

Whistleblowing

<http://shirleymckie.com/documents/Whistleblowing1.pdf>

"Have your say" ainaj.mckie@btinternet.com

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Dear Iain,

It would seem that once again, my words have been used as a weapon against me. Why, I don't know. After all, at the end of the day, I and others I know have always been willing to listen to alternative points of view. As a scientist, I believe in a balanced and well thought out argument. So

here is an alternative to Mr Grieves Kantian model.

As a research scientist myself....I KNOW about ethics!! I know about Kantian philosophy. It is good

that I seem to be continually quoted, even if misunderstood, at least it shows that people take notice of what I have to say. Please feel free to add to this open' debate by including the following discussion.

Immanuel Kant argued that moral acts are based upon general principles that apply unconditionally. However, Kant's ideas are argued to be of limited value as a guide to moral conduct.

An internet source known as the **Mark Moss** web site examines criticisms of Kantian philosophy:

http://www.markmoss.com/value_of_kantian_ethics.htm

Regards

Dave Charlton

Full Text of Dave Charlton's posting:

<http://shirleymckie.com/documents/CharltonWhistleblowing.pdf>

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'No act, not even silence, is without consequences.'

By David Grieve

Ethical dilemmas are the result of principles in conflict, an apt description of what has gripped

many fingerprint examiners in the UK and Scotland. As Pat mentioned, I have presented a scenario during a discussion of ethics as to what is the right thing to do when an incorrect conclusion of a latent print is discovered. This discussion is not limited to first discovery, but, as in the SCRO situation, when the agency that made the error refuses to acknowledge the incorrect conclusion. I present this as a discussion topic involving the absolutism of the Kantian model, which I believe is appropriate for fingerprint work, for the consequences of making a latent print identification can dramatically affect the lives and liberties of others, thus requiring a more rigid set

of values. Approached from the Kantian model, all examiners have a duty toward others where