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## Off

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#### Interpretation: Intellectual property for medicines only refers to patents.

Oxfam [Oxfam is a British founded confederation of 20 independent charitable organizations focusing on the alleviation of global poverty, founded in 1942 and led by Oxfam International. It is a major nonprofit group with an extensive collection of operations, “Intellectual property and access to medicine”, No Date, [https://www.oxfamamerica.org/explore/issues/economic-well-being/intellectual-property-and-access-to-medicine/]//pranav](https://www.oxfamamerica.org/explore/issues/economic-well-being/intellectual-property-and-access-to-medicine/%5d//pranav)

* Independently – becomes an alt cause to plan solvency

Intellectual property (IP) has different forms; in the case of access to medicines, we are talking about patents. Patents are a public policy instrument aimed at stimulating innovation. By providing a monopoly through a patent—which gives inventors an economic advantage—governments seek to provide an incentive for R&D. At the same time, the public benefits from technological advancement.

#### Violation: Data exclusivity is IP on data from clinical trials, not on the medicine itself and is distinct from patent protection.

1AC Thrasher ’21 [Rachel, received a JD and a master’s degree in international relations, both from Boston University. She works on policy issues related to trade and investment agreements, trade law and development, economic relations between developing countries, and multilateral environmental agreements. She is the co-editor, alongside former Pardee Center Director Adil Najam, of a Pardee-sponsored book titled The Future of South-South Economic Relations. She teaches a course on trade and development at the Pardee School of Global Studies and continues to research areas of trade and investment agreements and their impact on development policy as part of the Global Economic Governance Initiative at Boston University, “Chart of the Week: How Data Exclusivity Laws Impact Drug Prices”, 05-21-2021, https://www.bu.edu/gdp/2021/05/25/chart-of-the-week-how-data-exclusivity-laws-impact-drug-prices/]//pranav

Data exclusivity is a form of intellectual property protection that applies specifically to data from pharmaceutical clinical trials. While innovator firms run their own clinical trials to gain marketing approval, generic manufacturers typically rely on the innovator’s clinical trials for the same approval. Data exclusivity rules keep generic firms from relying on that data for 5 to 12 years, depending on the specific law. Data exclusivity operates independently of patent protection and can block generic manufacturers from gaining marketing approval even if the patent has expired or the original pharmaceutical product does not qualify for patent protection.

Vote neg for limits – their interp explodes the topic to intellectual property protections on things other than medicine – that includes food, music, clinical trials, and more, all with distinct scenarios and no unified neg ground which makes pre-round prep impossible, killing clash. That controls the internal link to education – only terminal impact in debate and fairness – only thing under the judge’s jurisdiction.

Competing interps – reasonability is arbitrary and invites judge intervention

### 1NC – DA

#### Infrastructure and reconciliation are the priority now. they’ll pass by new deadline

Alemany 10/12 [Jacqueline Alemany and Theodoric Meyer, "The new deadline to pass Biden's agenda is coming up fast", 10/12/21, https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2021/10/13/new-deadline-pass-biden-agenda-is-coming-up-fast/]

New deadline, old problems: Less than two weeks after House Democrats missed a deadline to hold a vote on the infrastructure bill, the party is staring down another one.

House Speaker Nancy Pelosi and Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer say they’re aiming to pass the $1.2 trillion infrastructure bill and a larger package stuffed full of Democrats’ child care, health care and climate change priorities by Oct. 31, when a short-term extension of highway funding is set to run out.

Coincidentally, Oct. 31 is the day before the much-anticipated United Nations climate summit kicks off in Glasgow, where administration officials are eager to show off legislation that would establish credibility in negotiations with foreign governments. White House press secretary Jen Psaki told reporters last month that Biden expected the reconciliation bill — much of which is focused on fighting climate change — would “move forward in advance of that.”

(Asked about it on Tuesday, Psaki said Biden would tout the administration's commitment to combating climate change in Glasgow “regardless of where the package stands.”)

And two days later, Virginians will head to the polls to elect a new governor in a contest lawmakers and the White House are watching closely. Former Democratic Gov. Terry McAuliffe has implored Democrats in Washington to pass the infrastructure bill by Election Day.

The 18-day sprint

Can Democrats really pass two massive bills in the next 18 days?

“Yes,” Rep. Gerry Connolly (D-Va.) told The Early yesterday evening. “Will it is a different matter. But can it? Yeah. We’re experts at coming right up against the edge and pulling a miracle.”

#### Pushing the plan takes time, energy, and political capital away from domestic legislation – big pharma and EU allies

**Bhadrakumar 5/9** M K Bhadrakumar is a former Indian diplomat. "Biden’s talk of vaccine IP waiver is political theater." Asia Times, May 9, 2021, asiatimes.com/2021/05/bidens-talk-of-vaccine-ip-waiver-is-political-theater.

On the other hand, Biden, whose political life of half a century was largely spent in the US Congress, is well aware of the **awesome clout** of the pharmaceutical companies in American politics. From that lobby’s perspective, the patent waiver “amounts to the expropriation of the property of the pharmaceutical companies whose innovation and financial investments made the development of Covid-19 vaccines possible in the first place,” as a senior scholar at the Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security puts it. The US pharmaceutical industry and congressional Republicans have already **gone on the offensiv**e blasting Biden’s announcement, saying it undermines incentives for American innovation. Besides, the argument goes, even with the patent waiver, vaccine manufacturing is a complex process and is not like simply flipping a switch. Senator Richard Burr, the top Republican on the US Senate Health Committee, denounced Biden’s decision. “Intellectual property protections are part of the reason we have these life-saving products,” he said. “Stripping these protections only ensures we won’t have the vaccines or treatments we need when the next pandemic occurs.” The Republican senators backed by Republican Study Committee chairman Jim Banks propose to introduce legislation to block the move. Clearly, Biden would rather **spend his political capital on getting the necessary legislation through Congress to advance his domestic reform agenda rather than spend time and energy to take on the pharmaceutical industry** to burnish his image as a good Samaritan on the world stage. Conceivably, Biden could be counting on the “text-based negotiations” at the WTO **dragging on for months, if not years**, without reaching anywhere. The US support for the waiver could even be a tactic to persuade pharmaceutical firms to back less drastic steps like sharing technology and expanding joint ventures to boost global production quickly. So far Covid-19 vaccines have been distributed primarily to the wealthy countries that developed them, while the pandemic sweeps through poorer ones such as India, and the real goal is, after all, expanded vaccine distribution. Biden is well aware that there will be **huge opposition** to the TRIPS waiver from the United States’ **European allies as well**. The British press has reported that the UK has been in closed-door talks at the World Trade Organization in recent months along with the likes of Australia, Canada, Japan, Norway, Singapore, the European Union and the US, who all opposed the idea.

#### Quickly secures the vulnerable grid.

Carney 21 [Chris, August 6; Senior Policy Advisor at Nossaman LLC, former US Representative, Former Professor of Political Science at Penn State University; JD Supra, “The US Senate Infrastructure Bill: Securing Our Electrical Grid Through P3s and Grants,” https://www.jdsupra.com/legalnews/the-us-senate-infrastructure-bill-4989100/]

As we begin to better understand the main components of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act that the US Senate is working to pass this week, it is clear that public-private partnerships ("P3s") are a favored funding mechanism of lawmakers to help offset high costs associated with major infrastructure projects in communities. And while past infrastructure bills have used P3s for more conventional projects, the current bill also calls for P3s to help pay for protecting the US electric grid from cyberattacks. Responding to the increasing number of cyberattacks on our nation’s infrastructure, and given the fragile physical condition of our electrical grid, the Senate included provisions to help state, local and tribal entities harden electrical grids for which they are responsible.

Section 40121, Enhancing Grid Security Through Public-Private Partnerships, calls for not only physical protections of electrical grids, but also for enhancing cyber-resilience. This section seeks to encourage the various federal, state and local regulatory authorities, as well as industry participants to engage in a program that audits and assesses the physical security and cybersecurity of utilities, conducts threat assessments to identify and mitigate vulnerabilities, and provides cybersecurity training to utilities. Further, the section calls for strengthening supply chain security, protecting “defense critical” electrical infrastructure and buttressing against a constant barrage of cyberattacks on the grid. In determining the nature of the partnership arrangement, the size of the utility and the area served will be considered, with priority going to utilities with fewer available resources.

Section 40122 compliments the previous section as it seeks to incentivize testing of cybersecurity products meant to be used in the energy sector, including SCADA systems, and to find ways to mitigate any vulnerabilities identified by the testing. Intended as a voluntary program, utilities would be offered technical assistance and databases of vulnerabilities and best practices would be created. Section 40123 incentivizes investment in advanced cybersecurity technology to strengthen the security and resiliency of grid systems through rate adjustments that would be studied and approved by the Secretary of Energy and other relevant Commissions, Councils and Associations.

Lastly, Section 40124, a long sought-after package of cybersecurity grants for state, local and tribal entities is included in the bill. This section adds language that would enable state, local and tribal bodies to apply for funds to upgrade aging computer equipment and software, particularly related to utilities, as they face growing threats of ransomware, denial of service and other cyberattacks. However, under Section 40126, cybersecurity grants may be tied to meeting various security standards established by the Secretary of Homeland Security, and/or submission of a cybersecurity plan by a grant applicant that shows “maturity” in understanding the cyber threat they face and a sophisticated approach to utilizing the grant.

While the final outcome of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act may still be weeks or months away, inclusion of these provisions not only demonstrates a positive step forward for the application of federal P3s and grants generally, they also show that Congress recognizes the seriousness of the cyber threats our electrical grids face. Hopefully, through judicious application of both public-private partnerships and grants, the nation can quickly secure its infrastructure from cyberattacks.

#### Grid vulnerabilities spark nuclear war.

Klare 19 [Michael; November; Professor Emeritus of Peace and World Security Studies at Hampshire College; Arms Control Association, “Cyber Battles, Nuclear Outcomes? Dangerous New Pathways to Escalation,” https://www.armscontrol.org/act/2019-11/features/cyber-battles-nuclear-outcomes-dangerous-new-pathways-escalation]

Yet another pathway to escalation could arise from a cascading series of cyberstrikes and counterstrikes against vital national infrastructure rather than on military targets. All major powers, along with Iran and North Korea, have developed and deployed cyberweapons designed to disrupt and destroy major elements of an adversary’s key economic systems, such as power grids, financial systems, and transportation networks. As noted, Russia has infiltrated the U.S. electrical grid, and it is widely believed that the United States has done the same in Russia.12 The Pentagon has also devised a plan known as “Nitro Zeus,” intended to immobilize the entire Iranian economy and so force it to capitulate to U.S. demands or, if that approach failed, to pave the way for a crippling air and missile attack.13

The danger here is that economic attacks of this sort, if undertaken during a period of tension and crisis, could lead to an escalating series of tit-for-tat attacks against ever more vital elements of an adversary’s critical infrastructure, producing widespread chaos and harm and eventually leading one side to initiate kinetic attacks on critical military targets, risking the slippery slope to nuclear conflict. For example, a Russian cyberattack on the U.S. power grid could trigger U.S. attacks on Russian energy and financial systems, causing widespread disorder in both countries and generating an impulse for even more devastating attacks. At some point, such attacks “could lead to major conflict and possibly nuclear war.”14

Extinction  
Starr 14 (Steven Starr, Senior Scientist for Physicians for Social Responsibility (www.psr.org) and Director of the Clinical Laboratory Science Program at the University of Missouri. Starr has published in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists and the Strategic Arms Reduction (STAR) website of the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, "The Lethality of Nuclear Weapons: Nuclear War has No Winner," Global Research, 6-5-2014, available at https://www.globalresearch.ca/the-lethality-of-nuclear-weapons-nuclear-war-has-no-winner/5385611, accessed 12-11-2019, HKR-cjh)

Paul Craig Roberts held top security clearances. He has repeatedly warned that a US-Russian nuclear war would wipe out the human race, along with all other complex forms of life. As a scientist with expert knowledge, I wish to echo and explain his warning. Nuclear war has no winner. Beginning in 2006, several of the world’s leading climatologists (at Rutgers, UCLA, John Hopkins University, and the University of Colorado-Boulder) published a series of studies that evaluated the long-term environmental consequences of a nuclear war, including baseline scenarios fought with merely 1% of the explosive power in the US and/or Russian launch-ready nuclear arsenals. They concluded that the consequences of even a “small” nuclear war would include catastrophic disruptions of global climate[i] and massive destruction of Earth’s protective ozone layer[ii]. These and more recent studies predict that global agriculture would be so negatively affected by such a war, a global famine would result, which would cause up to 2 billion people to starve to death. [iii] These peer-reviewed studies – which were analyzed by the best scientists in the world and found to be without error – also predict that a war fought with less than half of US or Russian strategic nuclear weapons would destroy the human race.[iv] In other words, a US-Russian nuclear war would create such extreme long-term damage to the global environment that it would leave the Earth uninhabitable for humans and most animal forms of life. A recent article in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, “Self-assured destruction: The climate impacts of nuclear war”,[v] begins by stating: “A nuclear war between Russia and the United States, even after the arsenal reductions planned under New START, could produce a nuclear winter. Hence, an attack by either side could be suicidal, resulting in self-assured destruction.” In 2009, I wrote an article[vi] for the International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament that summarizes the findings of these studies. It explains that nuclear firestorms would produce millions of tons of smoke, which would rise above cloud level and form a global stratospheric smoke layer that would rapidly encircle the Earth. The smoke layer would remain for at least a decade, and it would act to destroy the protective ozone layer (vastly increasing the UV-B reaching Earth[vii]) as well as block warming sunlight, thus creating Ice Age weather conditions that would last 10 years or longer. Following a US-Russian nuclear war, temperatures in the central US and Eurasia would fall below freezing every day for one to three years; the intense cold would completely eliminate growing seasons for a decade or longer. No crops could be grown, leading to a famine that would kill most humans and large animal populations. Electromagnetic pulse from high-altitude nuclear detonations would destroy the integrated circuits in all modern electronic devices[viii], including those in commercial nuclear power plants. Every nuclear reactor would almost instantly meltdown; every nuclear spent fuel pool (which contain many times more radioactivity than found in the reactors) would boil-off, releasing vast amounts of long-lived radioactivity. The fallout would make most of the US and Europe uninhabitable. Of course, the survivors of the nuclear war would be starving to death anyway. Once nuclear weapons were introduced into a US-Russian conflict, there would be little chance that a nuclear holocaust could be avoided. Theories of “limited nuclear war” and “nuclear de-escalation” are unrealistic.[ix] In 2002 the Bush administration modified US strategic doctrine from a retaliatory role to permit preemptive nuclear attack; in 2010, the Obama administration made only incremental and miniscule changes to this doctrine, leaving it essentially unchanged. Furthermore, Counterforce doctrine – used by both the US and Russian military – emphasizes the need for preemptive strikes once nuclear war begins. Both sides would be under immense pressure to launch a preemptive nuclear first-strike once military hostilities had commenced, especially if nuclear weapons had already been used on the battlefield.

### 1NC – DA

#### US-Jordan relationship stable, but continued economic investment and adherence to the FTA key

Jordan Times 7/18 — ( “JBA hails King’s efforts to strengthen political, economic ties with US“, Jordan Times, 10-2-2021, Available Online at https://www.jordantimes.com/news/local/jba-hails-kings-efforts-strengthen-political-economic-ties-us, accessed 10-2-2021, HKR-AR)

In a statement cited by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, he stressed the importance of harnessing "the expected positive outcomes” of the King's visit to Washington by creating opportunities that would contribute to the development of Jordan's business environment and the strengthening of the export sector.

The Royal visit, which comes amid the current conditions due to the pandemic-induced economic repercussions, reflects “the strong and long-standing” Jordanian-US relations, and contributes to developing future prospects for bilateral ties at the regional and international levels, according to Tabbaa.

The King's visit to Washington is an opportunity to discuss and resolve all pending issues, and to present his political and economic visions to serve Jordan's interests, especially since His Majesty is the first Arab leader to meet US President Joe Biden, he pointed out.

He noted that the Jordanian business community is looking forward "with optimism" to the visit's outcomes and its agenda to reach a "new stage” of bilateral **relations to serve joint interests**.

Jordan plays an important role in the region, as the Kingdom has always had great "historic" positions towards major Arab issues aimed to achieve regional stability, the JBA president added.

Tabbaa also said that the strategic relations between the two countries have witnessed development over the past years, adding that the King's visit contributes to opening "wider aspects” for joint trade and investment cooperation, which would help the Jordanian economy grow and recover.

The US is an important trading partner for Jordan, especially since the two countries signed the Free Trade Agreement in 2000, which entered into force in 2001, he noted.

**The agreement formed the basis for the bilateral partnership, which would enhance the competitiveness of Jordanian exports and facilitate their entry into the American market, according to Tabbaa.**

#### Robust Jordanian IPR is the bedrock for the US-Jordan FTA and military and humanitarian aid

El Said 12 — (Mohammed El Said, “The Morning After: TRIPS-Plus, FTAs and Wikileaks - Fresh Insights on the Implementation and Enforcement of IP Protection in Developing Countries”, 2012, https://digitalcommons.wcl.american.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1027&context=research, accessed 10-1-2021, HKR-AR)//Brackets in original article

This, however, was not the end of the story. Subsequent cables show a high level of persistence and determination in U.S. efforts to enforce its intellectual property related demands. As Jordan was expected to comply with its TRIPS-Plus FTA obligations, shortly after the signing of the FTA, an opportunity arose. To ensure full compliance, **the United States tied intellectual property legislative (including copyright) reform to its promise of much needed financial and economic assistance**. Accordingly, amendments to the national copyright legislation were reviewed, as part of the USAID-sponsored ''conditions precedent.' This exercise was tied to aidrelated cash transfers, making it clear that it is only when legislative changes were undertaken would economic assistance be provided.78 As a result, on March 31, 2005, a new FTA-compliant copyright law containing several TRIPS-Plus conditions was published in the official gazette.

One would think that the amendment to the copyright law would suffice, thereby bringing the issue to an end. Unfortunately, this was not the case. The cables, once again, reveal ongoing monitoring and surveillance, aimed towards ensuring a high level of enforcement and compliance with the new copyright law. In addition, the cables identified other weak enforcement procedures and measures which, from the U.S. point of view, required reform. In 2005, the U.S. embassy in Amman reported that ―[w]ithin days of the [copyright] law's publication, the enforcement unit based in the National Library conducted raids on 40 to 50 shops along Amman's Garden Street.‖ 79 The cable also stated that the raids were directed towards software piracy activities, in which pirated software was confiscated and infringers were referred for prosecution, in accordance with the new copyright law. The cable affirmed a desire to ensure compliance and expressed fears about the weakness of penalties imposed upon infringers, stating that the U.S. ―will attempt to follow these cases through the courts to identify and report strengths or weaknesses of the enforcement system.‖ 80 Interestingly, the same cable shows some frustration with the judiciary's lack of enthusiasm for laying down severe penalties against the infringers; it argued for the need to send a clearer message that ―crime does not pay.‖ 81 As more awareness and training were needed to ensure proper enforcement, the National Library, with the assistance of USAID, was to launch a public campaign on intellectual property awareness and enforcement in the country. A key aim of the campaign would be to ―convince the judiciary to enforce the new penalties available under the Copyright Law.‖ 82 The cable clearly identified the judiciary as the next institution to be targeted in its quest for stricter intellectual property enforcement.

By observing global developments, it becomes evident that these national discussions were not isolated from those taking place internationally. In 2009, the IIPA submitted to the USTR a Special Mention report on Jordan, highlighting some of the main areas of concern (some of which were already included under the U.S.-Jordan FTA). These areas included:83 Anti-Circumvention and Technological Protection Measures (―TPMs‖), Appropriately Narrow Exceptions and Limitations. Compensatory Damages. Deterrent Statutory Maximum Fines. Seizure of Documentary Evidence. Ex Officio Enforcement Authority. Presumptions of Ownership and Subsistence of Copyright. Fixing Provision Allowing Alteration of Features in Seized Materials, Which Impinges on Exclusive Adaptation Right. Customs/Border Provisions.

Unsurprisingly, most of these issues, which were raised at the domestic level in Jordan, were discussed and later included in the highly controversial Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) in 2011. 84

VII. OURS VS. THEIRS

One of the interesting insights the cables reveal is the relationship between the major players (mainly the E.U. and U.S.) and the processes by which each perceives and monitors the other's initiatives in developing countries. Although competing interests may dictate different strategies and approaches, both the E.U. and the U.S. are united in their vision for raising the levels of intellectual property protection globally, through various means including bilateral free trade and association agreements.85

Although Jordan signed an Association Agreement with the E.U. back in 1997, before inking an FTA with the U.S. in 2001, it took five years to get the E.U. agreement ratified. Quipping about such a slow process, a 2002 U.S. Embassy Cable highlights the slowness and weakness of the E.U. Association Agreement (AA), which contains mild intellectual property obligations in comparison to those in the U.S. FTAs. In the cable, U.S. officials brushed away fears about its impact, by stating that the E.U. Agreement ―does little for Jordan's Economy‖ and that the long ratification process had, in fact, ―frustrated Jordan and embarrassed the E.U. diplomats [t]here.‖ 86

At the same time, the cables highlight the U.S.‘s real concern regarding the E.U.-Jordan AA: its fear of the E.U.‘s attempt to bring Jordan and other partner countries in the region in line with the E.U.'s position on a number of global issues currently subject to international debate. These issues included labeling, Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO's), Sanitary Phytosanitary SPS measures, and other similar issues in the WTO. The cable concludes that the U.S. Embassy in Amman will ―continue to monitor these efforts, and to work closely with the [Government of Jordan] to ensure it maintains its close partnership with the U.S. on central WTO issues.‖ 87

Once again, this example shows the close and detailed monitoring carried out by the U.S., with respect developing countries' interactions with other global players. It uncovers deliberate U.S. aspirations and efforts to restore the balance in its favor, thus preventing other major players from molding and influencing developing countries‘ position under the international framework.

VIII. THE FTAS CLUB

The cables further uncover a global aspiration that the U.S. aims to achieve by linking its FTA partnerships. Accordingly, the U.S. is using its FTAs to form alliances and groups that would support its positions globally. This vision is not confined to the U.S.; the E.U. attempts to achieve a similar outcome in the Arab World through its Barcelona Process and the subsequent association agreements it has signed with a number of Arab States. However, the U.S. position is unique, as a result of the politics and techniques it adopts in order to achieve that goal.

Back in 2003, a U.S. Embassy cable reported that Singapore's Trade Minister had passed a letter to the King of Jordan during the World Economic Forum, hosted in Jordan, proposing an FTA between Jordan and Singapore.88 Although an agreement of this nature would seem a natural progression of the relationship between both countries as a result of Singapore‘s historical good relations with the region and its Muslim community, one must take note of the U.S. role in steering the two countries towards a closer relationship. Notably, both countries had just signed an FTA with the U.S. Thus, the question arises as to where the idea of the Singapore-Jordan FTA originated.

The cable states that a senior Singaporean trade official had told Singapore's acting political and economic counsel that the Middle East is ―an important region, but one where Singapore's economic engagement has been minimal.‖ 89 The cable goes further, indicating that the idea of the Singapore-Jordan FTA had ―initially been raised by then USTR Barshefsky, when the U.S. and Singapore were planning to use the U.S.-Jordan FTA as a model for the U.S.-Singapore FTA.‖ 90 Shortly thereafter, in 2004, the Jordan-Singapore FTA was signed.

The recent release of U.S. Department of State Cables provided us with a rare opportunity to view the back-door initiatives and discussions involved in shaping and regulating intellectual property between developed and developing countries through the use of FTAs. From the U.S. position, this represents a historical continuation of previous initiatives aimed towards raising the levels of intellectual property rights globally. These efforts have been carried out with little consideration for **other countries‘ interests**. Remarks made by President in Obama in 2010 suggest that this policy will continue with the same vigor in the near future:91

**What‘s more, we‘re going to aggressively protect our intellectual property. Our single greatest asset is the innovation**

and the ingenuity and creativity of the American people**.** It is essential to our prosperity and it will only become more so in this century. But it‘s only a competitive advantage if our companies know that someone else can‘t just steal that idea and duplicate it with cheaper inputs and labor. There‘s nothing wrong with other people using our technologies, we welcome it—we just want to make sure that it‘s licensed, and that American businesses are getting paid appropriately. **That‘s why USTR [the United States Trade Representative] is using the full arsenal of tools available to crack down on practices that blatantly harm our businesses, and that includes negotiating proper protections and enforcing our existing agreements,** and moving forward on new agreements, including the proposed AntiCounterfeiting Trade Agreement.

It is unlikely that this aggressive trend related to intellectual property enforcement in developing countries will undergo significant change. On January 24, 2012, in his State of the Union Speech, President Obama promised additional measures and assured American industries of the U.S. position in protecting its interest, by stating:92

It's not right when another country lets our movies, music, and software be pirated... Tonight, I'm announcing the creation of a Trade Enforcement Unit that will be charged with investigating unfair trade practices.... There will be more inspections to prevent counterfeit or unsafe goods from crossing our borders.

#### US-Jordan relationship key to prevent great power competition, resource wars, and a slew of existential threats

Carafano and Milstein 21 — (James Carafano and Adam Milstein, James Carafano is Vice President at the Kathryn and Shelby Cullom Davis Institute. Adam Milstein is Co-Founder of Israeli-American Council and Adam and Gila Milstein Family Foundation , “America Needs Jordan, Jordan Needs an Engaged America“, Heritage Foundation, 7-19-2021, Available Online at https://www.heritage.org/middle-east/commentary/america-needs-jordan-jordan-needs-engaged-america, accessed 10-1-2021, HKR-AR)

America can’t afford to squander key bilateral relations in the Middle East. Jordan would be near the top of any list of important partners. Recently, Jordan’s King Abdullah II and President Joe Biden had an upbeat meeting in Washington. But even better than smiles and handshakes would be a concerted action plan that better serves the interests of both nations.

The meeting suggests there is plenty of opportunity for that. Both sides should get to it.

While China demands an increasing amount of attention, the U.S. cannot afford to disengage from the Middle East. For one, the competition with China is global. If Washington reduces its focus and influence in the Middle East, Beijing will be happy to step into the gap. China is anxious to build out a hard-sphere of influence that will dominate routes of trade, resources, energy, food supplies, and markets from the Asian mainland to the heart of Europe. The Middle East is a piece that fits nicely into their new imperial puzzle.

The Greater Middle East is of inherently strategic importance to any global power. It is the “middle” of everything important to the globe—sea routes, energy supplies, commercial air travel and financial networks, capital flows, and migration routes.

No one benefits more from a stable, peaceful, and prosperous Greater Middle East more than the United States.

American influence in the region is built on the foundation of bilateral ties and military, economic, diplomatic, and security cooperation linkages. It’s a package deal. The ability to project both hard and soft power is what earns our partners’ respect.

Israel is America’s anchor in the region, the indispensable ally. But that’s never been enough. With no strategic depth, the U.S. benefits when Israel is surrounded by good neighbors. In turn, collective security and cooperation among them strengthens all of them—and that is a great benefit to the U.S.

Few nations in the region sit in a more strategic spot than Jordan. The profits of U.S.-Jordanian relations are long—from intelligence cooperation to serving as a critical mediator in the Israeli–Palestinian conflict and hosting a vast displaced population.

There is no question the U.S. values the relationship. “The United States is Jordan’s largest source of bilateral assistance,” notes Heritage Foundation analyst Nicole Robinson, “providing billions of dollars of aid over the years to strengthen Jordan’s military capabilities and aid Jordan’s ailing economy.” But if Jordan and the U.S. are going to work together to build a better Middle East, Washington will need to do more than just throw money at the problem.

Here is what rolling up the sleeves really looks like.

Jordan has few developed resources. It does, however, enjoy an important strategic position, significant human capital, and potential—albeit thus far untapped—energy reserves, and the capacity to develop renewable energy infrastructure. What Jordan needs is a strong dose of economic freedom. Jordan lags behind the regional leaders in the Heritage Foundation’s “Index of Economic Freedom.” Its score on “business freedom,” for example, is a dismal 58.9%.

### 1NC – K

**Medical hotspotting is a neoliberal tactic of somatic policing that gets mobilized to increase policing and culturally banish racial others to uncontained racial violence – it turns case – big shifting DA**

**Krupar & Ehlers 17** (Shiloh, Geographer and Provost's Distinguished Associate Professor at Georgetown University, Nadine, Professor of Social and Political Sciences @ the University of Sydney, “Biofutures: Race and the governance of health,” Environment and Planning D: Society and Space 2017, Vol. 35(2) 222–240, Page 228-232)

The contradictions and racialized hazards of biomedical targeting are further illustrated in our second case study on medical hot spotting**. Medical hot spotting refers to ‘‘a** problem solving **technique that targets the most expensive problems or in-need people by allocating resources to specific problem areas as revealed by** the **data’’** (Ratigan, 2011; also Hu et al., 2012). It endeavors to reorganize health governance according to the economic logic of cost efficiency by targeting populations that are ‘‘high utilizers’’—that incur high costs—in the U.S. health care system. The practice began in Camden, New Jersey, an economically depressed community across the Delaware River from Philadelphia. Following the collapse of its industrial base and decades of disinvestment, Camden effectively became a container of poverty within a deeply racialized region, with declining interior infrastructure and minimal access to outlying areas where services were being elevated.16 The city of Camden today hosts a slew of toxic industries, from incinerators that burn Philadelphia’s trash to pharmaceuticals manufacturing. The city’s housing and infrastructure are largely unsafe or abandoned, and the population (77,000) is per capita one of the poorest in the nation (U.S. Census Bureau, n.d.). In 2006 the medium household income in Camden City was $18,007, the lowest of all U.S. communities with populations over 65,000, and 52% of the city’s residents lived in poverty (Fahim, 2006; Poverty Research Institute, 2007). These figures become particularly telling in light of the racial demographics of the city: According to the 2010 census, half of the city’s residents were black or African American and more than a third of the residents were Latino (U.S. Census Bureau, n.d.). Widespread industrial contamination, poverty, and escalated violent crime all have contributed to a dire public health problem in Camden. With 29.5% of the population unable to afford prescription drugs, the city’s residents clearly experience disproportionate levels of ill health (CamConnect, 2008). **The innovations of medical hot spotting emerged in this racialized context as a means to lower exorbitant health care spending on the medically indigent by coordinating intensive outpatient care for complex high-needs patients**.17 The practice involves locating costly users of the health care system and targeting them for more effective, preemptive care in order to cut down on the number of medical crises requiring expensive treatments and rehospitalizations. To achieve this, medical hot spotting applies policing strategies to health care, namely, the methods of tracking and mapping of crime statistics to direct police to ‘‘hot spots’’ of criminal activity. The medical application of this police technology uses medical data to identify populations that are high utilizers or ‘‘superusers’’ of the health care system, i.e. patients who use health care resources at abnormally high rates. Medical hot **spotting in Camden revealed that 1% of patients were driving 30% of medical costs and that people with the highest medical costs and the greatest number of emergency room visits were usually receiving the worst care** (Bronski, 2012). One single public housing development was alone responsible for $12 million in health care costs from 2002 to 2008 (Bush, 2012). High utilizers of health care in Camden visited overburdened local clinics; they were uninsured or otherwise remiss about seeing a primary care doctor for preventive care, were on welfare and otherwise poor, and were purportedly making detrimental lifestyle choices with little capacity for change (Bronski, 2012). **By targeting these concentrated zones of high utilizers through spatial data analysis, medical hot spotting seeks to organize and tailor care management through numerous techniques that restructure the organization, delivery, accountability, and doctor–patient relations of health care, from interdisciplinary teamwork to house calls and behavioral modification techniques** (focused on an individual patient for up to six months) (Aetna Foundation, 2013). A promising aspect of medical hot spotting, then, is to alleviate health inequities, through stabilizing both the medical conditions and social environment of patients as a means to health. This might entail health and wellness promotion and psychosocial counseling, helping patients apply for government assistance programs, securing better housing or temporary shelter, and adapting to home life after hospital discharge (Blair, n.d.; Frontline, 2011). From its Camden origins, medical hot spotting has gained traction across the health care system. Similar practices are now at work in places such as Trenton, Newark, West Philadelphia, York, Scranton, Allentown, the Bronx and Queens, Atlantic City, Boston, Anchorage, Chicago, Seattle, and Las Vegas (Gawande, 2011a, 2011b).18 Such health care reforms and experimentations are needed social projects, which, we argue, are inherently racial projects. The well-documented institutional racism of biomedicine, and persistent forms of structural racism that underpin U.S. society and produce differential vulnerabilities to illness and disease, are part of what universal access to health care endeavors to address and even rectify.19 Yet ‘‘race’’ remains topically out of bounds in discussions about medical hot spotting. Our contribution, then, is to consider the racialized operations and potentially inequitable and endangering effects of medical hot spotting as a relatively new practice of targeted health interventions. While BiDil might be said to ontologize blackness as a corporeal truth for market accumulation, **the neoliberal logics and spatial technologies of medical hot spotting work to ontologize racialized spaces—they ontologize structural racism as space, as transparent/self-evident, race-neutral, dehistoricized, undialectical space. Regardless of the intentions behind medical hot spotting, it potentially supports intensified racial dominance under the auspices of improved health administration and biosecurity.** We explore, here, three dystopic dimensions on the horizon of U.S. health care reform that rationalize antiblackness through intensifying forms of monitoring and containing costs. Such consideration is timely given the mounting popularity of medical hot spotting under the banner: ‘‘when treating patients like criminals make sense’’ (Williams, 2011; also Duggan, 2003; Omi, 2010). First, medical hot spotting mobilizes a national imagination of scarce health care dollars and advances a world defined by relationships of cost that fuel racial enmities.20 The abstraction of this cost grid disregards the ‘‘richness’’ of space—the social–spatial relationships that contribute to high-cost usage of health care, and it circumscribes subjectivity within the market. Managing medical care for cost containment disregards the structural reasons for ill health by giving epistemological primacy to cost relations.21 There are countless examples of this circulating in the media: ‘‘there’s a small segment that is burning through 20 percent of our society’s wealth at a massive rate’’ or ‘‘because U.S. hospitals give billions of uncompensated care to the uninsured and under-insured each year, they pass costs along to insured users’’ (Bush, 2012; Sealover, 2012).22 In the context of austerity policies and widespread panic about the overtaxed U.S. health care system, ‘‘cost efficiency’’ amplifies a racist antagonism between those who are worthy of scarce resources—an imagined community of deserving Americans, i.e. white, suburban, healthy families—set against the despicable, leeching ‘‘high utilizers,’’ i.e. a category that serves as proxy for racialized others. The call to locate the super-user 1% marshals racism via the powerful rhetoric of statistics and unfair burden. We may see ‘‘high utilizer’’ join ‘‘welfare queen’’ and ‘‘gangbanger’’ in the pantheon of demonized subjects for ‘‘endangering our national health care budget and the health of worthy citizens who are not bringing health problems on themselves’’ (Herndon, 2005: 132**). Medical hot spotting, ostensibly supports the idea that hot spots are a threat to the nation and, by locating them, facilitates the transfer of blame and placement of responsibility on those who are already disadvantaged and disenfranchised, i.e. those that inhabit these spaces**. The super-user is identified and ‘‘found’’ through hot spot delineation, where the inhabitants-as-threat inhabit the space-as-threat, and vice versa. This is particularly deleterious to African Americans, who have received significantly less adequate care than white Americans in the U.S., due to a host of financial, organizational, and social barriers (Bhopal, 1998). The historically accumulated suffering of the black body has meant African Americans are at increased risk for acute and chronic diseases, epidemics, such as HIV/ AIDS and mental illness (Whiteis, 1997: 229). Yet the risks of black life in America are eclipsed by racialized subjectivities that stratify the population and justify the harmful impacts of neoliberalization experienced disproportionately within racialized communities (Roberts and Mahtani, 2010: 249; Wilson, 2006). The operation of targeting the 1% super-users enacts a deeply structural logic of anti-blackness in America, equating race—specifically blackness—with the antithesis of the ideal neoliberal citizen—as inherently vulnerable, risky, wasteful, unable to be self-sufficient or healthy, as a burden to the nation. **Second, medical hot spotting promotes self-care in the absence of social welfare, and thus contributes to a feedback loop of racial domination. Lack of health is attributed to personal failure, rather than the structural positioning of African Americans outside of the populace, and the aggregation of these failures is mapped in space for the purposes of surveillance, anticipation of risk, and containment**.23 While autonomy and empowerment to make oneself be healthy are laudable goals, the neoliberal imperative to ‘‘self-care’’ undercuts the promise of social reform by enlisting the nation’s costliest health care consumers to participate in preventive care—a process that relegates racially coded economic, social–environmental disadvantage to the private and personal spheres (Davis, 2007: 349).24 Neoliberal self-care asserts that individuals are solely in charge of their health and should adjust their behavior to achieve optimal health; individuals that fail to do so are ‘‘bad,’’ deviant, or even pathological subjects, despite any structural issues that might preclude good health. Under neoliberal logics, African Americans are enlisted to self-care—to participate as consumers of preventive care—yet any inability to do so is relegated to a private issue or racially grouped failure within a supposedly colorblind meritocracy enabled by the free market. Thus, medical hot spotting potentially resecures anti-blackness through requiring blacks to take on selfresponsibility as if it were race transcendent. The practice seeks to intervene in the daily care of three categories of patients—the mentally ill, medically fragile elderly, and patients that are described as ‘‘socially disintegrated,’’ i.e. ‘‘those who tend not to engage in self-care, have few family resources and display dependent personalities’’ (Bush, 2012: 32). The category of ‘‘socially disintegrated’’ seemingly offers an opportunity to examine the race-specific biopolitics of health—how poor health, institutional racism, and the epistemology of anti-blackness are ontologically enmeshed. Anecdotal evidence and a short documentary about medical hot spotting demonstrate that medical hot spotting does attempt to expand health care into social, environmental arenas, and to cultivate social infrastructure and stability through caregiving (Frontline, 2011). Such efforts, however, are undermined by the behaviorist emphasis, which medicalizes urban marginality. The sorting out of the so-called socially disintegrated—those who fail at/to self-care—from productive citizens allows for race to be understood as a marker of risky or dysfunctional social behaviors—rather than an indicator of racialized knowledge and experiences that make one more vulnerable (Herndon, 2005: 132; Monahan and Wall, 2007: 163). **Medical hot spotting signals a shift in health governance toward potentially more aggressive in/voluntary programs that target individual behavior and mandate personal responsibility, just as the state is withdrawing institutional supports that are necessary to shoulder illness, unemployment, indigence, and so forth** (Wacquant, 2010: 218). The practice could progress in the direction of racially sorting and segmenting health care to support moralizing behavioral workfare in the context of austerity. Third, medical hot spotting risks spatially ontologizing historical geographies of racial domination—urban renewal, redlining in housing and mortgage industries, environmental racism—as simply geodemographic ‘‘facts’’ on a map. From crime mapping and policing, medical hot spotting borrowed technologies (namely CompStat) that collect and use spatial data to model, monitor, and control criminal behaviors. First instituted by then New York City Police Commissioner William Bratton in the mid-1990s, ‘‘crime hot spotting’’ generates digital cartographic representations of high-crime areas by linking statistical information such as crime type and occurrence with zip code and neighborhood (Kelling and Bratton, 1998; Propen, 2006: 135). Police are then able to target anticipated high-crime spaces, by spatially customizing surveillance (Williams, 2011). Similarly, medical hot spotting integrates GIS data and demographic techniques that target problem spaces and populations through spatial profiling.25 Such geosurveillance is the logical outcome of the militarized interpretation of residents as risk factors that need to be logged, mapped, and understood in a calculative statistical manner. Medical hot spotting secures target fields of information, spatial data, and geographical identification of high-risk people and spaces for the purposes of biosecurity, i.e. managing health for the optimization of the population. The auditing process—the geographical processing of medical metadata—generates a racially stratified datascape of expectations that basically reproduces ‘‘what we already know.’’ The spatial ontology at work in this targeting operation stipulates that where you are reveals who you are, as collected and assessed by marketers, governments, the police, or clinics (Kaplan, 2006: 697). Racialized spaces and bodies become ontologized as knowable, measurable geo-tags and data of a population—even when medical hot spotting does not explicitly involve racial profiling. In other words, medical hot spotting ontologizes structural racism in/as space. Medical hot spotting’s application of GIS demonstrates a political rationality that calls forth surveillant uses of technology in the observation of spaces and populations, transforming governing into a field of perception (Propen, 2006: 136). The geosurveillant technologies that inform medical hot spotting arguably mobilize the ghetto as a preemptive way of seeing, of knowing as containing (Loyd, 2014: 30; Wacquant, 2002). Thus, establishing medical hot spots may serve as a teleological spatial containment technique for the management of poverty and marginality. Targeting the medically indigent 1% could result in ‘‘coordinated care camps’’ that punitively quarantine racialized segments of the population by restricting access to specialized medicine and experts. Stricter definitions of medical necessity may be instituted within hot spots to decrease opportunities to receive a particular test or treatment (a twisted reversal of current profit-seeking methods that overprescribe to the poor). Basically, medical hot spotting allows for—even rationalizes—racially segmented care, by further entrenching social borders and spatial segregations. In other words, minority communities might experience medical hot spotting as an intensified form of medical redlining: That is, ‘‘spatially customized care’’ as a means to ration medical resources and health care. Given the twin neoliberal imperatives of cost containment and self-care, it is not a stretch to see medical hot spotting even develop into a remote-sensored care delivery system that somatically surveils the high utilizers of health care through cost-saving home monitoring and positions bodies as nodes within a network of physiological, behavioral, and locational data connected to command centers (Graham, 2011: 99). **The geosurveillant technologies of medical hot spotting reveal that health promotion and disease prevention involve increasingly militarized preemption, concentrated on preknown spaces of failure as analytic objects that can be surveilled at a distance (Mitchell, 2009: 254).26 Whether through self-responsibilization of risk or ontologizing structural racism in space, medical hot spotting reveals the future of a race-specific biopolitics of health that rationalizes and defends anti-black biosecurity as raceneutral technology**. 27

#### Regulating intellectual property participates in a scarcity logic that re-affirms a broader market ownership over information – that consolidates neoliberal control through a shift to private protections, even if the individual act of the aff is good

Soderberg 1 [Johan, BA from Falmouth College of the Arts. “Copyleft vs Copyright: A Marxist Critique” https://firstmonday.org/article/view/938/860]

"The contradiction that lies at the heart of the political economy of intellectual property is between the low to non-existent marginal cost of reproduction of knowledge and its treatment as scarce property" [23].

This contradiction [24], May demonstrates, is concealed by information capitalists whose interests are best served if ideas are treated as analogous to scarce, material property [25]. The privatisation of cultural expressions corresponds to the enclosure of public land in the fifteenth to eighteenth century.

As then, the new enclosure is concerned with creating conditions for excludability. Lawrence Lessig lists four methods to direct the behaviour of the individual to comply with property regulation: social norms, markets, architecture (including technology and code), and law. "Constraints work together, though they function differently and the effect of each is distinct. Norms constrain through the stigma that a community imposes; markets constrain through the price that they extract; architectures constrain through the physical burdens they impose; and law constrains through the punishment it threatens" [26].

Several new national laws have been passed in recent years on intellectual property rights. In the U.S. the Digital Millennium Copyright Act was passed in 1998 and has been imitated by legislation in Europe. The European Patent Office circumvented scheduled political decisions to be taken by European governments, and decreed a regulation that authorises patent claims to computer programmes [27]. These national laws were implemented under the direction of what is known as the Uruguay Round agreements [28], established by the World Trade Organisation (WTO). As a part of the bargain came the treaty of Trade Related Intellectual Property (TRIP), and its importance lies in two respects: "as an extension of the rights accorded to the owners of intellectual property and as part of the extension of a property-based market liberalism into new areas of social interaction, previously outside market relations" [29]. Simply by coordinating national regulations on a global level the net of intellectual property is tightened. TRIP was backed by American and European pharmacy companies and entertainment industries, and unsuccessfully opposed by the developing nations and northern civil society.

Despite the rigged debate on intellectual property in the mainstream media [30], the rhetoric of 'piracy' has not transformed social norms to any greater extent. The failure to curb copying is linked with the low costs and low risks for individuals to copy, i.e. the non-existent constriction of the market. However, Bettig remarks "The initial period following the introduction of a new communications medium often involves a temporary loss of control by copyright owners over the use of their property" [31].

Similarly, Lessig warns against the false reliance, common among hackers, that information technology is inherently anarchistic. The industry is determined to re-design hardware and software to command compliance with the intellectual property regime. "Code can, and will, displace law as the primary defence of intellectual property in cyberspace" [32]. It is predominantly this struggle that I now will attend to.

#### Capitalism is quickly reaching its ecological, structural, and psychological limits and causes near-term extinction – laundry list.

Robinson 16 (William, Professor of sociology, global studies and Latin American studies at the University of California at Santa Barbara. His most recent book is Global Capitalism and the Crisis of Humanity. | “Sadistic Capitalism: Six Urgent Matters for Humanity in Global Crisis” in *Truth-out*, April 12, 2016. <http://www.truth-out.org/opinion/item/35596-sadistic-capitalism-six-urgent-matters-for-humanity-in-global-crisis> )//tbrooks

The "luxury shanty town" in South Africa is a fitting metaphor for global capitalism as a whole. Faced with a stagnant global economy, elites have managed to turn war, structural violence and inequality into opportunities for capital, pleasure and entertainment. It is hard not to conclude that unchecked capitalism has become what I term "sadistic capitalism," in which the suffering and deprivation generated by capitalism become a source of aesthetic pleasure, leisure and entertainment for others. I recently had the opportunity to travel through several countries in Latin America, the Middle East, North Africa, East Asia and throughout North America. I was on sabbatical to research what the global crisis looks like on the ground around the world. Everywhere I went, social polarization and political tensions have reached explosive dimensions. Where is the crisis headed, what are the possible outcomes and what does it tell us about global capitalism and resistance? This crisis is not like earlier structural crises of world capitalism, such as in the 1930s or 1970s. This one is fast becoming systemic. The crisis of humanity shares aspects of earlier structural crises of world capitalism, but there are six novel, interrelated dimensions to the current moment that I highlight here, in broad strokes, as the "big picture" context in which countries and peoples around the world are experiencing a descent into chaos and uncertainty. 1) The level of global social polarization and inequality is unprecedented in the face of out-of-control, over-accumulated capital. In January 2016, the development agency Oxfam [published a follow-up](https://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/pressreleases/2016-01-18/62-people-own-same-half-world-reveals-oxfam-davos-report) to its report on global inequality that had been released the previous year. According to the new report, now just 62 billionaires -- down from 80 identified by the agency in its January 2015 report -- control as much wealth as one half of the world's population, and the top 1% owns more wealth than the other 99% combined. Beyond the transnational capitalist class and the upper echelons of the global power bloc, the richest 20 percent of humanity owns some 95 percent of the world's wealth, while the bottom 80 percent has to make do with just 5 percent. This 20-80 divide of global society into haves and the have-nots is the new global social apartheid. It is evident not just between rich and poor countries, but within each country, North and South, with the rise of new affluent high-consumption sectors alongside the downward mobility, "precariatization," destabilization and expulsion of majorities. Escalating inequalities fuel capitalism's chronic problem of over-accumulation: The transnational capitalist class cannot find productive outlets to unload the enormous amounts of surplus it has accumulated, leading to stagnation in the world economy. The signs of an impending depression are everywhere. The front page of the February 20 issue of The Economist read, "[The World Economy: Out of Ammo?](http://www.economist.com/news/leaders/21693204-central-bankers-are-running-down-their-arsenal-other-options-exist-stimulate)" Extreme levels of social polarization present a challenge to dominant groups. They strive to purchase the loyalty of that 20 percent, while at the same time dividing the 80 percent, co-opting some into a hegemonic bloc and repressing the rest. Alongside the spread of frightening new systems of social control and repression is heightened dissemination through the culture industries and corporate marketing strategies that depoliticize through consumerist fantasies and the manipulation of desire. As "Trumpism" in the United States so well illustrates, another strategy of co-optation is the manipulation of fear and insecurity among the downwardly mobile so that social anxiety is channeled toward scapegoated communities. This psychosocial mechanism of displacing mass anxieties is not new, but it appears to be increasing around the world in the face of the structural destabilization of capitalist globalization. Scapegoated communities are under siege, such as the Rohingya in Myanmar, the Muslim minority in India, the Kurds in Turkey, southern African immigrants in South Africa, and Syrian and Iraqi refugees and other immigrants in Europe. As with its 20th century predecessor, 21st century fascism hinges on such manipulation of social anxiety at a time of acute capitalist crisis. Extreme inequality requires extreme violence and repression that lend to projects of 21st century fascism. 2) The system is fast reaching the ecological limits to its reproduction. We have reached several tipping points in what environmental scientists refer to as nine crucial "planetary boundaries." [We have already exceeded these boundaries in three areas](http://www.amazon.com/Ecological-Rift-Capitalisms-War-Earth/dp/1583672184/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1460153228&sr=8-1&keywords=the+ecological+rift) -- climate change, the nitrogen cycle and diversity loss. There have been five previous mass extinctions in earth's history. While all these were due to natural causes, for the first time ever, human conduct is intersecting with and fundamentally altering the earth system. We have entered what Paul Crutzen, the Dutch environmental scientist and Nobel Prize winner, termed the Anthropocene -- a new age in which humans have transformed up to half of the world's surface. We are altering the composition of the atmosphere and acidifying the oceans at a rate that undermines the conditions for life. The ecological dimensions of global crisis cannot be understated. "We are deciding, without quite meaning to, which evolutionary pathways will remain open and which will forever be closed," observes Elizabeth Kolbert in her best seller, [The Sixth Extinction](http://www.amazon.com/Sixth-Extinction-Unnatural-History/dp/1250062187/ref=sr_1_1?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1457393458&sr=1-1&keywords=the+sixth+extinction). "No other creature has ever managed this ... The Sixth Extinction will continue to determine the course of life long after everything people have written and painted and built has been ground into dust." [Capitalism cannot be held solely responsible](http://www.amazon.com/Collapse-Societies-Choose-Succeed-Revised/dp/0143117009/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1460153265&sr=8-1&keywords=collapse+book). The human-nature contradiction has deep roots in civilization itself. The ancient Sumerian empires, for example, collapsed after the population over-salinated their crop soil. The Mayan city-state network collapsed about AD 900 due to deforestation. And the former Soviet Union wrecked havoc on the environment. However, given capital's implacable impulse to accumulate profit and its accelerated commodification of nature, it is difficult to imagine that the environmental catastrophe can be resolved within the capitalist system. "Green capitalism" appears as an oxymoron, as sadistic capitalism's attempt to turn the ecological crisis into a profit-making opportunity, along with the conversion of poverty into a tourist attraction. 3) The sheer magnitude of the means of violence is unprecedented, as is the concentrated control over the means of global communications and the production and circulation of knowledge, symbols and images. We have seen the spread of frightening new systems of social control and repression that have brought us into the panoptical surveillance society and the age of thought control. This real-life Orwellian world is in a sense more perturbing than that described by George Orwell in his iconic novel 1984. In that fictional world, people were compelled to give their obedience to the state ("Big Brother") in exchange for a quiet existence with guarantees of employment, housing and other social necessities. Now, however, the corporate and political powers that be force obedience even as the means of survival are denied to the vast majority. Global apartheid involves the creation of "green zones" that are cordoned off in each locale around the world where elites are insulated through new systems of spatial reorganization, social control and policing. "Green zone" refers to the nearly impenetrable area in central Baghdad that US occupation forces established in the wake of the 2003 invasion of Iraq. The command center of the occupation and select Iraqi elite inside that green zone were protected from the violence and chaos that engulfed the country. Urban areas around the world are now green zoned through gentrification, gated communities, surveillance systems, and state and private violence. Inside the world's green zones, privileged strata avail themselves of privatized social services, consumption and entertainment. They can work and communicate through internet and satellite sealed off under the protection of armies of soldiers, police and private security forces. Green zoning takes on distinct forms in each locality. In Palestine, I witnessed such zoning in the form of Israeli military checkpoints, Jewish settler-only roads and the apartheid wall. In Mexico City, the most exclusive residential areas in the upscale Santa Fe District are accessible only by helicopter and private gated roads. In Johannesburg, a surreal drive through the exclusive Sandton City area reveals rows of mansions that appear as military compounds, with private armed towers and electrical and barbed-wire fences. In Cairo, I toured satellite cities ringing the impoverished center and inner suburbs where the country's elite could live out their aspirations and fantasies. They sport gated residential complexes with spotless green lawns, private leisure and shopping centers and English-language international schools under the protection of military checkpoints and private security police. In other cities, green zoning is subtler but no less effective. In Los Angeles, where I live, the freeway system now has an express lane reserved for those that can pay an exorbitant toll. On this lane, the privileged speed by, while the rest remain one lane over, stuck in the city's notorious bumper-to-bumper traffic -- or even worse, in notoriously underfunded and underdeveloped public transportation, where it may take half a day to get to and from work. There is no barrier separating this express lane from the others. However, a near-invisible closed surveillance system monitors every movement. If a vehicle without authorization shifts into the exclusive lane, it is instantly recorded by this surveillance system and a heavy fine is imposed on the driver, under threat of impoundment, while freeway police patrols are ubiquitous. Outside of the global green zones, warfare and police containment have become normalized and sanitized for those not directly at the receiving end of armed aggression. "Militainment" -- portraying and even glamorizing war and violence as entertaining spectacles through Hollywood films and television police shows, computer games and corporate "news" channels -- may be the epitome of sadistic capitalism. It desensitizes, bringing about complacency and indifference. In between the green zones and outright warfare are prison industrial complexes, immigrant and refugee repression and control systems, the criminalization of outcast communities and capitalist schooling. The omnipresent media and cultural apparatuses of the corporate economy, in particular, aim to colonize the mind -- to undermine the ability to think critically and outside the dominant worldview. A neofascist culture emerges through militarism, extreme masculinization, racism and racist mobilizations against scapegoats. 4) We are reaching limits to the extensive expansion of capitalism. Capitalism is like riding a bicycle: When you stop pedaling the bicycle, you fall over. If the capitalist system stops expanding outward, it enters crisis and faces collapse. In each earlier structural crisis, the system went through a new round of extensive expansion -- from waves of colonial conquest in earlier centuries, to the integration in the late 20th and early 21st centuries of the former socialist countries, China, India and other areas that had been marginally outside the system. There are no longer any new territories to integrate into world capitalism. Meanwhile, the privatization of education, health care, utilities, basic services and public land are turning those spaces in global society that were outside of capital's control into "spaces of capital." Even poverty has been turned into a commodity. What is there left to commodify? Where can the system now expand? With the limits to expansion comes a turn toward militarized accumulation -- making wars of endless destruction and reconstruction and expanding the militarization of social and political institutions so as to continue to generate new opportunities for accumulation in the face of stagnation. 5) There is the rise of a vast surplus population inhabiting a "planet of slums," alienated from the productive economy, thrown into the margins and subject to these sophisticated systems of social control and destruction. Global capitalism has no direct use for surplus humanity. But indirectly, it holds wages down everywhere and makes new systems of 21st century slavery possible. These systems include prison labor, the forced recruitment of miners at gunpoint by warlords contracted by global corporations to dig up valuable minerals in the Congo, sweatshops and exploited immigrant communities (including the rising tide of immigrant female caregivers for affluent populations). Furthermore, the global working class is experiencing accelerated "precariatization." The "new precariat" refers to the proletariat that faces capital under today's unstable and precarious labor relations -- informalization, casualization, part-time, temp, immigrant and contract labor. As communities are uprooted everywhere, there is a rising reserve army of immigrant labor. The global working class is becoming divided into citizen and immigrant workers. The latter are particularly attractive to transnational capital, as the lack of citizenship rights makes them particularly vulnerable, and therefore, exploitable. The challenge for dominant groups is how to contain the real and potential rebellion of surplus humanity, the immigrant workforce and the precariat. How can they contain the explosive contradictions of this system? The 21st century megacities become the battlegrounds between mass resistance movements and the new systems of mass repression. Some populations in these cities (and also in abandoned countryside) are at risk of genocide, such as those in Gaza, zones in Somalia and Congo, and swaths of Iraq and Syria. 6) There is a disjuncture between a globalizing economy and a nation-state-based system of political authority. Transnational state apparatuses are incipient and do not wield enough power and authority to organize and stabilize the system, much less to impose regulations on runaway transnational capital. In the wake of the 2008 financial collapse, for instance, the governments of the G-8 and G-20 were unable to impose transnational regulation on the global financial system, despite a series of emergency summits to discuss such regulation.

#### The alternative is to engage in anticapitalism, an act of radical resistance grounded in grassroots movements. Anticapitalism does not represent an unattainable utopia but challenges common myths about capitalism as a whole.

Rogers 14 (Chris Rogers, author, *Capitalism and Its Alternatives: A Critical Introduction*, Zed Books, 2014. ProQuest Ebook Central, <https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.proxy.lib.umich.edu/lib/umichigan/detail.action?docID=1758713>.) AM

*A note on terminology* The book will draw on four core concepts. The first of these is capitalism. The term capitalism is used throughout the book to refer to the prevailing form of social organization. While acknowledging that the ways in which capitalism operates and the implications of these operations are contested, this book defines capital­ ism in terms of one commonly accepted distinguishing feature: that capitalism is a system that organizes the production, distribution and exchange of goods, on the basis of private property, with a view to realizing profit and therefore increasing wealth. The second term is alternative capitalism, which is used to describe a system where the capitalistic relationship between state and market is re-regulated, but not fundamentally reformed, in order to try to produce optimal social and economic outcomes. The aim of an alternative capitalism is to maximize wealth and profit by introducing a different structure of rules to govern capitalism. The third concept is that of an alternative to capitalism. An alternative to capitalism is distinct from capitalism because it places an emphasis on social and civic goals, rather than purely focusing on pecuniary gain. In contrast to capitalism, an alternative to capitalism is founded on collective or community property rights, rather than individual property rights, although the form and extent of collective or community property rights may vary. Where the book is referring to either an alternative capitalism or an alternative to capitalism, it uses the form ‘alternative (to) capitalism’. The final concept the book uses is anti-capitalism. It uses the term anti-capitalism to refer to the act of resisting capitalism, whether this occurs by attempting to influence the state, taking control of the state, or actions taken independently or outside of the state. An individual who pursues or wishes to pursue an alternative to capitalism can therefore be described as an anti-capitalist.

Traditions of Resistance   
In its consideration of capitalism and its alternatives, this book accepts that it is possible to perceive capitalism and its con­ sequences in different ways. Furthermore, it acknowledges that the way in which capitalism and its consequences are perceived will have a fundamental impact on whether people deem capitalism to be desirable, whether they would prefer an alternative capitalism or an alternative to capitalism, and therefore whether they believe that it is important and worthwhile engaging in resistance to capitalism through the social act of anti-capitalism. However, the central argument of this book is that **capitalism displays intrinsic tendencies towards crisis that make an alternative to capitalism desirable, and so justifies anti-capitalist action**. In doing so, it argues that capitalism is a product of social interaction between people, and that it is remade or resisted through our social action. This ­emphasis on social constitution challenges common assertions about the inevitability of capitalist logic, and in the process shows that the prospect of realizing an alternative to capitalism is more than wishful thinking. In its discussions of alternatives to capitalism, however, this book guards against thinking of alternative forms of social organization as outcomes or utopias. Rather, it shows how various forms of alternative social and economic organization have shown a tendency to degenerate over time, or to reproduce injustices of capitalist social relations. It therefore suggests that **alternatives to capitalism should be thought of as processes that need to be continually made and remade if they are not to degenerate or reproduce the injustices of capitalist social relations, and if desirable outcomes are to be realized**. Reflecting the book’s emphasis on the social constitution of economy and society, it rejects ‘top-down’ attempts to impose an alternative to capitalism by political means, and argues that anticapitalist action should take a ‘bottom-up’ form, which requires democratic and pluralistic experimentation with different models of social and economic organization to expand the space in which non-capitalist activity takes place.

The arguments of the book therefore fit with a long tradition of anti-capitalist resistance. One of the most well-known instances of this kind of resistance was the insurrections of 1968, typified by the student revolts in Paris in May of that year. However, as Michael Watts (2001: 167) noted, the events of 1968 were far more than a local phenomenon; over seventy countries ‘had major student ­ actions during that year [and between] October 1967 and July 1968 there were over 2000 incidents worldwide of student protest alone’. Furthermore, it was not just students engaged in the act of protest, the act of anti-capitalism. According to Watts’ (ibid.: 167) study, ‘if one were to add the related worker and other nonstudent demonstrations each country in the world would, on average, have had over 20 “incidents” over the nine-month period’. Nor was the substance of the protest uniform; 1968 had what Watts (ibid.: 171– 2) has described as its Eastern, Western and Southern moments. In the first, typified by the Prague Spring and the Cultural Revolution in China, the focus of protests was anti-bureaucratic, and directed against the ‘Old Left’ and the corruption people perceived in it. In the second, typified by student protests in Paris and Berkeley, the focus of protests was opposition to consumerism and the pursuit of civil and social rights. In the third, the focus was the rejection of authority in the first generation of independent states in Africa and Latin America, where military dictatorship had displaced democratic rule.

Luc Boltanski (2002: 6) also highlights the diversity of the 1968 movement by distinguishing between its social and artistic critiques, where the former focused on inequality and poverty stemming from capitalism, and the latter on liberation, individual autonomy and authenticity. Michael Löwy (2002: 95) links this distinction between the social and artistic critique of capitalism to romanticism, which he defines as ‘rebellion against modern capitalist society, in the name of past or premodern social and cultural values, as a protest against the modern disenchantment of the world’. Therefore, the significance of 1968 can be seen not just across space, but also as a reflection of long-established traditions of resistance to prevailing social, political and economic forms or organization. On such readings, the events of 1968 can be interpreted as a demonstration of long-standing anti-capitalist feeling that rested on a critique of the world we live in and the injustices it creates, and in turn motivated action in order to try to address them.

## Case

### 1NC – Data Exclusivity

#### The aff causes political uncertainty and revenue decline for pharma companies---that causes them to cut new RnD programs

David Epstein 17, executive partner at Flagship Pioneering. March 17. “The next horizon of innovation for pharma” http://www.mckinsey.com/industries/pharmaceuticals-and-medical-products/our-insights/the-next-horizon-of-innovation-for-pharma

You also have to look at the external environment and think about what could go wrong. We should always worry when there’s political change. For instance, when payors—which is the government in most parts of the world—come under economic pressure, changes in legislation could disrupt the innovation process. If all of a sudden investors had no hope of being able to take their companies public and make a good return, that money would dry up, as would innovation. If pharma companies saw prices fall so far that their margins came under huge pressure, they would cut costs and reduce R&D as well as other spending. Eventually there would be an industry shakeout, and it would correct itself, but you’d have several years or longer where things slowed down or paused, and that’s an ongoing risk.

#### Their impact is about future pandemics, and the internal link is about non-adherence to everyday diseases like HIV – assign this 0 risk

#### ABR won’t get close to extinction, intervening actors solve it, their internal link can’t

Ed Cara 17, science writer for The Atlantic, Newsweek, and Vocativ, 1/27/17, “The Attack Of The Superbugs,” http://www.vocativ.com/394419/attack-of-the-superbugs/

Antibiotic-resistant infections kill at least 700,000 people worldwide a year right now, according to an exhaustive report commissioned by the UK in 2014, and without any substantial medical breakthroughs or policy changes that slow down resistance, they may claim some 10 million deaths annually by 2050 — eclipsing cancer in general as a leading cause. These deaths largely won’t come from pan-resistant infections, just tougher ones. A preventable death there, a preventable death here.

Leaving that aside, antibiotics, along with proper sanitation and nutrition, gird our entire way of living. Most every invasive surgery, pregnancy, organ transplant and chemotherapy session we go through will become riskier. Other diseases like HIV, malaria or influenza will become deadlier, since bacteria often exploit the opening in our immune system they leave behind. And already precarious populations like those living with cystic fibrosis, prisoners, and the poor will lose years off their lives.

For all the warranted gloom, though, Farewell does think there are reasons to be hopeful. “I don’t think we are doing enough, but the scientific community along with many governmental and private foundations are very actively involved in finding not only new antibiotics, but new solutions to this problem,” she said. There’s been a noticeable change in attitude and increased urgency surrounding antibiotic resistance, she said, one that she hadn’t seen even five years ago, let alone twenty.

Until recently, that attitude change could be seen from places as high up as the U.S. federal government. In 2014, former President Obama issued an executive order aimed at addressing antibiotic resistance, the first real acknowledgement of the problem from an administration, devoting funding and outlining a national action for combatting resistance. Through its federal agencies, the administration pushed to reduce antibiotic use on farms and encouraged doctors to stop using them in excess.

“There has been a lot of work done the last couple of years, much of it spurned by [Obama’s] National Action Plan,” said Dr. David Hyun, a senior officer for Pew Charitable Trusts’ Antibiotic Resistance Project. The CDC, in particular, has used its funding to open up regional labs that allow them to better detect and respond to antibiotic-resistant outbreaks like the Nevada case, he said. They ultimately hope to create an expansive surveillance system that can easily keep track of resistance rates on a national, state and regional level. A parallel system also exists for monitoring resistance in the food chain, shepherded by the CDC and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In fact, it was this sort of cooperation between national and local health agencies that enabled Nevada doctors to stop the worst from happening, said Dr. Lei Chen. The swift identification of a possible CRE strain by the hospital, coupled with the woman’s medical history, led to a precautionary quarantine, while also prompting Chen’s public health department and eventually the CDC into action. And it may help prevent future cases from spilling into the public. According to Chen, the CDC has allocated funding this year to all of Nevada’s state public health departments so they can better detect CRE and other dangerous resistant strains.

Under the Trump administration, there’s no telling how these small victories will hold up or whether they will advance. All references to antibiotics once found on the Whitehouse.gov site have been removed, including a link to the Obama administration’s national action plan, and the fact that they’re already tried to bar USDA scientists from discussing their work with the public while stripping funding from other public health agencies isn’t encouraging.

Even with the best public policy, however, there’s no clear light at the end of the tunnel. Antibiotic resistance has gradually been worsening, even within the last 15 to 20 years, when superbugs like methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) first became widely known, said Hyun. The effort needed to develop new drugs has been in short supply, hamstrung by pharmaceutical companies’ inability to recoup the costs of bringing new antibiotics to market. That’s because, unlike the latest heart medication, any new antibiotics will have to be treated like the last drops of water during a drought, used as little as possible — the exact opposite way to make money off a new product. Yet, much like climate change, the financial toll of not doing anything will total in the trillions years down the road. And it already numbers in the billions now, according to the CDC.

Of course, we need bacteria to survive. And most need or pay no mind to us in return. Even pan-resistant bacteria don’t really mean harm. Some have been found in perfectly healthy people, a fact that’ll either comfort you or keep you awake at night, only causing problems when our immune system wavers. There’s no army of sentient E. coli that will rise up and someday overthrow the human race.

But barring the calvary showing up, a new fear of ours will learn to settle in, almost unnoticed. It’ll creep in when we pick our heads up from a nasty fall that scrapes our skin open or breaks our bones; when we wave goodbye to our loved ones before they enter an operating room, or when we cradle our newborns into a world teeming with the living infinitesimal, wishing there was still a way to shield them from it as our parents once could for us. A fear of naked vulnerability.

The antibiotic apocalypse will be gentle, if it fully arrives, but it won’t be any less devastating to the human spirit.

#### No impact to disease or bioterror

Adalja 16 [Amesh Adalja is an infectious-disease physician at the University of Pittsburgh. Why Hasn't Disease Wiped out the Human Race? June 17, 2016. https://www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2016/06/infectious-diseases-extinction/487514/]

But when people ask me if I’m worried about infectious diseases, they’re often not asking about the threat to human lives; they’re asking about the threat to human life. With each outbreak of a headline-grabbing emerging infectious disease comes a fear of extinction itself. The fear envisions a large proportion of humans succumbing to infection, leaving no survivors or so few that the species can’t be sustained.

I’m not afraid of this apocalyptic scenario, but I do understand the impulse. Worry about the end is a quintessentially human trait. Thankfully, so is our resilience.

For most of mankind’s history, infectious diseases were the existential threat to humanity—and for good reason. They were quite successful at killing people: The 6th century’s Plague of Justinian knocked out an estimated 17 percent of the world’s population; the 14th century Black Death decimated a third of Europe; the 1918 influenza pandemic killed 5 percent of the world; malaria is estimated to have killed half of all humans who have ever lived.

Any yet, of course, humanity continued to flourish. Our species’ recent explosion in lifespan is almost exclusively the result of the control of infectious diseases through sanitation, vaccination, and antimicrobial therapies. Only in the modern era, in which many infectious diseases have been tamed in the industrial world, do people have the luxury of death from cancer, heart disease, or stroke in the 8th decade of life. Childhoods are free from watching siblings and friends die from outbreaks of typhoid, scarlet fever, smallpox, measles, and the like.

So what would it take for a disease to wipe out humanity now?

In Michael Crichton’s The Andromeda Strain, the canonical book in the disease-outbreak genre, an alien microbe threatens the human race with extinction, and humanity’s best minds are marshaled to combat the enemy organism. Fortunately, outside of fiction, there’s no reason to expect alien pathogens to wage war on the human race any time soon, and my analysis suggests that any real-life domestic microbe reaching an extinction level of threat probably is just as unlikely.

Any apocalyptic pathogen would need to possess a very special combination of two attributes. First, it would have to be so unfamiliar that no existing therapy or vaccine could be applied to it. Second, it would need to have a high and surreptitious transmissibility before symptoms occur. The first is essential because any microbe from a known class of pathogens would, by definition, have family members that could serve as models for containment and countermeasures. The second would allow the hypothetical disease to spread without being detected by even the most astute clinicians.

The three infectious diseases most likely to be considered extinction-level threats in the world today—influenza, HIV, and Ebola—don’t meet these two requirements. Influenza, for instance, despite its well-established ability to kill on a large scale, its contagiousness, and its unrivaled ability to shift and drift away from our vaccines, is still what I would call a “known unknown.” While there are many mysteries about how new flu strains emerge, from at least the time of Hippocrates, humans have been attuned to its risk. And in the modern era, a full-fledged industry of influenza preparedness exists, with effective vaccine strategies and antiviral therapies.

HIV, which has killed 39 million people over several decades, is similarly limited due to several factors. Most importantly, HIV’s dependency on blood and body fluid for transmission (similar to Ebola) requires intimate human-to-human contact, which limits contagion. Highly potent antiviral therapy allows most people to live normally with the disease, and a substantial group of the population has genetic mutations that render them impervious to infection in the first place. Lastly, simple prevention strategies such as needle exchange for injection drug users and barrier contraceptives—when available—can curtail transmission risk.

Ebola, for many of the same reasons as HIV as well as several others, also falls short of the mark. This is especially due to the fact that it spreads almost exclusively through people with easily recognizable symptoms,

plus the taming of its once unfathomable 90 percent mortality rate by simple supportive care.

Beyond those three, every other known disease falls short of what seems required to wipe out humans—which is, of course, why we’re still here. And it’s not that diseases are ineffective. On the contrary, diseases’ failure to knock us out is a testament to just how resilient humans are. Part of our evolutionary heritage is our immune system, one of the most complex on the planet, even without the benefit of vaccines or the helping hand of antimicrobial drugs. This system, when viewed at a species level, can adapt to almost any enemy imaginable. Coupled to genetic variations amongst humans—which open up the possibility for a range of advantages, from imperviousness to infection to a tendency for mild symptoms—this adaptability ensures that almost any infectious disease onslaught will leave a large proportion of the population alive to rebuild, in contrast to the fictional Hollywood versions.