

# DOWNLOAD PDF FEMINIST CLINICIANS GUIDE TO THE MEMORY DEBATE

## Chapter 1 : After the #MeToo backlash, an insider's guide to French feminism | World news | The Guardian

*A Feminist Clinician's Guide to the Memory Debate and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.*

Pro Few terms are as simultaneously hated and revered as feminism. Indeed while it is considered PC to celebrate feminism, there is another popular point of view that condemns feminism. Many people, perhaps rightfully, accuse feminism of generally being anti-men, anti-family, anti-tradition, anti-natural or otherwise counterproductive to society. I also do not view it as an overall collectivist philosophy. It does however encourage the egalitarian supposition that maintains all humans are equal in fundamental moral worth, regardless of their sex. There are all different kinds of feminism, just as there are different types of capitalism. For example, democratic capitalism is FAR different from laissez faire capitalism. Similarly, radical feminism is much different than liberal feminism or cultural feminism amongst an array of others. For this debate, I invite my opponent to select or combine from one of the many definitions of feminism that paint a broad picture of the term, instead of narrowing the focus to a particular ideal. Various feminists do have different goals depending on their political, sexual or class orientation amongst other values. However Geo should select which definition s he would like to use for this debate, and post it in the opening round. I will provide a handful of potential definitions that he can choose from. If he does not agree with my selections, he can provide his own with a source in the comments section. Geo may provide an introduction to the debate or his opening arguments if he so chooses. However, if he makes a case in R1, he must forfeit his case in R4 so that we both get 3 full rounds to debate. Thank you in advance for accepting what I think many people on DDO will find to be an interesting and insightful debate - especially since there seems to be a healthy yet respectful amount of disagreement on this topic: Feminism is grounded on the belief that women are oppressed or disadvantaged by comparison with men, and that their oppression is in some way illegitimate or unjustified. These people can be either male or female, although the ideology is commonly and perhaps falsely associated mainly with women. The principle notes that just because human bodies are designed to perform certain procreative functions, biological elements need not dictate intellectual and social functions, capabilities, and civil rights. Gender structures affect personal identities, families, citizenship, nationalism, work and leisure, sexual desires, language, economics, and global politics. Sexist attitudes may stem from traditional stereotypes of gender roles, and may include the belief that a person of one sex is intrinsically superior to a person of the other. Basically, I want to figure out what exactly what aspect of feminism he thinks is destructive and anti-women. This round has not been posted yet.

# DOWNLOAD PDF FEMINIST CLINICIANS GUIDE TO THE MEMORY DEBATE

## Chapter 2 : reliving - Wiktionary

*A Feminist Clinician's Guide to the Memory Debate - Kindle edition by Susan Contratto, M Janice Gutfreund. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets.*

The Recovered Memory Controversy There must be several hundred books on sexual abuse of children and claims of recovered memories by adults of their having abused as children. However, the most controversial issue is whether one should trust recovered memories of such abuse. The debate on this issue has become fierce with many therapists but probably not a majority of clinical psychologists favoring the existence of repressed memories and almost all memory experts being quite skeptical of the existence of repressed memories of childhood sexual abuse, let alone the validity of recovered memories. An additional controversial issue is whether there are cases of ritual Satanic abuse. Bass, Ellen and Davis, Laura. *The Courage to Heal*: This latest edition features an unconvincing rebuttal to the many critics of this movement. New York Review Books. Basically consists of two lengthy and famous articles on Freud and the recovered memory controversy written originally for the New York Review. Crews argues that Freud was wrong in general and particulars because he was not a good or even honorable scientist and that the recovered memory movement is thereby built on a shaky foundation. Includes also letters to the editor mostly highly critical of Crews and supportive of Freud, psychoanalysis, and recovered memories. *Sins of the Father*. The notorious case of Ms. Franklin who recovered a repressed memory that her father killed her childhood friend over twenty years before. Her testimony was the only evidence used to convict her father. An impassioned plea for the existence of repressed memories of childhood sexual abuse and guidelines for how to deal with them. *The Logic of Forgetting Childhood Abuse*. Harvard University Press, A distinguished cognitive psychologist presents the case for repressed and recovered memories of childhood abuse. A Harvard psychiatrist who strongly supports the notion that many patients have repressed memories of sexual abuse. She explicitly makes this a feminist issue. *The Myth of Repressed Memory: False Memories and Allegations of Sexual Abuse*. Loftus is justly famous for her path-breaking research showing that memories can be induced and altered by subsequent events, and this book is critical of the whole idea of repressed memories of sexual abuse although Loftus does not rule out the possibility of repression and recovered memories. There are descriptions of interesting case studies. *Cult and Ritual Abuse*: Highly sympathetic to the idea that there is a network of Satanic ritual abusers -- written by a therapist who has treated alleged victims of such abuse. *False Memories, Psychotherapy, and Sexual Hysteria*. A deeply troubling and angry book that attacks the whole notion of repressed memories and psychotherapists for encouraging such reports. Ofshe is a leading expert on cults and has won a Pulitzer Prize for a previous book on Synanon. *Incest Accusations and Shattered Lives*. A comprehensive treatment of the phenomenon and its psychological and cultural context by a writer who himself has been accused of abusing his daughters. While quite lengthy, it is well written, and is generally still the best treatment of the topic. A collection of articles by psychologists, some technical, which support both sides of the debate to varying degrees. A psychiatrist discusses the logic of research designed to "prove" the reality of recovered memory cases. Since the tone is dispassionate and the writing style quite lucid, this is a good place to begin for criticisms of the recovered memory movement. Originally a two-part New Yorker series, this is a fascinating discussion of the Ingram family and how assertions of childhood abuse by his daughters convinced even the accused, Paul Ingram, that he had abused them. This is a page-turner. A sensitive and balanced critique of the whole controversy. The author does not reject the idea that abuse can be repressed or that such memories can be recovered during therapy, but he is highly critical of therapists who actively push the idea of repressed sexual abuse memories and who uncritically use hypnosis to gain access to them.

# DOWNLOAD PDF FEMINIST CLINICIANS GUIDE TO THE MEMORY DEBATE

## Chapter 3 : ENGLISH | Erica Burman

*Get this from a library! A feminist clinician's guide to the memory debate. [Susan Contratto; M Janice Gutfreund;] -- First published in Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.*

Cuardenos de Psicologia Social, Brydon-Miller eds From Subjects to Subjectivities: New York University Press isbn: Social-Konstruktionistisk Psykologi, , Lund: Johns Hopkins University Press issn: Code ed Encyclopedia of Feminist Theories. Crombie eds Reconstructing Social Constructionism: Gordo Lopez and I. Parker eds Cyberpsychology, London: Innovations in Feminist Psychological Research. Phoenix eds , Standpoints and Differences: Burman ed Deconstructing Feminist Psychology, London: Lesnik-Oberstein ed Children in Culture: Jews and Gender N. Hyams, eds and Gender and Judaism T. Parker eds Psychology, Culture and Power: Prilleltensky eds Critical Psychology: Iniguez eds Critical Social Psychology, London: Haworth ed Psychological Research: Innovative Methods and Strategies, London: Dansk Psykologisk Forlag ; issn: Therapeutic and Everyday Discourse as Behavior Change: Towards a micro-analysis in psychotherapy process research, New York: Kitzinger eds Feminism and Discourse, pp. Durban, South Africa issn: International Journal of Psychology and Psychotherapy, 12, 1: Phoenix eds Shifting Identities, Shifting Racisms, pp. Journal of Disaster Studies and Management, 18, 3: Parker eds Discourse Analytic Research, pp. Stam eds Recent Developments in Theoretical Psychology, pp. Malek eds Postmodernism and the Social Sciences, pp. Bohan ed Seldom Seen, Rarely Heard: Shotter eds Deconstructing Social Psychology, London: Seidel, The Holocaust Denial: Antisemitism, Racism and the New Right, Leeds:

## DOWNLOAD PDF FEMINIST CLINICIANS GUIDE TO THE MEMORY DEBATE

### Chapter 4 : Online Debate: Feminism | calendrierdelascience.com

*This volume offers information about memory and psychotherapy and integrates multiple perspectives of clinical, political, empirical, ethical and legal issues to provide a thorough understanding of.*

This well known incest researcher and feminist revised her viewpoint about recovered memories in the new introduction to the second edition of her *Secret Trauma*. This chapter can be found at her web site at: This leading spokesman for recovered memory therapy and the author of the earlier *Healing the Incest Wound* has more recently outlined new guidelines for therapists dealing with memory issues that are arresting. You will find some excerpts from this article in the second selection below. Read the whole article at that site or the third selection below. This information should correct myths, for example, that recovered memories are necessarily accurate. The patient needs to know that memory is imperfect, that most memories contain a mixture of accurate and inaccurate information, and that some memories, however emotionally compelling, may be quite inaccurate with respect to historical truth. Where abuse is suspected in the absence of clear memory, a generic book on the effects of a painful childhood is preferable to a book on signs and symptoms of sexual abuse. If an abusive experience is recalled solely through hypnosis or guided imagery questions will almost certainly be raised about the validity of the recollections. If the client merely suspects sexual abuse or has at best only a vague sense that abuse occurred, encouragement of group participation is fraught with problems, because the client may be subjected to group pressure to reject all doubts and to believe abuse occurred. Books and Articles About Sexual Abuse A potential problem arises, however, if clients who have no recollection of childhood abuse are encouraged by the therapist to read books and articles about sexual abuse. Such a practice may lead them to identify themselves as abuse survivors. It is questionable for a therapist to tell or suggest to clients who have no memories of being sexually abused that their symptoms are indicative of childhood abuse. Working to Overcome "Denial. If a client is encouraged to believe he or she is "in denial," or is engaging in "resistance," recollections which occur or are more firmly believed thereafter can be attacked as having been the product of suggestion. These refrains became the mantra of the incest movement. The obsession with this supposedly rampant sexual abuse played out in two ways: At the time of the conference, psychiatric textbooks estimated the rate of father-daughter incest at one to two for every million women in the United States. If that figure was accurate, it was not surprising that incest attracted little public attention. On the other hand, if, in fact, fathers were sexually abusing millions of daughters, why did no one know of it? The theory of "repressed memory" provided the answer. A woman was so traumatized by being molested by her father, the theory said, that she banished the memory from her conscious mind. McHugh sees the development of the concept as one of the "misadventures" of the last thirty years that show "the power of cultural fashion to lead psychiatric thought and practice off in false, even disastrous, directions. While Terr and Herman were important in lending a cloak of medical legitimacy to the idea of repressed memory, the most influential work was *The Courage to Heal*: Published in , *The Courage to Heal* has sold more than , copies. The book asked such questions as: Do you have difficulty expressing your feelings? Problems trusting your intuition? Have an eating disorder? Feel different from other people? Feel powerless, like a victim? If you answered "yes" to these or exhibited any of a host of other "symptoms," *The Courage to Heal* said that it was time to consider the possibility that you had been sexually abused as a child. Convinced sexual abuse was endemic and seeing such symptoms as "evidence," therapists of all types, from psychiatrists on down, set out to "help" patients unlock their buried memories. They used a variety of methods, including hypnosis, injections of sodium amytal "truth serum" , guided imagery, dream work, participation in "survivor groups," even massage therapy to recover "body memories" of abuse. Yet as social psychology professor Richard Ofshe points out in *Making Monsters*, the scientific grounding for all this was absent. Indeed, studies on memory show that intense emotional experiences are the least likely to be forgotten.

# DOWNLOAD PDF FEMINIST CLINICIANS GUIDE TO THE MEMORY DEBATE

## Chapter 5 : Project MUSE - Reframing Current Controversies around Memory: Feminist Contributions

*Ebook Description. First published in Routledge is an imprint of Taylor and Francis, an informa company.*

## Chapter 6 : A Feminist Clinician's Guide to the Memory Debate 1st Edition | PDF Free Download

*Leggi «A Feminist Clinician's Guide to the Memory Debate» di con Rakuten Kobo. First published in Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.*

## Chapter 7 : The Recovered Memory Controversy

*feminists clinician's guide to the mem by susan and contratto. harrington park press. good condition. trade paperback.*

## Chapter 8 : Philosophy of Psychiatry Bibliography

*Buy A Feminist Clinician's Guide to the Memory Debate from Dymocks online BookStore. Find latest reader reviews and much more at Dymocks.*