

**PERSONAL &
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS**
HUB646

Classlive 4 - Review

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Overview

- ▣ Check-in: How is it going?
- ▣ Submit anything that is missing
- ▣ Send me a reminder e-mail so I don't miss it
- ▣ Study the book before the exam
 - Some questions are in assignments – do these first
- ▣ Lets talk about peer review
- ▣ Then do some subject review

Peer-Review

- ▣ What is this?
 - Someone reviews the document for accuracy
- ▣ Why is it important?
 - It helps us have some trust that the information provided is accurate
- ▣ Much inaccurate information is provided in today's world.

The Greeks - Socrates

- ▣ Greeks:
 - Socrates
 - ▣ Known for dialogs
 - ▣ A search for the truth
 - Plato
 - ▣ Socrates' student
 - ▣ Our ethical goal in life is to use human reason to find ultimate truths
 - ▣ Platonic Dualism
 - ▣ Concerned with concepts as abstract entities, such as the ultimate nature of justice



The Greeks - Aristotle

- Aristotle
 - Plato's student
 - Nicomachean Ethics (Teleological)
 - Basic activity is to reason, to aim at some good – text, p. 71
 - Virtue ethics
 - Logic & Psychology
 - Metaphysics
 - The study of the nature of reality, text, p. 2



Teleological Ethics

- ❑ from a consequentialist standpoint, a morally right action is one that produces a good outcome, or consequence.
- ❑ This view is often expressed as the aphorism "*The ends justifies the means*".
- ❑ A consequentialist may allow that certain foreseeable consequences might make lying acceptable.



Deontological Ethics

- ▣ In deontological ethics an action is considered morally good because of some characteristic of the action itself, not because the product of the action is good.
- ▣ Immanuel Kant was a major proponent of deontological (non-consequentialist) theory. He advocated the Categorical Imperative.
 - A rule is immoral if it cannot be made into a rule for others to follow. – text, p. 58
- ▣ Ross's prima facie duties – “at first glance”
 - Fidelity, Gratitude, Justice, Self-Improvement and the like – text, p. 62

What is an Advanced Directive?

- ▣ A legal document which states how you wish to be treated if you are seriously ill – text, p. 218
- ▣ Is this important to have?
- ▣ How old do you need to be to have an advanced directive?
- ▣ Are there ethical issues here?

What is Mercy Death?

- ▣ Direct action to terminate a patient's life requested by the patient is called Mercy Death
- ▣ Mercy Killing is not the same as it does not include a request by the patient

Justification for War

- ▣ When is war justified?
- ▣ Since war is a violation of the “value of life” principle, it needs to be avoided if at all possible. – text, p. 187
- ▣ The best justification would be that it is a “just war”
- ▣ Terrorism is war waged on civilians according to the text, p. 190

Morality and Law

- ▣ Are these the same?
- ▣ No. It is possible to have an immoral or unjust law.
- ▣ It is possible to be moral and break the law.
- ▣ Some would say Martin Luther King did this by breaking segregation laws in the U. S.
- ▣ Do you feel all our laws are moral?

Humanitarian Ethics

- ▣ The ethical framework the text author proposes is Humanitarian Ethics
- ▣ Humanitarian ethics value people and the needs of people over God's Law
- ▣ Humanitarian ethics sees no or almost no absolutes
- ▣ The author says that all groups should adhere to the five principles, and problems in the world will be diminished
- ▣ Is this practical?

Summary

- ▣ In studying for the quiz, read the book carefully first.
- ▣ If you run into a problem, send me a message and I'll help resolve it.
 - Use the telephone if you need to (at a reasonable hour)
- ▣ Check to make sure you have submitted all assignments
- ▣ I wait until grades are due to submit them, so if an assignment is missing, submit it as soon as possible.
- ▣ Thank you for an enjoyable class!