

Lecture 30 — Ethics: Introduction

Jeff Zarnett, based on original by Douglas Harder
jzarnett@uwaterloo.ca / dwharder@uwaterloo.ca

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering
University of Waterloo

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Acknowledgments: Douglas Harder [1], Julie Vale [2]

Ethics are about moral principles; about how we know what is “right” and what is “wrong”.

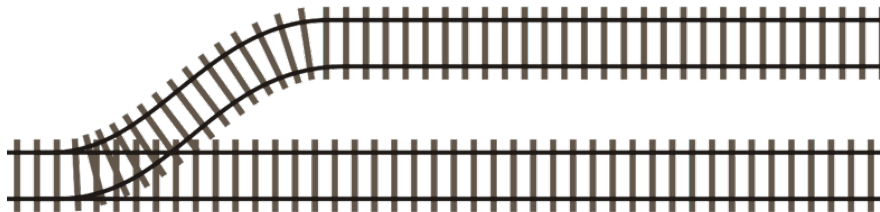
Instead of starting with a long discussion of the subject, let's do an exercise where we look at some ethical situations.

In all of them, we have to make a decision.

The Runaway Train Car, Scenario 1

In the first example, our decision is binary:

- A. Do nothing.
- B. Pull the lever.



1A: There are five workers on the current line and one on the parallel track.
What do you do?

The Runaway Train Car, Scenario 1

1B. What if there are only two workers on the main line?

1C. What if there are 50 workers on the main line?

1D: What if there are 20 on the main and 4 on the side?

1E: What if there is a car with an infant on the side line?

The Runaway Train Car, Scenario 1

Suppose the train car is moving very fast and there is an 80% chance that the deflection onto the side line will cause the train car to derail, killing no one.

1F: What if there are five workers on the main line and one on the side?

1G: What if there are five workers on each track?

The Runaway Train Car, Scenario 2

In the next example, our decision is still binary:

- A. Do nothing.
- B. Push.

A train is speeding down the tracks, but you are standing on an overpass. There is a very fat man on the overpass next to you.

2A: There are five workers up ahead. If you push the fat person over, the train will hit him and derail and the workers will be saved. What do you do?

The Runaway Train Car, Scenario 2

2B: What if there are 50 workers?

2C: What if the railway car is packed with explosives and it's headed straight for Parliament¹?

2D: What if the fat man asks you to help him over the railing?

Is this even a question of ethics if you choose to jump yourself (i.e., you are the fat person in this scenario)?

¹Remember, remember the fifth of November...

A family of six is involved in an motor vehicle collision.

Five are severely injured; one is critically injured.

All are brought to the hospital.

Without immediate attention the five may very well die; the sixth, however, is dying most acutely.

Is it ethical to sacrifice the critically injured family member to save the others?

(Assume all are unconscious.)

Suppose instead there are five seriously injured individuals in an accident, all requiring immediate attention.

In the waiting room is a patient who is coming to see the result of his blood test –looking over the charts, you notice that he is a perfect match for all the five injured.

Do you sacrifice that individual to save the five?

The definition of professional misconduct includes those behaviours that a professional engineer in Ontario must not engage in.

These define an absolute line which must not be crossed.

Note that one can be guilty of professional misconduct even if there are no negative consequences.

In general, however, complaints are a result of an action or behaviour having a negative consequence.

- Should we regulate how professional engineers interact with other professionals?
- Should professional engineers exaggerate their abilities or the abilities of the profession?
- Should professional engineers malign the character of others in the profession?
- You find that your designs had a flaw due to an unknown effect not anticipated in normal engineering practice: is it sufficient to fix the mistake but not tell anyone about it?
- Is it right to take credit for the work done by your subordinates and co-op students working under you?

A moral, meaning a custom or a habit is an action, behaviour, character trait or desire that has been determined to be:

- Right or wrong
- Good or bad
- Saintly or evil
- Honourable or dishonourable
- Brave or cowardly

It is based on a general consensus of society. They are not based in law or regulations; there are immoral rules and immoral orders.

The study of ethics or moral philosophy is the study of human interactions.

It is for determining or recommending whether an actions, behaviours, conduct or desires is right or wrong, including:

- Actions
- Behaviours
- Characteristics
- Desires

There are two general definitions of ethics.

1. A collection or system of moral principles or rules of conduct by which a person or association is guided.
2. The science of morals; the department of study concerned with the principles of human duty.

The Hippocratic Oath and Professional Engineers Ontario Code of Ethics are two examples of collections of rules of conduct.

In many jurisdictions, a code of ethics defines the boundary between professional conduct and misconduct.

We will see later, that PEO's Code of Ethics provide a guide to conduct while, as we've seen, misconduct is explicitly defined in the regulations.

Ethics is itself broken into numerous categories:

- **Meta-ethics:** the theoretical inquiry of moral principles and how their truth values (if any) may be determined
- **Normative ethics:** Concerning the practical means of determining a moral course of action
- **Applied ethics:** Situation-based moral outcomes
- **Descriptive Ethics:** The study of extant ethical behaviour and comparative analysis
- **Moral psychology:** The scientific study of the development and evolution of ethical behaviour

We will focus entirely on normative ethics:

- Concerning the practical means of determining a moral course of action
- Normative ethics tends to be prescriptive: it prescribes how to deal with a particular ethical situation
- Descriptive ethics is empirical: it investigates a society's response in dealing with a particular ethical situation

Virtue ethics asks how a response to a situation will affect the perceived character of the person.

Helping a person in need would be charitable, and viewed positively.

A decision on whether or not to lie would be judged on how that falsehood reflects on the individual's character.

First discussed in western philosophy by Plato and then Aristotle.

Plato lists four cardinal moral virtues: courage, temperance, justice, prudence.

Each is the golden mean between two extremes

Morality is derived from people's relationship with their community and is not individualistic.

Confucianism demonstrates this through the concept of filial piety as a desire and not only as an action

*In serving his parents,
a filial son reveres them in daily life;
he makes them happy while he nourishes them;
he takes anxious care of them in sickness;
he shows great sorrow over their death; and
he sacrifices to them with solemnity.*

- [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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