

*Rogers And His Contemporaries V1 [Peter William Clayden] on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original.*

Personal life[ edit ] Rogers was born the fourth of eight children on August 21, , in Houston , Texas. Rogers is of Irish and Native American ancestry. At his estate in Colbert, Georgia , Rogers keeps a pet goat named Smitty, having originally acquired the animal from a friend in According to Rogers, the goat has been " his center", providing a calming influence after long and stressful touring schedules. He had a minor solo hit in called "That Crazy Feeling". The group recorded for Columbia Records. Rogers also worked as a producer, writer and session musician for other performers, including country artists Mickey Gilley and Eddy Arnold. In he joined the New Christy Minstrels as a singer and double bass player. Feeling that the Minstrels were not offering the success they wanted, Rogers and fellow members Mike Settle, Terry Williams, and Thelma Camacho left the group. They were later joined by Kin Vassy. He soon developed a more middle-of-the-road sound that sold to both pop and country audiences. He has charted more than 60 top 40 hit singles including two number onesâ€”"Lady" and "Islands in the Stream". His music has also been featured in top-selling movie soundtracks, such as Convoy , Urban Cowboy , and The Big Lebowski. Producer Larry Butler and Rogers began a partnership that would last four years. The song "Runaway Girl" was featured in the motion picture Trackdown. On the strength of "Lucille", the album Kenny Rogers reached No. More success was to follow, including the multi-platinum selling album The Gambler and another international Number 1 single, " Coward of the County ", taken from the equally successful album, Kenny. In the late s, Rogers teamed up with close friend and Country Music legend Dottie West for a series of albums and duets. Together the duo won 2 gold records 1 of which later went platinum , 2 CMA Awards, an ACM nomination, two Grammy nominations and 1 Music City News Award for their two hit albums "Every Time Two Fools Collide" 1 and "Classics" 3 , selling out stadiums and arenas while on tour for several years, as well as appearing on several network television specials which showcased them. A lot of people sing words, Dottie West sang emotions. In the same release, West credited him with taking her career to new audiences. Rogers was with West only hours before she died at age 58 after sustaining injuries in a car accident, as discussed in his biography "Luck Or Something Like It". The Dottie West Story. His first Christmas album was also released that same year. Also a 1 single on the Country charts in the United States, it reached the Top 30 on the British charts. In , Rogers bought the old ABC Dunhill building and built one of the most popular and state-of-the-art recording studios in Los Angeles. The song " We Are The World " was recorded there. Gibb insisted on doing the entire album together. When it was eventually released in the United States, it was more successful, charting high on the Adult Contemporary chart and making the country top The album itself reached No. Shortly after came the album What About Me? David Foster was to work again with Rogers in his album The Heart of the Matter, although this time Foster was playing backing music rather than producing, a role given to George Martin. This album was another success, going to No. The next few years saw Rogers scoring several top country hits on a regular basis, including "Twenty Years Ago", "Morning Desire", "Tomb of the Unknown Love", among others. On January 28, , Rogers was one of the 45 artists who recorded the worldwide charity song " We Are the World " to support hunger victims in Africa. The following year he played at Giants Stadium. In , Rogers released his "dream" album titled Timepiece on Atlantic Records. Several of his own hits were in the final version. The album, sold exclusively by QVC , was a huge success and was later issued in stores under a variety of different titles. Not found on any album, the recording sells for a high sum at auction. Rogers held the record until , when then year-old Willie Nelson became the oldest artist to have a No. Although Rogers did not record new albums for a couple of years, he continued to have success in many countries with more greatest hits packages. In 42 Ultimate Hits , which was the first hits collection to span his days with the First Edition to the present, reached Number 6 on the American country charts and went gold. It was the first new solo Kenny Rogers hits album to reach the United Kingdom for over a decade, despite many compilations there that were not true hits packages. The third single, "Calling Me", which features Don Henley , became popular in early ,

and was nominated for a Grammy Award at the Grammy Awards. The following year, another compilation album *A Love Song Collection* also charted. Rogers has recorded 65 albums and sold over million records. In the England national rugby union team adopted Rogers song "The Gambler" as their unofficial Rugby World Cup anthem, [27] after hearing prop Matt Stevens playing it in the team hotel. Before the semi-final against France and the final against South Africa, Rogers sent video messages of support to the team in light of them choosing his song. He offered to come to England and party with the team if they won the World Cup. In Rogers toured with his Christmas Show. He split the show up, making the first half his "best of" and the second half his Christmas songs. In , Rogers embarked on his 50th Anniversary Tour. The tour went around the United States, Britain and Ireland. The *First 50 Years*. Dolly Parton and Lionel Richie were among those set to perform with Rogers during a show celebrating his contribution to country, blues and pop music, It took place at the MGM Grand in Foxwoods. This special debuted on March 8, on *Great American Country*. This album included the title track, a new duet with Dolly Parton , which was his first single released in six years. He stated his intention to retire from touring at its completion, although he is considering the possibility of recording another studio album. Acting and other ventures[ edit ] Rogers also had success as an actor. Rogers says that photography was once his obsession, before it morphed into a passion. Rogers is shown from the back but played by Jeff Pomerantz. Rogers and his restaurant were subjects of comedy from *MADtv* , especially the impersonation done by Will Sasso ; the sketch of the faux-Rogers hosting *Jackass* became popular on the Internet. Rogers put his name to the Gambler Chassis Co. Spurlock in Hendersonville, Tennessee. During the s and s, Gambler was one of the fastest and widely used Sprintcars with such drivers as Steve Kinser , Sammy Swindell and Doug Wolfgang driving the cars to victory in the *World of Outlaws* and the famous Knoxville Nationals. Gambler sprintcars were also successful in Australia with drivers such as Garry Rush and Steve Brazier using Gamblers to win multiple Australian Sprintcar Championships. Rogers appeared in a episode of *Reno ! A Memoir* about his ups and downs in his musical career. In , Rogers appeared as himself in a GEICO commercial, singing part of his song " The Gambler " a cappella while acting as the dealer in a card game. *Bloodline*[ edit ] Although Rogers has used many session musicians to play instruments on his recordings, he has been backed on tours by the group *Bloodline* since The group originally started as a three piece.

### 2: Gustavus III and His Contemporaries, V1 : Robert Nisbet Bain :

*Rogers and His Contemporaries V1 by P W Clayden starting at \$ Rogers and His Contemporaries V1 has 3 available editions to buy at Alibris.*

Psychotherapy Digging into the history of psychological science, the Observer has retrieved classic interviews with prominent psychological scientists for an ongoing series Psychology Yesterday and Today. Each interview is introduced by a contemporary psychological scientist, and the full text of the interview is available on the Observer website. We invite you to reflect on the words of these legendary scientists, and decide whether their voices still resonate with the science of today. Carl Rogers made a lot of sense in , and he still makes sense in Like many students in psychology in the s and 80s, my wish was to become a psychotherapist. We were immersed in the human potential movement and encountering our genuine and authentic selves was a common quest. Symptoms and syndromes often took a backseat to self-discovery and expression in the therapeutic hour. Personally, I miss those times. It is easy to assert that Carl Rogers reflected the humanistic movement of the s. True enough, but his work also reflected a number of larger social trends with origins in the s. Those early years in seminary and at Columbia pointed Rogers toward a lifelong commitment to the phenomenology of the self and the demands of psychological science. Indeed much of that balancing act is outlined in the interview with Mary Harrington Hall. Rogers also came of age intellectually in the Great Depression, during which the scale and scope of human suffering demanded attention from all quarters. It was his work with children in need and crisis that supported the emergence of his client-centered approach. Much of this can be seen in his first book *The Clinical Treatment of the Problem Child* Rogers, , made more explicit in *Counseling and Psychotherapy* Rogers, , and achieving extensive visibility in *Client-Centered Therapy* Rogers, It was believed that the clients children or adults would be able to resolve issues and find their way if they were presented with an accepting and empathic listener who would join rather than direct their journey. This was humanistic psychology! It was here that Elton Mayo conducted his famed Hawthorne studies, a collection of experiments designed to discover what workplace factors could be altered to increase productivity. The most well-known studies are the ones that measured the effects of lighting. The finding that attention paid to workers outweighed the effects of illumination in increasing productivity has become the oft-cited Hawthorne effect. Mayo became interested in the workers as individuals and developed interview methods that focused on attentive listening to the worker without judgment or interruption for more see Mahoney and Baker, Many researchers credit this method with starting the human-relations movement in industry. Rogers was finding an increasingly receptive audience for his theories and methods. At Ohio State University, the University of Chicago, and the University of Wisconsin, students eager to learn psychotherapy greeted Rogers with interest and enthusiasm. In the s, another major world event carried Rogers and his work further. World War II highlighted the need for a national mental health workforce. Psychiatric casualties of war far outstripped the available supply of practitioners. The National Mental Health Act of sought to remedy the situation and in the process gave us such things as the National Institute of Mental Health and the Boulder model of training for clinical psychologists. Like many psychologists of his day, Rogers contributed to the war effort. Under the supervision of Rensis Likert, he interviewed gunners upon their return from battle missions. The data he gathered were used to generate recommendations that would help gunners adjust to civilian life. Working as director of counseling services for the United Service Organization USO he developed a program to train others to provide nondirective counseling to returning veterans. The need for effective methods and techniques that could be quickly acquired was a priority, and client-centered therapy fit the bill. Not only had the world changed, but so too did American psychology. As a result of the war, those who identified themselves as applied psychologists joined with academic psychologists in to create a reorganized American Psychological Association APA. Carl Rogers became president of the APA in In the postwar period, professional psychology came into its own. Healthcare benefits grew to include psychotherapy, and psychologists fought hard to earn recognition as providers and receivers of third-party reimbursement. Clinical and counseling psychology programs flourished. Individual and group therapy approaches using Rogerian

principles became a staple of training programs. Once again Rogers and his methods proved to be flexible. Most of his earlier work served the aims of adjustment, be it the adjustment of a child to a foster home or a returning GI to his community. In the s, the concept of adjustment was replaced with the goal of self-fulfillment. Counseling and psychotherapy became tools for self-discovery, and the quest for self-knowledge grew in popularity. But the times do change. Today, there is increased competition for healthcare dollars as well as calls for greater accountability in the provision of psychotherapy. Training programs for mental health practitioners have proliferated, as have calls for the establishment of empirically validated treatments. It is no longer a given that the client-centered approaches developed by Rogers some 70 years ago will be an anchor in the training of mental health professionals. However, as history has taught us, some individuals and innovations stand the test of time and remain there for us when we need them. I like to think this is true for Carl Rogers.

### 3: Rogers and His Contemporaries - Complete Two Volume Set by Clayden, P. W -

*Rogers and His Contemporaries V1 by P W Clayden for - Compare prices of products in Books from Online Stores in Australia. Save with [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)!*

By Saul McLeod , updated Carl Rogers was a humanistic psychologist who agreed with the main assumptions of Abraham Maslow , but added that for a person to "grow", they need an environment that provides them with genuineness openness and self-disclosure , acceptance being seen with unconditional positive regard , and empathy being listened to and understood. Without these, relationships and healthy personalities will not develop as they should, much like a tree will not grow without sunlight and water. Rogers believed that every person could achieve their goals, wishes, and desires in life. When, or rather if they did so, self actualization took place. This was one of Carl Rogers most important contributions to psychology, and for a person to reach their potential a number of factors must be satisfied. Rogers rejected the deterministic nature of both psychoanalysis and behaviorism and maintained that we behave as we do because of the way we perceive our situation. Like a flower that will grow to its full potential if the conditions are right, but which is constrained by its environment, so people will flourish and reach their potential if their environment is good enough. However, unlike a flower, the potential of the individual human is unique, and we are meant to develop in different ways according to our personality. Rogers believed that people are inherently good and creative. They become destructive only when a poor self-concept or external constraints override the valuing process. Carl Rogers believed that for a person to achieve self-actualization they must be in a state of congruence. Rogers describes an individual who is actualizing as a fully functioning person. The main determinant of whether we will become self-actualized is childhood experience. The Fully Functioning Person Rogers believed that every person could achieve their goal. This means that the person is in touch with the here and now, his or her subjective experiences and feelings, continually growing and changing. In many ways, Rogers regarded the fully functioning person as an ideal and one that people do not ultimately achieve. Rogers identified five characteristics of the fully functioning person: Negative feelings are not denied, but worked through rather than resorting to ego defense mechanisms. Being able to live and fully appreciate the present, not always looking back to the past or forward to the future i. A person does not play safe all the time. This involves the ability to adjust and change and seek new experiences. For Rogers, fully functioning people are well adjusted, well balanced and interesting to know. Often such people are high achievers in society. Critics claim that the fully functioning person is a product of Western culture. In other cultures, such as Eastern cultures, the achievement of the group is valued more highly than the achievement of any one person. This is defined as "the organized, consistent set of perceptions and beliefs about oneself. The self is influenced by the experiences a person has in their life, and out interpretations of those experiences. Two primary sources that influence our self-concept are childhood experiences and evaluation by others. According to Rogers , we want to feel, experience and behave in ways which are consistent with our self-image and which reflect what we would like to be like, our ideal-self. The closer our self-image and ideal-self are to each other, the more consistent or congruent we are and the higher our sense of self-worth. A person is said to be in a state of incongruence if some of the totality of their experience is unacceptable to them and is denied or distorted in the self-image. The humanistic approach states that the self is composed of concepts unique to ourselves. The self-concept includes three components: Self-worth Self-worth or self-esteem comprises what we think about ourselves. Rogers believed feelings of self-worth developed in early childhood and were formed from the interaction of the child with the mother and father. Self-image How we see ourselves, which is important to good psychological health. Self-image includes the influence of our body image on inner personality. At a simple level, we might perceive ourselves as a good or bad person, beautiful or ugly. Self-image affects how a person thinks, feels and behaves in the world. Ideal-self This is the person who we would like to be. The ideal self in childhood is not the ideal self in our teens or late twenties etc. How we think about ourselves, our feelings of self-worth are of fundamental importance both to psychological health and to the likelihood that we can achieve goals and ambitions in life and achieve self-actualization. Self-worth may be seen as a continuum

from very high to very low. For Carl Rogers a person who has high self-worth, that is, has confidence and positive feelings about him or herself, faces challenges in life, accepts failure and unhappiness at times, and is open with people. A person with low self-worth may avoid challenges in life, not accept that life can be painful and unhappy at times, and will be defensive and guarded with other people. As a child grows older, interactions with significant others will affect feelings of self-worth. Rogers believed that we need to be regarded positively by others; we need to feel valued, respected, treated with affection and loved. Positive regard is to do with how other people evaluate and judge us in social interaction. Rogers made a distinction between unconditional positive regard and conditional positive regard. Unconditional Positive Regard Unconditional positive regard is where parents, significant others and the humanist therapist accepts and loves the person for what he or she is. Positive regard is not withdrawn if the person does something wrong or makes a mistake. The consequences of unconditional positive regard are that the person feels free to try things out and make mistakes, even though this may lead to getting it worse at times. People who are able to self-actualize are more likely to have received unconditional positive regard from others, especially their parents in childhood. Conditional Positive Regard Conditional positive regard is where positive regard, praise, and approval, depend upon the child, for example, behaving in ways that the parents think correct. Hence the child is not loved for the person he or she is, but on condition that he or she behaves only in ways approved by the parents. At the extreme, a person who constantly seeks approval from other people is likely only to have experienced conditional positive regard as a child. This is called incongruence. Rarely, if ever, does a total state of congruence exist; all people experience a certain amount of incongruence. The development of congruence is dependent on unconditional positive regard. According to Rogers, we want to feel, experience and behave in ways which are consistent with our self-image and which reflect what we would like to be like, our ideal-self. Incongruence is "a discrepancy between the actual experience of the organism and the self-picture of the individual insofar as it represents that experience. As we prefer to see ourselves in ways that are consistent with our self-image, we may use defense mechanisms like denial or repression in order to feel less threatened by some of what we consider to be our undesirable feelings. A person whose self-concept is incongruent with her or his real feelings and experiences will defend because the truth hurts. It seems to me that the good life is not any fixed state. It is not, in my estimation, a state of virtue, or contentment, or nirvana, or happiness. It is not a condition in which the individual is adjusted or fulfilled or actualized. To use psychological terms, it is not a state of drive-reduction, or tension-reduction, or homeostasis" Rogers, , p. It is a direction not a destination" Rogers, , p. Its current practice, implications and theory. A theory of therapy, personality and interpersonal relationships as developed in the client-centered framework. A study of a science. Formulations of the person and the social context. On Becoming a person: A psychotherapist's view of psychotherapy. The problem of being human: A new trend in psychology. How to reference this article:

### 4: Reflections on Rogers – Association for Psychological Science

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The touchstone of validity is my own experience. Neither the Bible nor the prophets—neither Freud nor research—neither the revelations of God nor man—can take precedence over my own direct experience. Neither the Bible, from which his mother had taught him, nor the Freudian tenets so popular among his colleagues could make Rogers conform to the prevalent views of his time. He stubbornly refused to follow the perceptions of others. Rogers relied solely on his own personal experience rather than on dogma. Carl Rogers practiced psychotherapy his way for over 50 years. He never earned the adoration of those considered the intelligentsia, either in the United States or the rest of the world, as did Sigmund Freud and other luminaries of the twentieth-century mental health movement. Yet in the introduction to *The Carl Rogers Reader*, a biography that was published posthumously in , authors Howard Kirschenbaum and Valerie Henderson note that Rogers was "the most influential psychotherapist in American history. Carl Rogers was rated as number one. Rogers trusted people to want, and to work toward, good mental health and stability. Yet Rogers introduced a multitude of revolutionary concepts to psychotherapy. His terminology, developed during half a century of research, helped to change mental health treatment forever. Rogers pioneered the notion that the people he saw were not "patients" who were "sick" in a medical sense, but rather "clients," people seeking help with problems of living. Today, that change in labeling from "patients" to "clients" is embraced by nearly all psychotherapists. Rogers not only perceived human beings as being primarily competent and striving toward good health, but he also viewed human ills such as insanity, criminal behaviors, and war as aberrations, anomalies superimposed upon a basic, commonly held desire for good. The actualizing tendency is present in all forms of life—trees that grow out of the sides of rocky cliffs, violets that push their way up through cracks in a concrete sidewalk, and men and women who struggle against the odds to do good things or create great accomplishments such as timeless works of art. This actualizing tendency is even active in the ecosystems of the world. Rogers found this life-force in the forests he roamed and in the cornfields he worked in as a youth. Rather than identifying persons as "sick" or fundamentally flawed from childhood as the Freudians did, Rogers was interested in how he and other mental health professionals could recognize the health in people. Called "the quiet revolutionary," Rogers went where no mental health professional had been before. His innovation of the tape-recording of psychotherapeutic interviews was far ahead of his time, but this method has now become standard practice for those providing mental health services. These invaluable teaching tools are available to therapists all over the world. Rogers is the undisputed creator of the "nondirective" or "client-centered" approach to psychotherapy. His decades-long study of how care is provided to clients resulted in the creation of several totally new mental health therapy techniques. Looking at the classic, highly directive Freudian model of therapy, Rogers noted in *On Becoming a Person*, "Unless I had a need to demonstrate my own cleverness and learning, I would do better to rely upon the client for the direction of movement. I will discover the unknown flaw, developed in your earliest childhood because of psychosexual conflicts. Conversely, Carl Rogers told clients: A shy man who often refused television interviews, Rogers appeared on film interviewing clients. In he, Gestalt therapist Fritz Perls, and rational-emotive therapist Albert Ellis all were filmed during separate therapy sessions with the same client for what became known as "The Gloria Film Series. Additionally, Rogers was instrumental in changing who provided therapy to the mentally ill. What had once been the exclusive domain of psychiatrists and psychoanalysts expanded to include all of the counseling disciplines—even educators and the clergy. His work with schools and other social support systems that provided services to children at risk affected many of the helping professions. An educator himself, Rogers never lost interest in the field of education. From his early years, during which he counseled abused and neglected children, until his death Rogers developed innovative ideas for administering mental health treatment to youth. The unbelievable abundance of written and published work created by Carl Rogers from his youth to old age resoundingly shows both his amazing physical stamina and his strong work ethic. From his early college years in the early s until his death in ,

Rogers, besides maintaining a flourishing practice and lecturing all over the country, published sixteen books and more than two hundred articles. His writings embraced nearly every possible aspect of his work and his life—from therapy to scientific research, education to social issues, personal reminiscences to philosophy. The variety of publications for which he wrote speaks to the wide audience Rogers reached. Several of his books have sold more than one million copies, and there are more than 60 foreign-language translations of his works. *Newer Concepts in Practice*. Houghton Mifflin, *Counseling with Returned Servicemen*. Its Current Practice, Implications, and Theory. University of Chicago Press, *On Becoming a Person*. The Therapeutic Relationship and Its Impact. University of Wisconsin Press, *Real People* Press, *Studies of the Person*. Carl Rogers on Encounter Groups. Harper and Row, *Marriage and Its Alternatives*. Carl Rogers on Personal Power. *A Way of Being*. *Freedom to Learn for the Eighties*. As one of the foremost figures in the field of humanistic psychology as propounded by Alfred Adler, Abraham Maslow, and Karen Horney, Rogers expanded many of their theories to embrace an even larger audience—the world. With his unshakable belief in the inherent goodness of people, he was convinced that proper communication could potentially stop even war. Carl Rogers acted on behalf of his beliefs. In the last decade of his life, he traveled to Belfast in Northern Ireland to reconcile Protestants and Catholics, and to South Africa to facilitate communication between black and white inhabitants of that country. Back home in the United States, Rogers tried to improve the dialogue between health care providers and consumers. At 85 years of age, Rogers made his last trip, to Russia. A modest man, Rogers was amazed to see how many Russians knew of his work and had read his writings. He was the fourth child of prosperous middle-class parents, preceded by two older brothers, Lester and Ross, and a sister, Margaret. She was a housewife, a highly pious Christian, and a strict disciplinarian who brought up her children to be both hard-working and God-fearing. There would be two more children born into the Rogers family after Carl: He was a precocious child, considered gifted, but also sensitive and prone to daydreams. Before he was four years old, Carl had already been taught to read by his mother and older siblings, and was already reading books, especially the Bible stories his mother encouraged him to read before he went to kindergarten. Rogers was able to skip the first grade completely. Throughout his childhood, Carl Rogers was what we would term a "loner," with no close friends. This appears to be more a factor of family expectations than any isolative tendencies in Carl. As a means of teaching their children, Walter and Julia Rogers gave each child a province of responsibility from which they could earn money but for which they were expected to be accountable. Carl was in charge of the hens. He fed them, kept the henhouse clean, collected the eggs, and even kept records and made out bills. In return for his efforts, he could sell eggs to both his mother and the neighbors and keep the profits. Helen Elliot, his future wife, who first met him in grade school, remembered him as reluctantly heading for home after school to sell eggs while the other children played. When Carl Rogers was 12, his father, who was comfortable financially and looking for new challenges, decided to fulfill a life-long dream and become a farmer. He bought acres in Glen Ellyn, a rural community about 30 miles west of Chicago. When Carl Rogers speaks of growing up on a farm, in some ways it is a slight misnomer. The residence Walter Rogers built for his family at Glen Ellyn was an estate, complete with eight bedrooms, five baths, and a clay tennis court. Yet despite the elegance of their home, the Rogers children were still expected to do the majority of the farm chores and both attend and do well in school. Rogers spent his teenage years working on that farm, developing the work ethic, independence, and self-discipline that would characterize the rest of his life. The majority of his younger years were spent in the company of his brothers. Margaret, being several years older, is described as having felt more maternal than sisterly toward Carl. He had received a dollar graduation gift from his parents, and with that money Rogers bought a set of chess pieces, some toilet articles, and 22 books. That same summer, as he prepared to enter the University of Wisconsin in the fall, he also wrote: This was consistent with what he had written in that same diary a few days earlier: From his diary entries, Rogers burned with an evangelical fervor during that time, but he could not quite bring himself to decide to become a minister. At the University of Wisconsin, Rogers reestablished a connection from his earliest years: Helen Elliot was also attending school there. He had not seen her since the Rogers family had moved to Glen Ellyn, and now he found that she had grown into a young woman who was "tall, graceful and very attractive. He learned to dance and play cards; he joined a fraternity

and attended college parties—all activities frowned upon by his parents. There seems to be a difference between Carl and his siblings in the ways they viewed their parents. In February of , he and the others embarked on an experience that would prove to be remarkably alien and broadening for a boy raised on a farm in the Midwest. He had proposed marriage to Helen before he left, but she asked him to wait. Yet it is possible that they did object to the relationship. In *A Way of Being*, Rogers observed, I think the attitude toward persons outside our large family can be summed up schematically in this way: Other persons behave in dubious ways which we do not approve of in our family. Many of them play cards, go to movies, smoke, dance, drink, and engage in other activities, some unmentionable. So the best thing to do is to be tolerant of them, since they may not know better, but to keep away from any close communication with them.

### 5: Carl Rogers | Simply Psychology

*Get this from a library! Rogers and his contemporaries. [P W Clayden].*

The study identified the top eminent psychologists of the 20th century. Not surprisingly, Skinner, Piaget, and Freud are the top three. What may be of interest is that Carl Rogers is ranked number 6. What made it groundbreaking was his insistence that the model be subject to scientific inquiry and clinical trial. One result of his work was a psychological theory. In that work Rogers advanced a complex set of 19 propositions describing his theory. In this article we will make an effort to provide a brief overview of it. To provide theoretical legitimacy to his clinical work, Rogers wrote 16 books and even more articles explaining how these 19 propositions worked on understanding the human personality. Traditionally that relationship was defined by the theories of Freud and others where the therapist role was that of a leader and the patient as the follower. Among the principles he espoused was that within the treatments of his day there was an incongruence in those relationships. Rogers called into question the psychoanalytical model replacing it with his humanistic psychology. While there are many areas within Rogerian theory, one worth noting is known as the Phenomenal Field. This consists of perceived reality. The ever changing world of external and internal experience. Priority is given to what a person understands to be true perceived reality rather than what actually is true. Counseling begins with the phenomenal field. It is the purpose of each person to seek congruence balance in three areas of their lives. This balance is achieved with self-actualization. As illustrated below, self-actualization deals with three areas such as self-worth, self-image, and ideal self. Until a person succeeds in self-actualization, they will have issues and remain out of balance in how they relate to their world. Rogers emphasized that with regard to self-actualization the personality of each person is very unique. It also brings into the therapeutic discussion the idea of a holistic view of the person. The Principles for Good Life A goal that most people seek to attain, the good life as described by Rogers is achieved by the person fulfilling certain principles. In his studies Rogers found that there are commonalities among those people who are fully functional. An acceptance of all experiences including those that are new. An existential lifestyle, in which each moment is appreciated and lived to its fullest. Increasing freedom of choice Creativity and adaptability without necessarily conforming. Reliability and constructiveness in their dealings with others. A preference for living a rich, full life. These traits are fluid in their expression with the person being capable of self-actualizing them. The Lessons of Rogers Given Carl Rogers own wealth of contributions to his scientific and clinical work there is much to study and learn. Add to that other professional material addressing Rogers work and you have a lifetime of material available. The question here is the value of his work in the 21st century? In this article at Psychology Today some of his most important and lasting contributions are discussed.

### 6: Carl Ransom Rogers | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*2 v. expanded to 4 to accommodate letters, notes and cards from the Duke of Wellington, W.H. Ainsworth, John Ruskin [et al.] Original t.-p.s left out and handwritten ones substituted with no publisher listed and the date used.*

### 7: Aaron Rodgers and Tom Brady: Contemporaries but not rivals - Green Bay Packers Blog- ESPN

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### 8: Revisiting Carl Rogers Theory of Personality | Journal Psyche

*rogers and his contemporaries by p. w. clayden author of 'samuel sharpe, egyptologist etc. 'the early life of samuel rogers' etc. in two volumes vol. i. london.*

### 9: Kenny Rogers - Wikipedia

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