

**Chapter 1 : Nigerian lady, Berry Narrates Dilemma Of Her Friend Whose Husband Only Eats Fresh Soup -**

*The bride's choice Kate was about to marry a man who'd be the ideal husband. But then Jack Savage came back into her life—a man who definitely wasn't husband material! He'd betrayed her once, yet Kate had never been able to forget the reckless passion he'd made her feel.*

Jump to navigation Jump to search The Heinz dilemma is a frequently used example in many ethics and morality classes. A woman was on her deathbed. There was one drug that the doctors thought might save her. It was a form of radium that a druggist in the same town had recently discovered. The drug was expensive to make, but the druggist was charging ten times what the drug cost him to produce. He told the druggist that his wife was dying and asked him to sell it cheaper or let him pay later. But the druggist said: Should Heinz have broken into the laboratory to steal the drug for his wife? Why or why not? Below are some of many examples of possible arguments that belong to the six stages: Heinz should not steal the medicine because he will consequently be put in prison which will mean he is a bad person. Heinz should steal the medicine because he will be much happier if he saves his wife, even if he will have to serve a prison sentence. Heinz should steal the medicine because his wife expects it; he wants to be a good husband. Heinz should not steal the drug because stealing is bad and he is not a criminal; he has tried to do everything he can without breaking the law, you cannot blame him. Heinz should not steal the medicine because the law prohibits stealing, making it illegal. Heinz should steal the drug for his wife but also take the prescribed punishment for the crime as well as paying the druggist what he is owed. Criminals cannot just run around without regard for the law; actions have consequences. Stage five human rights: Heinz should steal the medicine because everyone has a right to choose life, regardless of the law. Heinz should not steal the medicine because the scientist has a right to fair compensation. Even if his wife is sick, it does not make his actions right. Stage six universal human ethics: Heinz should steal the medicine, because saving a human life is a more fundamental value than the property rights of another person. Heinz should not steal the medicine, because others may need the medicine just as badly, and their lives are equally significant. Essays on Moral Development, Vol. The Philosophy of Moral Development.

**Chapter 2 : Ethical Dilemma Examples**

*Five years ago, nineteen-year-old Kate nearly drowned in the ocean when she was saved by a handsome man named Jack. She fell in love with the man who kindly looked after her, and she thought he felt the same way until she learned that he was her sister's former boyfriend, the same man who drove her to suicide.*

We want to remind you from the start that Allah Most High is merciful and the best of planners so that you should never regret nor resent having found out that your husband is unable to produce any sperm. Even though you have stated that your husband was diagnosed as having non-obstructive azoospermia NOA , we would still like to strongly suggest that you encourage him to obtain a second opinion. We suggest both a testis biopsy and a sperm analysis to be done as it is really very rare that no sperm at all is being produced. The most current research on NOA indicates that it is possible for patients diagnosed with NOA to have at least marginal semen production. All of this is a test from Allah Most High. Therefore, one of the first things to keep in mind is that your collective trust in Allah swt can never decrease or diminish. In fact, having children is best for your faith, family, and future. As you might already know, sometimes, even though a man with NOA is able to impregnate his wife through various procedures, the chances are quite high that the children will be born with birth defects. One has to wonder which would be tougher to deal with: No parent should ever have to face this set of choices, but that is the reality you are dealing with. In addition, we want to touch upon this issue of having to tell family and friends. Only Allah Most High can will that a child is conceived. Therefore, we would suggest that you should talk to your husband and even seek counseling to prepare yourselves for the eventuality that, in fact, you both will not be able to have children of your own. Once both of you have come to terms with this reality, you can worry about how to tell others and what to tell those who keep insisting that you should have children soon. Therefore, we want to be quite clear that neither should you take on the burden of saying that you are the source of infertility nor should it be related to anyone that your husband has NOA. It is entirely up to your husband whether he wishes for your parents to know about his NOA. They do not have the right to know but out of respect, your husband might agree to tell them. Do not pressure him and do not also tell your parents on your own. You and your husband will instinctively know how to proceed on the issue of informing others about this particular challenge. We wish you the best and urge you to please return to the specialists for both the testis biopsy and the thorough semen analysis. Our brief comment on your notions of adopting a child is just that you should refrain from making generalizations about children who are waiting to be adopted. Allah swt knows best their particular backgrounds and circumstances, but it is not appropriate to attribute pathology to those children just because they are adopted. We do not have enough information about your family to be adamant about not recommending adoption, but we prefer that you really try to have children of your own if Allah swt wills. And Allah swt knows best. The conceptualization and recommendations stated in this response are very general and purely based on the limited information provided in the question. In no event shall AboutIslam, its counselors or employees be held liable for any damages that may arise from your decision in the use of our services.

**Chapter 3 : Dilemma with My Infertile Husband: Stay or Divorce? | About Islam**

*A resounding confirmation of her exceptional literary talent, The Husband's Dilemma is sure to delight Stansbury's existing fans and earn her many new ones.*

Up above the world so high! Originally Posted by iknowftbll My wife and I were talking about this earlier and I thought it would be interesting to see what people here thought. A married couple is about to have a baby, say their 3rd or 4th. Complications in the delivery put the couple in a "child or mother" scenario. Doctors can only save one and they have to choose who will live. If you were in this situation, what decision would you choose and why? Without a doubt, I would choose my wife. They need a mom, not necessarily another sibling. Also, I have the years an emotional experiences invested in my wife. Losing a child at birth would not be easy, but losing a wife would be even worse. My wife noted that it is likely highly religious couples who are likely to choose the child over the mother. Their objection to abortion would likely shape their decision. We are a pretty conservative couple ourselves, and pro-life. I draw a big distinction between the choice to make an abortion, which is a deliberate decision to terminate the life of the unborn child, and the choice presented in this scenario which places a couple who does not want to lose their child in a situation where they must choose child or mother. I do ask that this not turn into a pro-life vs pro-abortion thread. So what say you? Mods, I feel this thread is best suited for this relationships because it speaks to the bond between a married couple and how they apply that to ethical dilemmas. The good news is, this is not a scenario that happens much at all any more, as in, a very tiny percentage of the time - thank goodness. As a mom with other kids to raise it would be a gut wrenching decision. I think my husband would choose me, hands down though.

Chapter 4 : The Dilemma () - IMDb

*The Husband's Dilemma has 16 ratings and 5 reviews. Jewel said: Admittedly, I didn't finish this book. It was a book of short stories, each about a chara.*

It is made six stages of moral reasoning which are grouped into three major levels for his research. Each of these levels signified a fundamental shift in the social-moral perspective of the individual. So I finally decided that I will write something about it. Morality is seen as achieving these expectations. Individuals understand what is expected from them by their family, peers etc. The Good Interpersonal Relationshipâ€™ Stage 3 Now that we have a glimpse on what is Conventional Level about, we can now focus on one of its stages which will be the main point of discussion for this blog post. The third stage of moral thinking is not reached by the majority of the adulthood according to the theorist himself, Kohlberg. The reason â€™still unknown. Apparently, critics say that most women were stock by this stage. In this stage, the expectation of others is the guideline of each individual. As they try to fit in their society, they see morality as more than simple deals. They were able to understand what is expected from them by their parents, peers, instructors and others. In living these expectations, they were observed to behave in numerous ways. Individuals must also show love, empathy, trust and concern for others to meet their expectations. There was one drug that the doctors thought might save her. It was a form of radium that a druggist in the same town had recently discovered. The drug was expensive to make, but the druggist was charging ten times what the drug cost him to make. He told the druggist that his wife was dying and asked him to sell it cheaper or let him pay later. But the druggist said: Should the husband have done that? People in this stage would naturally believe that Heinz was right to steal the drug because he wants to help his wife. Any man would do anything for his wife to survive any longer, they argue. Heinz just wanted to be a good husband and he tried to do everything he could without breaking the law. We cannot blame him for his wrong deeds. Also, some may say that Heinz is should not steal the drug because stealing is bad and he is not a real criminal. However, they argue that the druggist should be the one to blame, not Heinz. Heinz loved his wife and wanted to save her. I think anyone would. The judge would look at all sides, and see that the druggist was charging too much. He sees a good man Heinz, a bad druggist and an understandable judge. His answer was really under conventional morality because it shows that anyone would be right to do what Heinz did. In my opinion, Heinz is so not to blame. He loved his wife enough that he wanted her to live longer by looking for a remedy for her disease. I empathize with Heinz. I would probably do the same if I were in his shoes. In stage 3, references say that people tried to be good girls and good boys. I most likely to believe with that, I must say. It is because in that stage, I wanted to please everyone based on my actions and live up with their expectations. My desires to be liked of and well thought of is dominating. I feel disappointed whenever I do bad stuffs but in my point of view, it is inevitable. The truth is, I even know what stage of the theory of moral development am I at this time. I will always do the right thing though.

Chapter 5 : The husband's dilemma / Nicole Stansbury. | Queens Library

*Read The Husband Dilemma by Elizabeth Duke by Elizabeth Duke by Elizabeth Duke for free with a 30 day free trial. Read eBook on the web, iPad, iPhone and Android The bride's choice Kate was about to marry a man who'd be the ideal husband.*

Ethical dilemmas, also known as moral dilemmas, are situations in which there is a choice to be made between two options, neither of which resolves the situation in an ethically acceptable fashion. In such cases, societal and personal ethical guidelines can provide no satisfactory outcome for the chooser. Ethical dilemmas assume that the chooser will abide by societal norms, such as codes of law or religious teachings, in order to make the choice ethically impossible. Roger has recently met and started dating a wonderful lady named Phyllis. He is convinced this is a long term relationship. Unknown to Roger, Michael observed them at a restaurant several days ago and realized Phyllis is the wife of his other friend Daniel. Michael is deciding whether to tell Roger that Phyllis is married when he receives a call from Daniel. Daniel suspects his wife is having an affair and since they and Michael share many friends and contacts, he asks if Michael has heard anything regarding an affair. To whom does Michael owe greater friendship to in this situation? No matter who he tells, he is going to end up hurting one, if not both friends. Does he remain silent and hope his knowledge is never discovered? Societal Dilemmas An article on ListVerse compiled a list of Top 10 moral dilemmas and asked readers to consider what they would do in those situations. Here is an example of one of the Top 10 ethical dilemmas they proposed: A pregnant woman leading a group of people out of a cave on a coast is stuck in the mouth of that cave. In a short time high tide will be upon them, and unless she is unstuck, they will all be drowned except the woman, whose head is out of the cave. Fortunately, or unfortunately, someone has with him a stick of dynamite. There seems no way to get the pregnant woman loose without using the dynamite which will inevitably kill her; but if they do not use it everyone will drown. What should they do? The Institute for Global Ethics also proposed the following ethical dilemma to promote a global understanding of ethics and to promote ethical decision making: The mood at Baileyville High School is tense with anticipation. For the first time in many, many years, the varsity basketball team has made it to the state semifinals. The community is excited too, and everyone is making plans to attend the big event next Saturday night. Jeff, the varsity coach, has been waiting for years to field such a team. Only one more week to practice, he tells his team, and not a rule can be broken. Everyone must be at practice each night at the regularly scheduled time: They have deliberately disobeyed his orders. The rule says they should be suspended for one full week. If he follows the rule, Brad and Mike will not play in the semifinals. But the whole team is depending on them. What should he do? These are named after Lawrence Kohlberg, who studied moral development and who proposed a theory that moral thinking goes in stages. Some examples of Kohlberg dilemmas presented to students at Haverford include the following: Joe is a fourteen-year-old boy who wanted to go to camp very much. His father promised him he could go if he saved up the money for it himself. So Joe worked hard at his paper route and saved up the forty dollars it cost to go to camp, and a little more besides. But just before camp was going to start, his father changed his mind. So he told Joe to give him the money he had saved from the paper route. In Europe, a woman was near death from a special kind of cancer. There was one drug that the doctors thought might save her. It was a form of radium that a druggist in the same town had recently discovered. The drug was expensive to make, but the druggist was charging ten times what the drug cost him to make. He told the druggist that his wife was dying, and asked him to sell it cheaper or let him pay later. Judy was a twelve-year-old girl. Her mother promised her that she could go to a special rock concert coming to their town if she saved up from baby-sitting and lunch money to buy a ticket to the concert. She managed to save up the fifteen dollars the ticket cost plus another five dollars. But then her mother changed her mind and told Judy that she had to spend the money on new clothes for school. Judy was disappointed and decided to go to the concert anyway. She bought a ticket and told her mother that she had only been able to save five dollars. That Saturday she went to the performance and told her mother that she was spending the day with a friend. A week passed without her mother finding out. Judy then told her older sister, Louise, that

she had gone to the performance and had lied to her mother about it. Louise wonders whether to tell their mother what Judy did. Information Access The advent of email in the business world surely has created new ground for moral dilemmas involving information access and privacy. Tony, a data analyst for a major casino, is working after normal business hours to finish an important project. He realizes that he is missing data that had been sent to his coworker Robert. Upon doing so, Tony sees an open email regarding gambling bets Robert placed over the last several days with a local sports book. All employees of the casino are forbidden to engage in gambling activities to avoid any hint of conflict of interest. If he warns Robert to stop his betting, he would also have to reveal the source of his information. What does Tony do in this situation? Professional Life Versus Family Life Another example of an ethical dilemma involves professional ethics versus the best care of your child: Alan works in the claims department of a major hospital. Paperwork on a recent admission shows that a traumatic mugging caused the patient to require an adjustment in the medication she is prescribed to control anxiety and mood swings. Can Alan reconcile these issues in an ethical manner? Branches of Ethics You can study ethics from both a religious and a philosophical point of view. There are five branches of ethics: Normative Ethics - The largest branch, it deals with how individuals can figure out the correct moral action that they should take. Philosophers such as Socrates and John Stuart Mill are included in this branch of ethics. Meta-Ethics - This branch seeks to understand the nature of ethical properties and judgments such as if truth values can be found and the theory behind moral principals. Applied Ethics - This is the study of applying theories from philosophers regarding ethics in everyday life. For example, this area of ethics asks questions such as "Is it right to have an abortion? Descriptive Ethics - This branch is more scientific in its approach and focuses on how human beings actually operate in the real world, rather than attempt to theorize about how they should operate. Knowing how to best resolve difficult moral and ethical dilemmas is never easy especially when any choice violates the societal and ethical standards by which we have been taught to govern our lives. YourDictionary definition and usage example.

### Chapter 6 : The Husband Dilemma by Elizabeth Duke - FictionDB

*The bride's choice Kate was about to marry a man who'd be the ideal husband. But then Jack Savage came back into her life--a man who definitely wasn't husband material!*

### Chapter 7 : THE HUSBAND'S DILEMMA by Nicole Stansbury | Kirkus Reviews

*THE HUSBAND DILEMMA: Harlequin comics by Elizabeth Duke, Kasumi Kuroda Five years ago, nineteen-year-old Kate nearly drowned in the ocean when she was saved by a handsome man named Jack. She fell in love with the man who kindly looked after her, and she thought he felt the same way until she learned that he was her sister's former boyfriend.*

### Chapter 8 : The Husband's Dilemma: Stories by Nicole Stansbury

*It ends with a husband going too far. Perhaps the standout here is "The Gingerbread Boy," which shows sleazy Russell pressuring his eight-year-old son to move to Reno and ride horses. He's actually kidnapping the boy from the mother's custody, and Stansbury deftly delineates a parent's manipulations and the irrational immediacy of a.*

### Chapter 9 : Heinz's dilemma | Common Sense

*Based on the Prisoner's Dilemma and some basic Psychology, I advocate withholding affection for sexual denials beginning at Dread Level 4. This is a very basic operant conditioning technique. This is a very basic operant conditioning technique.*