WYDARZENIA UCZELNI



Mgr Dagmara Klim

SPOTKANIE Z JEGO EMINENCJĄ KARDYNAŁEM JAVIEREM LOZANO BARRAGÁNEM W INSTYTUCIE CENTRUM ZDROWIA MATKI POLKI W ŁODZI

W dniu 5 czerwca 2007 roku w Auli A Instytutu Centrum Zdrowia Matki Polki przy ulicy Rzgowskiej 281/289 w Łodzi odbyło się spotkanie z Jego Eminencją Kardynałem Javierem Lozano Barragánem, Przewodniczącym Papieskiej Rady ds. Opieki Duszpasterskiej Pracowników Służby Zdrowia w Watykanie, na które zaprosili uczestników Jego Ekscelencja Arcybiskup dr Władysław Ziółek – Metropolita Łódzki i Jego Magnificencja Rektor Uniwersytetu Medycznego w Łodzi – prof. dr hab. Andrzej Lewiński.

Program

- Hymn państwowy
- Otwarcie uroczystości przez JM Rektora UM prof. dr hab. Andrzeja Lewińskiego
- Wykład JE Kard. Javiera Lozano Barragána pt. Global ethics: new paradigm and the open bioethics
- Spotkanie z przedstawicielami łódzkiego środowiska medycznego
- Zwiedzanie Instytutu Centrum Zdrowia Matki Polki
- Gaude Mater Polonia

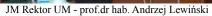


Jego Eminencja Kard. Javier Lozano Barragán i Jego Ekscelencja Arcybp Władysław Ziółek













































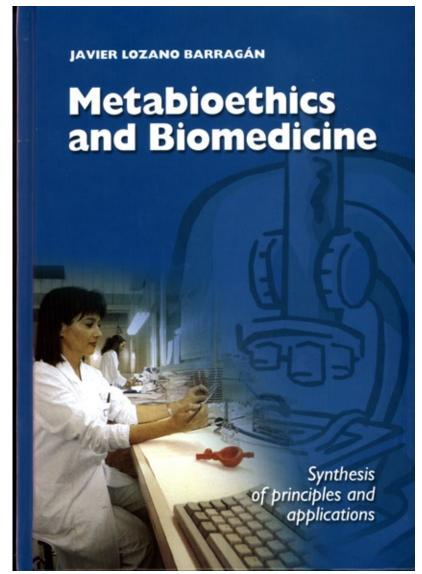


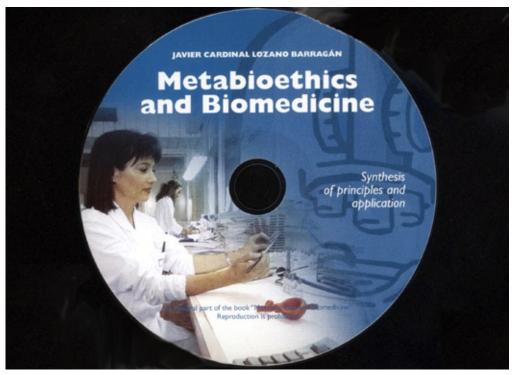




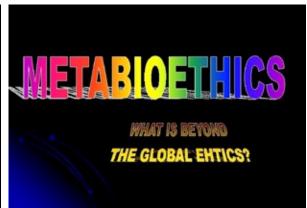




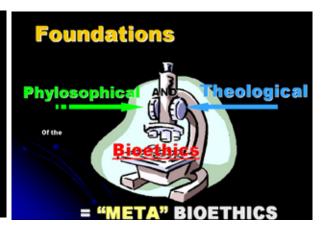














SIL OPENNED BIOETHICS IL OPENNED BIOETHICS IL OPENNED BIOETHICS ROOTS: To be and to think, to be and to become, Techniques and Bioethics. PROFESSION OF THE NEW PARAGOM. Authors, Religion and Spirituality, Sustainable Devilop, New Finality Values, Pilars, Foundations, Principles, Basic points ROOTS: To be and to become, the static nature, to think and to be, development of Subjectivism, postmodern relice, consequences, authors, main points of postmodern bioethics. CONCLUSION Attempt at a definition



1. TOWARDS A GLOBAL ETHICS Proposals: (Elivica: 195.000,000 pages; Bloethica: 9.860,000 Global Ethica: 1,340; pages in Informat). Hans Jonas: Ethics of limits Raimundo Panikar: Sharing Ethics Edgar Morin: Ethics of the earth as the Country Giulian Portars: Ethic of the Face Some ONG: Ethics of the Sustainable developpement UNESCO: Bloethics of consensus, pluralistic, pluricultural, of proceeds, in sustitution of the traditional medical Ethics. New Paradigm Key concepts: Virtual, Globalisation, Multimedia network and education, hypertexts, censure, participation, comunication, cultural diversity, Ethics of fresults, pragmetic, universal.





2. INITIAL DEFINITION The scientific and systematic study of the human behavior, in the field of the science of the life and the health in the light of the Christian values and principles. Scientific:: Last causes and principles a multidisciplinary dialogue: Theology and Philosophy, Biogenetic: genoma, clonation, xenotransplants, stem cells... actual medical sciences. Structural dialogue : Economic, social, political, juridical, cultural, religious. Key question: what values and principles?

3. "PREHISTORY" Application of Ethics to Modern day Medicine Giuseppe Antonelli, 1891 "Medicina Pastoralis in usum Confessariorum" 20th Century Codes of Medical Ethics: Pius XII: Forerunner to Bioethics Fletcher, 1954: "Moral and Medicine" Human rights against the Commandments: God, outsidel Nuremberg, 1947: Condemnation of Nazi experiments Transplants, 1967: Heart transplant, Dr Barnard, legitimate? DNA, 1871: Berg, manipulation of life? Playing God?



Callahan

Hellegers

Poter

Ashley

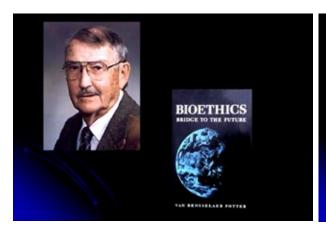
Pellegrino

4. HISTORY

- Thumanae Vitae". Pablo VI. Refute:
 Hellegers y Callahan, 1980-1970
 New York "Hastings Center", "Joseph and Rose Kennedy Institue of Ethics". "Kennedy Institute of Ethics": Birth of the Bioethics. Ecumenical criterions. A-religious criterions.
 Team: Walters, Beauchamp, Childress, Reich, Häring, NcCormick, Curran, Hawerwas, Fuchs, Ramsey
- Van Rensselaer Poter, 1970-1971

 "Bioethics, the Science of survival". "Bioethics, Bridge to the future"
- Georgetown

 "Center for Advanced Study of Ethics". Parte católica: Pelegrino,
 Thomasma, Ashley, O'Rourke. "Kennedy Institute of Ethics".
 Global Bioethics: Postmodern Bioethics.
- lobal Bioethics: Postmodern Bioethics
 Peter Singer, Hugo Tristran Engelhardt





Good or Bad: your Choice

Peter Singer





THE NEW GLOBAL ETHICS



THE NEW PARADIGM:

Synthesis of the positions taken by different

Health Ministries of several Countries in the World

- The rule that many observe
- **■**Bioethics Committee

(Specially fives Kim Yersu, 1999. A common Framework for Ethics of the Twenty first Century, UNESCO, Division of Philosophy and Ethics. Claed November 15, 1999, at www.unesco.org.drg.philosphyandethics. M. Kolchiro Mossuura, General Director of UNESCO, Discourse to permanent delegates on the Bloothics program of UNESCO, 20 June 2003).



1. AUTHORS

UNO, WHO, UNESCO.

NGOs:

"Women, Environment and Development Organizations"

"Earth Council, Green Peace"

"International Planned Parenthood Federation"

2. RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY

- New Spirituality
- Not new religion, but spirituality.
- Traditional Elements:
 - Indian American religions: union with the nature. Hinduism: respect to the nature. Buddhism: ecological serenity. Islam: justice. Judaism: sanctity. Christianity: charity and mercy.
- Earth Divinity: Gaia, Man, one of her elements.
- Transcendence and opposition to all religions
 - Inadequate to generate the

"SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT"

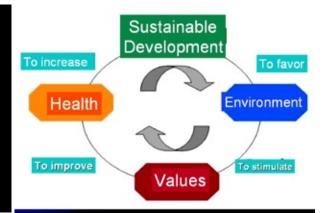
3. The Sustainable Development

- Present Development
 - End of the cold war. Environmental Degradation
- Change toward
 - The Global Well-being
 - Inside of the

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPEMENT



"GAIA": The new ecological Divinity



4. The new finality of the **Ethics**

Quality of Life

Individual perception of every one's position in life, in the context of the culture and of the system of values where he is in relation with his goals, expectations, standards and interests.

5. VALUES

Ecological peace Culture:

Green peace

- Fundamental Values :
 - Love, friendship, sharing, healing, decision, participatory democracy, decentralization, respect for life, liberty, justice, equity, mutual respect, no to war.



THE GREEN PEACE

5. FIVE PILLARS

- Human Rights
- Protection of the Minority
- ◆ Participatory Democracy (new governance)
- Pacific Solution to the conflicts, transparency of the negotiations.
- ◆ Inter-generational Equity, Gender equity

7. THREE FOUNDATIONS

- Human Rights
 - Evils of Capitalism, Economy Globalization, Cultures and
- + Health
 - Definition, education for health, nutrition, primary care, infectious diseases, endemics, essential drugs, reproductive health
- - Generation of consensus, social development, environment and eco-system, sexuality, family and Well-being. Holistic prospective.

8. THREE PRINCIPLES FOR THE **BIOETHICS**

1. Autonomy:

- Respect for absolute freedom of the moral actor and the others.
- \$ 2. Beneficencee:
 - One must do good, never bad.
- **4) 3. Justice:**
 - One must give everyone that is his own.

9. BASICS OF THE PRINCIPLES > Clinic: Evolution:

- Each stage of the History and of the Culture has its different Ethics. Now we have those
- Subjectivism:
 - Every one does what he likes
- Contractualism:
 - The norm of the behaviour is the consensus of the majority.

> One must check every case and choose the better

Utilitarianism:

- > The norm is cost/benefit, one must do what is better and
- > New Principles:
 - > Act at your own risk, decide freely what you wish, seek the consensus (Peter Singer)











2. THE STATIC NATURE: **MODERN AGE**

- Objectivity is equal to nature.
- · Nature:
 - Pre stabilized immutable and static.
- Contradiction by the natural sciences.
 - * Overcoming the natural Law.
- - Science and Technique of the manipulability
- Protestant Thought
 - * The nature (human) is essentially bad.
- - Absurdity of the objective criterion in Bioethics.
 - Proposal of the "New Paradigm" as ethical norm

3. TO THINK-TO BE

- Descartes: (Epigones)
 - The being is because I think of it, or I think of it because it is?
 - = The « Being » is because I think of it.
 - The substance is full independency.
 - Deus", "Res cogitans", "Extensio"
 - Subjectivism. Autonomy. Empiricism-Idealism. Illuminism. Mechanicism.



MODERN AGE

The being is: BECAUSE I THINK OF IT

4. MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF

- Engels: Auto project in the religious myth?
- Kant: formal autonomous subjectivity.
- Hegel: realization in the State.
- Marx: social and economic subjectivity
- Nietzche: The superman. Nihilism of values.
- Heidegger: To be- Language- Thought- Mysticism-existential.
- Wittgenstein: Subjectivism and the use of Language
- Lyotard: Subjectivism of « Mégarécits »
- Vattimo: Pensiero debole-Pensiero forte
- Freud, W.Reich, Marcuse: Sex Revolution

5. TRACES OF THE POSTMODERN ETHICS

- Mistrust about man and his thought
 Dominion of the aesthetical rationality
- Nihilism
- Mistrust towards the future
- Back to the Mystery and Pseudo religiosity
- * The principle of the difference
- **Tolerance**
- * The World
- Man

6. CONSEQUENCES

- □ Eclecticism: Affirmations independent of their system, context and judgement.
- ☐ Historicism: The truth changes according the
- □Scienticism: The only truth is experimental
- Pragmatism: The criterion cost/benefit according the consensus
- : Incapacity to arrive to objective truths

7. AUTHORS

- Engels: Auto project in the religious myth?
- Kant: formal autonomous subjectivity.
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8. POSTMODERN BIOETHICS

- God an values
 - Dead or absent, life, only biology without value, difference, plurality, tolerance, autonomy, hedonism, cynic utilitarianism, absurd the suffering, right to euthanasia. Values: weak thought
- The man
 - Consume, play, audiovisual, depersonalized, individual no person, fragmented, lose, walker, "moral estranger", a-historical without future, radical, the fourth man of the radical anti-culture.

 Depends on the "cosmopolitam", or professional of the health, is his model and he decides who is to be born and when he must die.
- - Fruit of casualty. No mathematical principles, Place to **enjoy** the pleasure at the maximum.
 (Peter Singer, Hugo Tristran Engelherd)



1. VALUES OF THE NEW PARADIGM

- Environmental Protection
- Well-Being for all
 - Friendship, sharing, health care, decision, democracy, decentralization, negotiation of the conflicts, respect for all, no war, mutual respect, integrity.
- Quality of life
- Human Rights

 Minority, equity, individual-community relations
- Adjusted Economy for all
- Health for all
- Education for all.

2. FOUR PROBLEMS:

- Readjustment between man and his environment
- Meaning of Happiness
- Readjustment between the individual and the community
- Equity and liberty
- Fundamental Problem



SUBJECTIVISME (LOOKING FOR CONSENSUS)



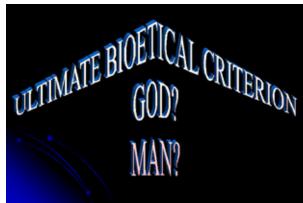
SMOKE: Ethics of CONSENSUS

3. PROBLEMATIC OF THE PRINCIPLES OF BIOETHICS

- Autonomy
 - How to apply to fetus, embryos, handicapped, and children who can't exercise their liberty?
- ■Beneficence and Justice:
 - If there is not an objective good, what is good and right?
- But there are only principles of action!
 - ☐ Why must I actuate if it is not reasonable? In case of doubt which principle must I adhere to?
- ☐ The narrative Ethics: "Feminine Perception"
 - If anyone must examine case by case, and accept the criterion of a virtuosic person, is this criterion objective or subjective?

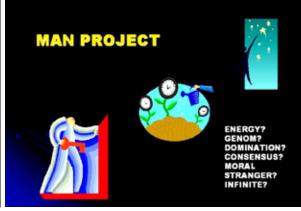
4. ANTIVALUES OF THE NEW PARADIGM

- New religion: Gaia
- Negation of all religions and specially of the historicity of Christ and Christlanity
- Man is only a subordinate element of the nature.
- Negation of the sovereignty of the States
- Family destruction
- Confusion between well-being and happiness
- Hiding of the death
- Arbitrary Subjectivism and manipulation to arrive at consensus.
 Necessity of an objective Ethics
- Terminological equivocity











1. To be and to Think: Objective Bioethics

- Being is because I think of it, or I think of it because it is?
 - = I think of it because it is.
- The truth is conformity of intelligence with the object.
 The criterion of morality is human nature in all its complexity.

 This criterion is objective: Ob-jacet.

 Its complexity includes the Transcendency.



I think of the being BECAUSE IT IS

2. To be and to become: **Bioethics as Project**

- Human conduct in the life and health sciences implies a project for man.

 Requires the binary need - satisfaction.
- Requires working out the path for the journey from need to satisfaction
- So the Bioethics appears as the project for the construction of man through the life and health sciences.



3. Technology and **Bioethics**

- The horizon for Technology is possibility.
 - Instrument to use in any direction
 - It may destroy or build man.
- The horizon for Ethics is the finality.
 - Need for direction of Technology.
 - Need for Judgment: Neutral Technologies do not exist-



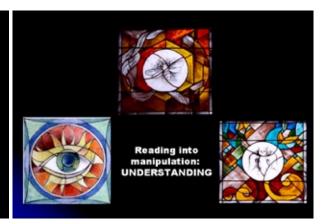
One must Direct The Technology



Technology and Science without Direction.

4. Intelligent Project.

- Bioethics is the intelligent project of manipulation in the life and health sciences.
- It is the "intus legere" of manipulation
- Answer to the question: does this manipulation build or destroy man?



5. The "Better I"

- Genuine biogenetic manipulation is a way to build man.
- The construction is directed to better "!" of the human project.
- Bioethics orientation has its roots in the objectivity of the same man. It is both the way and the traveler. Objective Subject.

6. Historical formulation

- This ethic formulation is expressed with clarity through the history of human thought:
- Ethics is the consequence of Metaphysics.
 - Finality, Exemplarity and Anthropology.
 - Anthropology and Ethics
- All that is synthesized in the concept of:

Natural Law,

Would be anachronistic?



ANACHRONISM?
Who determines

7. Law natural definitions

- "Ratio vel voluntas divina ordinem naturalem conservari iubans, perturbari vetans" (Reason or Divine Will commands that the <u>natural order</u> be maintained and forbids its disturbance)
- a "Participatio Legis Aeternae in creatura rationali" (Participation of elemal law in the rational creature)
- "Lumen intelectus insitum nobis a Deo per quod cognoscimus quid agendum et quid vitandum" (The light of the intellect infused in us by God, so that we know what we should do and what we should avoid)

8. Model of the Project

- The static quality of nature?: Natural law and Order
- Order: "Parium dispariumque rerum apta dispositio" (The correct placement of what is the same and different)
 - Analysis and synthesis. Convergence in unity. Situation.
- Model: Reason or Divine Will. Participation of Truth and Goodness.
- Eternal law: coexists with our time as fullness.
 - Decree of the Incarnation: History.
 - Light:
 - Knowledge of Truth in its own construction.







- 4. SUPPORTS OF A OBJECTIVE AND UNIVERSAL ETHICS
- Human nature in all its complexity

 - is the norm of morality

 The natural Law is the objectivity of the norm

 Man is the Master; not despotic boss of the nature

 Construction: That which builds man is good, that which destroys him is bad.
- Life, its goal: overcome the death.
 - Here on must found all the authentic values that we can find also in the Post Modernity.
- Resurrection: We Christians know that the only authentic possibility of a true construction of the man is overcoming death in Christ, dead and risen.



PARTICIPATION OF THE ETERNAL LAW IN THE RATIONAL CREATURE

- 9. Liberty and Autonomy: **Building of the Project**
- Liberty and Will
- Liberty as construction
- Liberty as openness
- Openness as the authentic autonomy
 - ■Power, True and Love: God Life
 - Individual and Collective
 - The man, center of the universe



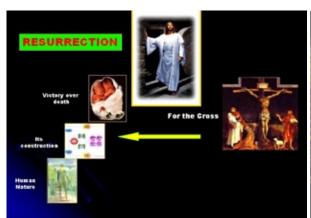
Freedom as **CHOICE FOR** The openness To God

11. The Revelation

- The Life: God the Father Fountain of Life, realizes the life in us by embodying us to the Death and Resurrection of His Son, for the Love of the Holy Spirit.
- Way: Christ. The Traveller: the Spirit into us and with us through the virtues. The expression: The Commandments and the Sermon on the Mountain.









PRINCIPLES OF BIOETHICS IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

12. Principles of the **Open Bioethics**

- 1. Creation-Redemption
- 2. Administration
- 3. Marriage
- 4. Instrumentality
- 5. End

- 6. Liberty and Responsibility
- 7. Solidarity
- 8. Suffering (death an resurrection)
- 9. Autonomy, beneficence and justice
- 10. Sciences and Techniques.





