The Syntax of Sentential Stress
Arsalan Kahnemuyipour

This book explores the nature of sentential stress, how it is assigned, and its interaction with information structure. The central thesis is that the position of sentential or nuclear stress — the element with the highest prominence in the sentence — is determined syntactically and that cross-linguistic differences in this respect follow from syntactic variations. In particular, it is proposed that the Sentential Stress Rule applies in a phase-based manner (Chomsky 2000, 2001, and subsequent work) and assigns stress to the highest element in the spelled out constituent. An additional rule, namely the Focus Stress Rule, which also applies in a phase-based manner, is proposed to handle the interaction between sentential structure and information structure. Sentential stress is thus determined in an interplay between two components, the default Sentential Stress Rule and the Focus Stress Rule. The book provides several arguments in favor of this two-component system.

Reparations and Mental Health
M. Brinton Lykes and Marcie Mersky

This paper provides an overview of psychosocial and mental health theory and practice as it has emerged in contexts of war, post-war, and transitional situations. It identifies several models that have guided much of this work until now, critically examines their underlying assumptions, and posits a series of limitations inherent in the dominant paradigm of post-traumatic stress disorder, especially as applied in the aftermath of political violence. It argues that psychosocial work as part of reparations
processes must be designed and enacted within specific historical, cultural, sociopolitical contexts, with singular individuals and their particular communities. This perspective permits more effective ways of responding to and working within the diversity of challenges facing societies seeking to reconstruct in the wake of war and other forms of organized political violence. An alternative framework for this work is proposed, which must be articulated and shaped in practice by individuals, families, and groups in their neighborhoods, communities, and societies. Exhumations and reburials, in two distinct contexts, are examined as sites for psychosocial work within reparation processes. The paper concludes by describing ongoing questions that challenge psychosocial workers hoping to contribute to reparations work.

Introduction
Arnold J. Wilkins

in Visual Stress

This introductory chapter discusses eye-strain as a physical consequence of visual stimulation, and then provides an overview of the remainder of the book. A general and unified theory of visual discomfort is provided in Chapters 2–4, and then applied to a variety of everyday problems, such as eye-strain from reading (Chapter 5), from lighting (Chapter 6), from television and visual display terminals (Chapter 7), and more generally from design (Chapter 8). The role of colour in therapy is reviewed in Chapter 9. Chapter 10 provides some theoretical speculations, and the Appendix gives a summary of techniques for preventing discomfort.

Applications of Neutron Powder Diffraction
Erich H. Kisi and Christopher J. Howard

This book covers the theory, practicalities, and the extensive applications of neutron powder diffraction in materials science, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, and engineering. Various highlight applications of neutron powder diffraction are outlined in the introduction, then the theory is developed and instrumentation described sufficient for a return to the applications. The book covers the use of neutron powder diffraction in
the solution (hard) and refinement (more straightforward) of crystal and magnetic structures, applications of powder diffraction in quantitative phase analysis, extraction of microstructural information from powder diffraction patterns, and the applications of neutron diffraction in studies of elastic properties and for the measurement of residual stress. Additional theory to underpin these various applications is developed as required.

Psychological Injuries
William J. Koch, Kevin S. Douglas, Tonia L. Nicholls, and Melanie L. O'Neill

Published in print: 2005 Published Online: May 2009
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195188288.001.0001
Item type: book

Human emotional suffering has been studied for centuries, but the significance of psychological injuries within legal contexts has only recently been recognized. As the public becomes increasingly aware of the ways in which mental health affects physical—and financial—well-being, psychological injuries comprise a rapidly growing set of personal injury insurance claims. Although the problems that people claim to suffer from are serious and often genuine, the largely subjective and unobservable nature of psychological conditions has led to much skepticism about the authenticity of psychological injury claims. Improved assessment methods and research on the economic and physical health consequences of psychological distress has resulted in exponential growth in the litigation related to such conditions. Integrating the history of psychological injuries both from legal and mental health perspectives, this book offers discussions of relevant statutory and case law. Focusing especially on post-traumatic stress disorder, it addresses the current status and empirical limitations of forensic assessments of psychological injuries and alerts to common vulnerabilities in expert evidence from mental health professionals. In addition, it also uses empirical research to provide the best forensic methods for assessing both clinical conditions such as post-traumatic stress disorder and for alternative explanations such as malingering.

The Psychology of Terrorism Fears
Samuel Justin Sinclair and Daniel Antonius

Published in print: 2012 Published Online: May 2012
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195388114.001.0001
Item type: book
The psychology of terrorism, in its most basic form, is about fear. While academics continue to debate the meaning of terrorism, the end result for many people affected is fear and terror. However, many studying the effects of terrorism have focused more exclusively on discrete psychopathological constructs, most of which are clinically based. Ironically, these paradigms fail to acknowledge the primacy of basic fear in the context of terrorism, as well as how fear affects people in both positive and negative ways—above and beyond whether one meets criteria for a clinical disorder. The purpose of this book is to unpack the complexity of terrorism fears, and to present a new paradigm for understanding the psychology of terrorism. As such, this book will present empirical and theoretical frameworks for understanding fear as a dynamic process that motivates and affects people on a myriad of levels, from the individual to society at large. The book will also highlight the paradox of how fear can negatively affect people and societies and can also be a central force underlying resilience and post-traumatic growth in the context of terrorism and political violence. Finally, this volume will discuss how society has changed as a function of terrorism, and specifically how our own systems for managing terrorism may in fact contribute to fear.

Professional stress in palliative care
Derek Doyle, David Jeffrey, and Kenneth Calman

in Palliative Care in the Home

Palliative care is challenging as it entails emotions and stress. Doctors and nurses working in the palliative care setting must be aware of the potential emotional costs they will have to face. This chapter discusses some of the areas of palliative care that can cause stress. It also offers ways to minimize stress and avoid burn out. Among the factors that can cause professional stress are complaints, uncertainty, ethical issues, time, and emotions attached to caring. Some of the methods to avoid these stress-causing factors are keeping up with the latest developments in palliative care, teamwork, finding a balance between work and home, good clinical supervision, and mentoring wherein good appraisal is observed.
The Minefield
Lynne Dale Halamish and Doron Hermoni

in The Weeping Willow: Encounters with Grief

Published in print: 2007 Published Online: November 2011

This chapter discusses normal grief and the so-called minefield after the death of a loved one. It describes the case of Joanne, who lost her son Randy. The chapter explains that at the moment a person learns of the death of a loved one, he or she enters an emotional minefield in which each mine is a flood of feelings, either expressed or unexpressed. The chapter suggests that it is possible to lessen the emotional stress following the death of a loved one by preparing for known triggers, and by knowing that there will be surprise mines now and again.

Scaling the size of a pendulum
Robert James Matthys

in Accurate Clock Pendulums

Published in print: 2004 Published Online: January 2010

Making a pendulum bigger or smaller involves more than just a linear scaling up or down of the pendulum's dimensions. If you want to make a larger or smaller pendulum than the one you have now, how should the dimensions change? It turns out that not all of the dimensions should change linearly with pendulum length. The free length of the suspension spring should be scaled directly proportional to the pendulum's length. James has shown that the vertical distance from the pendulum's axis of rotation up to the free top edge of the suspension spring is directly proportional to the spring's thickness. So the spring's thickness is then scaled directly proportional to the suspension spring's length (and incidentally, also directly proportional to the pendulum's length also). The suspension spring's width is adjusted to keep the static and bending stresses approximately constant for all pendulum lengths.
The first of three chapters on the implications of electoral politics and the design of political institutions for welfare state adjustment. Swank first provides an overview of two key domestic and international pressures on developed welfare states: domestic fiscal stress and international capital mobility. He then outlines the theoretical argument that democratic institutions fundamentally determine government responses to domestic and international structural change, focusing on formal and informal institutions and drawing on and fusing insights from ‘power resources’ theory, the new institutionalism, and new cultural arguments about the determinants of social policy in advanced capitalist democracies. The next two sections utilize new data on social welfare effort, national political institutions, and internationalization to provide an econometric assessment of the social policy impacts of domestic fiscal stress and capital mobility during the period 1965 to 1995, looking first at the direct impacts of rises in public sector debt and in international capital mobility on social welfare provision, and second at the welfare state effects of fiscal stress and global capital flows across nationally and temporally divergent democratic institutional contexts; the initial focus is on total social welfare effort and then the analysis is shifted to changes in cash income maintenance and social services. The conclusion assesses the implications of the arguments and findings for the future course of social policy in developed democracies, and potentially bolsters the evidence for the central assertion that domestic institutions systematically determine the direction of welfare state restructuring.

Object clauses, movement, and phrasal stress *

Hubert Truckenbrodt and Isabelle Darcy

In a production and perception experiment this paper investigates the prosody of object clause embedding in German. The prosodic pattern found separates the object clause from the (longer) matrix clause by
an intonation phrase break. The matrix verb is stressed. The discussion addresses the interaction of movement and phrasal stress.

Suicide in Asia
Paul S. F. Yip (ed.)

Published in print: 2008 Published Online: September 2011
DOI: 10.5790/hongkong/9789622099425.001.0001
Publisher: Hong Kong University Press

Over one million people worldwide commit suicide every year, and more than 60% of suicide deaths occur in Asia. However, very little reliable information is available to permit a good understanding of the multifaceted and complex issues involved in suicide prevention in the region. This book provides analysis of suicide in eight Asian societies. While each society has its own unique characteristics, Asia as a whole is under rapid transition and transformation, and the associated stress and depression are both closely linked to suicide. Hopefully, a better evidence-based understanding of suicide will enable governments and non-government organizations to establish effective and culturally sensitive suicide prevention strategies for the region.

The influence of meditation versus rest on physiological arousal: a second examination
David S. Holmes

in The Psychology of Meditation
Published in print: 1990 Published Online: March 2012
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780198521945.003.0005
Publisher: Oxford University Press

This chapter presents a review of research on somatic arousal reduction during meditation. Here the chapter takes a look at the evidence and comes to conclusions which will no doubt further fuel the flames of controversy. The analysis of the evidence leads to the conclusion that the claims made for meditation have far exceeded the evidence to date. This review focuses not just on arousal reduction during meditation, but also on the claimed stress-inhibiting function of meditation practice. This chapter offers rejoinders to the critics of an 1984 review and offers further challenges.
This chapter discusses the impact of syllable structure on tone loss, tone spreading, and tonal inventory. When a syllable-tone language loses complex rhymes, it undergoes massive tone loss, tone spreading, and reduction in tonal inventory, as seen in Shanghai Chinese, which stands out against typical syllable-tone languages, such as Standard Chinese.

For over half a century, food policy has mapped a path for progress based upon a belief that the right mix of investment, scientific input, and human skills could unleash a surge in productive capacity which would resolve humanity's food-related health and welfare problems. It assumed that more food would yield greater health and happiness by driving down prices, increasing availability, and feeding more mouths. In the 21st century, this policy mix is quietly becoming unstuck. In a world marred by obesity alongside malnutrition, climate change alongside fuel and energy crises, water stress alongside more mouths to feed, and social inequalities alongside unprecedented accumulation of wealth, the old rubric of food policy needs re-evaluation. This book explores the enormity of what the new policy mix must address, taking the approach that food policy must be inextricably linked with public health, environmental damage, and social inequalities to be effective. This book reflects the myriad of perspectives essential to a comprehensive view of modern food policy. It attempts to make sense of what is meant by food policy; explores whether the term has any currency in current policy discourse; assesses whether current policies help or hinder what happens; judges whether consensus can triumph in the face of competing bids for understanding; looks at all levels of governance, across the range of actors in the food system, from companies and the state to civil society and science; considers what direction food policies are taking, not just in the UK but internationally; assesses who (and what) gains or loses in
the making of these food policies; and identifies a modern framework for judging how good or limited processes of policy-making are.

BUILDING A FRAMEWORK
CHERYL REGEHR and TED BOBER

in In the Line of Fire: Trauma in the Emergency Services

The field of trauma response has been influenced by a number of theories that contribute to understanding. Stress theories consider the cumulative impact of working and living in stressful environments. Models for examining the influence of acute events include crisis theory, trauma theory, and secondary or vicarious trauma theory. As emergency responders work in complex organizations that have rules, norms, and cultures that also influence response to adverse events, occupational stress theory is also critical for a complete understanding. While each of these theories adds to our appreciation of the experiences of emergency service workers, they are too limited in providing a comprehensive understanding of the multiple forces that influence their response to events that occur on the job. This chapter reviews the ecological and population health frameworks in order to put trauma responses in the broad context of people's lived experiences and use this broader understanding to direct efforts at intervention.

Social Inequalities in Health
Johannes Siegrist and Michael Marmot (eds)

Health inequalities according to people's social standing are persisting, or even growing, in modern societies. Recent decades have revealed evidence of strong variations in life expectancy, both between countries and within them. This widening of social inequalities has developed despite considerable progress in medical science and an increase in health care spending. The reasons behind this are complex, and the implications considerable. This book provides a summary of the major achievements of a five-year European Science Foundation (ESF) Programme on ‘Social Variations in Health Expectancy in Europe’. The contributors to this book are major figures in their subjects, and combine
state of the art reviews with the latest results from interdisciplinary research in epidemiology, sociology, psychology, and biomedicine. Three conceptual frameworks of life course influences, health effects of stressful environments, and macro social determinants of health, are unified, while each chapter addresses the policy implications and recommendations derived from currently available evidence. The major topics covered include the role of family in early life, social integration and health, work stress and job security, successful ways of facing adversity, and the impact of the larger environment on health.

James’ suspension spring equations
Robert James Matthys
in Accurate Clock Pendulums
Published in print: 2004 Published Online: January 2010
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780198529712.003.0016
Item type: chapter

In 1983, K. James published two useful but rather complicated equations whose purpose was to help design the suspension spring. The equations show the effect that different spring lengths, widths, and thicknesses will have on the pendulum. The two equations are quite helpful, as the suspension spring is without doubt the most complicated part of a pendulum, despite its apparent physical simplicity. The first equation calculates the maximum stress in the spring, which occurs at the spring's top end at the maximum angle of swing. The second calculates how much the pendulum will speed up due to the inherent torque exerted by the suspension spring on the pendulum rod. In this chapter, the second equation is used to show that the suspension spring exerts a temperature effect on the pendulum's timing that is roughly as big as the thermal expansion of the pendulum rod. Anywhere from 16% to 84% of a pendulum's total temperature sensitivity is due to the suspension spring, with the actual amount depending on the spring's dimensions, modulus of elasticity, and suspended weight.

Meaningful Work
Mike W. Martin
in From Morality to Mental Health: Virtue and Vice in a Therapeutic Culture
Published in print: 2006 Published Online: September 2006
DOI: 10.1093/0195304713.003.0016
Item type: chapter
The promise of the global economy is matched by its perils to meaningful work: increased layoffs, extended unemployment, job stress from longer working hours and demands for increased productivity, and preoccupation with money in every area of life. An integrated, moral-therapeutic perspective cannot remove these threats, but it can help us cope with them. This chapter illustrates some therapeutic contributions in dealing with moral matters concerning stress and alienation. It begins with Herman Melville's short story, “Bartleby.” It then turns to positive conceptions of mental health in thinking about meaningful work — work that combines ethics with excellence.

Theoretical Premises and research overviews
Harriet P. Lefley

in Family Psychoeducation for Serious Mental Illness

Published in print: 2009 Published Online: September 2009 Publisher: Oxford University Press DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195340495.003.0004
Item type: chapter

This chapter provides a distillation of the theoretical premises underlying family psychoeducation (FPE) and the large research overviews that support its efficacy. FPE is based on the basic premise that underlying biological deficits make certain individuals overreact to environmental stimuli that are experienced as stressful. With appropriate education, FPE not only reduces demands of high EE but under any conditions makes for more competent caregiving and improved relationships. The chapter then presents a large number of comprehensive overviews of randomized controlled studies of FPE, with descriptions of the methodology of several major meta-analyses. Overall, these studies demonstrate significant reduction of relapse and rehospitalizations, reduction of days in hospital, and improvement of family knowledge and wellbeing in patients whose relatives received FPE in contrast to other or no family interventions.