**We negate**

**Resolved:** The United States should promote the development of market rate housing in urban neighborhoods.

**First, is framework**

**Winter and Leighton explain[[1]](#endnote-1)** that violence only is responded to when recognized to exist. Structural violence is almost always invisible and embedded in social structures then normalized through regular experiences. These structured inequities produce suffering and death as often as direct violence does, but through the means of more subtle and common functions. **Winter and Leighton conclude** that structural violence puts innocent children in position of suffering, and it is crucial that society has obligation to solve. Negating puts structural violence in the spotlight and overall creates real potential for solvency.

**Second, with an observation that market-rate housing is a capitalist system of housing**

Market rate is defined as allowing the market to determine prices. **Nelson 18 writes[[2]](#endnote-2)** that this market pricing will ensure housing provision is based on what will make developers, lenders, and landlords rich instead of what average people need to survive which establishes the clear reliance on a capitalist system

**Now, with the kritik of the Capitalist Natures within the housing market**

1. **Link: Racism –** The housing market is extremely discriminatory under 3 very important implications
2. ***Premiums*: Olsen of the University of Virginia 18 finds[[3]](#endnote-3)** that African American’s pay premiums for rent in large metro areas as well as non-metro areas. This premium becomes especially magnified whenever African American attempts to purchase housing in predominately white neighborhoods which fuels the racial divide and segregation.
3. ***Market Evaluation*: Rodkin 18 continues[[4]](#endnote-4)** that black home owners lose approximately 23 percent of their home value which is especially problematic in the long-term. This is because housing is a long-term investment and if a house loses value rapidly, then families are losing a major share of their investment
4. ***Mortgages:* Huang 18 writes[[5]](#endnote-5)** that racism is pervasive, invading both the conscious and subconscious thinking that leads to lending decisions against minority home buyers. The only way to provide solvency for subconscious racism is through government action and regulation, which is inherently against the idea of market rate housing and its capitalist nature.
5. **Impact: Suffering –** Racism in capitalism is detrimental as **Rothwell of Brookings Institute indicates in 2018[[6]](#endnote-6)** that there is a large and well-known wealth gap between blacks and other racial groups in the United States, much of which can be attributed to differences in homeownership rates and the value of housing. Thus, **The New York Times report[[7]](#endnote-7)** that the persistence of financial racism in America has led to a cycle of predation that ravaged the fiscal health of entire cities by impoverishing families and leaving once-solid communities strewn with abandoned homes. **Lewelin writes[[8]](#endnote-8)** that racism is a contributor to psychic distress through its contribution to the individuals’ subjective experience of the world, and by the way the society related to the individual. Ultimately, link suffering through **Winter and Leighton** who explain that this suffering can only be addressed whenever it is recognized to exist, and society works toward creating a solution. Ultimately, kritiking capitalism’s racist nature is the perfect first step.
6. **Alternative: Socialist Policy –** Affirming inherently fuels capitalisms growth as letting the market decide prices is literally the way capitalism functions. Instead, negating means the government can continue encouraging affordable housing through Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, or LIHTC. Through this method, the United States can give tax benefits for corporations who invest in affordable housing. This is crucial as LIHTC literally breaks the capitalist normality of free-range pricing and allows the government to set flat rates. This is crucial as the alternative provides direct solvency by ending the freedoms that allow for pervasive racism to impact minority groups. Ultimately, **The OOC 14 concludes** that LIHTC has provided affordable prices to over 2.4 million low-income households.

**Now for clarifications and weighing**

1. For clarification, this is not a kritik of general capitalism. We are specifically pointing of the racist natures of capitalist functions specifically within the housing market.
2. Weigh the kritik as the most important voter in today’s round as kritiking capitalism functions as a pre-fiat argument. Before voting on any affirmative substance, you have to ensure that the capitalist nature is not racist. If they fail to disprove racism in the housing market, they do not link into structural violence.
3. By voting for the negative, you discourage debaters from mindlessly following social norms and force them to question the ethics of everything. This is crucial in improving the standard of education and making debate more helpful in everyday scenarios.

**Thus,**

**We Urge a Negative Ballot**

## Frontlines

### ATAT: Socialism Makes Communism

[**The British Library finds**](http://www.bl.uk/learning/timeline/item106572.html)that the reason Karl Marx invtented communism was as a response to capitalisms growth and abuses within the society. Thus, you turn any communism based arguments as capitalism inherently will fuel the rage of the working class and increase the odds of revolution.

1. Deborah DuNann **Winter** and Dana C. **Leighton**, 06-01-**1999**, " Structural Violence Section Introduction", **Southern Arkansas University**, <http://sites.saumag.edu/danaleighton/wp-content/uploads/sites/11/2015/09/SVintro-2.pdf>

**Direct violence** is horrific, but its brutality **usually gets our attention**: we notice it, **and [we] often respond to it. Structural violence, however, is almost always invisible, embedded in ubiquitous social structures, normalized by stable institutions and regular experience**. **Structural violence occurs whenever people are disadvantaged by political, legal, economic or cultural traditions**. Because they are longstanding, structural inequities usually seem ordinary, the way things are and always have been. The chapters in this section teach us about some important but invisible forms of structural violence, and alert us to the powerful cultural mechanisms that create and maintain them over generations. **Structured inequities produce suffering and death as often as direct violence does, though the damage is slower, more subtle, more common, and more difficult to repair**. Globally, poverty is correlated with infant mortality, infectious disease, and shortened lifespans. Whenever people are denied access to societys resources, physical and psychological violence exists. Johan Galtung originally framed the term structural violence to refer to any constraint on human potential due to economic and political structures (1969). Unequal access to resources, to political power, to education, to health care, or to legal standing, are forms of structural violence. When inner city children have inadequate schools while others do not, when gays and lesbians are fired for their sexual orientation, when laborers toil in inhumane conditions, when people of color endure environmental toxins in their neighborhoods, structural violence exists. Unfortunately, even those who are victims of structural violence often do not see the systematic ways in which their plight is choreographed by unequal and unfair distribution of societys resources. Structural violence is problematic in and of itself, but it is also dangerous because it frequently leads to direct violence. Those who are chronically oppressed are often, for logical reasons, those who resort to direct violence. For example, cross-national studies of murder have shown a positive correlation between economic inequality and homicide rates across 40 nations (Hansmann & Quigley, 1982; Unnithan & Whitt, 1992). In the U.S., racial inequality in wealth is correlated with murder rates (Blau & Golden, 1986). Often elites must use direct violence to curb the unrest produced by structural violence. For example, during the 1980s, mean income disparity between whites and blacks in the same urban area predicted use of deadly force by police (Jacobs & O'Brien, 1998). Structural violence often requires police states to suppress resentments and social unrest. Huge income disparities in many Latin American countries are protected by correspondingly huge military operations, which in turn drain resources away from social programs and produce even more structural violence.

…

Organized armed conflict in various parts of the world is easily traced to structured inequalities. Northern Ireland, for example, has been marked by economic disparities between Northern Irish Catholics-- who have higher unemployment rates and less formal education--and Protestants (Cairns & Darby, 1998). In Sri Lanka, youth unemployment and underemployment exacerbates ethnic conflict (Rogers, Spencer & Uyangoda, 1998). In Rwanda, huge disparities between the Hutu and Tutsies eventually led to ethnic massacres. While structural violence often leads to direct violence, the reverse is also true, as brutality often terrorizes bystanders, who then become unwilling or unable to confront social injustice. Increasingly, civilians pay enormous costs of war through death and devastation of neighborhoods and ecosystems. Ruling elites rarely suffer from armed conflict as much as civilian populations do, who endure decades of poverty and disease in war-torn societies. When social inequities are noticed, attempts are made to rationalize and understand them. **Unfortunately, one outcome of this process is to assume that victims must in some way deserve their plight. But certainly it is easy to see that young children do not deserve to be victims of structural violence**. The chapters in this section help us see the often invisible effects of structural violence, and the two first chapters focus on its effects on children. In their chapter The War Close to Home: Children and Violence in the United States, Kathleen Kostelny and James Garbarino describe the chronic violence which children in Chicago and other urban areas of the United States endure, often paralleling that experienced by children who live in countries at war. The authors examine myriad environmental risk factors, including family violence, parental depression, media violence, and firearm accessibility, which produce violent environments for children. Children who endure these environments often become battle weary, numb, hopeless, and/or morally impaired. The authors describe how community and family support mechanisms must be built to mitigate these risks. For example, home visitation and early childhood education programs provide crucial community support. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. ROBBIE **NELSON**, 11-21-**2018**, "Capitalism Can’t Give Us Affordable Housing,” , <https://jacobinmag.com/2018/11/capitalism-affordable-housing-rent-commodities-profit>

**Under capitalism, housing provision is based on what will make developers, lenders, and landlords rich — not what average people need to survive. That’s why we’ll never get decent, affordable housing for everyone under the free market**. An interior view of a model luxury condominium in April 2008 in New York City. Amy Sussman / Getty Our new issue, on what a President Bernie Sanders could actually do in office, is out now. Subscribe today to receive it! Pamela Anderson on Europe’s Turmoil Pamela Anderson Srećko Horvat Introducing The ABCs of Capitalism Editors A Blueprint for Universal Childhood Megan Erickson Labour Has A Plan Peter Gowan The rallying cry “the rent is too damn high!” animates much of the popular and policy discourse around the twenty-first-century housing crises from San Francisco to Shanghai, Lagos to London. As a resident of the Bay Area, I can personally confirm that, indeed, the rent is too damn high. While it makes for a good slogan, it opens up a potential pitfall. Liberal politicians and “new urbanist” think tanks promise to solve the problem of the too-damn-high rent with technocratic solutions that they say will lower or stabilize the steep rise in rents. They circulate policy papers and blog posts, debating supply and demand, inclusionary zoning, and tax incentives. And many working people in hyperinflated urban rental markets see these technical tweaks as the only available options for alleviating our housing crisis. Certain reform-oriented struggles, especially those around rent control and expanded provision of social housing, offer important opportunities for on-the-ground socialist organizing. But we also shouldn’t be shy about our big-picture diagnosis. Socialists have to make the case, loudly, publicly, and globally: capitalism can never meet our needs for high-quality, affordable housing. The reason is straightforward: the profit motive. In a capitalist society, land and housing stock are treated as commodities, basic goods and services that can be bought, rented, and sold for a profit. And like all commodities under capitalism, it is the profit motive that rules the production and maintenance of housing. Profit is the lifeblood of the capitalist system. Karl Marx described the process of capital accumulation using the letters M-C-M’, or Money-Commodity-More Money. This abstract formula points us to a really important conclusion. The purpose of capitalist production and exchange is not to create commodities; commodities are only a means to achieve more money than a capitalist began with. In other words, capitalists don’t stay in business based on the quality or quantity of the commodity they produce — they stay in business based on whether they turn a profit. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. Dirk W. **Early** & Paul E. **Carrillo** & Edgar O. **Olsen**, 06-18-**2018**, "Racial Rent Differences in U.S. Housing Markets," **Department of Economics and Business**,

**PDF AVAILABLE IN PDF FOLDER**

**Olsen –** University of Virginia

**Early-** Southwestern University

**Carillo-** George Washington University

**This paper exploits an unusually rich data set covering all areas in the U.S. to estimate how racial differences in the rents paid for identical housing in the same neighborhood vary with neighborhood racial composition**. Besides rents and demographic characteristics of the renter, the data contain detailed information about the features of the housing unit and its neighborhood, including the census block group of each unit. **This data set is particularly well suited to revisiting an issue that has been studied for more than fifty years. It yields the first highly credible evidence on patterns of racial rent differences in recent times**. To estimate the racial rent gap, we use simple hedonic models. **The results of regressions without census tract dummy variables indicate that blacks pay almost no premium in heavily black areas and the premium rises to about 3.6 percent in heavily white areas**. When census tract dummy variables are included to account for unobserved neighborhood and housing characteristics, the fit is much better but the general pattern is the same. As before, the premium is negligible in heavily black areas and about 2.4 percent in areas with the highest fraction white. **Finally, the patterns of racial rent premia are very similar in large metro areas, other metro areas, and non-metro areas and in areas with the highest and lowest levels of racial segregation in housing.** Our results for racial rent premia are remarkably similar to Ihlanfeldt and Mayock’s (2009) and Bayer et al.’s (2017) highly credible evidence on racial sales price premia. Bayer et al. argue that the premium in sales prices paid for houses by blacks will reduce their home ownership rate and affect their locational choice. Our finding of a similar premium in the rental housing market implies blacks do not have the incentive to move into the rental sector to avoid the racial premium in the owner occupied market. We show that blacks face roughly the same premium in the rental housing market. Hence, the overrepresentation of blacks in rental housing Electronic copy available at: https://ssrn.com/abstract=3200655 15 is not expected to be driven by substitution effects. Instead, those differences will operate mainly through income effects. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. Dennis **Rodkin**, 11-29-**2018**, "Here's how much segregation costs local black homeowners," **Chicago Business**, <https://www.chicagobusiness.com/node/826711/printable/print>

**Homeowners in majority-black neighborhoods in the Chicago area are missing, on average, almost $37,000 in household wealth, according to a new report**. The median value of owner-occupied homes in Chicago-area neighborhoods that are at least 50 percent black is about **$114,000**, according to the study, issued this week by the Brookings Institution, a Washington, D.C., think tank. It calculates that without the devaluation, the median would be **$151,000**. Nationwide, the devaluation of owner-occupied homes in black neighborhoods costs their owners about $156 billion in household wealth, says the report. The study does not include a total amount lost by Chicago-area homeowners. **"This impacts the black family significantly," Courtney Jones, president of the Dearborn Realtist Board**, a Chicago association of African-American real estate professionals, said in an email. Jones, who was not involved with the study, also is the business development officer of Chicago Homes Realty Group. "**It strips the ability of black homeowners and our families to have equity to leverage**," Jones said, "**which leads to lack of small business creation and cultivation, (lack of) funding education opportunities for children, inability to create wealth-building vehicles and eliminates generational wealth.**" In the Chicago area, the average difference in value between homes in majority-black neighborhoods and homes in majority-non-black neighborhoods is 28 percent, according to Brookings. That is larger than **the national figure, 23 percent**. Of the nation's 10 biggest metro areas, two have larger gaps than Chicago's: Atlanta (29.8 percent) and Dallas-Fort Worth (28.4 percent). Far larger gaps show up in several small cities, among them Rochester, N.Y. (65 percent), Jacksonville, Fla. (47 percent), and Omaha, Neb. (47 percent). **"There is a large and well-known wealth gap between blacks and other racial groups in the United States, much of which can be attributed to differences in homeownership rates and the value of housing,"** the study's trio of authors wrote. They did the analysis to "understand how much money majority-black communities have to lose from the devaluation of housing assets stemming from racial bias throughout the market." Devaluation of a home in a black neighborhood, the authors note, makes first-time buying more affordable, "but once purchased, it is unambiguously disadvantageous to the owner and occupier, who would otherwise benefit from being able to refinance, borrow, or sell at a higher valuation." Even if home values in majority-black neighborhoods were growing at the same pace as those in other types of neighborhoods, the dollar value would be smaller because of the lower initial value. But Chicago-area black neighborhoods have been among the slowest in price appreciation, and in some, home values are declining. Majority-black neighborhoods have fewer libraries and restaurants, longer commutes and lower-performing public schools than majority-white neighborhoods, the study shows, all contributing to the ongoing devaluation of those neighborhoods. The study charts the differences in distribution of these amenities in each of the 113 cities analyzed. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. Linda **Huang**, 4-23-**2018**, "Racism in the Housing Market”, **New York Times**, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/04/23/opinion/racism-housing-market.html>

In “A ‘Black Tax’ on Housing” (editorial, April 15), you say the reduction of the black homeownership rate to levels not seen since the 1960s when housing discrimination was legal is a reflection of the “persistence of financial racism in America.” Yes, because **racism is still pervasive, invading both the conscious and subconscious thinking that leads to lending decisions against minority home buyers.** **To ignore this would make us all guilty of perpetuating the injustice that continues to plague our country today**. **Lenders have a social responsibility they cannot ignore to turn the tide and stop financial racism in its tracks**. We call on the lending industry to eliminate commissions, leverage technology to remove racial bias, and help more home buyers take advantage of affordable lending programs. If the entire industry can take these same steps, perhaps we can finally start to address and move to eradicate the despicable role that racism is playing in minority homeownership levels, even as we wait for the law to catch up. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. Andre **Perry** & Jonathan **Rothwell** & David **Harshbarger**, 9-xx-**2018**, " THE DEVALUATION OF ASSETS IN BLACK NEIGHBORHOODS," **Brookings Intitute**, <https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/2018.11_Brookings-Metro_Devaluation-Assets-Black-Neighborhoods_final.pdf>

WHY STUDY OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING We focus on owner-occupied homes for two reasons. Home appreciation results in higher home values, and this brings wealth to owners. **There is a large and well-known wealth gap between blacks and other racial groups in the United States, much of which can be attributed to differences in homeownership rates and the value of housing**. Second, the devaluation of rental properties is advantageous to renters, insofar as it results in a lower rental payment for similar quality housing**. The devaluation of owner-occupied housing makes it easier to acquire the home, but once purchased, it is unambiguously disadvantageous to the owner and occupier, who would otherwise benefit from being able to refinance, borrow, or sell at a higher valuation.** Home values, neighborhood demographics, and structural characteristics are from the 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (ACS). Our dependent variable from the ACS—median home values at the census tract level—comes from an item on the questionnaire that asks homeowners: “About how much do you think this house and lot, apartment, or mobile home (and lot, if owned) would sell for if it were for sale?” These data are limited by the fact that they are self-reported and not all homes are actually for sale. Our primary measure of housing value overcomes these limitations. It consists of ZIP code data from Zillow, a housing market research company. Zillow provides median price listing overall and per square foot at the ZIP-code level.12 There is some error in moving between ZIP codes and census tracts, which is needed to characterize ZIP-code racial demographics, but the property-level accuracy of the Zillow data is likely to be superior, since it is based on actual listing prices rather than self-reported valuations. Another advantage of Zillow data is that it includes estimates for price per square foot, a quality-adjusted price. We matched ZIP codes to census tracts using a correspondence engine from the Missouri Census Data Center (MABLE).13 To make Zillow data as comparable as possible to the 5-year American community Survey, we averaged Zillow’s ZIP codelevel data from 2012 to 2016. In practice, the census and Zillow measures are highly correlated. The correlational coefficient between census tract median owner-occupied home values and the Zillow median listing price is 0.84. The censusbased correlation with Zillow’s median price per square foot is 0.78.14 Access to schools To measure school quality, we consider that public school attendance areas roughly align with neighborhoods, and housing prices are higher in areas near high-scoring public schools, as previous Brookings research has discussed.15 To account for school quality in our analysis, we obtained proficiency rates on state exams for all public schools covering grades 4-8 for both mathematics and reading. These data are available from the Department of Education.16 We matched schools to census tracts based on the latitude and longitude coordinates, which are available via the Department of Education. Our approach was to take a 5-mile radius around each census tract and consider every school in that radius as a potential school for that neighborhood. The nearest schools to the tract—including all those in the tract—were assigned to the tract until the cumulative school population in grades 4 to 8 equaled the population of 10-to-14-year-olds in the tract. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. **Editorial Board**, 4-14-**2018**, "Blacks Still Face a Red Line on Housing," **New York Times**, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/04/14/opinion/blacks-still-face-a-red-line-on-housing.html?module=inline>

But African-Americans were essentially shut out of early federal programs that promoted homeownership and financial well-being — including the all-important New Deal mortgage insurance system that generated the mid-20th-century homeownership boom. This missed opportunity to amass wealth that white Americans took for granted is evident to this day in a yawning black-white wealth gap and in worse health, living conditions and educational opportunities for African-Americans. The Fair Housing Act, which turned 50 years old last week, ended the most egregious forms of discrimination and brought a modest rise in black homeownership. But those gains — and the hard-won wealth they represented — were wiped out a decade ago in the Great Recession, which reduced the African-American homeownership rate to levels not seen since housing discrimination was legal in the 1960s. These losses reflect **the persistence of financial racism in America and the fact that black people who were eligible for affordable credit were victimized by predatory loans that paid off handsomely for brokers and lenders but led borrowers to foreclosure**. **This** well-documented **cycle of predation ravaged the fiscal health of entire cities by impoverishing families and leaving once-solid communities strewn with abandoned homes**. Unless state and federal governments make it a priority to prevent a replay of this damage — and to begin to close the black-white homeownership gap — the social tensions that flow from economic inequality will continue to fester [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. Joseph **Llewellyn**, 08-xx-**2006**, "Racism in Mental Health Prejudice and Suffering”, **National Institute of Health**, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2277265/>

Discussion of racism and psychiatry were quite prominent in the 1970’s, fuelled in part by the greater racial awareness and sensitivity following the peak of the civil rights movement, and increased attention to the impact of social issues on the psychopathology and upon the care of psychiatric patients, at the interpersonal as well as the systemic levels. **Race was discussed as a contributor to psychopathology and to psychic distress, by its contribution to the individuals’ subjective experience of the world, and by the way the world/society related to the individual.** It was also discussed in terms of its clinical impact at the levels of assessment and diagnosis, the therapeutic process, and the systemic levels of planning and the delivery of care. Racism was seldom linked to immigration status and to culture, (in the sense of Western versus other cultures), but it was more linked to ethnicity and social class, with the primary dichotomy being white versus black. The current book is an edited text of chapters in which eight chapters were fully written and one co-authored by the editor and almost all by UK psychiatrists, writing from the perspective of their knowledge and experience of the issues in mental health among Britain’s immigrant minorities of non-European backgrounds. In the opening chapter entitled “Feeling for Racism,” the author outlines how his ‘raw’ personal experiences of being misidentified and of being the direct victim of racism, stimulated his interest in his topic and led to his writing of this book. This is quite a revealing look into the subjective experience and insight of a very sensitive and reflective person. He comes to recognition of the “violence” of racism, in which, he “soon learnt that whatever I thought my substance to be, whoever I thought I was, this was always quite different from the ascription to which others invested me” and that, **“It was easier to be who I was perceived to be, rather than who I was/am.**” This condenses a seminal experience of racism.

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The content strongly reflects the importance of racial issues at all levels of serving the mental health needs of the major ethno cultural groups, including the South Asians, Afro-Caribbean’s, Africans, and the Chinese, as well as the outcome of various studies and service delivery approaches to serving these populations. Over all it is a mature and serious reflection on racism as a factor in mental health, that critically examines the British experience, informed by the American experience during the socio-cultural revolution of the civil rights movement and beyond…as well as by careful consideration of relevant ideas from sociology, psychology, and psychoanalysis. It tackles difficult questions such as the definition of ethnicity, race, and racism (which are often thought with demagoguery and circularity). It does not shy away from difficult issues such as the difficulty of justifying the claim of racism and whether the victim may contribute to his own experience of racism. It also addresses the reason for the clinician’s involvement in the process of taking action against racism. In the struggle with these issues and questions, the authors’ very poignantly convey the frustration of the clinicians in dealing with racism in practice. We identify with them, and agree that the elimination of racism may be unachievable. That rather than being a reflection of psychopathology…it maybe a natural **human proclivity to divide the world into the other and us, that this has historically dangerous consequences and therefore needs to be raised to a level of awareness and very actively resisted.** [↑](#endnote-ref-8)