

DOWNLOAD PDF 14.THE OCCUPATIONAL CULTURE OF THE BOXER, BY S.K. WEINBERG AND H. ARNOLD.

Chapter 1 : Microbiology of Animal Bite Wound Infections

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Model made out of wax of a Boxer, armed with a spear and sword. Model by George S. Stuart Boxer Rebellion and Eight-Nation Alliance, China The Righteous and Harmonious Fists Yihequan arose in the inland sections of the northern coastal province of Shandong , long known for social unrest, religious sects, and martial societies. American Christian missionaries were probably the first to refer to the well-trained, athletic young men as "Boxers", because of the martial arts and weapons training they practiced. Their primary practice was a type of spiritual possession which involved the whirling of swords, violent prostrations, and chanting incantations to deities. Furthermore, the Boxer groups popularly claimed that millions of soldiers of Heaven would descend to assist them in purifying China of foreign oppression. The Big Swords, emboldened by this official support, also attacked their local Catholic village rivals, who turned to the Church for protection. The Big Swords responded by attacking Catholic churches and burning them. More martial secret societies started emerging after this. Martial folk religious societies such as the Baguadao Eight Trigrams prepared the way for the Boxers. Like the Red Boxing school or the Plum Flower Boxers , the Boxers of Shandong were more concerned with traditional social and moral values, such as filial piety, than with foreign influences. One leader, Zhu Hongdeng Red Lantern Zhu , started as a wandering healer, specializing in skin ulcers, and gained wide respect by refusing payment for his treatments. Punch Aug 23, , by J. Pughe European legations had a particular jurisdiction status in Peking: A den of robbers had been formed in the out-buildings of the German legation, mainly among Lutheran missionaries. They were doing pillage in the city as much as they could, then took shelter in the European legations to escape any punishment for their criminal acts, hence triggering exasperation among the townspeople. The German minister, in an attempt to stop the rising counter-movement, set himself to harrangue the mob, but he only succeeded to get himself killed in the turmoil. To avenge this outrage, a retaliation expedition was organized at once, involving most European states in the wake of Germany. The combination of extreme weather conditions, Western attempts at colonizing China and growing anti-imperialist sentiment fueled the movement. First, a drought followed by floods in Shandong province in 1899 forced farmers to flee to cities and seek food. The Treaty of Tientsin or Tianjin and the Convention of Peking , signed in 1858 after the Second Opium War , had granted foreign missionaries the freedom to preach anywhere in China and to buy land on which to build churches. This attack is known as the Juye Incident. In October , a group of Boxers attacked the Christian community of Liyantun village where a temple to the Jade Emperor had been converted into a Catholic church. Disputes had surrounded the church since 1898, when the temple had been granted to the Christian residents of the village. After the German government took over Shandong many Chinese feared that the foreign missionaries and quite possibly all Christian activities were imperialist attempts at "carving the melon", i. Progressive Chinese officials, with support from Protestant missionaries, persuaded the Guangxu Emperor to institute reforms which alienated many conservative officials by their sweeping nature. Such opposition from conservative officials led Empress Dowager Cixi to intervene and reverse the reforms. The failure of the reform movement disillusioned many educated Chinese and thus further weakened the Qing government. After the reforms ended, the conservative Empress Dowager Cixi seized power and placed the reformist Guangxu Emperor under house arrest. The national crisis was widely seen as being caused by foreign aggression. France, Japan, Russia and Germany carved out spheres of influence, so that by 1898 it appeared that China would likely be dismembered, with foreign powers each ruling a part of the country. Thus, by 1898, the Qing dynasty, which had ruled China for more than two centuries, was crumbling and Chinese culture was under assault by powerful and unfamiliar religions and secular cultures. Foreigners called them the "10, Islamic rabble. In spring , the

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Boxer movement spread rapidly north from Shandong into the countryside near Beijing. Boxers burned Christian churches, killed Chinese Christians and intimidated Chinese officials who stood in their way. American Minister Edwin H. Conger cabled Washington, "the whole country is swarming with hungry, discontented, hopeless idlers. The Chinese government reluctantly acquiesced, and the next day a multinational force of navy troops from eight countries disembarked from warships and travelled by train from Dagu Taku to Beijing. They set up defensive perimeters around their respective missions. On 11 June, at Yongding gate , the secretary of the Japanese legation, Sugiyama Akira, was attacked and killed by the soldiers of general Dong Fuxiang , who were guarding the southern part of the Beijing walled city. The soldiers at the British Embassy and German Legations shot and killed several Boxers, [36] alienating the Chinese population of the city and nudging the Qing government toward support of the Boxers. The Muslim Gansu braves and Boxers, along with other Chinese then attacked and killed Chinese Christians around the legations in revenge for foreign attacks on Chinese. Seymour Expedition Japanese marines who served in the Seymour Expedition As the situation grew more violent, a second multinational force of 2, sailors and marines under the command of the British Vice-Admiral Edward Seymour , the largest contingent being British, was dispatched from Dagu to Beijing on 10 June The troops were transported by train from Dagu to Tianjin with the agreement of the Chinese government, but the railway between Tianjin and Beijing had been severed. When Seymour left Tianjin and started toward Beijing, it angered the imperial court. Prince Duan was a member of the imperial Aisin Gioro clan foreigners called him a "Blood Royal" , and Empress Dowager Cixi had named her son as next in line for the imperial throne. He became the effective leader of the Boxers, and was extremely anti-foreigner. He soon ordered the Qing imperial army to attack the foreign forces. They were attacked from all parts by Chinese irregulars and Chinese governmental troops. It was reported that the Chinese artillery was superior to the European artillery, since the Europeans did not bother to bring along much for the campaign, thinking they could easily sweep through Chinese resistance. The Europeans could not locate the Chinese artillery, which was raining shells upon their positions. The Chinese also employed pincer movements, ambushes and sniper tactics with some success against the foreigners. By the 19th, they had to abandon their efforts due to progressively stiffening resistance and started to retreat southward along the river with over wounded. Commandeering four civilian Chinese junks along the river, they loaded all their wounded and remaining supplies onto them and pulled them along with ropes from the riverbanks. By this point they were very low on food, ammunition and medical supplies. Unexpectedly they then happened upon the Great Xigu Arsenal , a hidden Qing munitions cache of which the Allied Powers had had no knowledge until then. They immediately captured and occupied it, discovering not only Krupp field guns, but rifles with millions of rounds of ammunition, along with millions of pounds of rice and ample medical supplies. There they dug in and awaited rescue. Surrounded and attacked nearly around the clock by Qing troops and Boxers, they were at the point of being overrun. On 25 June, a regiment composed of 1, men Russian troops from Port Arthur , British seamen, with an ad hoc mix of other assorted Alliance troops finally arrived on foot from Tientsin to rescue Seymour.

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Chapter 2 : Saracens Personal Development Programme by DAVID PRIESTLEY - Issuu

The death of professional boxer Braydon Smith after a fight last year prompted renewed calls for the sport to be banned, including from Shaun Rudd and colleagues. But Peter Lewis and Michael Wang say that this would restrict individual autonomy and is impractical The first important recognition of.

Chicago, Illinois U. Saul Bellow was a writer, educator, and Nobel laureate. He taught in the Committee on Social Thought at the University of Chicago from to , and at Boston University from until his death. Materials date between and , with the bulk of the material dating between and Information on Use Access The collection is open for research, with the exception of material in Series X. This series contains restricted correspondence and student material. Material in box is restricted for 50 years from date of record creation. Material in boxes is restricted for 80 years from date of record creation. The dictabelt recordings have been digitized. Researchers will need to consult with staff before requesting these items. Citation When quoting material from this collection, the preferred citation is: Biographical Note Saul Bellow was a prolific writer and educator. Through a sometimes gritty, often comic, and uniquely American lens, Bellow grappled with large philosophical and sociological themes in his work such as morality, self-actualization, and the meaning of art and culture in the twentieth century. Bellow possessed a capacious ability to straddle multiple identities: In his talent garnered him both a Pulitzer Prize and the Nobel Prize "for the human understanding and subtle analysis of contemporary culture that are combined in his work. Abram and Lescha emigrated from St. By this point, the family name had changed to Bellow. Sol Bellow began his education and religious training in Montreal, but suffered a setback when he fell seriously ill with peritonitis and pneumonia in and was hospitalized for six months. Bellow enrolled at Crane Junior College after graduating from high school. His mother died of cancer that same year. He began college at the University of Chicago in autumn of , and transferred to Northwestern University in due to financial difficulty. Writing for the school newspaper, he began signing his work "Saul Bellow. Bellow then had a brief, two-semester stint as a graduate student in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. In Bellow embarked on his first novel, Ruben Whitfield, but it went unfinished. In he became a naturalized citizen, and had a short story published in Partisan Review. His second novel, The Very Dark Trees, was bought by Colt Press in , but was not published before the press folded that same year. Bellow then joined the editorial department of the Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc. This novel was published by Vanguard Press in March He joined the English department at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis in , rising to assistant professor in and associate professor in The Victim was published in , and a Guggenheim Fellowship in allowed Bellow to move his family to Paris for two years. In , Bellow received a second Guggenheim Fellowship and divorced Anita. The two had a son, Adam, in January Two more Yaddo residencies occurred between and , and Bellow purchased a home in Tivoli, New York, which he shared on and off with Ralph and Fanny Ellison. Bellow continued to teach at the University of Minnesota throughout and , and published Henderson the Rain King in early In spring of he taught at the University of Puerto Rico, and in the fall taught at the University of Chicago. Bellow married again in November, this time to teacher Susan Glassman. The marriage lasted seven years, and the two had a son, Daniel, in March Bellow chaired the Committee on Social Thought from to Another play, Under the Weather, premiered in He received numerous honorary degrees beginning in and continuing until Bellow married mathematician Alexandra Ionescu Tulcea in Additional honors followed, including an invitation to deliver the Jefferson Lectures in the Humanities in Washington, D. Bellow maintained a busy international lecture schedule throughout the next two decades. Bellow and Alexandra built a second home in Vermont in , but were divorced soon thereafter in He received the National Medal of Arts in Bellow married professor Janis Freedman in Their daughter, Naomi Rose, was born in Bellow left Chicago in to take up his final teaching position in the University Professors Program at Boston University. Throughout the next ten years, he published It All Adds Up and The Actual , and worked on three more novels: He died at home in

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Brookline, Massachusetts on April 5,

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Chapter 3 : Boxer Rebellion - Wikipedia

Gilt name "S.C. Roach". Shows mail truck marked "RFD" on the side. V&D Austria mark on bottom. No cracks, chips, or repairs noted. One minor stain to the inside of mug and minor gold loss to top and bottom rims.

Why is someone attracted to another? Why are some attracted to males, others to females, and yet others primarily to children? While such questions might be conscientiously asked, the meaningfulness of the answers is fleeting. Fads may certainly be involved. At any particular time the relative value of each specific feature or trait varies. Looks, intellect, wealth, family, religion, sense of humor, independence, and fertility, just to name a few, have all had their time in the limelight as salient in partner selection. Among the matters that seem to be taken for granted, however, is sexual orientation: Although there may be flexibility in some desires, only for a minority is there flexibility in sexual orientation. For most individuals it is a fundamental prerequisite in choosing a partner. And this prime concern toward the sex of the intended partner is more than on the other features. Where does this emphasis on sexual orientation come from? These are particularly important to provide a framework within which the evidence for biological influences can be evaluated. These definitions are concomitant with the proposition that five main levels of sexual expression must be appreciated to get a proper sexual profile of any individual: Sexual orientation refers to the sex, male or female, of the erotic-love-affectional partners a person prefers. The terms heterosexual, homosexual, and bisexual should best be adjectives, not nouns, and best applied to behaviors, not people. Such usage does not direct itself to the frequency or motive for any particular behavior, only its focus. The term homosexual is best reserved for those whose sexual activities are exclusively or almost exclusively with members of the same sex, the term heterosexual for those whose erotic companions are always or almost always with the opposite sex, and the term bisexual or ambisexual for those with sexual activities with members of either sex. Diamond a, b, a, b. This is the way the terms will be used in this chapter. It also typically follows with the gender role or behavior patterns society imposes or the individual prefers. But this is not always so. These distinctions are crucial, particularly in regard to transsexualism or other identity-gender pattern interactions. In the real world, the transsexual, as are others, is typically labeled in terms of his or her sexual anatomy. Initially reared as society views them, transsexuals eventually plot their own sex-reversed life course. This aspect of life is separate from their sexual orientation since a transsexual may be homosexually or heterosexually inclined. This use of the term is in an affiliative sense. It is as if one might identify as an American Indian or a Unitarian. The term core identity, coined by Stoller, is used by some to indicate the central nature of this conviction. Gender identity refers to how an individual sees himself or herself as fulfilling these societal expectations. The descriptive terms often used in this regard are relative to masculinity and femininity. Patterns of behavior are phenotypical expressions. The terms boys and girls and men and women are social terms; the terms male and female are biological terms. It is obvious that a male can act as a girl or woman and a female can act as a boy or man. Males, for instance, can live as women, and females can live as men; a male may be reared as a boy but grow to live as a woman. It is common but often misleading to use sex and gender as synonyms. True, sex and gender are most often in concert, but they are not necessarily so. Ejaculation is another obvious distinction; it is a common feature of male orgasm but not of female orgasm. Yet another well-known difference is the wide range of orgasmic types among females, ranging from the frequent finding of women for whom orgasm is rare or nonexistent to those for whom multiple orgasm is common. Among males either extreme is rare. Kinsey et al. These differences obviously pertain to copulation, but many other mechanisms exist that are less related to coitus but very much related to sexual expression and childbearing. Muscle mass, body and skeletal articulation, enzyme and endocrine production, and other physiological features and reflexes are additional distinctions. The endocrine system of males is relatively tonic in operation, while the female system is basically cyclic during the reproductive years see Rowland, this volume. Reproduction, the fifth level of analysis, is relatively evident. Males have testicles, produce sperm, and have a penis and associated organs for

the delivery of their gametes. Females have ovaries, which produce ova, which can be fertilized; a uterus, within which an embryo can mature and be delivered through a vagina; and breasts, which can be stimulated by pregnancy to function. The neuroendocrine system of the male is tonic and programmed for the consistent production and delivery of these gametes, while the neuroendocrine system of the female is cyclic, paced so that ovulation is best timed to coincide with receptive uterine conditions. For most people, all five levels of identity, orientation, gender patterns. The typical male sees himself as such, acts in a masculine mannerâ€”a combination of biologically and socially determined behaviorsâ€”is treated as a male by society, and prefers to have erotic interactions with females. The typical female sees herself as such, acts in a feminine mannerâ€”also a combination of biologically and socially determined behaviorsâ€”is treated as a female by society, and prefers to have erotic interactions with males. Variations are not uncommon: Reproductive capacity and mechanisms are fixed, identity and orientation somewhat less so, and gender patterns most flexible. Thus, individuals can be heterosexual, ambisexual, or homosexual and yet be quite different in how their orientation is manifest to the outside world. Each scholarly discipline has developed certain standards by which presented arguments or data are usually evaluated. These tests of validity might involve double-blind studies, the use of suitable controls, statistical analysis, peer review and critique, suitable comparison with available models, consistency with established theories within the particular field as well as other disciplines, and so on. Anecdotal findings are not evidence; they may, however, be presented. In addition, the law of parsimony usually governs which of competing theories should reign; the explanation that best links the majority of findings and depends on the fewest assumptions is to be most credited. This chapter will attempt to hold to these standards in proving a biological predisposition for sexual orientation. The classical twin studies in this area were done in the s by Franz J. Kallmann Kallmann a, b, This researcher worked with monozygotic and dizygotic male twin pairs in which at least one of the co-twins at the onset of the study admitted to homosexual behavior. Among these twins Kallmann found that if one of the identical monozygotic twins was homosexually oriented, so was his brother. Among the nonidentical dizygotic brothers, on the other hand, the twins were not too different from the general male population relative to sexual preference. Kallmann also reported that if one member of a monozygotic twin pair of brothers rated a 5 or 6 on the Kinsey scale, the chance that his brother also rated 5 or 6 was better than 90 percent; if the brothers differed in rating, it was usually only within one or two points on the Kinsey scale. The mood of the s through the s preferred to have human behavior a matter of social construction or free will rather than biological predisposition. Thus, theories that held to a genetic component to homosexuality lost support. For twenty years John Money argued that almost all aspects of orientation and identity were products of upbringing Diamond b , and Masters and Johnson also argued that homosexuality was of social rather than biologic origin. This situation essentially held until the s when newer studies emerged supporting a major biological component to sexual orientation. The investigators inquired of the sexual orientation of all siblings and found that if a family contained one son who was homosexual, 18 to 25 percent of his brothers would also be homosexual. If an index individual was heterosexual, the chance of other brothers being homosexual was only about 4 percent. The former figure is significantly higher than expected by chance and the latter figure in the range to be expected Diamond b. Similar to the findings with males, female homosexuality appeared to be familial. Depending on how homosexuality was defined within the study, it was essentially found that 12 to 20 percent of the homosexual probands had homosexual siblings in comparison with some 2 to 5 percent for the heterosexual probands. From their data, Bailey and Bell noted that the strongest links to homosexual orientation were associated with genetic closeness rather than parental influences. Recently, Blanchard and Sheridan and Blanchard, Zucker, Bradley, and Hume followed the early work of Lang , , Jensch , Kallmann a , Suarez and Przybek , and others in comparing the sex, not the orientation, of siblings of a group of matched homosexual or effeminate prehomosexual boys with a control group of presumably heterosexual boys. The results of all these investigators are consistent: These data suggest an excess of brothers is seen more often among the most effeminate of homosexual males. In keeping with the findings of Slater and Tsoi, Kock, and Long , all studies

found that males destined to be homosexual or who already were homosexual tended to be born significantly later than other siblings. Several theoretical hypotheses were postulated to link sex ratio and birth order effects biologically to homosexuality. Regardless of the mechanism involved in this sex ratio disparity, these findings essentially eliminate the theory that homosexuality results from the over-abundance or presence of female sisters in families from which homosexuals originate, these sisters supposedly imparting feminine attributes and interests to their younger brothers. West Family sibling studies and twin studies are significant in bolstering each other. Bailey and Pillard with a study of more than twins found that 52 percent of identical brothers of self-identified homosexual men were also homosexual, compared with 22 percent of fraternal twins and 11 percent of unrelated adoptive brothers. Among their small sample of females, they found that concordance for homosexuality was 75 percent for one-egg twins and 0 percent for male-female twins; among four male-female twin pairs the males all had Kinsey scores of 4, 5, or 6 while the females were exclusively heterosexual. Three sets of triplets also appeared in this sample. One set consisted of three females with a pair of monozygotic twins who are both lesbian and a third heterosexual sister. A second pair of triplets consisted of a monozygotic male pair, both homosexual, with a heterosexual sister. A third monozygotic male triplet set reported not only the same sexual orientation but similar lifestyle patterns. They found 48 percent concordance for homosexuality among monozygotic twins, 16 percent for dizygotic twins, and only 6 percent among adopted sisters. Probands also reported 14 percent of the non-twin biologic sisters to be homosexual. Twins Reared Apart Twins reared apart are especially useful for evaluating the relative roles of genetics and environment in behavior. In most modern societies, however, it is increasingly difficult to find such individuals. Among the two male pairs, one pair was concordant for homosexuality, and one pair was partially concordant. Among the four female pairs, in contrast, none was concordant in sexual orientation. This, as in the other studies reported, implicates genetics as being a stronger factor in male than in female sexual orientation. Two such reared-apart male pairs appeared in the Whitam, Diamond, and Martin sample. Both pairs met only after they were adults. One set was concordant for homosexual orientation, and one was not. Obviously simple genetics does not paint the total picture. An interesting factor exists that is not yet fully understood. Among both monozygotic and dizygotic twins, male and female, when the twins are discordant, the divergence is usually large. One might be a Kinsey 6 and the other a Kinsey 0.

Chapter 4 : Guide to the Saul Bellow Papers

*Abstract*Based on a long-term ethnographic study of a group of French boxers, this article retraces the biography of one of its members. Åoric was an average boxer who never truly mastered the art of dodging his opponents.

Open in a separate window aBased on data from reference Others, in order of decreasing frequency, included *Pasteurella multocida* subsp. In comparison to staphylococci or streptococci, the isolation of *Pasteurella* species is commonly associated with a shorter latency period, which is defined as the time from the bite to the appearance of the first symptoms of infection 1 , , , Other observations have included finding *Pasteurella* more frequently in abscesses, nonpurulent wounds with lymphangitis, puncture wounds, and bites involving the upper extremities than from bites involving the lower extremities Although *Pasteurella* has been recovered from many other animals 10 , 19 , 25 , 76 , 87 , , , , including birds 32 , , in a study of human infections with *Pasteurella* species, *Pasteurella canis* biotype 1 was associated exclusively with dog bites The higher prevalence of *Pasteurella canis* in dogs was also observed in a study of *Pasteurella* strains involving various animal hosts Some species of *Pasteurella* are capable of producing toxins, such as *Pasteurella multocida* subsp. Toxin-producing *Pasteurella* strains have been reported for minor wound infections The second most common species isolated from dog bite wounds in equal frequencies were *Streptococcus* and *Staphylococcus* species *Staphylococcus intermedius* may mistakenly be identified as *Staphylococcus aureus*, since both are coagulase positive , *Staphylococcus intermedius* also demonstrates a high level of phenotypic similarity to *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius* 8 , Genetically, it was shown that the *Staphylococcus intermedius* group consists of three distinct species, *Staphylococcus intermedius*, *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius*, and *Staphylococcus delphini* 8. The distinction among these species is difficult with routine diagnostic bacteriology, and confirmation requires molecular techniques 8. The discovery of the *Staphylococcus intermedius* group and its three distinct species has led to *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius*, not *Staphylococcus intermedius*, becoming a common cause of canine skin infections 8 , 57 , 75 , In addition, *Staphylococcus intermedius* may also be incorrectly identified as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* MRSA. Reports of such misidentification have occurred when the penicillin binding protein 2a latex agglutination test was used to detect methicillin resistance *Staphylococcus intermedius* is often susceptible to oxacillin ; however, reports of oxacillin-resistant strains have been made Conclusive identification may require molecular techniques such as PCR and the demonstration of the absence of the *mecA* gene MRSA-associated infections, commonly linked with orthopedic surgeries, have been reported for dogs and other animals 51 , , , , The transmission and carriage of identical strains of MRSA including Panton-Valentine leucocidin-positive strains between humans and dogs have also been demonstrated through genetic and molecular techniques 9 , 33 , , , We are not aware of any reports of MRSA isolated from an infected dog bite wound in a human. *Neisseria* and *Corynebacterium* species were also commonly found in samples from dog bite wounds 4 , Less frequently observed corynebacterial isolates were *Corynebacterium aquaticum* also known as *Leifsonia aquaticum* , *Corynebacterium jeikeium*, *Corynebacterium afermentans*, *Corynebacterium* group E, and *Corynebacterium pseudodiphtheriticum*. In a recent case report, *Corynebacterium freiburgense* was isolated from a human wound inflicted by a dog *Bergeyella zoohelcum* is likely to be an opportunistic pathogen and has been reported in association with various clinical syndromes, including meningitis, bacteremia, and abscess formation after a dog bite 20 , , *Capnocytophaga canimorsus* has been implicated as a pathogenic agent in a variety of clinical conditions such as septicemia, purpura fulminans, peripheral gangrene, endocarditis, and meningitis following dog bites , , , , Although fulminant infections with *Capnocytophaga canimorsus* after a dog bite have been reported for immunocompetent patients , it appears that immunocompromised patients e. *Capnocytophaga canimorsus* formerly known as CDC group DF-2 is a fastidious organism, and growth in blood cultures often takes days mean, 6 days; range, 1 to 14 days Growth on blood or chocolate agar is significantly improved when culturing is performed in a CO₂-enriched

atmosphere 22 , MacConkey or triple-sugar-iron agars do not support *Capnocytophaga canimorsus* growth It has been recommended that horse blood agar plates with Difco blood agar base 2 support the growth of *Capnocytophaga canimorsus* better than chocolate agar Examination of the Gram stain of buffy coat preparations or samples obtained from petechial lesions was suggested to be a useful rapid diagnostic test for the identification of *Capnocytophaga canimorsus* , , Less commonly reported than *Capnocytophaga canimorsus*, *Capnocytophaga cynodegmi* formerly known as CDC group DFlike was also reported to result in infections following dog bites 22 , Distinguishing these two organisms from one another is often difficult and requires species-specific molecular-based detection systems Although both *Capnocytophaga canimorsus* and *Capnocytophaga cynodegmi* share several characteristics with *Capnocytophaga* species, they differ genetically from other members of *Capnocytophaga* species e. Biochemical reactions useful in differentiating *Capnocytophaga canimorsus* and *Capnocytophaga cynodegmi* from other *Capnocytophaga* species include positive oxidase and catalase reactions with *Capnocytophaga canimorsus* and *Capnocytophaga cynodegmi* Table 1 shows common anaerobic bacterial genera isolated from 50 infected dog bite wounds Pure anaerobic growth is rare and is almost always accompanied by aerobic organisms 96 , Anaerobes are commonly present in abscesses, puncture wounds, and upper extremity wounds The growth and identification of anaerobic organisms are frequently a difficult task. In comparison to research laboratories, local hospital laboratories are not often able to grow the majority of anaerobic organisms This limitation may erroneously lead clinicians to believe that there is an absence of these organisms in infected wounds. In addition, some anaerobic isolates such as those belonging to the genera *Bacteroides* and *Prevotella* e. Primary culture often requires longer incubation periods, good anaerobic media, and biochemical tests. In order to increase the yield of anaerobes, it has been recommended that laboratories retain inoculated anaerobic plates from bite wounds for at least 7 days Other organisms isolated from infected dog bites have included *Veillonella parvula* 96 , *Porphyrromonas salivosa* 42 , , *Prevotella bivia* 3 , and the newly described *Fusobacterium canifelinum*, which are intrinsically resistant to fluoroquinolones due to the replacement of Ser79 with leucine and the replacement of Gly83 with arginine in the quinolone resistance-determining region *gyrA* 46 , The microbiology of infected human cat bite wounds is similar to that of wounds inflicted by dogs in that both are polymicrobial in nature 23 , 96 , The number of bacterial isolates varied depending on the type of wound. The highest numbers of bacterial isolates were from abscesses median, 7. Table 2 shows common aerobic bacterial genera isolated from 57 infected cat bite wounds *Pasteurella* was the genus most commonly found for cat bite wounds, with *Pasteurella multocida* subsp. The predominance of these two *Pasteurella* strains in cat bites has also been observed by other studies 15 , *Pasteurella multocida* has also been reported for numerous human infections following bites of larger cats such as tigers 25 , , lions 25 , and cougars Common aerobic and anaerobic bacterial genera isolated from 57 infected cat bite woundsa Bacterial genus.

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Chapter 5 : SAGE Reference - The SAGE Handbook of Interview Research: The Complexity of the Craft

Women have traditionally been credited only with marginal roles in the sport of boxing, even though they have competed as pugilists since the late s. The author interviewed 12 women professional boxers in the United States in an effort to understand their position as athletes who compete in a.

Whilst similar programmes are funded and driven by Player Unions and National Governing bodies of Professional and Olympic Sports, few are funded and driven from within a club. Following a recent independent and anonymous online survey, I also have the perceptions of professional players as to its perceived impact and value on them as individuals, and on the Saracens team. Whilst it is beyond the scope here to describe each tier in detail, some elements are elaborated on below, with the model offering a concise summary of each support element. If we can only ever go as far as our thoughts in life, Saracens Speaker Series, once a month, challenges our organisations people players and staff to go further, and push our individual and collective limits. With no one in the entire club lacking exposure to some form of personal development activity since Figure 3 illustrating Saracens Players at a 6-month work placement with Allianz However, Saracens PDP is not just about a model, Individual Personal Development Plans nor is it especially anything to do with my job description. It is about a collection of quality people, making a conscious commitment to better themselves in relation to their current role and their future life; I would also hope it is now part of our culture. At Saracens there is an emphasis on humility, and I sense it is a value that fortifies the PDP, and will become integral to both the clubs legacy and any potential success in the years to come. Opportunities challenge Saracens players to leave their comfort zones and enhance the selfdiscovery process, which I believe is so crucial to their future. The practical experiences that are facilitated allow the players to be challenged, in areas outside of our normal training and playing routine. The individual nature of the programme means each player can work to develop exactly those areas that they wish to. This programme has had enormous benefits for each player and the group as a whole. Contributing to, and positively influencing organisations that support disadvantaged people. Encouraging a social responsibility. The inception of Saracens PDP was only as recent as , so I cannot espouse the benefits of a longitudinal research study Smith and Tillema, , nor have I conducted a control group design or quasiexperimental study comparing PDP and nonPDP users. Beausaert and colleagues reviewed the effectiveness of individual PDPs as assessment tools a total of 54 studies were included in the review illustrating that in most empirical studies PDPs are found to be effective for personal or continuing professional development purposes, for stimulating reflection and for improving professional practice or performance. There are also strong recommendations by the government to use PDPs in order to stimulate the continuous professional development of health service in the UK Bullock et al. Psychological and Personal Development Support like more recognizable sport science generally takes place amidst a myriad of other support and guidance. It is always going to be difficult to understand which, if any of these support inputs are salient with regards to individual and team performance at any moment in time. To learn more about the staggering results of a recent anonymous impact review undertaken on the Saracens PDP please contact the author. Evaluation of the Athlete Career and Education Program: A reflection of PerformanceBased Myopia. Critical Essays in Applied Sport Psychology pp Psycho-social adjustment of athletes to retirement. Reilly Eds , Psychological considerations in maximizing sports performance pp. Career Transitions in competitive sport. Summers Eds , Sport Psychology: Theory Application and Issues 2nd ed. Theoretical and empirical considerations. Sociology of Sport Journal, 2, Coping with retirement from sport: The influence of athletic identify. Journal of Applied Sport Psychology, 9, Career patterns and career contingencies of professional baseball players: Theoretical Perspectives on career termination in Sport. Fitness Information Technology, Inc. The adjustment to retirement of professional baseball players. Continuing professional development CPD: Family Practice, 20 2 , The status of former sportsmen. International Review of Sports Sociology, 3, Counselling for Sport Career Termination. The Psychological Health of the Athlete

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The aim of the study was to investigate the largely undisclosed and officially unsanctioned deviant sporting activity of unlicensed boxing in the United Kingdom. A qualitative life history approach was used, whereby an understanding of participant values, perspectives, and motivations was sought.

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