

Lecture 32 — Ethics: A Psychological Basis

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Ethics used to be entirely in the domain of philosophy.

Today, we have the ability to image the brain and apply neuroscience and other scientific study techniques.

Ethics is slowly being moving from art to science.

Consider light:

- Light forms a continuous spectrum of infinitely many colours
- The human eye is sufficiently sensitive that we require 24-bit colour to represent colours faithfully: $2^{24} = 16777216$ different colours
- We do not, however, require that many colours – each colour can be represented by different combinations of three colours
- It is a three-dimensional space

Break Out Your Crayons

Chances are you learned in school that the primary colours are red, yellow, and blue.

This is “wrong” – it’s analogous to picking a non-orthogonal basis in linear algebra: it’s exceptionally inefficient.

(It is, however, excellent for mixing finger paints!)

The additive colour basis can be represented as red-green-blue:



A subtractive colour basis is cyan-magenta-yellow:



Can we break ethics down into quantifiable items that can be measured?

With functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) we can now begin to probe the human brain.

The human brain – not surprisingly – seems to be finite dimensional, as well.

There is still much we do not understand about how the brain works, but research continues.

A part of the brain is associated with counting small numbers.

In the intraparietal sulcus, different neurons will become excited if you view one, two, three, four, or more objects.

Infants respond to changes in stimulation and become uninterested in continuity.

Always showing two of particular items will soon disinterest the infant.

Showing different numbers of the same object will keep the infant's attention – a different part of the brain is activated by the number.

Ethics are Societal and Biological

Ethics is an evolved trait and depends on:

- Human societies
- The characteristics of the human species

Examples:

Shaking hands is reasonable, because little or no harm can come of it
Normal in Western society; bowing is appropriate in Eastern cultures.

Contact with a stranger's face is unacceptable; too high a risk of damage.
It takes trust to allow others to touch the face.

If humans had thicker skin, greater protection around the eyes, such contact might be acceptable/normal.

Drinking and driving is seen as immoral.

Drinking alcohol is not immoral (in most societies; not all).

Driving a vehicle is not immoral.

Yet the combination of them is!

Alcohol adversely affects human performance and that degradation can and will adversely affect others (e.g., car crash).

Killing another human is seen as unacceptable, but there are circumstances in which it is seen as permitted.

You may agree or disagree with some or all of the following examples:

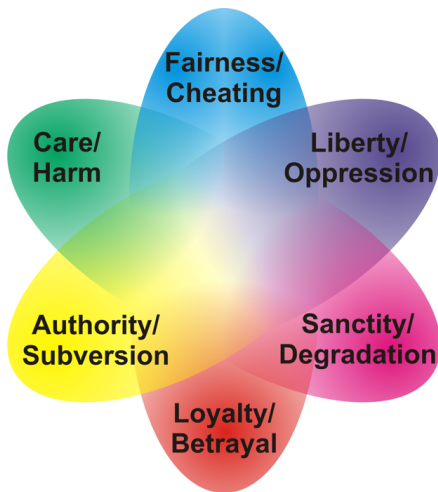
- If someone is threatening your life (or the lives of others), it is acceptable to defend oneself even if it means killing the other person.
- During a war, it is acceptable to kill the soldiers of the opposing forces.
- It is acceptable to execute prisoners convicted of heinous crimes.
- Some see killing as an acceptable response to blasphemy or apostasy.

Based on examinations of the brain with fMRI technology, scientists posit that humans all have the following basic moral evaluation scales:

Positive	Negative
Care	Harm
Fairness	Cheating
Liberty	Oppression
Sanctity	Degradation
Loyalty	Betrayal
Authority	Subversion

The Moral Compass

One may consider ethics as the interconnections between these values.



Consider nepotism – the idea of giving favour to one's relatives – comes from the Italian word for nephew (hiring practices back then were not like now).

Values supporting it: care and loyalty to the family.

In some countries it would be a serious betrayal not to hire your relatives.

The head of government of Trinidad and Tobago recently took her niece on a world-wide tour, charging her niece's expenses to the country.

Canadian society, however, frowns upon nepotism.

Everyone else is affected by it: the company, the employees of the company, and ultimately the country as a whole.

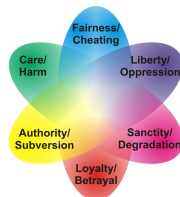
Values of fairness to others and preventing harm to others/society are seen as more important than looking after family members.

There are rarely objective answers to such questions...

All of these values have evolutionary advantage.

This does not, however, mean that each of them is a value that supports civilization and human progress.

Nor does it mean that all values are equally important.



As an engineer, when you consider any ethical situation, you must consider your choices and why you are taking those choices.

Primates, including humans, have empathy for others in their species.

Mirror neurons will fire when certain activities occur either to oneself or while one is watching someone else.

Sociopathy is associated with an inability to feel empathy.

Narcissism is an abnormal focus on oneself.

Empathy is something that develops as an infant grows into an adult.

Empathy will be enabled when watching other people in situations involving pain, disgust, or contact.

Most of you will feel pain when others do.

How would you feel if your best friend were injured in a car crash?

Consider a picture of a Dalit, covered in excrement, coming up from having cleared a blockage in the sewers of an Indian city.

There is a distinction between sympathy and empathy, even though the words are sometimes incorrectly used interchangeably.

Sympathy is acknowledgment of another person's suffering and providing comfort/assistance.

Empathy is understanding how others are feeling (and may be from personal experience or imagining oneself in the other person's place).

Consider two lovers kissing...

- What if one is a Conservative and the other a Liberal?
- What if one is a farmer and the other is a movie star?
- One is a Christian and the other a Muslim?
- What if one is a Dalit and the other is a Brahmin?
- What if one is European and the other African?
- What if they are both men?
- What if one is 35 years old and the other 13 years old?

In some societies such a public display of affection is not acceptable at all.

For all the fighting we see in politics about liberals vs. conservatives, both groups have morals and attempt to have them enshrined in society.

The major difference is what morals the sides consider important.

We will draw a distinction here between small-l liberal and the Liberal Party; equally a distinction between small-c conservative and the Conservative Party.

Just because the party calls itself something does not mean it follows those values, nor do such parties necessarily take the same stances on all issues...

Traditional liberal values include care, fairness, liberty...

Traditional libertarian values put a greater emphasis on liberty:
Freedom, individual liberty, voluntary association...

Traditional conservative values include authority, loyalty, sanctity (that generally liberal values de-emphasize).

Fascist values put even more emphasis on authority and loyalty.

When you are attacked physically, your brain responds by entering into a defensive state which essentially bypasses the higher functioning of the brain.

With the evolution of reasoning, your brain will respond in a similar manner if your ideas are attacked.

It is necessary for any species to avoid harmful objects – e.g., rotten fruit and meat. Keeping clean, eating healthy food, etc., is beneficial.

Consequently, we will have aversive reactions to un-cleanliness.

One consequence/manifestation of this is in the cleanliness of the body – both inside and out.

Consider drug use...

What are you, a spy or something?!

You may notice the strong revulsion against spies – even those from the other side who help us.

Again, countries have co-opted and transferred what used to be a loyalty to the tribe to a geo-political organization.

More important than anything else are the invisible lines we have chosen to partition this world into...?

Sometimes... sometimes it's about culture more than the nation... many countries would gladly take some land off their neighbours' hands...

When you reach a different ethical conclusion from someone else, it's not that they're immoral – they simply have different values.

The United States Congress has an interesting aspects.

The outside polarization of Republican – Democrat appears very strong when compared to the Canadian multi-party system.

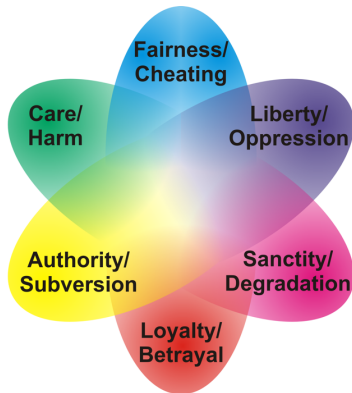
There are, however, many more bi-partisan communication and significantly fewer restrictions w.r.t. voting along party lines.

In Canada, voting along party lines is considered much more essential due to non-confidence votes.

Ethics and Professional Misconduct

There is an official PEO Code of Ethics.

We will now examine it, and the definition of professional misconduct, in the light of the value compass:



- [1] D. W. Harder, "ECE 290 Lecture Materials," 2013.
Online; accessed 31-May-2016.
- [2] J. Vale, "ECE 290 Course Notes," 2011.

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