



European Journal of Science and Theology

European Journal of Science and Theology

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SJR 2019 0.35

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EVOLUTION OF ETHICAL AND DEONTOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICAL WORKERS BASED ON PRIEST-DOCTORS LIFE EXPERIENCE

... Faith in God does not deny Medicine. Before the revolution of 1917, monastery hospitals were centres of healing, medical training was closely connected with church monasteries, and medical and theological education could be obtained there. After the revolution in Soviet Russia, a ban for the Church to engage in charity came into force. Violators faced punishment by the law of that time. Everything that the churches had including their own houses for teenagers, hospitals and alms-houses ceased to exist during the years of Soviet rule. Therefore, nowadays it is common for many doctors to combine their medical work with serving as priests [16, 17].

An outstanding role in the development of the principles of Ethics and Deontology was played by outstanding priest doctors whose life is an example for many generations of doctors. In the modern sense, the medical profession is very secular and has nothing to do with spirituality. But this is a special profession, marked by God. There are many examples in history when priests combined their spiritual profession (healing the souls of men) with the profession of a doctor (healing the body). A most remarkable example of priest doctors is V.F. Voyno-Yasenetsky (1877-1961). He was an excellent surgeon, an outstanding scientist, a passionate preacher, a merciful physician, a fearless confessor and an ardent defender of the truth. All these talents of V.F. Voyno-Yasenetsky declared themselves in the dramatic years of revolutionary persecution, wars and devastation. The time when Science and Medicine were declared enemies of religion, Church and faith, Saint Luke, making a feat, prepared the reunion of these never before warring directions. His life is a feat of serving God and working as a doctor. He saved many human lives and brought a lot of souls to God. On November 22nd in 1995 V.F. Voyno-Yasenetsky was recognized by the Russian Orthodox Church as a saint, with the name of Saint Luke. The life of Saint Luke, the great scholar, archbishop of the Russian Orthodox Church is the best preaching of Christianity [18]. The study and analysis of the great spiritual and scientific medical heritage of Saint Luke is of significant applied value for any inhabitant of the planet, and not just for the spiritual and moral education of doctors and nurses.

[...more at](#)

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ONTOLOGICAL INDETERMINISM AND IMMANENCE SOME ASPECTS OF THE METAPHYSICS OF ORGANISM

Abstract: After an overabundance of the discussion of methodological issues, philosophers now retain the ontological issues in the literature of the philosophy of Biology. Along with the niche construction, for Ontology, they tend to avoid the tedious „conventional“ metaphysical debates. Recent publications on the ontological aspects of organism agree with this. The paper thus argues that contemporary debates on the ontology of organism rest on the „new wave“ metaphysics that is prevalent in Biology after Darwin. It then explores the non-mystic nature of Metaphysics associated with the organism by recasting immanence in Biology.

ISLAM IN RUSSIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES FROM ‘COMPLETELY ALIEN’ TO ‘OUR SPIRITUAL TRADITION’

Abstract: The article presents the formation history of terms „Islam“ and „Muslims“ in the Russian culture and the perspective of religious studies from the viewpoints of: 1) reality observers and 2) observers of reality observers. The history of these terms is tracked on the basis of the Russian National Corpus database and a number of representative sources. The differentiation of approaches to the description of Islam in the Russian confessional, diplomatic and religious studies literature is shown. Late 20th century changes in the modern Russian Federation led to the discussion of describing Islam as „a spiritual tradition of the peoples of the Russian Federation“.

RELIGIOUS APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF EDUCATION IN V.V. ZENKOVSKY’S ORTHODOX PEDAGOGY

Abstract: The modern reality is characterized by a shortage of spiritual values and moral and ethical constants. The strengthening of pragmatism in the cultural environment and the popularization of consumer psychology in the media have caused a negative trend in the formal attitude of the individual to spiritual growth, both one’s own and other people’s. A thorough study of the history of different approaches to education will contribute to overcoming these negative trends, as well as the practical implementation of the tasks facing the integral education system in Russia. The article analyses V.V. Zenkovsky’s pedagogical research and organizational activities conducted in emigration, the main problems of raising children and youth presented in his pedagogical research, as well as the basic postulates of the holistic concept of Orthodox pedagogy created by him.

FOUNDING A NEW THEOLOGY THAT AFFIRMS THE ETERNITY OF BEING REDRESSING EMANUELE SEVERINO’S INQUISITION TRIAL

Abstract: This article pursues two fundamental objectives. The first is to promote a movement of thinkers who urge the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of Faith to review the inquisition process to which Emanuele Severino’s thought has been subjected. The second is to begin to read Severino’s entire contribution as a possible new and radical theology that can contribute to both a new hermeneutics of the Sacred Scriptures and a new scientific orientation that agrees with such theology. After describing some traits of the Severinian perspective (eternity, truth, nihilism), we discuss a few basic concepts from the Holy Scriptures (creation and God’s freedom) through Thomas Aquinas’s interpretation and amend these nihilistic concepts to show their possible hermeneutical continuity with the Severinian perspective. We then point out some potential and theoretical limits of the present discussion, which can be solved in future explorations.

RELIGIOUS VALUES AND THE POSITION OF THE BASIC TREATY WITH THE HOLY SEE IN NATIONAL LAW

Abstract: The Slovak Republic was founded in 1993 as a sovereign state. Although the Constitution states that it is a secular state, a Basic Treaty was concluded between the Slovak Republic and the Holy See. There was never any intention that the Basic Treaty should intervene in the secularity of the state; instead the focus is on regulating the relationship between the two subjects of international law. One of the most important provisions in the Basic Treaty is the right to conscientious objection, which justifies or excludes the implementation of some obligations and duties. The present study concerns the religious values upheld in the Basic Treaty and primarily the relationship between the Slovak Republic’s other international obligations arising from the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. How should the national authorities apply the law in cases where there is a potential conflict between these two international treaties? We analyse the position of the Basic Treaty in national law, conscientious objection, and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) to clarify the position of decision-making bodies given the lack of a precise definition in bilateral relations or international law. We use ECtHR case law as our source of guidance on how to interpret and apply conscientious objection in accordance with Slovakia’s legal obligations and while respecting its values.

GENDER PERSPECTIVE ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENT TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: In 2015 the Pope Francis presented his Encyclical Letter „Laudato Si“ to voice the most important thoughts of the Holy See on human in general and Roman Catholic in particular response to rapid and omnipresent detrimental changes that are happening to the Planet Earth because of irresponsible actions of the human race against environment in broad sense, inducing at the same time climate change. The same year the international community united in something that was not obvious to international experts and participants of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference in Paris - the COP21, till the very end of the process. The countries - Parties to the UN-FCCC agreed on the text of the Paris Agreement - legally binding accord on climate change mitigation and adaptation. Both documents address all the humankind without proper regard given to the position of women, who differ in many ways in their role and attitude towards climate change. In our article the analysis is done on the gender relation to climate change - on the basis of literature review as well as the words of the Pope on the issue in the Encyclical. Analysis presents the most important topics to which we sought reference in the Encyclical of Pope Francis. Results confirm deep understanding of the inter-linked processes around the climate change and no much attention is given to women by the Head of the Roman Catholic Church.

SCIENTIFIC CONSIDERATIONS ON THE MIRACULOUS LIVES OF PROPHET MOSES AND HIS PEOPLE REFERRED TO IN HOLY BOOKS

Abstract: Holy books are not only books of prayer, dhikr, worship, and servant, but also books of wisdom, ideas and knowledge. The first impending questions as „O man, what are you? Where are you coming from? Where are you going?“ human beings have learned the full and evidence answers from many of these books which are unable to answer many curious unknown questions. The common feature of the Holy books; instructive and nurturing creator invites humanity to service and having good human qualities by conveying information with experienced examples and stories. Besides, the Holy books convey the feature of an index summarizing the events that took place in the book of the Universe. This study scientifically looks, living for a long time in the desert heat, the wisdom of eating only quail meat and



manna and the wisdom of lightning strikes due to the rebellion of the Prophet Moses and his tribe who are mentioned in all Scriptures and known as prophets in all divine religions.

INTEGRATION OF MUSLIMS AS A CHALLENGE TO THE INTEGRATION POLICY OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Abstract: The article discusses the issue of the integration of Muslims as a challenge to European states' integration policies. The authors tried to present the most important problems related to followers of Islam coexisting with European communities. This analysis aims at identifying the sources of the failure of the integration process and actions taken to promote a dialogue between faiths. The data presented have been collected by international institutions studying the integration of Muslims. The article argues that due to the religious, cultural, language and national diversity of Muslims their integration is not an easy process, as they are not a homogeneous group.

RELIGION AS A FACTOR OF ARMENIAN POLITICS

Abstract: The aim of this article is to present the importance and specificity of the religious factor in the politics of Armenia after regaining independence in 1991. During the 70-year Soviet period, Armenia was subject to state secularization and the policy of atheizing society, and the national Church barely preserved its institutional existence. However, in the rebirth of the Republic of Armenia, the Armenian Apostolic Church very quickly regained its privileged position and rebuilt structures, becoming an important participant in politics and social dialogue. The national Church gained influence in public education as well as representation in the army. Religious issues were marked in the policy of the state, especially in the area of shaping the national ideology, legitimizing the state authority and stabilizing the internal political situation. It is noted that, despite the political and systemic changes in recent years, the position of the Church in the state, as well as the nature of the State-Church relationship, have not changed in any particular way.

EVOLUTION OF ETHICAL AND DEONTOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICAL WORKERS BASED ON PRIEST-DOCTORS LIFE EXPERIENCE

Abstract: The article presents the historical stages of the formation and development of the ideas of Deontology and medical ethics and highlights the world community's interest in relevant problems of Bioethics. The principles of ethical-deontological relations are shown on the example of priest-doctors' difficult but at the same time vivid life path. The priests presented in the article are great personalities in world history.

JUSTICE AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT CALIFORNIA'S THREE STRIKES LAW

Abstract: Crowded modern era communities require laws and rules to maintain order and safety. Naturally, these rules often stem from our beliefs and centuries of traditions in addition to empirical studies to uphold values that our communities praise. As one of these values, justice, is emphasized in the contexts of most religions, for example (Islam, Christianity and Judaism). These beliefs also suggest rehabilitation before punitive measurement. There is no religion that recommends injustice. However, due to some failures, there are occurrences or policies that despite our traditions and beliefs condemn or empirical studies discourage, produce unjust outcomes. Hence, justice is vital for each state and community to prevent the eventual disruption of both of them. In this matter, governments use policy development as a tool to solve problems with justice; nevertheless the process is complex by its nature. Disregarding its complexity may result with policy failure and unjust results. This study aims to find out whether a crime fighting policy that received massive public support but has no empirical background has been a success in crime prevention and in the distribution of justice. For this, it looks into an infamous policy, California's „Three Strikes and You're Out" law as a case study. Findings so far have shown that especially until the 2012 amendment, the implementation of California's Three Strikes law provided disappointing results. This indicates that, the founding of the law was based more on emotional reactions rather than empirical studies and that the foundation of the policy also disregarded known experiences and traditions/values in crime fighting and upholding justice.

THE CONCEPT OF JUSTICE IN THE ABRAHAMIC RELIGIONS A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Abstract: The concept of justice is one of the fundamental categories of the world outlook. This idea, which originated in the Old Testament, is still in the centre of attention of both philosophers and people interested in practical improvement of society. The article provides a comparative analysis of the concept of justice in Judaism, Orthodox Christianity and Islam. It also presents reasons to believe that Judaism is the law of justice, the main principles of which are formulated in the Torah. Apart from that, the article considers the Orthodox understanding of justice as truth developed in the Orthodox theological and philosophical tradition, as well as the Islamic understanding of justice. It is noted that understanding of justice as truth was formed based on the initial ideas of justice shared by East Slavs. As far as Islam is concerned, it contains a social aspect of understanding justice. At the same time, in all cases, justice remains an undifferentiated ethico-legal category.

BECOMING UNMARRIAGEABLE KIN BY SUCKLING (REDAAH) IMPLICATIONS OF BREAST MILK STEM CELLS

Abstract: Islam promotes strong ties between parents and the children and extends relationship to even the foster mother, serving the infants. To become a child of a foster-mother one of the conditions is that she breast-feeds him at least five times. The Shariah scholars have two different perspectives on this condition. This article seeks to elaborate on these distinct views, keeping in view the hypothesis of the presence of stem cells in breast milk and their role as predecessors for developing and producing majority of the body cells. Preliminary evidence develops that mother's milk contains significant amount of stem cells, which can cross the gut and differentiate and integrate into the organs of the child's body including the brain and reproductive organs to become functional, and genetically relate to his foster mother and her relatives. More experiments are proposed to substantiate the hypothesis that supports the opinion of Hanafis and Malikis Madhabs that is, if a child is breast fed once, the relationship is established, and the child becomes a child of a foster-mother.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN STELLAR TABLEAU THAT MAY HAVE INSPIRED REVELATION 12.1-6

Abstract: The Book of Revelation 12.1-6 recounts a vision that John of Patmos had witnessed in the sky, in which a red dragon appears before a pregnant woman in the throes of labour; the dragon attempting to devour the new-born upon its birth. Remarkably, pre-Christian cuneiform astronomical texts catalogue Leo's brightest star, Regulus, as an „Infant", and Mesopotamian astronomers connected Leo's Tail stars with Coma Berenices and western Virgo to form a Pregnancy-goddess asterism depicted anthropomorphically as a divine „Pregnant-Woman" like the one observed by Saint John. Beneath the „Pregnant-Woman" constellation and „Child" star stretches Hydra, whose Sumerian title, MUŠ-ĦUŠ, „Red-Dragon", corresponds precisely with the „red dragon" in John's vision. When plotted on a star map it becomes apparent that the Child, Pregnant-Woman, and Red-Dragon stand in close proximity and form a distinct tableau in the heavens. John's knowledge of these Mesopotamian star-figures betrays a familiarity with Mesopotamian astrological precepts. One conviction held that the starry sky embodied „heavenly-writing" that imparted inviolable truth through the conduit of wordplay - what seventh century BC Assyrian king, Esarhaddon, called lumāši-, or „constellation"-

Volume 16, no 6

DECEMBER 2020



EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND THEOLOGY

Newsletter 16.6

writing. This paper cites circumstantial evidence implying that John was familiar with the aforementioned Mesopotamian astrological esoterica and envisioned the Pregnant-Woman constellation, Child star, and Red-Dragon constellation as the basis for his „vision“. It then demonstrates that lumāši-writing wordplay enciphered in the Pregnant-Woman and Red-Dragon constellations correspond to their surreal appearances: the Pregnant-Woman being „clothed with the Sun“, having „the moon under her feet“, and „a crown of twelve stars upon her head“ when „she gave birth to the child“; the dragon possessing seven, diadem-adorned heads and ten horns. The conclusion argues that John had utilized these sacred puns as the foundation for his „Woman, Child, Dragon“ narrative.