Richard,

     Thank you for a well-stated post.  I am curious where the data is to support your statement, "There is a growing problem in this country with alcohol already"?  I am ready to agree there are problems with alcohol abuse, and it may be true that it is growing - it is prevalent when governments control people (less personal responsibility, more escapism), and we are certainly in a government growth death spiral; so this assertion may well be true.

You also suggested, assuring kudos from our esteemed professor, that “…there are a few companies in this country that are social (sic) responsible by keeping jobs here in the United States instead of offshoring to make more profits.” While I agree there are some who ideologically cling to local labor on pro-America grounds, they tend to be awarded by consistent performance and quality that are the envy of their industries. I happily patronize Leatherman ([www.leatherman.com](http://www.leatherman.com)) and Red Wing Shoes ([www.redwingshoes.com](http://www.redwingshoes.com)) because they are great examples of this.

I assert there are more who have seen the abject failure of outsourcing on economic grounds and are now on-shoring what was once sent on a wild goose chase after mythical off-shore profits. There is an economic axiom that prices are self-leveling across markets. The cost of building a widget to deliver in Wichita is X in Wichita, and X-Y in KunMing. (And Y might be less than imagined, due to less efficient labor and management practices, availability of raw materials, cross-cultural difficulties, and transportation costs.) By the time transportation is answered for, the real price of putting the widget on the shelf and providing customer support is ultimately near if not equal. (Sowell, 2010)

In fact, the ability to outsource has enhanced American productivity and provides a net gain in employment as well as profits for Americans as well as the economies in which we seek labor. (Busler, 2012) The primary problems repressing the US workforce are comparatively high wage requirements brought on by arbitrary politically-motivated minimum wage laws, union demands and the overhead costs of maintaining union bosses and their apparatus’, and government meddling with labor markets. (Think Boeing building their new plant in Carolina to expand their workforce being stopped by a runaway National Labor Relations Board paying back labor unions for their special-interest patronage). (Horowitz, 2011)

Treatment of the labor market as a zero-sum equation where there are only X positions to be had so if an Azerbaijani gets a gig, an American must have lost one, is a Keynesian/collectivist fallacy to be shed by thoughtful people. Any arbitrary restriction of the freedom of this market will, predictably and as proven historically, reduce jobs, profits, and well-being for people in all markets involved. (Mises, 2010)

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