Ethics maybe??? I dunno  
- Naturally occurring does not mean healthy for humans. Plenty of natural detriments to humans, while numerous man made treatments that improve quality of life.  
- Ethics of human experimentation:

* Basis of our knowledge of, and treatments for, hypothermia come from data obtained by Nazi medical experiments carried out on prisoners.
* It is vastly agreed on that experimentation on unwilling and/or unwitting human beings is extremely unethical
* Several parts go into human experimentation:
  + Mental health and stability – maturity is also a factor
  + The subject’s knowledge of the experiment, including aims, methods, results and possible side effects.
  + The consequences or risks after the experiment:
    - Possible financial, health and social burdens? Possibly trauma?
  + The defined chance of risks occurring – stated clearly.

- Moral Theory:

- To respect people is to treat them as ends in themselves  
 - To treat people as mere means to an end is to treat them without respect

Utilitarianism:

* An act is right if and only if it produces the greatest amount of net good consequences compared to alternative acts
* In utilitariansism, no act is intrinsically right or wrong
* Essentially asserts that the rightness or wrongness of an act depends solely on the net consequences that flow from the act.

**Ethics Review**

* An argument consists of a contention (or claim), together with supporting reasons and evidence
* Good complex arguments also include objections/rebuttals and will need to make a number of sub-claims in order to support an overall claim
* Reasons/objections are made up of premises
* Talk about the most interesting issues with your chosen paper
  + Ethical issues which have been satisfactorily resolved in the conduct of the research are still interesting
* Make sure you have done research about the relevant issue
  + Include only information specifically relevant to your chosen study

**Idealized Science**

* One common idealized view of science, is of objective researches carrying out objective research and presenting it in an objective way free from all of the influences that affect everyday people in their everyday lives
* Reasons for ethical failures:
  + Money
    - Desire for grant money to begin research
    - Desire for money to be able to continue your research
    - Desire to get further contracts from the same or similar companies
    - Desire to personally benefit financially – sometime under pressure from employer’s financial interests
  + Pressure to be published and recognised for your work
  + Avoidance of the often tedious job of doing the work correctly
  + Most good science involves a great deal of hard work but it is being first with an idea that is most rewarded

**Falsification**

* Ways of falsifying research are common classified into three categories:
  + Trimming
    - Occurs when scientists fail to report results that do not support their hypothesis
  + Cooking
    - Scientists ‘cook’ the data when they design tests or experiments in order to obtain results that they already have good reasons to suspect will be positive or when they avoid conducting tests that are likely to yield negative results
  + Fudging
    - Fudging occurs when scientists try to make results appear to be better than they really are