

1. Record Nr.	UNISA990002713010203316
Autore	SALMON, Charles G.
Titolo	Steel structures : design and behavior / Charles G.Salmon, John E. Johnson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York : Harper & Row, 1980
ISBN	00-604-5694-9
Edizione	[2d ed.]
Descrizione fisica	XVI, 1007 p. : ill. ; 24 cm
Altri autori (Persone)	JOHNSON, John E.
Disciplina	624.18
Soggetti	Strutture in acciaio - Edifici in ferro e acciaio
Collocazione	S/D 432
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910789911903321
Autore	Kagan Jerome
Titolo	Psychology's ghosts [[electronic resource]] : the crisis in the profession and the way back // Jerome Kagan
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New Haven, : Yale University Press, c2012
ISBN	1-280-06228-2 9786613519948 0-300-18491-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (416 p.)
Disciplina	150.1
Soggetti	Mental illness Psychoanalysis Psychology, Pathological
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Preface -- 1. Missing Contexts -- 2. Happiness Ascendant -- 3. Who is Mentally III? -- 4. Helping the Mentally III -- 5. Promising Reforms -- Notes -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	This book is the product of years of thought and a profound concern for the state of contemporary psychology. Jerome Kagan, a theorist and leading researcher, examines popular practices and assumptions held by many psychologists. He uncovers a variety of problems that, troublingly, are largely ignored by investigators and clinicians. Yet solutions are available, Kagan maintains, and his reasoned suggestions point the way to a better understanding of the mind and mental illness. Kagan identifies four problems in contemporary psychology: the indifference to the setting in which observations are gathered, including the age, class, and cultural background of participants and the procedure that provides the evidence (he questions, for example, the assumption that similar verbal reports of well-being reflect similar psychological states); the habit of basing inferences on single measures rather than patterns of measures (even though every action, reply, or biological response can result from more than one set of conditions); the defining of mental illnesses by symptoms independent of their

origin; and the treatment of mental disorders with drugs and forms of psychotherapy that are nonspecific to the diagnosed illness. The author's candid discussion will inspire the debate that is needed in a discipline seeking to fulfill its promises.
