

# 1NC vs. LHP

## 1

Private companies are set to mine in space – new tech and profit motives make space lucrative

**Gilbert 21**, (Alex Gilbert is a complex systems researcher and PhD student in Space Resources at the Colorado School of Mines. “Mining in Space is Coming”), 4-26-21, Milken Institute Review, [// MNHS NL](https://www.milkenreview.org/articles/mining-in-space-is-coming)

Space exploration is back. after decades of disappointment, a combination of better technology, falling costs and a rush of competitive energy from the private sector has put space travel front and center. indeed, many analysts (even some with their feet on the ground) **believe that commercial developments in the space industry may be on the cusp of starting the largest resource rush in history: mining on the Moon, Mars and asteroids.** While this may sound fantastical, some

baby steps toward the goal have already been taken. **Last year, NASA awarded contracts to four companies to extract small amounts of lunar regolith by 2024, effectively beginning the era of commercial space mining. Whether this proves to be the dawn of a gigantic adjunct to mining on earth — and more immediately, a key to unlocking cost-effective space travel — will turn on the answers to a host of questions ranging from what resources can be efficiently.** As every fan of science fiction knows, the resources of the solar system appear virtually unlimited compared to those on Earth. There are whole other planets, dozens of moons, thousands of massive asteroids and millions of small ones that doubtless contain humungous quantities of materials that are scarce and very valuable (back on Earth). **Visionaries including Jeff Bezos imagine heavy industry moving to space and Earth becoming a residential area. However, as entrepreneurs look to harness the riches beyond the atmosphere, access to space resources remains tangled in the realities of economics and governance. Start with the fact that space belongs to no country, complicating traditional methods of resource allocation, property rights and trade. With limited demand for materials in space itself and the need for huge amounts of energy to return materials to Earth, creating a viable industry will turn on major advances in technology, finance and business models. That said, there’s no grass growing under potential pioneers’ feet. Potential economic, scientific and even security benefits underlie an emerging geopolitical competition to pursue space mining.** The United States is rapidly emerging as a front-runner, in part due to its ambitious Artemis Program to lead a

multinational consortium back to the Moon. But it is also a leader in creating a legal infrastructure for mineral exploitation. **The United States has adopted the world’s first space resources law, recognizing the property rights of private companies and individuals to materials gathered in space.** However, the United States is hardly alone. Luxembourg and the United Arab Emirates (you read those right) are racing to codify space-resources laws of their own, hoping to attract investment to their entrepot nations with business-friendly legal frameworks. China reportedly views space-resource development as a national priority, part of a strategy to challenge U.S. economic and security primacy in space. Meanwhile, Russia, Japan, India and the European Space Agency all harbor space-mining ambitions of their own. Governing these emerging interests is an outdated treaty framework from the Cold War. Sooner rather than later, we’ll need new agreements to facilitate private investment and ensure international cooperation.

Back up for a moment. For the record, **space is already being heavily exploited**, because space resources include non-material assets such as orbital locations and abundant sunlight that enable satellites to provide services to Earth. Indeed, satellite-based telecommunications and global positioning systems have become indispensable infrastructure underpinning the modern economy. Mining space for materials, of course, is another matter. In the past several decades, planetary science has confirmed what has long been suspected: **celestial bodies are potential sources for dozens of natural materials that, in the right time and place, are incredibly valuable.** Of these, water may be the most attractive in the near-term, because — with assistance from solar energy or nuclear fission — H<sub>2</sub>O can be split into hydrogen and oxygen to make rocket propellant, facilitating in-space

refueling. **So-called “rare earth” metals are also potential targets of asteroid miners intending to service Earth markets.** Consisting of 17 elements, including lanthanum, neodymium, and yttrium, these critical materials (most of which are today mined in China at great environmental cost) are required for electronics. And they loom as bottlenecks in making the transition from fossil fuels to renewables backed up by battery storage. **The Moon is a prime space mining target.**

**Boosted by NASA’s mining solicitation, it is likely the first location for commercial mining.** The Moon has several advantages. It is relatively close, requiring a journey of only several days by rocket and creating communication lags of only a couple seconds — a delay small enough to allow remote operation of robots from Earth. Its low gravity implies that relatively little energy expenditure will be needed to deliver mined resources to Earth orbit. The Moon may look parched — and by comparison to Earth, it is. But **recent probes have confirmed substantial amounts of water ice lurking in permanently shadowed craters at the lunar poles.** Further, it seems that solar winds have implanted significant deposits of helium-3 (a light stable isotope of helium) across the equatorial regions of the Moon. Helium-3 is a potential fuel source for second and third-generation fusion reactors that one hopes will be in service later in the century. The isotope is packed with energy (admittedly hard to unleash in a controlled manner) that might augment sunlight as a source of clean, safe energy on Earth or to power fast spaceships in this century. **Between its water and helium-3 deposits, the Moon could be the resource stepping-stone for further solar system exploration. Asteroids are another near-term mining target.** There are all sorts of space rocks hurtling through the solar system, with varying amounts of water, rare earth metals and other materials on board. The asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter contains most of them, many of which are greater than a kilometer in diameter. Although the potential water and mineral wealth of the asteroid belt is vast, the long distance from Earth and requisite travel times and energy consumption rule them out as targets in the near term. **The prospects for space mining are being driven by technological advances across the space industry. The rise of reusable rocket components and the now-widespread use of off-the-shelf parts are lowering both launch and operations costs. Once limited to government contract missions and the delivery of telecom satellites to orbit, private firms are now emerging as leaders in developing “NewSpace” activities** — a catch-all term for endeavors including orbital tourism, orbital manufacturing and mini-satellites providing **specialized services. The space sector, with a market capitalization of \$400 billion, could grow to as much as \$1 trillion by 2040 as private investment soars.**

## **The private sector is essential for asteroid mining – competition is key and government development is not effective, efficient, or cheap enough. Thiessen 21:**

Marc Thiessen, 6-1, 21, Washington Post, Opinion: SpaceX's success is one small step for man, one giant leap for capitalism,  
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2020/06/01/spacexs-success-is-one-small-step-man-one-giant-leap-capitalism/>

It was one small step for man, one giant leap for capitalism. Only three countries have ever launched human beings into orbit. This past weekend, SpaceX became the first private company ever to do so, when it sent its Crew Dragon capsule into space aboard its Falcon 9 rocket and docked with the International Space Station. This was accomplished by a company Elon Musk started in 2002 in a California strip mall warehouse with just a dozen employees and a mariachi band. At a time when our nation is debating the merits of socialism, SpaceX has given us an incredible testament to the power of American free enterprise. While the left is advocating unprecedented government intervention in almost every sector of the U.S. economy, from health care to energy, today Americans are celebrating the successful privatization of space travel. If you want to see the difference between what government and private enterprise can do, consider: It took a private company to give us the first space vehicle with touch-screen controls instead of antiquated knobs and buttons. It took a private company to give us a capsule that can fly entirely autonomously from launch to landing — including docking — without any participation by its human crew. It also took a private company to invent a reusable rocket that can not only take off but land as well. When the Apollo 11 crew reached the moon on July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong declared “the Eagle has landed.” On Saturday, SpaceX was able to declare that the Falcon had landed when its rocket settled down on a barge in the Atlantic Ocean — ready to be used again. That last development will save the taxpayers incredible amounts of money. The cost to NASA for launching a man into space on the space shuttle orbiter was \$170 million per seat, compared with just \$60 million to \$67 million on the Dragon capsule. The cost for the space shuttle to send a kilogram of cargo into to space was \$54,500; with the Falcon rocket, the cost is just \$2,720 — a decrease of 95 percent. And while the space shuttle cost \$27.4 billion to develop, the Crew Dragon was designed and built for just \$1.7 billion — making it the lowest-cost spacecraft developed in six decades. SpaceX did it in six years — far faster than the time it took to develop the space shuttle. The private sector does it better, cheaper, faster and more efficiently than government. Why? Competition. Today, SpaceX has to compete with a constellation of private companies — including legacy aerospace firms such as Orbital ATK and United Launch Alliance and innovative start-ups such as Blue Origin (which is designing a Mars lander and whose owner, Jeff Bezos, also owns The Post) and Virgin Orbit (which is developing rockets than can launch satellites into space from the underside of a 747, avoiding the kinds of weather that delayed the Dragon launch). In the race to put the first privately launched man into orbit, upstart SpaceX had to beat aerospace behemoth Boeing and its Starliner capsule to the punch. It did so — for more than \$1 billion less than its competitor. That spirit of competition and innovation will revolutionize space travel in the years ahead. Indeed, Musk has his sights set far beyond Earth orbit. Already, SpaceX is working on a much larger version of the Falcon 9 reusable rocket called Super Heavy that will carry a deep-space capsule named Starship capable of carrying up to 100 people to the moon and eventually to Mars. Musk's goal — the reason he founded SpaceX — is to colonize Mars and make humanity a multiplanetary species. He has set a goal of founding a million-person city on Mars by 2050 complete with iron foundries and pizza joints. Can it be done? Who knows. But this much is certain: Private-sector innovation is opening the door to a new era of space exploration. Wouldn't it be ironic if, just as capitalism is allowing us to explore the farthest reaches of our solar system, Americans decided to embrace socialism back here on Earth?

## Non-appropriation scares investors away and spills over to other space activities.

### Freeland 05

Steven Freeland (BCom, LLB, LLM, University of New South Wales; Senior Lecturer in International Law, University of Western Sydney, Australia; and a member of the Paris-based International Institute of Space Law). "Up, Up and ... Back: The Emergence of Space Tourism and Its Impact on the International Law of Outer Space." Chicago Journal of International Law: Vol. 6: No. 1, Article 4. 2005. JDN.  
<https://chicagounbound.uchicago.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1269&context=cjil>

V. THE NEED FOR CELESTIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS? ¶ The fundamental principle of "non-appropriation" upon which the international law of outer space is based stems from the desire of the international community to ensure that outer space remains an area beyond the jurisdiction of any state(s). Similar ideals emerge from UNCLOS (in relation to the High Seas) as well as the Antarctic Treaty, 42 although in the case of the latter treaty, it was finalised after a number of claims of sovereignty had already been made by various States and therefore was structured to "postpone" rather than prejudice or renounce those previously asserted claims.<sup>43</sup> In the case of outer space, its exploitation and use is expressed in Article I of the Outer Space Treaty to be "the province of all mankind," a term whose meaning is not entirely clear but has been interpreted by most commentators as evincing the desire to ensure that any State is free to engage in space activities without reference to any sovereign claims of other States. This freedom is reinforced by other parts of the same Article and is repeated in the Moon Agreement (which also applies to "other celestial bodies within the solar system, other than the earth"). Even though both the scope for space activities and the number of private participants have expanded significantly since these treaties were finalised, it has still been suggested that the nonappropriation principle constitutes "an absolute barrier in the realization of every kind of space activity." 4 ' The amount of capital expenditure required to research, scope, trial, and implement a new space activity is significant. To bring this activity to the point where it can represent a viable "stand alone" commercial venture takes many years and almost limitless funding. From the perspective of a private enterprise contemplating such an activity, it would quite obviously be an important element in its decision to devote resources to this activity that it is able to secure the highest degree of legal rights in order to protect its investment. Security of patent and other intellectual property rights, for example, are vital prerequisites for private enterprise research activity on the ISS, and these rights are specifically addressed by the ISS Agreement between the partners to the project and were applicable to the experiments undertaken by Mark Shuttleworth when he was onboard the ISS.<sup>46</sup>

## Space mining is the only way to solve climate change

**Duran 21,** (Paloma Duran is a journalist and industry analyst at Mexico Business News. "Is Space Mining the Best Option to Face Climate Change?"), 11-03-21, Mexico Business News, [//MNHS NL](https://mexicobusiness.news/mining/news/space-mining-best-option-face-climate-change)

Going to net zero means that more mining is needed. Experts have said that the current supply cannot support the necessary metals demand for the green transition. As a result, new mining alternatives have gained greater relevance, among them is space mining. Several countries, including Mexico, have shown their interest in this alternative, creating a new space race. "The solar system can support a billion times greater industry than we have on Earth. When you go to vastly larger scales of civilization, beyond the scale that a planet can support, then the types of things that civilization can do are incomprehensible to us ... We would be able to promote healthy societies all over the world at the same time that we would be reducing the environmental burden on the Earth," said Dr. Phil Metzger, Planetary Scientist at the University of Central Florida. Currently, there are several attempts to address global warming and transition to a net zero carbon economy. There has been an increasing interest in renewable energy and infrastructure, which has increased demand

for various minerals, especially lithium, cobalt, nickel, copper and rare earth elements. However, according to experts, the world is close to entering a metals supercycle, where demand will exceed available supply, causing prices to skyrocket. Consequently, the mining industry has sought alternatives to achieve the required supply. Options include recycling and improved mine waste management, sea mining and space mining. The latter is considered one of the alternatives with the greatest potential. However, a regulatory framework is still lacking and there is almost no experience in this regard. Despite the lack of knowledge regarding space mining, it has become a very attractive option since the planet is running out of resources. While some people believe that land-based mining is cheaper than space mining, experts believe this may change in the long term. Furthermore, within the solar system there are countless bodies rich in minerals, ores and elements that will accelerate the fight against climate change. “There will come a point when there is nothing left to mine on the surface, prompting mines to reach even further below. But even those resources are destined to run out and so we will aim toward ocean mining, which already has specific technologies that are being developed. Nevertheless, even those mines are limited as well. The mine of the future, which today may seem unlikely, will no longer be on our planet. There will be a time when space mining will be as common as an open leach mine,” Eder Lugo, Minerals Head at Siemens, told MBN. More than 150 million asteroids measuring approximately 100m are believed to be in the inner solar system alone. In addition, astronomers have also identified abundant minerals near the Earth’s space and the Main Asteroid Belt. There are three main groups into which asteroids are divided: C- type, S- type, and M- type. The last two groups are the most abundant in minerals such as gold, platinum, cobalt, zinc, tin, lead, indium, silver, copper and rare earth metals. “Energy is limited here. Within just a few hundred years, you will have to cover all of the landmass of Earth in solar cells. So, what are you going to do? Well, what I think you are going to do is you are going to move out in space ... all of our heavy industry will be moved off-planet and Earth will be zoned residential and light-industrial,” said Jeff Bezos, Founder of Amazon and the Space Launch Provider Blue Origin.

### **Adaptation solves Climate Change’s worst effects – it’s the Silver Bullet.**

**Rood and Gibbons 21** Richard B. Rood and Elizabeth Gibbons 9-11-2021 "After a summer of weather horrors, adapting to climate change is an imperative"

<https://archive.is/VKac8#selection-391.0-413.1> (Richard B. (Ricky) Rood is a professor of climate and space sciences and engineering at the University of Michigan. Elizabeth (Beth) Gibbons is executive director of the American Society of Adaptation Professionals.)//Elmer

This summer, the extraordinary heat in the Pacific Northwest, floods across the Northern Hemisphere and Hurricane Ida’s swath across the country have awakened more people to the dangers of climate change. As professionals working on climate change, we receive many requests for comments and interviews. More telling, perhaps, have been panic-tinged personal letters from family and friends as well as colleagues working in the field awakening to the real-world consequences of our warming climate. Public messaging on climate change is dominated by the discussion of reducing carbon dioxide emissions to limit the warming and to stop the “worst effects” of climate change. This is the mitigation of global warming. Headlines range from declarations of climate despair to the measured voices of those who insist that there is still the time and wherewithal to limit warming to the goals aspired to by the United Nations.

Amid this cacophony of mitigation panic and sought-after patience is another discussion that has been going on for more than a decade. Namely, that **we are not likely to meet emission-reduction goals** such as those of the Paris agreement. This is complemented by the fact that **we live in a rapidly changing climate, rapid change will continue, and we are not going back** to the climate of our childhoods. When we consider how we will address our climate future, it is worth considering our past behavior and choices. **We have had the ability and the roadmap to make major strides in reducing carbon dioxide emissions and mitigating climate change for many years.** In many cases, these mitigation tactics are “no regrets,” with very quick monetary payback for expenditures — the insulation of houses and choosing fuel-efficient vehicles, for example. Yet we have not taken these **steps** at the scales that are **required for effective intervention**. Mitigation is one response, but **adaptation** can be framed as the other response. **Adaptation is responding to the effects of warming or perhaps coping with the consequences of the warming Earth.** With the public conversation focusing overwhelmingly on mitigation, **adaptation has been a neglected topic.** Compared with mitigation, **adaptation is relatively easy.** Effective mitigation requires changing human behavior, ingrained geopolitical and economic power structures, and built infrastructure on a global scale. It requires convincing people to invest for the common good of other people, often decades into the future. At its simplest, adaptation can be carried out by an individual. You can sell the house next to the ocean and move to northern Michigan. You can reinforce your roof and put your oceanside house on stilts. There is a concrete value proposition. **Although adaptation can be carried out by individuals, it is better and certainly more equitable to plan on the larger scales of a community, a city or a region.** As the geographical scale increases and more individuals, organizations and local governments are involved, it does get more difficult. However, the threats to life, property and the local environment often serve as motivation to challenge the barriers of cooperation and shared beneficial outcomes. For example, a region threatened by rising seas is motivated to come together to find solution strategies. Indeed such efforts are underway, for example, in the Southeast Florida climate compact, the Puget Sound climate collaborative, and efforts across Southeast Virginia’s Hampton Roads region. **When a region successfully implements adaptation plans, communities are likely to have wins when the next storm is not as destructive and costly.** These wins help **people cope with global warming and realize** some **ability to take control of** what has been often stated as **an existential threat.** There have been those calling for adaptation policy for many years. However, it has been difficult to **get adaptation on the policy agenda.** This is ascribed to many reasons, including the persistent, spurious argument that if we talk of adaptation, then we will decide that we do not need to mitigate our emissions. However, we are at the point that, **even if we were to meet all of the emission reduction goals of the United Nations’ Paris agreement, adaptation will still be required.** In the end, the most important aspect of adaptation is fundamentally human. If individuals and communities can see **adaptation as a way of sustaining their well-being** in the face of rapidly changing weather, then it is a step of moving past the narrative that we must, between now and 2030, solve an existential threat to **our survival.** We can see successful adaptation strategies spreading, scaling, and bringing planetary warming into the mind-set and the behavior of more and more people. We must entrain dealing with the weather of a warming Earth into all that we do. **And that, we assert, will make the need for mitigation more real and urgent.**

## **Prevents extinction.**

**Sears 21** (, N., 2021. Great Powers, Polarity, and Existential Threats to Humanity: An Analysis of the Distribution of the Forces of Total Destruction in International Security. [online] ResearchGate. Available at: <<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350500094>> [Accessed 22 November 2021] Nathan Alexander Sears is



a PhD Candidate in Political Science at The University of Toronto. Before beginning his PhD, he was a Professor of International Relations at the Universidad de Las Américas, Quito. His research focuses on international security and the existential threats to humanity posed by nuclear weapons, climate change, biotechnology, and artificial intelligence. His PhD dissertation is entitled, “International Politics in the Age of Existential Threats”)-re-cut rahulpenu

Climate Change Humanity faces existential risks from the large-scale destruction of Earth’s natural environment making the planet less hospitable for humankind (Wallace-Wells 2019). The decline of some of Earth’s natural systems may already exceed the “planetary boundaries” that represent a “safe operating space for humanity” (Rockstrom et al. 2009). Humanity has become one of the driving forces behind Earth’s climate system (Crutzen 2002). The major anthropogenic drivers of climate change are the burning of fossil fuels (e.g., coal, oil, and gas), combined with the degradation of Earth’s natural systems for absorbing carbon dioxide, such as deforestation for agriculture (e.g., livestock and monocultures) and resource extraction (e.g., mining and oil), and the warming of the oceans (Kump et al. 2003). While humanity has influenced Earth’s climate since at least the Industrial Revolution, the dramatic increase in greenhouse gas emissions since the mid-twentieth century—the “Great Acceleration” (Steffen et al. 2007; 2015; McNeill & Engelke 2016)— is responsible for contemporary climate change, which has reached approximately 1°C above preindustrial levels (IPCC 2018). Climate change could become an existential threat to humanity if the planet’s climate reaches a “Hothouse Earth” state (Ripple et al. 2020). What are the dangers? There are two mechanisms of climate change that threaten humankind. The direct threat is extreme heat. While human societies possesses some capacity for adaptation and resilience to climate change, the physiological response of humans to heat stress imposes physical limits—with a hard limit at roughly 35°C wet-bulb temperature (Sherwood et al. 2010). A rise in global average temperatures by 3–4°C would increase the risk of heat stress, while 7°C could render some regions uninhabitable, and 11–12°C would leave much of the planet too hot for human habitation (Sherwood et al. 2010). The indirect effects of climate change could include, inter alia, rising sea levels affecting coastal regions (e.g., Miami and Shanghai), or even swallowing entire countries (e.g., Bangladesh and the Maldives); extreme and unpredictable weather and natural disasters (e.g., hurricanes and forest fires); environmental pressures on water and food scarcity (e.g., droughts from less-dispersed rainfall, and lower wheat-yields at higher temperatures); the possible inception of new bacteria and viruses; and, of course, large-scale human migration (World Bank 2012; Wallace-Well 2019; Richards, Lupton & Allywood 2001). While it is difficult to determine the existential implications of extreme environmental conditions, there are historic precedents for the collapse of human societies under environmental pressures (Diamond 2005). Earth’s “big five” mass extinction events have been linked to dramatic shifts in Earth’s climate (Ward 2008; Payne & Clapham 2012; Kolbert 2014; Brannen 2017), and a Hothouse Earth climate would represent terra incognita for humanity. Thus, the assumption here is that a Hothouse Earth climate could pose an existential threat to the habitability of the planet for humanity (Steffen et al. 2018., 5). At what point could climate change cross the threshold of an existential threat to humankind? The complexity of Earth’s natural systems makes it extremely difficult to give a precise figure (Rockstrom et al. 2009; ). However, much of the concern about climate change is over the danger of crossing “tipping points,” whereby positive feedback loops in Earth’s climate system could lead to potentially irreversible and self-reinforcing “runaway” climate change. For example, the melting of Arctic “permafrost” could produce additional warming, as glacial retreat reduces the refractory effect of the ice and releases huge quantities of methane currently trapped beneath it. A recent study suggests that a “planetary threshold” could exist at global average temperature of 2°C above preindustrial levels (Steffen et al. 2018; also IPCC 2018). Therefore, the analysis here takes the 2°C rise in global average temperatures as representing the lower-boundary of an existential threat to humanity, with higher

temperatures increasing the risk of runaway climate change leading to a Hothouse Earth. The Paris Agreement on Climate Change set the goal of limiting the increase in global average temperatures to “well below” 2°C and to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C. If the Paris Agreement goals are met, then nations would likely keep climate change below the threshold of an existential threat to humanity. According to Climate Action Tracker (2020), however, current policies of states are expected to produce global average temperatures of 2.9°C above preindustrial levels by 2100 (range between +2.1 and +3.9°C), while if states succeed in meeting their pledges and targets, global average temperatures are still projected to increase by 2.6°C (range between +2.1 and +3.3°C). Thus, while the Paris Agreements sets a goal 6 that would reduce the existential risk of climate change, the actual policies of states could easily cross the threshold that would constitute an existential threat to humanity (CAT 2020).

## Case

### AT: LBL

1. Levin 21 at bottom of case says optimism good but they literally say that private appro bad which is the forefront of optimism in space (otherwise they wouldn't go to space) **LINK TURNS CASE OPTIMISM ONLY HAPPENS WHEN WE CAN GO" TO SPACE**
2. There's no ev on case at all about space exploration in FALC - **THEY say space is good and frame it through FALC but without ev its try or die - either we go to space or we don't since govt sucks at it**
3. RVI (yes RVI) a] 2ar new reps b] reciprocity c] friv theory d] hypothetical abuse isn't a voter

### AT: Cap Bad

#### IMPACT TURNS

**There is a Racial Dimension to question of Capitalism. The impacts coming out of the K are the negative parts of capitalism uniquely enforced by WHITE LEADERS. When black leaders have been capitalists, none of those impacts have happened.**

Michael **Ortiz** Michael Ortiz holds an advanced degree in sociology. He works on equitable diversity initiatives for college institutions and writes about issues that focus on consciousness raising and empowerment.

<http://www.truth-out.org/opinion/item/18780-the-age-of-hyper-racism-white-supremacy-as-the-white-knight-of-capitalism#> Friday September 3<sup>rd</sup> 2013

White supremacy has a history of intersecting with social class, which has been utilized as a tool, of sorts, to maintain prevailing social and economic power interests. **White supremacy was created** as means for a powerful Eurocentric elite **to** exploit the labor power of black slaves (as well as poor whites) and **quell any possibility of people with a common class**



**status from realizing their commonality by creating** the constructed delineation or division of **race**. As time progressed, the **economic system of capitalism came into fruition and developed a** harmonious **marriage between itself and white supremacy, which aimed to exploit all people regardless of race, but granted whites dominant group status and the illusion that they were truly part of the "in" crowd.** To this day, **white supremacy acts as the white knight of capitalism. It acts** as a specialized type of guardian or warden of the economic elite **by keeping the** majority of the **population fractured along racial lines**. In this way, it works to cover up the social ramifications of the crises that capitalism inherently produces. So if **we are living in a time of hyper-capitalism** (or hyper-appropriation of value), then **it would make perfect sense for white supremacy to create** this environment of **hyper-racism**. It is done through a plethora of ways mentioned earlier, but one specific way hyper-racism is generated is by fueling white racial anxiety through accentuating and amplifying a false narrative of "otherness." It creates this sense of an "in" crowd and an "out" crowd, of the need to protect the values and attributes of the "in" crowd at all costs from "deviant outsiders." In this way, the perspectives of individual dominant group members (as well as all members of the population) can continue to be manipulated for the purposes of disunity and dominant economic interests. Severe economic inequality that affects all people of all social identities calls for extreme methods that must be implemented to distract the masses of people from realizing the overwhelming commonality that they share with each other.

**This means there is a totalizing disad on the aff advocacy: your characterization of capitalism as always bad and always needed to be rejected is fundamentally flawed when you totalize a system as being bad without looking to the racial dimension of how it operates.**

**This gives us access to the Impact Turn: Capitalism is good in the context of black life.**

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"Black Capitalism: An Economic Program for the Black American Ghetto" November 20**12**

**Black capitalism is a political movement that encourages black ownership of the means of production.** Black capitalists propose state and federal governments provide the following economic solutions for blacks and black businesses exclusively: wage subsidies for workers, guaranteed purchases of manufactured goods, tax incentives, lower interest rates on loans, guaranteed loans, subsidized supplies of technical machinery, subsidized entrepreneurial education services, community development corporations to help blacks start businesses, and guaranteed insurance rates. Black capitalism would be a better ghetto economic development strategy than corporate branch planting or dispersal. **Black capitalism is both a place-oriented and a person-oriented strategy.** To explain, a place-oriented development strategy's primary objective is to improve a particular location's economy. A person-oriented development strategy's primary objective is to improve the economic wellbeing of individuals. Ghetto dispersal is merely a person-oriented strategy because it would encourage residents to seek out economic wellbeing at the expense of the ghetto's economic prosperity. Corporate branch planting is merely a place oriented strategy because its proponents seek to spur the growth of ghetto businesses by placing successful white owned businesses there. Black capitalism, however, is both a place and person-oriented strategy. Black capitalism is **a person-oriented strategy because individualized entrepreneurial education and black ownership of ghetto businesses would improve individual blacks' economic welfare**. Black capitalism is **a place-oriented strategy because improving black businesses in the ghetto could create multiplier effects;** for example, **when a store-owner repairs the face of his or her building, neighboring businesses** might **feel pressured** or encouraged **to do the same. Black capitalism is** both **a** place and person-oriented **strategy because** capable **black leaders would be** more **likely to lend their talents to the betterment of the ghetto when they are employed inside the ghetto**. Black capitalism would address the problem of market dualism better than ghetto dispersal or corporate branch planting. If the government were to provide the black sector with wage subsidies, its workers may value their jobs more, and turnover may decrease. Lower turnover would make the black sector more attractive to investors. Lower interest rates and government-backed loans for black businesses may finally provide blacks with access to

capital. Access to capital should reduce barriers to entry in the over-crowded black sector. Education programs for the black sector could result in more white sector businesses hiring black sector workers, alleviating the urban fiscal crisis and increasing sector mobility. **Black access to capital coupled with subsidized entrepreneurial training services would also allow more residents to start their own potentially successful businesses in the ghetto.** With a sizeable government subsidy, ghetto residents could even build manufacturing plants. If ghetto residents would export enough manufactured goods, both the drain of capital and the trade deficit would decrease.

**Black capitalism would empower blacks to eliminate the ghetto's barriers to economic development.**

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Corporate branch planting would require blacks look to whites for help. Ghetto dispersal would require blacks abandon their homes and communities for white communities. But **black capitalism** would not do either of these. Rather, it **would empower residents to make their own financial decisions and "recapture their communities" by providing them with jobs.** self-respect, and economic heroes. Assuming politicians would be more likely to pay attention to people with money than people without money, **black capitalist economic empowerment could lead to greater black political empowerment,** another potential vehicle for eliminating the ghetto's economic barriers. Black capitalism would be more likely to eliminate the ghetto's barriers to economic development than corporate branch planting or ghetto dispersal. Corporate branch planting would sustain the ghetto's low-wage labor market if white unions were unwilling to fight for higher wages for black workers. Ghetto dispersal would leave behind the poorest of the poor and perpetuate the ghetto's economic isolation from the rest of the economy. However, **providing residents with access to capital may reduce their dependency on the low-wage labor market. Black capitalism, if** successful and **well-funded, would** create an economic domino effect. Successful black businesses would **inspire other blacks to become businesspeople.**

We are winning that there is a racial dimension to the question of capitalism which gives us access to the impact turn because a.) capitalism is a bad system only under the control of white leaders and b.) the Ryan evidence is very good on how capitalism can be used to get black people out of the ghetto.

**TURN. White people have historically used capitalism to trap black people in the ghetto i.e FHA, now the black people want to use the capitalist system to lift themselves out of the ghetto and out of poverty is when they now want to reject the system. This is fundamentally an anti-black rejection of capitalism, exactly how whiteness functions- we'll screw you over under a system, and when you finally start to use the system to your gain, now we want to reject it an example is black women lives. Manny** Otiko Study Shows Black Women Are Fastest Growing Entrepreneurial Group July 3<sup>rd</sup>, 20**15**

<https://atlantablackstar.com/2015/07/03/study-shows-black-women-fastest-growing-entrepreneurial-group/>

An increasing number of Black women are opting to leave Corporate America behind and strike out on their own, according to a report commissioned by American Express OPEN. The study titled, "The 2015 State of Women-Owned Business Report," revealed **businesses owned by Black women had seen a 322 percent jump since 1997.** The report also stated **Black women own about 14 percent of all businesses nationwide.** There are certain states with high numbers of businesses owned by Black women. "While nationally African-American women comprise 14 percent of all women-owned firms,

African-American women comprise a greater than average share of all women-owned firms in Georgia (35 percent), Maryland (33 percent), and Illinois (22 percent)," according to the report. Business organizations are also beginning to see the rising numbers of African-American women entrepreneurs. *Fortune* magazine reported Margot Dorfman, CEO of the U.S. Women's Chamber of Commerce, has seen an increase in membership from Black women.

**And, defense on the aff advocacy which is uniqueness for the impact turn people in the bottom don't want socialism they want to use cap to lift themselves.**

**John Wilson** Coordinator Independent Press **2000** (John K., coordinator of the Independent Press Association's Campus Journalism Project, How the Left can Win Arguments and Influence People, pg 15- 16)

**Capitalism is far too ingrained in American life to eliminate. If you go into the most impoverished areas of America, you will find that the people who live there are not seeking government control over factories or even more social welfare programs; they're hoping, usually in vain, for a fair chance to share in the capitalist wealth.** The poor do not pray for socialism-they strive to be a part of the capitalist system. **They want jobs, they want to start businesses, and they want to make money and be successful.** What's wrong with America is not capitalism as a system but capitalism as a religion. We worship the accumulation of wealth and treat the horrible inequality between rich and poor as if it were an act of God. Worst of all, **we allow the government to exacerbate the financial divide by favoring the wealthy:** go anywhere in America, and compare a rich suburb with a poor town-the city services, schools, parks, and practically everything else will be better financed in the place populated by rich people. **The aim is not to overthrow capitalism but to overhaul it. Give it a social-justice tune-up, make it more efficient,** get the economic engine to hit on all cylinders **for everybody,** and **stop putting out so many environmentally hazardous substances.** To some people, this goal means selling out leftist ideals for the sake of capitalism. But the right thrives on having an ineffective opposition. The Revolutionary Communist Party helps stabilize the "free market" capitalist system by making it seem as if the only alternative to free-market capitalism is a return to Stalinism. **Prospective activists for change are instead channeled into pointless discussions about the revolutionary potential of the proletariat. Instead of working to persuade people to accept progressive ideas, the far left talks to itself** (which may be a blessing, given the way it communicates) **and tries to sell copies of the Socialist Worker to an uninterested public.**

**Socialism is a failure resulting in mass death. We are** Richard M. Ebeling, vice president of academic affairs for The Future of Freedom Foundation, in **1993** (THE FAILURE OF SOCIALISM, March 1993, p. <http://www.fff.org/freedom/0393b.asp>.)

**Socialism's failure in the former Soviet Union and in the other socialist countries stands as a clear and unquestionable warning as to which path** any rational and sane **people should never follow again. Government planning brought poverty and ruin. The idea of collectivist class** and ethnic group-rights **produced tens of millions of deaths and a legacy of civil war and conflict. And nationalized social services generated social decay and political privilege and corruption.**

(They will say cap results in mass death—we are winning that black capitalism fundamentally changes how cap operates in order to win a risk of solvency and change within the system—uniqueness to why socialism has been tried before and if it will be tried again, when looking to history, will result in mass death. Win NB to staying within cap, which should be impacts/solvency of the NC.)

1. Class-analysis that attempts to eschew identity politics is just a ruse for white middle class males to paternalistically lead non-white people in the glory of the revolution. It is an invisible form of white messianism that slips identity through the back door or anti-capitalist movements. Ross 2k

Ross 2000 [Marlon B., Professor, Department of English and Carter G. Woodson Institute for African-American and African Studies, "Commentary: Pleasuring Identity, or the Delicious Politics of Belonging," *New Literary History*, Vol. 31, No. 4, pages 840-841]

Although in his contribution Eric Lott targets Professor Michaels's comments and his own recent feud with Timothy Brennan (who unfortunately is not included in this volume) rather than Ken's argument, what Eric says about "left and liberal fundamentalists" who "simply and somewhat penitently" urge us to "go back to class" could also be directed at Ken's conclusion. Ken writes, "Crafting a political left that does not merely reflect existing racial divisions starts with the relatively mundane proposition that it is possible to make a persuasive appeal to the given interests of working and unemployed women and men, regardless of race, in support of a program for economic justice." On this one, I side with Eric, rather than Tim and Ken. Standing on the left depends on whose left side we're talking about. My left might be your right and vice versa, because it depends on what direction we're facing, and what direction depends on which identities we're assuming and affirming. Eric adds, "Even in less dismissive [than Tim's] accounts of new social movements based not on class but on identities formed by histories of injustice, there is a striking a priori sense of voluntarism about the investment in this cause or that movement or the other issue—as though determining the most fundamental issue were a matter of the writer's strength of feeling rather than a studied or analytical sense of the ever-unstable balance of forces in a hegemonic bloc at a given moment." I agree, but I'll risk mangling what Eric says by putting it more crassly. **Touting class or "economic justice" as the fundamental stance for left identity is just another way of telling everybody else to shut up so I can be heard above the fray. Because of the force of "identity politics," a leftist white person would be leery of claiming to lead Blacks toward the promised land, a leftist straight man leery of claiming to lead women or queers, but, for a number of complex rationalizations, we in the middle class (where all of us writing here currently reside) still have few qualms about volunteering to lead,** at least theoretically, the working class toward "economic justice." What Eric calls here "left fundamentalism," I'd call, at the risk of sounding harsh, left paternalism. **Of the big identity groups articulated through "identity politics," economic class remains the only identity where a straight white middle-class man can still feel comfortable claiming himself a leading political voice, and thus he may sometimes overcompensate by screaming that this is the only identity that really matters—which is the same as claiming that class is beyond identity.** Partly **this is because Marxist theory and Marx himself** (a bourgeois intellectual creating the theoretical practice for the workers' revolution) **stage the model for working-class identity as a sort of trans-identification, a magical identity that is transferable to those outside the group who commit themselves to it wholeheartedly enough.** If we look back, we realize even this magical quality is not special to a history of class struggle, as whites during the New Negro movements of the early twentieth century felt that they were vanguard race leaders because they had putatively imbibed some essential qualities of Negroness by cross-identifying with the folk and their culture.

## PERF CON

1. They are using a capitalist space like debate and using tools of capitalism like their laptop to functionally explain why capitalism is bad. That means they have to use the system to reject the system, internal contradiction and disad to their method of rejecting/resisting capitalism.
2. They don't reject the actuality of their argument-- use a pc, use a pen, wear clothes—this means they get to choose when to reject cap, so we should be able to as well not in the context of the affirmative.

## 2NR

1. Cross was damning – they concede their method is bad so you should vote NEG - they literally concede the ROss 2k ev which says that your movement is just a bunch of white sociopaths shouting for glory and stealing power from blacks AGAIN
2. I impact turned your epistemology into stupid and racist, none of your cap inicts link to black cap so you should vote neg because it good
3. It says we prolong cap that's good a] DA solves cap within the system b] allows black liberation from the ghetto Manny 15 which is net better
4. Anti cap requires a revolution that can NEVER happen since people don't give a shit about socialism they just want business and success that's Wilson
5. Next your method sucks socialism is bad and leads to mass death -empirics and historical ev Ebeling 93

On the disad it only happens when you view epistemology of promoting black capitalism, the mining DA is defense since it solves consumption through