanced scientific research, Chemistry, Manufacturing, and Controls CMC capabilities, talented research and development teams and biotech engineers for scale up and manufacturing. Biocon has nurtured a pool of highly talented scientists who are experts in their fields, ranging from bioengineering, molecular biology, analytical science, clinical science, regulatory science and intellectual property management. The combination of high technology, talent, and a culture of deep science at Biocon has culminated in the approval of the first biosimilar from India in the US. Biosimilars require the confluence of multiple high-end skills due to the complexity involved in bioprocess development and significant investments in sophisticated manufacturing infrastructure including aseptic processing. To mitigate some of these risks we entered into a global partnering agreement with Mylan for biosimilar monoclonal antibodies and other recombinant proteins in This partnership, structured as a sharing of risks and rewards, leveraged the complementary strengths of each partner and was a forerunner to many global partnerships that exist today in the biosimilar space. Through our joint efforts we generated robust data from the structural and functional characterization of the Trastuzumab molecule using multiple orthogonal techniques, nonclinical studies and pharmacokinetic evaluation in healthy subjects and patients and a safety, efficacy and immunogenicity study in relevant patient populations, which compared our biosimilar Trastuzumab, to the innovator product. The data demonstrated that our biosimilar Trastuzumab is highly similar to the reference product and no clinically meaningful differences exist between them in terms of safety, purity and potency. Most importantly, it is the first biosimilar from India to be approved in the US. This approval has proved that as an organisation, as people, we have what it takes to make world class, cutting-edge biologics. We have proved that we can take on some of the most complex challenges and be triumphant. We have proved that ordinary people can do extra-ordinary things. We have proved to the world that our scientists, our researchers, our engineers and everyone that is required to make a success of biosimilars are second to none! We are proud of the fact that we have put India among the frontrunners in the global biosimilars race. Patients Will Benefit From Our Triumph But beyond all of this, this single event is going to make a big difference to global healthcare. Ultimately, patients are going to benefit from our triumph! Biologic drugs, like trastuzumab represent a large and increasing portion of the overall prescription drug market. They are important in the fight against many chronic and life-threatening diseases, including cancer. However, these drugs can cost far more than traditional prescription drugs, and their cost can prohibit access. Our biosimilar Trastuzumab will expand patient access to a more affordable treatment for HER2-overexpressing breast cancer and metastatic stomach cancer and deliver significant savings to the U. It will bring to a larger patient pool a new generation of targeted therapies that have radically changed the way the cancer is treated. However, biologic drugs like Trastuzumab are beyond the reach of most people in the developing world. Across the world, 5. Biologics are a class of modern medicines that very, very few people in the world could afford till now and Biocon is aiming to change that paradigm. We want to make this drug available to a larger number of patients around the world. Not just in the developed world but in the developing world. Our aspiration is to make biosimilar Trastuzumab available to one in 10 patients of HER2-overexpressing breast cancer. Patients suffering from HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer in India gained access to an affordable version of this lifesaving drug when the rest of the emerging world only had recourse to the expensive innovator product. The Road Ahead This is the start of a very exciting journey ahead! It is an important milestone in our journey of

developing advanced therapies that have the potential to benefit billions of patients. We have a lot to do. We have miles to go before we sleep.

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*Whether you're a seasoned athlete or just starting your journey, Endurance Journey Camps and Clinics will give you the tools and help you develop the skills to achieve optimal health and performance. We offer specialized training camps for triathlon and running, mental performance, nutrition, and recovery workshops.*

Partly this was in search of better professional prospects for the newly qualified doctor, but another factor may have been unease about their Anglo-Irish ancestry, following the assassination by Irish nationalists of Lord Frederick Cavendish, the British Secretary for Ireland, in 1882. At the age of thirteen, he entered Dulwich College. Literature, too, consisted in the dissection, the parsing, the analysing of certain passages from our great poets and prose-writers. The third option was chosen. He was, as a shipmate recorded, "a departure from our usual type of young officer", content with his own company though not aloof, "spouting lines from Keats [and] Browning", a mixture of sensitivity and aggression but, withal, sympathetic. Longstaff was the main financial backer of the National Antarctic Expedition then being organised in London. It was led by Robert Falcon Scott, a Royal Navy torpedo lieutenant lately promoted Commander, [18] and had objectives that included scientific and geographical discovery. In charge of holds, stores and provisions [â€] He also arranges the entertainments. After landing, Shackleton took part in an experimental balloon flight on 4 February. This march was not a serious attempt on the Pole, although the attainment of a high latitude was of great importance to Scott, and the inclusion of Shackleton indicated a high degree of personal trust. The march was, Scott wrote later, "a combination of success and failure". The three men all suffered at times from snow blindness, frostbite and, ultimately, scurvy. On the return journey, Shackleton had by his own admission "broken down" and could no longer carry out his share of the work. On 4 February, the party finally reached the ship. After a medical examination which proved inconclusive, [34] Scott decided to send Shackleton home on the relief ship *Morning*, which had arrived in *McMurdo Sound* in January. Raymond, Cecily, and Edward 15 July - 22 September, himself an explorer and later a politician [42]. In 1911, Shackleton became a shareholder in a speculative company that aimed to make a fortune transporting Russian troops home from the Far East. Despite his assurances to Emily that "we are practically sure of the contract", nothing came of this scheme. Beardmore was sufficiently impressed with Shackleton to offer financial support, [c] [46] but other donations proved hard to come by. They found that the Barrier Inlet had expanded to form a large bay, in which were hundreds of whales, which led to the immediate christening of the area as the Bay of Whales. An extended search for an anchorage at King Edward VII Land proved equally fruitless, so Shackleton was forced to break his undertaking to Scott and set sail for *McMurdo Sound*, a decision which, according to second officer Arthur Harbord, was "dictated by common sense" in view of the difficulties of ice pressure, coal shortage and the lack of any nearer known base. At one point, Shackleton gave his one biscuit allotted for the day to the ailing Frank Wild, who wrote in his diary: Emily Shackleton later recorded: A revival of the vintage and since lost formula for the particular brands found has been offered for sale with a portion of the proceeds to benefit the New Zealand Antarctic Heritage Trust which discovered the lost spirits. One does not believe that we have lost all sense of admiration for courage [and] endurance". It is likely that many debts were not pressed and were written off. Biding time In the period immediately after his return, Shackleton engaged in a strenuous schedule of public appearances, lectures and social engagements. He then sought to cash in on his celebrity by making a fortune in the business world. He still harboured thoughts of returning south, even though in September, having recently moved with his family to *Sheringham* in *Norfolk*, he wrote to Emily: By early 1912, the world was aware that the pole had been conquered, by the Norwegian *Roald Amundsen*. Bruce, who had failed to acquire financial backing, was happy that Shackleton should adopt his plans, [80] which were similar to those being followed by the German explorer *Wilhelm Filchner*. *Filchner* had left *Bremerhaven* in May; in December, the news arrived from *South Georgia* that his expedition had failed. Two ships would be employed; *Endurance* would carry the main party into the *Weddell Sea*, aiming for *Vahsel Bay* from where a team of six, led by Shackleton, would begin the crossing of the continent. Meanwhile, a second ship, the *Aurora*, would take a supporting party under *Captain Aeneas Mackintosh* to *McMurdo Sound* on the

opposite side of the continent. Thus physicist Reginald James was asked if he could sing; [85] others were accepted on sight because Shackleton liked the look of them, or after the briefest of interrogations. He ultimately selected a crew of 56, twenty-eight on each ship. Shackleton delayed his own departure until 27 September, meeting the ship in Buenos Aires. Worsley commanded the *Endurance* and Lieutenant J. On the *Endurance*, the second in command was the experienced explorer Frank Wild. The meteorologist was Captain L. Hussey also an able banjo player. McIlroy was head of the scientific staff, which included Wordie. Alexander Macklin was one of two surgeons and also in charge of keeping the 70 dogs healthy. Tom Crean was in more immediate charge as head dog-handler. Of later independent fame was the photographer Frank Hurley. Mrs Chippy was shot when the *Endurance* sank, due to the belief it would not have survived the ordeal that followed. As the ship moved southward navigating in ice, first year ice was encountered, which slowed progress. Deep in the Weddell Sea, conditions gradually grew worse until, on 19 January, *Endurance* became frozen fast in an ice floe. On 24 October water began pouring in. On 9 April, their ice floe broke into two, and Shackleton ordered the crew into the lifeboats, to head for the nearest land. Shackleton suffered frostbitten fingers as a result. Voyage of the James Caird Launching the James Caird from the shore of Elephant Island, 24 April Elephant Island was an inhospitable place, far from any shipping routes; rescue by means of chance discovery was very unlikely. Consequently, Shackleton decided to risk an open-boat journey to the nautical-mile-distant South Georgia whaling stations, where he knew help was available. The party was forced to ride out the storm offshore, in constant danger of being dashed against the rocks. They later learned that the same hurricane had sunk a ton steamer bound for South Georgia from Buenos Aires. After a period of rest and recuperation, rather than risk putting to sea again to reach the whaling stations on the northern coast, Shackleton decided to attempt a land crossing of the island. Although it is likely that Norwegian whalers had previously crossed at other points on ski, no one had attempted this particular route before. In tribute to their achievement, he wrote: A photograph of the departure of the James Caird in April was doctored by photographer Frank Hurley to create this image. His first three attempts were foiled by sea ice, which blocked the approaches to the island. He appealed to the Chilean government, which offered the use of *Yelcho*, a small seagoing tug from its navy. *Yelcho*, commanded by Captain Luis Pardo, and the British whaler *SS Southern Sky* reached Elephant Island on 30 August, at which point the men had been isolated there for four and a half months, and Shackleton quickly evacuated all 22 men. There remained the men of the Ross Sea Party, who were stranded at Cape Evans in *McMurdo Sound*, after *Aurora* had been blown from its anchorage and driven out to sea, unable to return. The ship, after a drift of many months, had returned to New Zealand. Shackleton travelled there to join *Aurora*, and sailed with her to the rescue of the Ross Sea party. This group, despite many hardships, had carried out its depot-laying mission to the full, but three lives had been lost, including that of its commander, Aeneas Mackintosh. Suffering from a heart condition, made worse by the fatigue of his arduous journeys, and too old to be conscripted, he nevertheless volunteered for the army. Repeatedly requesting posting to the front in France, [] he was by now drinking heavily. Unqualified as a diplomat, he was unsuccessful in persuading Argentina and Chile to enter the war on the Allied side. Shackleton was then briefly involved in a mission to Spitzbergen to establish a British presence there under guise of a mining operation. Appointment to a military expedition to Murmansk obliged him to return home again, before departing for northern Russia.

**Chapter 4 : Journey of Endurance | Indiegogo**

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Preparations[ edit ] “ Map showing the sea routes of Endurance , Aurora and James Caird , planned overland route of the transcontinental party, and supply depot route of the Ross Sea party: On 11 December , a German expedition under Wilhelm Filchner had sailed from South Georgia, intending to penetrate deep into the Weddell Sea and establishing a base from which he would cross the continent to the Ross Sea. Against this gloomy background Shackleton initiated preparations for his proposed journey. Gran was evasive, and Rosebery blunt: Bruce generously allowed Shackleton to adopt his plans, [9] although the eventual scheme announced by Shackleton owed little to Bruce. Shackleton called his new expedition the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, because he felt that "not only the people of these islands, but our kinsmen in all the lands under the Union Jack will be willing to assist towards the carrying out of the The expedition was to consist of two parties and two ships. The Weddell Sea party would travel in the Endurance and continue to the Vahsel Bay area, where fourteen men would land of whom six, under Shackleton, would form the Transcontinental Party. The remaining eight shore party members would carry out scientific work, three going to Graham Land , three to Enderby Land and two remaining at base camp. After landing they would lay depots on the route of the transcontinental party as far as the Beardmore Glacier , hopefully meeting that party there and assisting it home. They would also make geological and other observations. Shackleton informed the Morning Post that "this magnificent gift relieves me of all anxiety". This scheme had collapsed and the ship became available. He sold the exclusive newspaper rights to the Daily Chronicle , and formed the Imperial Trans Antarctic Film Syndicate to take advantage of the film rights. Low wages, bitter cold, long hours of complete darkness. Honour and recognition in event of success. Davis refused, thinking the enterprise was "foredoomed", [18] so the appointment went to Frank Worsley , who claimed to have applied to the expedition after learning of it in a dream. Mackintosh who commanded it, and Ernest Joyce. Shackleton had hoped that the Aurora would be staffed by a naval crew, and had asked the Admiralty for officers and men, but was turned down. The visual record of the expedition was the responsibility of its photographer Frank Hurley and its artist George Marston. Some who left Britain for Australia to join Aurora resigned before it departed for the Ross Sea, and a full complement of crew was in doubt until the last minute. Here Shackleton, who had travelled on a faster ship, rejoined the expedition. Hurley also came on board, together with Bakewell and the stowaway, Blackborow, while several others left the ship or were discharged. Three days later the ship was stopped again. What we were encountering was fairly dense pack of a very obstinate character". This continued for the next two weeks, taking the party deep into the Weddell Sea. However, Shackleton considered it too far north of Vahsel Bay for a landing, "except under pressure of necessity"“a decision he would later regret. Shackleton named it Caird Coast , after his principal backer. Bad weather forced the ship to shelter in the lee of a stranded iceberg. Shackleton did not at this stage abandon all hope of breaking free, but was now contemplating the "possibility of having to spend a winter in the inhospitable arms of the pack". Thereafter she began moving with the pack in a northerly direction. A wireless apparatus was rigged, but their location was too remote to receive or transmit signals. Shackleton thought that a similar experience might allow Endurance to make a second attempt to reach Vahsel Bay in the following Antarctic spring. On 14 April Shackleton recorded the nearby pack "piling and rafting against the masses of ice"“if the ship was caught in this disturbance "she would be crushed like an eggshell". It would be at least four months before spring brought the chance of an opening of the ice, and there was no certainty that Endurance would break free in time to attempt a return to the Vahsel Bay area. Although the scope for activity was limited, the dogs were exercised and on occasion raced competitively , men were encouraged to take moonlight walks, and aboard ship there were attempted theatricals. Special occasions such as Empire Day 24 May were duly celebrated. On 1 August, in a south-westerly gale with heavy snow, the ice floe began to disintegrate all around the ship, the

pressure forcing masses of ice beneath the keel and causing a heavy list to port. The position was perilous; Shackleton wrote: Mighty blocks of ice [ During this relative lull the ship drifted into the area where, in , Captain Benjamin Morrell of the sealer *Wasp* reported seeing a coastline which he identified as " New South Greenland ". There was no sign of any such land; Shackleton concluded that Morrell had been deceived by the presence of large icebergs. When the timbers broke they made noises which sailors later described as being similar to the sound of "heavy fireworks and the blasting of guns". Problems quickly arose, as the condition of the sea ice around them worsened. According to Hurley the surface became "a labyrinth of hummocks and ridges", in which barely a square yard was smooth. Parties continued to revisit the *Endurance* wreck, which was still drifting with the ice a short distance from the camp. More of the abandoned supplies were retrieved until, on 21 November , the ship finally slipped beneath the ice. Therefore, on 21 December he announced a second march, to begin on 23 December. Temperatures had risen and it was uncomfortably warm, with men sinking to their knees in soft snow as they struggled to haul the boats through the pressure ridges. On 2 February Shackleton sent a larger party back, to recover the third lifeboat. This lay far to the west, towards the South Shetland Islands chain, but Shackleton thought it might be attainable by island-hopping. Its advantage was that it was sometimes visited by whalers, and might contain provisions, whereas Clarence Island and Elephant Island were desolate and unvisited. The end of Patience Camp was signalled on the evening of 8 April, when the floe suddenly split. This could provide a source of timber that might enable them to construct a seaworthy boat. Shackleton himself commanded the *James Caird*, Worsley the *Dudley Docker*, and navigating officer Hubert Hudson was nominally in charge of the *Stancomb Wills*, though because of his precarious mental state the effective commander was Tom Crean. Frequently the boats were tied to floes, or dragged up onto them, while the men camped and waited for conditions to improve. Shackleton therefore decided that Elephant Island, the nearest of the possible refuges, was now the most practical option. Next day the *James Caird* rounded the eastern point of the island, to reach the northern lee shore, and discovered a narrow shingle beach. Soon afterwards, the three boats, which had been separated during the previous night, were reunited at this landing place. It was apparent from high tide markings that this beach would not serve as a long-term camp, [79] so the next day Wild and a crew set off in the *Stancomb Wills* to explore the coast for a safer site. With minimum delay the men returned to the boats and transferred to this new location, which they later christened Cape Wild. Voyage of the *James Caird* Sketch showing green lifeboat journeys to Elephant Island, blue voyage of the *James Caird* from Elephant Island to South Georgia Elephant Island was remote, uninhabited, and rarely visited by whalers or any other ships. If the party was to return to civilization it would be necessary to summon help. Shackleton had abandoned thoughts of taking the party on the less dangerous journey to Deception Island , [81] because of the poor physical condition of many of his party. Port Stanley in the Falkland Islands was closer than South Georgia, but could not be reached, as this would require sailing against the strong prevailing winds. On instructions from Shackleton, McNish immediately set about adapting the *James Caird*, improvising tools and materials. Soon ice settled thickly on the boat, making her ride sluggishly. Two days later, after a prolonged struggle with heavy seas and hurricane-force winds to the south of the island, the party struggled ashore at King Haakon Bay. The populated whaling stations of South Georgia lay on the northern coast. To reach them would mean either another boat journey around the island, or a land crossing through its unexplored interior. The condition of the *James Caird*, and the physical state of the party, particularly Vincent and McNish, meant that the crossing was the only realistic option. Shackleton, Worsley and Crean would undertake the land journey, the others remaining at what they christened " Peggotty Camp ", to be picked up later after help had been obtained from the whaling stations. They were above Possession Bay , which meant they would need to move eastward to reach their intended destination of Stromness. This meant the first of several backtrackings that would extend the journey and frustrate the men. At the close of that first day, needing to descend to the valley below them before nightfall, they risked everything by sliding down a mountainside on a makeshift rope sledge. Early next morning, 20 May, seeing Husvik Harbour below them, they knew that they were on the right path. I know that during that long and racking march of thirty-six hours over the unnamed mountains and glaciers it seemed to me often that we were four, not three". Eliot in his poem *The Waste Land*. A whaler was sent round the coast, with Worsley aboard

to show the way, and by the evening of 21 May all six of the James Caird party were safe. He first left South Georgia a mere three days after he had arrived in Stromness, after securing the use of a large whaler, The Southern Sky, which was laid up in Husvik Harbour. Shackleton assembled a volunteer crew, which had it ready to sail by the morning of 22 May. He was informed by the Admiralty that nothing was available before October, which in his view was too late. Then, with the help of the British Minister in Montevideo, Shackleton obtained from the Uruguayan government the loan of a tough trawler, Instituto de Pesca No. Again the pack thwarted them. McDonald equipped this vessel for a further rescue attempt, which left on 12 July, but with the same negative result – the pack defeated them yet again. After problems arose in identifying this glacier, a nearby ice rise was renamed the McDonald Ice Rumples. Shackleton begged the Chilean Government to lend him a ship until a local Sailor named Luis Pardo Villalon showed up volunteered for the dangerous mission along with his crew. Shackleton could not believe once he saw the embarkation which was not prepared for such a journey. Yelcho, a small steam tug that had assisted Emma during the previous attempt. This time, as Shackleton records, providence favoured them. The seas were open, and the ship was able to approach close to the island, in thick fog. Hurley and Blackborow After Shackleton left with the James Caird, Frank Wild took command of the Elephant Island party, some of whom were in a low state, physically or mentally: Lewis Rickinson had suffered a suspected heart attack; Blackborow was unable to walk, due to frostbitten feet; Hudson was mentally depressed. On the suggestion of Marston and Lionel Greenstreet, a hut nicknamed the "Snuggery" was improvised by upturning the two boats and placing them on low stone walls, to provide around five feet of headroom. By means of canvas and other materials the structure was made into a crude but effective shelter. Orde-Lees was not a popular man, and his presence apparently did little to improve the morale of his companions, unless it was by way of being the butt of their jokes. A permanent lookout was kept for the arrival of the rescue ship, cooking and housekeeping rotas were established, and there were hunting trips for seal and penguin. The surrounding sea was dense with pack ice that would halt any rescue ship, food supplies were running out and no penguins were coming ashore.

### Chapter 5 : Ernest Shackleton - Wikipedia

*The Push has 1, ratings and reviews. Kori said: I've never climbed before, save for the rock wall at my school's gym. I might be interested in cli.*

### Chapter 6 : One-Way Journey of Endurance – Northolt Grange Baptist Church

*The Journey Towards a Cure is a fundraiser with all proceeds benefiting the Multiple Myeloma Research Foundation, a (c)(3), whose mission is to accelerate treatments to extend lives in pursuit of a cure. The Journey has raised more than \$1,, since inception to support the MMRF.*

### Chapter 7 : A Journey of Endurance – Kiran Mazumdar – Shaw

*MIDDLE PASSAGE: A JOURNEY OF ENDURANCE has been written to help instructors do just that: it takes a look at a small part of African Heritage in the hopes of fostering a sense of understanding, connection, and appreciation of the strength of a people.*

### Chapter 8 : Middle Passage: a Journey of Endurance

*The Push: A Climber's Journey of Endurance, Risk, and Going Beyond Limits - On January 14, , Tommy Caldwell, along with his partner, Kevin Jorgeson, summited what is widely regarded as the hardest climb in history – Yosemite's nearly vertical 3,foot Dawn Wall, after nineteen days on the route.*

### Chapter 9 : Ernest Shackleton and the Endurance expedition, preparation

## DOWNLOAD PDF JOURNEY OF ENDURANCE

*The Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (), also known as the Endurance Expedition, is considered the last major expedition of the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration. Conceived by Sir Ernest Shackleton, the expedition was an attempt to make the first land crossing of the Antarctic continent.*