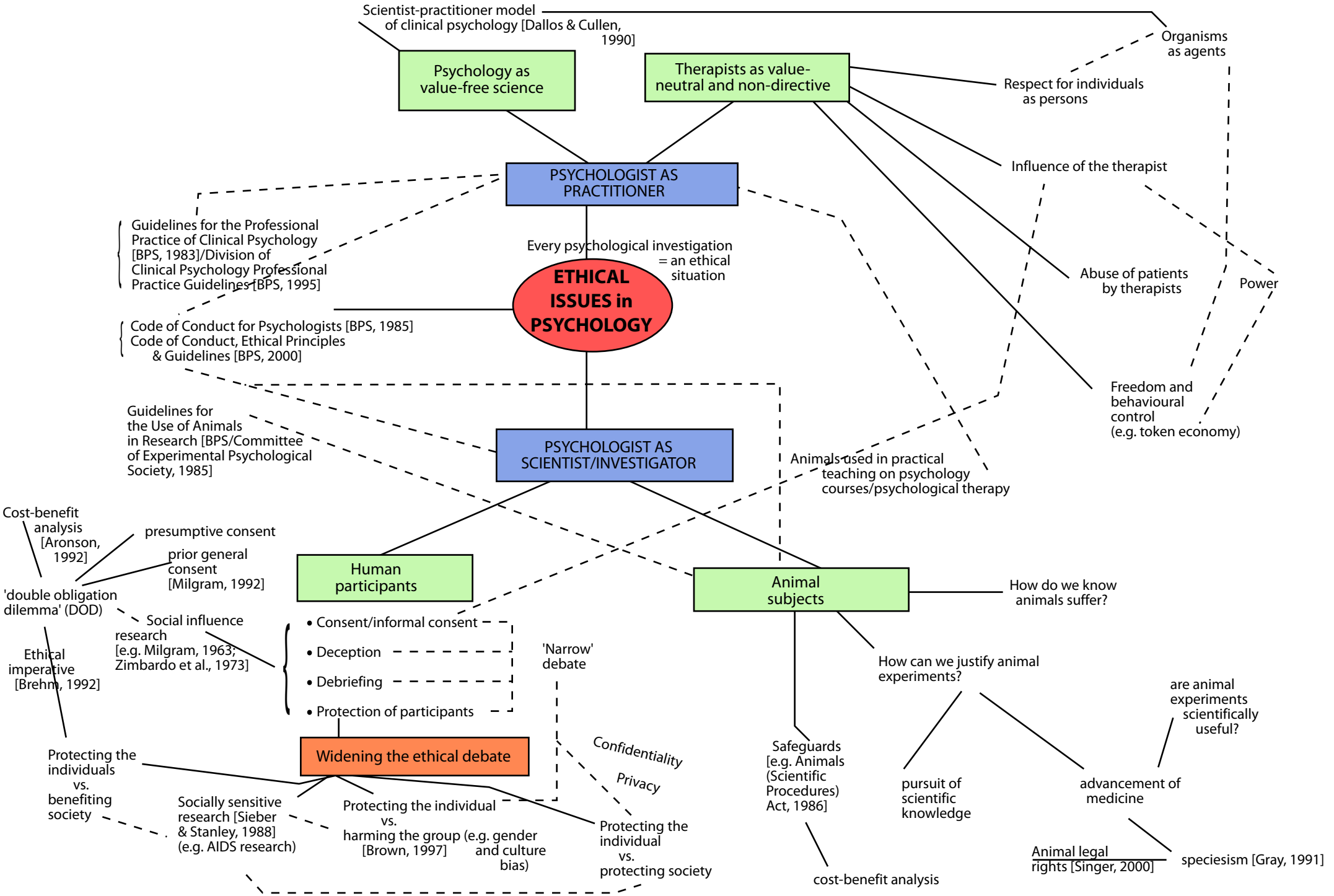
Scientist-practitioner model of clinical psychology [Dallos & Cullen, 1990]
Organisms as agents
Psychology as value-free science
Therapists as value-neutral and non-directive
Respect for individuals as persons
Influence of the therapist
PSYCHOLOGIST AS PRACTITIONER
Guidelines for the Professional Practice of Clinical Psychology [BPS, 1983]/Division of Clinical Psychology Professional Practice Guidelines [BPS, 1995]
Every psychological investigation = an ethical situation
ETHICAL ISSUES in PSYCHOLOGY
Abuse of patients by therapists
Power
Code of Conduct for Psychologists [BPS, 1985]
Code of Conduct, Ethical Principles & Guidelines [BPS, 2000]
Freedom and behavioural control (e.g. token economy)
Guidelines for the Use of Animals in Research [BPS/Committee of Experimental Psychological Society, 1985]
PSYCHOLOGIST AS SCIENTIST/INVESTIGATOR
Animals used in practical teaching on psychology courses/psychological therapy
Cost-benefit analysis [Aronson, 1992]
presumptive consent
prior general consent [Milgram, 1992]
Human participants
Animal subjects
How do we know animals suffer?
'double obligation dilemma' (DOD)
Social influence research [e.g. Milgram, 1963; Zimbardo et al., 1973]
• Consent/informal consent
• Deception
• Debriefing
• Protection of participants
'Narrow' debate
How can we justify animal experiments?
Ethical imperative [Brehm, 1992]
are animal experiments scientifically useful?
Widening the ethical debate
Confidentiality
Privacy
Safeguards [e.g. Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act, 1986]
Protecting the individuals vs. benefiting society
pursuit of scientific knowledge
advancement of medicine
Socially sensitive research [Sieber & Stanley, 1988] (e.g. AIDS research)
Protecting the individual vs. harming the group [Brown, 1997] (e.g. gender and culture bias)
Protecting the individual vs. protecting society
Animal legal rights [Singer, 2000]
speciesism [Gray, 1991]
cost-benefit analysis