

Mngt 5192 BUSINESS ETHICS

1. Welcome!
- 2.

Mngt 5192 BUSINESS ETHICS

- 1. Welcome!**
- 2. Who are we?**

Mngt 5192 BUSINESS ETHICS

1. Welcome!
2. Who are we? Bob,

Mngt 5192 BUSINESS ETHICS

- 1. Welcome!**
- 2. Who are we? Bob, with the assistance of philosopher Damian Grace,**

Mngt 5192 BUSINESS ETHICS

- 1. Welcome!**
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Mngt 5192 BUSINESS ETHICS

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3. The recommended book: Rush Kidder, *How Good People Make Tough Choices: Resolving the Dilemmas of Ethical Living*, (NY: HarperCollins, 2003).
(Used Weeks 1 and 2.)
- 4.

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(Used Weeks 1 and 2.)**
- 4. The Student's CD of Readings, keyed by Week.**

5.

5. Four Handouts today:

1. Course outline, Assessment, Timetable

5. Four Handouts today:

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- 2. The Readings CD, also with the Homework questions.**

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- 3. Eight IGE cases, for syndicate discussion.**

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Assessment

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- II. Class participation, including team presentation of a case in Week 11 or 12, with a 1- or 2-page outline. (10%)**
- III. A 2000-word individual essay from topics to be advised in class (due by Week 9). (30%)**
- IV. A term project in teams of 1, 2, or 3. Topic to me by Week 6. Due end Week 12, after the presentation in class. (40%)**

The Six Weeks

Week 1: personal ethical dilemmas

Week 2:

- ✕ a psychological view of behaviour
- ✕ recognising ethical dilemmas
- ✕ corporate ethical behaviour

Week 3: international business

Week 4: practical experience (a visitor, tba)

Week 5: Movie, and how useful are codes of ethics?

**Week 11: team presentations
wrapping it up**

Our Teaching Philosophy

We all have dirty hands!

We are not here to preach.

We are all human: to err is human.

We have all behaved unethically at some time or other. Sometimes difficult to acknowledge this, even to ourselves.

We agree on confidentiality here: Chatham House rules – only between these four walls.

What You Will Take Away – We Hope

I.

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2. ***Analysis:*** What sort of dilemma? How to resolve?
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Or a “right v. wrong” decision (an *ethical temptation*)?
2. ***Analysis:*** What sort of dilemma? How to resolve?
3. ***Justification/Delegation:*** How to explain the resolution in terms of principles, norms, procedures, outcomes?

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(from Damian)

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— Aristotle
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– Confucius, St Paul, Kant
- **Ethics is doing whatever brings the best results.**
– Bentham, Mill, Singer
- **Ethics is becoming the right kind of person:
acquiring the virtues.** – Aristotle, Confucius, MacIntyre

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- **But isn't ethics is subjective/relative?**
- **If it's legal, it's ethical — at least for corporations. No?**
- **Ethics is about following rules: if you know the rules, that's all you need to know. No?**
- **I don't give a damn about ethics. Agreed?**

Well, is ethics subjective and relative?

- **Everyone disagrees about ethics. Who is to say what is right?**
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Well, is ethics subjective and relative?

- **Everyone disagrees about ethics. Who is to say what is right?**
- **Ethics is relative to one's culture, so it's offensive to impose one's values on others.**
- **Clearly, we *do* differ, but don't we also share values?**

A thought experiment

Think of someone who's an ethical example to you, and of the core ethical values they embody. Write them down.

- **One word only.**
- **Serious (not “punctual” or “polite”)**
- **Non-religious (not “pious” etc)**
- **Non-legal (not “law-abiding”)**

How about ...

Honest

Fair

Compassionate

Integrity

...

Law and ethics — a model

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Although ethics is a higher standard, without law ethics is unlikely to be effective.

Ethics and the law are complementary: they cannot substitute for each other.

Rules and Standards

- **Rules useful but incomplete**
- **Rules can proclaim standards, minima.**
- **Aim above the floor of rules and standards.**

(See Week 5 on codes of ethics.)

The New York drug dealer

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Even the worst of us want to be seen as having some ethics.

We vigorously deny “ethical defeat”.

(— see Week 2.)

Ethics are trumps

Why accept a bribe?

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- **Well, I'd just be doing my job, only faster.**
- **Well, I wouldn't be hurting anyone, just helping someone.**
- **My family and I would be better off.**
- **If I don't do it, someone else will.**
- **I deserve better pay anyway.**

What the Bagel Man found

(See Readings CD)

- **Less cheating when customers knew him.**
- **Use a closed money basket, not an open one.**
- **Bagels are stolen but almost never money boxes.**
- **The higher the firm's morale, the less the cheating.**
- **Smaller firms are more trustworthy.**
- **Seasonality/weather/9-11 effects on cheating.**
Family stress?

See the Edelman survey of trust among Australian business stakeholders:

<http://www.edelman.com.au/insights/2009EdelmanTrustBarometer.htm>

A Simple Hierarchy of Behaviour

1.

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1. Do no evil.

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2. Prevent evil.
- 3.

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- 3. Remove evil.**
- 4.**

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- 2. Prevent evil.**
- 3. Remove evil.**
- 4. Do good.**

Principles for ethical judgement?

Four possibilities:

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3. The ethics of care. (The Golden Rule.)
4. Virtue and character: human endeavours can be improved by acquiring virtues that can be learned.

Intent matters

- **Think of Bratman's examples (in the Readings CD).**
- **If we intend to kill, then whether actively kill or passively let die are the same.**
- **Intention changes the nature of the acts.**
- **Intention introduces responsibility.**

Results matter

Ethics is about consequences even if it is not *only* about consequences.

If there were no significance to consequences, then ethics would matter little. Ethics matters *because* it guides conduct.

Because of this, ethics is linked to economics.

Break

Ethical Dilemmas – Truth v Loyalty.

Consider:

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What should Stan say?

**A dilemma: Truth v loyalty: right vs right.
Right v. right.**

Ethical Dilemmas – Individual v Community.

Or:

John learns that five elderly residents of his old-folks home have had surgery at a hospital which now informs him that its transfusion blood might have been HIV-infected.

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It's right to tell, and right not to unnecessarily scare:

A dilemma: Individual v community: right vs right.

Right v. right.

Further on Individual v community:

What is our “community”?

Do we see “circles” of closeness to us: family,

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Loyalty to whom?

Ethical Dilemmas – Short-term v Long-term.

Or:

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With only one income, money is tight.**

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**A dilemma: Short-term v long-term: right vs right.
Right v. right.**

Ethical Dilemmas — Justice v Mercy.

Or:

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**A dilemma: Justice v mercy.
(Head v heart). Right v. right.**

Rush Kidder's Four Ethical Dilemmas

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But Pam knew that the furnace had been turned down to save fuel and money.

The truth will cost her the job.

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Bob's defence: it's not up to him to know his customer's intentions, and it's not illegal to sell master-keys.

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Bob's defence: it's not up to him to know his customer's intentions, and it's not illegal to sell master-keys.

Is Bob responsible for the consequences of selling master-keys?

Or:

Della is a survey research firm supervisor, and needs to get a survey finished in a dangerous part of town.

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Della is a survey research firm supervisor, and needs to get a survey finished in a dangerous part of town.

The last three interviewers who went there: two quit on the first day, the third was mugged and is recovering.

What, if anything, should Della tell a newly hired interviewer about the neighbourhood?

Three Ways to be Wrong

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Three Ways to be Wrong

- 1. To break the law.**
- 2.**

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- 2. To lie knowingly.**
- 3.**

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“Inappropriate” might depend on context, or place, or time.

Wrong-doing mostly arises from “immorality.”

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Cheating the Bagel Man?**

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Don't confuse Right v Wrong with Right v Right.

Ethical Dilemmas are Right v Right

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Justice v Mercy:

fairness, equity, and non-discriminatory application of laws and rules often conflict with compassion, empathy, love, and affection (heart).

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Short-term v Long-term:

Now v then: immediate or future?

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Individual v Community:

us v them, self v others, the smaller group v the larger group.

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Individual v Community:

us v them, self v others, the smaller group v the larger group.

Truth v Loyalty:

honesty or integrity v commitment or responsibility or keeping one's word.

Are There Other Sorts of Ethical Dilemmas?

(Ethics: obedience to the unenforceable?)

Anyone?

Can you try to come up with an example that isn't described by one (or more) of the four for next week?

First Syndicate Exercise

In the groups we've divided you into, go and discuss one of the first five situations (from Kidder's web site) now handed out.

Designate a spokesperson, and come back and tell us what (if anything) your group decided.

Return: after the coffee break, at

Second Syndicate Exercise

In the groups, go and discuss one of the three situations now handed out.

Designate a spokesperson, and come back and tell us what (if anything) your group decided.

Return: at

Week 1's Homework (individual) – CD

- 1. Read Friedman, “Rethinking”, Kay, and Nash’ list (all on the CD). Answer the questions in the Course Outline under Week 1 HW.**
- 2. Choose three of the questions from Mr Ethicist and ask which (if any) of the four dilemmas they fall into. (Could be more than one dilemma.) Justify your classifications.**
- 3. Try to think of an ethical quandry which isn’t described by one (or more) of the four types of ethical dilemma.**
- 4. See the Reflections Guide in the Course Outline and write half a page.**
- 5. Due by 9:30 am next Tuesday, max five pages. (Be prepared to share in class).**