



spreading of intolerance under economic stress

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today's europe

theTRUMPET.com



Report: Economic Crisis Fuels Racism in Europe

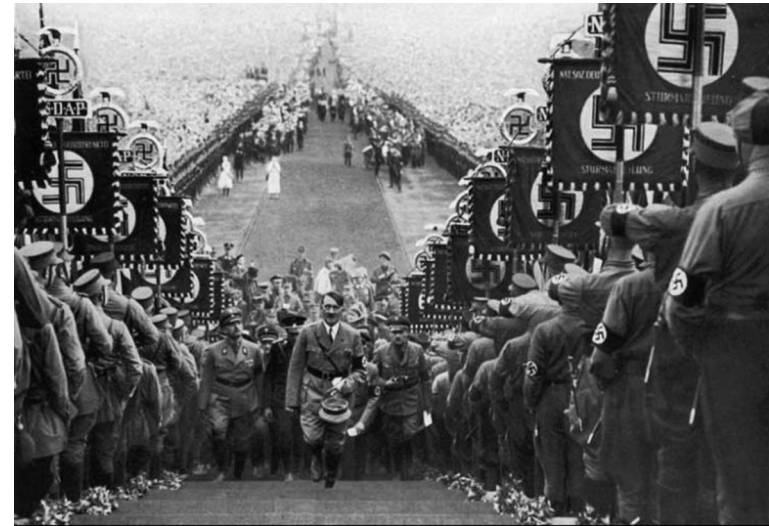
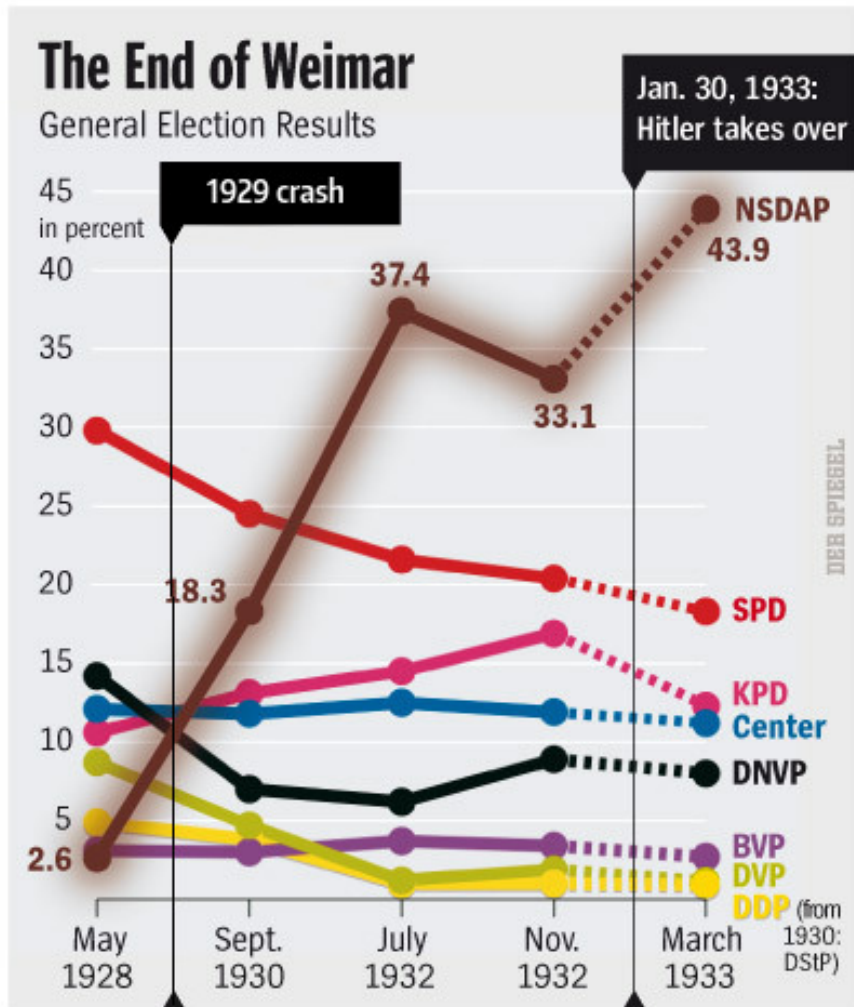
May 7, 2012 • From theTrumpet.com

Xenophobia is 'gaining increasing social acceptance' as Europe's economy fails, report says.

European countries are becoming less tolerant toward immigrants and minorities because of economic troubles, the European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance's [annual report](#) concluded.



nazism and the 1929 crash



lynching of blacks vs. cotton price

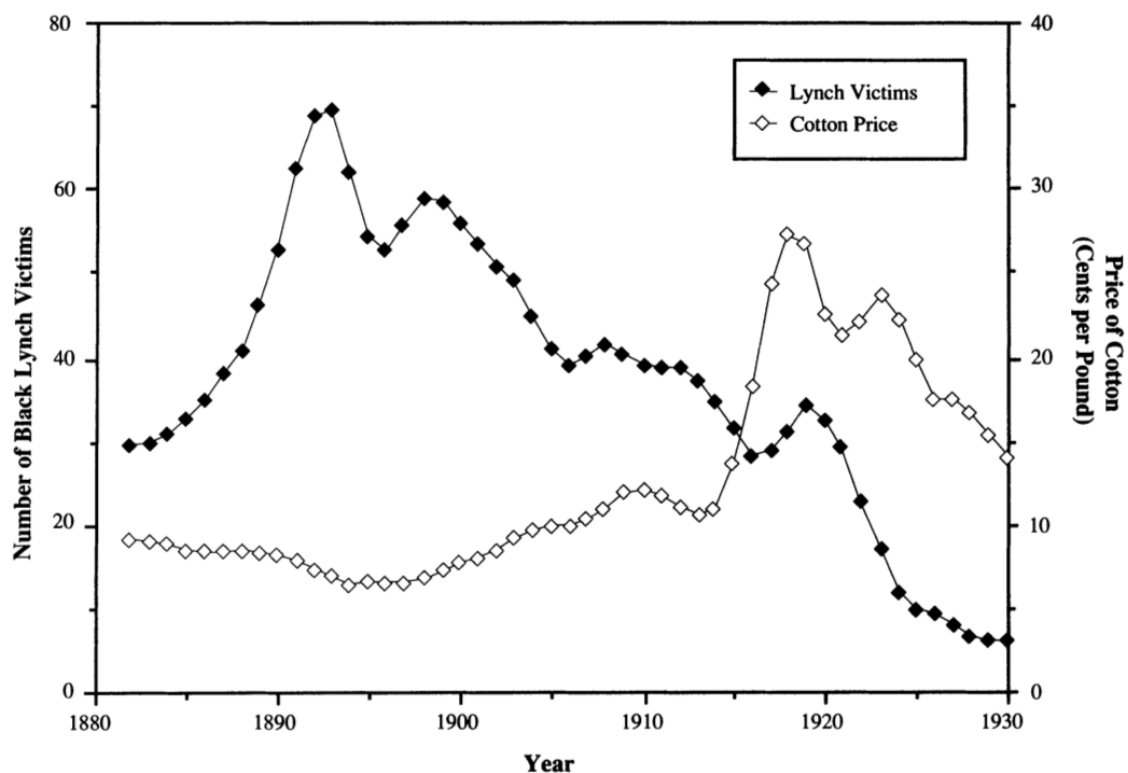


Figure 1. Number of Black Lynch Victims and the Price of Cotton in the Deep South, 1882-1930^a

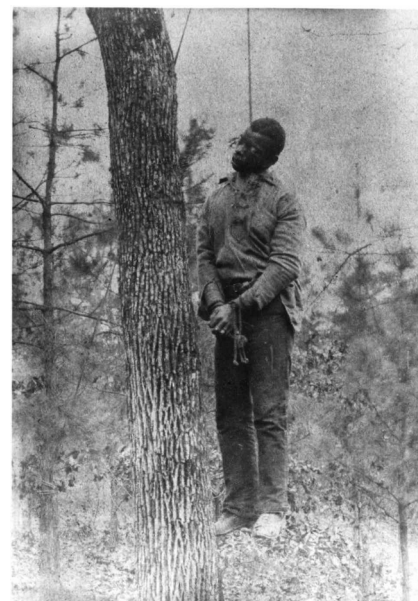
^a Both trends twice-smoothed statistically using three-year moving averages. Cotton prices per pound are unadjusted for inflation.

THE KILLING FIELDS OF THE DEEP SOUTH: THE MARKET FOR COTTON AND THE LYNCHING OF BLACKS, 1882-1930*

E. M. BECK
University of Georgia

STEWART E. TOLNAY
State University of New York at Albany

We reconsider the relationship between economic conditions and the lynching of blacks in the Deep South from 1882 to 1930 using time series analysis. Net of other factors, lynchings were more frequent in years when the "constant dollar" price of cotton was declining and inflationary pressure was increasing. Relative size of the black population was also positively related to lynching. We conclude that mob violence against southern blacks responded to economic conditions affecting the financial fortunes of southern whites — especially marginal white farmers. These effects were significantly more important in the decades before 1900, possibly because of the declining importance of agriculture, the "Jim Crow" disenfranchisement of blacks, and the increasing out-migration of blacks and whites from the Deep South.

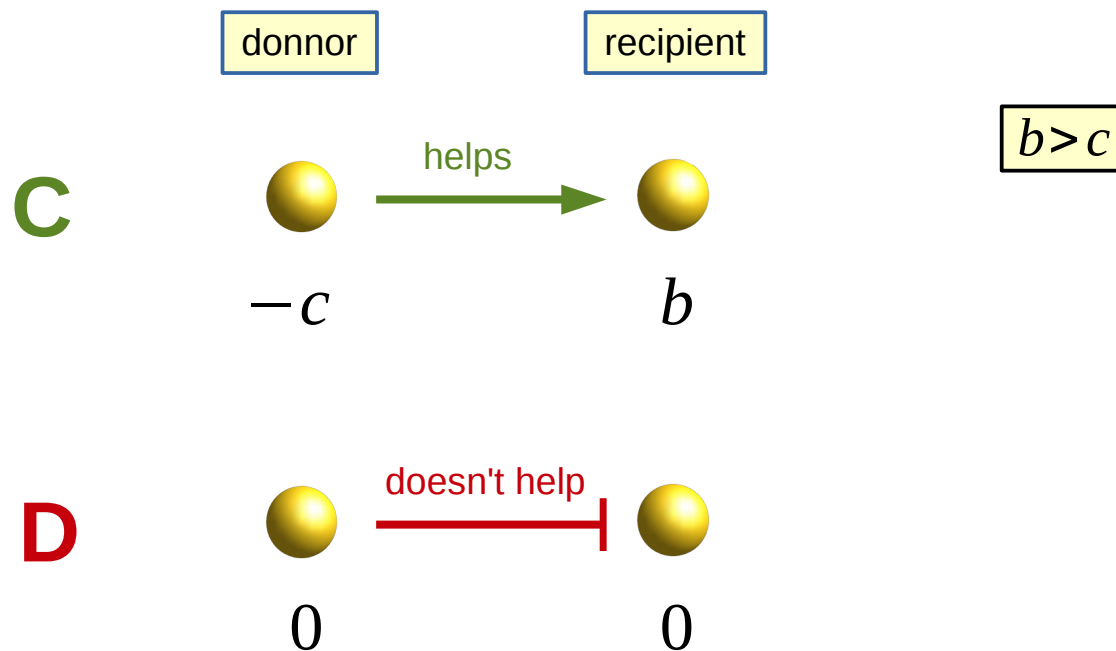




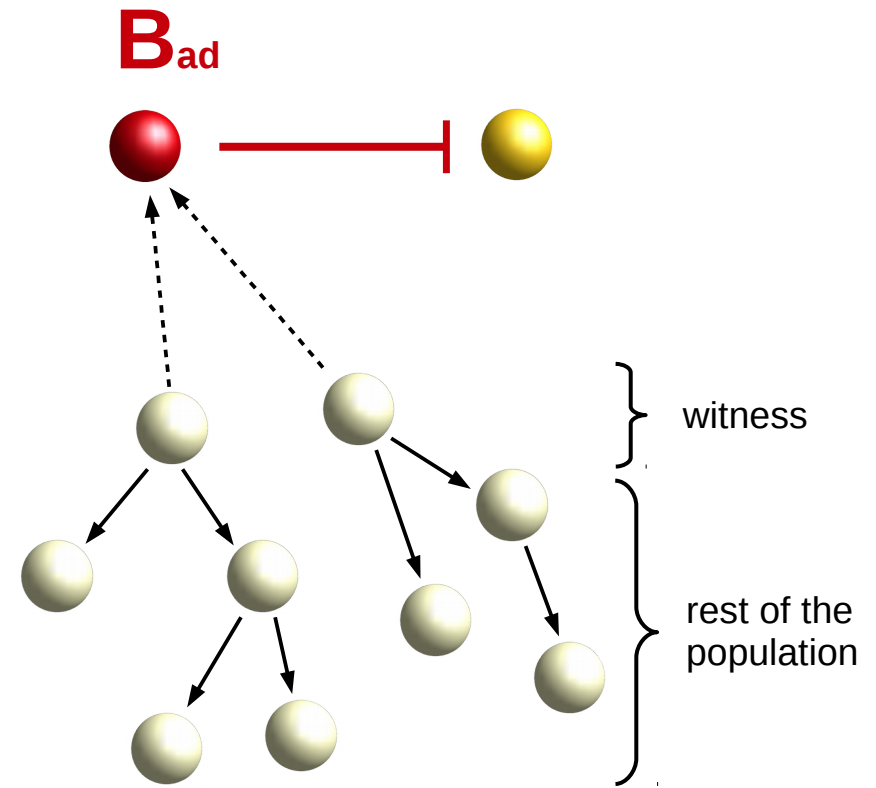
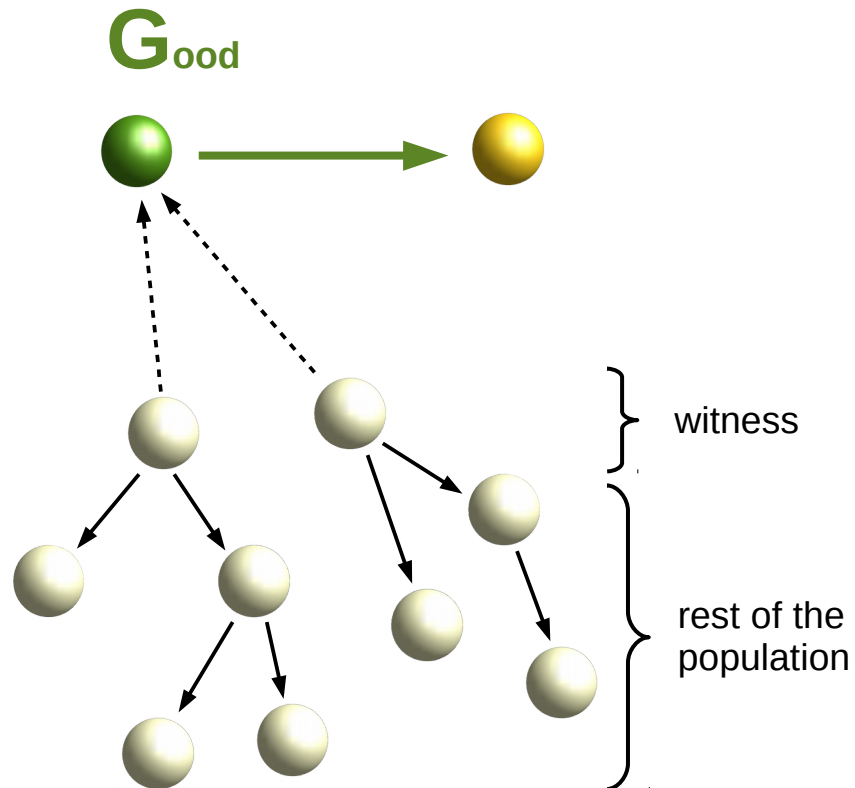
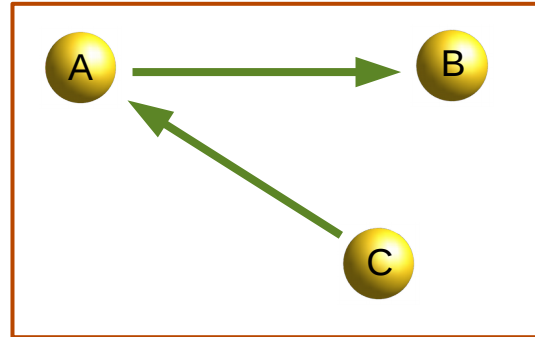
question

**what is the connection –if any– between
outburst of intolerance and economic stress?**

elementary economy: donor game



indirect reciprocity: reputation



judgment: *moral codes*

| | G → G | G → B | B → G | B → B |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| C | G | G | G | G |
| D | B | B | B | B |

| | G → G | G → B | B → G | B → B |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| C | G | B | G | B |
| D | B | B | B | B |

| | G → G | G → B | B → G | B → B |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| C | G | B | G | B |
| D | B | G | B | B |

$2^8 = 256$ moral codes

what to do as a donor: *action rules*

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| G → G | G → B | B → G | B → B |
| C | C | C | C |

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| G → G | G → B | B → G | B → B |
| C | D | C | D |

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| G → G | G → B | B → G | B → B |
| C | D | C | C |

$2^4 = 16$ action rules

$256 \times 16 = 4096$ strategies !!

“leading eight” strategies

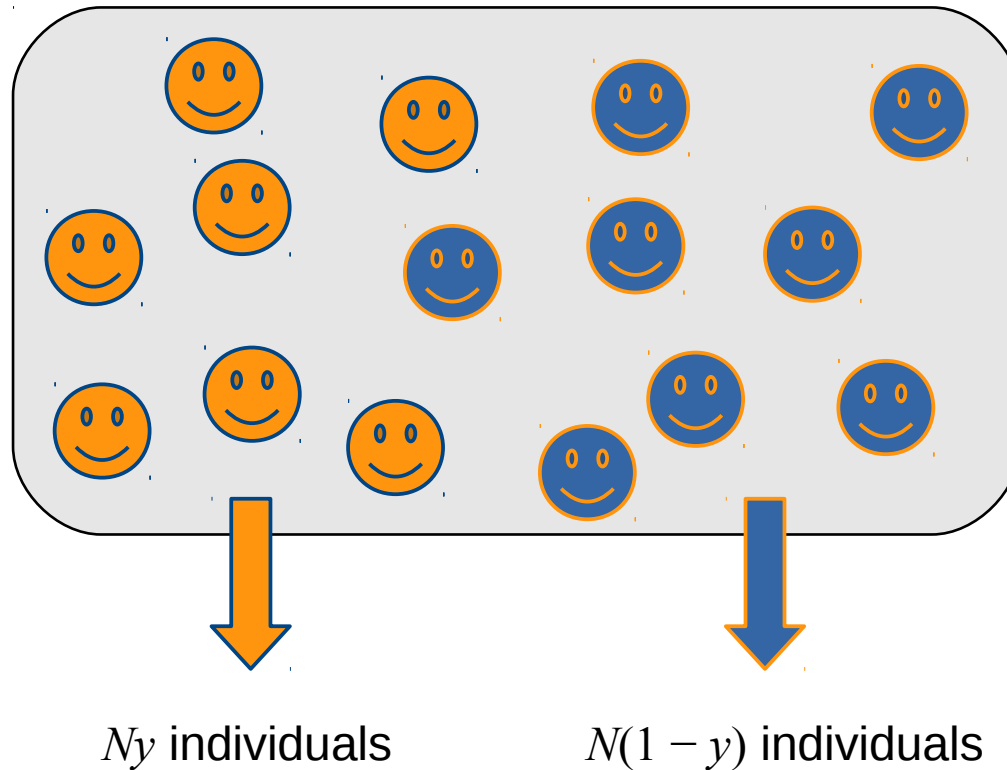
| | G → G | G → B | B → G | B → B |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| C | G | * | G | * |
| D | B | G | B | * |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C | D | C | * |
|---|---|---|---|

- highest payoffs
- coherent (“do the right thing”)
- cannot be invaded by other strategies

moral can emerge out of cost-benefit balance!

two subpopulations



introducing intolerance

tolerant strategies



leading
eight

leading
eight



leading
eight

leading
eight

intolerant strategies



leading
eight

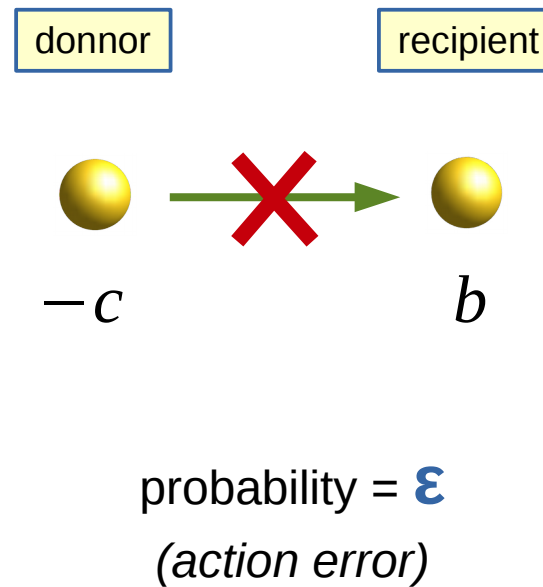
B
D



B
D

leading
eight

economic stress



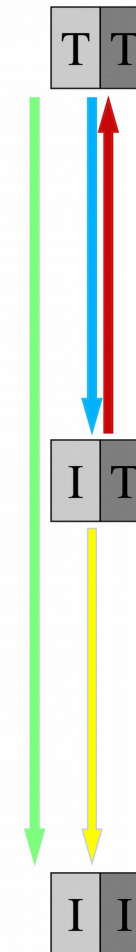
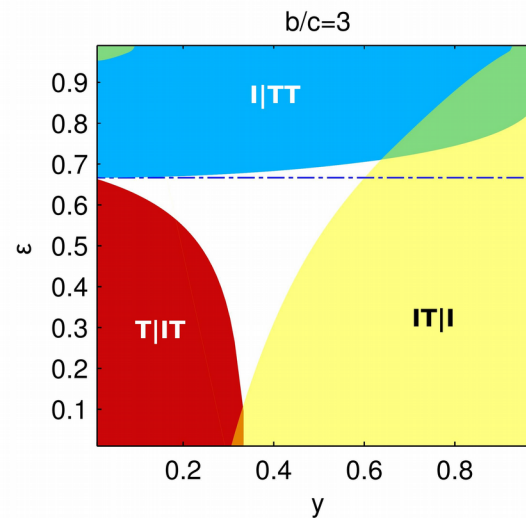
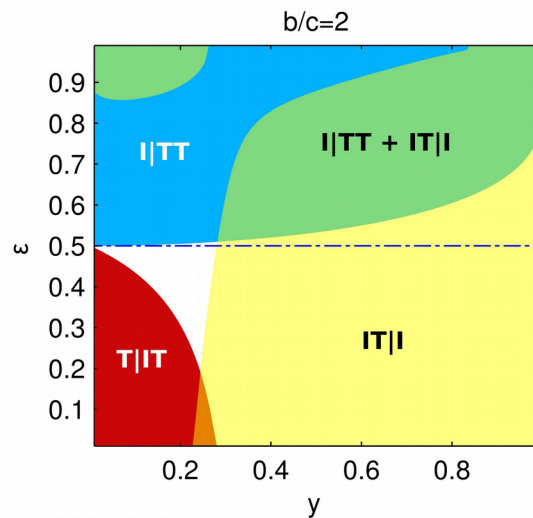
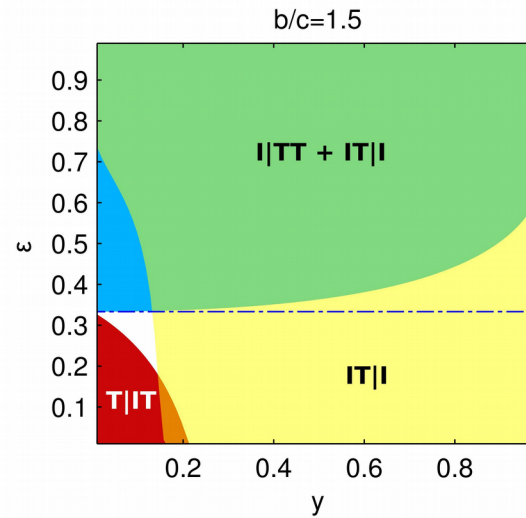
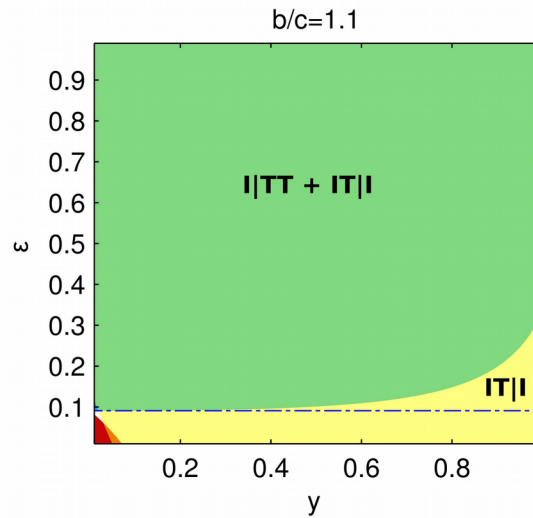
three types of “leading eight”

three types → I II III

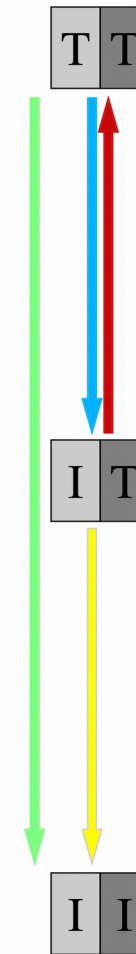
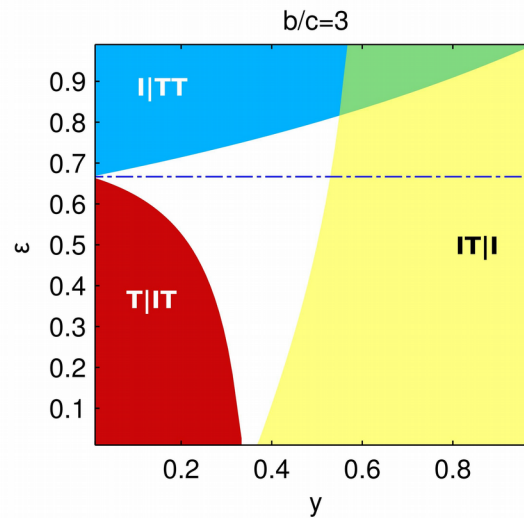
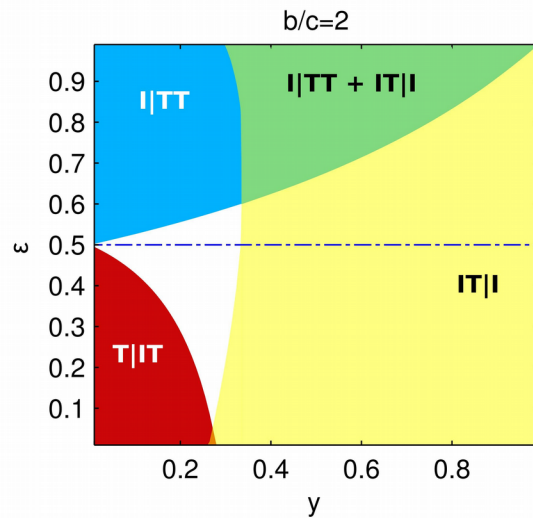
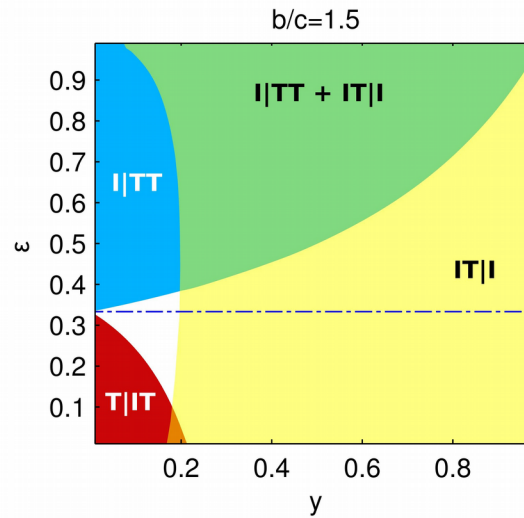
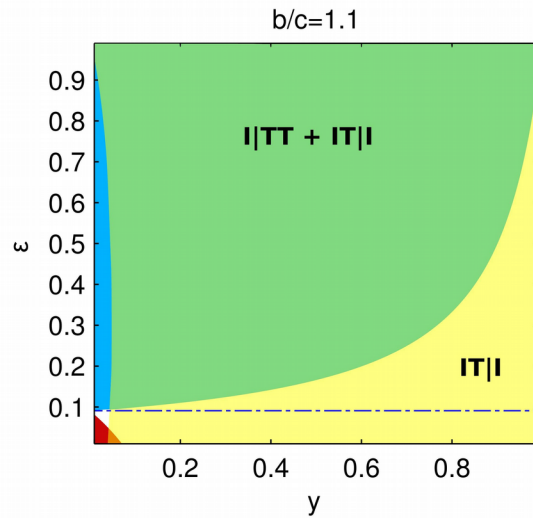
| | G → G | G → B | B → G | B → B | B → B | B → B |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| C | G | * | G | G | * | B |
| D | B | G | B | B | G | B |
| | C | D | C | C | D | D |

↑
stricter moral code

type I strategies

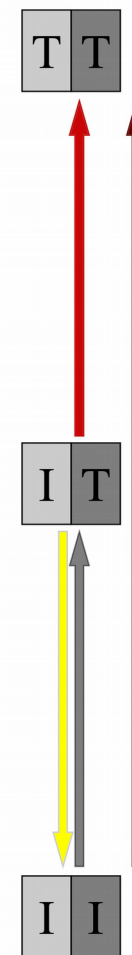
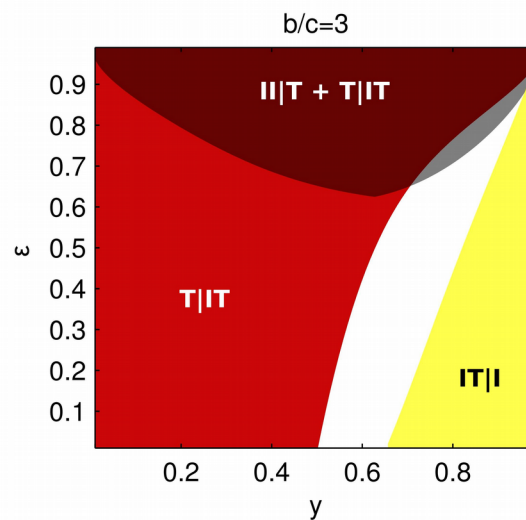
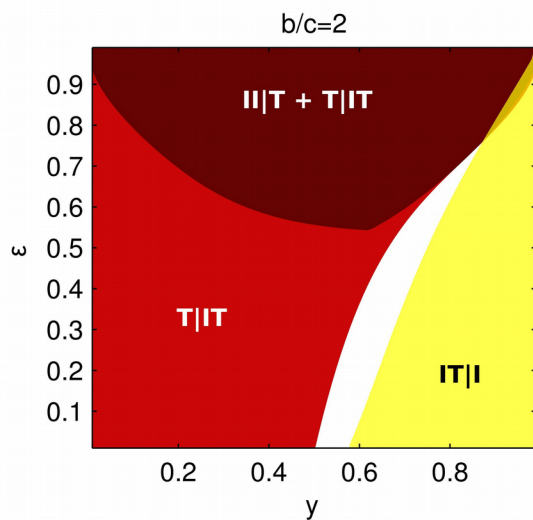
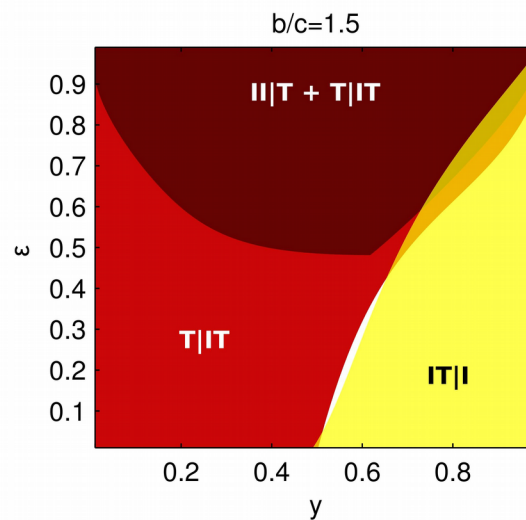
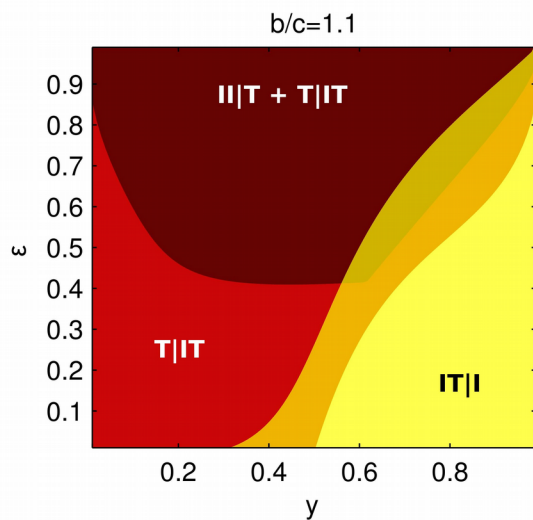


type II strategies



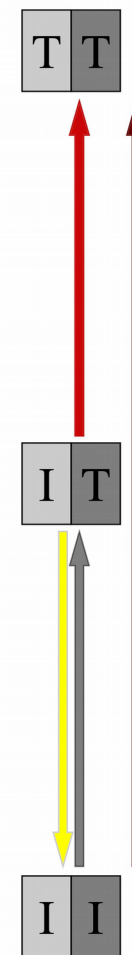
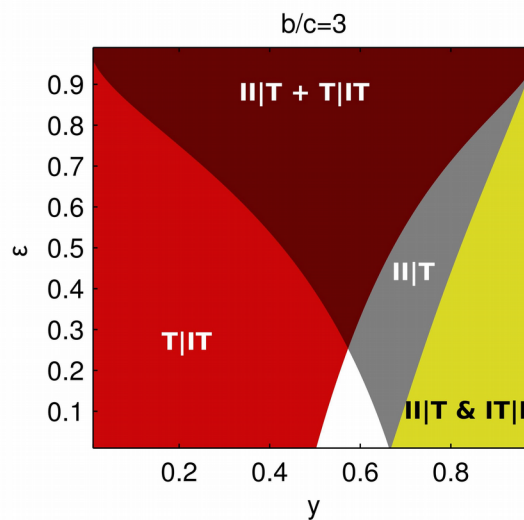
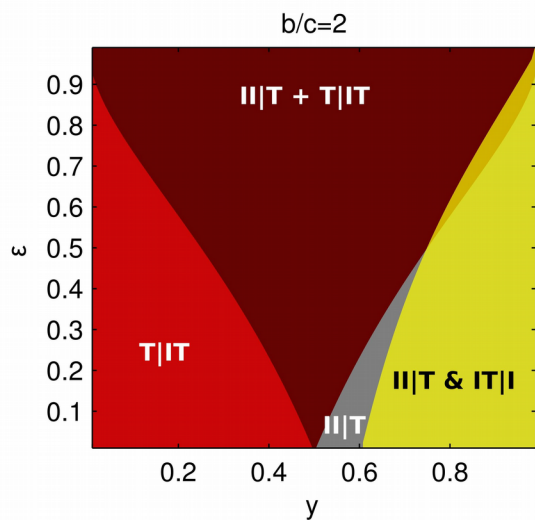
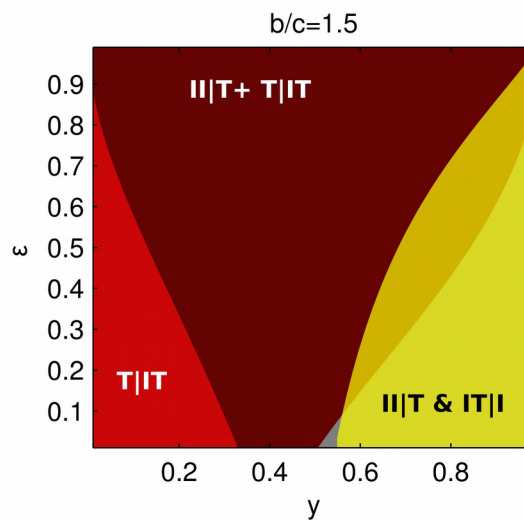
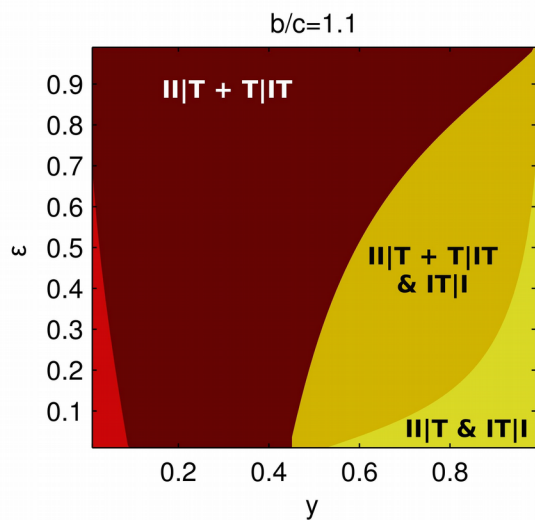
type III (stricter) strategies

| | |
|----------|---------------------|
| | G → B |
| C | G |
| D | G |

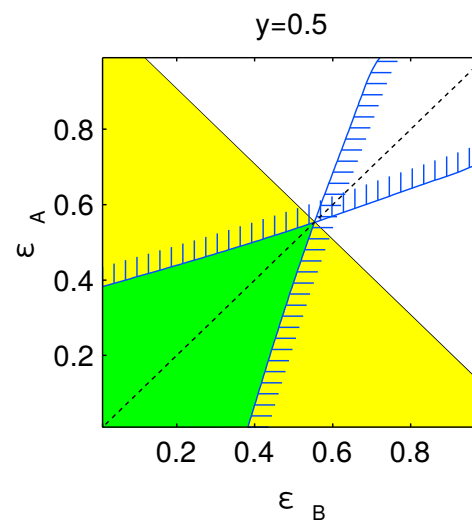
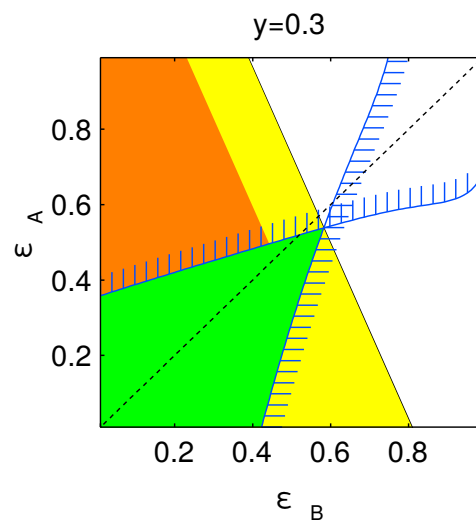
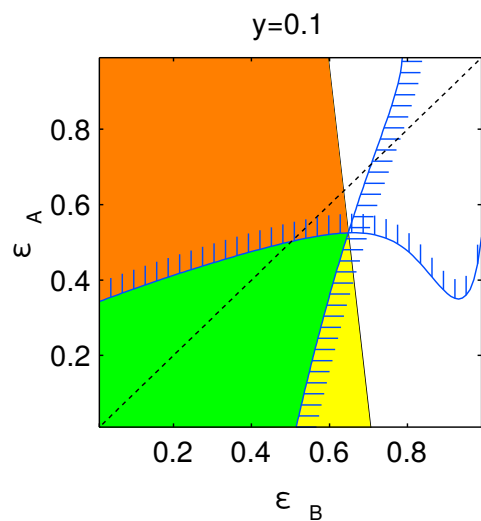


type III (strictest) strategies

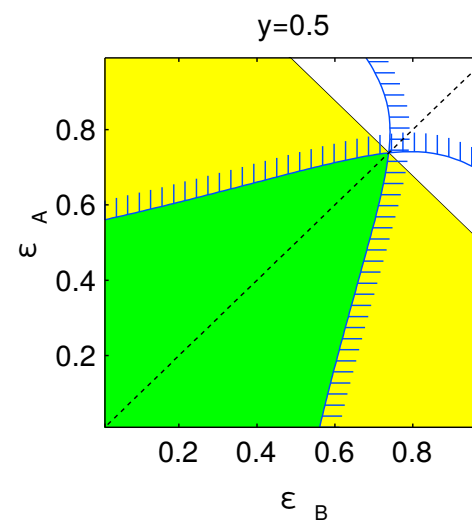
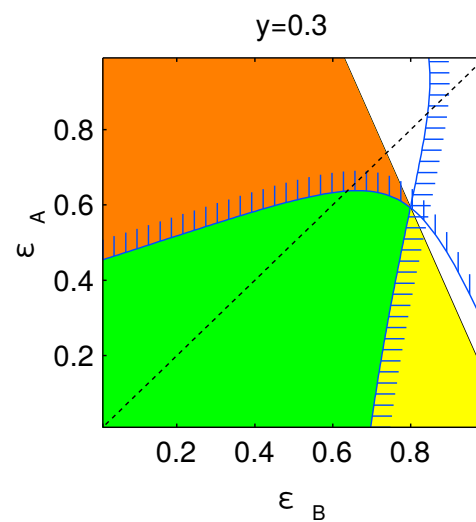
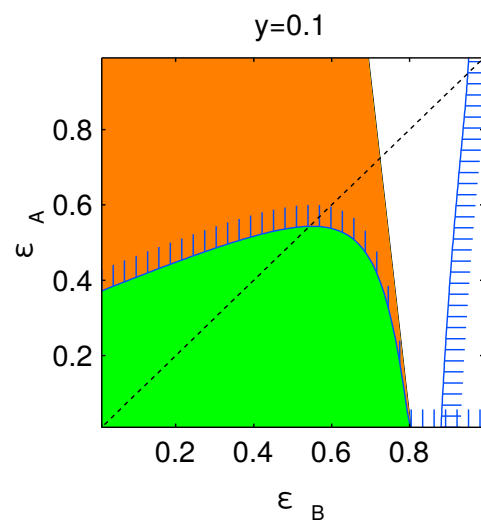
| | |
|----------|---------------------|
| | G → B |
| C | B |
| D | G |



effect of economic inequality



type I



type II



conclusions

- **moral codes** may be an **emergent** feature of indirect reciprocity
- **intolerance** may have emerged as a mechanism that **maximises payoff under economic stress**
- once **intolerance** appears it **is difficult to eradicate**
- **minorities are more vulnerable** to intolerance outbursts
- **strict morals resist** intolerance outbursts
- economic **inequality disfavours tolerance**