#### 2.Racism isn’t contingent, society is biased---Best Studies.

**Grossman 18** (Sara Grossman, She graduated from UC Berkeley with a Bachelor’s Degree in Political Economy in 2015 and from the University of Westminster (UK) with a Master’s in Media, Campaigning, and Social Change in 2020. She has lived in Berlin since 2016. “White people: Let’s start by understanding our own biases”, (2018), DM

The brain’s capacity for snap judgement and fear-based gut reaction was developed in our evolutionary ancestors, who lived in homogenous groups and understood anyone outside the group to be an immediate survival threat. The **mental mechanisms for determining who is “us” and who is “them”—and therefore a threat—were undoubtedly useful for ancient, more primitive societies where interactions with outside groups were uncommon**. However, as our social networks grew and our worlds became increasingly connected, these quick reactions based on familiarity became less helpful in determining what is a threat and what isn’t. In fact, Almodio argues, they are a disadvantage. **“Humans now live in a multicultural society** linked by neighborhoods, workplace and political hierarchies, states, nations, and global regions—and peaceful interdependence is now key to our survival,” Almodio wrote. “With these new societal complexities, the basic machinery of the mind that promoted the survival of our evolutionary ancestors becomes not-so-adaptive for social life in the 21st century.” It seems, however, that **our subconscious mind has yet to catch up**, not least influenced by the wide**spread racism, racist stereotypes, and negative racial attitudes that are consistently reinforced in media, politics, and the society at large.** Findings from the widely-used Implicit Association Test **(IAT) demonstrate that racial bias remains widespread, despite popularly stated views of egalitarianism.** The IAT, which tests for the strength of associations between **concepts (like Black people or women) and evaluations or stereotypes (like good or aggressive), has found that of the millions of people who have taken the test, around 70 percent of white respondents have some sort of pro-white bias**—**despite the same percentage claiming to hold unbiased racial attitudes.**  Other studies have identified similar conflicts between active and subconscious attitudes. One **NYU study found that when white men viewed pictures of Black male faces with quick glances, activity spiked in their amygdala, the brain structure associated with feelings of vigilance and fear. “Neuroscience has shown that people can identify another person’s apparent race, gender, and age in a matter of milliseconds,” Princeton psychologist Susan Fiske has said. “In this blink of an eye, a complex network of stereotypes, emotional prejudices, and behavioral impulses activates. These knee-jerk reactions do not require conscious bigotry, though they are worsened by it.”**

#### 1. Trump cooks the economy.

**Krugman 25** [Paul Krugman is a distinguished professor at the City University of New York's Graduate Center, a core faculty member at the Stone Center on Socio-Economic Inequality, and a LIS senior scholar. He previously taught at MIT, Stanford, and Princeton. He is the author or co-author of many academic papers and numerous books aimed at both professional and general audiences, including Market Structure and Foreign Trade, Geography and Trade, The Return of Depression Economics, and Arguing with Zombies: Economics, Politics, and the Fight for a Better Future. “Making America Backward Again: President or Mad King?”, Rolling Stone, https://www.rollingstone.com/p/trump-destroy-economy-democracy-backward/] cmeow

**MAGAnomics**

While many voters expected Trump to bring back the prosperity over which he presided during most of his first term (whether or not he caused it), most economists who looked at his platform during the 2024 campaign gave it poor reviews. Three things in particular looked disturbing.

First, **Trump** proposed **large increases** in **tariff rates** — much bigger than anything he did during his first term. These tariffs, according to basic economics, would cause **inflation** and **reduce real incomes**.

Second, he called for large-scale **deportations**, which would be highly **disruptive** for **industries**, like **agriculture** and **construction**, that are highly dependent on **foreign-born workers**, some of them undocumented.

Finally, he made it clear that he wanted to politicize the Federal Reserve, the institution that both fights recessions and tries to keep inflation under control.

ALL OF THIS CHAOS IS ON TRUMP’S HEAD: THE ECONOMY WOULD BE DOING FINE IF HE HAD LEFT IT ALONE.

The deportations we’ve seen so far have been brutal and illegal, but haven’t yet involved large numbers of workers. Trump has raged a lot against Jerome Powell, the Fed’s chairman, but hasn’t yet tried to take control. So these are still potential rather than ongoing threats to the economy.

But the tariffs are here, belying the belief of many business supporters of Trump that he wouldn’t go through with everything he talked about during the campaign. In practice, the Trump tariffs have been more extreme and, well, crazier than anything he suggested back then.

I do mean extreme. **America** had fairly **free trade**, with an average rate of 2.4 percent, when **Trump** took office. Trump, however, imposed **huge tariffs**. Imports from China temporarily faced a **tariff** of **145 percent**! That rate has been provisionally reduced to **30 percent**, but even after that climbdown, **the average** tariff rate was **17.4 percent** — the highest level of tariffs since 1934, not much lower than the rate after the infamous **Smoot-Hawley** tariff of 1930.

All indications are that these **tariffs** will do **large economic damage**, much larger than pre-inauguration analyses predicted. Why will the damage be so severe?

For one thing, there’s a big difference between imposing 10 or 25 percent tariffs on a few imports and imposing 10 percent on everything and 30 percent on everything one of our major suppliers of both consumer goods and industrial imports produces. As I write this, **West Coast** ports are reporting a **sharp drop** in **ships** arriving from **Asia**; in fact, the latest report says that no **container ships** are departing **China** for **America** right now.

The results of this **collapse in trade** could probably show up in a few weeks, as inventories are exhausted. We’ll soon see **soaring prices**, quite possibly **empty shelves**, and **widespread layoffs** — even **bankruptcies** — among businesses that depended on the flow of goods from abroad, including trucking companies, retailers, and quite a few manufacturers.

#### 2. Reject snapshots. Trump tariffs can change any day, making economic viability unpredictable. That ensures businesses divest from the economy to protect their assets.

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[image omitted]

Adding to this direct impact of tariffs is the huge uncertainty Trump’s tariff policy has created. If you’ve been following the story so far, you know that on April 2 — insanely dubbed Liberation Day by the president — **Trump** imposed huge tariffs on countries and territories around the world, including **islands** inhabited only by **penguins.** Then a week later, he put those tariffs on a 90-day pause, replacing them with a new set of tariffs that were equally extreme on average but quite different in detail. According to press reports, the big change came when two Trump Cabinet members managed to corner him in his office while his trade czar was in another meeting.

So who knows what **tariff rates** will be, say, **six months** or **a year from now**? And how are **businesses** **supposed to plan** in the face of such **instability**? If you’re a company deciding whether to **invest** in, say, **a factory in Mexico** or a **factory in the United States**, you know that **either investment** could easily turn out to be a **waste of money**. A **Mexican factory** will be **worthless** if Trump keeps **25 percent tariffs in place**; a higher-cost **U.S. facility** will be **worthless** if he decides to **take the tariffs off.**

It’s worth noting that Trump’s tariffs violate all of our existing international trade agreements and have run into opposition in the courts. One of the main purposes of such agreements is precisely to help make future policy predictable. Now, we have a U.S. government that treats solemn compacts with other countries as worthless pieces of paper.

In this environment, the **rational thing** for many **businesses** — and many **consumers**, too — is to **sit on their hands**, **accumulating cash rather than making investments**.

The result is that we’re facing a substantial risk of **stagflation** — rising prices and shortages because tariffs have cut off imports, and **rising unemployment** because **erratic policy** is **deterring spending**. And all of this chaos is on Trump’s head: The economy would be doing fine if he had left it alone.