



**TOCICO WEBINAR** 

# Unlocking Morality or "People are bad" is wrong

Humberto R. Baptista 29/Nov/2023



### Content

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- Peter Singer and the 1972 article "Famine, Affluence and Morality"
- The <u>Five</u> pillars of TOC
- The logic of the article and the conclusion
- Logical Flaw
- One Step Beyond™



### Peter Singer

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- Peter Albert David Singer Australian Moral Philosopher.
- Applied ethics
- Utilitarian
  - What is
  - The TOC Connection
  - Piecewise TOC is not TOC





### Five Pillars of TOC

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- Potential
- Simplicity
- Consistency
- Respect (Goodness)
- Tolerance



TOCICO WhitePaper

#### **The TOC Pillars**

by Humberto R. Baptista Feb/2021

TOCICO.ORG



https://www.tocico.org/page/TOCBodyofKnowledge

To be or not to be...

### **ARTICLE**



### Reference

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#### Philosophy & Public Affairs

• Wiley Ed.

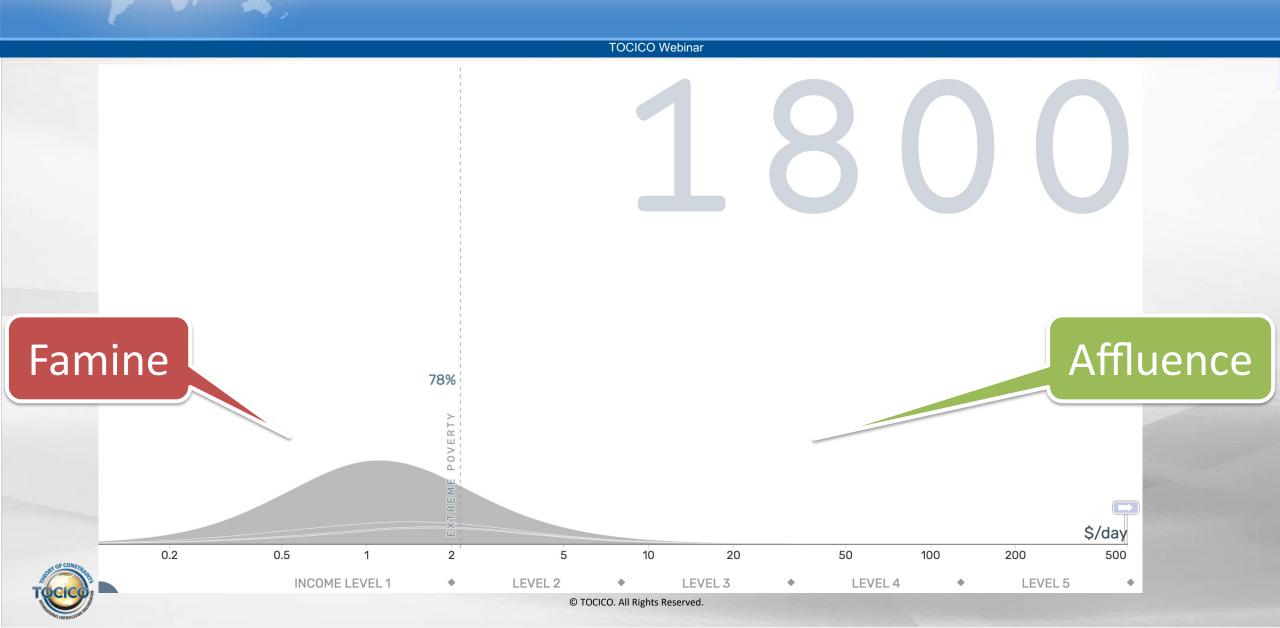
#### Famine, Affluence and Morality

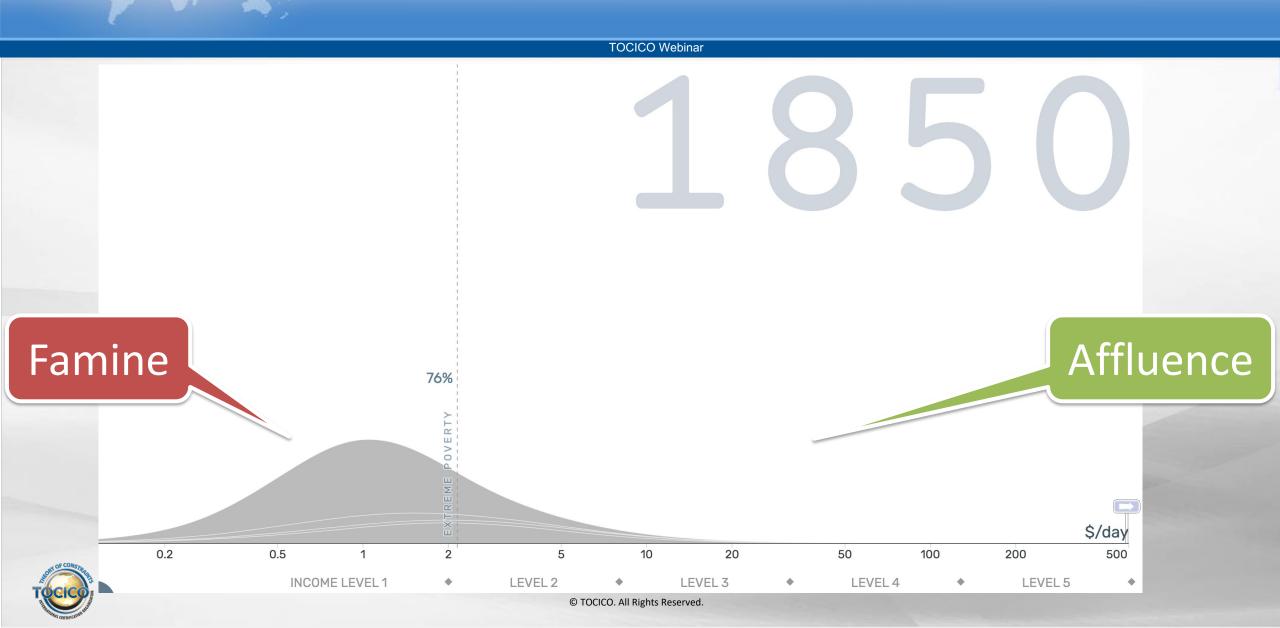
- by Peter Singer
  - Spring 1972 Vol. 1 No. 3
  - pp. 229 243

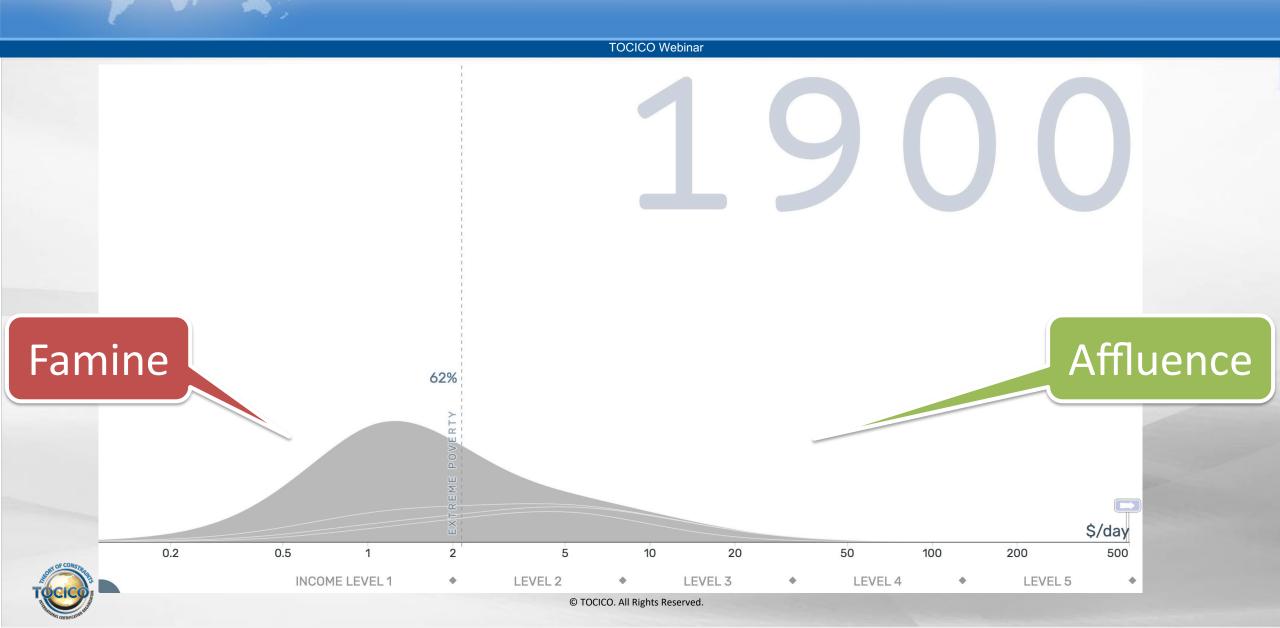


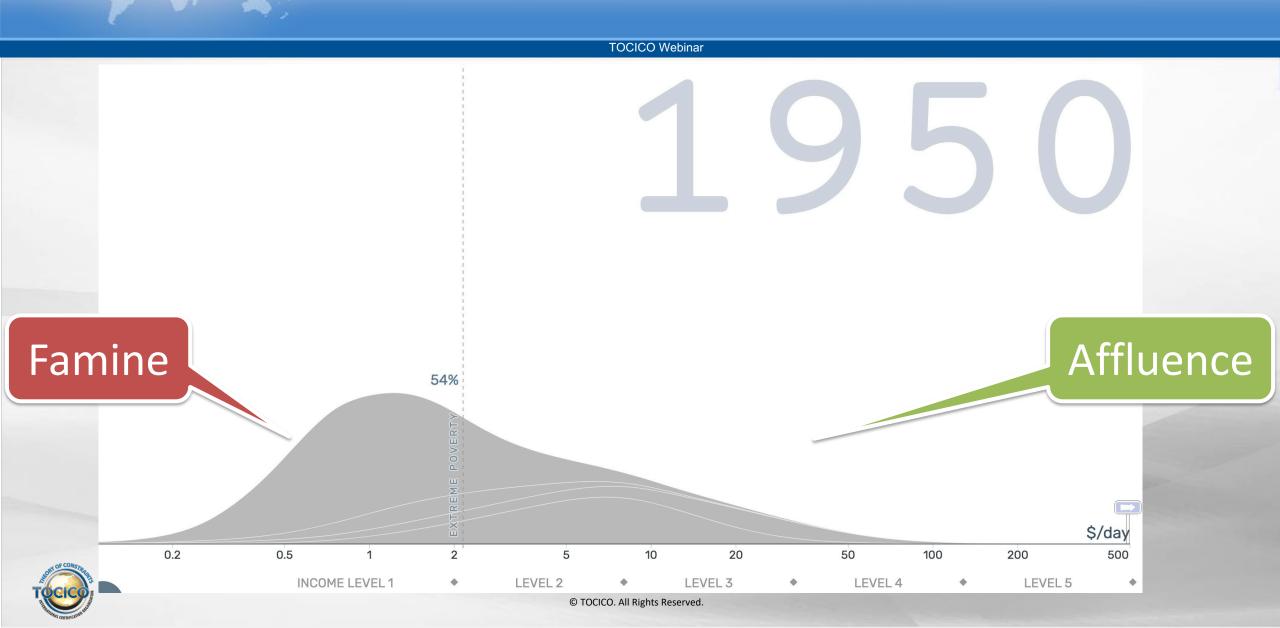
SPRING 1972	VOLUME 1 NUMBER 3
PETER SINGER	Famine, Affluence, and Morality
ALLEN W. WOOD	The Marxian Critique of Justice
MARSHALL COHEN	Liberalism and Disobedience
CLYDE FRAZIER	Between Obedience and
	Revolution

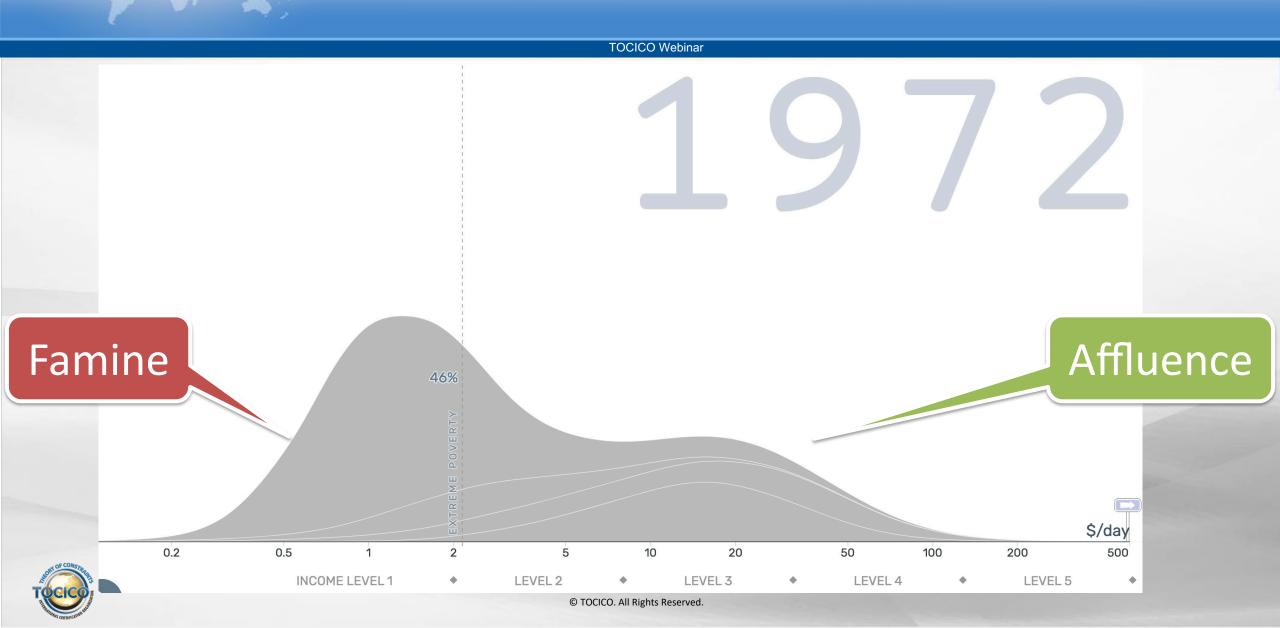


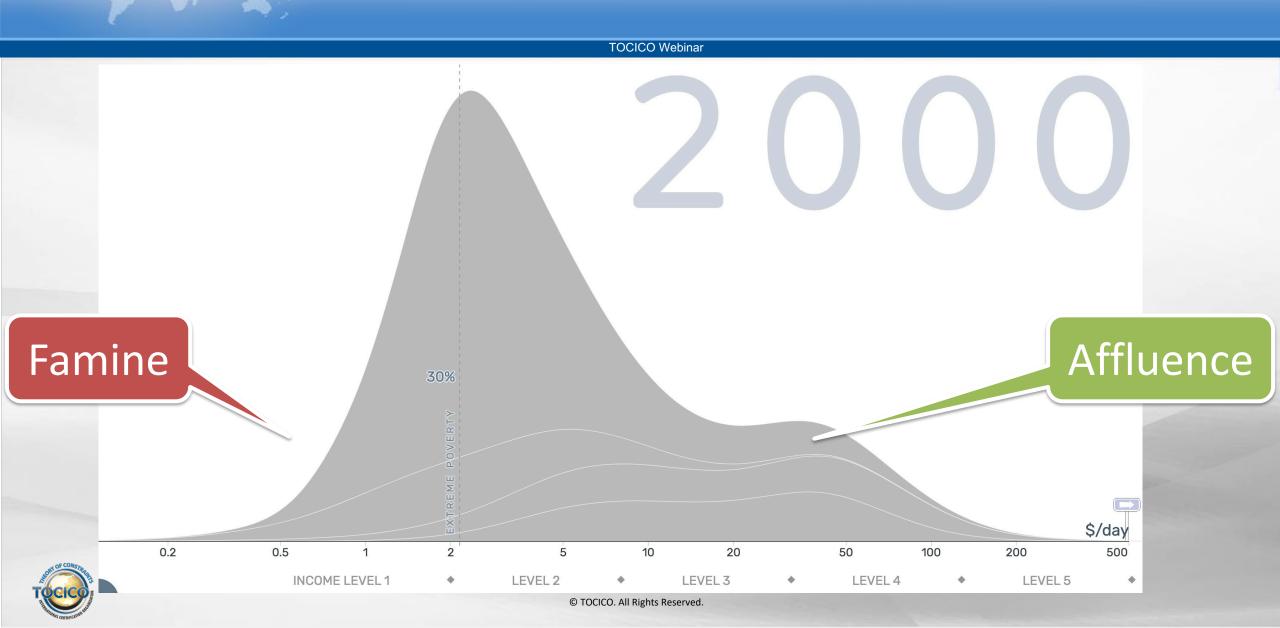


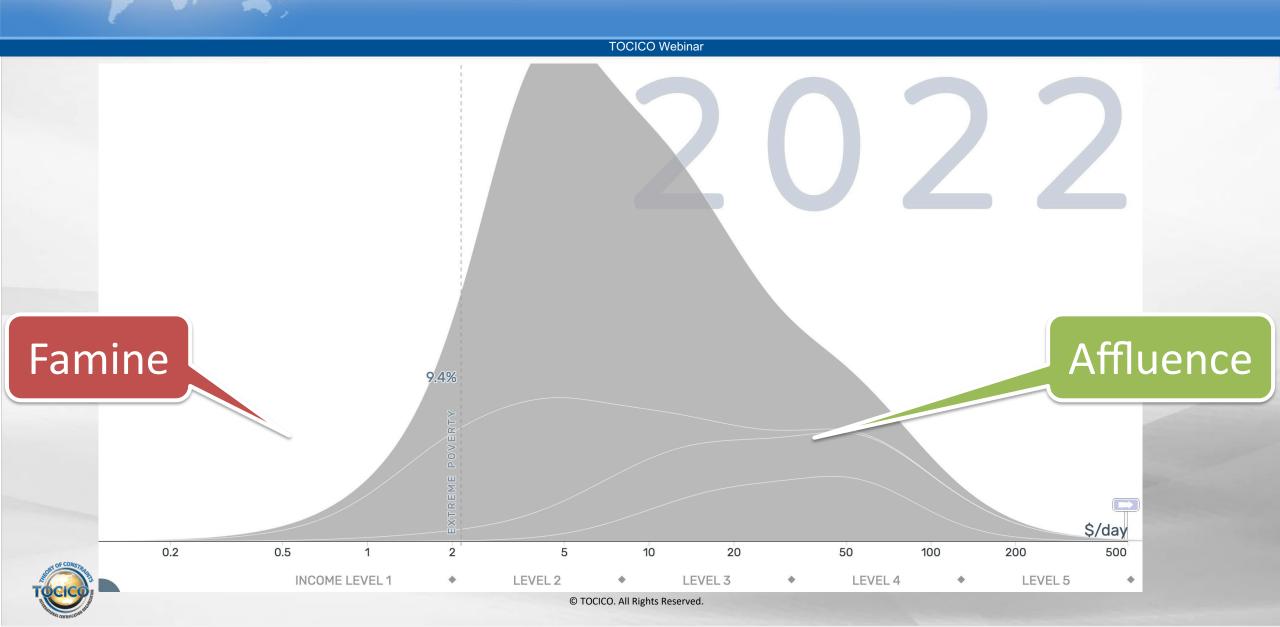














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1800 -> 2022

#### Extreme poverty:

- 78% -> 9%
- Still a problem

#### Affluence:

22% -> 91%

See more on my presentation:

Check:

https://www.gapminder.org/

and:





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Intro:

There is famine (and suffering)

This kind of suffering could be almost eradicated

Financial aid is minimal

There is Money available to help (globally)

Individuals do not pressure for this type of help

Then to assumptions...



### The assumptions

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"suffering and death from lack of food, shelter, and medical care are bad."

"if it is in our power to prevent something bad from happening, without thereby sacrificing anything of comparable moral importance, we ought, morally, to do it."

"if I am walking past a shallow pond and see a child drowning in it, I ought to wade in and pull the child out. This will mean getting my clothes muddy, but this is insignificant, while the death of the child would presumably be a very bad thing." We ought, morally, to do it

We can prevent something bad from happening

Without thereby sacrificing anything of comparable moral importance

### More Logic

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We ought, morally, to do it

We can prevent something bad from happening

Without thereby sacrificing anything of comparable moral importance

We ought, morally, to do it regardless of distance and number of people in position to help

Distance is irrelevant to morality

Number of others in position to help is irrelevant to morality



### More Logic

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To be moral we <u>must</u> abstain of unnecessities and help others instead

Helping (those in dire situations) is a Duty, not a Charity

We ought, morally, to do it

Charity is optional (supererogatory)

We don't sacrifice anything important by not buying such things

We can prevent something bad from happening

Without thereby sacrificing anything of comparable moral importance

We buy things

Some things we buy we don't need

Only necessary things are of real importance



### Conclusion

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The vast majority of people are not moral ("bad")

To be moral we <u>must</u> abstain of unnecessities and help others instead

The vast majority of people in position to help do not help (to the full extent they can)



## Digging deeper

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"if it is in our power to prevent something bad from happening, without thereby sacrificing anything of comparable moral importance, we ought, morally, to do it."

"if I am walking past a shallow pond and see a child drowning in it, I ought to wade in and pull the child out. This will mean getting my clothes muddy, but this is insignificant, while the death of the child would presumably be a very bad thing." What it the **COGNITIVE** cost of each?

More precisely: what is the cognitive cost of **CHOOSING** between options to help



### Is this valid?

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Peter Singer: mentions one criticism by Sidgwick and Urmson that states:

"we need to have a basic moral code which is not too far beyond the capacities of the ordinary man, for otherwise there will be a general breakdown of compliance with the moral code."

Moral code beyond the capacities of the ordinary man

General breakdown of compliance with the moral code



### The logical flaw

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To be moral we <u>must</u> abstain of unnecessities and help others instead

We can select between all options to help without any negative effect

Helping (those in dire situations) is a Duty, not a Charity

How many charity NGOs are there?

Which NGOs are charities?

Which charities help those in dire need?

Which charities are well run?

Are other charities better than those I know?



### The logical flaw

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- Hebert A. Simon: Bounded Rationality
- "Satisficer Man": we have limited cognitive capacity (in sensing, storing and processing information) therefore we must take shortcuts to preserve our limited resources.

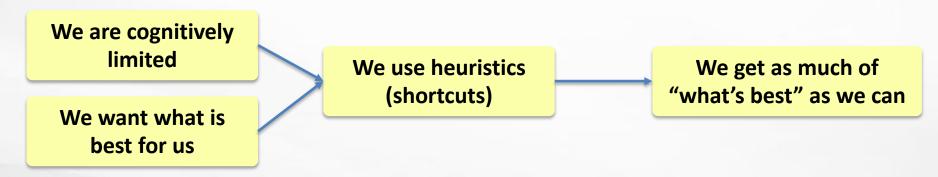
- Applied to CHOOSING moral options: it still holds.
- But the conclusion offered by Sidgwick and Urmson does not hold. There is no general breakdown when our capacity is greatly exceeded (think of dealing with day-to-day information)



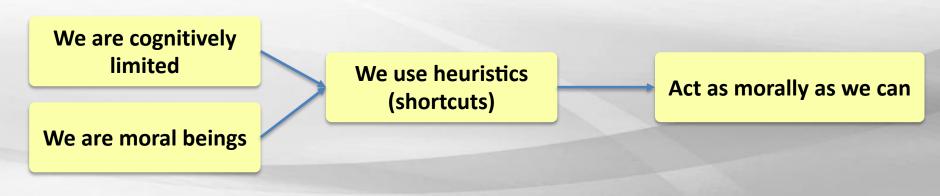
### The Reality

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The mechanism described by Simon is:



This also works for morality:





### The Reality

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#### Do facts support this view?

- Yes, for instance: the average salary in the US rose (from 2000 to 2016) around 4% per year, the donations to charities grew 7.9% in the same period.
- Most donations worldwide are for hunger relief
- Etc.

• Therefore, there is no "Breakdown" but a gradual struggle to be "fully" moral. PS: compare to the graphs of income above.





### Conclusion

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Human beings are:

### **Morally Bound**

And this characteristic is not used as an excuse to be bad, but it is something we contend with.



### One Step Beyond™

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What are the practical implications of this fact?

- I.e. how can we better "exploit" (or utilize) this limitation?
- By enforcing data transparency, processability and full classification of NGOs we facilitate the selection and funding of more worthy causes with the <u>same</u> cognitive efforts.
- Governments and organizations that do not take steps to counter complexity are acting <u>immorally</u>.
- Simply regulating is not enough we must **regulate simply**. This allows humans to be more, including morally.



### **About Humberto**

Defender of the Humane

Husband and father changing the world one person at a time

Scientist applying science to people's endeavors

Hunter of hidden assumptions

Believer of values over tools

Practicing atheist and skeptic



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