

Crisis Of Conscience

Eine umfassende kulturtheoretische Abhandlung Freuds: In diesem Werk von 1930 untersucht Sigmund Freud die Entwicklung unserer Kultur. Er sieht eine unvermeidliche Verbindung zwischen dem Anwachsen der Kultur und dem Anwachsen eines Schuldgefühls. Er kritisiert, dass Triebregungen im Rahmen von Kultur eingeschränkt und unterdrückt werden und dies eine innere Destruktivität auslöst. Dadurch wird die Kultur, deren Fortschritt den Menschen zu einem „Prothesengott“ gemacht hat, zu einer Quelle des Leidens. Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) war ein österreichischer Neurologe, Psychologe und weltberühmter Begründer der Psychoanalyse. Er forschte u.a. auf den Gebieten der Hysterie und Hypnose. Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts entwickelte er das Verfahren der Psychoanalyse und formulierte die These des „Ödipus-Komplexes“. Zu seinen bekanntesten Werken gehören „Die Traumdeutung“ und „Vorlesungen zur Einführung in die Psychoanalyse“.

When Dr. Hugh Beaton dies of pneumonia, his son Ian decides to leave his new position in Edinburgh to take over his father's medical practice on Eisdalsa. As July 1948 approaches, the remote self-sufficient community of Eisdalsa in Argyll anticipates great changes in the provision of its health services. While it is generally agreed the proposals will be for the common good, the Beaton doctors are faced with significant career changes which threaten the unity of this close knit family.

The tendency of religious authority to seek to dominate rather than serve, and the struggle of those who wish to prevent the erosion of their God-given freedom of conscience -- these form the heart of the very personal and candid account in Crisis of Conscience. Very few Witnesses themselves have any knowledge of the doctrine-forming and policy making processes of their own organization. The discussions of its word Governing Body are totally private. It is a unique account. It allows the reader a view of the decision-making sessions of a religion's inner council, and the powerful, sometimes dramatic, impact their decisions have on people's lives.

Crisis of Conscience Nicholson Crisis of Conscience The Story of the Struggle Between Loyalty to God and Loyalty to One's Religion. Nulife Press

„Wird dir nicht bewusst, wie sehr er dich ausnutzt und wie sehr er dir schadet? Er ist der Schuldige, nicht du ...“ Paris, Mitte der 1980er-Jahre. Auf einer Feier lernt die vierzehnjährige Vanessa den kultivierten Literaten G. M. kennen. Sie ist verwirrt – und geschmeichelt, als er in den Wochen darauf in sehnsuchtsvollen, wunderschön formulierten Briefen um sie wirbt. Nach und nach wird sie freiwillig zum sexuellen Kindesopfer dieses Mannes. Als Vanessa begreift, wie sehr sie von ihrem Liebhaber psychisch überfordert, betrogen und manipuliert wird, sucht sie in ihrem Umfeld Hilfe. Aber vergeblich. In dem Künstlermilieu, in dem sich Vanessa und ihre alleinerziehende Mutter bewegen, tolerieren alle, dass G. M. auf Minderjährige fixiert ist und sich seiner Neigung rühmt. Der Zeitgeist macht es ihm leicht. Auch Vanessas Mutter lässt diese Beziehung nach anfänglichem Protest zu. Die Polizei und das Jugendamt, durch anonyme Hinweise auf die strafbaren Handlungen aufmerksam gemacht, verfolgen den Fall nur halbherzig. DER AUFRÜTTELNDE NR. 1-BESTSELLER AUS FRANKREICH Ausgezeichnet mit dem Prix Jean-Jacques Rousseau für autobiographische Schriften Der Nr.-1-Bestseller aus Frankreich, der schon jetzt weltweit Aufsehen erregt und zahlreichen Ländern erscheinen wird. Vanessa Springoras persönliche Geschichte macht das systematische Wegsehen einer bequemen Gesellschaft und die fragwürdige Lizenz zum Tabubruch in der Welt der Künstler deutlich.

An examination of the concept of the sociopath psychopath, including fascinating information you never thought to ask.

Im Herzen der Krise, die Europa derzeit zu zerreißen droht, steht ein Paradox. Nicht die Kluft zwischen den wirtschaftlich starken Ländern des Nordens und den laxen Ökonomien des Südens oder die Einwanderung treiben die Spaltung voran, sondern – absurd genug – die gemeinsame Währung, der Euro. Warum? Analytisch brillant und fesselnd lenkt Yanis Varoufakis den Blick zurück auf die hochdramatischen wirtschaftspolitischen Wendepunkte des 20. Jahrhunderts: von der Aufgabe des Goldstandards 1973 über die Machtkämpfe zwischen Deutschland und Frankreich um Dominanz in der Eurozone bis zu den fatalen Folgen des Börsencrashes von 2008. Dass die Europäische Union als Bürokratie-Konglomerat im Dienste der Großindustrie entstand, ist kein Zufall; dass ihrer Währung demokratische Kontrollmechanismen fehlen, dagegen eine Katastrophe. Seit Amerika seine Rolle als Stabilisator der Weltwirtschaft nicht mehr spielt, zeitigen die Konstruktionsfehler des Euro immer dramatischere Folgen. Sollen auch in Zukunft die Schwächsten den Preis für die Fehler der Banker zahlen? Ein neues politisches Konzept ist nötig, um die Krise zu lösen und die europäische Idee zu retten.

Book written by former Governing Body Member of the Jehovah's Witnesses, Raymond Franz. This book was written to educate Jehovah's Witnesses about the early development of the religion and shares a behind-the-scenes look of the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society, including rare publication excerpts and information behind the closed doors of the organization in Bethel, and Brooklyn, New York, in an unbiased manner.

Es ist das Haus des Schreckens. Es ist das Haus an der Friedhofsmauer. Es ist der Ort, den Batmans gefährlichste und irrste Gegner ihr Zuhause nennen, und Sie sind herzlich eingeladen, vierundzwanzig Stunden in den Mauern der Arkham-Irrenanstalt zu verbringen. Willkommen zu BATMAN - ARKHAM ASYLUM: MADNESS. In diesem Band leben und leiden Sie mit den Krankenschwestern, Ärzten, Wachleuten und Insassen dieser berühmt-berüchtigten Anstalt. Man muss schon zu einem besonderen Schlag gehören, um hier zu landen, ganz gleich, auf welcher Seite des Gesetzes man steht oder welchen Job man ausübt. Denn wenn die Mitternachtsstunde naht, wird es Zeit, alle Hoffnungen fahren zu lassen; dann sehnen sich die Insassen und das Personal gleichermaßen das Tageslicht herbei, um ihrer geistigen Gesundheit willen. Beten Sie, dass Sie rauskommen, bevor die Nacht anbricht. Beten Sie, dass Sie rauskommen, bevor Ihre Schicht zu Ende ist. Beten Sie, dass Sie nicht den Verstand verlieren.

'Powerful...His extensively reported tales of individual whistleblowers and their often cruel fates are compelling...They reveal what it can mean to live in an age of fraud.' Washington Post 'Tom

Mueller's authoritative and timely book reveals what drives a few brave souls to expose and denounce specific cases of corruption.' George Soros We are living in a time of mind-boggling corruption, but we are also, as it happens, living in a golden age of whistleblowing. Over the past two decades, the brave insiders who decide to expose wrongdoing have gained unprecedented legal and social stature, emerging as the government's best weapon against corporate misconduct - and the citizenry's best defense against government gone bad. They are also forcing us to consider fundamental questions about our democracy, especially the proper balance between free speech and state secrecy, and between individual rights and corporate power. Drawing on relentless original research, including in-depth interviews with more than 200 whistleblowers and the elite coterie of legal trailblazers who have armed them for battle - plus scores of politicians, intelligence analysts, government watchdogs, cognitive scientists, and other experts - Crisis of Conscience is a modern-day David-and-Goliath saga, told through a series of riveting cases drawn from Big Pharma, the military, and beyond. Whistleblowers are not only heroes who expose and anatomize corruption and ensure that it is punished usually at enormous cost to themselves - Mueller shows how they are also models we all must think and act more like if our democracy is to survive.

This third and final volume of Michael Watts's study of dissent examines the turbulent times of Victorian Nonconformity, a period of faith and of doubt. Watts assesses the impacts of the major Dissenting preachers and provides insights into the various movements, such as romanticism and the higher, often German, biblical criticism. He shows that the preaching of hell and eternal damnation was more effective in recruiting to the chapels than the gentler interpretations. A major feature of the volume is a thorough analysis of surviving records of attendance at Nonconformist services. He provides fascinating accounts of Spurgeon and the other key figures of Nonconformity, including of the Salvation Army. Dr Watts also provides a fresh discussion of the contribution which Nonconformity made to the politics of mid- to late-Victorian Britain. He examines such issues of reform as Forster's Education Act of 1871, temperance, and Balfour's Education Act of 1902, and considers Nonconformist interventions in such controversies as the Bulgarian Agitation, Home Rule for Ireland, the Armenian massacres of the mid 1890s, and the Boer War. The volume concludes with the Liberal landslide in the 1906 general election, which saw probably more Nonconformists elected than any time since the era of Oliver Cromwell. The First World War's appalling death toll and the need for a sense of equality of sacrifice on the home front led to Canada's first experience of overseas conscription. While historians have focused on resistance to enforced military service in Quebec, this has obscured the important role of those who saw military service as incompatible with their religious or ethical beliefs. Crisis of Conscience is the first and only book about the Canadian pacifists who refused to fight in the Great War. The experience of these conscientious objectors offers insight into evolving attitudes about the rights and responsibilities of citizenship during a key period of Canadian nation building.

In 1968, cricket was at the forefront of global opposition to apartheid as the Basil D'Oliveira affair proved a watershed in the sporting boycott against South Africa. Upon the fall of that government 22 years later, cricket was again highly praised; the newly-released Nelson Mandela was among many to attribute huge significance to the boycott in bringing an end to the apartheid regime. Yet in between the boycott was repeatedly breached. Teams from England, the West Indies, Australia (all twice), and Sri Lanka (once) toured South Africa in defiance of the sanctions, playing unofficial 'Tests' and 'one-day internationals' against 'home' teams to meet the voracious demand of a sports-hungry white populace. These 'rebel tours' constituted perhaps the largest crisis in cricket history. The ICC imposed three-year international bans on every rebel tourist, depriving the game of many distinguished performers. But the tours delighted their South African hosts. Despite the fevered controversy and heavy penalties, many players considered the rewards - usually a year's salary, tax-free - adequate compensation, and tours continued right up until the fall of apartheid: Mike Gatting was leading the second England tour at the time Mandela was released. And they were not alone as the UK remained among apartheid South Africa's most active economic trading partners. This episode in cricket history is rich in historical and contemporary significance, as well as exercising sport's political dimensions - both positive and negative - in a way not seen before or since. Yet until now it has scarcely been examined, due not only to the respectability of the tourists but also deep unease within the cricket world. Few players feel they have adequately explained their actions, while the sport at large was - as it remains - slow to examine its moral and political responsibilities.

The tendency of religious authority to seek to dominate rather than serve, and the struggle of those who wish to prevent the erosion of their God-given freedom of conscience -- these form the heart of the very personal and candid account in Crisis of Conscience. The scene of struggle is within the membership of a distinctive religion: Jehovah's Witnesses. The same fundamental issues that mark this account, however, could arise within any of the world's religions. Starting in the 1870's as an independent Bible study group composed of a handful of persons in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Jehovah's Witnesses today number more than five million in some 200 lands. When their publishing agency, the Watch Tower Society, puts out a new book, the normal initial printing is one million copies, with other millions following. In countries where they are active, few people have not had contact with the Witnesses as a result of their intense door-to-door activity. Yet for most persons the religion remains a near mystery. More remarkably, very few Witnesses themselves have any knowledge of the doctrine-forming and policy making processes of their own organization. The discussions of its word Governing Body are totally private. Yet that Body's decisions are applicable -- and enforceable -- toward every Witness on earth. As a third-generation member, the author lived the first sixty years of his life among Jehovah's Witnesses, serving in various countries at every level of the organizational structure. The final nine of those sixty years were spent on the central executive council, the Governing Body. Those years led to the crisis of conscience which is the theme of this book. It is a unique account. It allows the reader a view of the decision-making sessions of a religion's inner council, and the powerful, sometimes dramatic, impact their decisions have on people's lives. Presented with sensitivity and compassion, the information at the same time raises very fundamental questions that are both disturbing and conscience-stirring.

Here eight outstanding scholars from the U.S. and Europe reflect upon the issues. They are Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger, Ralph McInerny, Robert Spamann, Servais Pinckaers, Wojciech Giertych, Ignacio Carrasco de Paula, Carlo Cafarra, and John M. Haas. Anyone interested in the advancement of human, moral, and spiritual values will welcome this

