

tacit dimension michael polanyi

****Understanding the Tacit Dimension: Michael Polanyi's Profound Insight into Knowledge****

tacit dimension michael polanyi is a concept that has profoundly influenced how we think about knowledge and learning. Unlike explicit knowledge, which can be easily articulated and transferred, the tacit dimension refers to the deeply ingrained, often unconscious skills, insights, and understandings that shape how we interact with the world. Michael Polanyi, a Hungarian-British polymath, introduced this idea to challenge the traditional notion that all knowledge can be fully expressed in words or formal instructions.

In this article, we'll explore what the tacit dimension entails, why it matters, and how Polanyi's ideas continue to resonate across fields like philosophy, education, science, and organizational learning.

The Essence of the Tacit Dimension According to Michael Polanyi

When Michael Polanyi introduced the concept of the tacit dimension, he was highlighting a fundamental truth about human knowledge: "We know more than we can tell." This simple yet profound statement captures the heart of his argument. The tacit dimension encompasses all the implicit understandings and skills that individuals possess but cannot easily verbalize.

From Explicit to Tacit Knowledge

Knowledge is often split into two broad categories: explicit and tacit. Explicit knowledge includes facts, formulas, and instructions — anything that can be written down, codified, or communicated clearly. Tacit knowledge, on the other hand, involves intuition, personal experience, and contextual know-how.

For example, a master carpenter can build intricate furniture, but explaining every subtle movement or decision in their process is nearly impossible. Their expertise lives in the tacit dimension — the learned skills that are passed on through demonstration and practice rather than written manuals.

Michael Polanyi's Philosophy of Personal Knowledge

Polanyi's work goes beyond just categorizing knowledge; he argued that all knowledge

involves personal commitment and cannot be entirely objective. His philosophy of personal knowledge emphasizes that knowledge acquisition is an active, participatory process. This insight was groundbreaking because it challenged the strict objectivism dominant in science and philosophy.

Subsidiary and Focal Awareness

One of Polanyi's key contributions is his distinction between subsidiary and focal awareness. When we use tools, skills, or knowledge, part of our mind focuses on the task (focal awareness), while another part operates in the background (subsidiary awareness). For example, when typing on a keyboard, you focus on the screen (focal), but you are subconsciously aware of the keys under your fingers (subsidiary).

The tacit dimension occupies this subsidiary level — it's the background knowledge that supports our conscious thinking and actions.

Implications of the Tacit Dimension in Modern Learning and Innovation

Understanding the tacit dimension has significant implications for how we approach learning, knowledge sharing, and innovation. Since tacit knowledge is difficult to formalize, it requires different strategies to cultivate and transfer.

Learning by Doing and Mentorship

One of the best ways to acquire tacit knowledge is through apprenticeship, mentorship, and hands-on experience. Unlike formal education that focuses on explicit knowledge, these methods immerse learners in real-world contexts, enabling them to absorb the subtle nuances of skills and judgment.

Fostering Innovation through Tacit Knowledge Sharing

Innovation often arises from the integration of explicit and tacit knowledge. Organizations that encourage open communication, collaboration, and trust can unlock the tacit dimension within their teams, leading to creative problem-solving and breakthrough ideas.

The Tacit Dimension in Science and Research

Polanyi's insights also deeply influenced how we understand scientific discovery. Contrary to the belief that science is purely objective and systematic, Polanyi argued that tacit

knowledge plays a critical role in scientific intuition, hypothesis formation, and experimental design.

Scientists rely on tacit understandings — developed through years of practice — to notice patterns, ask the right questions, and interpret data. This dimension of knowledge is often invisible but essential to scientific progress.

Examples of Tacit Knowledge in Scientific Practice

- Recognizing subtle anomalies in experimental results
- Developing intuition about which hypotheses are worth pursuing
- Using judgment to design experiments that reveal meaningful insights

Challenges in Capturing and Transferring Tacit Knowledge

Despite its importance, the tacit dimension presents unique challenges. Because it is often subconscious and context-dependent, traditional methods of documentation and communication fall short. Capturing tacit knowledge requires new approaches tailored to its elusive nature.

Strategies to Harness Tacit Knowledge

- **Storytelling:** Sharing experiences through narratives helps convey complex, context-rich knowledge.
- **Shadowing and Observation:** Learning by watching experts in action allows transfer of tacit skills.
- **Creating Communities of Practice:** Groups with shared interests foster informal exchanges of tacit knowledge.
- **Encouraging Reflection:** Making tacit knowledge explicit through reflection and dialogue enhances awareness.

Why Michael Polanyi's Tacit Dimension Remains Relevant Today

In an age dominated by data and digital information, Polanyi's concept of the tacit dimension reminds us that not all valuable knowledge fits neatly into databases or manuals. Whether in artificial intelligence, leadership, craftsmanship, or education, appreciating the tacit dimension is key to unlocking deeper understanding and more authentic expertise.

By embracing the tacit dimension, individuals and organizations can cultivate richer learning environments, foster innovation, and maintain the human touch in a rapidly evolving world.

Exploring Michael Polanyi's tacit dimension invites us to rethink how we know what we know — and how much of that knowledge is quietly shaping our lives beneath the surface.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the 'tacit dimension' according to Michael Polanyi?

The 'tacit dimension' refers to the concept introduced by Michael Polanyi that knowledge is often personal, implicit, and difficult to articulate fully. It emphasizes that we know more than we can tell, highlighting the importance of intuition and unspoken understanding in knowledge acquisition.

How does Michael Polanyi differentiate between tacit and explicit knowledge?

Michael Polanyi distinguishes tacit knowledge as the unspoken, intuitive, and experiential knowledge we possess, whereas explicit knowledge is formal, codified, and can be easily communicated or documented. Tacit knowledge underpins explicit knowledge but cannot be fully expressed through words or symbols.

Why is Michael Polanyi's concept of the tacit dimension important in knowledge management?

Polanyi's tacit dimension is crucial in knowledge management because it acknowledges that much organizational knowledge resides in employees' experiences and skills that are not easily documented. Recognizing this helps organizations develop methods to share, transfer, and leverage tacit knowledge effectively.

Can you give an example illustrating Michael Polanyi's tacit dimension?

An example is riding a bicycle: one can understand the theory behind balancing and pedaling, but the actual skill involves tacit knowledge gained through practice and experience, which is difficult to fully explain or teach through explicit instructions alone.

How does the tacit dimension relate to personal commitment in knowledge acquisition?

According to Polanyi, tacit knowledge involves personal commitment because acquiring and applying it requires an individual's active engagement, judgment, and trust in their own experience, rather than relying solely on objective or explicit information.

What role does the tacit dimension play in scientific discovery as described by Michael Polanyi?

Polanyi argued that scientific discovery relies heavily on tacit knowledge, as scientists use intuition, insight, and personal judgment that cannot be completely articulated. This tacit dimension is essential for formulating hypotheses, designing experiments, and interpreting results.

How has Michael Polanyi's tacit dimension influenced modern epistemology and philosophy?

Polanyi's tacit dimension challenged traditional views of knowledge as purely objective and explicit, influencing modern epistemology by introducing the idea that personal, subjective, and implicit elements are integral to understanding and knowledge creation. This has impacted fields like philosophy of science, cognitive science, and organizational theory.

Additional Resources

Tacit Dimension Michael Polanyi: Exploring the Unspoken Foundations of Knowledge

tacit dimension michael polanyi represents a groundbreaking conceptual framework that challenges traditional notions of knowledge by emphasizing the unarticulated, implicit aspects of human understanding. Michael Polanyi, a polymath whose contributions spanned chemistry, philosophy, and economics, introduced the idea that much of what we know is inherently tacit—knowledge that we possess but cannot fully express in words. This perspective has profoundly influenced fields ranging from epistemology and cognitive science to organizational management and artificial intelligence, prompting a reevaluation of how knowledge is communicated, transferred, and applied.

At its core, Polanyi's tacit dimension addresses the limitations of explicit knowledge, which consists of facts, data, and procedures that can be codified and transmitted formally. Instead, he argued that much human expertise relies on personal judgment,

intuition, and skills that defy easy articulation. This tacit knowledge underlies activities as diverse as riding a bicycle, conducting scientific research, or navigating social interactions. Understanding Polanyi's concept not only illuminates the nature of human cognition but also has practical implications for education, innovation, and knowledge management.

Unpacking the Tacit Dimension: Polanyi's Philosophical Foundations

Michael Polanyi developed the tacit dimension as part of his broader epistemological inquiry into the nature of knowledge. His seminal work, "Personal Knowledge" (1958), articulates how individuals rely on a "tacit knowing" process that integrates explicit information with personal experience and context. Polanyi famously encapsulated this with the phrase, "We can know more than we can tell," highlighting the inherent invisibility of much of our knowledge base.

Polanyi's framework distinguishes between two components of knowledge:

- **Explicit knowledge:** Knowledge that is formal, systematic, and easily communicated through language, symbols, and documentation.
- **Tacit knowledge:** Intuitive, experiential knowledge that is difficult to codify or verbalize but essential for skilled performance.

This dichotomy challenges the traditional epistemological assumption that knowledge is primarily explicit and objective. Instead, Polanyi posits that tacit knowledge is foundational and often precedes explicit articulation. For example, the ability to recognize a friend's face involves tacit recognition patterns that cannot be fully described but are deeply ingrained.

The Structure of Tacit Knowing

Polanyi introduced the concept of "indwelling" to describe how individuals internalize tools, concepts, and experiences to make sense of the world. Indwelling suggests a dual focus: individuals attend to a focal point (such as a scientific problem or a musical piece) while relying on subsidiary clues—sensory inputs, prior knowledge, and intuitive insights—that remain in the background but shape understanding.

This two-tiered attention mechanism reveals how tacit knowledge operates beneath conscious awareness, enabling complex tasks without explicit step-by-step instructions. For instance, a master craftsman may not be able to enumerate every nuanced movement involved in their work but performs with expertise shaped by tacit understanding.

Implications of Polanyi's Tacit Dimension Across Disciplines

The influence of the tacit dimension extends well beyond philosophy, permeating numerous disciplines that depend on knowledge creation and transfer.

Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning

In business and management, recognizing tacit knowledge is crucial for fostering innovation and sustaining competitive advantage. Organizations that rely solely on documented procedures often overlook the vast reservoir of employee expertise embedded in informal practices and interpersonal interactions.

Modern knowledge management strategies emphasize capturing tacit knowledge through mentorship, storytelling, and collaborative environments. For example, apprenticeship models allow novices to internalize tacit skills by working alongside experts, a process difficult to replicate through manuals or databases alone.

Education and Pedagogy

Educators have drawn from Polanyi's insights to rethink teaching methods, especially in skill-based disciplines. Traditional education often privileges explicit knowledge—facts, formulas, and theories—while neglecting the tacit competencies students develop through practice and reflection.

Experiential learning, project-based instruction, and reflective exercises help students engage their tacit knowing, bridging the gap between theoretical understanding and practical application. This approach aligns with Polanyi's assertion that knowing is inherently personal and contextual.

Artificial Intelligence and Cognitive Science

The tacit dimension presents significant challenges for artificial intelligence (AI), which traditionally excels at processing explicit data but struggles with implicit, context-dependent knowledge. Polanyi's framework underscores why replicating human expertise in machines is complex: tacit knowledge involves non-verbalizable insights and embodied cognition.

Recent advancements in machine learning, such as deep learning and neural networks, attempt to approximate tacit knowing by identifying patterns in large datasets. However, these systems still lack the holistic, intuitive grasp that humans demonstrate, highlighting the unique nature of tacit knowledge.

Challenges and Critiques of Polanyi's Tacit Dimension

While widely influential, Polanyi's concept of the tacit dimension has elicited debate and critical examination.

Definitional Ambiguity

Critics argue that the boundaries of tacit knowledge remain elusive, complicating efforts to operationalize the concept. Since tacit knowledge by definition resists explicit articulation, it poses difficulties for empirical measurement and analysis.

Transferability Issues

Another challenge concerns the transfer of tacit knowledge, especially within organizations. Unlike explicit knowledge, which can be documented and disseminated, tacit knowledge often requires social interaction and shared context, making it vulnerable to loss when experts leave or teams disperse.

Overemphasis on Personal Knowledge

Some scholars caution that Polanyi's emphasis on personal, subjective knowing could undermine the objectivity and reproducibility valued in scientific inquiry. Balancing the tacit and explicit dimensions remains a delicate task in epistemology and practice.

Practical Applications: Harnessing Tacit Knowledge

Understanding the tacit dimension opens pathways for enhancing knowledge-sharing practices and innovation.

- **Mentorship and Apprenticeship:** Facilitating learning through close interaction with experienced practitioners supports the transmission of tacit skills.
- **Communities of Practice:** Creating spaces where individuals share experiences helps surface tacit knowledge embedded in collective activity.
- **Reflective Practice:** Encouraging professionals to reflect on their actions can convert aspects of tacit knowledge into explicit insights.

- **Technology Integration:** Tools such as knowledge bases and collaborative platforms can complement but not replace the nuanced understanding inherent in tacit knowing.

By acknowledging the tacit dimension, organizations and educators can develop more holistic approaches to knowledge that respect the complexity and nuance of human expertise.

The legacy of Michael Polanyi's tacit dimension remains a vital contribution to contemporary thought, reminding us that knowledge transcends formal articulation. It resides in the subtle interplay of experience, intuition, and context—a realm where much of human ingenuity and mastery quietly unfolds.

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tacit dimension michael polanyi: Reconsidering Michael Polanyi's Philosophy Stefania Ruzsits Jha, 2017-03-13 The chemist and philosopher Michael Polanyi (1891-1976) was one of the first twentieth-century scientists to propose a program to resolve the internal conflict of the modern Enlightenment: scientific detachment and moral nihilism with humanist values. Stefania Jha's intellectual biography places Polanyi in the context of his time and culture, analyzes his key philosophical ideas, and explicates the application--and at times misappropriation--of his work. Polanyi's method was not laid out in his published works, and his vocabulary tends to make his writings difficult to understand. By exposing the structure of his theory of tacit knowing, and by tracing the growth of his thinking, Jha shows how the various elements of his thought are integrated. Through examination of his philosophical roots in Kant and the complexity of his evolving thought, she counteracts the popular notion that Polanyi's philosophy stands apart from the western philosophic tradition. Jha's deep analysis makes Polanyi's shift of focus from science to philosophy more intelligible, his philosophy more approachable, and the causes he championed--such as the freedom of science and cultural freedom -- more understandable. Applying his notion of tacit knowing in practical directions, Jha seeks to bring the study of Polanyi's philosophy out of the specialists' enclave and into such fields as ethics and clinical medicine.

tacit dimension michael polanyi: The Tacit Dimension of Knowledge John Avellino, 2002

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an undead monster. After the political ruptures of 2016, commentators were quick to announce “the end” of neoliberalism yet again, pointing to both the global rise of far-right forces and the reinvigoration of democratic socialist politics. But do new political forces sound neoliberalism’s death knell or will they instead catalyze new mutations in its dynamic development? *Mutant Neoliberalism* brings together leading scholars of neoliberalism—political theorists, historians, philosophers, anthropologists and sociologists—to rethink transformations in market rule and their relation to ongoing political ruptures. The chapters show how years of neoliberal governance, policy, and depoliticization created the conditions for thriving reactionary forces, while also reflecting on whether recent trends will challenge, reconfigure, or extend neoliberalism’s reach. The contributors reconsider neoliberalism’s relationship with its assumed adversaries and map mutations in financialized capitalism and governance across time and space—from Europe and the United States to China and India. Taken together, the volume recasts the stakes of contemporary debate and reorients critique and resistance within a rapidly changing landscape. Contributors: Étienne Balibar, Sören Brandes, Wendy Brown, Melinda Cooper, Julia Elyachar, Michel Feher, Megan Moodie, Christopher Newfield, Dieter Plehwe, Lisa Rofel, Leslie Salinger, Quinn Slobodian

tacit dimension michael polanyi: *Irreconcilable Differences?* Jason C. Robinson, David Peck, 2015-03-17 What if philosophy, theology, and science spent a little more time together? These fields often seem at odds, butting metaphysical heads. Instead of talking at, how about talking with one another? This book engages three academic disciplines--distinct yet sharing much in common--in a slice of conversation and community in which participants have aimed at validating the other and the way the other sees the world. The result is a collection of essays united by a thread that can be hard to find in academia. In bringing together a wide range of contributors on a project that at first seemed unlikely, *Irreconcilable Differences?* is also a testament to the spirit of cooperation and hard work--evidence that small acts and events can make a big difference, and that sometimes all you need in order to make something good happen is an idea with a little support along the way. The editors of this collection are hopeful that its contributors and readers will keep looking for ways to bridge academic, social, and political gaps. We need to forge relationships based on personal knowledge and proper confidence seeking to make meaningful claims in an increasingly complex world.

tacit dimension michael polanyi: *PRE/TEXT* Victor J. Vitanza, 2010-11-23 After the first issue of *PRE/TEXT* appeared in 1981, a colleague told Victor Vitanza, the creator, editor and publisher of the journal, how disgusted she was by it, how unreadable it was, how devoted to self-aggrandizement--and how much she enjoyed two articles in it. Devoted to exploring and expanding the field of rhetoric and composition by publishing articles considered inappropriate by other journals in the field, *PRE/TEXT* has, from its inception, made people angry. Yet it has survived, and thrived. This collection of essays pays tribute to the first ten years of the journal, and each reprinted article is paired with a short comment by the author. Also included is Victor Vitanza's retrospective history of the journal and prospectives for the future.

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style with penetrating insight. I cannot imagine it as anything other than the definitive benchmark work on Newbigin's theology. Accessibly written, this book will serve as a valuable resource for anyone seriously interested in the theology of interreligious dialogue. --The Rt. Rev. Dr. Bill Atwood, Bishop of the International Diocese, Anglican Church in North America
 Lesslie Newbigin has much wisdom to offer Christians in the twenty-first century. Dr. Thomas has done a commendable job of keeping this legacy alive. In our peripatetic age cultures and religions interact in every sphere of life--and sometimes collide. This book provides a well-researched analysis of Newbigin's theology, and explains his approach to mission, Christian unity, and principled inter-religious dialogue.
 --Patricia J. Harrison, PhD (University of Queensland), Research Supervisor, London School of Theology, Middlesex University

tacit dimension michael polanyi: *Nature as Landscape* Kraft Eberhard Von Maltzahn, 1994 A new way of looking at the relationship between man and nature is necessary as conventional approaches to nature conservation are failing. Maltzahn shows alternative ways of understanding drawing on evidence from philosophy and the history of science (phenomenology, visual thinking, Gestalt psychology)

tacit dimension michael polanyi: *Jenseits des Labors* Florian Hoof, Eva-Maria Jung, Ulrich Salaschek, 2014-03-15 Wie verändert sich Wissen, wenn es spezifische Entstehungskontexte – wie etwa das Labor – verlässt und in Wissenschaft und Gesellschaft adaptiert wird? Dieses Buch führt Beiträge unterschiedlicher Fachgebiete zusammen, die Transferprozesse von Wissen in den Blick nehmen – innerhalb von Laborsystemen sowie an Schnittstellen zu anderen Wissenschaftsbereichen und zur Öffentlichkeit. Medienwissenschaftliche, soziologische, anthropologische und wissenschaftshistorische/-theoretische Analysen beleuchten Wissensformen des Labors und die technischen, sozialen und medialen Bedingungen ihrer Entstehung, Verbreitung und Popularisierung.

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tacit dimension michael polanyi: **Rechtsfragen des Einsatzes von Wissensmanagement in Anwaltskanzleien** Thomas Sassenberg, 2005

tacit dimension michael polanyi: **Engraved Upon the Heart** Hwarang Moon, 2015-07-17 How does liturgy impact the formation of faith? The Protestant Church has traditionally emphasized human reason and doctrinal knowledge. But there is another method with great formative power--participation in liturgy. Human beings gain important knowledge not only through traditional, cognitively focused learning, but also through practice and participation. And because knowledge is wholistic, an inability to express an idea in language does not necessarily signify an absence of knowledge. This book shows how liturgy transmits knowledge that transcends human reason. We repeat the liturgy in weekly public worship, and its contents are inscribed on our minds and bodies. Contrary to common belief, this is also true for children and cognitively challenged individuals. They may be unable to verbally express the contents of their faith in a way that satisfies normal adult expectations, but these two groups of people are capable of rich religious experiences. This book explores how welcoming them into experience and practice of worship and sacrament can benefit children, cognitively challenged church members, their families, and the church community as a whole, and makes us all a more inclusive community in Christ.

tacit dimension michael polanyi: *Dawn of the DAW* Adam Patrick Bell, 2018 Dawn of the DAW tells the story of how the dividing line between the traditional roles of musicians and recording studio personnel (producers, recording engineers, mixing engineers, technicians, etc.) has eroded throughout the latter half of the twentieth century to the present. Whereas those equally adept in music and technology such as Raymond Scott and Les Paul were exceptions to their eras, the millennial music maker is ensconced in a world in which the symbiosis of music and technology is commonplace. As audio production skills such as recording, editing, and mixing are increasingly co-opted by musicians teaching themselves in their do-it-yourself (DIY) recording studios, conventions of how music production is taught and practiced are remixed to reflect this reality.

Dawn of the DAW first examines DIY recording practices within the context of recording history from the late nineteenth century to the present. Second, Dawn of the DAW discusses the concept of the studio as musical instrument and the role of the producer, detailing how these constructs have evolved throughout the history of recorded music in tandem. Third, Dawn of the DAW details current practices of DIY recording--how recording technologies are incorporated into music making, and how they are learned by DIY studio users in the musically--chic borough of Brooklyn. Finally, Dawn of the DAW examines the broader trends heard throughout, summarizing the different models of learning and approaches to music making. Dawn of the DAW concludes by discussing the ramifications of these new directions for the field of music education.

tacit dimension michael polanyi: The Revelation of God in History John F. Haught, 2009-03-01

tacit dimension michael polanyi: *Divine Revelation and Human Practice* Tony Clark, 2010-04-29 This substantial work provides important and original proposals for rearticulating the doctrine of revelation. Taking Karl Barth's doctrine of the Word of God as his point of departure, and expanding upon the work of Michael Polanyi, Clark demonstrates the integral involvement of human imagination in the revelatory event. Addressing this theme, Clark engages with the work of Michael Polanyi, whose philosophy provides a potent resource for the task, such as Polanyi's theory of tacit knowledge and its implications on articulate knowledge.

tacit dimension michael polanyi: *Urteil und Erfahrung* Rainer Enskat, 2020-03-09 Kant untersucht die kognitiven Bedingungen dafür, dass der Mensch objektiv wahrheitsfähige Urteile bilden kann. Die einfachsten unter ihnen sind die wahrnehmungsbasierten, von ihm so apostrophierten Erfahrungsurteile, die anspruchsvollsten die Urteile, die die notwendigen und hinreichenden Bedingungen der Möglichkeit und der Fruchtbarkeit der Erfahrung formulieren. Kant fragt, warum diese Urteile trotz der subjekt-relativen, kognitiven Bedingungen der menschlichen Erkenntnis objektiv wahr sein können. Der Autor zeichnet Kants methodischen Weg zu dessen Ziel nach: Die komplexen subjektiven Tiefenstrukturen vor allem dieser beiden Urteilstypen zu klären und zu zeigen, inwiefern ihre objektive Wahrheitsfähigkeit gleichwohl von diesen subjektiv-kognitiven Tiefenstrukturen abhängt. Dieser Band ist der zweite der beiden geplanten Bände zu Kants Erfahrungstheorie.

tacit dimension michael polanyi: *Ownership of Knowledge* Dagmar Schafer, Annapurna Mamidipudi, Marius Buning, 2023-07-18 A framework for knowledge ownership that challenges the mechanisms of inequality in modern society. Scholars of science, technology, medicine, and law have all tended to emphasize knowledge as the sum of human understanding, and its ownership as possession by law. Breaking with traditional discourse on knowledge property as something that concerns mainly words and intellectual history, or science and law, Dagmar Schäfer, Annapurna Mamidipudi, and Marius Buning propose technology as a central heuristic for studying the many implications of knowledge ownership. Toward this end, they focus on the notions of knowledge and ownership in courtrooms, workshops, policy, and research practices, while also shedding light on scholarship itself as a powerful tool for making explicit the politics inherent in knowledge practices and social order. The book presents case studies showing how diverse knowledge economies are created and how inequalities arise from them. Unlike scholars who have fragmented this discourse across the disciplines of anthropology, sociology, and history, the editors highlight recent developments in the emerging field of the global history of knowledge—as science, as economy, and as culture. The case studies reveal how notions of knowing and owning emerge because they reciprocally produce and determine each other's limits and possibilities; that is, how we know inevitably affects how we can own what we know; and how we own always impacts how and what we are able to know. Contributors Dagmar Schäfer, Annapurna Mamidipudi, Cynthia Brokaw, Marius Buning, Viren Murthy, Marjolijn Bol, Amy E. Slaton, James Leach, Myles W. Jackson, Lissant Bolton, Vivek S. Oak, Jörn Oeder

tacit dimension michael polanyi: *Implizites Wissen in Organisationen* Olaf Katenkamp, 2011-05-23 Mit einem Vorwort von Prof. Dr. Jürgen Howaldt

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tacit dimension michael polanyi: The Soul's Upward Yearning Robert Spitzer, S.J., Ph.D., 2015-10-03 Western culture has been moving away from its Christian roots for several centuries but the turn from Christianity accelerated in the 20th century. At the core of this decline is a loss of a sense of our own transcendence. Scientific materialism has so seriously impacted our belief in human transcendence that many people find it difficult to believe in God and the human soul. This anti-transcendent perspective has not only cast its spell on the natural sciences, psychology, philosophy, and literature, it has also negatively impacted popular culture through the writings of Richard Dawkins, Daniel Dennett, and many others. The warning signs of this loss of transcendence have been expressed by thinkers as diverse as Carl Jung (psychiatrist), Mircea Eliade (historian of religion), Gabriel Marcel (philosopher), C.S. Lewis and J.R.R. Tolkien. These warnings were validated by a 2004 study in the American Journal of Psychiatry which showed that the absence of religion alone was responsible for a marked increase in suicide rates, sense of meaninglessness, substance abuse, separation from family, and other psychiatric problems. Thus, the loss of transcendence is negatively affecting not only individuals' sense of happiness, dignity, ideals, virtues, and destiny, but also the culture. Ironically, the evidence for transcendence is greater today than in any other period in history. The problem is - this evidence has not been compiled and propagated. Fr. Spitzer's book provides a bright light in the midst of this cultural darkness by presenting both traditional and contemporary evidence for God and a transphysical soul from several major sources. He also shows how human consciousness and intelligence is completely special - and cannot be replicated by artificial intelligence or animal consciousness. We are transcendent beings with souls capable of surviving bodily death - self-reflective beings aware of perfect truth, love, goodness, and beauty. We are beings with an unrestricted capacity to know and create science, law, culture, art, music, literature, and so much more. The evidence reveals that we have the dignity of being created in the very image of God, and if we underestimate it, we will undervalue one another, underlive our lives, and underachieve our destiny. This work is the most comprehensive treatment of human transcendence available today.

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