Accessible Interlibrary Loan for Users with Disabilities: An Open Discussion

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- Open discussion
- Accessibility at Wayne State University Library System
- Student Disability Services at Wayne State
- Experimentation in OCR
- Share your expertise!
Accessibility at Wayne State University Library System

- Adaptive Technology Workstations
- Liaison to Student Disability Services
Student Disability Services at Wayne State

• Students must self-identify and register with SDS
• 350-400 “active” registered students
• Many services offered
• Primary focus on obtaining OCR’d PDF versions of course-related materials
Experimentation in OCR
Athlete as Warrior in the Ancient Greek Games.
Some Reflections

Nigel B. Crowther
London, Ontario

The relationship of athlete and warrior is a theme that has been much discussed by scholars, but some features are still worthy of further examination. This article attempts to clarify the supposed Greek athletic credo of “winning at all costs”, by discussing the close relationship of athletes and warriors in terms of the intensity of the contest, the sense of shame, gloating and taunting, fair play (including chivalry and sportsmanship) and withdrawing from competition. The accounts of Pindar, Homer, and other sources that have survived are remarkably consistent.

Scholars have discussed in some detail the relationship between athlete and warrior in ancient Greece, but there are still certain aspects that need further clarification. I will attempt to discuss these features under the following headings.

Evil Thoughts and Intimidation

The intensity of the athlete at the Greek games is evident in the writings of Pindar in the fifth century B.C., as we can see from his description of the boy wrestler Aristomenes, who is said to have been victorious at the Pythian games against four rivals while thinking evil thoughts, σαρεν δ' ἀγορεύον, (Pythian 8.82). An athlete thinking evil thoughts in competition conjures up, at least at first glance, not so

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A field study of lathyrum—some clinical aspects

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A study of anemia epidemic undertaken in 50 villages of the Agnes block, Maharashtra revealed 150 cases of lathyrum. These were examined systematically and clinically. Some of these were also admitted,Provintial and treated in hospital. The female cases were all the more prominent in the summer and exceptionally low in the winter. The female cases were all the more prominent in the summer and exceptionally low in the winter. The female cases were all the more prominent in the summer and exceptionally low in the winter. In spite of many studies carried out in India, in the field hospital and in the laboratory, the lathyrum still remains a syndrome of complex etiology and pathogenesis. There was no definite cause, and without any preliminary, treatment. However, the clinical picture is fairly clear for a diagnosis of lathyrum in the field. A very early and important feature of painful spasm in muscles of the lower limbs along with weakness subsequently leading to the characteristic difficulty in walking. The symptoms of lathyrum are usually present in lower limbs. Inability to kneel, hemiparesis, tremors and ataxic changes are usually noted.

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Material and Methods

The study comprised mainly a field investigation on the pattern of lathyrum in Agnes block. All the 50 villages

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