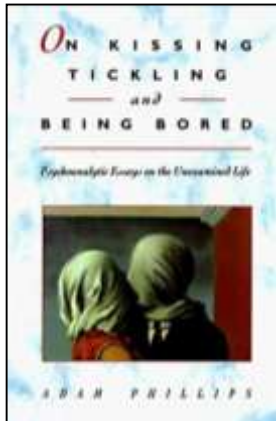




The Psychology of Existence / K. J. Schneider, R. May. – New York: McGraw-Hill, 1995. – 330 p.

What forces shape the architecture of our lives? Arrayed on the right side of the dialectic of the human condition are the constructive designers of Apollo and Company. They are always prepared with their rational plans and sensible blueprints to guide progressions of seemingly orderly experiences in the direction of wise decisions. Their clients come to relieve that they will always be able to choose the preferred side of the street on which to live by exercising their free will. But competition is mounted by Dionysus and Sons, well known for their insistence on combining the elements of irrationality, change, and occasional chaos in their plans for how, where, and why people live their lives.

Rollo May's vision shifted the focus of this new approach to psychology away from rigid determinism and toward understanding how human experiences are challenged and charged by the perils and the prizes of everyday existence. This view would enrich psychology by embracing literary sources, humanistic values, and the power of myth.



On Kissing, Tickling, and Being Bored: Psychoanalytic Essays on the Unexamined Life / A. Phillips. – Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1994. – 138 p.

In a style that is writerly and audacious, Adam Phillips takes up a variety of seemingly ordinary subjects underinvestigated by psychoanalysis — kissing, worrying, risk, solitude, composure, even farting as it relates to worrying. He argues that psychoanalysis began as a virtuoso improvisation within the science of medicine, but that virtuosity has given way to the dream of science that only the examined life is worth living. Phillips goes on to show how the drive to omniscience has been unfortunate both for psychoanalysis and for life. He reveals how much one's psychic health depends on establishing a realm of life that successfully resists examination.

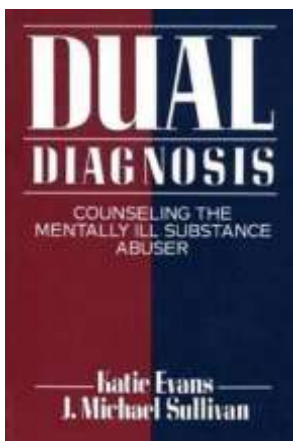
"Adam Phillips .. writes about magnificently light subjects (kissing, tickling and, best of all, worrying) with a great deal of insight. .. He writes with farsighted equanimity about everything from solitude to spiders. In this regard, he's a bit like an Oliver Sacks of psychoanalysis, both affable and unalarmed." (*Gail Caldwell*, Boston Sunday Globe).



Controversies in Psychoanalytic Method: From Freud and Ferenczi to Michael Balint / A. Haynal, J.E. King. – New York: New York University Press, 1989. – 202 p.

Throughout his history man has struggled to suppress his sorrows, discomfort and inner conflicts. In order to overcome this lack of well-being and to explore his inner world, he turned in the past to religions and philosophies. Twentieth-century man turns rather to psychoanalysis, a by-product of the great secular discoveries of the nineteenth century, in the tradition of the biological and physiological advances made by such men as Darwin, Brücke and Fechner, to the German and English philosophies established by the searching minds of Goethe, Kant, Nietzsche and John Stuart Mill, to the sociology of Auguste Comte and to the Clinic of Charcot and Bernheim.

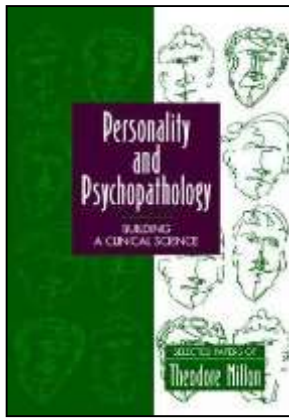
The main goal of this book is to explore the development of psychoanalysis as a *method*, and the controversies such a development aroused *within* the group formed by its first practitioners. Theirs were ambitious aims: to capture, to define, to locate and to name the forces at work in the innermost recesses of the human mind; then to create a scientific framework and so gradually reach an understanding of the nature of these forces.



Dual Diagnosis: Counselling The Mentally Ill Substance Abuser / K. Evans, J. M. Sullivan. – New York: The Guilford Press, 1990. – 191 p.

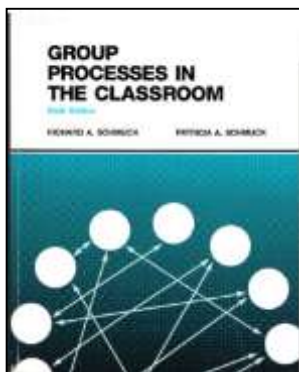
This book provides a much needed reference to chemical dependency counselors, social workers, family therapists, psychologists, psychiatrists, program directors, and other professionals concerned with the individual who is suffering from both a substance abuse disorder and a second, concurrent mental disorder. Katie Evans and Michael Sullivan address five key areas involving dual diagnosis: (1) the definition—what is meant by “dual diagnosis”; (2) diagnosis—when and how to assess dual disorders; (3) treatment—the reasoning behind using an integrative model, and specific guidelines for treatment adolescent as well as adults; (4) aftercare—suggestions for family counseling, crisis situations, and relapse prevention; and (5) burnout—how to recognize and work through a common “trap” that can render even the best practitioner ineffective, frustrated, and/or too tired to continue what, otherwise, is excellent work.

In addition, they have presented the work in such a “user-friendly” format that the reader may find one or more sections immediately applicable in his/her own clinical practice or program.



Personality And Psychopathology: Building a Clinical Science / T. Millon. – New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1996. – 354 p.

A theorist of the first rank, Theodore Millon has authored numerous books of compelling clinical utility and insight. In *Personality and Psychopathology*, Millon provides the reader with a coordinated series of papers that illustrate his unprecedented model for building a unified science of personology and psychopathology. In this effort, he seeks to integrate previously disparate components into a clinical science. Rather than developing independently and being left to stand as largely unconnected functions, Millon argues that a truly mature clinical science will embody explicit: 1) theories, that is, explanatory and heuristic conceptual schemes that enable the development of a formal 2) nosology, a taxonomic classification of disorders that is devised logically from the theory and which permits the development of coordinated 3) instruments, tools that are empirically grounded and sufficiently sensitive quantitatively to enable the theory's hypothesis to be adequately investigated, and from which target areas can be specified for 4) interventions, strategies and tactics of therapy designed in accord with the theory. A series of groundbreaking papers comprise this creative work. Some connect personology to other scientific realms of nature, and others establish a series of thought-provoking "diagnostic criteria" for the concept of normality. The precision and logic for classifying psychopathologies comprise another classic article.

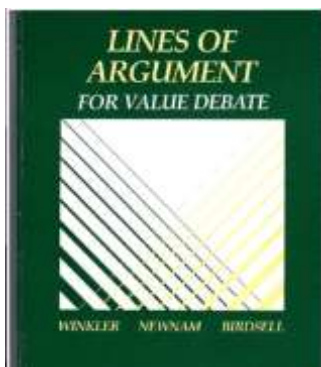


Group Processes In The Classroom / R. A. Schmuck, P. A. Schmuck. – Dubuque: Wm. C. Brown Publishers, 1992. – 370 p.

This sixth edition is being issued when educators' interests in group processes have never been higher. Group concepts and skills undergird most innovations that have come recently to the forefront, including cooperative learning, students as conflict managers, peer tutoring and peer coaching, strategic planning, site-based management, restructuring for excellence, and interdisciplinary curricula in middle schools.

This edition will be useful for teachers, administrators, counselors, curriculum specialists, psychologists, and staff developers who want to make schools more collaborative climates for academic learning. The book's straightforward theory and down-to-earth descriptions of teachers' practices can also help parents and concerned citizens to better understand the relevance of interpersonal aspects of student learning.

All ten chapters include a statement of objectives, theory, and research, diagnostic instruments, and a large number of action ideas designed and implemented by teachers. Although the authors have added some new practical action ideas (primarily from small town teachers in Canada and the United States), they have continued their reporting of research results and new theory.



Lines of Argument for Value Debate / C. Winkler, W. Newnam, D. Birdsell. – Madison: Brown and Benchmark Publishers, 1993. – 176 p.

Lines of Argument for Value Debate is part of a three-part instructional series about argumentation and debate. It is designed to be used in conjunction with *Lines of Argument*, a core text which introduces the topical traditions of argumentation as they apply to general debate issues of research, evidence, reasoning, delivery, cross-examination, flowcharting, and ethics. This companion text supplements the core volume by identifying the lines of argument specific to value debate.

Lines of Argument for Value Debate differs from most textbooks on the debate market. Rather than treat all of the stock issues in a single chapter as the components of a prima facie case, it devotes a full chapter to each of the general lines of argument in value debate.

One of the primary goals for writing *Lines of Argument for Value Debate* was to remove much of the mystery that surrounds competitive debate. By relying on the general topics of value debate, the authors hope that they have provided access to many students who might have been intimidated by an activity that seems exclusively for the elite. Debaters at all levels should find options for value argument in this book that they may never have considered or examined in a systematic way.

Эти и другие издания по данной теме вы можете взять на абонементе научной и художественной литературы (ауд. 177)