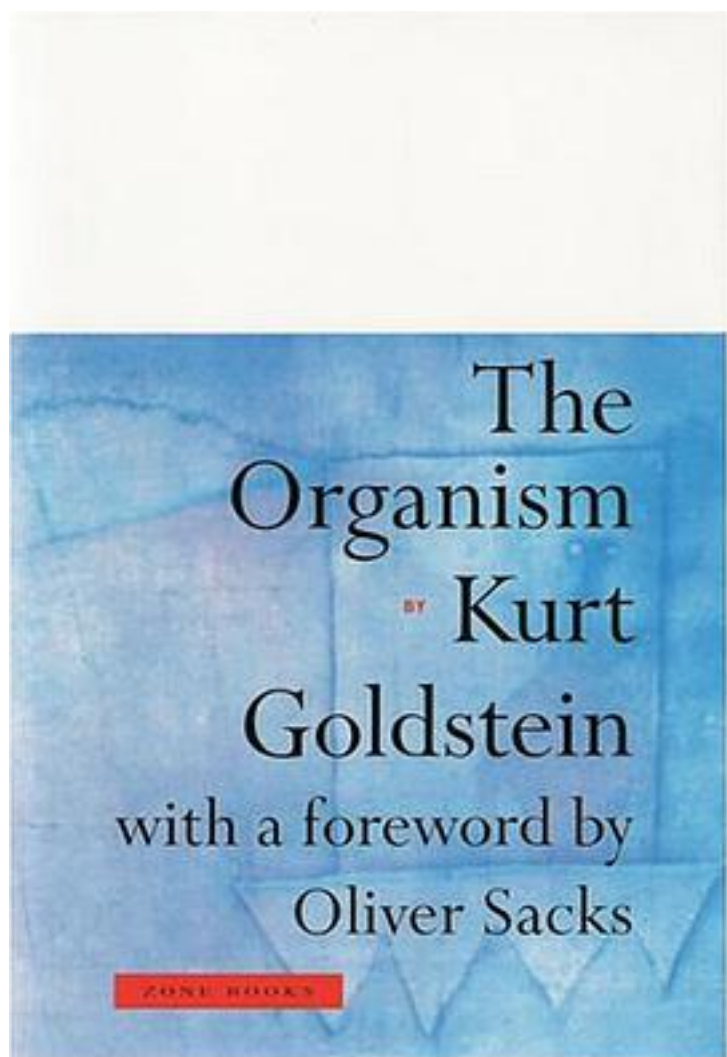


# The Organism



[The Organism\\_ 下载链接1\\_](#)

著者:Kurt Goldstein

出版者:Zone Books

出版时间:2000-02-28

装帧:Paperback

isbn:9780942299977

foreword by Oliver Sacks Kurt Goldstein (1878-1965) was already an established neuropsychologist when he emigrated from Germany to the United States in the 1930s. This book, his magnum opus and widely regarded as a modern classic in psychology and biology, grew out of his dissatisfaction with traditional natural science techniques for analyzing living beings. It offers a broad introduction to the sources and ranges of application of the "holistic" or "organismic" research program that has since become a standard part of biological thought. Goldstein was especially concerned with the breakdown of organization and the failure of central controls that take place in catastrophic responses to situations such as physical or mental illness. But he was equally attuned to the amazing powers of the organism to readjust to such catastrophic losses, if only by withdrawal to a more limited range that it could manage by a redistribution of its reduced energies, thus reclaiming as much wholeness as new circumstances allowed. Goldstein's theses in *The Organism* have had an important impact on philosophical and psychological thought throughout the twentieth century, as evidenced in the work of Maurice Merleau-Ponty, Georges Canguilhem, Ernst Cassirer, and Ludwig Binswanger.

### 作者介绍:

Kurt Goldstein was born on November 6, 1878, the seventh of nine children (4). The Jewish family lived in Upper Silesia, today Poland. A quiet and shy boy, Kurt was known as "the professor" for his love of books. He began the study of philosophy when he entered the University, but soon took up medicine, receiving his M.D. in 1903.

sketch of Kurt Goldstein While working at a psychiatric clinic in Königsberg from 1906 to 1914, he was disappointed at how little real treatment the patients received. So he began a life-long work of careful observation and treatment of individuals with psychiatric and neurological disorders. During World War I he built up what was to become a renowned clinic for brain-damaged soldiers, which he directed until 1930. He published widely and was a well-known and respected figure, not only in the international neurological community, but also among psychologists and philosophers, interacting primarily with Gestalt psychologists and phenomenologists.

When Hitler took power in 1933 Goldstein—a Jew—was briefly jailed and then forced to leave the country. The Rockefeller Foundation supported him for a year in Amsterdam. During this year he wrote his monumental work *Der Aufbau des Organismus*, published a year later in Germany and in 1939 in America as *The Organism* (1). This book, written by the fifty-five-year-old Goldstein, was the mature fruit of decades of work.

Goldstein emigrated to the United States in 1935, where he lived and worked until his death in 1965. He never felt quite at home in America or in the English language, although he became an American citizen in 1940. Nonetheless Goldstein remained highly productive and worked at various universities and clinics—Columbia, Harvard, Tufts, Brandeis—until shortly before his death.

Robert Ulich, a Harvard professor and colleague, described a visit to the elderly Goldstein:

He looked at the mystery of individual being as embedded in the greater mystery of the totality of Being. The visible and comprehensible in the cosmos of things pointed, so he thought, at the invisible and incomprehensible sources of the creation, and he fully accepted the dictum of Goethe (who was to him the consummation of wisdom) that

we should courageously explore the explorable but stand in awe before the inexplorable.... I left him, feeling inspired at having been in the presence of a great man, a man whose insight and mature serenity had enabled him to combine into a noble synthesis the many antitheses of human existence. Goethe, so it seemed to me, had returned to him. I heard later that he often asked his cousin to read to him from Goethe's works. (5)

Kurt Goldstein died on September 19, 1965.

目录:

[The Organism\\_ 下载链接1](#)

标签

评论

读了anxiety部分。总体上从自己实际的诊疗经验出发，根据人的行为对不同状态下的有机体的不同价值分类。具体探讨从anxiety和fear的含义和关系入手。fear有明确的对象、合适的防御反应、固定的身体模式，能够通过环境分析消除。anxiety则相反。引发anxiety的因素是另一个重要话题，Goldstein将其解释为有机体对环境任务的无能为力带来的对自身存在的威胁。然后（和弗洛伊德的方法论思路几乎一模一样），通过uncanny来解释（人类和动物）婴儿的anxiety。但正如我们从婴儿身上看到的，与环境的格格不入并不会让人就此沉沦。Courage, is nothing but an affirmative answer to the shocks of existence。勇气与希望。

-----  
看看

-----  
[The Organism\\_ 下载链接1](#)

书评

-----  
[The Organism 下载链接1](#)