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#### **Seminar Transcript**

#### **Lionel D C Hartley**



Stress, Dystress & Distress - Seminar Transcript Condensed from the book "Stress, Dystress & Distress" also by Lionel Hartley (CLP, 1989) Lionel Hartley, PhD Published by L&R Hartley Copyright ©1997 Lionel Hartley All rights reserved in all countries. No part of this book may be used or reproduced in any manner whatsoever without written permission except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical articles and reviews. Typeset in Times New Roman and Arial

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ine year old Peter Blank, interested in things mechanical, volunteered his services after school in a local wood joinery shop. Here in a converted brewery, the smell of beer long since replaced by the heady fragrance of freshly-sawn pine, and the noisy clanking of

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bottles replaced by the buzz of timber shaping and cutting machines. Here the busy craftsman and his equally talented wife fashioned rough timber into beautiful furniture. Childless, they adopted Peter for an hour or two each afternoon, so hot chocolate and jam scones always preceded his labour.

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For Peter, no special genius was required. Sometimes he stacked timber or swept up sawdust. Occasionally he helped to hold an item while glue clamps were applied or to help steady an extra large item while it was fed into an hungry planing machine or sawbench. Always he was allowed to take home an off-cut or two, a few nails or screws, or wooden

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dowels to fashion some creation of his own. Mostly he just talked with youthful enthusiasm and stood by watching with fervent interest. On one sad occasion he stayed there on his own to answer the telephone or greet customers because, having witnessed the wife loose a finger while using the band-saw, the craftsman

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## and his wife left him "in charge" while they hurried to the hospital.

Often they chatted about their God. The couple was Christian, but 💪 not religious. Unlike Peter, they attended no L church, but they knew their God personally and shared their simple faith enthusiastically, reminding Peter often that God has a personal

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interest in each of us and
that we all have our own
Guardian Angel.

One particular incident gave them opportunity to remind him of this often. That day, Peter had been helping to hold a large glue-bound tabletop while the craftsman manoeuvred it across the 🧀 circular saw bench. With such a large item covering the saw-bench,

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neither of them gave thought to a doweling drill on the same shaft as the saw-blade. This twist drill, revolving in unison with the blade, protruded out from the side of the bench and was protected only by a little metal shelf a few centimetres below it. As the pair slid the tabletop across the sawbench, the spinning drill bit grabbed the front of Peter's cardigan. Within

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seconds, his head was
being pulled downwards
toward the fast rotating
blade.

Instantly, the machine was stopped by the 🛴 quick-thinking craftsman, but momentum kept the blade spinning and the 💪 relentless drill was gathering up the frightened youth's laction and pulling him closer and closer to the

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deadly whining circle of hungry teeth. Peter's eyeball felt the brush of air from the blade as it loomed closer. Finally the craftsman wedged a piece of wood against the blade, stopping it suddenly just as it was beginning to lick the hair off Peter's forehead. With hearts pounding and breath hard to come by, they both sighed thanks to God.

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Peter sensed the nearness of a God who had spared him, and often the craftsman and his wife, followers of their Master's trade, reminded the youth that God must have a special work for him, a lesson that is not finished yet.

Is the blade of stress
licking at the locks of
your hair?

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#### What is stress?

Peter Hansen describes
stress as simply the
adaptation of our bodies
and minds to change.

Definitions: (Oxford English Dictionary)

Stress: a strain or
 demand on physical or
 mental energy.

[Middle English from distress, or partly from

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Old French *estresse*'narrowness,
oppression', or from Latin *strictus* 'strict']

Distress: severe pain,
 sorrow, anguish,

- breathlessness,
- exhaustion; affliction,
  - anxiety

May be totally unrelated to stress as a cause but may, in fact, cause

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stress.

Terms coined by pioneer stress researcher Hans Selye

Dystress: bad stress.

Greek dus- 'bad' + stress

Eustress: good stress. Greek *ue*- 'good' + stress

Today we are going to look at a twenty-step process for coping with Stress and Dystress.

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During the examination of this process we will learn a few extras along the way. Although with a certain amount of modification, the actual ideas for the headings for these twenty steps come from Timothy Ponder's book, How to Avoid Burnout.

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## 1. Review your philosophy of life.

Ask yourself, What are the things in my life, which I consider to be the most important? Is getting ahead b professionally the supreme object of life, or L do I have my profession 🦕 in its proper place? Take a look at where your 🦾 religious experience is. Is it something which you

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confine to two hours a week, or does it have top priority every day? How important are human relationships to you-your family and friends-in comparison with your work? Take stock of the four main areas of your life: the physical, mental, spiritual, and social. How badly are they out of balance due to your burned-out condition?

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Look into the future. Establish for yourself some long-term and short-term objectives. Part of the problem we sometimes face may be due to the fact that we do not have any closely defined direction to our lives. We keep pushing ahead, day by day, week by week, but do not have a view of the big picture.

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#### 2. Be aware that you may be going through a major crisis in your life.

We must not seek to deceive ourselves into thinking that all is well, when in fact we are hurting inside.

> Many people are too proud to acknowledge the fact that they have anything lacking within themselves. Being true Laodiceans, they firmly

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declare about their lives, "I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing." Denial is always damaging to a person, because it only postpones the inevitable: the need to take a good, honest look at himself and his situation. It is even possible to submerge oneself into a round of never-ending "good" activities in order to avoid the needed soul-

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searching. The old
saying certainly applies
here: "We can run, but
we can't hide." Dystress
and its symptoms will
eventually catch up with
us, of this you can be
sure.

Awareness, the exact
opposite of denial, is an
essential component in
recovering from dystress.
Awareness means that
we simply take a good,

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honest look at ourselves and our situation. By 📂 becoming aware, we refuse to rationalise away our condition by saying, "Well, that's life. I can't expect anything better for my-self." we realise life has more to offer than what we're currently experiencing.

Increasing your
 awareness does not
 mean that you turn your-

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self into an emotional hypochondriac. You do not need constantly to run around and tell everyone how you feel. Awareness is primarily for your benefit, and much of it should be selfcontained. However, you should turn to certain key individuals for help and guidance during this difficult time. (We'll talk about this more, later.)

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# 3. Analyse which life events are causing you to feel stressful or dystressed.

Having done that, think of how you will relate to those events and situations in the future.

Remember this: the cause of your dystress cannot be placed solely at your doorstep. You have not arrived here only because of a

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character weakness or inadequacy, which you might possess. There are stress factors in your work and home environment, which have precipitated the burnout. Of course, these stressful things may be bothering others around you too. This is one of the reasons why support groups are important.

(While you are delaying

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with these stress factors, make sure that none of them are your own fault. We punish ourselves at times with stressful situations of our own creation, then we blame those around us for our self-inflicted anxiety.)

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#### DAILY STRESSORS\*

Work Related (47% of all daily stressors)

1. Monotonous, repetitive
 tasks such as assembly
 line work, clerical, or typing
 jobs

- 2. Work-related meetings
- 3. Daily deadline

pressure

4. A discussion with the boss

5. Taking and making work-related phone call

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### Friendships (14% of all daily stressors)

1. Argument with opposite sex (boyfriend or girl friend)

2. Waiting for a friend
 who is late

3. Anger over an interpersonal event

4. Arguments with friends

5. Socializing with a
 group of friends

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## Home responsibilities (10% of all daily stressors)

1. Doing housework (cooking, cleaning, etc) after a full day's work

2. Shopping (especially
 when crowded)

3. Machinery (heater, auto, etc.) not working

4. Short-run financial concerns

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## Traveling (9% of all daily stressors)

1. Riding the bus, train, or subway

- 2. Transportation delay
  on either side of a
  commute
  - 3. Drivingacar
  - 4. Rushing to be somewhere on time
- 5. Being stuck in a traffic
   jam

### Educational (7% of all daily stressors)

- 1. Beinginclass
- Studying, reading, etc.
   (homework)
  - 3. Taking a test

4. Asking questions in class

5. Teaching others in a
class

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## Family (5% of all daily stressors)

- I. Visiting relatives
- 2. Worrying about an
  offspring
  - 3. Playing with and/or caring for an offspring after a day's work
  - 4. Argument with your spouse
    - 5. Scolding an offspring

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#### Miscellaneous (8% of all daily stressors)

1. Insomnia for 30 minutes or less due to your thinking about the day's activities.

Going to the doctor or
 dentist

3. Being alone and feeling lonely

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In her book Burnout: From Tedium to Personal Growth, Dr. Ayala Pines describes the five major coping strategies for dystress:

### **1. Direct Active**

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You can change the
source of the stress
(such as, transferring to a
new department).

You can confront the source.

You can adopt a positive
 attitude about it.

## 2. Indirect Active

You can talk about the
source of the stress.

You can change something about

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yourself.

You can get involved in other activities.

# 3. Direct-Inactive

You can ignore the source of the stress.

You can avoid that
source.

You can leave from the presence of the source.

**4. Indirect-Inactive** (not recommended because it

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weakens the individual
rather than helping him)

You can become involved in alcohol and drugs.

You can become ill and
collapse because of the
stress.

You can worry and cry about the stress.

Direct action is defined
as a strategy which is
applied externally to the

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source itself. Indirect
action involves a strategy
applied internally to one's
behaviour. Dr. Pines says
there exists also an ...

5. Active-inactive dimension in dealing with this problem. An active coping strategy would confront the source of the stress, while an inactive coping strategy would withdraw from it.

From the first three

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groupings, a person must decide which solution is best for his or her situation. There are times, for example, when it is important to confront someone at work who is causing you stress and anxiety. At other times, it would be wiser and safer to ignore and avoid that source, or even, if possible, to develop a positive attitude about him (even if he is

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impossible to work with!). The worst response that someone can have to a stressful situation is denying that it exists. We need to honestly and wisely deal with the problems that come our way. If we don't, then they will only grow larger. Please notice that a distinction is made between avoidance and ignoring on the one hand, and denial on the

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other. Those who choose
to avoid and ignore still
realise a problem exists,
but they have decided
not to confront the stress
source head on.

4. Consider changing
parts of your life which
bring you dystress.

No, I'm not saying you should divorce your husband or wife. They may be causing you a tremendous amount of

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stress, but separation, and especially divorce, should be thought of as a Iast resort. (Isn't it Curious that many divorced people marry again, with their second marriage often having the same tension, stress, and unhappiness as their first one did?) Major and minor adjustments are needed from time to time in a marriage in order to keep it healthy. As the

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two marital partners communicate with one another, they accomplish the task of adjusting to each other's minds and expectations. If they fail to make these adjustments through-out their marriage, then the problems get worse. Eventually, they reach the conclusion that a major change is needednamely, separation and divorce. How often a little

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mid-course correction
would keep a marriage
from ending up on the
rocks!

When I use the word change, I am referring to the times when you leave your present pursuits and goals, choosing to walk away from them entirely 🖕 and begin again. At times this change is needed, especially in the work and study environment.

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Change is needed when you find yourself trying to do tasks which are totally beyond your abilities. This imbalance naturally makes a person uptight and tense. For example, a salesman may feel his monthly quotas are too much of a burden, and he does not consider the pressure worth it. Perhaps you may find yourself in a position which requires giving a

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Iot of orders and directions, but you feel very 'uncomfortable 🛹 doing so. If you are a follower, rather than a leader, then you should be functioning in the role of a follower, not a leader.

5. Learn to accept what
 you cannot change about
 your life and work.

Situations arise where a job or even a career

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change is necessary to escape dystress. On the other hand, it is not necessary to "jump ship" every time something goes wrong in one's life and work. Often what is needed is a "breaking in" period. During this span of time you should seek to come to grips with the difficult situation you are facing. If you are new on the job, for example, do not quit when the going

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gets rough. If possible,
try to stay long enough to
learn how to perform that
job. You may then
discover that the job is
just not for you, and then
you may want to consider
a change.

Someone has penned the "Serenity Prayer.": "God, grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change, courage to change the

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things I can, and the wisdom to know the difference." Certain situations are incapable of being changed. Others can be changed, although it might take considerable effort. (At times the struggle to bring about the change may not really be worth it.)

#### Psychologists have a

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term for the wisdom of knowing what one can change and what one cannot change; they call it "cognitive clarity." Their study has shown that this cognitive clarity is one of the important steps one must take in order to pull out of the dystress state.

Says Dr. Pines:

"Burnout often manifests itself in people who assume that everything

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destructive and dehumanising can be changed. These people 🚰 invariably end up banging their heads against the stone wall of a non-responsive bureaucracy. Some aspects of a bureaucracy simply cannot be changed. After trying and failing, they obviously begin feeling helpless and hope-less and come to believe that nothing

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#### can be changed."

Cognitive clarity protects us from falling into such a trap.

What do you do when you are faced with a situation which is unchangeable and far from ideal? Do you grit your teeth and block out the unpleasantness from your mind? Occasionally you have to do this. A better state of mind in

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which to find yourself, however, is a state of contentment. Paul the Papostle knew a lot about unpleasant life experiences. He was stoned, shipwrecked, imprisoned, and ridiculed for the sake of the gospel. But here is what he says about his inner contentment. "I am saying this because I am in need, for I have learned to be content

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whatever the circumstances. I know what it is to be in need, and I know what it is to have plenty. I have Iearned the secret of being content in any and every situation, whether well fed or hungry, whether living in plenty or in want. I can do everything through him who gives me strength." Philippians 4:11-13, NIV. Life may not have been

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much fun for the apostle Paul at times, but he found continual contentment through being "in Christ." His happiness and contentment was not dependent upon circumstances, because he lived above them. 6. Talk out your

b. Talk out your
problems and
frustrations; establish a
support system with

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#### those around you.

You and I are all social creatures and therefore are in need of one another for sympathy, encouragement, advice, and self-improvement. 💪 You cannot shut yourselves up in isolation and then expect to have 🖕 a fulfilling existence. A Jarge part of your meaning in life is derived 🚙 from human

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relationships. Emotional
well-being and stability is
also dependent upon the
healthy interaction with
others.

Perhaps the most important social system L to which you belong is the family. It is from the family that you learned by so much about life in م your early years. Most adults also belong to a family in which they have

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a spouse and children. You should be able to expect much love and support from your family If it is based upon sound, Christian principles. In addition, you form a network of friends throughout your life. Some of these friendship bonds are long-term, while others last only a few months, or at the most a couple of years. Often the bond of

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friendship established with others evaporates when one moves to a different' locale. For the Christian, the church provides a quality of fellowship and friendship, which is difficult for others to understand. The church is a special family-the family of God. It is, or should be, a caring community of love and support. Along with all of the above, social

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systems of support are formed among those one works with. These include relationships with supervisors, subordinates, colleagues, and clients. If the relationships with by those with whom you 🖕 work, play, worship, and Jive with are not satisfactory, then you will have a greater tendency to burn out and find life to

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be miserable. By the same token, a caring group or network of Individuals can be of invaluable help to someone who has been experiencing symptoms of burnout. Help from other people is a coping strategy which is often overlooked, mainly because one is naturally reluctant to expose his or her weaknesses and inadequacies to others.

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They do not want to
appear vulnerable.
However, they rob
themselves of much help
in life because of this
attitude.

Social support systems have been defined by Gerald Caplan as "enduring interpersonal ties to groups of people who can be relied upon to provide emotional sustenance, assistance,

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and resources in times of need, who provide feedback, and who share standards and values." They are "the people who support an individual through crises and calm and with whom feelings can be shared without condemnation."

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Three important
functions can be
accomplished by the
different people who
operate as one's social
support group. These
functions are as follows:

1. Listening. You need those who are willing to listen with sympathy and understanding. Often a listener functions best when he is doing only that, without giving

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advice or making value
judgments. At times you
may become frustrated,
and you are in great
need of someone who
will listen as you "let off a
little steam."

2. Technical
appreciation and
challenge.

You need someone in your particular profession or same type of work who can express

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appreciation of the work you are doing. Affirmation for a job well done is important. At the same time, it is vital that you have persons in your line of work who can critique your performance on the job and show you ways in which you can improve.

In this way your work
will not grow stale or
superficial.

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It should be noted here that this appreciation and challenge to a worker can be done only by someone who knows about the certain field of endeavour. Also, it should be done by somebody whom you consider to be honest and trustworthy.

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# 3. Emotional support and challenge.

While a wife may not be able to give her husband much technical appreciation and L, challenge, she can give him a lot of emotional L support. This means that l she will stand by his side and support him, even if she does not always agree with everything he podes. In fact, emotional 🚙

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support is extremely important for the wife to provide if the husband does not receive it on the job (as is often the case). As every husband knows, the relationship is quite reciprocal; the wife needs much emotional support, too, whether she works outside the home or not.

The other side of
 support is emotional

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challenge. There are times when, you need to be confronted with your excuses and selfdeceptions; someone must tell it "like it is." Many times the one friend who will do this is a greater friend than the one who will just merely listen to you.

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The social support system established with those around you can be very valuable. This system, though, does not have to de-generate into a constant 'griping' session or crying time. You should not expect to receive continual technical appreciation on the job and never be challenged to do better. Your social support system, however, should

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help you to see life from a clearer viewpoint than if you did not interact with anyone at all. These persons should cause you to be honest with yourselves. And as you feel yourself pulling out of the burnout state, you should seek to make yourself available to others who need your help in the different areas outlined above. There are others of your

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acquaintance who are going through the same frustrations and problems you have encountered. Give to them the benefit of your experience; give them a helping hand. This is one of the underlying principles of such groups as Alcoholics Anonymous.

7. For those in the
helping professions:
Seek to have an attitude

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## of "detached concern" toward those you help.

In many helping professions, the helper is often adversely affected by his contact with those he is trying to serve. This L is true especially in situations in which the helper is continually confronted with hopeless or seemingly impossible situations. Human problems cannot be

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solved in the same way
that mechanical or
technical problems can,
and this causes a high
level of stress to exist in
the helper.

Perhaps the most extreme example of this is the nurse who works with terminal cancer patients. When nurses first begin to work in the hospital with these patients, the tendency is

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to get emotionally involved with the patients and their tragic experience. Most nurses Itruly care about people, but people keep on dying. It is a truly hopeless situation. Nurses, without even realising it, begin protecting themselves from being overwhelmed by the environment in which they serve. They pull away emotionally

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I from the patients. Their detachment can be exhibited in several ways: resentment against the demands of the cancer victims; a kind of sick humour in which they mock the ones they care for; a false facade of valour which masks their feelings of helplessness, hopelessness, and resentment. Needless to say, the burnout rate among nurses in such

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situations is quite high. **Emotional detachment** from the problems of people can also occur among such helpers as pastors, counsellors, and L teachers. Sometimes the b problems which people get themselves into are so strange and unnecessary that the natural tendency is to shake one's head and 🧀 walk away.

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People's confused lives and life situations appear almost humorous at 🚰 times, if we forget that they are indeed very tragic. We pray for and with these individuals and claim the promises that God is able to work miracles. However, the months and years pass, and these people refuse to co-operate with divine help. They are still the same unchanged, mixed-

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up people they have
always been. As
someone said to me
several years ago about
a certain family: "Helping
them is about as easy as
unscrambling scrambled
eggs!"

Teachers really want to
see their students learn
and get excited about the
quest for knowledge.
However, when Freddie
and Florence refuse to

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do their homework and these children's parents do not seem to care either, what can the teacher do? The teacher has the choice of getting emotionally distraught about the apathy around him/her, or he can pull back, distance himself somewhat from the lessthan-ideal situation, and do his best. That teacher must assume the attitude of' 'detached concern."

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This is a balance which can be difficult to maintain. A professional helper must preserve a certain objectivity and detachment from those he or she wants to help. At the same time, he must demonstrate to the one being helped that he does care. He must show he is sensitive to the needs of those within his sphere of care and that he is concerned about

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their welfare. In
attempting to practice
detached concern, the
professional helper fights
dangers on both ends of
the spectrum.

You can become overly involved in the situation and lose your objectivity. As one clinical psychologist so aptly described this danger: "Once you are in the shoes of your patient,

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you cannot be of any
help. He has been in his
shoes all along, and
obviously has not done
too well."

The opposite danger is
complete detachment,
which is characterised by
a total loss of concern
and a dehumanising
attitude. If you are too
detached, you also
cannot be of any help to

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anyone. Therefore, a proper balance of caring and detachment must be established and maintained.12 Keeping these two factors in balance will lengthen your longevity as a helping professional and will keep your own personal life happier and more emotionally satisfying.

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# 8. Stay away from false cures for dystress.

Some solutions to burnout are not really solutions at all. The "cure" turns out to be worse than the disease 💪 itself. You can use many diversions and decoys, even self-destructive activities to mask your bain and help you forget. Do you cover up and

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camouflage, rather than reach out for a genuine cure? For a while you may feel better, but then you realise that your feelings of hopelessness and exhaustion remain. The false cures, if anything, have only made the burnout worse. Therefore, stay away from cures to dystress which cover up rather than get to the heart of the problem. Do not seek

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#### their help.

9. Determine that limit to which you can be loaded down with work and responsibility; do not let yourself go beyond that limit.

Remember the example
of the camel. This
seemingly clumsy and
homely creature is
actually quite smart in
one respect: he will carry
a heavy burden, but he

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reaches a limit past which he refuses to go. His owner may try to sneak an added weight onto what the camel presently is carrying, but that only makes the camel balk and proclaim a sit-down strike until the burden is removed.

Many of us are not as
smart as the camel. We
have not yet learned
what our "load limit" is.

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Despite our energetic
natures, we are like the
disciples: the spirit is
willing, but the flesh is
weak.

Our physical and emotional stamina does not equal our ambitious, go-getter spirit. We continue to accept responsibilities and projects which others are anxious to hand to us.

Determining the limit of

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your work responsibilities and assignments is a personal matter; no one can make that determination for you. A few seem able to do this, and the results are disastrous if we try. We should not let the "workaholics" of the world make us feel guilty when we set limits to our work schedules and our activities.

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Of course, the difficulty of putting this good advice into practice is that for most people, work responsibilities are imposed upon them from an external, higher source (simply speaking, the boss). Often we receive the ultimatum, "Do this - or else." In such situations, try adapting yourself to a heavier work load. Give yourself time to discover

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whether you can handle more or not. Or, positively yet firmly, stand up for your rights as a worker. Tell the employer you do not think you can handle a heavier load than what you are presently carrying. If the load is too heavy for you to bear, then begin looking for other employment. Always keep this in mind: No job is worth sacrificing your

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physical and emotional health in order to hold it.

Your load limit also should take into consideration your church and social life. You can be loaded down y with too many heavy burdens even in these 🚙 areas of life. The only difference here is that you have more latitude to say No than on the job. p Of course, you should

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always be ready and willing to serve the Lord 🛃 and your fellowman. However, your church life should never get to the point where it is viewed as another burdensome job to perform. Many have discovered that if they show a willingness to serve in the church, then a cascade of jobs and offices will come showering down upon them. This is especially

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true in smaller churches where often there are only one or two "church pillars" who are holding things together. Even in your church life, it is important to set a limit to your responsibilities and activities. You will then be able to perform your tasks with greater skill and cheerfulness.

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# 10.Disengage yourself from the working environment when you leave it.

When you leave your work setting, really leave it, both physically and 🦾 mentally. Don't bring a briefcase full of work home with you to labour over until midnight. Occasionally you may be L forced into doing this, but you should make it a rare

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exception. Instead of
bringing your job home
with you, spend some
quality time with your
family; have fun together.

Some professionals have a problem with this Loping principle because their work tends to Infiltrate their total life-🦕 style. Two good examples are physicans and ministers. Generally, by they are expected to be

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"on call" and be available when they are needed. In 🤊 a very real sense, my work as a counsellor touched practically all of my life. It was not possible to fit this work into a neat eight-to-five time slot. If you find yourself in a similar situation, you must creatively find ways to disengage yourself from the work environment. Seek to have one day a

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week where you can get your mind off that work completely. Deal with emergencies on that day, but nothing else. Consciously lay aside hours during the day for recreational activities and rest. If you don't, then your work will tend to overpower you. When I ran a counselling practice which called upon my time most evenings, I used to make

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a date during the day
with my wife every
Wednesday and we
would do fun things
together totally unrelated
to my work schedule.

Whatever you choose to do, make sure you do not allow your-self to work all of your waking hours. By doing that you are cheating yourself and your family. If you are not burned-out yet, such a

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### schedule will cause you to be that way soon.

Years ago I worked in a nursing environment at a **Psychiatric Hospital. And** I was coming close to becoming a patient nyself, had it not been 👝 b for some advice given to me by a senior male nurse. Now I love stories, and when he gave me some advice by telling a story. I remembered and

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applied that advice. And I have been grateful ever since. Once upon a time a certain man had the neighbours bewildered by a certain behaviour every morning and evening. Many watched him as he walked up his driveway and seemed to do something as he stopped at a tree in his front yard. They thought he put something in the tree each day but when

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they secretly looked after he had gone inside, they saw nothing. Those who assumed he took something from the tree into the house each night and returned it in the morning eagerly looked there after he left for work in the mornings. One day their curiosity could be contained no longer and one brave soul ventured to ask him what he was doing. Oh,

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that's my worry tree. Every night I come home from work with all my work relate worries and I leave them on the tree. I gather them again the next morning and take them back to work. That way my family doesn't have to wear them and I can sleep peacefully. Now you don't need an actual tree. When I was nursing, I used to tell myself that when I took

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off my uniform, the
worries stayed at work.
When I had a counselling
practice I left my worries
in the clinic. Nowadays I
have a secretary to give
me the day's worries
when I get to the office!

11. Socialise with
 people outside your
 immediate work
 environment.

If you are a mechanic and all of your friends are

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mechanics, what do you think you will talk about left when you all get together at a party or picnic? You guess it: mechanics! This is not to say that socialising with colleagues will necessarily promote dystress. As we learned earlier about support groups, it is important for peers who work together to compare notes, listen, give each other

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appreciation and advice, and perform other supportive functions. However, shop-talk can be stressful if it is always carried into the social arena. Make friends with people who are not a part of your work routine. Their social relationships with you will broaden your interests, and at the same time you will be able to get your mind off the problems and

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# challenges you face at work.

## 12.Utilise time management principles in governing your life.

The great evangelist Fordyce M. Detamore had a valuable motto which he lived by: "Wasted Time Is Wasted Life." He taught it verbally and through experience

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to the ministers and other gospel workers who worked with him in his Crusades. During his evangelistic work he would visit a large number of homes each day. His energy and dedication was a constant source of inspiration (and amazement!) to those who laboured by his side. His ability to wisely use time is probably one of

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the keys to his successful
 career as an evangelist.

Time is certainly the stuff which life is made of. We all have been given the same amount of time in a day, no more and no less. If we waste 🚄 a day, a week, a month, 🚙 or a year, it can never be reclaimed. The wasting of time sets a pattern of ohronic

🧀 underachievement, a

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pattern which is difficult to break. A friend of stress research author Timothy Ponder gave an appraisal of one of his employees. It was exaggerated for the sake of humour, but it still had an element of truth: "That fellow gets to work at eleven, leaves at one, and takes an hour off for lunch."

## The problem a lot of

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people have is not Iaziness. It is lack of organisation. They accomplish little because they do not know how to use time in an efficient way. They waste time constantly, while believing they are busy. They tell others how rushed they are, but they have very little to show for their work, and this places them under much pressure. What many fail

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to realise is that wasting
time and underachieving
produces stress in
conscientious people to
the same extent as the
work required for overachievement does.

The overachieving
person (the prime target
for a burnout) tries to
accomplish too much in
too short a period of time.
This person needs to
adopt as his own motto

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"Put off till tomorrow some of the things which could be done today." Understanding how to set up a daily order of priorities with the use of a list will do much to liberate the overachiever from the work habits he or she has developed. Time management principles, therefore, will organise the

disorganised person and

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retain the sanity of the
overachiever. Space is
limited, so it will not be
possible to present an indepth study of these
principles.

Here are the "Ten Commandments of Time Management" adapted from a newsletter sent to sales representatives:

I. Analyse Your Time
 Use and Schedule It.
 Keep track of how you

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spend (and waste) time during the course a week; then use a daily Planning book to schedule your time in the most effective manner for your lifestyle. In your book each day, establish a list of priorities of things to do that day. Do the most important things first, then the items of lesser importance.

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II. Concentrate.
Concentrate on doing
one thing at a time,
without jumping from one
task to the other.

III. Take Breaks Away **From Business**. Recreation and family activities should have a place in your time schedule; these will clear your mind so that you will be able to concentrate better when you get back

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### "down to business."

IV Avoid Clutter. This applies to both the office and the time schedule! Do not try to schedule too much into a certain period of time.

V. Don't Be a
Perfectionist. We should
try to do our best, but
remember that striving
for perfection in our work
is exhausting and wastes
a lot of time.

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VI. Learn to Say No.
Learning to use this
simple, short word is a
great timesaver. It keeps
you from doing things
you don't want to do or
don't have time to do.

### VII. Don't

Procrastinate. The longer
you wait to accomplish
an important, necessary
task, the more difficult it
will typically be for you.

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VIII. Eliminate the Enjoyable Time-wasting Activities. The things we enjoy doing are often the reasons why we are kept from accomplishing something productive. This can also apply to "time robbers" - things not so enjoyable, but distracting anyway.

IX. Learn to Delegate.
We are tempted to think
we're the only ones who

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can do anything right. If we have this attitude, we Maill head toward energetic selfdestruction; we will try to do everything ourselves. It is much better to teach others to do certain tasks so that we can be freed of having to do them.

X. Be Perceptive and Flexible. Don't make your schedule too rigid. Let changes occur whenever

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they are appropriate.
Quite often, the needs of
others must come before
our well-planned
schedules.

13.Fight "Hurry-itis"
"Hurry-itis" occurs when
you seek to schedule too
much into a set period of
time. Since time is
inflexible, the only thing
which changes is the
speed of our activity. You

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give others the impression you are rushed and busy, because you are. They mention the fact that you are real "go-getters." However, your non-stop rushing around leads you finally into a dead-end street of exhaustion.

I mention "Hurry-itis "
 because it is a tendency
 which I am constantly
 fighting. I wish I were the

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only one, but the
motorways and footpaths
of our land reveal
otherwise. There are
many people hurrying to
meetings which all began
ten minutes ago.

Does this happen to you
on a regular basis? Do
you find yourself rushing
to every engagement,
only to find yourself late
to about half of them? If
so, then you have a habit

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on your hands which you
need to break. You bring
unnecessary pressure
upon yourselves by
cramming your
schedules too full.

Scheduled to go

somewhere to meet an individual or group of people, ask yourself
 these questions: Have I
 allowed myself enough
 time to get there without

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any undue pressure? What do I intend to do during the several hours before the meeting? Will it conflict with my later responsibility? If you ask these questions, it will help you tremendously. This may seem like a simple remedy, but it is an important one. " Hurry-itis" is one of the sparks which ignite a stressful life-style and leads a person

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eventually to feeling burned-out.

14.Realise the shortcomings and weaknesses within yourself and others. Seek to hold down the perfectionist and idealist within yourself

An idealistic person is often a hostile and restless one. He knows the way things ought to be, or at least he thinks

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he knows. He wants others to conform to his ideal picture of the world and gets angry when they don't. Burned-out persons usually are idealists when they enter their professions. They start out with great hopes of changing the world. After a while they begin to realise that their environment is more resistant to change than they had dreamed.

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Certainly, idealism is a
virtue if channelled in the
right direction. The only
problem is that the
average work
environment is far from
ideal, and can be very
frustrating at times.

Idealism in young people is often reinforced by the academic world, which teaches students the way things should be in their chosen field of

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study. When they get out of school and into a job, they realise that the ideal set before them in college is not the way things actually are. Dr. Freudenberger in his book gives this example of a young lawyer who expects a precise world of theory and clear-cut precedents, but finds himself coping with shortcuts and expedients that were not in any of

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🛹 his legal textbooks. "He also finds himself dealing with confused, angry clients who want results and are not particularly interested in the ramifications of the law." The perfectionist is a Lose cousin of the Jappidealist. This person works and works to get every aspect of his work and life just right, with 🖕 absolutely no mistakes. A

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secretary will retype a Ietter if a typographical error is made or a student will drop out of a college class if the possibility of making a "B" exists. A perfectionist does not allow for mistakes and failures, either in himself or in others. When these shortcomings make themselves evident, this type of person is beside himself. He, too, gets

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frustrated very easily.
Clyde Narramore
describes him as "a busy
bee who buzzes himself
to distraction."

You need to establish a standard of excellence and achievement for 🦾 yourself. Do not be content with mediocrity. At the same time, <sub>м</sub> remember you are in an l imperfect world filled with imperfect and sometimes

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hard-headed people.
They have weaknesses
and shortcomings, and
so do you. It sometimes
pays not to take your-self
too seriously.

15.Get adequate amounts of exercise and recreation.

Many positive results come from a consistent exercise/ recreation

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program. One result not often mentioned is in the area of stress management. Exercise reduces the harmful effects of life's stresses and pressures. If stress is successfully managed in one's life, then burnout is less likely to occur. Since this is the subject of the next chapter, I point your attention there.

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16.Be nice to yourself:
 seek to maintain your
 health by following
 other established
 health principles. Pay
 particular attention to
 sleep and proper diet.

The large majority of the population would feel "wiped out" and unable to function if they went for several weeks or months getting only three or four hours of sleep each

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night. It does not matter if they followed every other coping strategy in this or any other book. The simple truth is that everyone needs a certain amount of sleep. If you find yourself in the burned-out state, it may be because you are burning your candle at both ends!

Sleep repairs and
 restores the body. It

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helps conserve vitality so
that you can awake
refreshed. One author
has stated it this way:
"Sleep, nature's sweet
restorer, invigorates the
tired body and prepares it
for the next day's duties."

In fact we should pay attention to all eight of the natural remedies: "Pure air, sunlight, abstemiousness, rest, exercise, proper diet, the

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use of water, trust in
divine power-these are
the true remedies.

These laws of good health are as relevant today as when they were first outlined almost 100 years ago in a little book by E G White called The Ministry of Healing. Perhaps they are even <sub>»</sub> more applicable, sconsidering the intemperance and less-

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than-desirable dietary habits of so many Australians. Whether you realise it or not, your health has a tremendous bearing upon how you are able to relate to the pressures and stresses of life.

Clyde Narramore, in his
 book How to Handle
 Pressure, gives this
 dynamic illustration:

"The weight of pressure

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is not only judged by the
size of the load but by
the strength of the one
who bears it.

A heavy crate can be carried by a large truck with ease, but that same crate when placed upon a child's wagon will crush ڸ it. The weaker wagon cannot sustain the heavy weight of pressure that is b placed upon it. So it is with your physical well-

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being. When you suffer
from poor health, you are
overwhelmed by
pressures that are not
even considered as such
by others who enjoy
vibrant health....

People need stimulation in order to find motivation. Yet, when you're in a fragile physical state, any task demanding initiative becomes a stressful

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situation. Responsibility
takes on the dimension
of pressure. It doesn't
take much to throw on
the panic switch or cause
you to crumble."

17.Seek to consolidate the "real you" with the image or facade which everyone sees you to be.

This may seem like an
abstract concept at first,
but it is really important
to understand. It is not

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unusual for individuals to project an image of themselves to the outside world which is quite different from what they are really like on the inside. People often play a role which they feel others expect from them. There are those who even set professional goals this way; they study to be-come a physician or lawyer because their father or

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some other family member has stereotyped them into this area. In reality, their interests lie In other fields of study. People hunger for approval from others, so they will erect false images and set false goals for themselves which they hope will be pleasing to everyone. At the same time, their "authentic self" keeps quiet. The moment of

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truth comes at some point, however; one's true self will be manifested. The person declares that he is tired of being a hypocrite and a phoney. He just wants to be himself. This honesty usually does not manifest itself until a person has gone through a severe, trying crisis in his life.

Of course, the image

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which you establish and which others see each day might actually be Closer to the divine likeness than your true self. Your true, inner self might be almost totally opposed to God's will for you. What is important to note is that this dichotomy is destructive. Leading a double life never works. Shakespeare wrote in Hamlet, "To thine own

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self be true." A basic
honesty with ourselves
and with those around us
will prevent us from
erecting a phony exterior
which hides a totally
different self inside.

# 18.Develop emotional closeness with

"significant others" in your life.

Usually, there is a small circle of friends and family members whom

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you are able to particularly depend upon for emotional support when the going gets rough. You need them in normal times, of course, but their value to your life is magnified during dark, depressing periods. The individuals in support groups, at work, among friends, and at church often give us much help, but you should not attempt to develop an

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emotional bond with everyone you turn. to for general encouragement and support. Only a few key individuals known in the psychological literature as "significant others," should share your innermost thoughts and feelings. It is with these persons that you should develop true emotional closeness. These often include a parent, one's spouse, a

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## best friend or two, or a trusted advisor.

Of those in this list, your husband or wife should be the one with whom you develop the most emotional closeness and with whom you share the <sub> most</sub> intimate 🚄 confidences. (Also, remember that confidences about one's home-life should not go outside the family circle.)

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The irony of all this is that many times you are emotionally distant from the ones with whom you should be the closest. Two major reasons exist for this dilemma: First, you are too afraid or too inhibited to tell your spouse how you truly feel, so you engage in much superficial conversation. Second, you never actively listen to what others are saying

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to you. Instead, you are only thinking up your response to their comments. If emotional closeness with those important people in your life is needed to keep you from burning out, then you should seek to tear down any and every barrier that would keep you from that closeness.

19.Spend time with
 yourself to reflect and
 think.

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While it is important to spend time with our families and close friends, you must not forget that you should seek time alone with yourself for tranquil, quiet reflection. Amid all of the activities of our lives, this is probably a rare occurrence. You are around other people so much of the time in meetings, social occasions, and on the

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job itself. You reach a point where you grow weary of being around people. Some may disagree, but I believe it is vital on occasion to even get away for a few hours or a day from the spouse and the children so that you might thinkalone. When was the last time you did something all by yourself, something you enjoy doing? It probably has been quite

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awhile.

Do you run away from thinking and selfreflection when you get all by yourself? Being alone may actually intimidate some. So what 🦾 do you do? You flip through magazines and 💪 newspapers; you watch jinane television <sub>м</sub> programs; you keep busy with household chores. You do anything except

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come face-to-face with yourself. I have caught myself listening to the radio or work-related cassettes constantly while travelling on long trips by myself. It sometimes did not matter what it was, just so it was something to listen to and absorb my thoughts. I've discovered that this is a form of running away from myself. Therefore, I leave the radio off during

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portions of these trips so
that I can commune with
myself, as well as with
the Lord. I seek to
cultivate the quality of
"aloneness."

Dag Hammarskjold once wrote:

"The longest journey is the journey inwards." He knew what he was talking about.

20.Get in touch with the

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### source of lasting peace and strength.

The Lord tells us in His Word, "I am the vine, ye are the branches: he that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit: for 🖕 without me ye can do 🚄 nothing." John 15:5. These words are allinclusive. There is no room for any doubt as to 🚙 what Jesus means. He

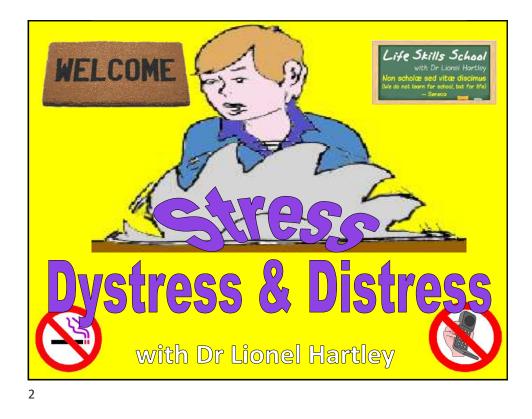
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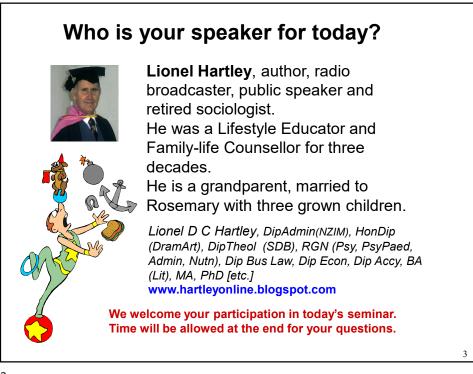
does not say, "You can • do without Me on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons" or You can find fulfilment apart from My presence during April and May." He states simply, "Without me ye can do nothing."

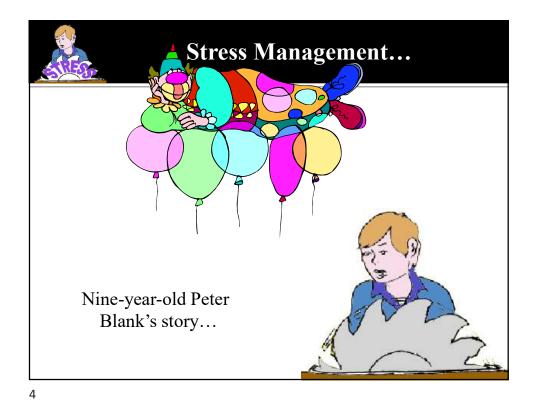
There is an old Negro spiritual which says, "If we ever needed the Lord before, we sure do need Him now!"

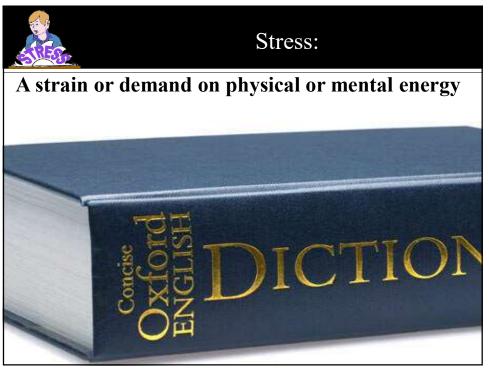
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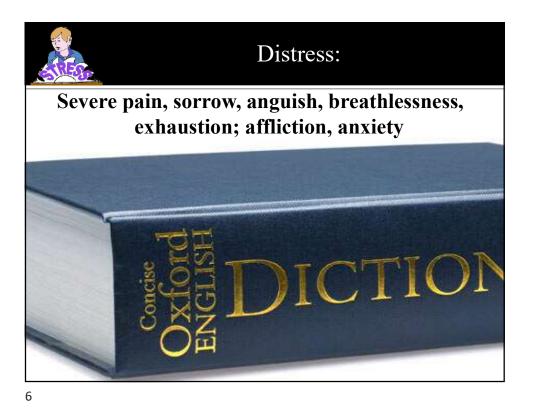


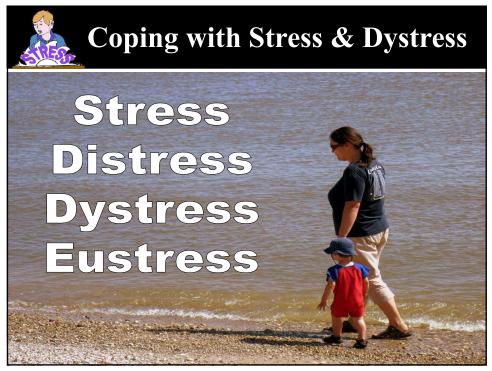


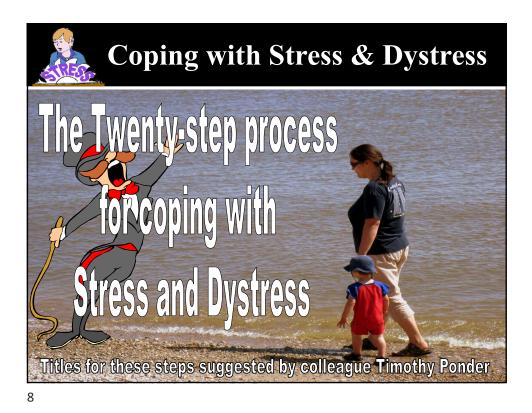


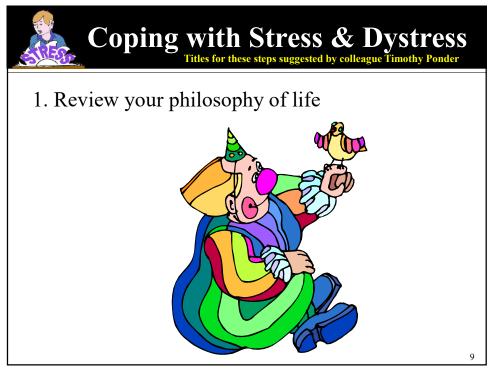


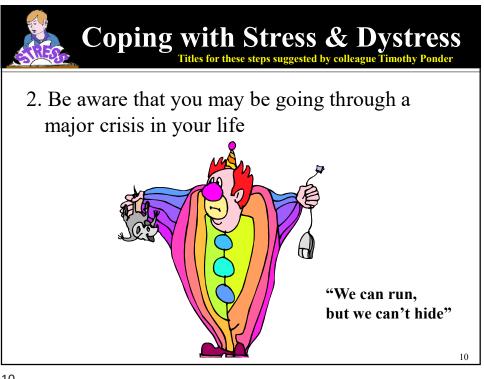


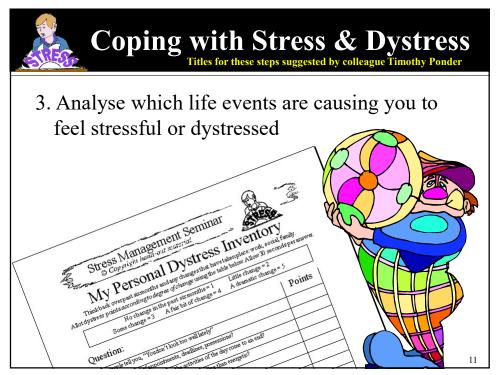








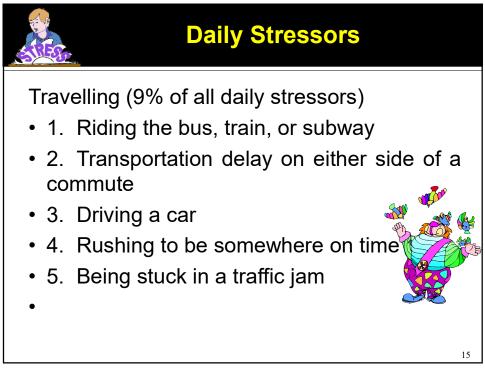


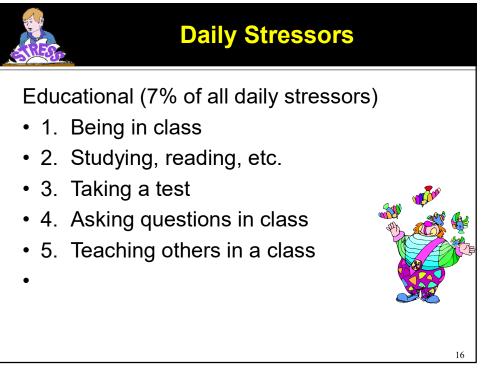


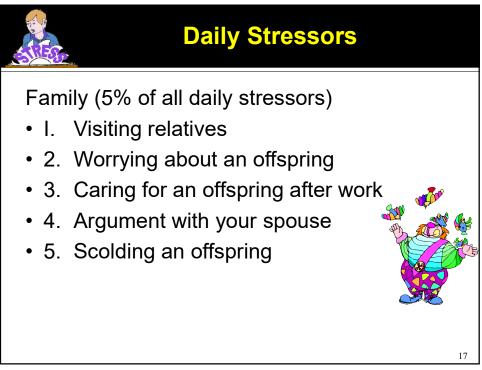


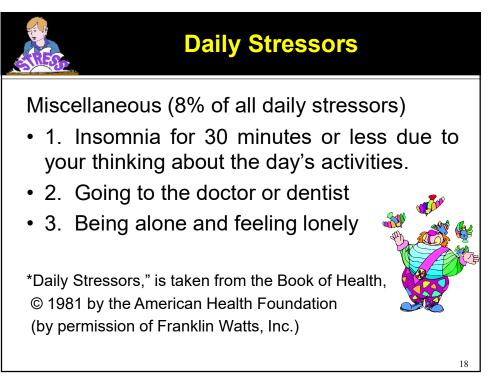


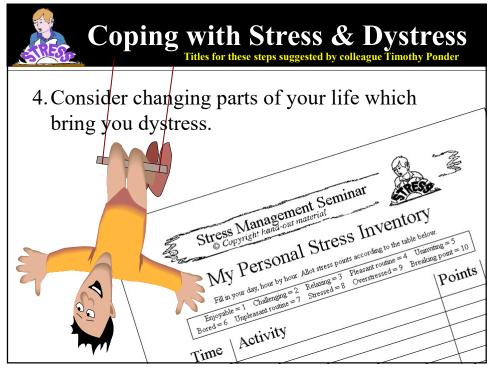


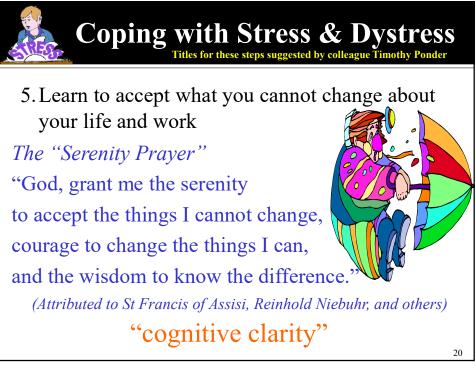




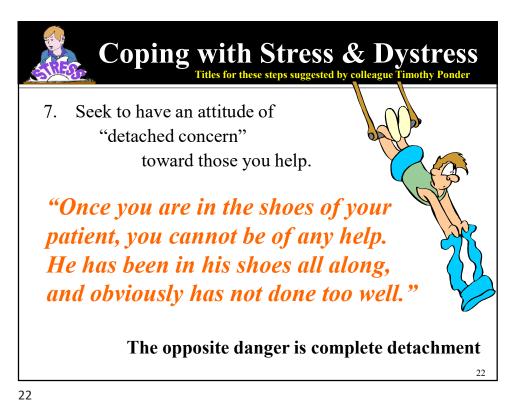




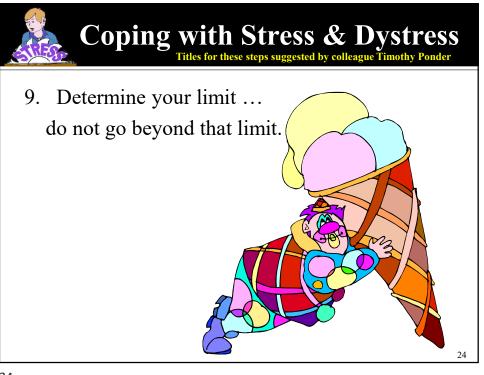


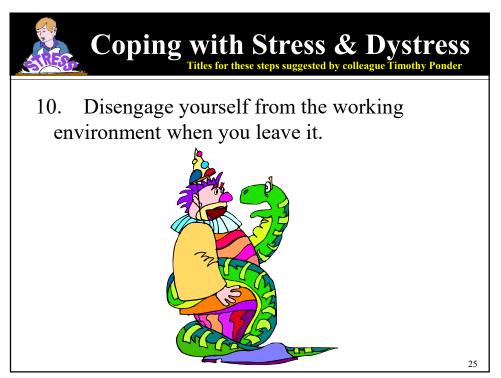


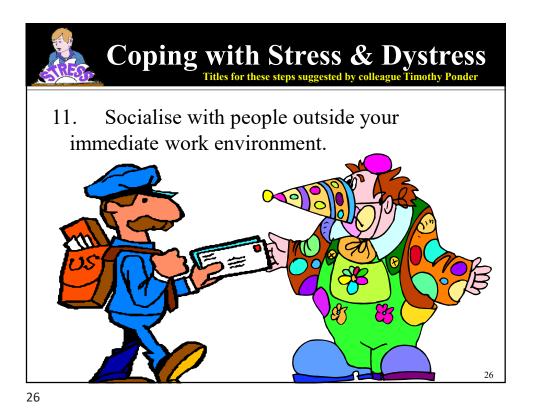


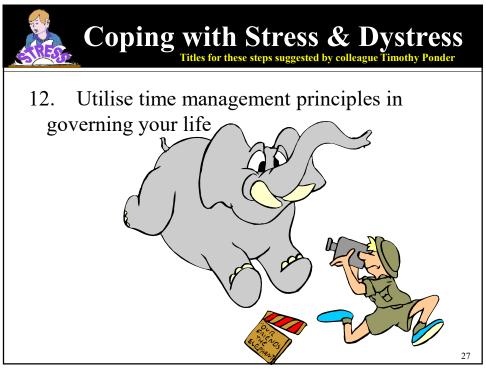


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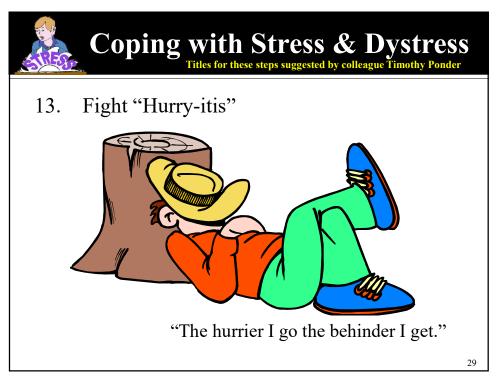


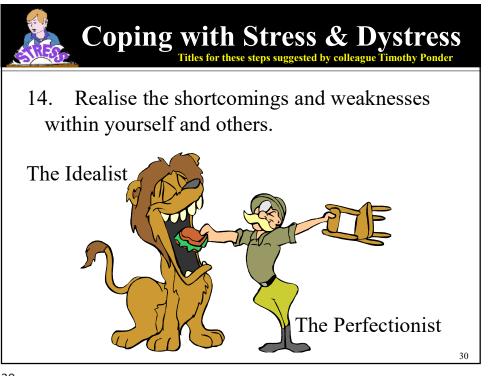


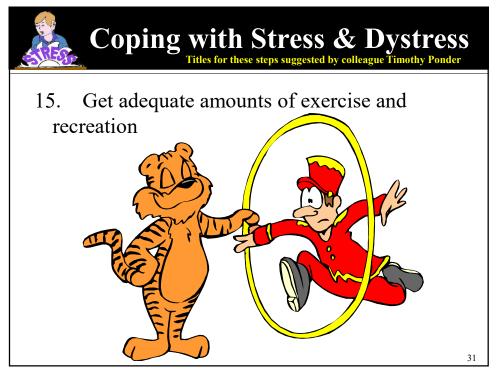


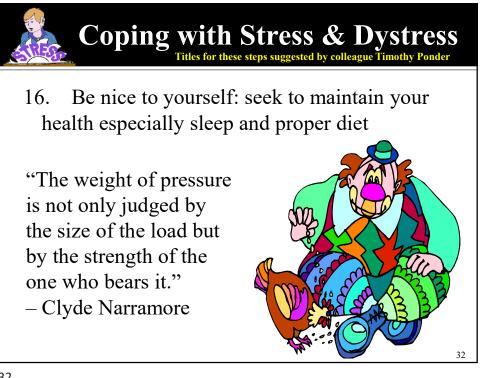


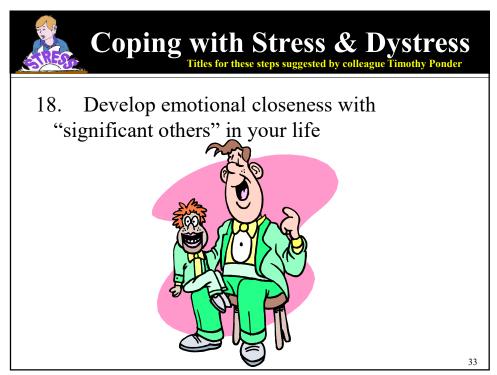


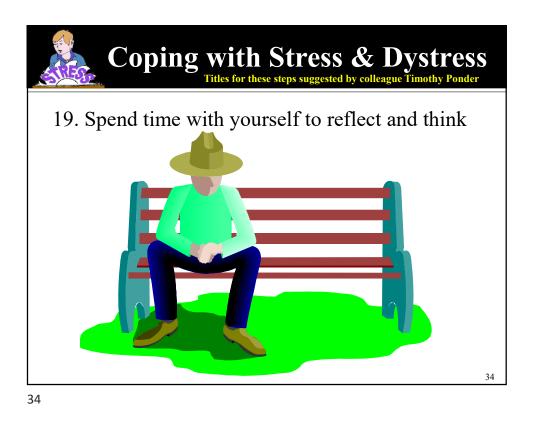


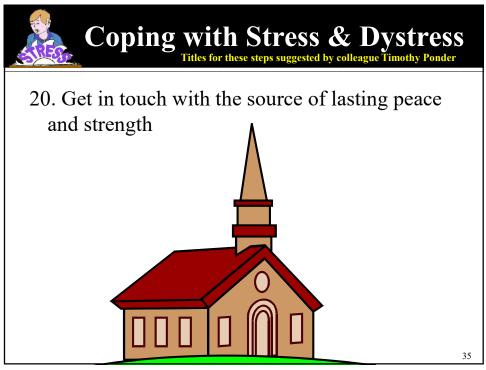


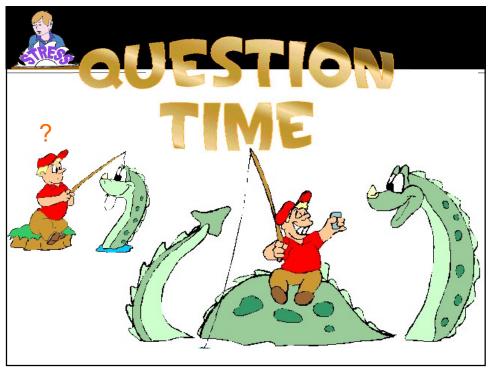












#### **101 WAYS TO COPE WITH STRESS** 101 WAYS TO COPE WITH STRESS

| 1.  | Get up 15 minutes earlier                     | 55. | Α        |  |
|-----|---|-----|----------|--|
| 2.  | Prepare for the morning the night before      | 56. |          |  |
| 3.  | Avoid tight fitting clothes                   | 57. | W        |  |
| 4.  | Avoid relying on chemical aids                | 58. |          |  |
| 5.  | Set appointments ahead                        | 59. |          |  |
| 6.  | Don't rely on your memory write it down       | 60. |          |  |
| 7.  | Practice preventive maintenance               | 61. | S        |  |
| 8.  | Make duplicate keys                           | 62. |          |  |
| 9.  | Say "no" more often                           | 63. |          |  |
| 10. | Set priorities in your life                   | 64. |          |  |
| 11. | Avoid negative people                         | 65. |          |  |
| 12. | Use time wisely                               | 66. |          |  |
| 13. | Simplify meal times                           | 67. |          |  |
| 14. | Always make copies of important papers        | 68. |          |  |
| 15. | Anticipate your needs                         | 69. |          |  |
| 16. | Repair anything that doesn't work properly    | 70. |          |  |
| 17. | Ask for help with the jobs you dislike        | 71. |          |  |
| 18. | Break large tasks into bite size portions     | 72. |          |  |
| 19. | Look at problems as challenges                | 73. |          |  |
| 20. | Look at challenges differently                | 74. |          |  |
| 21. | Unclutter your life                           | 75. |          |  |
| 22. | Smile   | 76. |          |  |
| 23. | Be prepared for rain                          |     |          |  |
| 24. | Tickle a baby                                 | 77. | Tell     |  |
| 25. | Pet a friendly dog/cat                        | 78. |          |  |
| 26. | Don't know all the answers                    | 79. |          |  |
| 27. | Look for a silver lining                      | 80. |          |  |
| 28. | Say something nice to someone                 | 81. |          |  |
| 29. | Teach a kid to fly a kite                     | 82. |          |  |
| 30. | Walk in the rain                              | 83. |          |  |
| 31. | Schedule play time into every day             | 84. |          |  |
| 32. | Take a bubble bath                            | 85. |          |  |
| 33. | Be aware of the decisions you make            | 86. |          |  |
| 34. | Believe in yourself                           | 87. |          |  |
| 35. | Stop saying negative things to yourself       | 88. |          |  |
| 36. | Visualize yourself winning                    | 89. |          |  |
| 37. | Develop your sense of humor                   | 90. |          |  |
| 38. | Stop thinking tomorrow will be a better today | 91. | (        |  |
| 39. | Have goals for yourself                       | 92. | Recog    |  |
| 40. | Dance a jig                                   | 93. | C        |  |
| 41. | Say "hello" to a stranger                     | 94. |          |  |
| 42. | Ask a friend for a hug                        | 95. |          |  |
| 43. | Look up at the stars                          | 96. | ]        |  |
| 44. | Practice breathing slowly                     | 97. | Have     |  |
| 45. | Learn to whistle a tune                       |     |          |  |
| 46. | Read a poem                                   | 98. |          |  |
| 47. | Listen to a symphony                          | 99. |          |  |
| 48. | Watch a ballet                                | 100 |          |  |
| 49. | Read a story curled up in bed                 | 101 | 101.     |  |
| 50. | Do a brand new thing                          |     | BONU     |  |
| 51. | Stop a bad habit                              |     | you      |  |
| 52. | Buy yourself a flower                         |     | -        |  |
| 53. | Take time to smell the flowers                | Co  | urtesy o |  |
| 54. | Find support from others                      |     | •        |  |
|     |   |     |          |  |

| 55.                                   | Ask someone to be your "vent-partner"          |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| 56.                                   | Do it today                                    |  |
| 57.                                   | Work at being cheerful and optimistic>         |  |
| 58.                                   | Put safety first                               |  |
| 59.                                   | Do everything in moderation                    |  |
| 60.                                   | Pay attention to your appearance               |  |
| 61.                                   | Strive for Excellence NOT perfection           |  |
| 62.                                   | Stretch your limits a little each day          |  |
| 63.                                   | Look at a work of art                          |  |
| 64.                                   | Hum a jingle                                   |  |
| 65.                                   | Maintain your weight                           |  |
| 66.                                   | Plant a tree                                   |  |
| 67.                                   | Feed the birds                                 |  |
| 68.                                   | Practice grace under pressure                  |  |
| 69.                                   | Stand up and stretch                           |  |
| 70.                                   | Always have a plan "B"                         |  |
| 71.                                   | Learn a new doodle                             |  |
| 72.                                   | Memorize a joke                                |  |
| 73.                                   | Be responsible for your feelings               |  |
| 74.                                   | Learn to meet your own needs                   |  |
| 75.                                   | Become a better listener                       |  |
| 76.                                   | Know your limitations                          |  |
|                                       | and let others know them, too                  |  |
| 77.                                   | Tell someone to have a good day in pig Latin   |  |
| 78.                                   | Throw a paper airplane                         |  |
| 79.                                   | Exercise every day                             |  |
| 80.                                   | Learn the words to a new song                  |  |
| 81.                                   | Get to work early                              |  |
| 82.                                   | Clean out one closet                           |  |
| 83.                                   | Play patty cake with a toddler                 |  |
| 84.                                   | Go on a picnic                                 |  |
| 85.                                   | Take a different route to work                 |  |
| 86.                                   | Leave work early (with permission)             |  |
| 87.                                   | Put air freshener in your car                  |  |
| 88.                                   | Watch a movie and eat popcorn                  |  |
| 89.                                   | Write a note to a far away friend              |  |
| 90.                                   | Go to a ball game and scream                   |  |
| 91.                                   | Cook a meal and eat it by candlelight          |  |
| 92.                                   | Recognize the importance of unconditional love |  |
| 93.                                   | Remember that stress is an attitude            |  |
| 94.                                   | Keep a journal                                 |  |
| 95.                                   | Practice a monster smile                       |  |
| 96.                                   | Remember you always have options               |  |
| 97.                                   | Have a support network of people, places and   |  |
|                                       | things   |  |
| 98.                                   | Quit trying to fix other people                |  |
| 99.                                   | Get enough sleep>                              |  |
| 100.                                  | Talk less and listen more                      |  |
| 101. Freely praise other people       |  |  |
| BONUS: Relax, take each day at a time |  |  |
|                                       | you have the rest of your life to live!        |  |
|                                       |  |  |

Courtesy of the Tripler Regional Medical Center, Honolulu, Hawaii

#### The Ten Commandments of Managing Stress by Stacy Brice

You are a child of the universe no less than the trees and the stars; you have a right to be here. And whether or not it is clear to you, do not doubt the universe is unfolding as it should. — Max Ehrmann

Building or sustaining a small business can be wonderfully rewarding. At the same time, it is often quite stressful. Here are some ideas for dealing with the stresses so that you have more room for the fun!

#### **Thou Shalt Manage Thyself**

Most people talk about managing time in order to have more of what life has to offer, but it's only in managing ourselves that we really see a difference in our lives and are able to handle any stress life throws at us. Manage yourself and other things will fall into place.

#### Thou Shalt Control Thy Environment By Controlling Who And What Is Surrounding You

Life is like a teacup. There's only so much "stuff" that will fit into it. If you fill your cup with the wrong things and the wrong people, you won't have time for the right things and right people. The wrong things and people bring stress. The right people and things bring joy and contentment. Choose who and what gets your time and attention.

#### **Thou Shalt Love Thyself**

Acknowledge yourself for the good you do! Be gentle with yourself when things don't go as you might have wanted them

to. There are just some things that you can't control — no matter how much you want to. Love yourself for who you are right now — at this very moment.

#### **Thou Shalt Reward Thyself**

Leisure activities are otherwise known as recreational activities. When you do things that bring you joy, you are re-creating your spirit. Nurturing your spirit is a great way to help you reduce stress. Take time to do things that reward you, every day.

#### **Thou Shalt Exercise Thy Body**

Health and vitality depend on your body's ability to use oxygen and food effectively. One of the ways to help that happen is through exercise. Exercise also releases endorphins, which have been shown to improve one's mood, making it a great way to deal with stress! Move your body every day! T

#### hou Shalt Relax Thyself

What do you do to really relax? Do you even take the time, or know how to? Meditation, listening to soothing music, spending time with friends and people you love, conscious breathing... these are all ways to really relax. If your mind is pulled to the things that stress you, you aren't really relaxed! Take time to be absolutely quiet every day.

#### **Thou Shalt Rest Thyself**

It's important to take breaks. Employers give you several during the day. Take them. If you work for yourself, it's critical to your success that you take time to rest — away from your office/desk — takes naps if you're feeling nappish! It's also important to get sufficient sleep. Most people need at least seven hours each night. Good sleep habits include having a set bed time and a set waking time. Did you know that if you don't get the amount of sleep you need, you can be off (in your ability to think, respond and judge) by as much as 50% the next day? Following a pattern and establishing a rhythm for yourself and your body help you be more relaxed and less stressed during the day. Go to bed! Don't apologize for wanting to "turn in" early!

#### Thou Shalt be Aware of Thyself

Pay attention to your body. It gives you clues as to what it needs, and when something is wrong with it. Also, know what makes you feel great, and what makes you feel lousy. Being able to recognize them will help you make great decisions for yourself. Also, listen to your intuition. Your wise self never gives you the wrong answers. Your head, on the other hand, will almost always try to talk you out of it. Wake up and pay attention. You learn all sorts of things this way!

#### Thou Shalt Feed Thyself And Thou Shalt Not Poison Thy Body

Our minds have really been polluted with ideas of what a "healthy" diet looks like, and what "proper" nutrition is. Learn about what things like "low fat" prepared foods, sugar, fat, caffeine and tap water are really doing to your body. Improper nutrition causes stress in the body. It's not hard to get the right information and make great choices for yourself. Eat good stuff!! Your body will thank you!

#### **Enjoy Thyself**

We've all seen stories of people who are diagnosed with some horrible disease and given 6 months to live who have, in those last months, really developed a love of life — a desire to enjoy it all. Well, forget about the person with only 6 months.... what about you? You probably only have 80 or so years... shouldn't each moment of your life be utterly succulent too? There's only so much time in this life. Every moment of it is precious. Make it all count. When you do, you'll find you have less stress, fewer physical problems, and that you're more productive. Look for the good/sweet/fun/joyous in every situation, even when life seems less than fair. You deserve the very best life has to offer, and life deserves the very best you have to give!

Stacy Brice is a nationally recognized expert on virtual work, virtual relationships and partnerships, community building, and work/life balance. Her work as pioneer of the Virtual Assistance profession, and the success of her own virtual university, Assist University, http://www.assistu.com, attest to her strength of conviction that people deserve to do work that lights them up inside, and that contributes to their having high quality lives.

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