





Question:

Are we justified in forcibly preventing would-be immigrants from living in the United States?

Huemer (2010) argues that...

Not allowing immigrants (who are suffering from poverty, oppression, etc.) into the country is a prima facie rights violation.

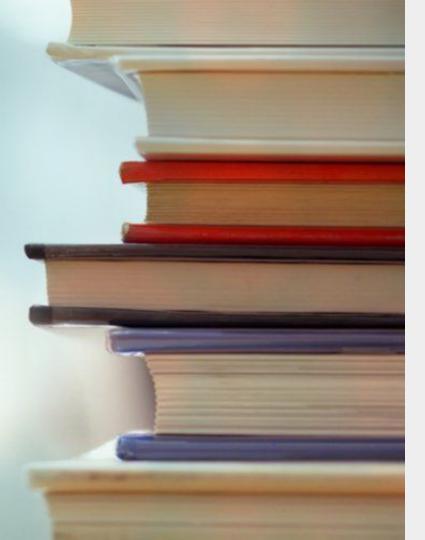
Moreover, the economic objection to open borders is flat out wrong (Huemer 2010: 437).



"At the same time, economists are nearly unanimous in agreeing that the overall economic effects of immigration on existing Americans are positive" (437).



"Some economists have accused immigration opponents of overlooking the economic benefits of immigration due to a bias against foreigners or members of other races" (438; see also Caplan 2011: 58-9).



Caplan's references:

Borjas, George. 1994. "The Economics of Immigration." Journal of Economic Literature 32(4): 1667–1717.

Lee, R., & Miller, T. (2000). <u>Immigration, social</u> <u>security, and broader fiscal impacts</u>. *American Economic Review*, *90*(2), 350-354.

Simon, J. L., Ungar, S. J., & Moore, S. (1999). *The economic consequences of immigration*. University of Michigan press.

SDEBAR

According to Radford (<u>2019</u>)...

- Most immigrants (77%) are in the country legally, while almost a quarter are unauthorized.
- 2. Mexico is the <u>top origin country</u> of the U.S. immigrant population.
- 3. New immigrant arrivals have fallen, mainly due to a decrease in the number of unauthorized immigrants coming to the U.S.

 The drop in the unauthorized immigrant population can primarily be attributed to more Mexican immigrants <u>leaving the U.S. than coming in.</u>
- 4. The Obama administration deported about 3 million immigrants, a significantly higher number than the Bush administration In 2017, the Trump administration deported 295,000 immigrants, the lowest total since 2006.

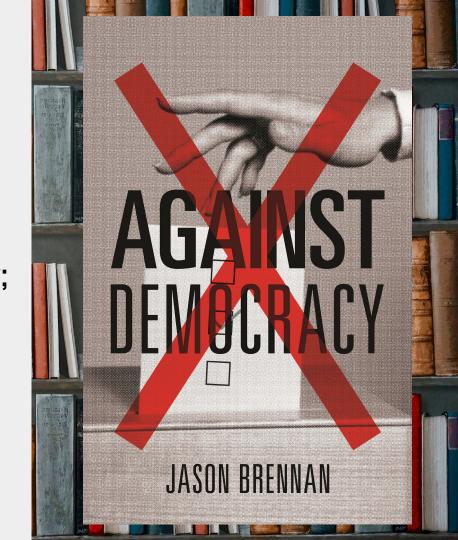


Food for thought...

Question: Could a majority of voters be systematically wrong on the issue of open borders?

That's what Brennan (2016) thinks about voters on all important issues.

He argues that most voters are ignorant, irrational and misinformed about basic issues relating to the polity; some are worse than misinformed (since they are are systematically misinformed due to belief in, for example, conspiracy theories).



"[T]he consensus among published economic work on immigration seems to be that the restriction introduced by mostly closed borders on labor mobility is the single most inefficient thing governments do... [O]ther [voter] worries about immigration are equally wrong... Empirical studies tend to show that immigrants are less likely to commit crime than are natives, and other empirical studies demonstrate that immigration boosts most domestic workers' wages while generally only hurting the wages of high school dropouts" (Brennan 2016: 192).





Lafollete (1980) argues that...

We should regulate childrearing in the form of requiring licenses in order to legally raise a child.

Lafollete's Initial Assumption (p. 183)

Any activity that is potentially harmful to others and requires certain demonstrated competence for its safe performance is subject to regulation.

"It is particularly significant that we license these hazardous activities, even though denying a license to someone can severely inconvenience and even harm that person.

Furthermore, available competency tests are not IOO percent accurate...

However, the realization that some people are disappointed or inconvenienced does not diminish our conviction that we must regulate occupations or activities that are potentially dangerous to others. Innocent people must be protected even if it means that others cannot pursue activities they deem highly desirable" (Lafollete 1980: 183-4).

Lafollete's First Criterion for Regulation: **Potential Harm**

Parenting is an activity potentially very harmful to children.

Lafollete's Second Criterion for Regulation: Competency Requirement

A parent must be competent if he or she is to avoid harming his children; even greater competence is required if he is to do the "job" well.

Clearly...

Not everyone has this minimal competence.

Many people lack the knowledge needed to rear children adequately.

Many others lack the requisite energy, temperament, or stability.





Food for thought...



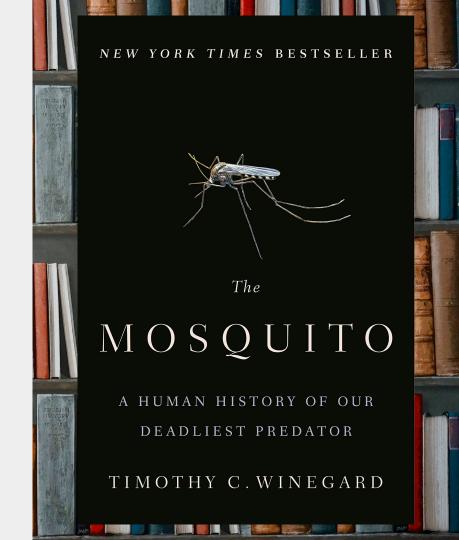




Chapter 19 of Winegard (2019) begins with a description of modern mosquito-borne viral out outbreaks, for example West Nile Virus and Zika. Winegard then moves on the consideration of **annihilation**.

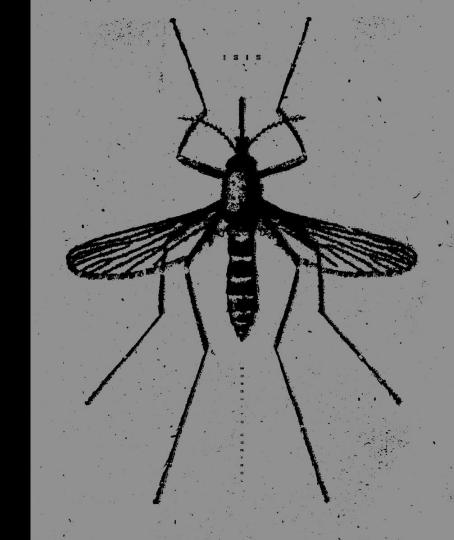
Perhaps, using gene-editing technology, we can engineer mosquitoes so as to not be vectors for disease.

Alternatively, we can engineer mosquitoes out of existence.



On the one hand, one might argue, we are rapidly approaching a population size that is past the ecological carrying capacity of our planet.

To obliterate the greatest killer of the human species could throw off the delicate balance of our global ecosystem.





We must remember that we are a part of a global system that we are already impacting in potentially catastrophic ways.

Can we really be so sure that eliminating this population dampener is a good idea?

On the other hand, if we care about justice and fairness, we must obliterate this massive killer as soon as is feasibly possible.

This is because diseases like malaria disproportionately affect some continents (e.g., Africa) and not others (e.g., North America).





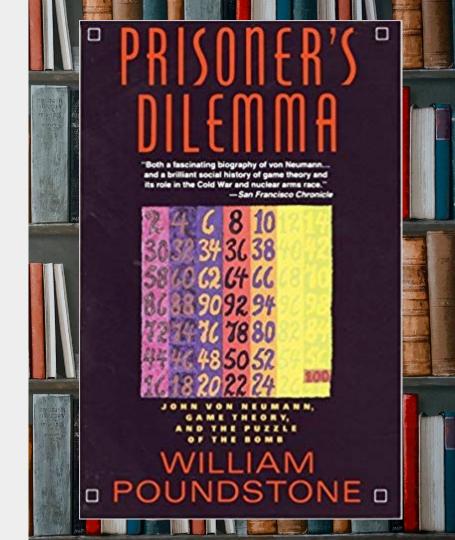
In fact, the economic cost of malaria and other diseases might be part of why Africa consists mostly of developing countries.

As such, considerations of the equality of all peoples behoove us to eradicate this disease and its carrier.





William Poundstone's (1992) *Prisoner's Dilemma* is an all-in-one introduction to game theory, a biography of John Von Neumann, and an overview of the nuclear dilemma during the Cold War.



Storytime!









The Trinity Test (U.S.), July 16th 1945



"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

Temperatures Testerday - Max., 77 ; Min., 66

VOL. XCIV. No. 31,974.

Relieved as Second Chair Matter, Postsettles, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1945.

THREE CENTS WE TOX COT

SOVIET DECLARES WAR ON JAPAN; ATTACKS MANCHURIA, TOKYOSAYS; ATOM BOMB LOOSED ON NAGASAKI

TRUMAN TO REPORT TO PEOPLE TONIGHT

ON BIG 3 AND WAR Half-Hour Speech by Radio to Cover a Wide Range of Prob-

lems Facing the World HE SIGNS PEACE CHARTER

And Thus Makes This Country the First to Complete All Ratification Requirements

Foreigners Asked To Stay at Home Special to Tax New York York Power.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8-Discouragement of unessential travel by foreigners to the United States was ordered by the Government today through the State

"The Department of State has always traditionally done everything in its power to promote the travel of citizens of other countries of the Western Hemisphere to the United States," said the announcement, "However, the United States Government is now engaged in a gigantic military operation in deploying forces and supplies from the European theatre to the Pacific area. This tremendous task piaces an un-

precedented hurden on the trans-The citizens of other countries

2D BIG AERIAL BLOWRED ARMY STRIKES CIRCLE OF SPEARHEADS AROUND JAPAN IS COMPLETED RUSSIA AIDS ALLIES

Japanese Port Is Target Foe Reports First Blow ih Devastating New by Soviet Forces on Midday Assault Asian Frontier

Asserts USSR declares war on Japan, August 9th 1945

-- Assails 'Atrocity'

Area of Threat

Joins Pacific Struggle

After Spurning Foe's

Mediation Plea

Victory in Europe









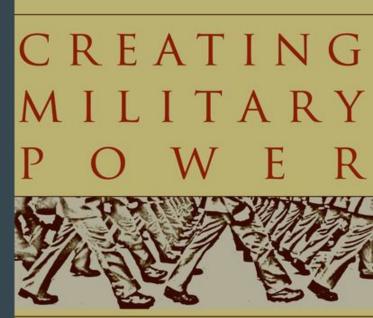


Food for thought...

Reasons for dropping the nuclear bombs

The Utilitarian Calculus

What some may call the "official reason" is that dropping the atomic bombs would spare the U.S. a land invasion that would be very costly in terms of the lives of military personnel.



The Sources Of Military Effectiveness

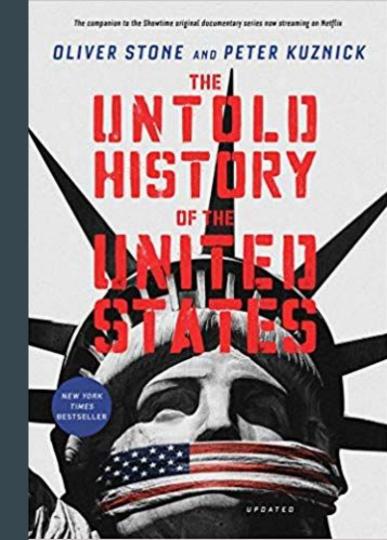
Edited by

Risa A. Brooks and

Elizabeth A. Stanley

Intimidating the Soviets

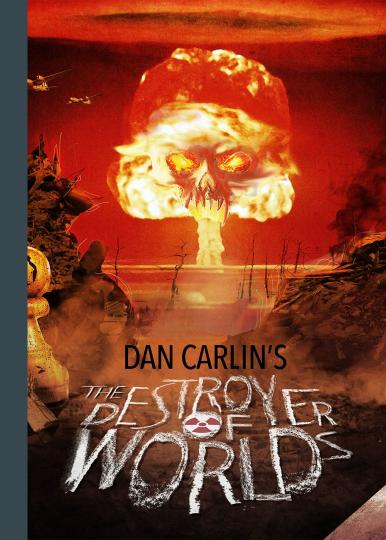
Stone and Kuznick controversially argue that the principal reason for the atomic bombings was to intimidate the Soviet Union, the biggest threat to American hegemony after the fall of Germany and Japan.



The Drawbacks of Democracy

Dan Carlin reminds us that, although it is still the best political system, democracy has several drawbacks.

One drawback is that heads of state are often practically limited in their foreign policy, that is if they want to continue their political career.



"If it became known that the United States had a knock out weapon it did not use, the families of any Americans killed after the development of the bomb would be furious.

"Persuasive . . . elegantly argued."

The public, the press, and Congress would turn on the president and his advisors. There would've been a cry to impeach President Truman and court martial General Groves.

The administration would be convicted of spending billions of dollars and draining massive amounts of brainpower and manpower from other war projects, and all for nothing" (Wills 2011).

Game Theory

Game Theory is the science of devising mathematical models of strategic interactions between rational agents who are solely interested in their own self-interest.

The field originated with an emphasis on zero-sum games.

Zero-Sum Games

Zero-sum games are situations in which the gain or loss of one participant is exactly balanced with the gain or loss of another participant or participants.



Prisoner's Dilemma

A puzzle with the structure of a prisoner's dilemma is one in which two individuals would fare best if they cooperate, but the situation is such that it is "more rational" to defect.



	B stays silent (cooperates)	B betrays A (defects)
A stays silent (cooperates)	Both serve 1 year	A serves 3 years, B goes free
A betrays B (defects)	B serves 3 years, A goes free	Both serve 2 years

"A major nuclear exchange [between the Soviet Union and U.S.A.]... would cover at least the northern hemisphere, and perhaps the entire planet, with a pall of smoke and dust that would plunge the surface into virtual darkness for up to six months and cause the temperature to drop by up to 40 degrees centigrade (up to 72 degrees Fahrenheit) in the continental interiors (which would be far below the freezing point in any season) for a similar period.

And when enough of the dust and soot particles had drifted down out of the stratosphere to let the sun's light back in, the destruction of the ozone layer by thermonuclear fireballs would allow two or three times as much of the harmful portion of ultraviolet spectrum (UVC) to reach the surface.

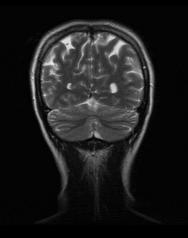
This could cause lethal sunburn in exposed human beings in less than half an hour and would cause blindness in a short time" (Dyer, 2005: 341; interpolation is mine).

	USSR disarms (cooperates)	USSR betrays USA (defects)
USA disarms (cooperates)	Both suffer financial and political setbacks	USA risks annihilation
USA betrays USSR (defects)	USSR risks annihilation	Both risk annihilation

ON NO ACCOUNT TO BE USED - BECAUSE THE ON NO ACCOUNT TO BE ENEMY MIGHT RETALIATE USED - BECAUSE THE ENEMY MIGHT RETALIATE

Question: Solution Is reason conducive to cooperation?

















Taking stock...

These are all primarily consequence-driven analyses, with some Kantian or Contractarian objections as in the case of biohacking.



