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The unimportance of being any future person

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Abstract Derek Parfit's argument against the platitude that identity is what matters in survival does not work given his intended reading of the platitude, namely, that what matters in survival to some future time is being identical with someone who is alive at that time. I develop Parfit's argument so that it works against the platitude on the intended reading.

Keywords Personal identity · Division · Fission · Indeterminacy · Survival · What matters

According to a common-sense platitude, identity is what matters in survival. To say that a relation is what matters in survival is to say that it is in virtue of that relation one has reasons for prudential concern for whether one's survival will be good or bad.¹ The platitude can be given at least two readings. A first reading focuses on one's relation to a particular future person:

¹ Here, I follow Parfit (1995, p. 28) in taking the platitude to be that 'it is the fact of identity which [...] give us our reason for concern about our own future', that is, identity is 'not what makes our survival good, but what makes our survival matter, whether it will be good or bad.' On this take on the platitude, being identical with a future person needn't in itself be a good or bad thing; rather it provides a reason to be prudentially concerned about the future. Kagan (2012, p. 162), on the other hand, takes the platitude to be that identity is what we want in survival. On this alternative take, being identical with a future person is in itself a good thing or something we want for its own sake. The difference between these two takes, however, will not be crucial for our discussion.

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The Strong Reading of the Platitude

Person P_1 has at t_1 reasons for prudential concern for the well-being of person P_2 at t_2 if and only if P_1 is identical with P_2 .

A second, weaker reading focuses on one's relation, more generally, to a future time:

The Weak Reading of the Platitude

Person P_1 has at t_1 reasons for prudential concern for some person's well-being at t_2 if and only if P_1 is identical with some person who is alive at t_2 .

The most influential argument against the platitude is Derek Parfit's division argument. It's based around the following case, called My Division:

My body is fatally injured, as are the brains of my two brothers. My brain is divided, and each half is successfully transplanted into the body of one of my brothers. Each of the resulting people believes that he is me, seems to remember living my life, has my character, and is in every other way psychologically continuous with me. And he has a body that is very like mine.²

To distinguish between the people resulting from the division, call the one with the left half of my brain *Lefty* and the one with the right half *Righty*.³ Let t_1 be a time when I am alive before the division and t_2 be a time when Lefty and Righty are alive afterwards.

People have survived without half their brain; and one could plausibly, Parfit argues, survive a brain transplant.⁴ Since this is so, we should accept that, if only one half of my brain had been successfully transplanted and the other half had been destroyed, I would have at t_1 (before these events) reasons for prudential concern for the well-being of the unique resulting person at t_2 .⁵ But, if a successful transplant of a single half would have been a success, then, in the case where both halves are successfully transplanted, we should have a double success rather than a failure.⁶ Thus

- (1) I have at t_1 reasons for prudential concern for the well-being of each one of Lefty and Righty at t_2 .⁷

² Parfit (1984, pp. 254–255). My Division is based on a similar case by Wiggins (1967, p. 53).

³ Following Strawson (1970, p. 186).

⁴ Parfit (1984, pp. 253–254). Parfit (1995, p. 41) adds that, even if this may not be true,

we can suppose that, through some technological advance, it has been made true of me. Since our aim is to test our beliefs about what matters, there is no harm in making such assumptions.

See Parfit (1984, p. 255) for an elaboration of this point.

⁵ Parfit (1984, p. 254; 1995, p. 42).

⁶ Parfit (1971, p. 5; 1984, pp. 256, 261–262; 1993, pp. 24–25; 1995, p. 42).

⁷ Parfit (1971, p. 10; 1984, p. 262).

Since Lefty and Righty have both separate minds and different bodies at t_2 , it seems that

(2) Lefty is not identical with Righty.⁸

From (2), we have, by the transitivity of identity,

(3) It is not the case that I am identical with both Lefty and Righty.

The upshot of the division argument is that the conjunction of (1) and (3) entails that the platitude is false, at least on the strong reading.

As Jens Johansson points out, however, the division argument does not refute the platitude on the weak reading.⁹ On the weak reading, the platitude might still hold in conjunction with (1), (2), and (3) if I am identical with one of Lefty and Righty but it's indeterminate which one of them I am identical with.¹⁰ Yet Parfit's stated target seems to be the platitude on the weak reading rather than the strong one.¹¹ Hence, if the division argument can't be extended so that it also works on the weak reading, it would be less interesting.

In the following, I shall put forward an extension of the division argument which shows that, even on the weak reading, the platitude is not true. In this extension, Lefty survives longer than Righty.¹² Let t_3 be a time after t_2 such that there's only one division product left alive at t_3 , and call him *Old Lefty*. And suppose that there's been no further dramatic injuries or transplants and that the relation between Lefty at t_2 and Old Lefty at t_3 is just ordinary survival without division. Then, surely,

(4) Lefty is identical with Old Lefty.

⁸ See Parfit (1984, pp. 256–257) for some arguments in favour of (2).

⁹ Johansson (2010). Thomson (1987, pp. 230–232; 1997, pp. 223–226) discusses a similar objection.

¹⁰ Thomson (1987, p. 230) calls this possibility 'The Narrow Scope Position', which is defended by Williams (2008, p. 151). This possibility requires that a disjunction can be true even though each disjunct is indeterminate. This is possible given, for example, supervaluationism or epistemicism about indeterminacy. Moreover, note that the platitude on the weak reading could also hold in conjunction with (1), (2), and (3) if (i) I'm identical with Lefty but not with Righty or (ii) if I'm identical with Righty but not with Lefty. But (i) and (ii) seem arbitrary, as we shall discuss later, given the symmetry between my relation to Lefty and my relation to Righty. The possibility that I'm identical with one of Lefty and Righty but it's indeterminate which one I am identical with, on the other hand, doesn't suffer from such arbitrary asymmetry.

¹¹ Parfit (1995, p. 44) claims that

we should revise our view about identity over time. What matters isn't that there will be someone alive who will be me.

And he (1984, p. 255) writes, discussing one of his imaginary cases,

In a few days, there will be no one living who will be me. It is natural to assume that *this* is what matters.

These passages suggest that Parfit's target is the platitude on the weak reading; see also Parfit (1971, p. 9; 1976, p. 100; 1986, p. 835; 1995, p. 41). Furthermore, he (1984, p. 268) presents his rival account in a way that is analogous to the weak reading; he claims that 'what fundamentally matters is whether I shall be R-related to at least one future person'—see also Parfit (1995, p. 44). For similar interpretations of Parfit, see Noonan (1989, p. 24), Brueckner (1993, p. 1), and Johansson (2010, pp. 31–32).

¹² Lewis (1983, p. 73). Noonan (2006, p. 167n5) calls this 'unbalanced fission'.

Since Righty is no longer alive at t_3 , the following seems to be true: apart from Old Lefty, there's no one alive at t_3 with whom I am identical or for whom I have reasons to be prudentially concerned. Should this for some reason seem doubtful, we can make the case still more extreme by adding that Old Lefty happens to be the *only* person who is alive at t_3 . Hence

- (5) There is no person P alive at t_3 who is not identical with Old Lefty such that either I am identical with P or I have at t_1 reasons for prudential concern for the well-being of P at t_3 .

Now, consider my relation to Old Lefty. Do I have at t_1 reasons for prudential concern for Old Lefty at t_3 ? This seems to follow from the same kind of double-success argument Parfit offered in support of (1): Suppose that only the left half of my brain had been successfully transplanted and the unique resulting person were still alive at t_3 . Since there would then be no division, it seems clear that I would have had at t_1 reasons for prudential concern for the well-being of the resulting person at t_3 . And then, in the case where the right half is also successfully transplanted and the resulting person with that half survives until some time between t_2 and t_3 , it seems again that we should have a double success rather than a failure. The added survival of Righty shouldn't make it any less true that I have at t_1 reasons for prudential concern for the well-being of the person with the left half of my brain at t_3 . Hence

- (6) I have at t_1 reasons for prudential concern for the well-being of Old Lefty at t_3 .

From (5) and (6), we have, given the platitude on the weak reading,

- (7) I am identical with Old Lefty.

From (4) and (7), we have, by the transitivity of identity,

- (8) I am identical with Lefty.

Finally, from (3) and (8), we have

- (9) I am identical with Lefty but not with Righty.

But (9) is implausible. First, (1) and (9) in conjunction imply that I have at t_1 reasons for prudential concern for the well-being of Righty at t_2 even though I'm identical with someone else who's alive at t_2 . Second, (9) seems especially implausible given a reductionist view about personal identity, that is, a view where personal identity over time holds in virtue of more basic physical, psychological, or phenomenal facts that can be described impersonally without asserting that any persons exist.¹³ In terms of the impersonal facts that personal identity over time could plausibly consist in, there's a symmetry between my relation to Lefty and my relation to Righty.¹⁴ Hence it would be arbitrary if I were identical with Lefty but

¹³ Parfit (1984, p. 210; 1999, pp. 218–219).

¹⁴ One might perhaps object that the fact that Lefty survives longer than Righty is a relevant asymmetry. Note, however, that Lefty needn't survive much longer than Righty. Supposing that they both survive for

not with Righty, or vice versa.¹⁵ Given this symmetry, it seems that either I am identical with neither of them or it's indeterminate which one of them I am identical with. The claims from which we derived (9), however, do not seem indeterminate given the platitude on the weak reading. So, if the platitude on the weak reading is true, it seems that (9) is neither false nor indeterminate. Hence we can conclude that, even on the weak reading, the platitude is not true.

One way to get around these problems would be to take what matters in survival to be indeterminate identity rather than identity.¹⁶ We could adopt one of the following readings:

The Strong Indeterminacy Reading of the Platitude

Person P_1 has at t_1 reasons for prudential concern for the well-being of person P_2 at t_2 if and only if *it is not false that P_1 is identical with P_2* .

The Weak Indeterminacy Reading of the Platitude

Person P_1 has at t_1 reasons for prudential concern for some person's well-being at t_2 if and only if *it is not false that P_1 is identical with some person who is alive at t_2* .

These readings are compatible with the conjunction of (1) and (3). So they are not open to Parfit's division argument. And, on these readings, (7) doesn't follow from (5) and (6). Hence the extended division argument is blocked too. The main problem with these readings, however, is that they don't seem to fit the common-sense platitude that identity—rather than indeterminate identity—is what matters in survival.¹⁷ The platitude is based on the prima facie compelling idea that prudential concern is concern for oneself, rather than concern for everyone of whom it's not false that they are oneself.

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Footnote 14 continued

several decades, it seems that Lefty's surviving a few moments longer than Righty cannot be relevant to whether I'm identical with Lefty or to whether I'm identical with Righty.

¹⁵ Williams (1956–1957, p. 239) and Parfit (1971, p. 5; 1984, pp. 256, 262; 1995, p. 42).

¹⁶ Ehring (1999, pp. 330–331).

¹⁷ Ehring (1999, pp. 331–332) argues that this discrepancy might be due to a conceptual limitation of our common-sense thinking:

The explanation is simply that commonsense tends to recognize only two truth-values and, hence, tends to run “not being false” into “being true.”

But, if so, it seems that common-sense would also tend to run ‘not being true’ into ‘being false’. Hence, if it's neither true nor false that that someone will be me at t_3 , it's hard to make sense of there being any fit between the common-sense platitude and the indeterminacy readings.

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