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Lee "International Sport: A Bibliography, Including Index to Sports History Journals, Conference Proceedings and Essay Collections." *por con Rakuten Kobo*. There has been an explosion in the quantity of sports history literature published in recent years, making it increasing.

We would be happy to consider inserting additional references e-mailed to us. We hope you find this list useful.

Dynamic load displacement characteristics of various midsole materials. The effects of shoe cushioning upon selected force and temporal patterns in running. *Sports and Exercise* 14 2: The effect of shoe design upon rearfoot control in running. Body size and biomechanical consequences. *Sports medicine, Sports Science: Hematological variations after endurance running with hard and soft-soled running shoes. Physician and Sportsmedicine* 11 8: The effects of shoe cushioning on the oxygen demands of running. The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, pp. Biomechanical measurement of running shoe cushioning properties. The effects of shoe cushioning upon ground reaction forces in running. The effect of running shoe design on shock attenuation. Factors influencing short-term pain and injury in tennis. Influence of shoe construction on lower extremity kinematics and load during lateral movements in tennis. A new test to evaluate the cushioning properties of athletic shoes. *Biomechanics X -B* pp. Perimed Fachbuch-Verlagsgesellschaft, pp. Dilemmas and Dichotomies in Design. Effect of shoe cushioning on the development of Reticulocytosis in distance runners. *Med Sci Sports Ex*. Effects on traction of outsole composition and hardnesses of basketball shoes and three types of playing surfaces. *Med Sci Sports Ex* Static friction characteristics of cleated outsole samples. *Sports and Exercise* 17 2: Pp in J. Frictional forces and torques of soccer shoes on artificial turf. M and Kerr, B. A Eds Biomechanical aspects of sports shoes and playing surfaces. General Footwear Biomechanics Research Publications: And De Clerq, D Deformation characteristics of the heel region of the shod foot during a simulated heel strike: *New Scientist*, April 30, , pp Free University Press, Amsterdam. *Am J Sports Med* 7: *Journal of Sports Medicine*, 2, Effects of shoe weight on the energy cost of running. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, 11, Pp in E. Frederick Ed *Human Kinetics*, Illinois. The University of Calgary, Calgary. The study of rearfoot movement in running. *Human Kinetics Publishers* Clarke, T. The effects of a soft orthotic upon rearfoot control in running. *Podiatric Sports Medicine* 1 1: Achilles tendinitis and peritendinitis: *American Journal of Sports Medicine*, 12, *Physician and Sportsmedicine* 9: H and Morlock, M. *Clinics in Sports Medicine* 4: Aerts, P and Kunnen, M. A method to measure mechanical properties of soles and playing surfaces. Rearfoot motion in distance running. *Applied Ergonomics* 15 4: Hayes The effect of shoe weight on the aerobic demands of running. *Urban and Schwarzenberg*, Vienna, pp. Pp n E. Measuring the effects of shoes and surfaces on the economy of locomotion. The University of Calgary, pp. The energy cost of load carriage on the feet during running. Scale effects in running. Biomechanical consequences of sport shoe design. Kinematically mediated effects of sport shoe design. Factors influencing peak vertical ground reaction forces in running *Intern*. Lower oxygen cost while running in soft soled shoes. Lower O<sub>2</sub> cost while running on air cushion type shoe. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, 12, *Biomechanics of Court Sports*. I et al Prevention of lower extrmity stress fractures: *New York Times*, June 2, , p Timing of lower extremity joint actions during treadmill running. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, 24 7: *Human Movement Science*, 2: Effects of shoe type and cardiorespiratory responses and rearfoot motion during treadmill running. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, 20, The effect of orthotics on the aerobic demands of running. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, 15, M and Rosenbaum, D. Foot and Ankle Cotton et al Eds *Proc 5th Biennial Conf. University of Ottawa, Dept. International Society of Biomechanics*. Foot angles during walking and running. *Human Kinetics Publishers, Inc*. The joints of the ankle. *Williams and Wilkins Co*. *Physician Sports Medicine*, 6, Interindividual and intraindividual variabilities in running. Foot placement angle and arch type: *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*, 71, *The Physician and Sports Medicine*, 7: Running injuries of the knee. *Sports Medicine* 15, The influence of footwear and surfaces on performance and injury potential in running. *Imperial College, University of London*. A kinematic profile of skills in professional basketball players. *Journal of Applied Biomechanics* 10 3: A profile of ground reaction

forces in professional basketball players.

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Books[ edit ] Berman Bergmann , Barbara R. Projection of a metropolis: The impact of highway investment on development. The Brookings Institution for the U. Structural unemployment in the United States. Micro simulation - models, methods, and applications: A microsimulated transactions model of the United States economy. Johns Hopkins University Press. Bergmann, Barbara R The economic emergence of women. The economic emergence of women 2nd ed. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire New York: Macmillan in association with the International Economic Association. In defense of affirmative action. Saving our children from poverty: Bergmann, Barbara R author ; Bush, Jim illustrator Is social security broke?: University of Michigan Press. Book chapters[ edit ] Bergmann, Barbara R. USA Edward Elgar, pp. Which should have priority? Ann, Sex discrimination in the workplace: Journal articles[ edit ] - Bergmann, Barbara R. The American Economic Review. Journal of Political Economy. The Journal of Human Resources. Industrial and Labor Relations Review. The Magazine of Economic Affairs. A "prepared" regression of poverty incidence on unemployment and growth". Bad and getting worse".

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*International sport: a bibliography, including index to sports history journals, conference proceedings and essay collections. [Richard William Cox;] -- This international bibliography of books, articles, conference proceedings and essays in the English language is a one-stop shop for the sports historian wanting to keep abreast of.*

See Article History Wrestling, sport practiced in various styles by two competitors, involving forcing an opponent to touch the ground with some part of the body other than his feet; forcing him into a certain position, usually supine on his back ; or holding him in that position for a minimum length of time. Wrestling is conducted in various styles with contestants upright or on the ground or mat. Belt-and-jacket styles of wrestling are those in which the clothing of the wrestlers provides the principal means of taking a grip on the opponent. In many cases this is no more than a special belt worn by both wrestlers, while in others a special belted jacket and special trousers are worn. Catch-hold styles require the contestants to take a prescribed hold before the contest begins; often this grip must be maintained throughout the struggle. Loose styles of wrestling, which are used in modern international competition, commence with the wrestlers separated and free to seize any grip that they choose except such as are explicitly forbidden e. Wrestling can also be classified in terms of what is required to win. These categories can be graded on an ascending scale of violence as follows: Early history No sport is older or more widely distributed than wrestling, often in highly local styles that have persisted to the present day. Wrestling probably originated in hand-to-hand combat, and in particular as a sportive form of combat substituting the submission of a contestant for his death. Works of art from bce depict belt wrestling in Babylonia and Egypt, and the Sumerian Gilgamesh epic has a description of such wrestling. Loose wrestling in India dates to before bce. Chinese documents from bce describe loose wrestling, as do Japanese records from the 1st century bce. The belt wrestling practiced locally in the 20th century by the Swiss, Icelanders, Japanese, and Cossacks differed little from that of the Egyptians in bce. Wrestling was probably the most popular sport of the ancient Greeks. Young men belonged to palaestras, or wrestling schools, as the focal point of their social life. Illustrations of wrestling on Greek vases and coins are common throughout all periods of ancient Greece , but all that can be told from it is that the style was loose wrestling and that wrestlers, as did all Greek athletes, competed naked. Wrestling was part of the Olympic Games from bce. There were two wrestling championships in these games: Upright wrestling was also a part of the pentathlon event in the Olympic Games, a bout being fought to a clear-cut fall of one of the wrestlers. The most famous ancient Greek wrestler was Milon of Croton , who won the wrestling championship of the Olympic Games six times. Wrestling was less popular among the Romans than it had been with the Greeks, and, with the fall of the Roman Empire, references to wrestling disappeared in Europe until about ce. Middle Ages When the Islamic rulers of Persia began hiring Turkic mercenaries about ce, the soldiers brought with them a style of loose wrestling called koresh, in which grips may be taken on the long, tight leather pants worn by the wrestlers and the bout ends with a touch fall of the loser briefly on his back. Gradually the Turks took over the entire Muslim dominion, and their wrestling style spread. Later Mongolian invasions in the 13th century introduced Mongolian wrestling, which received royal patronage, and wrestling became the national sport of modern Iran. Sumo , a Japanese belt-wrestling style, was a popular spectator sport under imperial patronage . Originally a submission spectacle, sumo became highly ritualized as a toppling match with victory coming also from the forcing of an opponent out of a foot 4-metre circle. By the 17th century sumo wrestling had become a professional sport in Japan. From the samurai martial art jujitsu , judo , the other prominent Japanese wrestling style, was derived in the 19th century and became an international sport in the second half of the 20th century. Sumo wrestlers at a match in Tokyo. The first recorded English match was held in London early in the 13th century. In England and Brittany a form of jacket wrestling commonly called Cornwall and Devon see Cornish wrestling survives from at least the 4th or 5th century. Wrestling as a martial skill was taught to the knights of the Holy Roman Empire , and wrestling instruction books appeared in manuscript before the introduction of printing and thereafter in print. Mongolian loose wrestling, introduced to India after the Mughal conquest of , has survived in both India and Pakistan. Modern wrestling From the 18th

century on, a procession of wrestlers or strongmen appeared at fairs, in theatres, and in circuses, challenging all comers, beginning with the Englishman Thomas Topham of London in the 18th century and culminating with Eugene Sandow, the German-born international figure, who continued into the 20th century. Early in the 19th century wrestling became a part of the training regimen of the German turnverein gymnastic movement. In the United States, wrestling was popular as a frontier sport Abraham Lincoln was a noted local wrestler, bouts usually going until one contestant submitted and with few holds barred. In the second half of the 19th century, two wrestling styles developed that ultimately dominated international wrestling: Greco-Roman wrestling and catch-as-catch-can, or freestyle wrestling. Greco-Roman wrestling, popularized first in France, was so called because it was thought to be the kind of wrestling done by the ancients. Greco-Roman wrestling involves holds made only above the waist and forbids wrapping the legs about an opponent when the wrestlers go down. Originally it was professional and popularized at international expositions held at Paris, but after its inclusion in the revived Olympic Games in 1896, Greco-Roman wrestling events were held at subsequent Olympic Games except in 1900 and 1904. The second style, catch-as-catch-can, was popularized mainly in Great Britain and the United States, first as a professional sport and after 1896, when it was recognized by the Amateur Athletic Association, as an amateur sport. It was introduced into the Olympic Games of 1904 and contested thereafter except in 1908. Catch-as-catch-can permits holds above the waist and leg grips and is won by a pin-fall. Freestyle, or international freestyle, wrestling is a synthetic form of catch-as-catch-can that came to be used in the Olympic Games after it first appeared in Antwerp about 1896. International freestyle is loose wrestling that uses the Greco-Roman touch-fall instead of the pin-fall common to Anglo-American wrestling practice. Notable professional wrestlers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries included the Russian George Hackenschmidt, originally an amateur Greco-Roman wrestler who turned professional and wrestled catch-as-catch-can from 1896. He was world champion until 1904. The American wrestler Frank Gotch defeated Hackenschmidt in 1904 and again in 1908. Thereafter, though its audience grew, especially in the United States, through radio broadcasts and later even more so through telecasts, it became pure spectacle. Wrestling maneuvers became increasingly extravagant and artificial and lost most of their authenticity. Perhaps most theatrical of all is the style of professional wrestling known as *lucha libre*, a form that is commonly associated with Mexico and is known for its colourfully masked performers and aerial moves. Hushhushvideo Amateur wrestling in the 20th century Though professional wrestling steadily declined in seriousness in the 20th century, significant improvements occurred in amateur wrestling during the same period. Originally there were no weight divisions in wrestling the only weight in the first Olympic Games was heavyweight, but weight divisions developed in amateur wrestling. For weight classes, see freestyle wrestling. Earlier wrestling had been continuous and contested to one or two of three falls, sometimes with a time limit, sometimes without. Amateur wrestling came to be limited to three three-minute rounds effective in all international competition from 1904. This system arose because Greco-Roman wrestling, with its restriction to holds only above the waist and the forbidden use of legs for holds, tended to be dull once the wrestlers were on the mat. In response to this problem, several American colleges introduced the idea of recording the length of time each wrestler was in control of the contest during the course of a bout. A wrestler is in control when he is applying maneuvers that will eventuate in a pin-fall if his opponent is unable to escape. In 1913 the National Collegiate Athletic Association adopted the collegiate style of wrestling as a national sport, and this resulted in the formulation of a set of point awards to keep a running score during a bout. The rules and judging are similar to those used in international freestyle and Greco-Roman bouts and include awarding points based on reversing control, applying a pinning hold, and placing an opponent in danger of pinning. The running point score and the difference in control time are used to decide a victor in no-fall bouts. The collegiate style of wrestling became increasingly popular in the high schools and colleges of the United States after World War II. In the 20th century a third international style of wrestling, sambo, a kind of jacket wrestling, was created by Anatoly Kharlampiev of the Soviet Union and others after a study of various traditional wrestling styles. Sambo became popular in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Japan and in 1972 was internationally recognized. In sambo a wrestler wins by throwing another cleanly on his back, or if the wrestlers go to the mat, the bout ends with the submission of one opponent. Sambo is much like judo and Mongolian wrestling, and bouts are of three three-minute rounds. Organization

There was never any attempt to organize professional wrestling in the Western world. The FILA regulates international competition, including the Olympic Games, and has held world championships in Greco-Roman wrestling from and in freestyle from World championships and Olympic championships in judo, sponsored by the International Judo Federation formed in , have been held from and , respectively. Principles and practice Under FILA rules, contests of both international freestyle and Greco-Roman styles of touch-fall wrestling are similar, the object being in each case to throw or press the opponent on his back so that his shoulder blades touch the ground simultaneously. This need occur only for an instant, but a continuous roll across the shoulders is not considered a fall. The competitors meet on a large padded mat and commence by taking holds from a standing position. Their struggle is observed and controlled by officials, one of whom, the referee, stands on the mat with the wrestlers and signals the award of points for maneuvers leading toward a touch-fall. If no fall occurs before the expiration of the match, these points are used to determine a winner. The actual match is continuous except that it is divided into three periods with a brief rest in between. Ties or draws are common in wrestling. The competitors make use of techniques that are best learned by practice. While standing, they strive to bring each other to the mat with a series of maneuvers known as takedowns, involving lifting, throwing, twisting, tackling, and tripping. When attacked, a wrestler applies counterattacks to convert the situation to his own advantage. If the wrestlers go down on the mat without a touch-fall, they proceed to grapple, seizing each other with various grips and countergrrips to work toward a fall. Great strength, though an asset, is not a prerequisite, since most of the maneuvers employ the principle of leverage; quickness and good physical condition are far more essential. The action in wrestling proceeds at a furious pace and involves all muscles of the body. The use of weight classes prevents the pairing of any two men with more than a few pounds difference between them. Although the Spartans trained young girls as wrestlers in ancient Greece and an occasional female wrestler, if only legendary, such as Zenobia, has appeared, wrestling by women occurred in the 20th century only as a novelty spectacle.

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