# Gulf Coast Affirmative Bingham HH

### Contention One: Inherency

#### Evacuation infrastructure isn’t sufficient for needy citizens in Gulf coast states

SEYI FAYANJU 12 ( Economic analyst for NBC, MSNBC, the Environmental Defense Fund, and freelance journalist, M.A., Columbia University A.M., Harvard UniversityA.B., Harvard University,Seyi Fayanju works with the Coastal Louisiana Program out of the New York office. He has drafted policy briefs on Louisiana’s importance to the national economy and wetland regeneration projects in the Mississippi River Delta. He is writing a report that will draw attention to linkages between sustainable ecosystem management and sustainable economic growth in southern Louisiana, “Must the key to community resilience be spelled C-A-R?” JULY 16, 2012, http://blogs.edf.org/restorationandresilience/2012/07/16/must-the-key-to-community-resilience-be-spelled-c-a-r/)

When it comes to providing public transportation options for their residents, the cities of the Southern states rank low…..

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predictably terrible outcomes for those left behind.

#### Thus the plan: The United States federal government should substantially increase its investment in mass evacuation transportation infrastructure in states of the Gulf Coast Region.

### Contention Two: Structural Oppression

#### Natural disasters are becoming increasingly frequent. The globe is becoming a field of intensifying death and destruction.

Brunsma and Picou 2008 (David, University of Missouri, and J. Steven, University of South Alabama, Disasters in the Twenty-First Century: Modern Destruction and Future Instruction Social Forces Volume 87, Number 2, December 2008)

Sociologists are becoming increasingly aware of the changing nature of risk in late modernity and

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that disaster research is being actively re-imagined throughout the broader discipline.

#### Transportation infrastructure is critical to evacuation

Wolshon, 06 – Assistant Professor in the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering at Louisiana State University (Brian, “The Aftermath of Katrina”,[http://www.nae.edu/Publications/Bridge/TheAftermathofKatrina/EvacuationPlanningandEngineeringforHurricaneKatrina.aspx)](http://www.nae.edu/Publications/Bridge/TheAftermathofKatrina/EvacuationPlanningandEngineeringforHurricaneKatrina.aspx)Z)

Although little can be done to alter the weather, we can prepare for the

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years based on valuable lessons learned from prior storms in Louisiana and elsewhere.

#### The horrors of Katrina justify the statement: ‘Never again’. We all looked on as thousands perished and we have an ethical obligation to prevent a repeat

Giroux, 06 – Professor of English and Cultural Studies at McMaster University, previous professors at BU, Miami U, and Penn State (Henry, “Reading Hurricane Katrina: Race, Class, and the Biopolitics of Disposability”, accessed from JSTOR 7/1/12)

Hurricane Katrina may have reversed the self-imposed silence of the media and public

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where democracy has lost its claims” (2005, 122,124).

#### No disaster is natural; Katrina was a result of the institutionalized racism taking away opportunity for life. The rich whites survived while the poor blacks were left to suffer; Only by recognizing oppression as a process that occurs inside institutions and policy can we eradicate it at its source

Chester Hartman, Gregory D. Squires 6 (Professor of Sociology and Public Policy & Public Administration, Chester Hartman, an urban planner and author, is Director of Research for the Poverty & Race Research Action Council, “There is No Such Thing as a Natural Disaster: Race, Class, and Hurricane Katrina” <http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=8dPZ2WfghxcC&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=natural+disaster+and+racism&ots=bG_PW0U3fa&sig=8I-NTKQyx-mEz8C9SGtCl4c-rm0#v=snippet&q=hartman&f=false>”)

Those who rejected racism as a contributing factor to the disaster, as well as

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disparities and releases them from any obligation to do something about institutionalized racism.

#### We confront Structural oppression in 3 ways:

#### 1. Embracing the other-

#### A recognition of the Other constructed by Katrina is critical to combat institutionalized racism and the logic of disposability

Scheper-Hughes 5- prof of anthropology (Nancy, December, Anthropology Today, “Katrina: The disaster and its doubles,” [www.jstor.org/stable/10.2307/3694939](http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.2307/3694939), mat)

At times of crisis and catastrophe, people seek an explanation for what happened.

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that will allow them to return and to rebuild if they so wish.

Once the more ‘beloved communities’ 6 were safely evacuated, leaving behind the riff

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bridge and into the safety of Queens – a beautiful and historic moment.

Self-blame and national shame In the wake of a disaster people tend to

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Black and poor population’s civil rights seem to have so utterly failed them.

#### 2. Promoting Ethics-

#### New Orleans is a critical ethical exercise—we must recognize our responsibility to rectify centuries of discrimination.

Morse 2008 - senior attorney with the Biloxi office of Mississippi Center for Justice; received Equal Justice Works Katrina Legal Fellowship; received Edwin D. Wolf Public Interest Law Award from the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law; co-founder of the Steps Coalition; Panelist for the Joint center for Political and Economic Studies, NAACP; published by the Joint Center For Political and Economic Studies

Health Policy Institute (Reilly, “Environmental Justice Through the Eye of Hurricane Katrina” 2008, http://198.65.105.204/hpi/sites/all/files/EnvironmentalJustice.pdf )//ALo

Finally, recognizing how major national policy choices in areas like energy, transportation,

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Justice Cardozo: “prosperity and salvation are in union and not division.

#### There is an infinite obligation for government action on Katrina

Jorgenson 11Hurricane Katrina: Humanitarian Obligations and Lessons Learned Ellen Jorgenson Case-Specific Briefing Paper Humanitarian Assistance in Complex Emergencies University of Denver 2011

According to Fred Cuny, the root cause of most disasters is poverty (Van

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, NGO and individual reactions to disasters, interpreted through policy and practice.

#### 3. Policy Action-

#### In order to address inequality we must recognize the impact structural racism has on individuals and take into account how policies effect race

Chester Hartman, Gregory D. Squires 6 (Professor of Sociology and Public Policy & Public Administration, Chester Hartman, an urban planner and author, is Director of Research for the Poverty & Race Research Action Council, “There is No Such Thing as a Natural Disaster: Race, Class, and Hurricane Katrina” <http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=8dPZ2WfghxcC&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=natural+disaster+and+racism&ots=bG_PW0U3fa&sig=8I-NTKQyx-mEz8C9SGtCl4c-rm0#v=snippet&q=hartman&f=false>”)

It is clear that we cannot properly address the problem of poverty and our failing

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applications. This will inch us closer towards creating a truly free democracy.

#### The individual bars of structural racism create a complex cage of disparity and oppression, In order to confront racism, we must dismantle the bars at an institutional level

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Analyzing society through a structural racism lens is predicated on the idea that the combined

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that institutional arrangements are doing in the production of racialized conditions and meaning.

#### It’s not just about Katrina, by responding to Katrina in a way that recognizes inequality at an institutionalized level we can begin to recognize and end inequality for all

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Viewing racism narrowly is nothing new. In fact, it dates back several generations

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, a widening wealth gap, and a shrinking middle class affect everyone.

### Contention Three: Framing

#### Transportation is rooted in class distinctions and most of all rooted in disaster planning and evacuation. This framing connects natural and social disasters in a refusal to see them different – our plan is a statement to reject race and class “neutrality” by looking at who really benefits from environmental and energy policies

Sze 06 Julie Sze is an assistant professor in American Studies at the University of

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Justice Matter after Katrina By Julie Sze Published on: Jun 11, 2006

Thus, the Gulf Coast region was, in many ways, “Ground Zero

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long engaged with the toxic, environmental and disaster politics in the region.

#### Racism creates a permanent condition of war

Mendieta 02, (Eduardo Mendieta, PhD and Associate professor of Stonybrook School of Philosophy, “‘To make live and to let die’ –Foucault on Racism Meeting of the Foucault Circle, APA Central Division Meeting” <http://www.stonybrook.edu/commcms/philosophy/people/faculty_pages/docs/foucault.pdf>)

This is where racism intervenes, not from without, exogenously, but from within

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of the living, then these threat and foes are biological in nature.

#### Racism outweighs every impact – it’s the precondition to ethical political decision making.

MEMMI 2000 **–** Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Paris (Albert, “RACISM”, translated by Steve Martinot, pp.163-165)

The struggle against racism will be long, difficult, without intermission, without remission

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.  True, it is a wager, but the stakes are irresistible.

#### Structural violence outweighs low probability events.

Gilman, 83 Dr. Robert C. Gilman, Ph.D. President of Context Institute Founding Editor of IN CONTEXT, A Quarterly of Humane Sustainable Culture One of the articles in The Foundations Of Peace (IC#4) Autumn 1983, Page 8 <http://72.14.203.104/search?q=cache:p_T2jwNn8g4J:www.context.org/ICLIB/IC04/Gilman1.htm+nuclear+war+%22structural+violence%22&hl=en>

THE HUMAN TENDENCY toward, and preparations for, open warfare are certainly the most

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of the suffering it supports, it is by far our most serious flaw