Chapter 2

Late in 1994. reports began to appear in the news media that the latest generation of Pentium" microprocessors. the heart and soul of personal computers, was flawed. These reports appeared not only in trade journals and magazines aimed at computer specialists. but also in The New York Times and other daily newspapers. The stories reported that computers equipped with these chips were unable to correctly perform some relatively simple multiplication and division operations.

At first. Intel. the manufacturer of the Pentium microprocessor. denied that there was a problem. . Later, it argued that although there was a problem. the error would be significant only in sophisticated applications. and most people wouldn't even notice that an error had occurred. It was also reported that Intel had been aware of the problem and already was working to fix it. As a result of this publicity. many people who had purchased Pentium-based computers asked to have the defective chip replaced. Until the public outcry had reached huge proportions. Intel refused to replace the chips. Finally. when it was clear that this situation was a public relations disaster for them. Intel agreed to replace the defective chips when customers requested it.

ية. انتل. الشركة المصنعة للمعالجات بنتيوم. نفى أن يكون هناك مشكلة. في وقت لاحق، وقال أنه على الرغم من أن هناك مشكلة. سوف يكون من الخطأ الكبير الوحيد في تطبيقات متطورة. ومعظم الناس لن تلاحظ حتى أن خطأ قد حدث. وأفيد أيضا أن إنتل لم يكن على علم بهذه المشكلة وبالفعل تم العمل على اصلاحها. نتيجة لهذه الدعاية. كثير من الناس الذين اشتروا أجهزة الكمبيوتر المستندة إلى بنتيوم طلب الحصول على رقاقة معيبة استبدالها. حتى غضب شعبي عارم قد وصلت إلى نسب ضخمة. انتل رفض استبدال رقائق البطاطس. في نهاية المطاف. عندما كان من الواضح أن هذا الوضع بمثابة كارثة علاقات عامة بالنسبة لهم. اتفقت إنتل لاستبدال رقائق معيبة عندما طلب العملاء ذلك.

Did Intel do anything unethical? To answer this question. we will need to develop a framework for understanding ethical problems. One part of this framework will be the codes of ethics that have been established by professional engineering organizations. These codes help guide engineers in the course of their professional duties and give them insight into ethical problems such as the one just described. The engineering codes of ethics hold that engineers should not make false claims or represent a product to he something that it is not. In some ways, the Pentium case might seem to simply he a public- relations problem. But, looking at the problem with a code of ethics will indicate that there is more to this situation than simple PRo especially since the chip did not operate in the .way that Intel claimed it did

لم تفعل أي شيء غير أخلاقي إنتل؟ للإجابة على هذا السؤال. سوف نحتاج إلى وضع إطار لفهم المشاكل الأخلاقية. وجز واحد من هذا الإطار أن يكون مواثيق الشرف التي تم وضعها من قبل المنظمات الهندسية المهنية. هذه الرموز مساعدة المهندسين دليل في أتناء أداء واجباتهم المهنية ومنحهم نظرة ثاقبة مشاكل أخلاقية مثل تلك التي وصفتها للتو. رموز الهندسة الأخلاق عقد أن المهندسين يجب أن لا تجعل ادعاءات كاذبة أو تمثل منتج لانه شيء أن الأمر ليس كذلك. في بعض الطرق. قد تبدو القضية بنتيوم ببساطة انه مشكلة العلاقات العامة. ولكن، وتبحث في مشكلة مع مدونة لقواعد السلوك سوف إيندي كيت أن هناك ما هو أكثر من هذا الوضع من محترفين بسيطة خصوصا ان شريحة لا تعمل في الطريقة التي

In this chapter, the nature of professions will be examined with the goal of determining whether engineering is a profession. Two representative engineering codes of ethics will he looked at in detail. At the end of this chapter, the Pentium case is presented in more detail along with two other

cases, and codes of ethics are applied to analyze what the engineers in these cases should have done.

INTRODUCTION

When confronted by an ethical problem, what resources are available to an engineer to help find a solution? One of the hallmarks of modern professions are codes of ethics promulgated by various professional societies. These codes serve to guide practitioners of the profession in making decisions about how to conduct themselves and how to resolve ethical issues that might confront them. Are codes of ethics applicable to engineering? To answer this question, we must first consider what professions are and how they function and then decide if this definition applies to engineering. Then we will examine codes of ethics in general and look specifically at some of the codes of engineering professional societies.

IS ENGINEERING A PROFESSION

In order to determine whether engineering is a profession, the nature of professions must first be examined. As a starting point it will be valuable to distinguish the word "profession" from other words that are sometimes used synonymously with "profession": "job" and" occupation." Any work for hire can be considered a job. regardless of the skill level involved and the responsibility granted. Engineering is certainly a job engineers are paid for their services but the skills and responsibilities involved in engineering make it more than just a job.

Similarly, the word "occupation" implies employment through which someone makes a living. Engineering, then, is also an occupation. How do the words "job" and "occupation" differ from "profession"?

The words "profession" and "professional" have many uses in modern society that go beyond the definition of a job or occupation. One often hears about "professional athletes" or someone referring to himself as a "professional carpenter," for example. In the first case, the word "professional" is being used to distinguish the practitioner from an unpaid amateur. In the second case, it is used to indicate some degree of skill acquired through many years of experience. with an implication that this practitioner will provide quality services.

Neither of these senses of the word "professional" is applicable to engineers. There are no amateur engineers who perform engineering work without being paid while they train to become professional, paid engineers. Likewise, the length of time one works at an engineering-related job, such as an engineering aide or engineering technician, does not confer professional status no matter how skilled a technician one might become. To see what is meant by the term "professional engineer." we will first examine the nature of professions.

What Is a

Profession

What are the attributes of a profession? There have been many studies of this question, and some consensus as to the nature of professions has been achieved. Attributes of a profession include

- I. Work that requires sophisticated skills. the use of judgment. and the exercise of discretion. Also, the work is not routine and is not capable of being ;mechanized
- 2. Membership in the profession requires extensive formal education, not ;simply practical training or apprenticeship
- 3. The public allows special societies or organizations that are controlled by members of the profession to set standards for admission to the profession, to ,set standards of conduct for members, and to enforce these standards; and
- 4. Significant public good results from the practice of the profession [Martin and Schinzinger, 2000

The terms "judgment" and "discretion" used in the first part of this definition require a little amplification. Many occupations require judgment every day. A secretary must decide what work to tackle first. An auto mechanic must decide if a part is sufficiently worn to require complete replacement, or if rebuilding will do. This is not the type of judgment implied in this definition. In a profession, "judgment" refers to making significant decisions based on formal training and experience. In general, the decisions will have serious impacts on people's lives and will often have important implications regarding the spending of large amounts of money.

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ليست هذه هي هذا التعريف في مهنة، ويشير التعريف في مهنة، ويشير التعريف في مهنة، ويشير التعريف في مهنة، ويشير الله التعريب والخبرة التعريب والخبرة على حياة الناس، وكثيرا ما تكون لها انعكاسات هامة مبالغ كبيرة من المال.
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Discretion" can have two different meanings. The first definition involves "being discrete in the performance of one's duties by keeping information about customers, clients, and patients confidential. This confidentiality is essential for engendering a trusting relationship and is a hallmark of professions. While many jobs might involve some discretion. this definition implies a high level of significance to the information that must be kept private by a professional. The other definition of discretion involves the ability to make decisions autonomously. When making a decision . one is often told. "Use your discretion," This definition is similar in many ways to that of the term "judgment" described previously. Many people are allowed to use their discretion in making choices while performing their jobs. However. the significance of the decision marks the difference between a job and a profession.

One thing not mentioned in the definition of a profession is the compensation received by a professional for his services. Although most professionals tend to be relatively well compensated. high pay is not a sufficient condition for professional status. Entertainers and athletes are among the most highly paid members of our society. and yet few would describe them as professionals in the sense described previously. Although professional status often helps one to get better pay and better working conditions. these are more often determined by economic forces.

لم يرد ذكر ها في تعريف مهنة هو التعويض من قبل الفنيين خدماته . معظم المهنيين تميل الى ان تكون نسبيا تعويض جيدا . العالية ليست شرطا كافيا لا

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المهنية الفنانين والرياضيين من بين . سيكون قليل من وصفها . بأنها المهنية في كثير من الأحيان واحد يساعد . القوى الاقتصادية . هذه القوى الاقتصادية .
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Earlier. reference was made to "professional" athletes and carpenters. Let's examine these occupations in light of the foregoing definition of professions and see if athletics and carpentry qualify as professions. An athlete who is paid for her appearances is referred to as a professional athlete. Clearly, being a paid athlete does involve sophisticated skills that most people do not possess, and these skills are not capable of mechanization. However, substantial judgment and discretion are not called for on the part of athletes in their "professional" lives, so athletics fails the first part of the definition of "professional." Interestingly, though, professional ath-letes are frequently viewed as role models and are often disciplined for a lack of discretion in their personal lives.

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أشير إلى الرياضيين النجارين "المهنية." هذه المهن ضوء تعريف المهن و وصفها بأنها المهن يشار رياضي يدفع ظهور لها على أنها . . كونه رياضي مهارات لا يملكون هذه المهارات ليست قادرة على الميكنة . . كبيرة تقدير الرياضيين حياتهم "المهنية ." كبيرة تقدير المثير للاهتمام الرياضيين المحترفين في كثير من الأحيان ينظر إليها سلطة تقديرية في حياتهم الشخصية.
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Athletics requires extensive training. not of a formal nature, but more of a practical nature acquired through practice. and coaching. No special societies (as op-posed to unions. which will be discussed in more detail later) are required by ath-letes, and athletics does not meet an important public need; although entertainmentis a public need. it certainly doesn't rank highly compared to the needs met by professions such as medicine. So. although they are highly trained and very well compensated, athletes are not professionals.

Similarly. carpenters require special skills to perform their jobs, but many as-pects of their work can be mechanized. and little judgment or discretion is re-quired. Training in carpentry is not formal, but rather is practical by way of apprenticeships. No organizations or societies are required. However, carpentry certainly does meet an aspect of the public good-providing shelter is fundamental to society - although perhaps not to the same extent as do professions such as med-icine. So, carpentry also doesn't meet the basic requirements to be a profession. We can see, then, that many jobs or occupations whose practitioners might be referred to as professionals don't really meet the basic definition of a profession. Although they may be highly paid or important jobs, they are not professions.

Before continuing with an examination of whether engineering is a profession, let's look at two occupations that are definitely regarded by society as professions: medicine and law. Medicine certainly fits the definition of a profession given previously. It requires very sophisticated skills that can't be mechanized, it requires judg-ment as to appropriate treatment plans for individual patients, and it requires discretion. (Physicians have even been granted physician-patient privilege, the duty not to divulge information given in confidence by the patient to the physician.) Although medicine requires extensive practical training learned through an apprenticeship called a residency,

it also requires much formal training (four years of undergraduate school, three to four years of medical school. and extensive hands-on practice in

patient care). Medicine has a special society, the American Medical Association (AMA), to which a large fraction of practicing physicians belong and that participates in the regulation of medical schools, sets standards for practice of the profession, and enforces codes of ethical behavior for its members. Finally, healing the sick and helping to prevent disease clearly involve the public good. By the definition presented previously, medicine clearly qualifies as a profession

Similarly, law is a profession. It involves sophisticated skills acquired through extensive formal training; has a professional society, the American Bar Association (ABA); and serves an important aspect of the public good. (Although this last pointis increasingly becoming a point of debate within American society!) The difference between athletics and carpentry on one hand and law and medicine on the other is clear. The first two really cannot be considered professions, and the latter two most certainly are.

Engineering as a Profession

Using medicine and law as our examples of professions, it is now time to consider whether engineering is a profession. Certainly. engineering requires extensive and sophisticated skills. Otherwise, why spend four years in college just to get a start in engineering? The essence of engineering design is judgment: how to use the available materials, components and devices, to reach a specified objective. Discretion is required in engineering: Engineers are required to keep their employers' or clients' intellectual-property and business information confidential. Also, a primary concern of any engineer is the safety

of the public that will use the products and devices he designs. There is always a trade-off between safety and other engineering issues in a design, requiring discretion on the part of the engineer to ensure that the design serves its purpose. and fills its market niche safely.

The point about mechanization needs to be addressed a little more carefully with respect to engineering. Certainly, once a design has been performed. it can easily be replicated without the intervention of an engineer. However, each new situation that requires a new design or a modification of an existing design requires an engineer. Industry commonly uses many computer-based tools for generating designs, such as computer-aided design (CAD) software. This shouldn't be mistaken for mechanization of engineering. CAD is simply a tool used by engineers, not are placement for the skills of an actual engineer. A wrench can't fix an automobile without a mechanic. Likewise, a computer with CAD software can't design an an tilock braking system for an automobile without an engineer.

الميكنة قليلا بعناية فيما يتعلق الهندسة بالتأكيد تنفيذ التصميم يمكن بسهولة مهندس . الجديد الذي يتطلب تصميم جديد أو تعديل في التصميم الحالي يتطلب مهندسا . يستخدم العديد من الأدوات تعتمد على الكمبيوتر توليد التصاميم التصميم بمساعدة الكمبيوتر (CAD)والبرمجيات . هذا لا ينبغي أن يكون مخطئا ميكنة والهندسة CAD . هو مجرد أداة تستخدم من قبل المهندسين، وليس هي مهارات مهندس الفعلية A . لا يمكن إصلاح سيارة ميكانيكي . ، وجهاز كمبيوتر CADلا يمكن تصميم تيلوك سيارة مهندسا.

Engineering requires extensive formal training. Four years of undergraduate training leading to a bachelor's degree in an engineering program is essential. followed by work under the supervision of an experienced engineer. Many engineering jobs even require advanced degrees beyond the bachelor's degree. The work of engineers serves the public good by providing

communication systems. transportation, energy resources, and medical diagnostic and treatment equipment, to name only a few.

Before passing final judgment on the professional status of engineering. the nature of engineering societies requires a little consideration. Each discipline within engineering has a professional society, such as the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) for electrical engineers and the American Society of Me-chanical Engineers (ASME) for mechanical engineers. These societies serve to set professional standards and frequently work with schools of engineering to set standards for admission and curricula. However

these societies differ significantly from the AMA and the ABA. Unlike law and medicine, each specialty of engineering has its own society. There is no overall engineering society that most engineers identify with, although the National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE) tries to function in this way. In addition, relatively few practicing engineers belong to their professional societies. Thus, the engineering societies are weak compared to the AMA and the ABA.

It is clear that engineering meets all of the definitions of a profession. In addition, it is clear that engineering practice has much in common with medicine and law. Interestingly, although they are professionals, engineers do not yet hold the same status within society that physicians and lawyers do.

الهندسة من تعاريف مهنة . نشوئها الكثير من القواسم المشتركة . ومن المثير للاهتمام على الرغم من أنها هم من المهنبين والمهندسين لا يحملون والمحامين القيام به.

Differences between Engineering and Other Professions

Although we have determined that engineering is a profession, it should be noted that there are significant differences between how engineering is practiced and how law and medicine are practiced. Lawyers are typically self-employed in private practice, essentially an independent business, or in larger group practices with other lawyers. Relatively few are employed by large organizations such as corporations. Until recently, this was also the case for most physicians, although with the accelerating trend toward managed care and HMOs in the past decade, many more physicians work [or large corporations rather than in private practice. However, even physicians who are employed by large HMOs are members of organizations in which they re-tain much of the decision-making power-often, the head of an HMO is a physician-and make up a substantial fraction of the total number of employees.

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الهندسة هي مهنة أن هناك فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين كيف يمارس الهندسة وكيف تجارية مستقلة محامين الحسابهم الخاص تجارية مستقلة محامين آخرين . ويعمل عدد قليل نسبيا المؤسسات الكبيرة . حتى وقت قريب، كان هذا هو الحال أيضا الرعاية وصناديق المرضى العديد من العديد من الشركات الكبيرة وليس في عيادة خاصة . الذين يعملون في صناديق المرضى الكبيرة هي الذين يعملون في صناديق المرضى الكبيرة هي المنير من الأحيان رئيس هو الطبيب يشكلون كبيرة الموظفين.
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In contrast, engineers generally practice their profession very differently from physicians and lawyers. Most engineers are not self-employed, but more often are a small part of larger companies involving many different occupations, including accountants, marketing specialists, and extensive numbers of less skilled manufactur-ing employees. The exception to this rule is civil engineers, who generally practice as independent consultants either on their own or in engineering firms similar in many ways to law firms. When employed by large corporations, engineers are rarely in significant managerial positions, except with regard to managing other engineers. Al-though engineers are paid well

compared to the rest of society, they are generally less well compensated than physicians and lawyers.

Training for engineers is different than for physicians and lawyers. One can be employed as an engineer after four years of undergraduate education, unlike law and medicine, for which training in the profession doesn't begin until after the undergraduate program has been completed. As mentioned previously, the engineering societies are not as powerful as the AMA and the ABA, perhaps because of the number of different professional engineering societies. Also, both law and medicine require licenses granted by the state in order to practice. Many engineers, especially those employed by large industrial companies, do not have engineering licenses.

It can be debated whether someone who is unlicensed is truly an engineer or whether he is practicing engineering illegally, but the reality is that many of those who are employed as engineers are not licensed. Finally, engineering doesn't have the social stature that law and medicine have (a fact that is reflected in the lower pay that engineers receive as compared to that of lawyers and doctors). Despite these differences, on balance, engineering is still clearly a profession, albeit one that is not as mature as medicine and law. However, it should be striving to emulate some of the aspects of these professions.

الهندسة الاجتماعية لديهم)وهي حقيقة المهندسين من المحامين و .(على الرغم من هذه والهندسة لا يزال مهنة رغم أنه ليست ناضجة .ومع ذلك، فإنه ينبغي أن هذه المهن.

Other Aspects of Professional Societies

We should briefly note that professional societies also serve other, perhaps less noble, purposes than those mentioned previously. Sociologists who study the nature of professional societies describe two different models of professions, sometimes referred to as the social-contract and the business models. The social-contract model views professional societies as being set up primarily to further the public good. as described in the definition of a profession given previously. There is an implicit social contract involved with professions, according to this model. Society grants the professions perks such as high pay, a high status in society, and the ability to self-regu-late. In return for these perks, society gets the services provided by the profession.

A perhaps more cynical view of professions is provided by the business model. According to this model, professions function as a means for furthering the economic advantage of the members. Put another way, professional organizations are labor unions for the elite, strictly limiting the number of practitioners of the profession, controlling the working conditions for professionals, and artificially inflating the salaries of its members. An analysis of both models in terms of law and medicine would show that there are ways in which these professions exhibit aspects of both of these models.

Where does engineering fit into this picture? Engineering is certainly a ser-vice-oriented profession and thus fits into the social-contract model quite nicely. Although some engineers might wish to see engineering professional societies function more according to the business model, they currently don't function that way. The engineering societies have virtually no clout with major engineering employers to set wages and working conditions or to help engineers resolve ethical disputes with their employers.

Moreover, there is very little prospect that the engineering societies will function this way in the near future.

If Engineering Were Practiced More Like Medicine

It is perhaps instructive to speculate a little on how engineering might change in the future if our model of the engineering profession were closer to that of law or medicine. One major change would be in the way engineers are educated. Rather than the current system, in which students study engineering as undergraduates and then pursue advanced degrees as appropriate, prospective engineers would probably get a four- year "preengineering" degree in mathematics, physics, chemistry, computer science, or some combination of these fields. After the four-year undergraduate program. students would enter a three- or four-year engineering professional program culminating in a "doctor of engineering" degree (or other appropriately named degree). This program would include extensive study of engineering fundamentals, specialization in a field of study. and perhaps "clinical" training under a practicing engineer.

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. برنامج البكالوريوس .سيكون البرنامج المهني الهندسة وبلغت ذروتها "الهندسة الطبيب" ) غيرها من .
.(سيكون هذا البرنامج دراسة مستفيضة أساسيات الهندسة .
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How would such engineers be employed? The pattern of employment would certainly be different. Engineers in all fields might work for engineering firms similar to the way in which civil engineers work now. consulting on projects for government agencies or large corporations. The corporate employers who now have numerous engineers on their staff would probably have far fewer engineers on the payroll. opting instead for a few professional engineers who would supervise the work of several less highly trained "engineering technicians." Adoption of this model would probably reduce the number of engineers in the work force. leading to higher earnings for those who remain. Those relegated to the ranks of engineering technicians would probably earn less than those currently employed as engineers.

CODES OF ETHICS

An aspect of professional societies that has not been mentioned yet is the codes of ethics that engineering societies have adopted. These codes express the rights. duties. and obligations of the members of the profession. In this section, we will examine the codes of ethics of professional engineering societies.

It should be noted that although most of the discussion thus far has focused on professionalism and professional societies, codes of ethics are not limited to

professional organizations. Tiley can also be found, for example, in corporations and universities as well. We start with some general ideas about what codes of ethics are and what purpose they serve and then examine two professional engineering codes in more detail.

?What Is a Code of Ethics

Primarily. a code of ethics provides a framework for ethical judgment for a professional. The key word here is "framework." No code can be totally comprehensive and cover all possible ethical situations that a professional engineer is likely to en-counter. Rather, codes serve as a starting point for ethical decision making. A code can also express the commitment to ethical conduct shared by members of a profes-sion. It is important to note that ethical codes do not establish new ethical principles. They simply reiterate principles and standards that are already accepted as respon-sible engineering practice. A code expresses these principles in a coherent, compre-hensive, and accessible manner. Finally, a code defines the roles and responsibilities of professionals [Harris. Pritchard, and Rabins, 2000.

It is important also to look at what a code of ethics is not. It is not a recipe for ethical behavior: as previously stated, it is only a framework for arriving at good ethical choices. A code of ethics is never a substitute for sound judgment. A code of ethics is not a legal document. Ope can't be arrested for violating its pro-visions. although expulsion from the professional society might result from code violations. As mentioned in the previous section, with the current state of

engineering societies. expulsion from an engineering society generally will not result in an inability to practice engineering, so there are not necessarily any direct consequences of violating engineering ethical codes.

Finally, a code of ethics doesn't create new moral or ethical principles. As described in the previous chapter, these principles are well established in society, and foundations of our ethical and moral principles go back many centuries. Rather, a code of ethics spells out the ways in which moral and ethical principles apply to professional practice. Put another way. a code helps the engineer to apply moral principles to the unique situations encountered in professional practice.

How does a code of ethics achieve these goals? First, a code of ethics helps create an environment within a profession where ethical behavior is the norm. It also serves as a guide or reminder of how to act in specific situations. A code of ethics can also be used to bolster an individual's position with regard to a certain activity: The code provides a little backup for an individual who is being pressured by a superior to behave unethically. A code of ethics can also bolster the individual's position by indicating that there is a collective sense of correct behavior: there is strength in numbers. Finally, a code of ethics can indicate to others that the profession is seriously concerned about responsible. professional conduct [Harris. Pritchard. and Rabins, 2000]. A code of ethics. however, should not be used as "window dressing," an attempt by an organization to appear to be committed to ethical behavior when it really is not.

EICoM -

Done by: Nidal Nassar

كيف يمكن لل تحقيق هذه الأهداف؟ يساعد على خلق بيئة مهنة حيث هو القاعدة .أنها أيضا بمثابة دليل تذكير كيفية التصرف . ويمكن أيضا لتعزيز فيما يتعلق معين :يوفر رمز نسخة احتياطية قليلا يتعرض لضغوط بشكل غير أخلاقي . خلاقيات يمكن أيضا تعزيز مشيرا إلى أن هناك شعور الصحيح :هناك أخيرا يمكن أن تشير للآخرين أن مهنة . السلوك المهني]هاريس .بريتشارد . Rabins للآخرين أن مهنة . لا ينبغي " "

Objections to Codes

Although codes of ethics are widely used by many organizations. including engineering societies, there are many objections to codes of ethics, specifically as they apply to engineering practice. First, as mentioned previously, relatively few practicing engineers are members of professional societies and so don't necessarily feel compelled to abide by their codes. Many engineers who are members of professional societies are not aware of the existence of the society's code, or if they are aware of it. they have never read it. Even among engineers who know about their society's code. consultation of the code is rare. There are also objections that the engineering codes often have internal conflicts, but don't give a method for resolving the conflicts. Finally, codes can be coercive: They foster ethical behavior with a stick rather than with a carrot [Harris, Pritchard, and Rabins, 2000]. Despite these objections. codes are in very widespread use today and are generally thought to serve a useful function.

مواثيق الشرف من قبل العديد من وعلى وجه التحديد أنها والهندسة، وهناك العديد من الهندسين وعدد قليل نسبيا من المهندسين الذين الجمعيات المهنية ليسوا على بينة علم على علم به أنهم من المهندسين الذين يعرفون عن مجتمعهم .

هم أعضاء في الجمعيات المهنية ليسوا على بينة على علم به أنهم لم يسبق لهم قراءتها .حتى بين المهندسين الذين يعرفون عن مجتمعهم .

هذاك أيضا الهندسة غالبا ما يكون الصراعات الداخلية المنوبة أن يضا القسرية :وهي تعزيز السلوك الأخلاقي الرعم من هذه .الرموز هي المويس، بريتشارد Rabins .[2000على الرغم من هذه .الرموز هي الغاية اليوم، ويعتقد أن يخدم وظيفة مفيدة.

Codes of the Engineering Societies

Before examining professional codes in more detail, it might be instructive to look briefly at the history of the engineering codes of ethics. Professional engineering societies in the United States began to be organized in the late 19th century. with new societies created as new engineering fields have developed in this century. As these societies matured, many of them created codes of ethics to guide practicing engineers.

Early in the current century, these codes were mostly concerned with issues of how to conduct business. For example, many early codes had clauses forbidding advertising of services or prohibiting competitive bidding by engineers for design projects. Codes also spelled out the duties that engineers had toward their employers. Relatively less emphasis than today was given to issues of service to the public and safety. This imbalance has changed greatly in recent decades as public perceptions and concerns about the safety of engineered products and devices have changed. Now, most codes emphasize commitments to safety. public health. and even environmental protection as the most important duties of the engineer.

A Closer Look at Two Codes of Ethics

Having looked at some ideas about what codes of ethics are and how they function. let's look more closely at two codes of ethics: the codes of the IEEE and the NSPE. Although these codes have some common content, the structures of the codes are very different.

The IEEE code is short and deals in generalities, whereas the NSPE code is much longer and more detailed. An explanation of these differences is rooted in the philosophy of the authors of these codes. A short code that is lacking in detail is more likely to be read by members of the society than is a longer code. A short code is also more understandable. It articulates general principles and truly functions as a framework for ethical decision making, as described previously.

A longer code, such as the NSPE code, has the advantage of being more explicit and is thus able to cover more ground. It leaves less to the imagination of the individual and therefore is more useful for application to specific cases. The length of the code, however, makes it less likely to be read and thoroughly understood by most engineers.

There are some specifics of these two codes that are worth noting here. The IEEE code doesn't mention a duty to one's employer. However, the IEEE code does mention a duty to protect the environment, a clause added relatively recently, which is somewhat unique among engineering codes. The NSPE code has a preamble that succinctly presents the duties of the engineer before going on to the more explicit discussions of the rest of the code. Like most codes of ethics, the NSPE code does mention the engineer's duty to his or her employer in Section 1.4, where it states that engineers shall " act .. for each employer ... as faithful agents or trustee".

Resolving Internal Conflicts in Codes

One objection to codes of ethics is the internal conflicts that can exist within them, with no instructions on how to resolve these conflicts. An example of this problem would be a situation in which an employer asks or even orders an engineer to implement a design that the engineer feels will be unsafe. It is made clear that the engineer's job is at stake if he doesn't do as instructed. What does the NSPE code tell us about this situation?

In clause 1.4, the NSPE code indicates that engineers have a duty to their employers, which implies that the engineer should go ahead with the unsafe design favored by his employer. However, clause 1.1 and the preamble make it clear that the safety of the public is also an important concern of an engineer. In fact, it says that the safety of the public is paramount. How can this conflict be resolved.

There is no implication in this or any other code that all clauses are equally important. Rather, there is a hierarchy—within the code. Some clauses take precedence over others, although there is generally no explicit indication in the code of what the hierarchy is. The preceding dilemma is easily resolved within the context of this hierarchy. The duty to protect the safety of the public is paramount and takes precedence over the duty to the employer. In this case, the code provides very clear support to the engineer, who must convince his supervisor that the product can't be designed as requested. Unfortunately, not all internal conflicts in codes of ethics are so easily resolved.

لا يوجد أي هذا أو أي تعليمات برمجية أخرى أن جميع هي نفس القدر من الأهمية .

هناك تسلسل هرمي التعليمات البرمجية . لها الأسبقية على الآخرين،

هناك عموما صريحة ما هو التسلسل الهرمي يتم حل

بسهولة في سياق هذا التسلسل الهرمي واجب حماية الجمهور هو الهدف الأسمى

الأسبقية . هذه الحالة، يوفر المهندس الذي يجب

لا يمكن . لم يتم حل جميع الصراعات الداخلية في بسهولة

Can Codes and Professional Societies Protect Employees?.

One important area where professional societies can and should function is as protectors of the rights of employees who are being pressured by their employer to do something unethical or who are accusing their employers or the government of unethical conduct. The codes of the professional societies are of some use in this since they can be used by employees as ammunition against an employer who is sanctioning them for pointing out unethical behavior or who are being asked to engage in unethical acts.

An example of this situation is the action of the IEEE on behalf of three electrical engineers who were fired from their jobs at the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) organization when they pointed out deficiencies in the way the control systems for the BART trains were being designed and tested. After being fired, the engineers sued BART, citing the IEEE code of ethics which impelled them to hold as their primary concern the safety of the public who would be using the BART system. The IEEE intervened on their behalf in court. although ultimately the engineers lost the case.

هذه الحالة هو IEEE (الحجه المحربائية الذين تم فصلهم من وظائفهم منطقة خليج السريع العابر) (الوجه القصور في الطريقة التي يجري تصميم واختبارها . ، دعوى قضائية ضد المهندسين الحجمهور الذين سيتم لهم قلقهم الأساسي الجمهور الذين سيتم . في نهاية المطاف المهندسين القضية .

If the codes of ethics of professional societies are to have any meaning. this type of intervention is essential when ethical violations are pointed out. However, since not all engineers are members of professional societies and the engineering societies are relatively weak, the pressure that can be exerted by these organizations is limited.

Other Types of Codes of Ethics

Professional societies aren't the only organizations that have codified their ethical standards. Many other organizations have also developed codes of ethics for various purposes similar to those of the professional engineering organizations. For example, codes for the ethical use of computers have been developed. and student organizations in universities have framed student codes of ethics. In this section, we will examine how codes of ethics function in corporations.

Many of the important ethical questions faced by engineers come up in the context of their work for corporations. Since most practicing engineers are not members of professional organizations, it seems that for many engineers, there is little ethical guidance in the course of their daily work. This problem has led to the adoption of codes of ethics by many corporations.

Even if the professional codes were widely adopted and recognized by practicing engineers, there would still be some value to the corporate codes, since a corporation can tailor its code to the individual circumstances and unique mission of the company. As such, these codes tend to be relatively long

and very detailed. incorporating many rules specific to the practices of the company. For example. corporate codes frequently spell out in detail the company policies on business practices, relationships with suppliers, relationships with government agencies.

compliance with government regulations, health and safety issues, issues related to environmental protection, equal employment opportunity and affirmative action. sexual harassment, and diversity and racial/ethnic tolerance. Since corporate codes are coercive in nature-your continued employment by the company depends on your compliance with the company code-these codes tend to be longer and more detailed in order to provide very clear and specific guidelines to the employees.

Codes of professional societies, by their nature, can't be this explicit. since there is no means for a professional society to reasonably enforce its code. Due to the typically long lengths of these codes. no example of a corporate code of ethics can be included here. However, codes for companies can sometimes be found via the Internet at-corporate websites.

Some of the heightened awareness of ethics in corporations stems from the increasing public scrutiny that has accompanied well-publicized disasters, such as the cases presented in this book, as well as from cases of fraud and cost overruns. particularly in the defense industry, that have been exposed in the

media. Many large corporations have developed corporate codes of ethics in response to these problems, to help heighten employee's awareness of ethical issues, and to help establish a strong corporate ethics culture. These codes give employees ready access to guide- lines and policies of the corporations. But, as with professional codes. it is important to remember that these codes cannot cover all possible situations that an employee might encounter; there is no substitute for good judgment. A code also doesn't substitute for good lines of communications between employees and upper management and for workable methods for fixing ethical problems when they occur.

ينبع من قيق العام زيادة ظيت العناب في هذا الكتاب في هذا الكتاب كشفها في كشفها في العديد من المركات الكبيرة لهذه الوعي الشركات الكبيرة ثقافة قوية أخلاقيات الشركات في الرموز الموظفين سهولة الوصول إلى دليل وسياسات كما هو الحال مع المهنة من المهم هذه الرموز لا يمكن أن تغطي جميع الحالات الممكنة تواجه ليس هناك بديل الرشيد أيضا لا بديلا جيدة بين الموظفين العليا عملية لتحديد المشاكل الأخلاقية عند حدوثها.

Understanding Ethical Problems

In late 1984, a pressure-relief valve on a tank used to store methyl isocyanate (MIC) at a Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India, accidentally opened. MIC is a poisonous compound used in the manufacture of pesticides. When the valve opened, MIC was released from the tank and a cloud of toxic gas formed over the area surrounding the plant. Unfortunately, this neighborhood was very densely populated. Some two thousand people were killed and thousands more injured as a result of the accident. Many of the injured have remained perma-nently disabled.

The causes of the accident are not completely clear. but there appear to have been many contributing factors. Pipes in the plant were mis connected, and essential safety systems were either broken or had been taken off-line for maintenance. The effects of the leak were intensified by the presence of so many people living in close proximity to the plant.

Among the many important issues this case brings up are questions of balancing risk to the local community with the economic benefits to the larg-er community of the state or nation. Undoubtedly, the presence of this chem-ical plant brought significant local economic benefit. However, the accident at the plant also brought disaster to the local community at an enormous cost in human lives and suffering. How can we decide if on balance the economic benefit brought by this plant outweighed the potential safety hazards?

الاقتصادية

In order to answer this question and analyze other engineering ethics cases, we need a framework for analyzing ethical problems. Codes of ethics can be used as an aid in analyzing ethical issues. In this chapter, we will exam-ine moral theories and see how they can also be used as a means for analyzing ethical cases such as the Bhopal disaster.

الإجابة على هذا السؤال وتحليل أخلاقيات الهندسة تحليل المشاكل الأخلاقية . يمكن استخدامها كوسيلة مساعدة في تحليل القضايا الأخلاقية .في هذا الفصل نظريات أخلاقية ونرى كيف يمكن أن تستخدم أيضا كوسيلة لتحليل الأخلاقية .

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, we will develop moral theories that can be applied to the ethi-cal problems confronted by engineers. Unfortunately, a thorough and indepth discussion of all possible ethical theories is beyond the scope of this text. Rather, some important theories will be developed in sufficient detail for use in an-alyzing cases.

في هذا الفصل سوف نقوم بتطوير النظريات الأخلاقية التي يمكن تطبيقها على لاقية تواجه المهندسين . مناقشة مستفيضة جميع النظريات الأخلاقية ممكن هو هذا النص . سيتم تطوير بعض النظريات الهامة تفاصيل كافية لاستخدامها فتحليل .

Our approach to ethical problem solving will be similar to that taken in other engineering classes. To learn how to build a bridge. you must first learn the basics of physics and apply this physics to engineering statics and dynamics. Only when the basic theory and understanding of these topics has been acquired can problems in structures be solved and bridges built. Similarly. in ethical problem solving. we will need some knowledge of ethical theory to provide a framework for understanding and reaching solutions in ethical problems. In this chapter, we will develop this theoretical framework and apply it to an engineering case. We will begin by looking at the origins of Western ethical thinking.

نهجنا في خلاقية المعرفة كيفية الهندسية الأخرى المعرفة كيفية المجب أن تتعلم أساسيات الفيزياء والفيزياء لتطبيق هذا احصائيات الهندسة يناميكية الحصول عليها النظرية الأساسية وفهم هذه المواضيع يمكن هي الأخلاقية لتوفير إطار النظرية الأخلاقية لتوفير إطار

للتفاهم و الأخلاقية في هذا الفصل سوف نقوم بتطوير هذا وتطبيقه على الهندسية . المندسية .

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ETHICAL THOUGHT

It is impossible in this text to give a complete history of ethical thinking. Many books, some of them quite lengthy, have already been written on this subject.

How-ever, it is instructive to give a brief outline of the origins and development of the ethical principles that will be applied to engineering practice.

The moral and ethical theories that we will be applying in engineering ethics are derived from a Western cultural tradition. In other words, these ideas originated in the Middle East and Europe. Western moral thought has not come down to us from just a single source. Rather, it is derived both from the thinking of the ancient Greeks as well as from ancient religious thinking and writing, starting with Judaism and its foundations.

Although it is easy to think of these two sources as separate, there was a great deal of influence on ancient religious thought by the Greek philosophers. The writ-ten sources of the Jewish moral traditions are the Torah and the Old Testament of the Bible and their enumeration of moral laws, including the Ten Commandments. Greek ethical thought originated with the famous Greek philosophers that are commonly studied in freshman philosophy classes, principally Socrates and Aristo-tle, who discussed ethics at great length in his Nichomachean Ethics. Greek philo-sophic ideas were melded together with early Christian and Jewish thought and were spread throughout Europe and the Middle East during the height of the Roman Empire.

اليونانية فلاسفة اليونان الشهيرة التي الذين ناقشوا في كتابه أخلاقيات Nichomachean. الفلسفية اليونانية الفكر المسيحي اليهودي في جميع أنحاء أوروبا الإمبراطورية الرومانية.

Many of the moral principles that we will discuss have also been codified and handed down through the law. So, in discussing engineering ethics, there is a large body of thinking-philosophical, legal, and religious-to draw from. However, even though there are religious and legal origins of many of the moral principles that we will encounter in our study of engineering ethics, it is important to acknowledge that ethical conduct is fundamentally grounded in a concern for other people. It is not just about law or religion.

نقنين العديد من المبادئ الأخلاقية التي أخلاقيات الهندسة، وهناك مجموعة كبيرة من التفكير الديني للاستفادة منها . حتى وإن كانت هناك الدينية والقانونية للعديد من الأخلاقية التي هها في خلاقيات الهندسة، من المهم يرتكز للأخرين انها ليست مجرد قانون أو دين.

ETHICAL THEORIES

In order to develop workable ethical problem-solving techniques, we must first look at several theories of ethics in order to have a framework for decision mak-ing. Ethical problem solving is not as cut and dried as problem solving in most engineering classes. In most engineering classes, there is generally just one theory to consider when tackling a problem. In studying engineering ethics, there are several theories that will be considered. The relatively large number of theories doesn't indicate a weakness in theoretical understanding of ethics or a "fuzziness" of ethi-cal thinking. Rather, it reflects the complexity of ethical problems and the diver-sity of approaches to ethical problem solving that have been developed over the centuries.

من أجل تطوير تقنيات حل مشكلة أخلاقية قابلة للتطبيق، يجب علينا أن من أجل أن يكون عملية صنع القرار . مشكلة أخلاقية ليست كما الهندسة . والهندسة ، و هناك نظرية واحدة . والهندسة ، و هناك العديد من النظريات التي سيتم النظر فيها . وجود عدد كبير نسبيا من النظريات تشير إلى وجود الفهم النظري "التفكير . فإنه يعكس مدى تعقيد الأخلاقية الأخلاقية .

Having multiple theories to apply actually enriches the problem-solving process, allowing problems to be looked at from different angles, since each theory stresses different aspects of a problem. Even though we will use multiple theories to exam-ine ethical problems, each theory applied to a problem will not necessarily lead to a different solution. Frequently, different theories yield the same solution. Our basic ethical problem-solving technique will utilize different theories and approaches to analyze the problem and then try to determine the best solution.

?What Is a Moral Theory

Before looking more closely at individual moral theories, we should start with a definition of what a moral theory is and how it functions. A moral theory defines terms in uniform ways and links ideas and problems together in consistent ways [Harris, Pritchard and Rabins, 1985]. This is exactly how the scientific theories used in other engineering classes function. Scientific theories also organize ideas, define terms, and facilitate problem solving. So, we will use moral theories in exactly the same way that engineering theories are used in other classes.

There are four ethical theories that will be considered here, each differing ac-cording to what is held to be the most important moral concept. Utilitarianism seeks to produce the most utility, defined as a balance between good and bad conse-quences of an action, taking into account the consequences for everyone affected. A different approach is provided by duty ethics. Duty ethics contends that there are duties that should be performed

(for example, the duty to treat others fairly or the duty not to injure others) regardless of whether these acts lead to the most good.

Rights ethics emphasizes that we all have moral rights, and any action that violates these rights is ethically unacceptable. Like duty ethics, the ultimate overall good of the actions is not taken into account. Finally, virtue ethics regards actions as right that manifest good character traits (virtues) and regards actions as bad that display bad character traits (vices); this ethical theory focuses on the type of person we should strive to be.

Utilitarianism

The first of the moral theories that will be considered is utilitarianism. Utilitarian-ism holds that those actions are good that serve to maximize human well-being. The emphasis in utilitarianism is not on maximizing the well-being of the individual, but rather on maximizing the well-being of society as a whole, and as such it is some- what of a collectivist approach. An example of this theory that has been played out in this country many times over the past century is the building of dams.

Dams often lead to great benefit to society by providing stable supplies of drinking water, flood control, and recreational opportunities. However, these benefits often come at the expense of people who live in areas that will be flooded by the dam and are required to find new homes. Utilitarianism tries to

balance the needs of society with the needs of the individual, with an emphasis on what will provide the most benefit to the most people.

Utilitarianism is fundamental to many types of engineering analysis, includ-ing risk-benefit analysis and cost-benefit analysis. which we will discuss later. However, as good as the utilitarian principle sounds, there are some problems with it. First, as seen in the example of the building of a dam, sometimes what is best for everyone may be bad for a particular individual or group of individuals. An exam-ple of this problem is the proposed Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) near Carls- bad, New Mexico. WIPP is designed to be a permanent repository for nuclear waste generated in the United States. It consists of a system of tunnels bored into under- ground salt formations, which are considered by geologists to be extremely stable, especially to incursion of water, which could lead to seepage of the nuclear wastes into groundwater. However, there are many who oppose the opening of this facility, principally on the grounds that transportation of the wastes across highways has the potential for accidents that might cause health problems for people living near these routes.

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النفعية نواع عديدة من التحليل الهندسي بما في ذلك تحليل حليل التكاليف والمنافع . جيدة مثل النفعية، وهناك بعض معها . ، كما رأينا ، كما رأينا ، هذه المشكلة هو يات محطة تجريبية . هذه المشكلة هو يات محطة تجريبية فايات النووية (WIPP)
في تشكيلات جيولوجيين الغاية الطرق السريعة لديه القدرة على تسبب مشاكل صحية الدين مشاكل صحية الدين مشاكل صدية الدين مشاكل صديق الدين الدين مشاكل صديق الدين الد
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Another objection to utilitarianism is that its implementation depends greatly on knowing what will lead to the most good. Frequently, it is impossible to know ex-actly what the consequences of an action are. It is often impossible to

الذين بعيشون بالقرب من هذه المسارات.

do a complete set of experiments to determine all of the potential outcomes, especially when hu-mans are involved as subjects of the experiments. So, maximizing the benefit to soci-ety involves guesswork and the risk that the best guess might be wrong. Despite these objections, utilitarianism is a very valuable tool for ethical problem solving, providing one way of looking at engineering ethics cases.

Before ending our discussion of utilitarianism, it should be noted that there are many flavors of the basic tenets of utilitarianism. Two of these are act utilitari-anism and rule utilitarianism. Act utilitarianism focuses on individual actions rather than on rules. The best known proponent of act utilitarianism was John Stuart Mill (1806-1873), who felt that most of the common rules of morality (e.g., don't steal, be honest, don't harm others) are good guidelines derived from centuries of human ex-perience. However, Mill felt that individual actions should be judged based on whether the most good was produced in a given situation, and rules should be bro-ken if doing so will lead to the most good.

Rule utilitarianism differs from act utilitarianism in holding that moral rules are most important. As mentioned previously, these rules include "do not harm oth-ers" and "do not steal." Rule utilitarianism hold that although adhering to these rules might not always maximize good in a particular situation. overall, adhering to moral rules will ultimately lead to the most good. Although these two different types of utilitarianism can lead to slightly different results when

applied in specific situa-tions. in this text we will consider these ideas together and not worry about the dis-tinctions between the two.

Cost-Benefit Analysis

One tool often used in engineering analysis, especially when trying to determine whether a project makes sense, is cost-benefit analysis. Fundamentally, this type of analysis is just an application of utilitarianism. In cost-benefit analysis, the costs of a project are assessed, as are the benefits. Only those projects with the highest ratio of benefits to costs will be implemented. This principle is similar to the utilitarian goal of maximizing the overall good.

As with utilitarianism, there are pitfalls in the use of cost-benefit analysis. While it is often easy to predict the costs for most projects, the benefits that are de-rived from them are often harder to predict and to assign a dollar value to. Once dollar amounts for the costs and benefits are determined, calculating a mathemati-cal ratio may seem very objective and therefore may appear to be the best way to make a decision. However, this ratio can't take into account many of the more sub-jective aspects of a decision.

For example, from a pure cost-benefit discussion, it might seem that the building of a dam is an excellent idea. But this analysis won't in- clude other issues such as whether the benefits outweigh the loss of a scenic wilder-ness area or the loss of an endangered species with no current economic value. Finally, it is also important to determine whether those who stand to reap the bene-fits are also those who will pay the costs. It is unfair to place all of the costs on one group while another reaps the benefits.

It should be noted that although cost-benefit analysis shares many similari-ties with utilitarianism, cost-benefit analysis isn't really an ethical analysis tool. The goal of an ethical analysis is to determine what the ethical path is. The goal of a cost-benefit analysis is to determine the feasibility of a project based on costs. When looking at an ethical problem, the first step should be to determine what the right course of action is and then factor in the financial costs in choosing between ethical alternatives.

Duty Ethics and Rights Ethics

Two other ethical theories-duty ethics and rights ethics-are similar to each other and will be considered together. These theories hold that those actions are good that respect the rights of the individual. Here, good consequences for society as a whole are not the only moral consideration.

A major proponent of duty ethics was Immanuel Kant (1724-1804), who held that moral duties are fundamental. Ethical actions are those actions that could be written down on a list of duties: be honest, don't cause suffering to other people, be fair to others, etc. These actions are our duties because they express respect for per-sons, express an unqualified regard for autonomous moral agents, and are universal principles [Martin and Schinzinger, 2000]. Once one's duties are recognized, the ethically correct moral actions are obvious. In this formulation, ethical acts are a result of proper performance of one's duties.

وهذه الإجراءات هي لأنها تعبير عن غير المشروط أخلاقية المبادئ العالمية] Schinzinger يتم التعرف على الأخلاقية الصحيح أخلاقيا . هذه الصيغة الأخلاقية هي نتحة ل

- " moral duties " واجب علينا ..
 - .. "Rights ethics "

Rights ethics was largely formulated by John Locke (1632-1704), whose state-ment that humans have the right to life, liberty, and property was paraphrased in the Declaration of Independence of the soon-to-be United States of America in 1776. Rights ethics holds that people have fundamental rights that other people have a duty to respect.

Duty ethics and rights ethics are really just two different sides of the same coin. Both of these theories achieve the same end: Individual persons must be re- spected, and actions are ethical that maintain this respect for the individual. In duty ethics, people have duties, an important one of which is to protect the rights of others. And in rights ethics, people have fundamental rights that others have duties to protect.

As with utilitarianism, there are problems with the duty and rights ethics theo-ries that must be considered. First the basic rights of one person (or group) may con-flict with the basic rights of another group. How do we decide whose rights have priority? Using our previous example of the building of a dam, people have the right to use their property.

كيف لها أولوية ، الناس لديهم ممتلكاتهم.

If their land happens to be in the way of a proposed dam, then rights ethics would hold that this property right is paramount and is sufficient to stop the dam project. A single property holder's objection would require that the project be terminated. However, there is a need for others living in nearby commu-nities to have a reliable water supply and to be safe from continual flooding. Who's rights are paramount here? Rights and duty ethics don't resolve this conflict very well: hence, the utilitarian approach of trying to determine the most good is more useful in this case.

أرضهم ليكون في الطريق أخلاقيات سيعقد هذا العقار هو غير كافية . خاصية واحدة يتم إنهاء . هناك حاجة للآخرين الذين يعيشون في إمدادات المياه يمكن الاعتماد عليها الفيضانات . الذين هم هنا؟ هذا الصراع بشكل جيد للغاية : نهج النفعية تحديد أكثر ها الجيد هو في هذه الحالة.

الخلاصة :: الحقوق واالواجبات لا تحل مشكلة السد في حين ان النفعية تحدد الكيس الأكثر نفعية للكل .

The second problem with duty and rights ethics is that these theories don't al-ways account for the overall good of society very well. Since the emphasis is on the individual, the good of a single individual can be paramount compared to what is good for society as a whole. The WIPP case discussed before illustrates this problem. Certainly, people who live along the route where the radioactive wastes will be transported have the right to live without fear of harm due to accidental spills of hazardous waste. But the nation as a whole will benefit from the safe disposal of these wastes. Rights ethics would come down clearly on the side of the individuals living along the route despite the overall advantage to society.

الثانية وأخلاقيات هو أن هذه النظريات بشكل جيد للغاية . يتم التركيز ، وجيدة يمكن أن يكون بالغ الأهمية هو جيد . WIPP يوضح هذه . بالتأكيد الذين يعيشون على طول الطريق حيث سيتم النفايات المشعة ديهم العيش للنفايات الخطرة . ستستفيد من الغوايات . أخلاقيات ينزل الأفراد الذين يعيشون على طول الطريق ميزة . : ان الحقوق والواجبات تركز على الافراد، بغض النظر عن مصلحة العامة (الجميع).

Already it is clear why we will be considering more than one ethical theory in our discussion of engineering cases. The theories already presented clearly repre-sent different ways of looking at ethical problems and can frequently arrive at dif-ferent solutions. Thus, any complete analysis of an ethical problem must incorporate multiple theories if valid conclusions are to be drawn.

Virtue Ethics

Another important ethical theory that we will consider is virtue ethics. Fundamen-tally, virtue ethics is interested in determining what kind of people we should be. Virtue is often defined as moral distinction and goodness. A virtuous person exhibits good and beneficial qualities. In virtue ethics, actions are considered right if they support good character traits (virtues) and wrong if they support bad character traits (vices) [Schinzinger and Martin, 2000]. Virtue ethics focuses on words such as responsibility, honesty, competence, and loyalty, which are virtues. Other virtues might include trustworthiness, fairness, caring, citizenship, and respect. Vices could include dishonesty, disloyalty, irresponsibility, or incompetence. As you can see, virtue ethics is closely tied to personal character. We do good things because we are virtuous people and seek to enhance these character traits in ourselves and in others.

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خطرية الأخلاقية الهامة هو الفضيلة. الفضيلة هي مهتمة في تحديد يجب أن نكون . الفضيلة التمييز الأخلاقي والخير . يسلك الصفات الجيدة المفيدة . الفضيلة الصفيت الشخصية الصحيحة الجيدة ) ( الصفات الشخصية السيئة) [Schinzinger الفضيلة المسؤولية السيئة) والتي هي .ويمكن أن تشمل خيانة الأمانة و والنزاهة، ورعاية، والمواطنة، ويمكن أن تشمل خيانة الأمانة و اللامسؤولية . ويرتبط ارتباطا وثيقا الفضيلة . الشخصية الشخصية الشخصية المحديدة المعلى ال
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In many ways, this theory may seem to be mostly personal ethics and not particularly applicable to engineering or business ethics. However, personal morality cannot, or at any rate should not, be separated from business

morality. If a behavior is virtuous in the individual's personal life, the behavior is virtuous in his or her busi-ness life as well.

How can virtue ethics be applied to business and engineering situations? This type of ethical theory is somewhat trickier to apply to the types of problems that we will consider, perhaps because virtue ethics seems less concrete and less susceptible to rigorous analysis and because it is harder to describe nonhuman entities such as a corporation or government in terms of virtue. However, we can use virtue ethics in our engineering career by answering questions such as: Is this action honest? Will this action demonstrate loyalty to my community and/or my employer? Have I acted in a responsible fashion? Often, the answer to these questions makes the proper course of action obvious. To use virtue ethics in an analysis of an ethical problem, you should first identify the virtues or vices that are applicable to the situ-ation. Then, determine what course of action each of these suggests.

Personal vs. Corporate Morality

This is an appropriate place to discuss a tricky issue in engineering ethics: Is there a distinction between the ethics practiced by an individual and the ethics practiced by a corporation? Put another way, can a corporation be a moral agent as an individual can? This is a question that is central to many discussions of business and engineer-ing ethics. If a corporation has no moral agency, then it cannot be held accountable for its actions, although sometimes individuals within a company can be held ac-countable. The law is not always

clear on the answer to this question and can't be re-lied upon to resolve the issue.

This dilemma comes most sharply into focus in a discussion of virtue ethics. Can a company truly be expected to display honesty or loyalty? These are strictly human traits and cannot be ascribed to a corporation. In the strictest definition of moral agency, a company cannot be a moral agent, and yet companies have many dealings with individuals or groups of people.

How, then, do we resolve this problem? In their capacity to deal with individu-als, corporations should be considered pseudo moral agents and should be held accountable in the same way that individuals are, even if the ability to do this within the legal system is limited. In other words, with regard to an ethical problem, responsibility for corporate wrongdoing shouldn't be hidden behind a corporate mask. Just because it isn't really a moral agent like a person doesn't mean that a corporation can do whatever it pleases. Instead, in its interactions with individuals or communities, a corporation must respect the rights of individuals and should exhib- it the same virtues that we expect of individuals.

Now that we have discussed four different ethical theories, the question arises: How do we decide which theory is applicable to a given problem? The good news is that in solving ethical problems, we don't have to choose from among these theories. Rather, we can use all of them to analyze a problem from different angles and see what result each of the theories gives us. This allows us to examine a problem from different perspectives to see what conclusion each one reaches. Frequently, the result will be the same even though the theories are very different.

أربع نظريات أخلاقية الذي يطرح نفسه :كيف نقرر نظرية للتطبيق على مشكلة معينة والخبر السار هو أنه في الأخلاقية لم يكن لديك ختيار من بين هذه النظريات . يمكننا استخدام كل منهم لتحليل زوايا مختلفة نتيجة النظريات يعطينا .وهذا ي من وجهات نظر النتيجة يصل .في كثير من الأحيان فإن النتيجة تكون هي نفسها نظريات

Take, for example, a chemical plant near a small city that discharges a haz-ardous waste into the groundwater. If the city takes its water from wells, the water supply for the city will be compromised and significant health problems for the community may result. Rights ethics indicates that this pollution is unethical, since it causes harm to many of the residents. A utilitarian analysis would probably also come to the same conclusion, since the economic benefits of the plant would almost certainly be outweighed by the negative effects of the pollution and the costs required to ensure a safe municipal water supply. Virtue ethics would say that discharging wastes into groundwater is irresponsible and harmful to individuals and so shouldn't be done. In this case, all of the ethical theories lead to the same conclusion.

خذ على سبيل المثال، وهو مصنع للمواد الكيميائية مدينة صغيرة يصرف نفايات خطرة المياه المياه المياه المياه المياه سوف يثير الشبهة إمدادات المياه للمدينة صحية كبيرة قد يؤدي أخلاقيات يشير إلى أن هذا التلوث هو غير أخلاقي، لأنه يسبب لكثير من تحليل النفعية تأتي أيضا إلى نفس النتيجة المنافع الاقتصادية يكاد يكون من المؤكد الآثار السلبية لل اليف اللازمة المياه البدية . الفضيلة التفريغ النفايات إلى المياه الجوفية غير مسؤول وهكذا لا ينبغي القيام به . هذه الحالة النظريات الأخلاقية يؤدي نفس النتيجة.

What happens when the different theories seem to give different answers? This scenario can be illustrated by the discussion of WIPP presented previously. Rights ethics indicated that transporting wastes through communities is not a

good idea, whereas utilitarianism concluded that WIPP would be beneficial to society as a whole. This is a trickier situation, and the answers given by each of the theories must be examined in detail. compared with each other, and carefully weighed. Gen-erally, rights and duty ethics should take precedence over utilitarian considerations. This is because the rights of individuals should receive relatively stronger weight than the needs of society as a whole. For example, an action that led to the death of even one person is generally viewed very negatively, regardless of the overall ben-efit to society. After thorough analysis using all of the theories, a balanced judgment can be formed.

Non-Western Ethical Thinking

It is tempting to think that the ethical theories that have been described here are applicable only in business relations within cultures that share our Western ethical traditions: Europe and the Americas. Since the rest of the world has different foundations for its ethical systems, it might seem that what we learn here won't be applicable in our business dealings in, for example, Japan, India, Africa, or Saudi Arabia. However, this thinking is incorrect. Ethics is not geographic or cultural. Indeed, ethical thinking has developed similarly around the world and is not dependent on a Western cultural or religious tradition. Ethical standards are similar worldwide.

النظريات الأخلاقية التي تم وصفها هنا قابلة للتطبيق فقط تجارية تقاليدنا الأخلاقية الغربية: والأمريكتين. بقية العالم لديه أخلاقية، فإنه قد يبدو أن ما نتعلمه هنا تكون قابلة للتطبيق التجارية لدينا، على سبيل المثال، واليابان، والهند، وأفريقيا، المملكة العربية السعودية ولكن هذا التفكير غير صحيح ليست جغرافية افية التفكير الأخلاقية متشابهة في جميع أنحاء العالم، وهي التقاليد الثقافية الدينية الغربية المعايير الأخلاقية متشابهة في جميع أنحاء العالم.

For example, ethical principles in Arab countries are grounded in the tradi-tions of their religion, Islam. Islam is one of the three major monotheistic religions, along with Christianity and Judaism. It is surprising to many Westerners that Islam developed in the Middle East, just as Judaism and Christianity did, and shares many prophets and religious concepts with the other two monotheistic religions. The foun-dations of ethical principles relating to engineering and business in Islamic coun-tries are thus very similar to those in Western countries. Although cultural practices may vary when dealing with the many Islamic nations that stretch from Africa and the Middle East to Southeast Asia, the same ethical principles that apply in Western countries are applicable.

Moreover, personal ethics are not determined by geography. Personal and business behavior should be the same regardless of where you happen to be on a given day.

For example, few would find the expression "When in Rome, do as the Ro-mans do" applicable to personal morality. If you believe that being deceptive is wrong, certainly it is no less wrong when you are dealing with a (hypothetical) cul-ture where this behavior is not considered to be bad. Thus, the ethics that we discuss in this book will be applicable regardless of where you are doing business.

Risk, Safety, and Accidents

On a sunny afternoon in May of 1996. Valujet Flight 592 took off from Miami International Airport. heading for Atlanta. Within minutes of leaving the runway. the DC-9's electrical systems started to fail and the cockpit and passenger cabin began filling with smoke. The pilots immediately called the Miami tower for permission to return and began to descend and turn back toward the airport. However, the situation worsened as fire started melting control cables and the pilots became overcome with smoke.

The plane suddenly banked sharply and descended rapidly. The descent was so fast that the air-traffic con-trol radar in Miami was no longer able to register an altitude for the airplane. Miraculously, the plane came out of its steep dive and leveled off, either through the efforts of the pilots or because the autopilot came back on. The airplane was now at only 1,000 feet above the ground. The air-traffic con- trollers in Miami radioed the pilots and attempted to send the aircraft to the closer airport at Opa Locka, Florida. Instead, Flight 592 rolled sharply to the right and. facing nose down. crashed into the Everglades. The two pilots. three flight attendants, and 105 passengers on board were killed instantly.

The subsequent investigation into this accident indicated that the fire was caused by the accidental firing of at least one of many chemical oxygen generators that had been removed from another Valujet airplane and were being carried back to Valujet headquarters in Atlanta. The heat generated by this canister caused a fire in the cargo hold beneath the cockpit that ultimately

brought Flight 592 down. The investigation showed that these canisters were improperly secured and shouldn't have been on the airplane at all.

One of the most important duties of an engineer is to ensure the safety of the people who will be affected by the products that he designs. As we have seen. all of the codes of ethics of the professional engineering societies stress the importance of safety in the engineer's duties. As we will see later in this chapter, the cause of the Valujet accident wasn't a flaw in the airplane's design. but rather was attributed to a series of mistakes in the securing and handling of the oxygen canisters. What responsibility does the engineer have for ensuring that these types of mistakes are not made? How can products be designed to minimize the risk to the user? We will explore these questions in this chapter.

INTRODUCTION

No duty of the engineer is more important than her duty to protect the safety and well-being of the public. Indeed. the codes of ethics of the professional engineering societies make it clear that safety is of paramount importance to the engineer. In this chapter, we will look into safety and risk. We will also examine the nature of accidents and try to determine what the engineer's role is in preventing accidents and ensuring the safety of the public.

SAFETY AND RISK

At the core of many of the cases that we will study in this text are issues of safety and risk. The engineering codes of ethics show that engineers have a responsibility to soci-ety to produce products that are safe. There is an implied warranty with regard to all products that they will perform as advertised-a bridge should allow automobiles to cross from one side of a river to the other. and a computer should correctly perform calculations. Similarly. there is an implied warranty that products are safe to use. Clear-ly. nothing can be 100% safe, but engineers are required to make products as safe as reasonably possible. Thus, safety should be an integral part of any engineering design.

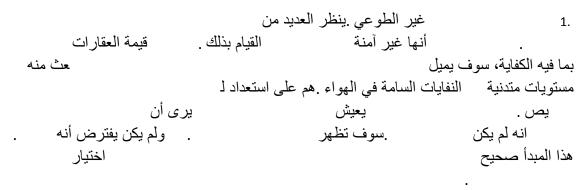
Definitions

Safety is at the same time a very precise and a very vague term. It is vague because to some extent, safety is a value judgment, but precise because in many cases. we can readily distinguish a safe design from an unsafe one. It is impossible to discuss safe-ty without also including a discussion of risk. Risk is a key element in any engineer- ing design; it is impossible to design anything to be completely risk free. How much risk is appropriate? How safe is safe enough? To answer these questions. we must first study the nature of safety and risk.

Although these definitions are precise, safety and risk are essentially subjec-tive and depend on many factors:

هذه التعريفات هي دقيقة هي ذاتية العديد من العوامل:

Voluntary vs. involuntary risk. Many consider something safer if they . know-ingly take on the risk. but would find it unsafe if forced to do so. If the property values are low enough, some people will be tempted to buy a house ncar a plant that emits low levels of a toxic waste into the air. They are willing to assume the risk for the benefit of cheap housing. However, if a person already living near a plant finds that toxic fumes are emitted by the plant and he wasn't informed. the risk will appear to be larger. since it was not voluntarily assumed. This prin-ciple is true even if the level of emission is identical to that in the example of a person choosing to move near the plant.



Short-term vs. long-term consequences. Something that might cause a . short- lived illness or disability seems safer than something that will result in perma-nent disability. An activity for which there is a risk of getting a fractured leg will appear much less risky than an activity with a risk of a spinal fracture. since a broken leg will be painful and disabling for a few months. but generally full re-covery is the norm. Spinal fractures. however, can lead to permanent disability.

Expected probability. Many might find a 1 in 1,000,000 chance of a severe . in-jury to be an acceptable risk, whereas a 50:50 chance of a fairly minor injury might be unacceptable. Swimming at a beach where there is known to be a large concentration of jellyfish would be unacceptable to many, since there would be a high probability of a painful. though rarely fatal. sting. Yet, at the same beach, the risk of a shark attack is low enough that it doesn't deter anyone from swimming, even though such an attack would very likely lead to

death or dismemberment. It is important to remember here that the expected probability is only an educated guess.

Reversible effects. Something will seem less risky if the bad effects are . ulti-mately reversible. This concept is similar to the short-term vs. long-term risk question discussed previously.

Threshold levels for risk. Something that is risky only at fairly high . exposures will seem safer than something with a uniform exposure to risk. For example, the probability of being in an automobile accident is the same regardless of how often you drive. (Of course, you can reduce the likelihood of being in an accident by driving less often.) In contrast, studies have shown that low levels of nuclear radiation actually have beneficial effects on human health, while only at higher levels of exposure are there severe health problems or death. If there is a threshold for the effects, generally there will be a greater tolerance for risk.

Delayed vs. immediate risk. An activity whose harm is delayed for many . years will seem much less risky than something with an immediate effect. For exam-ple, for several years now, Americans have been warned about the adverse long- term health effects of a high-fat diet. This type of diet can lead to chronic heart problems or stroke later in life. Yet, many ignore these warnings

and are un-concerned about a risk that is so far in the future. These same people might find an activity such as skydiving unacceptably risky, since an accident will cause im-mediate injury or death.

Thus, whether something is unsafe or risky often depends on who is asked. Something that one person feels is safe may seem very unsafe to someone else . This creates some confusion for the engineer who has to decide whether a project is safe enough to be pursued. In making a decision, some analysis methods, especially line drawing and flow charting, can be used. Ultimately, it is up to the engineer and com-pany management to use their professional judgment to determine whether a pro-ject can be safely implemented.

Engineers and Safety

Since safety is an essential aspect of our duties as engineers, how can we be sure that our designs are safe'? There are four criteria that must be met to help ensure a safe design.

First, the minimum requirement is that a design must comply with the applica-ble laws. This requirement should be easy to meet. since legal standards for product safety are generally well known, are published, and are easily accessible.

EICoM -

هو أن التصميم يجب أن تتوافق القوانين المعمول بها وينبغي أن يكون هذا الشرط سهلة . المعايير القانونية الوصول إليها يسهولة.

Second, an acceptable design must meet the standard of "accepted engineer-ing practice." You can't create a design that is less safe than what everyone else in the profession understands to be acceptable. For example, federal safety laws might not require that the power supply in a home computer be made inaccessible to the consumer who opens up her computer. However, if most manufacturers have designed their supplies so that no potentially lethal voltages are accessible, then that standard should be followed by all designers, even if doing so increases the cost of the product.

الثانية، يجب على تصميم مقبول تلبية معيار من " الهندسية المقبولة ."لا يمكنك إنشاء التصميم الذي هو الجميع في مهنة يفهم ليكون مقبولا .على سبيل المثال، قوانين الاتحادية الكمبيوتر المنزلي لا يمكن الوصول إليها ستهلك يفتح جهاز الكمبيوتر الخاص بها . . المصنعين قد إمداداتها بحيث لا يمكن أن تكون مميتة الفولتية يمكن الوصول إليها، ثم يجب أن يتبع هذا المعيار من قبل جميع المصممين يزيد من .

A real-life example of this will be shown later when we consider the DC-IO case, in which an airframe was adapted from another design, but was not in accordance with the practice of other aircraft manufacturers at the time. This re-quirement is harder to comply with than the legal standard, since "accepted engi-neering practice" is a somewhat vague term. To address this issue. an engineer must continually upgrade her skills by attending conferences and short courses, discussing issues with other engineers. and constantly surveying the literature and trade maga-zines for information on the current state of the art in the field.

سيتم عرض من واقع الحياة هذا DC-LO
تكييفها هيكل الطائرة تصميم آخر لم يكن
. هذا الشرط هو المعيار القانوني "ممارسة مهنة الهندسة "هو مصطلح المعالجة هذه المسألة مهندس يجب ترقية مهاراتها الدورات القصيرة، ومناقشة القضايا مع المهندسين عن الحالة الراهنة في هذا المجال.

الخلاصة : الثانية : الأشياء المتعارف عليها والتي لا توجد ضمن القوانين، مثل الفولتية داخل الكمبيوترات يجب ان تكون غير مميتة .

Third. alternative designs that are potentially safer must be explored. This requirement is also difficult to meet. since it requires a fair amount of creativity in seek-ing alternative solutions. This creativity can involve discussing design strategies with others in your field and brainstorming new alternatives with them. The best way to know if your design is the safest available is to compare it to other potential designs.

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يجب استكشاف التصاميم البديلة التي يمكن أن تكون . هذا الشرط هو أيضا من الصعب الوفاء به . لأنه يتطلب كبيرا من العصف الدهني بدائل جديدة معهم . العصف الذهني بدائل جديدة معهم . أفضل وسيلة لـ التصميم الخاص بك هو الأكثر أمانا لمقارنتها لتصاميم .
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الخلاصة: النقطة الثالثة: يجب النظر في الاحتمالات البديلة واختيار اكثرها امانا .

Fourth. the engineer must attempt to foresee potential misuses of the prod-uct by the consumer and must design to avoid these problems. Again, this requires a fair amount of creativity and research. It is always tempting to think that if someone is stupid enough to misuse your product, then it's their own fault and the misuse and its consequences shouldn't bother you too much. However, an engi-neer should execute designs in such a way as to protect even someone who misus-es the product. Of course, juries aren't always concerned with the stupidity of the user and might return a substantial judgment against you if they feel that a prod-uct was not properly designed. Placing a warning label on a product is not suffi-cient and is not a substitute for doing the extra engineering work required to produce a safe design.

Finally, once the product is designed, both prototypes and finished devices must be rigorously tested. This testing is not just to determine whether the product meets the specifications. It should also involve testing to see if the product is safe. The importance of adequate testing can be illustrated by the

Kursk submarine dis-aster. The Kursk was a Russian navy submarine that sank in August of 2000. killing everyone on board. The sinking has been attributed to an explosion in the torpedo room that ripped open a large hole in the hull.

Many crew members of the Kursk survived the initial explosion, but died because they were unable to escape from the submarine, and no attempts at rescue by other ships were successful. The June 3. 2002, edition of Time reported that Russian naval engineers say that the Kursk was equipped with a rescue capsule designed to allow crew members to float safely to the surface in an emergency. However, in the rush to get the submarine into service, this safety system was never tested. After the accident. some of the survivors attempted to rescue themselves by using this system, but it did not function properly. It is es-sential that in any engineering design, all safety systems be tested to ensure that they work as intended.

Designing for Safety

How should safety be incorporated into the engineering design process? Texts on engineering design often include some variation on a basic multistep procedure for effectively executing engineering designs. One version of this process is found in Wilcox [1990] and is summarized as follows:

Define the problem. This step includes determining the needs and requirements and often involves determining the constraints.

Generate several solutions. Multiple alternative designs are created. .

Analyze each solution to determine the pros and cons of each. This step . involves determining the consequences of each design solution and determining whether it solves the problem.

In step 1, it is appropriate to include issues of safety in the product definition and specification. During steps 2 through 5, engineers typically consider issues of how well the solution meets the specifications, how easy it will be to build, and how costly it will be. Safety and risk should also be criteria considered during each of these steps. Safety is especially important in step 5, where the engineer attempts to assess all of the trade-offs required to obtain a successful final design. In assessing these trade-off's, it is important to remember that safety considerations should be paramount and should have relatively higher weight than other issues.

Minimizing risk is often easier said than done. There are many things that make this a difficult task for the engineer. For example, the design engineer often must deal in uncertainties. Many of the risks can only be expressed as probabilities and often are no more than educated guesses. Sometimes, there are synergistic ef-fects between probabilities, especially in a new and innovative design for which the interaction of risks will be unknown. Risk is also increased by the rapid pace at which engineering designs must be carried out.

The prudent approach to minimizing risk in a design is a "go slow" approach, in which care is taken to ensure that all pos-sibilities have been adequately explored and that testing has been sufficiently thor-ough. However, this approach isn't always possible in the real world.

Are minimizing risks and designing for safety always the more expensive alternatives? Spending a long time engineering a safer product may seem like a very expensive alternative, especially early in the design cycle before the product has been built or is on the market. This however, is a very short-term view. As we will see in the Pinto case, the management at Ford took this short-term viewpoint and decided not to spend the extra money required to improve the design for the placement of the gas tank.

A more long-term view looks at the possible consequences of not minimizing the risk. There is a great deal of guesswork involved here, but it is clear that any unsafe product on the market ultimately leads to lawsuits that are ex-pensive to defend even if you don't lose and are very costly if you do lose. The pru-dent and ethical thing to do is to spend as much time and expense as possible up front TO engineer the design correctly so as to minimize future risk of injury and sub-sequent criminal or civil actions against you.

Risk-Benefit Analysis

One method that engineers sometimes use to help analyze risk and to determine whether a project should proceed is called risk-benefit analysis. This technique is similar to cost-benefit analysis. In risk-benefit analysis, the risks and benefits of a project are assigned dollar amounts, and the most favorable ratio between risks and benefits is sought. Cost-benefit analysis is tricky because it is frequently difficult to assign realistic dollar amounts to alternatives. This task is especially difficult in risk-benefit analysis because risks are much harder to quantify and more difficult to put a realistic price tag on. Still, this can be a useful technique if used as part of a broader analysis, but only if used objectively.

المستقىلية

In doing a risk-benefit analysis, one must consider who takes the risks and who reaps the benefits. It is important to be sure that those who are taking the risks are also those who are benefiting. This consideration is fundamental to issues of economic justice in our society and can be illustrated by the concept of "environmental racism," which is the placing of hazardous-waste sites, factories with unpleasant or noxious emissions, etc. near the least economically advantaged neighborhoods. This practice is sometimes thought of as racism because in the United States, these types of neighborhoods are generally disproportionately occupied by minority groups. The only ethical way to implement risk-benefit analysis is for the engineer to ensure to the greatest extent possible that the risks as well as the benefits of her design are shared equally in society.

القيام بتحليل الذي يأخذ يجني من المهم الذي الخذون أولئك الذين يستفيدون . هذا الاعتبار هو أمر أساسي

قضايا العدالة الاقتصادية يمكن توضيح مفهوم" العنصرية البيئية" هو النفايات غير سارة عير سارة اقتصاديا ويعتقد أن هذه الممارسة في بعض الأحيان حيث العنصرية لأنه في الولايات ، وهذه الأنواع الأحياء بشكل غير متناسب الأقليات الطريقة الأخلاقية لتنفيذ تحليل المخاطر هي للمهندس

ACCIDENTS

Now that we have discussed some basic ideas related to safety and risk, it will also be useful to look at ideas on the nature of accidents and see how these ideas bear on our discussion of safety and the engineer's duty to society. There have been numer-ous studies of accidents and their causes, with attempts to categorize different types of accidents. The goal of this type of work is to understand the nature of accidents and therefore find ways to try to prevent them. Since the engineer's most important job is to protect the safety of the public, the results of this type of research have an impact on the engineering professional.

الأفكار الأساسية المخاطر، وسيكون من المفيد طبيعة نرى كيف هذه الأفكار المهندس المهندس أيضا كانت هناك دراسات عديدة عن أسبابها، لتصنيف الهدف هذا النوع من العمل هو أن نفهم طبيعة إيجاد سبل لـ منعهم في ظيفة مهندس أهمية هو أن حماية سلامة الجمهور هذا النوع من الأبحاث منعهم في المناس المناسقة المنا يكون لها تأثير المهنية الهندسية

There are many ways in which accidents can be categorized and studied. One method is to group accidents into three types: procedural, engineered, and systemic [Langewiesche, 1998]. Procedural accidents are perhaps the most common and are the result of someone making a bad choice or not following established procedures. For example, in the airline industry, procedural accidents are frequently labeled as "pilot error." These are accidents caused by the misreading of an important gauge, flying when the weather should have dictated otherwise, or failure to follow regulations and procedures.

یمکن تصنیفها و در استها . الإجرائية وهندستها والنظامية Langewiesche الإجرائية هي الإجرائية هي الأكثر شيوعاً وهي نتيجة لشخص ما خيارا سيئا الإجراءات المعمول بها . سبيل في صناعة الطيران وكثيرا ما الإجرائية بأنها" خطأ الطيار . "هذه هي التي سببها الفهم الخاطئ مقياس مهم، وحلقت عندما يكون الطقس ينبغي أن

Done by: Nidal Nassar EICoM -

In the airline industry, this type of error is not restricted to the pilot: it can also be committed by air-traffic controllers and maintenance personnel. Engineers must also guard against procedural problems that can lead to accidents. These problems can include failure to adequately examine drawings before signing off on them, failure to follow design rules, or failure to design according to accepted engineering practice. Procedural accidents are fairly well understood and are amenable to solution through increased training, more supervision, new laws or reg-ulations, or closer scrutiny by regulators.

Engineered accidents are caused by flaws in the design. These are failures of materials, devices that don't perform as expected, or devices that don't perform well under all circumstances encountered. For example, micro cracks sometimes develop in turbine blades in aircraft engines. When these cracks become severe enough, the blade can fail and break apart. Sometimes, this has resulted in penetration of the cabin by metal fragments, causing injury to passengers. Engineered failures should be anticipated in the design stage and should be caught and corrected during testing. However, it isn't always possible to anticipate every condition that will he encoun-tered, and sometimes testing doesn't occur over the entire range of possible operat-ing conditions. These types of accidents can be understood and alleviated as more knowledge is gained through testing and actual experience in the field.

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هي سبب التي صممتها عيوب يم .هذه هي الأجهزة التي صممتها عيوب يم .هذه هي الأجهزة التي المثال كما هو متوقع أو الأجهزة التي تؤدي بشكل جيد في جميع الظروف التي واجهتها .على سبيل المثال الصغيرة في بعض الأحيان تطوير ريش التوربينات . هذه الكفاية . يمكن أن تفشل تنهار .في بعض الأحيان، وهذا شظايا معدنية . ينبغي توقع هندسيا في التصميم، وينبغي أن وتصحيحها .ومع ذلك، فإنه ليس من الممكن دائما من شأنها أن واجه، وأحيانا لا يحدث من شأنها أن واجه، وأحيانا لا يحدث المغرفة الأنواع من يمكن أن يفهم التخفيف المزيد من المعرفة الفعلية في هذا المجال.
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Systemic accidents are harder to understand and harder to control. Tiley are characteristic of very complex technologies and the complex organizations that are required to operate them. A perfect example of this phenomenon is the airline industry. Modern aircraft are very complicated systems. Running them properly requires the work of many individuals, including baggage handlers, mechanics. flight attendants, pilots, government regulators and inspectors, and air-traffic controllers. At many stages in the operation of an airline, there are chances for mistakes to occur, some with serious consequences. Often, a single, minor mistake isn't significant. but a series of minor mistakes can add up to a disaster. We will see this type of situation later in this chapter when we study the Valujet crash, in which several individuals committed a series of small errors, none of which was significant alone. These small errors came together to cause a major accident.

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النظامية هي أصعب لفهم السيطرة عليها تيلي هي سمة من تقنيات معقدة للغاية تشغيلها وخير مثال على هذه الظاهرة هو صناعة الطيران و تشغيلها وخير مثال على هذه الظاهرة هو صناعة الطيران و الحديثة هي أنظمة معقدة للغاية وتشغيلها بشكل صحيح يتطلب عمل العديد من الأفراد، بمن فيهم و والميكانيكا والمضيفات والطيارين والمنظمين الحكوميين والمفتشين الجوية في العديد من في العملية شركات الطيران، وهناك احتمالات عواقب وخيمة في كثير من الأحيان خطأ صغير غير قادر على والطفيفة يمكن أن تضيف ما يصل الى هذا النوع من الطفيفة يمكن أن تضيف ما يصل الى العديد من العديد من الصغيرة وقوع حادث كبير وحدها في هذا الصغيرة وقوع حادث كبير.
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Tile airline industry is not the only complex engineered system in our society that is susceptible to systemic accidents. Both modern military systems, especially nuclear weapons, for which complicated detection and communication systems are relied on for control. and nuclear power plants with complicated control and safety systems, have documented failures in the past that can be attributed to this type of systemic problem.

What are the implications of this type of accident for the design engineer? Be-cause it is difficult to take systemic accidents into account during design, especially since there are so many small and seemingly insignificant factors that come into play, it may seem that the engineer bears no responsibility for

this type of accident. However. it is important for the engineer to understand the complexity of the systems that he is working on and to attempt to be creative in determining how things can be designed to avert as many mistakes by people using the technology as possi-ble. As designers, engineers are also partially responsible for generating owner's manuals and procedures for the use of the devices they design. Although an engi-neer has no way of ensuring that the procedures will be followed. it is important that he be thorough and careful in establishing these procedures. In examining the Valu-jet accident, we will try to see how engineers could have designed some things differently so that the accident might have been averted.

The Rights and Responsibilities of Engineer

In the early 1970s. work was nearing completion on the Bay Area Rapid Tran-sit (BART) system in the San Francisco Bay metropolitan area. The design for BART was very innovative. utilizing a highly automated train system with no direct human control of the trains. In the spring of 1972, three engineers work-ing for BART were fired for insubordination. During the course of their work on the project, the three had become concerned about the safety of the auto-mated control system and were not satisfied with the test procedures being used by Westinghouse, the contractor for the BART train controls.

Unable to get a satisfactory response from their immediate supervisors, the engineers resorted to an anonymous memo to upper management detail-ing their concerns and even met with a BART board member to discuss the sit-uation. The information on the problems at BART was leaked to the press by the board member. leading to the firing of the engineers. They subsequently sued BART and were aided in their suit by the IEEE, which contended that they were performing their ethical duties as engineers in trying to protect the safety of the public that would use BART. Eventually, the engineers were forced to settle the case out of court for only a fraction of the damages that they were seeking.

There are many rights and responsibilities that engineers must exercise in the course of their professional careers. Often, these rights and responsibilities overlap. For example, the BART engineers had a responsibility to the public to

see that the BART system was safe and the right to have their concerns taken seriously by management without risking their jobs. Unfortunately, in this case, their rights and responsibilities were not respected by BART. In this chapter, we will take a closer look at these and other rights and responsibilities of engineers.

INTRODUCTION

The codes of ethics of the professional engineering societies spell out. sometimes in great detail, the responsibilities entailed in being an engineer. However, the codes don't discuss any of the professional rights that engineers should enjoy. There is often a great deal of overlap between these rights and responsibilities. As we saw in the BART case described at the beginning of this chapter, an engineer has a duty to protect the public, by blowing the whistle if necessary, when he perceives that something improper is being done in his organization. The engineer has a right to do this even if his employer feels that .it is bad for the organization

In this chapter, we will discuss the engineer's responsibilities in more detail and also look at the rights of engineers, especially with regard to issues of conscience and conflicts with the rights of employers or clients.

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

We will begin our discussion of professional rights and responsibilities by first look-ing more closely at a few of the important responsibilities that engineers have.

Confidentiality and Proprietary Information

A hallmark of the professions is the requirement that the professional keep certain information of the client secret or confidential. Confidentiality is mentioned in most engineering codes of ethics. This is a well-established principle in professions such as medicine. where the patient's medical information must be kept confidential, and in law, where attorney--client privilege is a well-established doctrine. This requirement applies equally to engineers, who have an obligation to keep proprietary informa-tion of their employer or client confidential.

Why must some engineering information be kept confidential? Most information about how a business is run, its products and its suppliers, directly affects the company's ability to compete in the marketplace. Such information can be used by a competitor to gain advantage or to catch up. Thus, it is in the company's (and the employee's) best interest to keep such information confidential to the extent possible. What types of information should be kept confidential? Some of these types are very obvious. including test results and data. information about upcoming unre- leased products, and designs or formulas for products.

Other information that should be kept confidential is not as obvious, including business information such as the number of employees working on a project, the identity of suppliers, marketing strategies, production costs. and production yields. Most companies have strict poli-cies regarding the disclosure of business information and require that all employees sign them. Frequently, internal company communications will be labeled as "propri-etary:' Engineers working for a client are frequently required to sign a nondisclo-sure agreement. Of course, those engineers working for the government, especially in the defense industry. have even more stringent requirements about secrecy placed on them and may even require a security clearance granted after investiga-tion by a governmental security agency before being able to work.

It seems fairly straightforward for engineers to keep information confidential, since it is usually obvious what should be kept confidential and from whom it should be kept. However, as in many of the topics that we discuss in the context of engi-neering ethics. there are gray areas that must be considered. For example, a common problem is the question of how long confidentiality extends after an engineer leaves employment with a company.

The courts have considered this issue and have attempted to strike a balance between the competing needs and rights of the individual and the company. Individuals have the right to seek career advancement wherever they choose, even from a competitor of their current employer. Companies have the right to keep information away from their competitors. The burden of ensuring that both of these competing interests are recognized and maintained lies with the individual engineer.

هذه المسألة إيجاد توازن بين احتياجات وحقوق الأفراد لديهم التقدم الوظيفي أينما الشركات لديها بعيدا عن منافسيهم. أن كلا من هذه معترف به مهندس الفردية.

Legally, an engineer is required to keep information confidential even after she has moved to a new employer in the same technical area. In practice. doing so can be difficult. Even if no specific information is divulged to a new employer. an engineer takes with her a great deal of knowledge of what works, what materials to choose, and what components not to choose. This information might be considered proprietary by her former employer. However, when going to a new job, an engineer can't be expected to forget all of the knowledge already gained during years of professional experience.

من الناحية القانونية، مهندس سرية عمل جديد .في الممارسة العملية .يمكن القيام بذلك . الى صاحب عمل جديد .مهندس يأخذ معها قدرا كبيرا من ما يعمل، ما هي للاختيار اختيار .يمكن اعتبار هذه المعلومات الملكية رب عملها السابق . عندما يذهب وظيفة جديدة، لا يمكن أن يكون من المتوقع أن سنوات من الخبرة المهنية مهندساً.

Conflict of Interest

Avoiding conflict of interest is important in any profession, and engineering is no exception. A conflict of interest arises when an interest, if pursued, could keep a professional from meeting one of his obligations [Martin and Schinzinger, 2000]. For example, a civil engineer working for a state department of highways might have a financial interest in a company that has a bid on a construction project. If that engineer has some responsibility for determining which company's bid to accept, then there is a clear conflict of interest. Pursuing his financial interest in the company might lead him not to objectively and faithfully discharge his professional duties to his employer, the highway department. The engineering codes are very clear on the need to avoid conflicts of interest like this one.

مصلحة مالية له قد يؤدي إليه بموضوعية و واجباته المهنية لـ الطرق السريعة . هندسية

There are three types of conflicts of interest that we will consider [Harris, Pritchard, and Rabins, 2000]. First, there are actual conflicts of interest, such as the one described in the previous paragraph, which compromise objective engineering judgement. There are also potential conflicts of interest, which threaten to easily be- come actual conflicts of interest. For example, an engineer might find herself be- coming friends with a supplier for her company. Although this situation doesn't necessarily constitute a conflict, there is the potential that the engineer's judgement might become conflicted by the need to maintain the friendship.

Finally, there are situations in which there is the appearance of a conflict of interest. This might occur when an engineer is paid based on a percentage of the cost of the design. There is clearly no incentive to cut costs in this situation, and it may appear that the engineeris making the design more expensive simply to generate a larger fee. Even cases where there is only an appearance of a conflict of interest can be significant, because the distrust that comes from this situation compromises the engineer's ability to do this work and future work and calls into question the engineer's judgement.

PROFESSIONAL RIGHTS

We have seen how the professional status of engineering confers many responsibilities on the engineer. Engineers also have rights that go along with these responsibilities. Not all of these rights come about due to the

professional status of engineering. There are rights that individuals have regardless of professional status, including the right to privacy, the right to participate in activities of one's own choosing outside of work, the right to reasonably object to company policies without fear of retribution, and the right to due process.

The most fundamental right of an engineer is the right of professional con-science [Martin and Schinzinger. 2000]. This involves the right to exercise profes-sional judgement in discharging one's duties and to exercise this judgement in an ethical manner. This right is basic to an engineer's professional practice. However, it is no surprise that this right is not always easy for an employer to understand.

The right of professional conscience can have many aspects. For example, one of these aspects might be referred to as the "Right of Conscientious Refusal" [Mar- tin and Schinzinger, 2000]. This is the right to refuse to engage in unethical behavior. Put quite simply, no employer can ask or pressure an employee into doing some- thing that she considers unethical and unacceptable.

Although this issue is very clear in cases for which an engineer is asked to falsify a test result or fudge on the safety of a product. it is less clear in cases for which the engineer refuses an assignment based on an ethical principle that is not shared by everyone. For example, an engineer ought to be allowed to refuse to work on defense projects or environmentally hazardous work if his

conscience says that such work is immoral. Employers should be reasonably accommodating of that person's request. We will amplify this point with regard to defense work in the next section.

على الرغم من أن هذه المسألة واضحة جدا في الحالات التي يطلب مهندس لتزوير نتيجة الاختبار أو يتلاعب على سلامة المنتج في أقل وضوحا في الحالات التي يرفض المهندس الاحالة على أساس مبدأ لاقية التي لا يتم مشاركتها من قبل الجميع على سبيل المثال، يجب مهندس الذي يسمح به للرفض للعمل في مشاريع الدفاع أو الأعمال الخطرة بيئيا إذا يقول ضميره أن مثل هذا العمل غير أخلاقي . وينبغي أن يكون أصحاب العمل استيعاب معقول من طلب ذلك الشخص سنقوم تضخيم هذه النقطة فيما يتعلق بالعمل الدفاع في القسم التالي.

Engineers and the Defense Industry

One of the largest employers of engineers worldwide is the defense industry. This is by no means a modern trend; throughout history, many innovations in engineering and science have come about as the result of the development of weapons. Since fundamentally, weapons are designed for one purpose-to kill human beings-it seems important to look at this type of engineering work in the context of engineer-ing ethics and the rights of engineers.

An engineer may choose either to work or not to work in defense-related in-dustries and be ethically justified in either position. Many reasonable engineering professionals feel that ethically, they cannot work on designs that will ultimately be used to kill other humans. Their remoteness from the killing doesn't change this feeling. Even though they won't push the button or may never actually see the victims of the use of the weapon, they still find it morally unacceptable to work on such systems.

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مهندس قد يختار لكون له ما يبرره أخلاقيا العديد من المهنبين الهندسة يشعرون بأن أخلاقيا، فإنها لا يمكن أن تعمل على . لا يغير هذا التصاميم التي سيتم استخدامها في نهاية المطاف غيره من البشر أنها لن ضحايا . فإنها أنه من غير المقبول أخلاقيا هذه الأنظمة.
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On the other hand, equally morally responsible engineers find this type of work ethically acceptable. They reason that the defense of our nation or other

na-tions from aggression is a legitimate function of our government and is an honor- able goal for engineers to contribute to. Both of these positions can be justified using moral theories and ethical problem-solving techniques.

Even if an engineer finds defense work ethically acceptable, there might be uses of these weapons or certain projects that he considers questionable. For exam-ple, is it acceptable to work on weapons systems that will only be sold to other na-tions? Is the use of weapons to guarantee our "national interests," such as maintaining a steady supply of foreign oil, an acceptable defense project?

حتى لو كان مهندس يجد عمل الدفاع مقبولة أخلاقيا، قد يكون هناك استخدامات هذه الأسلحة أو بعض المشاريع التي يعتبرها مشكوك فيها. على سبيل المثال، هل هو مقبول للعمل على أنظمة الأسلحة التي سوف يتم بيعها فقط للدول الأخرى؟ هو استخدام الأسلحة لنضمن لدينا "المصالح الوطنية"، مثل الحفاظ على إمدادات ثابتة من النفط الأجنبي، وهو مشروع الدفاع مقبول؟

Given the issues that surround defense work, what is an engineer to do when asked to work on a weapons project he considers questionable? As with many of the ethical dilemmas that we have discussed in this book, there is no simple solution, but rather the answer must be determined by each individual after examination of his values and personal feelings about the ethics of defense work.

بالنظر إلى القضايا التي تحيط أعمال الدفاع، ما هو مهندس للقيام عندما طلب منه العمل على مشروع الأسلحة يعتبره مشكوك؟ كما هو الحال مع العديد من المعضلات الأخلاقية التي ناقشناها في هذا وليس هناك حل بسيط، بل يجب أن يتحدد الجواب من قبل كل فرد بعد دراسة له القيم والمشاعر الشخصية حول أخلاقيات العمل الدفاع

It is important to avoid working on any project that you deem unethical, even if it might lead to a career ad-vancement, or even if it is a temporary job. (This principle also holds true for projects that you feel are unsafe, bad for the environment. etc.) It can be argued that weapons work is the most important type of engineering, given its consequences for mankind. Because of the implications to human life, this type of engineering requires an even more stringent examination of ethical issues to ensure responsible participation.

من المهم تجنب العمل على أي مشروع التي ترونها غير أخلاقية، حتى لو كان قد تؤدي إلى التقدم الوظيفي، أو حتى لو كان هو على وظيفة مؤقتة. (وهذا المبدأ ينطبق أيضا على المشاريع التي تشعر بأنها غير آمنة، سيئة للبيئة ... الخ) ويمكن القول أن العمل الأسلحة هو أهم نوع من الهندسة، نظرا نتائجه للبشرية. بسبب الآثار المترتبة على حياة الإنسان، وهذا النوع من الهندسة يتطلب درا . صرامة من القضايا الأخلاقية لضمان المشاركة المسؤولة

6.4 WHISTLEBLOWING

There has been increased attention paid in the last 30 years to whistleblowing. both in government and in private industry. Whistleblowing is the act by an employee of in- forming the public or higher management of unethical or illegal behavior by an em- ployer or supervisor. There are frequent newspaper reports of cases in which an employee of a company has gone to the media with allegations of wrongdoing by his or her employer or in which a government employee has disclosed waste or fraud. In this section, we will examine the ethical aspects of whistleblowing and discuss when it is appropriate and when it isn't appropriate. We will also look at what corporations and gov- ernment agencies can do to lessen the need for employees to take this drastic action.

كان هناك زيادة الاهتمام في السنوات ال الماضية إلى المبلغين عن المخالفات. سواء في الحكومة وفي القطاع الخاص. للإبلاغ عن المخالفات هو فعل من قبل موظف في تشكيل الإدارة العامة من السلوك غير أخلاقية أو غير قانونية من قبل صاحب العمل أو المشرف. هناك تقارير صحفية متكررة من الحالات التي قد ذهب موظف في الشركة إلى وسائل الإعلام مع مزاعم ارتكاب خطأ من جانب صاحب العمل له أو لها أو التي كشف موظف حكومي النفايات أو الاحتيال. في هذا ندرس الجوانب الأخلاقية للإبلاغ عن المخالفات ومناقشة عندما يكون الوقت ملائما وعندما لا يكون ذلك مناسبا. ونحن سوف ننظر أيضا في ما الشركات والوكالات الحكومية يمكن القيام به لتقليل الحاجة للموظفين لاتخاذ هذا الإجراء جذرية.

Whistleblowing is included in this chapter on rights and responsibilities because it straddles the line between the two. According to the codes of ethics of the professional engineering societies, engineers have a duty to protect the health and safety of the public, so in many cases, an engineer is compelled to blow the whistle on acts or projects that harm these values. Engineers also have the professional right to disclose wrongdoing within their organizations and expect to see appropriate action taken.

يتم تضمين للإبلاغ عن المخالفات في هذا الفصل على الحقوق والمسؤوليات لأنها تقع على الخط الفاصل بين البلدين. وفقا لقواعد أخلاقيات المجتمعات المهنية الهندسية والمهندسين واجب لحماية صحة وسلامة الجمهور، وذلك في كثير من الحالات، يضطر مهندس لضربة صافرة على الأعمال أو

المشاريع التي تضر هذه القيم. دينا مهندسون المهنية أيضا الحق في الكشف عن مخالفات داخل منظماتهم ونتوقع أن نرى اتخاذ الإجراءات المناسبة.

6.4.1 Types of Whistleblowing

We will start our discussion of whistle blowing by looking at the different forms that whistleblowing takes. A distinction is often made between internal and external whistleblowing. Internal whistleblowing occurs when an employee goes over the head of an immediate supervisor to report a problem to a higher level of manage- ment. 01, all levels of management are bypassed, and the employee goes directly to the president of the company or the board of directors. However it is done, the whistleblowing is kept within the company or organization. External whistleblowing occurs when the employee goes outside the company and reports wrongdoing to newspapers or law-enforcement authorities. Either type of whistle blowing is likely to be perceived as disloyalty. However, keeping it within the company is often seen as less serious than going outside of the company.

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تهب يأخذ المبلغين عن المخالفات الداخلية والخارجية يحدث يتم التمييز بين المبلغين عن المخالفات الداخلية والخارجية يحدث الداخلية عندما يذهب على رأسه يتم تجاوز جميع مستويات الإدارة يذهب رئيس الشركة يتم الاحتفاظ يتم الاحتفاظ يحدث الخارجية عندما يذهب والتقارير يحدث الخارجية عندما يذهب ينظر إليه على أنه خيانة .
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There is also a distinction between acknowledged and anonymous whistle-blowing. Anonymous whistleblowing occurs when the employee who is blowing the whistle refuses to divulge his name when making accusations. These accusations might take the form of anonymous memos to upper management (as in the BART case discussed later) or of anonymous phone calls to the police. The employee might also talk to the news media but refuse to let her name be used as the source of the allegations of wrongdoing. Acknowledged whistle blowing, on the other hand, occurs when the employee puts his name behind the accusations and is willing to withstand the scrutiny brought on by his accusations.



Whistleblowing can be very bad from a corporation's point of view because it can lead to distrust, disharmony, and an inability of employees to work together. The situation can be illustrated by an analogy with sports. If the type of whistle-blowing we are discussing here was performed during a game, it would not be the referees who stopped play because of a violation of the rules. Rather, it would be one of your own teammates who stopped the game and assessed a penalty on your own team. In sports, this type of whistleblowing would seem like an act of extreme disloyalty, although perhaps it is the "gentlemanly" thing to do. Similarly, in business. whistleblowing is perceived as an act of extreme disloyalty to the company and to coworkers.

?When Should Whistleblowing Be Attempted

During the course of your professional life. you might come across a few cases of wrongdoing. How do you know when you should blow the whistle? We will start to answer this question by first looking at when you may blow the whistle and then looking at when you should blow the whistle. Whistleblowing should only be attempted if the following four conditions are met [Harris, Pritchard, :[and Rabins, 2000]

1. Need. There must be a clear and important harm that can be avoided by blow-ing the whistle. In deciding whether to go public, the employee needs to have a sense of proportion. You don't need to blow the whistle about everything, just the important things. Of course, if there is a pattern of many small things that are going on, this can add up to a major and important matter requiring that the whistle be blown. For example, if an accident occurs at your company, resulting in a spill of a small quantity of a toxic compound into a nearby waterway that is immediately cleaned up, this incident probably does not merit notifying out- side authorities. However, if this type of event happens repeatedly and no ac-tion is taken to rectify the problem despite repeated attempts by employees to get the problem fixed, then perhaps this situation is serious enough to warrant the extreme measure of whistleblowing.

Proximity. The whistleblower must be in a very clear position to report on the problem. Hearsay is not adequate. Firsthand knowledge is essential to making an effective case about wrongdoing. This point also implies that the whistle- blower must have enough expertise in the area to make a realistic assessment of the situation. This condition stems from the clauses in several codes of ethics which mandate that an engineer not undertake work in areas outside her expertise. This principle applies equally well to making assessments about whether wrongdoing is taking place.

3. Capability. The whistle blower must have a reasonable chance of success in stopping the harmful activity. You are not obligated to risk your career and the financial security of your family if you can't see the case through to comple-tion or you don't feel that you have access to the proper channels to ensure that the situation is resolved.

4. Last resort. Whistle blowing should be attempted only if there is no one else more capable or more proximate to blow the whistle and if you feel that all other lines of action within the context of the organization have been explored and shut off.

These four conditions tell us when whistle blowing is morally acceptable. But when is an engineer morally obligated to blow the whistle? There may be situations in which you are aware of wrongdoing and the four conditions discussed above have been met. In this case, the whistle may be blown if you feel that the matter is suffi-ciently important. You are only obligated to blow the whistle when there is great im-minent danger of harm to someone if the activity continues and the four conditions have been met. A great deal of introspection and reflection is required before whistleblowing is undertaken.

It is important for the whistleblower to understand his motives before undertaking this step. It is acceptable to blow the whistle to protect the public interest. but not to exact revenge upon fellow employees, supervisors. or your company. Nor is it acceptable to blow the whistle in the hopes of future gains through book contracts and speaking tours.

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6.4.3 Preventing Whistleblowing

So far. our discussion of whistleblowing has focused on the employee who finds her- self in a situation in which she feels that something must be done. We should also look at whistle blowing from the employer's point of view. As an employer. I should seek to minimize the need for employees to blow the whistle within my organiza-tion. Clearly. any time that information about wrongdoing becomes public. it is harmful to the organization's image and will negatively affect the future prospects of the company. How. then. do I stop this type of damage?

In answering this question, we must acknowledge that it is probably impossi-ble to eliminate all wrongdoing in a corporation or government agency. Even orga-nizations with a very strong ethical culture will have employees who. from time to time. succumb to the temptation to do something wrong. A typical corporate ap-proach to stemming whistleblowing and the resulting bad publicity is to fire whistle-blowers and to intimidate others who might seem likely to blow the whistle. This type of approach is both ineffective and ethically unacceptable. No one should be made to feel bad about trying to stop ethically questionable activities.

There are four ways in which to solve the whistle blowing problem within a corporation. First. there must be a strong corporate ethics culture. This should in-clude a clear commitment to ethical behavior. starting at the highest levels

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of management . and mandatory ethics training for all employees. All managers must set the tone for the ethical behavior of their employees. Second. there should be clear lines of communication within the corporation.

This openness gives an employee who feels that there is something that must be fixed a clear path to air his concerns. Third, all employees must have meaningful access to high-level managers in order to bring their concerns forward. This access must come with a guarantee that there will be no retaliation. Rather, employees willing to come forward should be rewarded for their commitment to fostering the ethical behavior of the company. Finally. there should be willingness on the part of management to admit mistakes. publicly if nec-essary. This attitude will set the stage for ethical behavior by all employees.

هذا الانفتاح يعطي يشعر بأن هناك شيء ما يجب أن طريق واضح مخاوفه. يجب أن يكون جميع الموظفين هادفة للمديرين رفيعي اله من أجل تحقيق مخاوفهم .هذا الوصول يجب أن يأتي أن تكافأ لالتزامها تعزيز الموظفين أن يأتي إلى الأمام ينبغي أن تكافأ لالتزامها تعزيز .في نهاية المطاف يجب أن يكون هناك .

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ElCoM - Done by: Nidal Nassar

Ethical Issues in Engineering Practice

Between June of 1985 and January of 1987 at least six patients receiving treatment using the Therac-25 were exposed to high doses of radiation, lead-ing to serious injury or death. The Therac-25 was a radiation therapy machine capable of irradiating tumors with either electrons or X-rays. Based on earlier versions of the machine, the Therac-25 was the first to incorporate significant computer controls.

The use of radiation for treating cancer is a well-established medical tool. Machines have been developed that deliver precisely controlled doses to tumors and the surrounding tissue without causing harm to healthy tissue in the patient. The Therac-25 was one of these machines and was based on earli-er models produced by the same company. These machines had successfully treated thousands of patients. The problem with the Therac-25 was that the computer software used to control the machine and monitor the dose deliv-ered to the patient was inadequate. Under certain circumstances, the software allowed the machine to be energized when it wasn't in the correct configura-tion. When this happened, patients could receive doses orders of magnitude larger than planned. Investigations in these cases determined that accepted standards for writing, testing, and documenting the software that controlled the Therac-25 had not been followed, directly leading to the accidents.

During the course of their careers, engineers frequently use computers and software in performing design and analysis, or incorporate these into sys-tems they design. Computers don't really create new ethical issues in engi-neering practice. However, computers do create news ways in which ethical issues confront engineers. In this chapter, we will look at the special ethical challenges that computers present to engineering professionals.

حياتهم المهنية والمهندسين وكثيرا ما تستخدم أجهزة الكمبيوتر والبرمجيات تصمير وتحليل تدمجها في تصميم أجهزة الكمبيوتر قضايا أخلاقية جديدة ممارسة مهنة الهندسة أجهزة الكمبيوتر القيام طرق جديدة القضايا الأخلاقية تواجه المهندسين في هذا الفصل التحديات الأخلاقية أجهزة الكمبيوتر المهنيين الهندسة.

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Many engineers will become involved in research and experimentation in the course of their academic and professional careers. Even engineers who are not employed in research laboratories or academic settings can be involved in research and development work or the testing of a new product or design. In this chapter, we will examine some of the unique ethical issues that are encountered in research.

والعديد من المهندسين الانخراط في البحث والتجريب في سياق من المهن الأكاديمية والمهنية. حتى المهندسين الذين لا يعملون في مختبرات الأبحاث الأكاديمية أو إعدادات يمكن أن تشارك في أعمال البحث والتطوير أو اختبار منتج جديد أو التصميم. في هذا الفصل، وسوف ندرس بعض القضايا الأخلاقية الفريدة التي واجهت في مجال البحوث.

7.2 ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS

One of the most important political issues of the late 20th century has been environmental protection and the rise of the environmental movement. This movement has sought to control the introduction of toxic and unnatural substances into the en-vironment, to protect the integrity of the biosphere, and to ensure a healthy envi-ronment for humans. Engineers are responsible in part for the creation of the technology that has led to damage of the environment and are also working to find solutions to the problems caused by modern technology. The environmental move-ment has led to an increased awareness among engineers that they have a responsi-bility to use their knowledge and skills to help protect the environment. This duty is even spelled out in many of the engineering codes of ethics.

القضايا السياسية الأكثر أهمية في البيئة المحماية البيئة البيئية. هذه الحركة السيطرة على وغير طبيعي في البيئة، لحماية المحيط الحيوي، بيئة صحية المهندسين هي جزئيا عن التكنولوجيا التي على البيئة ونعمل أيضا لإيجاد حلول تكنولوجيا الحديثة البيئية في زيادة الوعي بين المهندسين أن لديهم مسؤولية فهم ومهاراتهم للمساعدة في حماية البيئة يتم توضيح هذا الواجب العديد من الهندسة

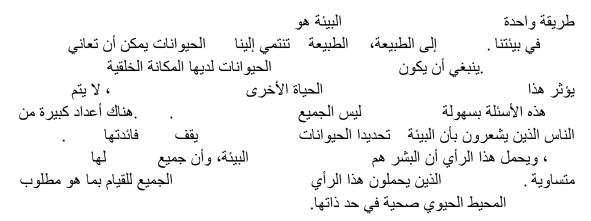
Sometimes the engineer's responsibility for the environment is denoted with phrases such as "sustainable design" or "green engineering." These concepts incor-porate ideas about ensuring that our designs do not harm the environment. By using sustainable design principles, engineers will help to maintain the integrity of the environment and ensure that our quality of life can be sustained. Sustainable design includes not only ensuring that a product has minimal environmental impact during its use, but also that it can be manufactured and disposed of without harming the natural world. These concepts have been incorporated into some of the engineering codes of ethics which specifically use the word "sustainable".

As concern about the environment has grown, ethicists have turned their at-tention to the ethical dimensions of environmentalism. In the late 1960s, an area of study called environmental ethics was formulated, seeking to explore the ethical roots of the environmental movement and to understand what ethics tells us about our responsibility to the environment.

Fundamental to discussing ethical issues in environmentalism is a determina-tion of the moral standing of the environment. Our Western ethical tradition is anthropocentric, meaning that only human beings have moral standing. Animals and plants are important

only in respect to their usefulness to humans. This type of thinking is often evident even within the environmental movement when a case is sometimes made for the protection of rare plants based on their potential for providing new medicines. If animals, trees, and other components of the environment have no moral standing, then we have no ethical obligations toward them beyond maintaining their usefulness to humans. There are, however. other ways to view the moral standing of the environment.

One way to explore the environment's moral status is to try to answer some questions regarding the place of humans in our environment. Do we belong to nature, or does nature belong to us? If animals can suffer and feel pain like humans. should they have moral standing? If animals have moral standing, how far does this moral standing then extend to other life forms, such as trees? Clearly, these questions are not easily answered, and not everyone will come to the same conclusions. However, there are significant numbers of people who feel that the environment, and specifically ani-mals and plants, do have standing beyond their usefulness to humans. In one form, this view holds that humans are just one component of the environment and that all com-ponents have equal standing. For those who hold this view, it is an utmost duty of everyone to do what is required to maintain a healthy biosphere for its own sake.



Regardless of the goal (i.e.. either protecting human health or protecting the overall health of the biosphere for its own sake), there are multiple approaches that can be taken to resolving environmental problems. Interestingly, these approaches mirror the general approaches to ethical problem solving. The first approach is sometimes referred to as the "cost-oblivious approach" [Martin and Schinzinger, 2000]. In this approach. cost is not taken into account. but rather the environment is made as clean as possible.

No level of environmental degradation is seen as accept-able. This approach bears a striking resemblance to rights and duty ethics. There are obvious problems with this approach. It is difficult to uphold, especially in a modern urbanized society. It is also very difficult to enforce, since the definition of "as clean as possible" is hard to agree on. and being oblivious to cost isn't practical in any re-alistic situation. in which there are not infinite resources to apply to a problem.

A second approach is based on cost-benefit analysis, which is derived from utilitarianism. Here, the problem is analyzed in terms of the benefits derived by reducing the pollution-improvements in human health, for example-and the costs required to solve the problem. The costs and benefits are weighed to determine the optimum combination. In this approach, the goal is not to achieve a completely clean environment, but rather to achieve an economically beneficial balance of pol-lution with health or environmental considerations.

There are problems associated with the cost-benefit approach. First, there is an implicit assumption in cost-benefit analysis that cost is an important issue. But what is the true cost of a human life or the loss of a species or a scenic view? These values are difficult. if not impossible, to determine. Second, it is difficult to accurately assess costs and benefits. and much guesswork must go into these calculations.

هناك مشاكل نهج التكلفة . ، هناك تحليل التكاليف والفوائد مسألة مهمة ولكن ما هي التكلفة الحقيقية للحياة البشرية رؤية المناظر هذه القيم هي . إن لم يكن المستحيل، تحديد . ، فإنه من الصعب إجراء تقييم دقيق التكاليف و . الكثير من التخمين يجب أن تذهب إلى هذه الحسابات .

Third. this approach doesn't necessarily take into account who shoulders the costs and who gets the benefits. This is frequently a problem with the siting of landfills and other waste dumps. The cheapest land is in economically disadvantaged areas. where peo-ple don't necessarily have the political clout, education, or money required to suc-cessfully oppose a landfill in their neighborhood. Although dumps have to go somewhere, there should be some attempt to share the costs as well as share the benefits of an environmentally questionable project. Finally, cost-benefit analysis doesn't necessarily take morality or ethics into account. The only considerations are costs and benefits. with no room for a discussion of whether what is being done is right or not.

Given the complexity of these issues. what then are the responsibilities of the engineer to the environment? When looking at the environmental aspects of his work. an engineer can appeal to both professional and personal ethics to make a decision. Of course, the minimal requirement is that the engineer must follow the applicable federal. state. and municipal laws and regulations.

Professional codes of ethics tell us to hold the safety of people and the envi-ronment to he of paramount importance. So clearly, engineers have a responsibility to ensure that their work is conducted in the most environmentally safe manner possible. This is true certainly from the perspective of human health, but for those who feel that the environment has moral standing of its own, the responsibility to protect the environment is clear. Often. this responsibility must be balanced some- what by consideration of the economic well-being of our employer. our family, and our community.

Our personal ethics can also be used to determine the best course when we are confronted with an environmental problem. Most of us have very strong beliefs about the need to protect the environment. Although these beliefs may come into conflict with our employer's desires, we have the right and duty to strongly express our views on what is acceptable. As we will see later in this chapter, as professionals, engineers have the right to express their opinions on moral issues such as the environment. An engineer should not be compelled by his employer to work on a project that he finds ethically troubling, including projects with severe environmental impacts.

In trying to decide what the most environmentally acceptable course of action is, it is also important to remember that a basic tenet of professional engineering codes of ethics states that an engineer should not make decisions in areas in which he isn't competent. For many environmental issues,

engineers aren't competent to make decisions, but should instead seek the counsel of others-such as biologists, public health experts, and physicians- who have the knowledge to help analyze and understand the possible environmental consequences of a project.

مقبولة بيئيا للعمل هو فمن المهم أيضا الهندسة المهنية تنص على أنه مهندس لا ينبغي قال انه ليس بالنسبة للعديد من القضايا البيئية والمهندسين غير مؤهلة لا بدلا من ذلك ينبغي الآخرين علماء الأحياء الذين لديهم المعرفة للمساعدة في تحليل وفهم العواقب البيئية

COMPUTER ETHICS

Computers have rapidly become a ubiquitous tool in engineering and business. There are ways in which computers have brought benefits to society. Unfortunately, there are also numerous ways in which computers have been misused, leading to serious ethical issues. The engineer's roles as designer. manager, and user of computers bring with them a responsibility to help foster the ethical use of computers.

We will see that the ethical issues associated with computers are really just variations on other issues dealt with in this book. For example, many ethical problems associated with computer use relate to unauthorized use of information stored on computer databases and are thus related to the issues of confidentiality and proprietary information discussed in section 6.2. Ethical problem-solving techniques used for other engineering ethics problems are equally applicable to computer ethics issues.

سوف نرى أن القضايا الأخلاقية المرتبطة أجهزة الكمبيوتر هي في الواقع اختلافات فقط على القضايا الأخرى التي يتناولها هذا الكتاب. على سبيل المثال، العديد من المشاكل الأخلاقية المرتبطة باستخدام الكمبيوتر تتصل الاستخدام غير المصرح به للمعلومات المخزنة على قواعد البيانات الحاسوبية، وبالتالي فهي تتعلق القضايا السرية والمعلومات الشخصية التي نوقشت في القسم . الأخلاقية تقنيات حل المشاكل استخدامها لغيرها من المشاكل أخلاقيات الهندسة تنطبق أيضا على قضايا الأخلاق الكمبيوتر.

There are two broad categories of computer ethics problems: those in which the computer is used to commit an unethical act, such as the use of a computer to hack into a date base and those in which the computer is used as an engineering tool. but is used improperly.

هناك نوعان من فئات واسعة من مشاكل الكمبيوتر الأخلاق: تلك التي يتم فيها استخدام الكمبيوتر لارتكاب فعل غير أخلاقية، مثل استخدام الكمبيوتر لتقتحم قاعدة التاريخ وتلك التي تستخدم الكمبيوتر كأداة الهندسة. ولكنها تستخدم بشكل غير صحيح.

7.3.1 Computers as a Tool for Unethical Behavior

Our discussion of computer ethics will start with an examination of ways in which computers are used as the means for unethical behavior. Many of these uses are merely extensions to computers of other types of unethical acts. For example, computers can be used to more efficiently steal money from a bank. A more traditional bank-robbery method is to put on a mask, hand a note to a bank teller, show your gun, and walk away with some cash. Computers can be used to make bank robbery easier to perform and harder to trace. The robber simply sits at a computer terminal-perhaps the modern equivalent of a mask-invades the bank's computer system, and directs that some of the bank's assets be placed in a location accessible to him. Using a computer, a criminal can also make it difficult for the theft to be de-tected and traced.

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سيكون لدينا أخلاقيات الكمبيوتر فسيلة غير أخلاقي العديد من هذه هي مجرد جهزة الكمبيوتر فسيلة غير أخلاقية بسبيل المثال أجهزة الكمبيوتر يمكن استخدامها وهناك طريقة التقليدية هو وضع على تسليم وتبين بندقيتك وسيرا على الأقدام أسهل بيجلس الكمبيوتر الطرفية ما يعادل الحديث نظام الكمبيوتر عيزو ويوجه يمكن الوصول الميوتر، ويمكن أيضا
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It is clear that from an ethical standpoint. there is no difference between a bank robbery perpetrated in person or one perpetrated via a computer. although generally the amounts taken in a computer crime far exceed those taken in an armed robbery. The difference between these two types of robbery is that the use of the computer makes the crime impersonal. The criminal never comes face to face with the victim. In addition, the use of the computer makes it easier to steal from a wide variety of people. Computers can be used

to steal from an employer: Outsiders can get into a system and steal from an institution such as a bank. or a company can use the computer to steal from its clients and customers. In these cases, the computer has only made the theft easier to perpetrate, but does not alter the ethical issues involved. Unfortunately, the technology to detect and prevent this type of crime greatly lags behind the computer technology available to commit it. Those seeking to limit computer crime are always playing a catch-up game.

فمن الواضح أن من وجهة نظر أخلاقية. ليس هناك فرق بين السطو على بنك ارتكبت في شخص واحد أو ترتكب عن طريق الكمبيوتر. على الرغم من أن عادة المبالغ التي اتخذت في جريمة الكمبيوتر تتجاوز بكثير تلك التي اتخذت في عملية سطو مسلح. الفرق بين هذين النوعين من السرقة هو أن استخدام الكمبيوتر يجعل الجريمة غير شخصي. المجرم لا يأتي أبدا وجها لوجه مع الضحية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، استخدام الكمبيوتر يجعل من الاسهل لسرقة من مجموعة واسعة من الناس. أجهزة الكمبيوتر يمكن استخدامها لسرقة من صاحب العمل: يمكن الحصول على الغرباء في نظام وسرقة من مؤسسة مثل أحد البنوك. أو يمكن للشركة استخدام الكمبيوتر لسرقة من عملائها و عملاء. في هذه الحالات. جعلت الكمبيوتر فقط سرقة أسهل لارتكاب، ولكن لا يغير من القضايا الأخلاقية المعنية. لسوء الحظ. تكنولوجيا لكشف ومنع هذا النوع من الجرائم تتخلف كثيرا وراء تكنولوجيا الكمبيوتر المتاحة ل الرتكابها. أولئك الذين يسعون للحد من جرائم الحاسوب و دائما تلعب لعبة اللحاق بالركب.

Similar computer ethics issues arise with regard to privacy. It is widely held that certain information is private and cannot be divulged without consent. This in-cludes information about individuals as well as corporate information. Computers did not create the issues involved in privacy, but they certainly have exacerbated them. Computers make privacy more difficult to protect. since large amounts of data on individuals and corporations are centrally stored on computers where an in-creasing number of individuals can access it. Before we look at the ways that privacy can be abused by the use of computers. we will discuss the issues surrounding privacy and see what the ethical standing of privacy is.

قضايا الكمبيوتر فيما يتعلق بالخصوصية .ويقام غير ولا يمكن يكشف .وهذا يشمل . أجهزة الكمبيوتر القضايا المطروحة الخصوصية، ولكنها بالتأكيد منها . أجهزة الكمبيوتر صية حمايتها . كميات كبيرة من البيانات يتم تخزينها مركزيا على أجهزة الكمبيوتر حيث أن عدا متزايدا من يمكن الوصول إليه . يمكن أن يساء استخدامها الخصوصية طريق استخدام أجهزة الكمبيوتر . القضايا المحيطة الخصوصية ونرى ما هي الأخلاقية للخصوصية هو .

By privacy. we mean the basic right of an individual to control access to and use of information about himself [Martin and Schinzinger, 2000]. Why is privacy an ethical issue'? Invasions of privacy can be harmful to an individual in two ways. First, the leaking of private information can lead to an individual's being harassed or blackmailed. In its simplest form, this harassment may come in the form of repeated phone calls from telemarketers who have obtained information about an individ-ual's spending habits. The harassment might also come in the form of subtle teasing or bothering from a coworker who has gained personal knowledge of the individual. Clearly, individuals have the right not to be subjected to this type of harassment. Second. personal information can also be considered personal property. As such, any unauthorized use of this information is theft. This same principle applies to proprietary information of a corporation.

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ية نحن هنا نتحدث عن عن نفسه ] Schinzinger خصوصية قضية أخلاقية التعدي على الخصوصية عن نفسه ] Schinzinger نسريب يمكن أن يؤدي إلى يمكن أن تكون ضارة بطريقتين تسريب يمكن أن يؤدي إلى يتعرضون لمضايقات أبسط أشكالها هذه المضايقات الاتصالات الهاتفية الذين حصلوا على تأتي أيضا خفية أو التضايق زميل في العمل الشخصية للفرد لهم الحق لهذا النوع من الثانية ويمكن أيضا معلومات شخصية الممتلكات الشخصية على هذا النحو، غير مصرح به هذه المعلومات هو وينطبق هذا المبدأ نفسه على المعلومات السرية .
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How do computers increase the problems with privacy protection? This phenomenon is most easily seen by looking at the old system of record keeping. For ex-ample, medical records of individuals were at one time kept only on paper and generally resided with the individual's physician and in hospitals where a patient had been treated. Access to these records by researchers, insurance companies, or other healthcare providers was a somewhat laborious process involving searching through storage for the appropriate files, copying them, and sending them through the mail. Unauthorized use of this information involved breaking into the office where the files were kept and stealing them or, for those who had access to the files, surreptitiously removing the files. Both of these acts involved a substantial risk of being caught and prosecuted. Generally, these records have now been computer-ized. Although computerization makes the retrieval of files much easier for those with legitimate needs and reduces the space required to store

the files, it also makes the unauthorized use of this information by others easier.

كيف أجهزة الكمبيوتر زيادة المشاكل مع حماية الخصوصية؟ وينظر الى هذه الظاهرة معظم بسهولة من خلال النظر في النظام القديم من حفظ السجلات فعلى سبيل السابقين .
الطبية للأفراد فقط على الورق وأقام عموما مع الطبيب الفرد و المستشفيات حيث تم التعامل مع المريض . الوصول إلى هذه السجلات من قبل الباحثين . كان وشركات التأمين، أو مقدمي الرعاية الصحية الأخرى عملية شاقة نوعا ما تنطوي على البحث عن طريق تخزين الملفات المناسبة ، نسخها ، و إرسالها عن طريق البريد . الاستخدام غير المصرح به لهذه المعلومات تشارك اقتحام المكتب حيث تم الاحتفاظ بها في الملفات و سرقة لهم ، أو ل أولئك الذين لديهم الوصول إلى الملفات ، خلسة إز الة . كل من هذه الأفعال تنطوي على خطر كبير من الوقوع ومحاكمتهم . . وكانت هذه السجلات الآن الكمبيوتر أوتوماتيكية . على الرغم من أن حوسبة يجعل استرجاع الملفات أسهل بكثير لذوي الاحتياجات المشروعة ويقلل من المساحة المطلوبة لتخزين الملفات ، كما أنه يجعل استخدام غير مصرح به ل هذه المعلومات من قبل الآخرين أسهل.

Ethical issues also arise when computers are used for "hacking." This has been widely reported in the newspapers and in popular culture. sometimes with the "hacker" being portrayed as heroic. Hacking comes in many forms: gaining unauthorized access to a database. implanting false information in a database or altering existing information. and disseminating viruses over the Internet.

These activities are by no means limited to highly trained computer special-ists. Many hackers are bored teenagers seeking a challenge. Computer hacking is clearly ethically troublesome. As mentioned before, accessing private information violates the privacy rights of individuals or corporations. even if the hacker keeps this information to himself. In extreme cases. hackers have accessed secret military information, which has obvious implications for national security. Altering infor-mation in a database, even information about yourself. is also ethically troubling, especially if the alteration has the intent of engaging in a fraud.

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هذه الأنشطة هي المتخصصين المدربين تدريبا عاليا الكمبيوتر .
العديد من المتسللين من المراهقين قرصنة الكمبيوتر هو واضح أخلاقيا .

ينتهك حقوق الخصوصية للأ يبقي هذه المعلومات لنفسه . وصلت إليها العسكرية السري التي لها آثار . تغيير
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The issuance of computer viruses is also unethical. These viruses frequently destroy data stored on computers. In extreme cases, this act could lead to deaths when hospital records or equipment are compromised, to financial ruin for individ-uals whose records are wiped out, or even to the loss of millions of dollars for corporations, individuals, and taxpayers, as completed work must be redone after being destroyed by a virus.

Oftentimes, hackers are not being malicious, but are simply trying to "push the envelope" and see what they and their computers are capable of.

Nevertheless, hacking is an unethical use of computers.

Copyright infringement is also a concern in computer ethics. Computers and the internet have made it easy to share music, movies, software, and other copy- righted materials. A full discussion of the issues surrounding copyright is beyond the scope of this text. Briefly, copyright exists to protect the rights of authors, musicians, and others to profit from their creations. Copyright gives the creator the exclusive right to profit from his or her creation. The protection of copyright has become in-creasingly difficult as court cases related to music sharing websites such as Napster and other copycat websites have illustrated.

Although computers make copyright vi-olation easy to do and hard to detect, it is still illegal and unethical. If creators can no longer profit from their work - if their work is freely distributed without their consent- then the incentive to create will diminish and this type of creative activity that enriches everyone's lives will diminish as well. There are those who advocate eliminating copyright altogether, mostly from the practical standpoint that modern technology makes copyright impossible to enforce and therefore useless. Nevertheless, copying music or software without permission of the owner of the copyright is illegal and unethical.

Computers as an Engineering Tool

Computers are an essential tool for all engineers. Most often, we use computers for writing documents using a word processing software package. We also keep track of appointments with scheduling software, use spreadsheets to make financial calculations, databases to keep records of our work, and use commercially available soft-ware to develop plans for how our projects will proceed. The use of these types of software is not unique to engineering-indeed, they are useful in various areas of business. Unique to engineering are two uses of computers: as design tools and as components integrated into engineered systems.

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أجهزة الكمبيوتر هي أداة أساسية لجميع المهندسين في معظم الأحيان أجهزة الكمبيوتر المواعيد مع البرمجيات، استخدام جداول البيانات لمالية، وقواعد البيانات البرمجيات المتاحة تجاريا لكيفية مشاريعنا البرمجيات المتاحة تجاريا لكيفية مشاريعنا البرامج ليست فريدة من نوعها لهندسة من نوعها لهندسة هما أجهزة الكمبيوتر تصميم و هندسيا.
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Computer Design Tools

Numerous software packages are available for the design of engineered devices and structures. This software includes CAD/CAM, circuit analysis, finite element analysis, structural analysis, and other modeling and analysis programs. Software also exists that is designed to aid in the process of testing engineered devices by performing tests. recording data, and presenting data for analysis. These all serve to allow an engineer to work more efficiently and to help take away some of the tedious aspects of an engi-neer's work. However, the use of this type of software also leads to ethical issues.

أدوات التصميم الكمبيوتر لتصميم الأجهزة والهياكل المهندسة حزم البرمجيات عديدة ويشمل هذا البرنامج CAD / CAM تحليل الدوائر تحليل العناصر المحدودة، والتحليل الهيكلي، وغيرها من التحلي يوجد أيضا التي تم تصميمها عملية اختبار الأجهزة التي صممتها يساعد البيانات وعرض البيانات لتحليلها هذه خدمة جميع مهندس يساعد يسلب لمهندس . هذا النوع من البرامج يؤدي أيضا القضايا الأخلاقية.

For example, who is responsible when a flaw in software used to design a bridge leads to the failure of the bridge? Is it the fault of the engineer who designed the bridge? Or is it the fault of the company that designed and sold the defective software? Who is at fault when a software package is used for a problem that it isn't really suited for? What happens when existing software is used on a new and innovative engineering design that software hasn't yet been developed for?

على سبيل المثال، من هو المسؤول البرمجيات المستخدمة لتصميم جسر يؤدي إلـ
هل هو المهندس أم أنه يباع
معيبة الذي هو عندما يتم استخدام ليست مناسه
ما يحدث البرمجيات على تصميم جديدة ومبتكرة الهندسية التي لم يـ
تطوير البرمجيات

These questions all have the same answer: Software can never be a substitute for good engineering judgment. Clearly, the engineer who uses software in the de-sign process is still responsible for the designs that were generated and the testing that was done using a computer. In order to do this, engineers must be careful to make sure that the software is appropriate to the problem being worked on, and should be knowledgeable about the limitations and applicability of a software pack- age.

هذه الأسئلة جميعها : البرمجيات لا يمكن أبدا أن يكون بديلاً عن الهندسة جيدة . مهندس البرمجيات الذي يستخدم في عملية التصميم لا يزال مسؤولاً عن التصاميم

Engineers must also keep up to date on any flaws that have been discovered in the software and ensure that the most recent version of the software is being used- software companies make patches and updates available, and engineers must check to make sure they have the most up-to-date version. Finally. it is important to verify the results of a computer-generated design or analysis. Sometimes it's a great idea to sit down with a piece of paper and a pencil to make sure that the output of a com-puter program makes sense and is giving the right answer.

Computer software can also give an engineer the illusion that he is qualified to do a design in fields beyond his expertise. Software can be so easy to use that you might imagine that by using it, you are competent in the area that it is designed for. However, it takes an expert in a field to understand the limitations and appropriate use of software in any engineering design.

Integration of Computers into Engineered Systems

Computers have also become a component of many engineered systems. For example. modern automobiles contain multiple computers, dedicated to specific tasks. Computers control the emissions and braking systems on automobiles, and allow modern vehicles to operate more efficiently and safely. However, the ability to con-trol aspects of system performance using software removes humans from the con-trol loop.

There are numerous examples of situations in which computerized systems malfunctioned without giving the operator any indication that a problem existed. In some cases, the operator was unable to intervene to solve a problem be-cause the software design wouldn't allow it. It is essential when designing systems with embedded computers and software that engineers ensure that software is adequately tested. that humans can intervene when necessary, and that safety systems have enough hardware redundancy without relying solely on software to ensure the safe operation of the system.

Autonomous Computers

Other ethical concerns arise because of the increasingly autonomous nature of computers. Autonomy refers to the ability of a computer to make decisions without the intervention of humans. Some of the negative implications of this autonomy are chillingly spelled out in 2001:A Space Odyssey. by Arthur C. Clarke, in which an autonomous computer responsible for running a spaceship headed for Jupiter begins to turn against the humans it was designed to work for. Certainly. there are applications for which autonomy is valuable. For example. manufacturing processes that re-quire monitoring and control at frequent intervals can greatly benefit from autonomous computers. In this case, the autonomy of the computer has very little impact beyond the interests of the manufacturer.

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تشغيل سفينة الفضاء يبدأ صميمه بالتأكيد . هناك تطبيقات الحكم الذاتي هو قيمة . على سبيل المثال . عمليات التصنيع يمكن أن تستفيد كثيرا من أجهزة الكمبيوتر . هذه واستقلالية الكمبيوتر لدبه تأثير ضئيل
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Other autonomous computer applications are not so benign. For example, by the 1980s.computers were widely used to automate trading on the major U.S. stock exchanges. Some brokerages and institutional investors utilized computers that were programmed to sell stocks automatically under certain conditions, among them when prices drop sharply. This type of programming creates an unstable situation. As prices drop, computers automatically start selling stocks, further de- pressing the prices, causing other computers to sell, and so on until there is a major market crash.

Autonomy of computer systems has also been called into question with regard to military weapons. Many weapons systems rely heavily on computer sensors and computer controls. Due to the speed with which events can happen on a modern battlefield, it would seem valuable to have weapons that can operate autonomously. However, weapons systems operating without human intervention can suffer from the instability problems described with regard to the financial markets.

For example. a malfunctioning sensor might lead a computer to think that an enemy has increased its military activity in a certain area. This would lead to an increased readiness on our part, followed by increased activity by the enemy, etc. This unstable situation could lead to a conflict and the loss of life when

really there was nothing happening [Rauschenbakh, 1988]. This problem is of special concern due to the implications for the loss of human life. It is clear from this example that although autonomous computers can greatly increase productivity and efficiency in many areas. ultimately there must be some human control in order to prevent disasters.

على سبيل المثال . قد يؤدي جهاز كمبيوتر ، تليها زيادة النشاط في منطقة معينة .وهذا من شأنه أن يؤدي إلى زيادة النشاط الخ. هذا الوضع غير المستقر قد يؤدي إلى يحدث Rauschenbakh . [Rauschenbakh هو يحدث Rauschenbakh أنه على أجهزة الكمبيوتر يمكن أن تزيد إلى حد كبير حياة الإنسان .ويتضح من هذا المثال أنه على أجهزة الكمبيوتر يمكن أن تزيد إلى حد كبير الإنتاجية والكفاءة في مجالات عديدة .في نهاية المطاف يجب أن يكون هناك بعض السيطرة البشرية .

Computer Codes of Ethics

To aid with decision making regarding these and other computer-related ethics issues. many organizations have developed codes of ethics for computer use. The purposes of ethical codes and the way in which codes of ethics function are equally true for codes related to computer use. They are guidelines for the ethical use of computing resources, but should not be used as a substitute for sound moral reasoning and judgement. They do, however. provide some guidance in the proper use of computer equipment.

هذه القضايا وغيرها . العديد ستخدام الكمبيوتر . الأخلاقية والطريقة التي هي وظيفة ينطبق أيضا على . فهي مبادئ توجيهية الأخلاقية لا ينبغي كبديل عن التفكير الأخلاقي لسليم يفعلون . تقديم الاستخدام السليم لـ الكمبيوتر .