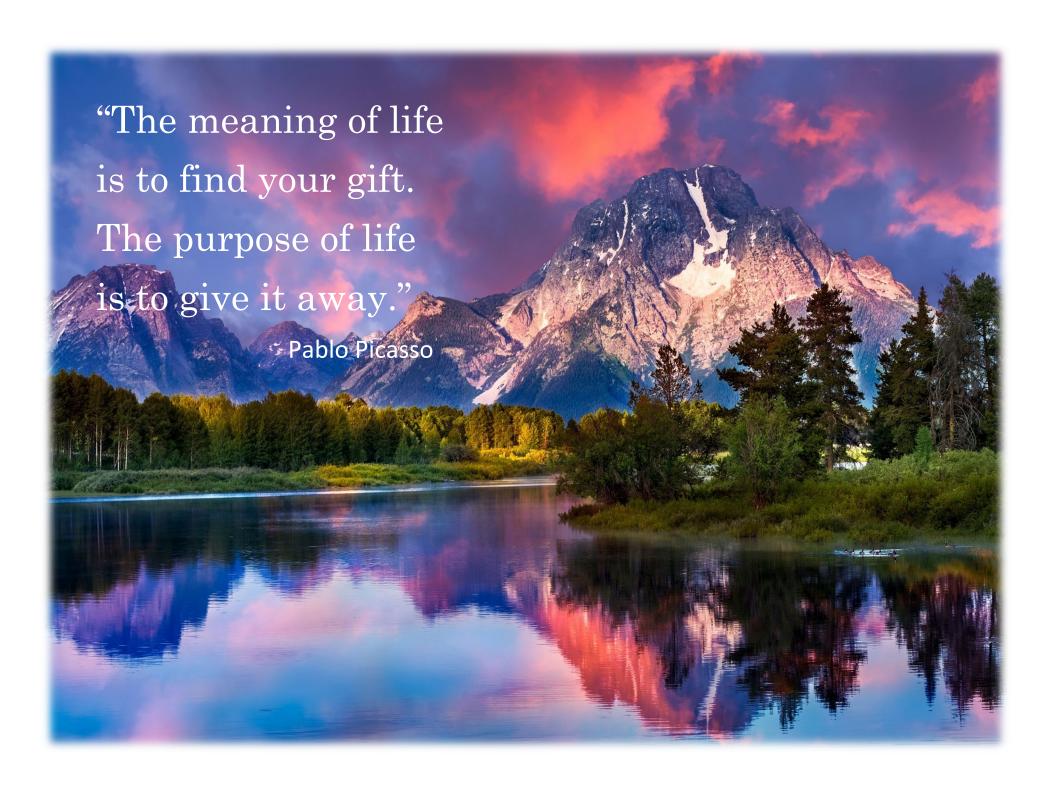


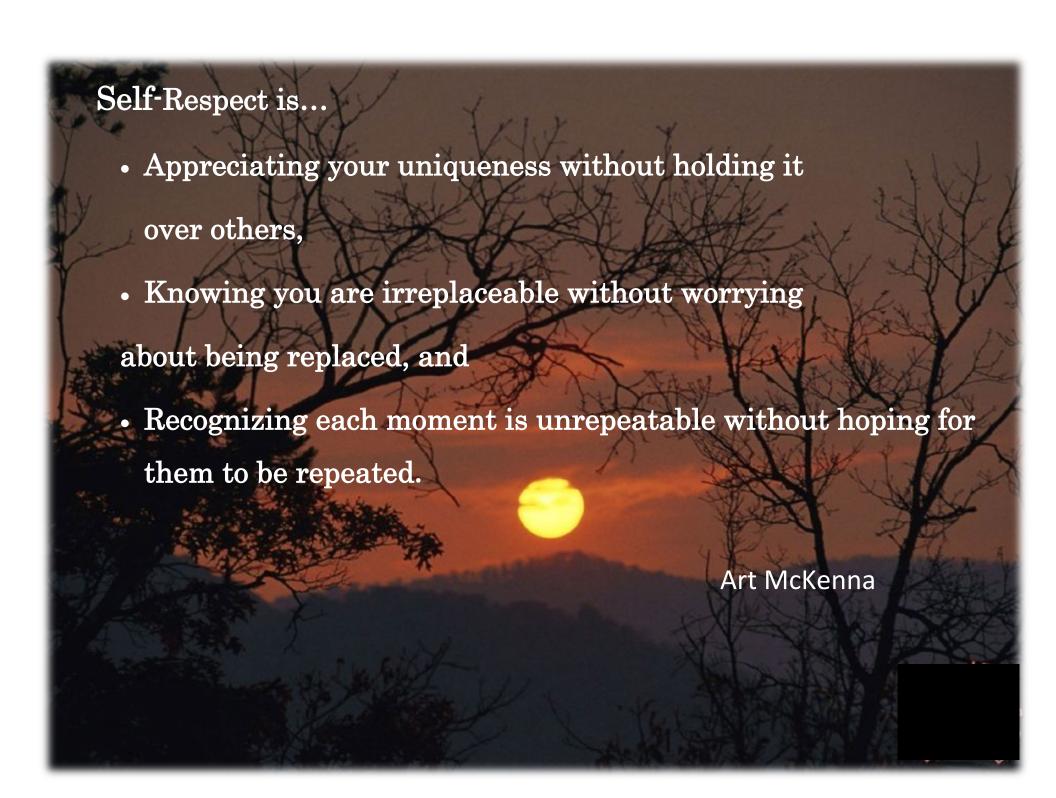
When we are no longer able to change a situation - we are challenged to change ourselves.

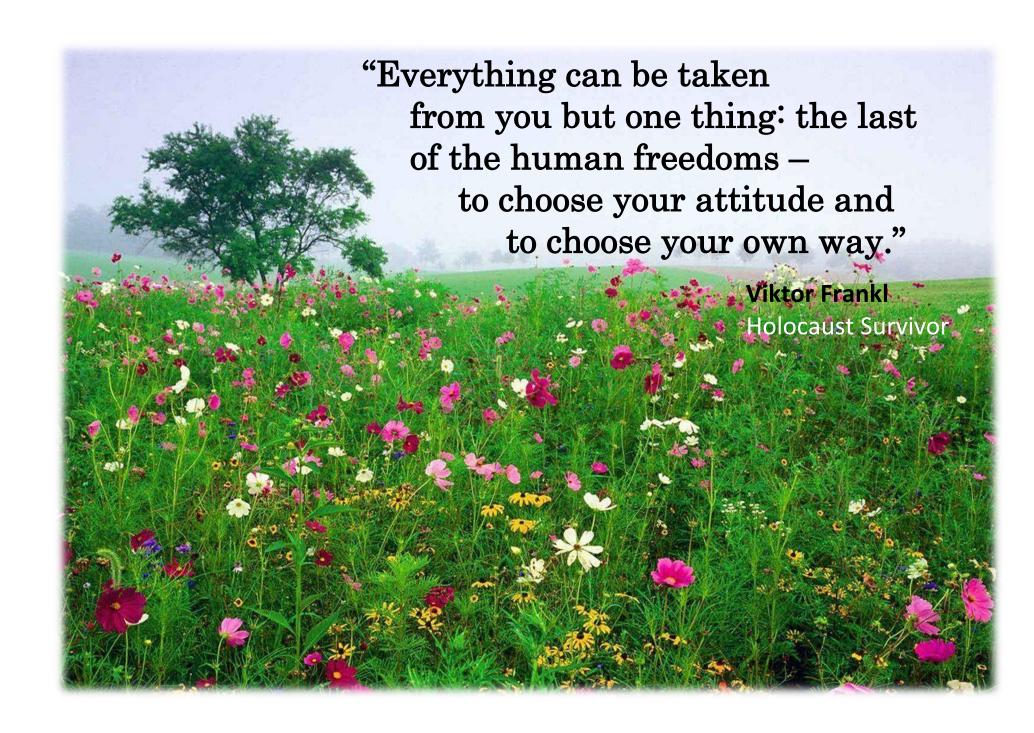
Viktor E Frankl

I have presented slides that will challenge you to think about yourself, others, and the world differently. Viktor Frankl believes that *love* and understanding are ways to grasp another human being in the innermost core to become fully aware of the very essence." (p.176, *Man's Search for Meaning*). These slides provoke an awareness of your potentialities and help you to actualize those inner talents. Love and understanding are the recognition of your uniqueness and your intuitive understanding of another person's potential as human beings. Frankl believes this is only possible when we share and communicate our ideas. As long as we can see each person as being unique, irreplaceable, we start to see each moment as being meaningful.

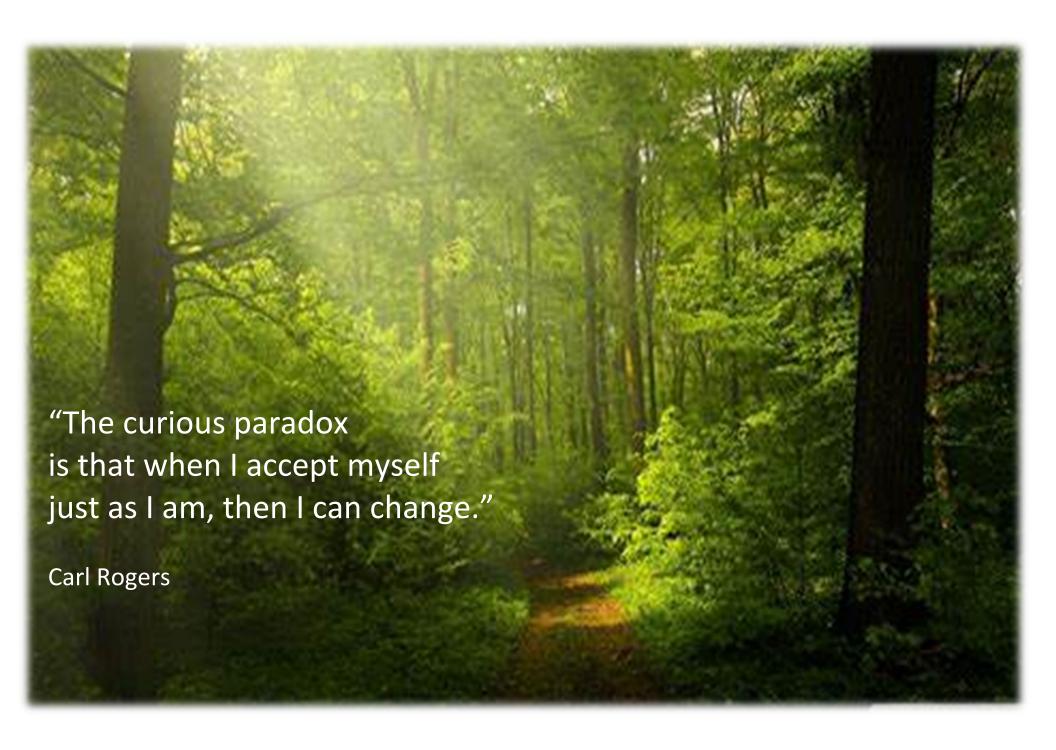


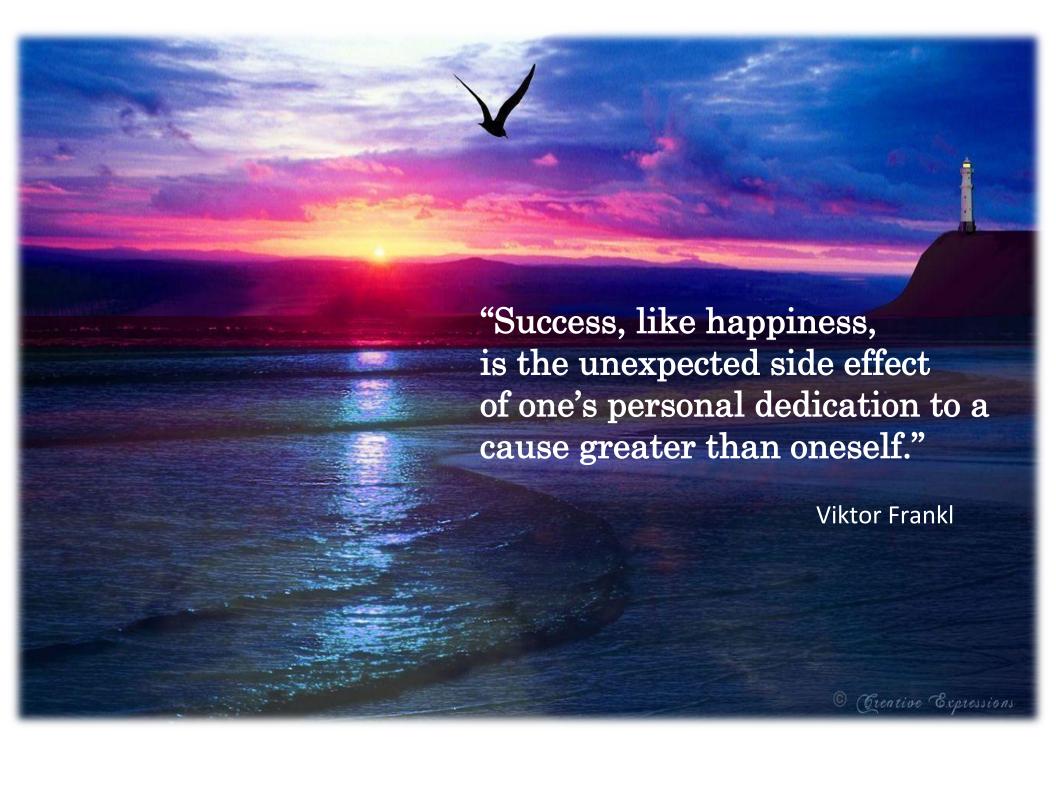






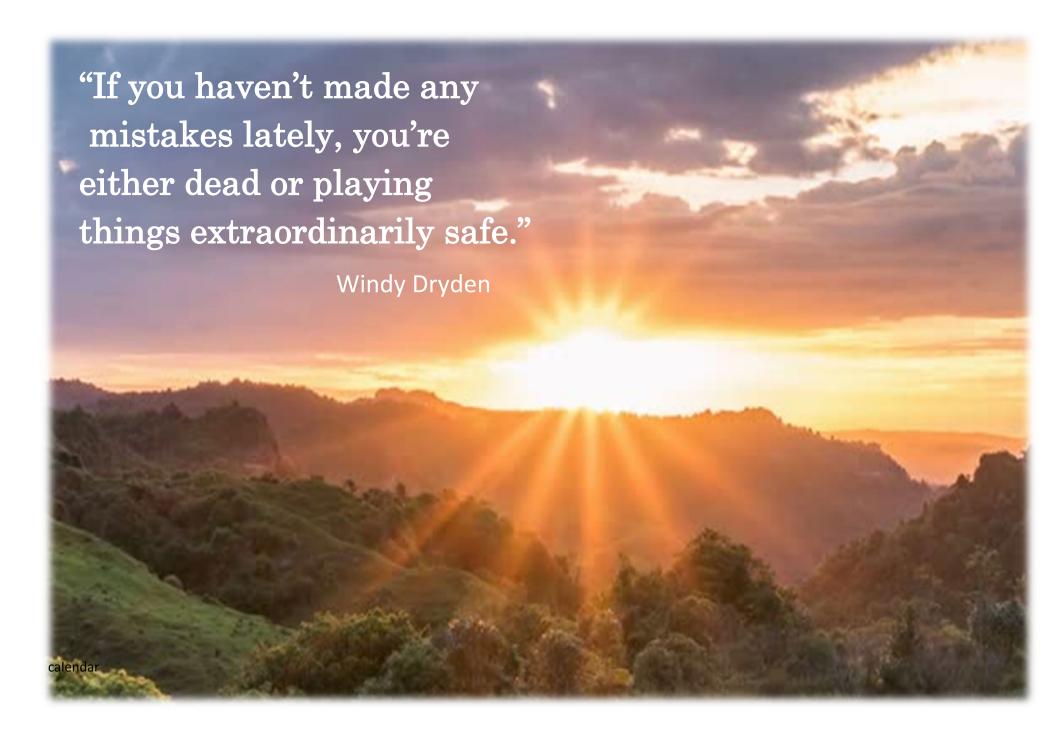


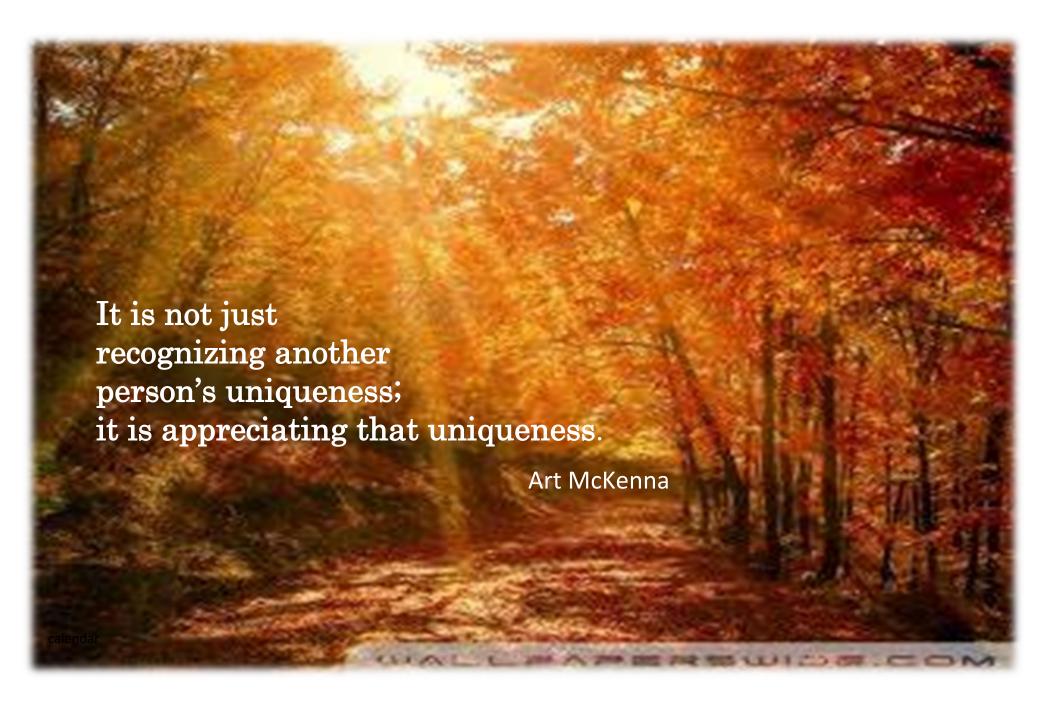




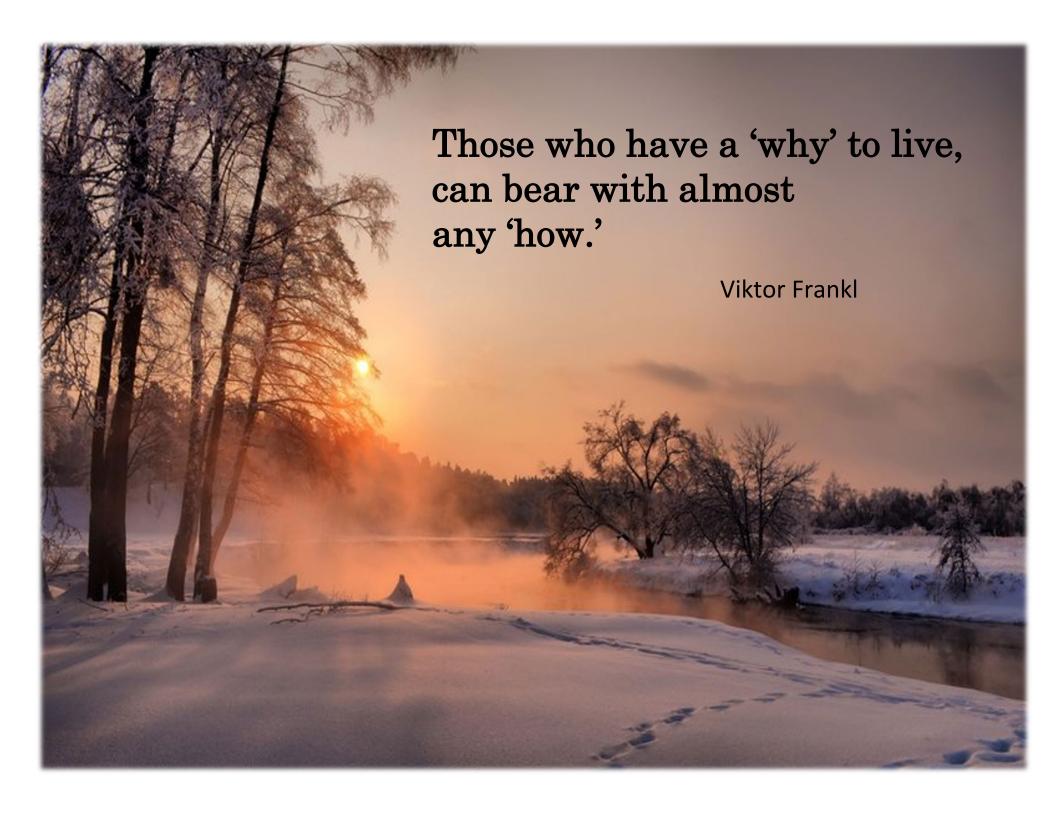










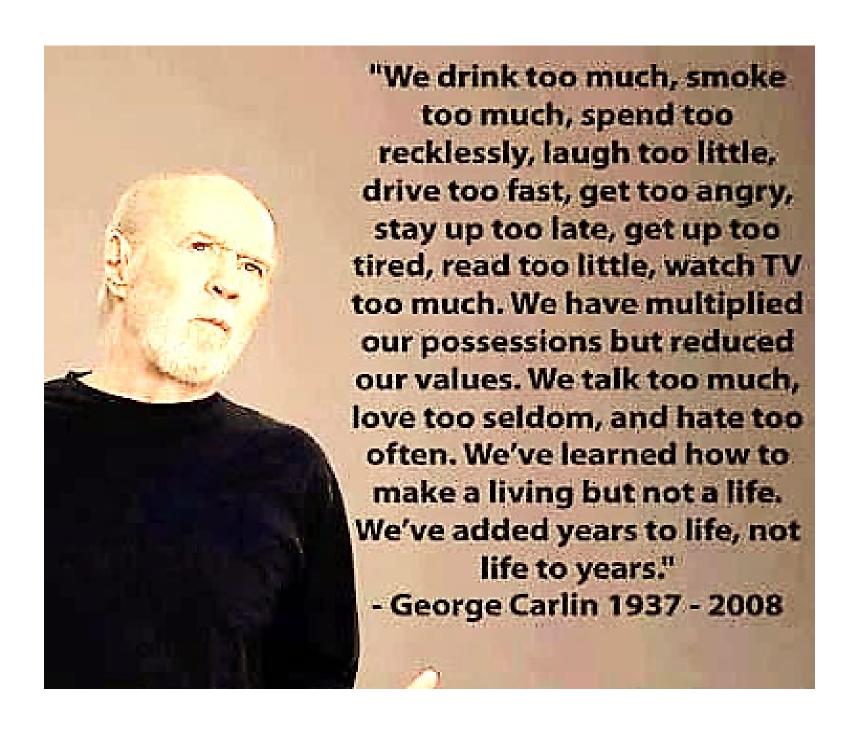




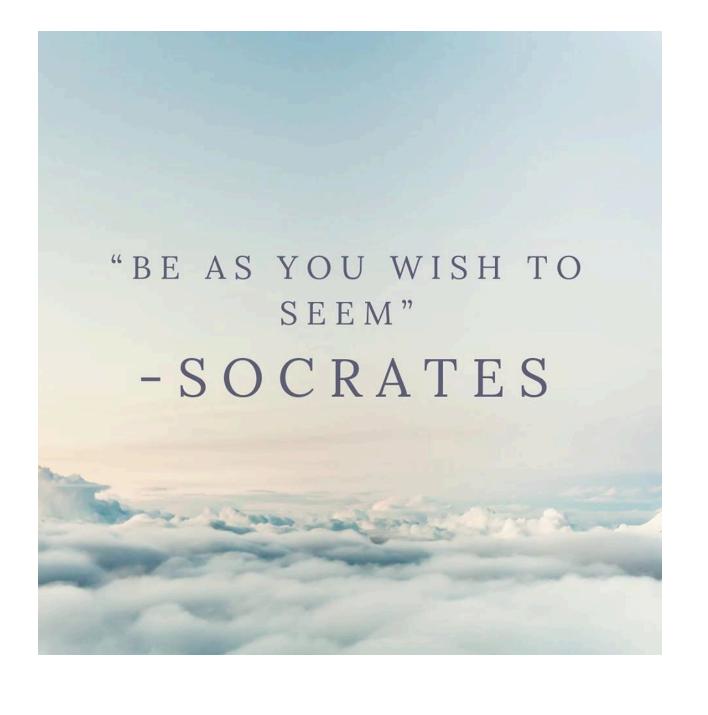
Make Life Meaningful (MLM) is based on the work and writings of Viktor Frankl. He is a Holocaust survivor and founder of Logotherapy. Before the war, he was a physician, but when he was sent to a Nazi's death camp, he was stripped of all his dignity. While at the concentration camps, he discovered that a person's sense of meaning and purpose was more important and significant than getting his or her basic needs met. Today, there is an increase in violent behavior and a growing dependency on opioids. The MLM program helps people to develop their healthy sense of resiliency and dignity. I hope this program will help you to discover your own unique sense of meaningfulness in this time of stress.



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The Secret of Change Is to
Focus All of Your Energy, Not
on Fighting the Old, But on
Building the New
- Socrates



"QUALITY IS NOT AN ACT, ITISA H A B I T . " ARISTOTLE

"A ship is always safe at shore but that is not what it's built for."
-Albert Einstein



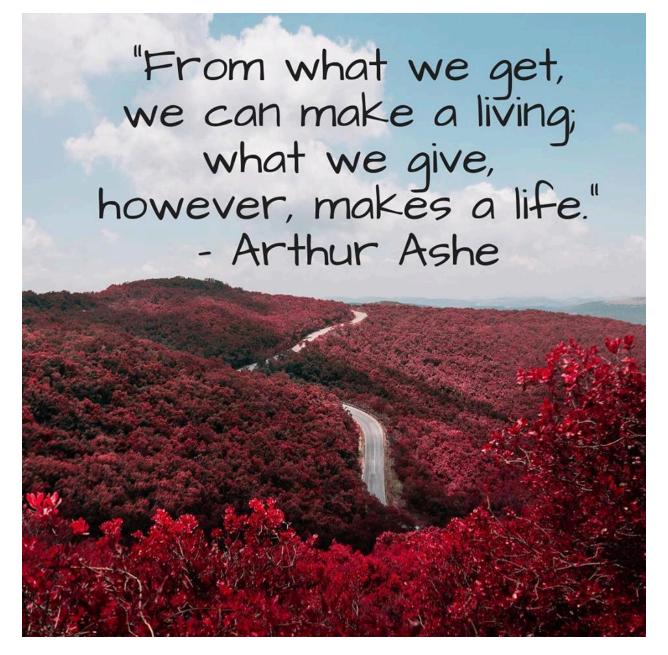


# -WINSTON CHURCHILL

"Let our advance worrying become advance thinking and planning."

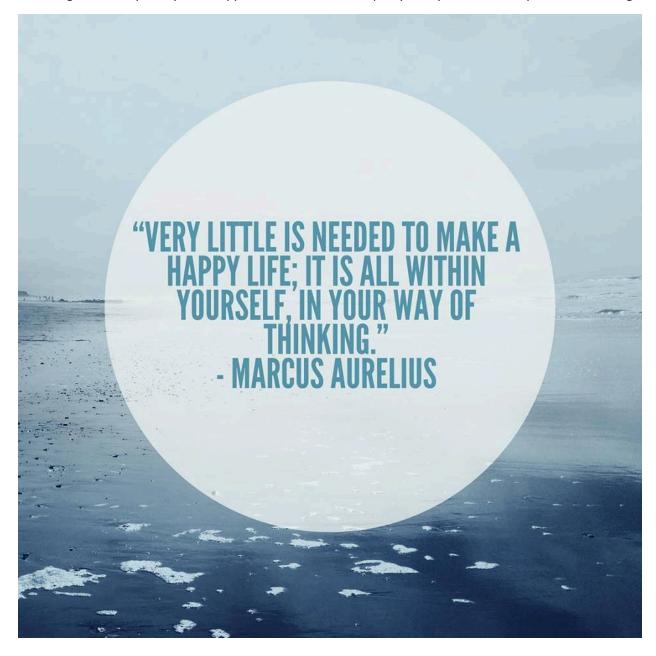
Canva

"Nothing can be done without hope ana confidence." -Helen Keller

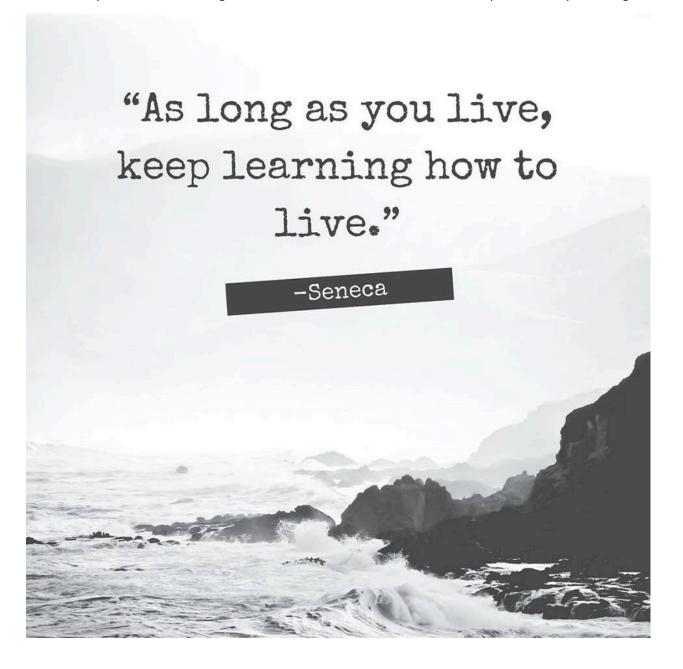




Thinking can close your eyes to happiness, but it can also open your eyes to another person's suffering.



Life demands that you discover meaningfulness for ourselves, and life demands that you are always learning something new each day.





# Be Responsive

- ✓ Being responsive means looking at the person talking, using a pleasant voice when addressing another person.
- ✓ Being respectfulness means that you don't curse at another person; you don't use unnecessary touching. And there is no hitting, no yelling, and no put-downs.
- ✓ Carefully listen so you can ask questions and make appropriate and relevant remarks.



# Be Responsible

- ✓ Allocation of Responsibility: You know your responsibilities, and you know who has the authority for the conduct of the organization.
- ✓ Blaming: You don't blame others for your feelings or mistakes:
- ✓ Concern: You show concern and care about your opportunities and possibilities in a healthy and confident manner.



# Be Respectful

- ✓ Being respectful is an act of giving particular attention and consideration to another person.
- ✓ Being polite is by being attentive, appreciative, and showing acceptance while being assertive.
- ✓ Don't interfere in another person's conversation and respect that person's privacy.



## Reminder 1: Look at the Person

- Looking at the person shows you are paying attention and shows you want to talk
- Paying attention shows you are concerned and interested
- Paying attention shows that you recognize the person's feelings, thoughts, and wants



## Reminder 2: Use a Pleasant Voice

- People won't want to talk to someone who seems unpleasant, angry, or threatening
- Speak clearly and confidently
- Use short sentences that are easily understood
- Think before you speak



## Reminder 3: Ask Questions

- Asking questions includes the other person in the conversation
- Avoiding asking questions that can be answered with a "Yes" or a "No"
- Ask the person about his or her opinion, likes, dislikes, interests, and his or her point of view
- Be prepared to answer questions that person might ask you



# Reminder 4: Don't Interrupt

Interrupting shows you are not concerned about what the other person is saying Make sure the person is done speaking before you respond

Don't stare, sulk, roll your eyes, or make faces; maintain eye contact Don't slouch, maintain good posture

Don't distract the other person by fidgeting or playing with an object in your hand Don't over control and monopolize the conversation; be respectful Don't jump from topic to topic; be focused and fair as possible



#### You react faster than you respond because...

Regression Bias: When under stress, you have a tendency to return to old ways of thinking and old strategies that don't work but you find such methods comforting.

- You react to urges, sensations, emotions faster than responding to another person's concerns and feelings, listening takes patience,
- You react to your lower values rather than to your higher values
- You react faster to your short rather than to your long-term goals, and
- Your brain stem works faster than your frontal cortex, which results in a *Regression Bias*: When under stress, you have a tendency to return to old ways of thinking and old strategies that don't work but you find such methods as comforting.



#### Your emotions appear stronger than your thinking

• Egocentric Bias: When under stress, you have a tendency to focus on your well-being and disregard another person's concerns and needs.

You are quick to blame others, fight, reject pleas of help and create ccuses faster than responding to another person's feelings, concerns, and needs;

You find it easier to upset ourselves and disturb ourselves rather than find ways to un-disturb yourself.



You have a tendency to blame others rather than accept the consequences of your actions and your responsibilities because...

Negativity Bias: When you experience something new or different, you have a tendency to judge that new event or person as negative. • You erroneously believe external events are responsibly for your emotions and behaviors

- You have an incurable "error making" tendency, which is the fact that as long as you are alive – You will make mistakes (anti-perfectionistic attitude); you don't like to admit to your mistakes because
- You use extreme evaluation to correct your mistakes and unwanted urges,
- You make part-whole errors easily and quickly, and
- You find rejecting others and your behaviors easily than accepting ourselves and others unconditionally.



**Being Confidence** in learning new tasks means knowing that you will likely be successful and that people will like you. It means not being afraid to make mistakes or to try something new.

 When facing a new activity, you believe you can do this; you can think for myself, you don't have to give up when I make a mistake; you are not 100% bad person for making a mistake

#### Being Persistent in the face of adversity



- means trying hard to do your best and not giving up when something feels like it is too difficult or boring.
- You know the harder you try the more successful you will be.
- You can do things that are not easy or fun.
- When you practice. you will get better.
- You are a capable and likable person



**Being Organized** so you reach your goals means setting a goal to do your best, listening carefully to instructions, planning your time so you are not rushed, having all your supplies ready and keeping track of your assignments' due dates;

{} Setting goals helps you to be more successful; {} Planning your time improves your performance; {} you can plan enough time to get everything done;

{} Giving your best effort helps you to achieve your goals



**Being Resilient** means knowing how to stay calm and knowing how to stop yourself from getting extremely angry, down, or worried when something "bad" happens. It means being able to calm down and feel better when you get extremely upset

{} You can stay calm facing difficult events;

{} You can tell people what you think and feel;

{} You can tell people how happy or sad you are;

{} You can tell people what you don't like when you don't get your way.

## Teamwork and Getting Along with Others means working well with others,



- resolving disagreements peacefully, following the rules and making positive contributions to your school, your home, and the community
- protecting the rights of others and the environment;
- accepting people who are different than you;
- thinking before you act
- playing by the rules in a fair and helpful way.

# **Trust Levels** How do you determine who want to trust and who you shouldn't trust?



**Confident Level:** You have *faith and complete trust* in the other person. You know the other person is honest, loyal, genuine, authentic, and sincere with you. You don't need any proof when they tell you something.



**Trustworthy Level**: You feel certain that the other person will not hurt you or cheat you. The other person keeps his/her promises, keeps his/her agreements and shows regret and remorse. You believe the person is worthy of your trust.



**Apprehensive Level:** Trust is not an issue, but you feel worried, anxious, and/or apprehensive about the other person. You have feelings of doubt and you are unsure about the other person - fear of losing control; fear of deprivation; loss of satisfaction and getting what you want in the future.



**Mistrust** is when there is a degree of growing uncertainty and fear the other person will hurt you or cheat you. There is uneasiness and you feel tense.



**Distrust** is when your beliefs are based on well-grounded suspicion that the other person is not dependable, the person is disloyal and/or unfaithful. Suspiciousness is a state of mental uneasiness and uncertainty. You suspect something is wrong, but you don't have any proof.



**Untrustworthy Level:** You feel unsafe and insecure. You are certain the other person will hurt you or cheat you. The other person has a history of not keeping promises and not repairing broken promise. The person does not follow the rules, does not keep agreements, does not express regret, and the person does not feel remorse for past wrongs.