

Minutes:

Our meeting began at 5 PM with Mass, celebrated my Fr Peter Muhich at the Cathedral of Our Lady of the Rosary.

Dinner was catered by Valentini's and begin at approximately 5:30 PM.

The following Guild Members present:

Kevin and Camille Murphy; Dan and Rosie Skorich; Dona and Joe Seeba; Fr Eli Gieske; Fr Peter Muhich; Gordy Harvieux; Bob and Gwen Erickson; John and Luann Kole; Julie Fox; Steven & Katie Eyer; Kevin Treacy; Lori DeFrance,; Margaret Butler; Mike and Sara Rowe, and their guest Steve and Tricia Laski; Mike and Sue Messer; Pam Jahnke; Scott and Suanna Johnson

Notes from Marshal Fightlin's talk from 1/18/15.

Marshal thanked the medical community for all that they do.

He stated that he would discuss two things:

1. What does it mean to be a professional?
2. What is a moral act?

With regards to the word professional, he said that it was quite a Catholic word.

When a monk was preparing as a novice, after one year and one day, he took his vows. The "document of his profession" was the document of his vows and this was done under oath.

Monasteries were schools. Cathedrals then had schools.

In the 11th or 12th century, universities originated under the guidance of the the Church. They were teaching priests, medicine, and law. Those were called "the professions". These professions were bound to a higher standard of moral and ethical behavior.

Hospitals:

The term dates back to St. Benedict who stated that "before and above all else, the sick must be served as Christ."

The Rule of St. Benedict – the Benedictine monastery is always had guests, and if the guest was ill, the monastery expanded the space for the care of the ill.

Hospital is derived from the word hospitality - to provide care for others in their sickness.

Hospitals as we know them are originated from the Catholic Church. Secular hospitals have only occurred in the past 3-5 centuries.

#### THE MORALITY OF AN ACT

There are three items which need to be considered in analyzing the morality of any given act:

The object – what we are doing – also known as the means

The end – also referred to as the goal

The circumstance – additional factors affecting the situation

Example: the mother-in-law moves in with the man and his two daughters. They need more space. He therefore puts arsenic in her coffee.

The goal or end is to obtain more room for the family – which is a good goal. However, the object, or the means, is to kill the mother-in-law – which is bad.

Example number two:

Husband sings a love song to his wife; however, he does it in the middle of Mass.

The object is good – husband singing love songs.

The end is good – to express love.

However, the circumstance is bad.

The end it doesn't justify the means.

In medicine, the goal is to alleviate suffering. However, what if decreasing the pain directly causes death?

One must follow one's conscience. However the conscience isn't a feeling – it's a judgment based on informed principles.

The conscience needs to learn principles from the Church for Catholics.

Sent from my iPad