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Cyberstalking. Pernicious Aspects of Social
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Tragedy. as It Is Acted at the Theatre-Royal in
Drury-Lane, by Her Majesty's Servants. by Mr.
Addison. the Seventh Edition **Suicide Risk in**
Schizophrenia **Fear of Small Numbers** The

Myth of Sisyphus

Artists' book in leporello style with hand-printed images derived from prehistoric European cave paintings at El Castillo and Santian from collagraphic plates. The text was letter press printed in Gill Sans Bold onto Rives Heavyweight Buff paper. Reprints the original 1979 edition with a new bibliographic essay by Lane (social science, Haverford College), and a foreword by Johnson (history, U. of Texas). Much more than a morbid excursion through obituaries of the period 1839-1901, this book relates patterns of violence to specific developments in Philadelphia and elsewhere--e.g., industrialization and white monopolization of industrial opportunities. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR Major Motion Picture based on Dark Alliance and starring Jeremy Renner, "Kill the Messenger," to be released in Fall 2014 In August 1996, Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Gary Webb stunned the world with a series of

articles in the San Jose Mercury News reporting the results of his year-long investigation into the roots of the crack cocaine epidemic in America, specifically in Los Angeles. The series, titled "Dark Alliance," revealed that for the better part of a decade, a Bay Area drug ring sold tons of cocaine to Los Angeles street gangs and funneled millions in drug profits to the CIA-backed Nicaraguan Contras. Gary Webb pushed his investigation even further in his book, Dark Alliance: The CIA, The Contras, and the Crack Cocaine Explosion. Drawing from then newly declassified documents, undercover DEA audio and videotapes that had never been publicly released, federal court testimony, and interviews, Webb demonstrates how our government knowingly allowed massive amounts of drugs and money to change hands at the expense of our communities. Webb's own stranger-than-fiction experience is also woven into the book. His excoriation by the media—not because of any wrongdoing on his part, but by

an insidious process of innuendo and suggestion that in effect blamed Webb for the implications of the story—had been all but predicted. Webb was warned off doing a CIA expose by a former Associated Press journalist who lost his job when, years before, he had stumbled onto the germ of the “Dark Alliance” story. And though Internal investigations by both the CIA and the Justice Department eventually vindicated Webb, he had by then been pushed out of the Mercury News and gone to work for the California State Legislature Task Force on Government Oversight. He died in 2004. Essay from the year 2018 in the subject Communications - Public Relations, Advertising, Marketing, Social Media, grade: 1,7, Dublin City University, language: English, abstract: This paper discusses some of the most pernicious and dangerous aspects of social media. What can be done to control these? Technology and online communication nowadays play a major role in many aspects of our daily lives. Especially, when it comes to social media

companies, including Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Snapchat, Ask.fm or Kik. Many people, particularly young children, use various social media platforms to communicate with friends or their family, to get inspired, to grow personally, for international business purposes, to develop new relationships or for entertainment purposes. Along with the growth in usage of social media, however, there are increasing concerns over its benefits as well as safety. One of the pernicious concerns of social media is cyberbullying, as well as cyberstalking. Recent studies indicate that in 2009 and 2011 5 - 40 % of young users are victims of a cyberbullying incidents. The fact that many of these incidents end up with tragic suicide, constitutes cyberbullying as one of the most dangerous aspect of social media. Essay from the year 2010 in the subject Law - Philosophy, History and Sociology of Law, grade: 80, University of Westminster (Commercial Law), course: Level 4, language: English, abstract: The terms meaning the killing of

human beings, for their own good or that of others, have changed out of all recognition since the ancient Greeks coined the term “euthanatos” meaning “a good death.” Euthanasia, which is generally defined as the purposeful killing of a person for their benefit, provokes a number of moral, legal and religious questions. The questions and the contradictory arguments that arise largely depend on the types of euthanasia: active and passive. Ambiguous difference between active and passive euthanasia requires analytical consideration. The conventional doctrine is that there is such an important moral and religious difference between the two that, although the latter is sometimes permissible, the former is always forbidden. The overall purpose of this paper is to have an in depth look into the religious norms, legal regulations and moral principles concerning the issue of euthanasia and in the example of euthanasia find the one that suits society, the one that does not leave aside the

people that are vulnerable to any kind of changes and the one that eliminates opportunities for abuse of power by officials, religious leaders and doctors. [...] The 18th century was a wealth of knowledge, exploration and rapidly growing technology and expanding record-keeping made possible by advances in the printing press. In its determination to preserve the century of revolution, Gale initiated a revolution of its own: digitization of epic proportions to preserve these invaluable works in the largest archive of its kind. Now for the first time these high-quality digital copies of original 18th century manuscripts are available in print, making them highly accessible to libraries, undergraduate students, and independent scholars. Western literary study flows out of eighteenth-century works by Alexander Pope, Daniel Defoe, Henry Fielding, Frances Burney, Denis Diderot, Johann Gottfried Herder, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, and others. Experience the birth of the modern

novel, or compare the development of language using dictionaries and grammar discourses.

++++ The below data was compiled from various identification fields in the bibliographic record of this title. This data is provided as an additional tool in helping to insure edition identification: ++++ British Library T028905 A variant that exists in a "fine paper" issue has in its epilogue on line 2 "who" instead of "woo." Probably reissued in the same year with the preliminaries reset. London: printed for Jacob Tonson, 1713. [14],78, [2]p.; 12° NOW A BROADWAY PLAY STARRING DANIEL RADCLIFFE 'Provocative, maddening and compulsively readable' Maggie Nelson In 2003, American essayist John D'Agata wrote a piece for Harper's about Las Vegas's alarmingly high suicide rate, after a sixteen-year-old boy had thrown himself from the top of the Stratosphere Tower. The article he delivered, 'What Happens There', was rejected by the magazine for inaccuracies. But it was soon picked up by

another, who assigned it a fact checker: their fresh-faced intern, and recent Harvard graduate, Jim Fingal. What resulted from that assignment, and beyond the essay's eventual publication in the magazine, was seven years of arguments, negotiations, and revisions as D'Agata and Fingal struggled to navigate the boundaries of literary nonfiction. This book includes an early draft of D'Agata's essay, along with D'Agata and Fingal's extensive discussion around the text. *The Lifespan of a Fact* is a brilliant and eye-opening meditation on the relationship between 'truth' and 'accuracy', and a penetrating conversation about whether it is appropriate for a writer to substitute one for the other. 'A fascinating and dramatic power struggle over the intriguing question of what nonfiction should, or can, be' Lydia Davis *Choreopoem* performed by seven women exploring the love and sorrows of being black and being a woman. Music, dancing. 7 women. In nine lively essays, bioethicist J. David Velleman challenges the

prevailing consensus about assisted suicide and reproductive technology, articulating an original approach to the ethics of creating and ending human lives. He argues that assistance in dying is appropriate only at the point where talk of suicide is not, and he raises moral objections to anonymous donor conception. In their place, Velleman champions a morality of valuing personhood over happiness in making end-of-life decisions, and respecting the personhood of future children in making decisions about procreation. These controversial views are defended with philosophical rigor while remaining accessible to the general reader. Written over Velleman's 30 years of undergraduate teaching in bioethics, the essays have never before been collected and made available to a non-academic audience. They will open new lines of debate on issues of intense public interest. The perfect notebook! Use it as a diary, journal, notebook, makes a great gift! 6x9 inches, perfect size. Matte cover with no spiral.

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High quality cream paper. Seminar paper from the year 2014 in the subject Psychology - Social Psychology, grade: 100.00, Brigham Young University, language: English, abstract: Bullying has been around for a very long time. Methods that have been used to bully have remained constant through time. Be that as it may, a new form of bullying has arisen. This form involves the media and is labeled as cyberbullying. This essay discusses the two different styles to bullying, which are, traditional bullying, and cyberbullying. After that has been discussed, the focus of the essay will shift to the effects that bullying has brought upon youth. The main concern for the issue of bullying is that some may be committing suicide because of the endless torment. This essay discusses both sides to bullying, which are, the victim, and the bully. This is for comparing and contrasting the reasoning behind each of their reactions to their situations. Many examples of bully-related suicides will be explored and discussed.

Opinions on what can be done; will be shared by both specialists, such as a psychiatrist, and certain members of the general population. This will ensure both a professional's opinion, as well as the opinions of normal citizens can be shared and reasoned. Suicide due to bullying is a problem, but not an epidemic. Youth need to be aware of how to deal with bullies, and that there is always hope. There are many organizations in the world that deal with these sorts of issues, and look to helping those who are in need of aid. This provocative volume presents a glimpse of social philosopher Karl Marx's views on the subject of suicide. Suicide is a major cause of death among patients with schizophrenia. Research indicates that at least 5-13% of schizophrenic patients die by suicide, and it is likely that the higher end of range is the most accurate estimate. There is almost total agreement that the schizophrenic patient who is more likely to commit suicide is young, male, white and never married, with good premorbid

function, post-psychotic depression and a history of substance abuse and suicide attempts. Hopelessness, social isolation, hospitalization, deteriorating health after a high level of premorbid functioning, recent loss or rejection, limited external support, and family stress or instability are risk factors for suicide in patients with schizophrenia. Suicidal schizophrenics usually fear further mental deterioration, and they experience either excessive treatment dependence or loss of faith in treatment. Awareness of illness has been reported as a major issue among suicidal schizophrenic patients, yet some researchers argue that insight into the illness does not increase suicide risk. Protective factors play also an important role in assessing suicide risk and should also be carefully evaluated. The neurobiological perspective offers a new approach for understanding self-destructive behavior among patients with schizophrenia and may improve the accuracy of screening schizophrenics for

suicide. Although, there is general consensus on the risk factors, accurate knowledge as well as early recognition of patients at risk is still lacking in everyday clinical practice. Better knowledge may help clinicians and caretakers to implement preventive measures. This review paper is the results of a joint effort between researchers in the field of suicide in schizophrenia. Each expert provided a brief essay on one specific aspect of the problem. This is the first attempt to present a consensus report as well as the development of a set of guidelines for reducing suicide risk among schizophrenia patients. With recent studies using genetic, epigenetic, and other molecular and neurochemical approaches, a new era has begun in understanding pathophysiology of suicide. Emerging evidence suggests that neurobiological factors are not only critical in providing potential risk factors but also provide a promising approach to develop more effective treatment and prevention strategies. The

Neurobiological Basis of Suicide discusses the most recent findings in suicide neurobiology. Psychological, psychosocial, and cultural factors are important in determining the risk factors for suicide; however, they offer weak prediction and can be of little clinical use. Interestingly, cognitive characteristics are different among depressed suicidal and depressed nonsuicidal subjects, and could be involved in the development of suicidal behavior. The characterization of the neurobiological basis of suicide is in delineating the risk factors associated with suicide. The Neurobiological Basis of Suicide focuses on how and why these neurobiological factors are crucial in the pathogenic mechanisms of suicidal behavior and how these findings can be transformed into potential therapeutic applications. Essay from the year 2008 in the subject Philosophy - Miscellaneous, grade: A, mes (India - Calicut University: MES College of Engineering, Kuttippuram), course: sociology, 112 entries in

the bibliography, language: English, abstract: In this paper I problematize that the suicides out of despair (hereafter sod) as statements of unfreedom. The paper is divided into six sections. The first section introduces the problem and locates it within the existing scholarship. The second section puts forward first of the two problems the paper engages: suicide as unfreedom. In this section, the situational and essential ontology of suicide is briefly discussed and proceed to categorize two major forms of unfreedoms emergent from the historical ontology of human social life: slavery and bare life. The third section of the paper problematizes unfreedom as freedom corrupted both from the perspectives of Heideggerian essential ontology and Badiouian situational ontology through set theoretical models of freedom/unfreedom. Subsequently three sets of unfreedom: heteronomy, atomy and bare life; and one set of freedom vis- vis autonomy is logically derived and discussed. Freedom is

presented as a directive idea helpful in doing away with unfreedoms. Then the second of the two problems - unfreedom as suicidal- is briefly discussed. The concluding section delineates that despite the emergent historical reality having constituted human social life as unfree, we could still be hopeful in recovering freedom as the essential ontology of the human species and the eventual potential of the situational ontology of life is not fundamentally unfree. In the following two paragraphs I discuss the classifications of sod and suicides out of choice (hereafter soc) and then I discuss how suicides are accounted in various disciplinary and theoretical positions. After the brief discussion on various approaches to suicide, I elaborate what I hold as unfreedom, contrasting it from freedom, from the position James Burnham's 1964 classic, *Suicide of the West*, remains a startling account on the nature of the modern era. It offers a profound, in depth analysis of what is happening in the world today by putting into

focus the intangible, often vague doctrine of American liberalism. It parallels the loosely defined liberal ideology rampant in American government and institutions, with the flow, ebb, growth, climax and the eventual decline and death of both ancient and modern civilizations. Its author maintains that western suicidal tendencies lie not so much in the lack of resources or military power, but through an erosion of intellectual, moral, and spiritual factors abundant in modern western society and the mainstay of liberal psychology. Devastating in its relentless dissection of the liberal syndrome, this book will lead many liberals to painful self-examination, buttress the thinking conservative's viewpoint, and incite others, no doubt, to infuriation. None can ignore it. For much of his thirties, Jesse Bering thought he was probably going to kill himself. He was a successful psychologist and writer, with books to his name and bylines in major magazines. But none of that mattered. The impulse to take his

own life remained. At times it felt all but inescapable. Bering survived. And in addition to relief, the fading of his suicidal thoughts brought curiosity. Where had they come from? Would they return? Is the suicidal impulse found in other animals? Or is our vulnerability to suicide a uniquely human evolutionary development? In *Suicidal*, Bering answers all these questions and more, taking us through the science and psychology of suicide, revealing its cognitive secrets and the subtle tricks our minds play on us when we're easy emotional prey. Scientific studies, personal stories, and remarkable cross-species comparisons come together to help readers critically analyze their own doomsday thoughts while gaining broad insight into a problem that, tragically, will most likely touch all of us at some point in our lives. But while the subject is certainly a heavy one, Bering's touch is light. Having been through this himself, he knows that sometimes the most effective response to our darkest moments is a gentle

humor, one that, while not denying the seriousness of suffering, at the same time acknowledges our complicated, flawed, and yet precious existence. Authoritative, accessible, personal, profound—there's never been a book on suicide like this. It will help you understand yourself and your loved ones, and it will change the way you think about this most vexing of human problems. A comprehensive volume of more than five hundred essay entries, this work details the causes, history, and psychology of suicide and contains listings of associations, hotlines, and clinics that assist suicidal individuals and their families. From the author of the best-selling memoir *An Unquiet Mind*, comes the first major book in a quarter century on suicide, and its terrible pull on the young in particular. *Night Falls Fast* is tragically timely: suicide has become one of the most common killers of Americans between the ages of fifteen and forty-five. An internationally acknowledged authority on depressive illnesses, Dr. Jamison

has also known suicide firsthand: after years of struggling with manic-depression, she tried at age twenty-eight to kill herself. Weaving together a historical and scientific exploration of the subject with personal essays on individual suicides, she brings not only her remarkable compassion and literary skill but also all of her knowledge and research to bear on this devastating problem. This is a book that helps us to understand the suicidal mind, to recognize and come to the aid of those at risk, and to comprehend the profound effects on those left behind. It is critical reading for parents, educators, and anyone wanting to understand this tragic epidemic. Poetry. Essays. Much admired by her contemporaries for her experiments in poetic form, Kristin Prevallet now turns those gifts to the most vulnerable moments of her own life, and in doing so, has produced a testament that is both disconsolate and powerful. Meditating on her father's unexplained suicide, Prevallet alternates between the clinical

language of the crime report and the lyricism of the elegy. Throughout, she offers a defiant refusal of easy consolations or redemptions. Driven by "the need to extend beyond the personal and out toward the intolerable present," Prevallet brings herself and her readers to the chilling but transcendent place where, as she promises, "darkness has its own resolutions." According to Fanny Howe, here elegy and essay "converge and there is left a beautiful sense of the poetic itself as all that is left to comfort a person facing a catastrophic loss." "This is the quietest and most intimate book by one of our best poets"--Forest Gander. Seminar paper from the year 2002 in the subject Ethnology / Cultural Anthropology, grade: 2,3, University of Heidelberg (Südasiens Institut, Abteilung Ethnologie), course: Gender, Gesundheit und Politik in Südasiens, 13 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Suicide is the intentional destruction of one's own life. The most people who commit suicide do

it with the hope for rescue, because in reality they don't want die. This self-destructing act is rather a cry for help and a desperate attempt to change hopeless situations. Only less of all suicides happen deliberate without chance for help. In general men use harder methods to kill themselves than women, e.g. very often men shoot or hang themselves and women use more likely an overdose of sleeping pills (Digel, Werner (Hg.), Kwiatkowski, Gerhart (Hg.) 1987: 96). This information would stand for that men are more determined to die definite than women who more likely hope for rescue. Indeed the rate of suicide committed by men is in the most countries in general higher than that of women (www : WHO 2001 b). The general causes of suicide and high-risk groups are mostly aged people, divorced, unemployed, socially isolated, addict (especially alcoholics), psychologically unbalanced and those who already attempted suicide in the past. Problems of women are often lovesickness, marital and family conflicts,

problems of men are economic and social (especially professional) difficulties. The best prevention against suicides is the support of social relationships and organizations, which should be accessible for all people who need help (Digel, Werner (Hg.), Kwiatkowski, Gerhart (Hg.) 1987: 96). In the following chapters I describe different kinds of suicide in India. After general information about suicide, I explain suicide in the context of religion, politics and society. Therefore I make the following categories: a) religious suicide, b) political suicide, and c) social suicide. The chapter about social suicide is more detailed. Social suicide is seen as a public health problem. Positive changes can be achieved through prevention and care programs which I deal with at the end of this essay. I will not make a detailed comparison between India and other countries. I make no specific separation or detailed comparison between different groups, like young-old, men-women, different castes, different social strata, etc. My

information is very general. Every year, about 30,000 people die by suicide in the U.S., and some 650,000 receive emergency treatment after a suicide attempt. Often, those most at risk are the least able to access professional help. *Reducing Suicide* provides a blueprint for addressing this tragic and costly problem: how we can build an appropriate infrastructure, conduct needed research, and improve our ability to recognize suicide risk and effectively intervene. Rich in data, the book also strikes an intensely personal chord, featuring compelling quotes about people's experience with suicide. The book explores the factors that raise a person's risk of suicide: psychological and biological factors including substance abuse, the link between childhood trauma and later suicide, and the impact of family life, economic status, religion, and other social and cultural conditions. The authors review the effectiveness of existing interventions, including mental health practitioners' ability to assess suicide risk

among patients. They present lessons learned from the Air Force suicide prevention program and other prevention initiatives. And they identify barriers to effective research and treatment. This new volume will be of special interest to policy makers, administrators, researchers, practitioners, and journalists working in the field of mental health. It argues that the many forms of ethnic violence around the world, both internal and transnational, need to be seen in the context of globalization. The act of comparing two or more aspects in writing improves the creativity of a writer in many ways. The book will help a student understand how to write a comparative essay highlighting the importance of comparing in writing with easy-to-understand examples. For the in-depth familiarization, the reader will find 3 full essay examples written according to APA and MLA formatting: Comparative analysis essay, Comparative research paper between two historical leaders, Comparative essay on world

literature in translation. This central volume in the Collected Essays brings together John Finnis's wide-ranging contribution to central issues in political philosophy. The volume begins by examining the general theory of political community and social justice. It includes the powerful and well-known Maccabean Lecture on Bills of Rights — a searching critique of Ronald Dworkin's moral-political arguments and conclusions, of the European Court of Human Rights' approach to fundamental rights, and of judicial review as a constitutional institution. It is followed by an equally searching analysis of Kant's thought on the intersection of law, right, and ethics. Other papers in the book's opening section include an early assessment of Rawls's A Theory of Justice, a radical re-interpretation of Aquinas on limited government and the significance of the private/public distinction, and a challenging paper on virtue and the constitution. The volume then focuses on central problems in modern political communities,

including the achievement of justice in work and distribution; the practice of punishment; war and justice; the public control of euthanasia and abortion; and the nature of marriage and the common good. There are careful and vigorous critiques of Nietzsche on morality, Hart on punishment, Dworkin on the enforcement of morality and on euthanasia, Rawls on justice and law, Thomson on the woman's right to choose, Habermas on abortion, Nussbaum and Koppelman on same-sex relations, and Dummett and Weithman on open borders. The volume's previously unpublished papers include a foundational consideration of labour unions, a fresh statement of a new grounding for the morality of sex, a surprising reading of C.S. Lewis's Abolition of Man on contraception, and an introduction reviewing some of the remarkable changes in private and public morality over the past half-century. The daily class discussions about the nature of man, the existence of God, abortion, organized religion,

suicide and other contemporary issues serve as a backdrop for a high-school senior's attempt to answer a friend's dramatic cry for help. Cultural observer Os Guinness argues that the American experiment in freedom is at risk. Guinness calls us to cultivate the essential civic character needed for ordered liberty and sustainable freedom. True freedom requires virtue, which in turn requires faith. Only within the framework of what is true, right and good can freedom be found. This book offers a theoretical framework for diagnosis and risk assessment of a patient's entry into the world of suicidality, and for the creation of preventive and public-health campaigns aimed at the disorder. The book also provides clinical guidelines for crisis intervention and therapeutic alliances in psychotherapy and suicide prevention. This sourcebook combines extracts from contemporary documents and critical reviews, providing an introduction, a publishing and critical history, a chronology of key events, a

guide to further reading and original pictures. This book presents a theory of personhood and moral personhood using results from recent work on intentionality in the philosophy of mind. An account of intentional kinds, causation, and explanation is provided to resolve some current issues in moral and legal theory, and to examine questions raised in law and medicine where it is necessary to deal with human individuals at the boundaries of their lives. Topics discussed include abortion, death, euthanasia, personal identity, rights -- including the right to privacy and the right to die -- servility, and suicide. In this profound and moving philosophical statement, Camus poses the fundamental question: Is life worth living? If human existence holds no significance, what can keep us from suicide? As Camus argues, if there is no God to give meaning to our lives, humans must take on that purpose themselves. This is our 'absurd' task, like Sisyphus forever rolling his rock up a hill, as the inevitability of death constantly

overshadows us. Written during the bleakest days of the Second World War, *The Myth of Sisyphus* argues for an acceptance of reality that encompasses revolt, passion and, above all, liberty. This volume contains several other essays, including lyrical evocations of the sunlit cities of Algiers and Oran, the settings of his great novels *The Outsider* and *The Plague*. Albert Camus is the author of a number of best-selling and highly influential works, all of which are published by Penguin. They include *The Fall*, *The Outsider* and *The First Man*. He is remembered as one of the few writers to have shaped the intellectual climate of post-war France, but beyond that, his fame has been international. Translated by Justin O'Brien With an Introduction by James Wood Translated from French, this classic provides readers with an understanding of the impetus for suicide and its psychological impact on the victim, family, and society. Drawing on the kind of historicist perspective encouraged by Quentin Skinner and

Richard Rorty, this book explores the development of Durkheim's social realism. Durkheim argued that social facts should be studied as real, concrete things but Professor Jones argues that his social realism was less a sociological method than a way of speaking and thinking about social phenomena through which Durkheim hoped to secure the allegiance of French citizens to the Third Republic. Professor Jones's book, based on many years' research in this area, takes advantage for the first time of newly discovered lecture notes from Durkheim's philosophy class of 1883-4 and explores the significance of German social science in Durkheim's thought. The Development of Durkheim's Social Realism will be of immense value to graduate students and scholars in sociology, social theory, social and political philosophy and history of ideas. The past 25 years have seen a major paradigm shift in the field of violence prevention, from the assumption that violence is inevitable to the recognition that

violence is preventable. Part of this shift has occurred in thinking about why violence occurs, and where intervention points might lie. In exploring the occurrence of violence, researchers have recognized the tendency for violent acts to cluster, to spread from place to place, and to mutate from one type to another. Furthermore, violent acts are often preceded or followed by other violent acts. In the field of public health, such a process has also been seen in the infectious disease model, in which an agent or vector initiates a specific biological pathway leading to symptoms of disease and infectivity. The agent transmits from individual to individual, and levels of the disease in the population above the baseline constitute an epidemic. Although violence does not have a readily observable biological agent as an initiator, it can follow similar epidemiological pathways. On April 30-May 1, 2012, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) Forum on Global Violence Prevention convened a workshop to explore the

contagious nature of violence. Part of the Forum's mandate is to engage in multisectoral, multidirectional dialogue that explores crosscutting, evidence-based approaches to violence prevention, and the Forum has convened four workshops to this point exploring various elements of violence prevention. The workshops are designed to examine such approaches from multiple perspectives and at multiple levels of society. In particular, the workshop on the contagion of violence focused

on exploring the epidemiology of the contagion, describing possible processes and mechanisms by which violence is transmitted, examining how contextual factors mitigate or exacerbate the issue. Contagion of Violence: Workshop Summary covers the major topics that arose during the 2-day workshop. It is organized by important elements of the infectious disease model so as to present the contagion of violence in a larger context and in a more compelling and comprehensive way.