

Chapter 1 : Works by Javier Hidalgo - PhilPapers

Having read God's Smuggler, I was looking forward to reading this. Brother Andrew shares the ethics of "smuggling" Bibles, and the truths from the Bible defending why there are times, as Christians, to go against the government laws.

The article might invoke the name of an English actor who engaged in some kind of scandalous behavior that shocked Colonial society to its core. After all, look at the reputation enjoyed by one Benjamin Franklin in France! What is of interest in the review of these celebrity scandals is, of course, our shock and surprise at their arrogance and always the willingness of an entourage of publicists, gossip columnists, media types and other apologists to rush to their defense. We hoist people up on RealityTV pedestals who are devoid of any talent whatsoever and we pay them tens of millions of dollars for no other reason than they are famous for being famous. I am sure there were some such characters in the Massachusetts colony. Johnny Depp and his mutts Johnny Depp is actually a celebrity who does something; he acts. I cannot vouch for his character but his Pirates of the Caribbean movies are mildly entertaining and he gets handsomely paid to make them. The latest installment in the Pirates of the Caribbean series 5 is being filmed in Australia. If you were fortunate enough to visit Australia for a few weeks, and you had a dog or two, chances are quite strong you would leave them in the care of a kennel or a close friend. For the sake of this blog, I will say that quarantine is not like putting your dog in solitary confinement in San Quentin. You can visit your dogs, pet them, love them and all that until the period passes. It is only 10 days; not exactly the end of the world. You then reunite with your dogs and you can all go back to normal living. You cannot quarantine your dog in a private home, because they can have contact with other pets and people " and they could potentially escape. Not so with Johnny Depp. Johnny Depp is rich, you see. He travels by private jet. He was accused of smuggling his dogs aboard his plane. They were not directly transported to a home quarantine, but to a groomer and undoubtedly other places. Upon hearing all this celebrity entitlement, Agriculture Minister Barnaby Joyce ordered the dogs to leave the country " or they would get euthanized. Not surprisingly, the Agriculture Minister has been vilified on the social media. The last thing star struck celebrity fans want is for an adult to tell them they are behaving like children. They did not like the fact that Barnaby Joyce gave Johnny Depp an ultimatum in plain, easily understood Australian English. Who is, after all, this civil servant who has the nerve of trying to prevent the possibility of rabies from entering the country? Enter Kyle Sandilands Kyle Sandilands is one of those radio shock jocks who lives to well"shock people. You cannot win those arguments. Ethically, Joyce is a hero, Sandilands is a jerk and Depp is simply a celebrity. I know just a thing or two about Australia other than its fine people. I know that Australia has been tragically swept by non-native species and disease " all brought in from other lands. Johnny Depp does not care about that; he is a celebrity. Joyce is more like the rest of us than we think. In our daily lives, we try to live in reality. There is nothing at all to be done about Johnny Depp other than to see his movies if you are so inclined. Unless we elevate teachers, police officers, nurses, social workers, youth coaches and the like, we will always gasp at celebrities getting off their private jets holding onto their dogs.

Chapter 2 : The Ethics of Smuggling by Brother Andrew

*The ethics of smuggling [Andrew] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Book by Brother Andrew.*

In Central Africa, for example, coltan mines are typically connected to militias. In South America the coltan mining industry is operated by militia groups or by drug cartels. The UN also considers developed countries that support conflict minerals violators of human rights for allowing the violations to continue rather than fulfilling and promoting the human rights set forth in the [10] Declaration. Mining and economic development[edit] Many of the burgeoning coltan producers are resource-rich developing countries with economies that are currently largely dependent on mining non-renewable resources. This indicates a danger attached to even clean coltan operations in developing countries. Groups that study developing nations such as Oxfam caution against a developing country putting much of its capital into mining operations, especially single mineral developments. Since it is usually pan-mined, the mining process and slurry from this process can contaminate water and may be harmful to ecosystems, although since no chemicals are added to process the minerals it is relatively benign. Some people question the sustainability of artisanal mining, but miners often are very poor and have few other options to earn a living. Coltan is mined using techniques developed for gold mining in the s. All told, artisanal mining can be environmentally damaging for relatively little return. Even in the legal markets, coltan mining is environmentally dangerous. Developing nations often go through with mining operations because they need the capital these operations bring without thinking of the environmental impacts. Given that mining is an expensive venture to undertake, the returns are sometimes low. Civil societies who study developing nations, such as Oxfam, have stated that the cost of mining on the environment can cause nearly permanent environmental damage, [16] which can leave a developing nation permanently poorer, and that support for mining should only be offered in countries that have a clearly defined plan for using the revenue gained from mining for the promotion of public health and infrastructure investments that will eventually allow them to become less resource-dependent. The specific problem is: Please help improve this section if you can. Certain regions in Africa have numerous rich coltan deposits and a history of structural and political violence and exploitation. This combination has led to a storied past of human rights violations in the mining industry. Certain countries have a more flagrant pattern of human rights violations than others, particularly the DRC. The Democratic Republic of Congo[edit] See: Ethics of Coltan Mining in the Democratic Republic of Congo Coltan mining operators in the DRC are the most-publicized violators of human rights in the global coltan industry. Decisions made by technological companies using coltan, and the impact of those decisions on human rights, have dictated the health, economy, and social structure of the DRC. Conflict coltan mining began in the Congo; Rwanda, Burundi, and Uganda have been accused of smuggling coltan out of the DRC for processing in China, then telling the UN that the smuggled coltan from the DRC is from their own domestic production. They have denied these claims. Tens of thousands of children work as miners; children as young as twelve working in some mines have repeatedly been documented. Coltan mines operate under boom-bust economics and not only strip the mineral from the land, but also cause environmental degradation. In mining towns that depend on coltan for their wealth, fewer people cultivate the land. Numerous instances of famine related to the mining operations contribute to increasingly unsustainable types for land use. Besides the harm it does to food security in the eastern Congo, coltan mining is inimical to land uses such as ecotourism, game ranches, and medical research which could possibly provide better incomes and profit from the wildlife and forest land. Mining threatens the national parks across the Congo. Rwandan coltan comes from mines in the DRC, usually in the conflict areas adjacent to the Rwandan border. Only four of the ten largest Rwandan mining companies have taken any measures to verify whether their product is conflict-sourced. About half of exported Rwandan coltan comes from conflict regions in the DRC. Asia[edit] Three countries in Asia are involved with coltan mining: China, Thailand, and Malaysia. The Thai and Malaysian coltan industries are based on tin mining, of which coltan is a byproduct. While these countries do have small coltan reserves, they remain essentially untapped. The UN reports that

many tons of coltan from the DRC are processed through China and are often mixed with samples from conflict-free regions to produce tainted coltan that is more difficult to source. This practice undermines the efforts made by countries with legislation restricting conflict materials, such as the United States and Canada. As Western markets have been reducing their demand for conflict coltan, the Chinese market has embraced it with open arms as Chinese firms have begun to carve footholds in the global minerals industry. Many Canadian mining companies are turning to Africa and focusing their operations there. Canada[edit] The only North American country with a coltan mining industry is Canada. This is an economic issue, as Canadian regulations make coltan mining more expensive than it is in less stringent countries; this, coupled with the difficulty of the mining process makes Canadian coltan more expensive and lessens the demand for it. Those that do are relatively small and largely unregulated operations. This has not stopped guerilla forces and militia groups from mining the ore and selling it on the black market or shipping it to China. The Colombian government has made little attempt to regulate the industry. In , plans were announced to auction off the rights to mine coltan in certain areas, but those plans were never completed and were dropped by the current administration. Colombian coltan is tied to violence at every step of the process. The mines are typically owned by paramilitary groups or drug cartels such as the Sinaloa cartel and the Cifuentes Villa family, who use the same smugglers to move both drugs and coltan. Still illegal mining has developed along the Colombian border. Conflict areas have begun to develop due to the illegal mines, and the Venezuelan government has sent military patrols into the jungle to root out the miners and the Colombian cartel leaders who fund their operations. Currently there is one process for verifying the origin of a coltan sample. This technique works for samples of mixed sources as well as pure coltan; however, it requires having sample fingerprints for all original coltan sources on file. Most of this change has been consumer-driven.

Chapter 3 : Julian F. Müller, The ethics of commercial human smuggling - PhilPapers

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Chapter 4 : Coltan mining and ethics - Wikipedia

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Chapter 5 : The Ethics of Smuggling by Andrew, Brother -

Even though human smuggling is one of the central topics of contention in the political discourse about immigration, it has received virtually no attention from moral philosophy. This article aims.

Chapter 6 : The ethics of people smuggling - CORE

2. Permissible smuggling. In this section, I will argue that people smuggling is prima facie permissible in certain cases. By 'prima facie permissible,' I mean that there is a strong reason to believe that people smuggling is normally permissible when smugglers satisfy the conditions that I will specify below, but this reason is defeasible.

Chapter 7 : Johnny Depp and the Ethics of Dog Smuggling. Arrrg Matey! - Chuck Gallagher

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Chapter 8 : The Ethics of Smuggling, Brother Andrew.)

DOWNLOAD PDF THE ETHICS OF SMUGGLING.

Professor Matt Gibney (Linacre Fellow & Director of Oxford's Refugee Studies Centre) will be giving the lecture - "The Ethics of Human Smuggling". The programme is available here (it has been compiled by the Vice-President of the Linacre Italian Society, Dr Arpita Pandya).

Chapter 9 : - The Ethics of Smuggling by Brother Andrew - www.nxgvision.com - X

ABSTRACT People smugglers help transport migrants across international borders without authorization and in return for compensation. Many people object to people smuggling and believe that the smuggling of migrants is an evil trade.