### 1NC---T

#### Interp: The AFF must defend policy action in a plan text in the 1AC.

#### "Resolved:": In a democracy, a free press ought to prioritize objectivity over advocacy entails policy action:

1] Parcher 1 [Jeff; former debate coach at Georgetown; Feb 26, 2001; <https://web.archive.org/web/20020929065555/http://www.ndtceda.com/archives/200102/0790.html>] brett

(1) Pardon me if I turn to a source besides Bill. American Heritage Dictionary: Resolve: 1. To make a firm decision about. 2. To decide or express by formal vote. 3. To separate something into constiutent parts See Syns at \*analyze\* (emphasis in orginal) 4. Find a solution to. See Syns at \*Solve\* (emphasis in original) 5. To dispel: resolve a doubt. - n 1. Frimness of purpose; resolution. 2. A determination or decision.

(2) The very nature of the word "resolution" makes it a question. American Heritage: A course of action determined or decided on. A formal statemnt of a deciion, as by a legislature.

(3) The resolution is obviously a question. Any other conclusion is utterly inconcievable. Why? Context. The debate community empowers a topic committee to write a topic for ALTERNATE side debating. The committee is not a random group of people coming together to "reserve" themselves about some issue. There is context - they are empowered by a community to do something. In their deliberations, the topic community attempts to craft a resolution which can be ANSWERED in either direction. They focus on issues like ground and fairness because they know the resolution will serve as the basis for debate which will be resolved by determining the policy desireablility of that resolution. That's not only what they do, but it's what we REQUIRE them to do. We don't just send the topic committtee somewhere to adopt their own group resolution. It's not the end point of a resolution adopted by a body - it's the prelimanary wording of a resolution sent to others to be answered or decided upon.

(4) Further context: the word resolved is used to emphasis the fact that it's policy debate. Resolved comes from the adoption of resolutions by legislative bodies. A resolution is either adopted or it is not. It's a question before a legislative body. Should this statement be adopted or not.

#### 2] “Resolved” denotes a formal resolution.

**AWS ’13** [Army Writing Style; August 24th; Online resource dedicated to all major writing requirements in the Army; Army Writing Style, "Punctuation — The Colon and Semicolon," <https://armywritingstyle.com/punctuation-the-colon-and-semicolon/>]

The colon introduces the following:

a.  A list, but only after "as follows," "the following," or a noun for which the list is an appositive: Each scout will carry the following: (colon) meals for three days, a survival knife, and his sleeping bag. The company had four new officers: (colon) Bill Smith, Frank Tucker, Peter Fillmore, and Oliver Lewis.

b.  A long quotation (one or more paragraphs): In The Killer Angels Michael Shaara wrote: (colon) You may find it a different story from the one you learned in school. There have been many versions of that battle [Gettysburg] and that war [the Civil War]. (The quote continues for two more paragraphs.)

c.  A formal quotation or question: The President declared: (colon) "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." The question is: (colon) what can we do about it?

d.  A second independent clause which explains the first: Potter's motive is clear: (colon) he wants the assignment.

e.  After the introduction of a business letter: Dear Sirs: (colon) Dear Madam: (colon) f.  The details following an announcement For sale: (colon) large lakeside cabin with dock

g.  A formal resolution, after the word "resolved:". Resolved: (colon) That this council petition the mayor.

#### Violation: There’s no plan, they defend the res as a general rule.

#### Prefer:

#### 1---Ground---absent meeting precise words in the res, we lose all the pre-round prep we did around the resolution, killing core neg ground and generics like politics

#### 2---Vagueness--- only our interp lets them to clearly define what they defend from the start. Their model leads to late-breaking debates that destroy ground.

#### 3---Topic ed---specific policies teaches lets us go deep into the topic, uniquely important given the evolving character of democracies. outweighs bc we only have 2 month topics

#### CI bc reasonability is arbitrary and invites judge intervention

#### DTD to deter future abuse

#### No RVIs: 1] illogical to win for being fair 2] good debaters will bait theory with abuse 3] trades off with substance since we can’t kick it

#### Neg theory first because AFF abuse made it impossible to engage so any neg abuse was to get back in the game.

# Movements DA

#### Advocacy journalism empirically strengthens movements and is inevitable

Froio 21 Nicole Froio, a writer and researcher currently based in York, United Kingdom. She is working on a PhD on masculinity, sexual violence, and the media. She writes about women's rights, Brazilian politics, books, and many other topics, Freelance Contributor, 5-20-2021, "How journalists are challenging ideas of objectivity while empowering their communities," Current, <https://current.org/2021/05/how-journalists-are-challenging-ideas-of-objectivity-while-empowering-their-communities/> // recut

DaLyah Jones didn’t think of herself as a movement journalist when she worked in public radio. But she had a feeling that her newsroom was failing to cover the communities that needed the most attention. During her time at KUT in Austin, Texas, from 2016 to 2019, Jones said, she often pressed for more coverage of marginalized communities, including Black Austinites who were leaving the city’s historic side for rural and suburban areas. “I was covering everyday stuff, but I would try to push folks,” said Jones, who now works for the Texas Observer. Yet she felt that her superiors didn’t share her priorities. Jones didn’t understand why she was running into resistance. That changed when she was introduced to a new concept — “movement journalism.” Movement journalism aligns with goals of social change and liberation from oppression. Its proponents strive to work with underserved communities affected by injustice, particularly those of color. Because it questions objectivity and other pillars of traditional reporting, movement journalism remains outside of the mainstream. But some journalists in public radio are finding that it can provide a valuable framework for deepening coverage of local issues. Meanwhile, Jones and others have chosen to leave public radio entirely to devote themselves to the principles of movement journalism. During her time at KUT, Jones learned more about movement journalism when she got a Freedomways fellowship with Press On, a Southern media collective that aims to catalyze change and advance justice through the practice of movement journalism. The Freedomways program supports journalists and storytellers in the South. Lewis Raven Wallace, co-founder and education program director of Press On, describes movement journalism as an alignment with community grassroots organizing and movements for social justice. For journalists, this means diversifying their sources and scope of reporting to encompass the realities of racial, classed and gendered oppression in society and making their journalism more collaborative and community-centered, rather than extractive. Wallace said he believes that movement journalism holds promise for what public media could achieve through working with communities that have been left behind by corporate media. Harnessing this promise could be a valuable asset for journalists and communities alike. “There’s been a lot of conflation with this idea that we are talking about advocacy journalism, or writing that always takes a stance. And I think that reporting always takes a stance,” he said. “Movement journalism is not so much taking a stance on a given issue — it’s about aligning with grassroots community organizing and movements for justice, trying to make things better, and recognizing that there are going to be debates within that. So it’s really about asking, how do we align ourselves and our ethical practices with communities and movements for justice?” After receiving training in movement journalism, Jones tried to work on her investigative Freedomways project at KUT, focusing on wildfires in the rural community of Bastrop southeast of Austin. But she felt that the station wasn’t hospitable to her exploration of movement journalism. This felt especially frustrating because of Jones’ background. “I’m a person who comes from a rural background, and I know and understand the importance of not having information, not being able to share it in a very succinct way, as well as what happens to a community when they don’t know much about their own community,” she said. KUT was then grappling with internal dysfunction and a toxic newsroom culture that journalists of color pressed management to address. Jones said that she became burned out and disillusioned with public media. Against the background of protests following the murder of George Floyd, Jones shared some of her experiences with racism at KUT in a Twitter thread. At the Texas Observer, she now runs a Google News–funded engagement initiative focused on communities of color across Texas, letting marginalized communities lead the way on what to report. While the Observer doesn’t explicitly endorse movement journalism, Jones said that she feels it’s more accepting of the practice. The larger problem with public radio journalism, Jones said, is that reporters see themselves as “not a part of our communities.” “I feel like we get this very hierarchical standpoint within journalism,” she said. “We think we are above the communities we report on and that’s what public radio is to me. … It’s very snobby. And if you don’t feel like the things you’re reporting on will affect you, then that’s coming from a place of privilege, for one. And also, you’re sadly mistaken.” ‘Neutrality is impossible for me’ The term “movement journalism” and the concept was formalized in a 2017 report by Project South, a Southern organization dedicated to cultivating strong social movements in the region. But Project South noted that a tradition of alternative media in the U.S. that seek to advance social movements goes back to at least 1827, when free African Americans in New York founded the newspaper Freedom’s Journal. Movement journalism also has roots in Hispanic movements for emancipation (the first Hispanic-owned newspaper in the U.S., El Mensagero Luisianés, was established in 1909), Indigenous struggles (The Cherokee Phoenix, the first Indigenous newspaper, debuted a year after Freedom’s Journal) and labor movements in the 1820s (labor journalism gave a platform to unions and people fighting for better working conditions). The work of investigative journalist and anti-lynching activist Ida B. Wells also foreshadowed the development of movement journalism. More recently, proponents of movement journalism have identified noncommercial radio as a potential seedbed for the practice. In its 2017 report, Project South pointed to low-power FM stations in the South as “a promising platform.” At the time, two Project South board members sat on the board of WRFG, a community radio station in Atlanta. The organization also had a relationship with WMXP, a low-power FM station in Greenville, N.C. Since 2016, Project South has planned a news outlet for social justice coverage that would syndicate programs to community radio. It has yet to launch that platform, but as a first step, Project South has started working with more than 50 Black-owned noncommercial radio stations in the South. The Black Radio Project gives the stations technical assistance, informational spots and public service announcements, according to Angela Oliver, Project South’s communications coordinator. PSAs have covered topics such as COVID prevention, voting rights and the need for civic engagement beyond elections. In addition, Project South is working on a database of experts to help producers in the network find diverse sources for stories. It is also organizing events to bring together DJs, artists and activists to strategize about movement building. “The idea is to create a space for them to be able to strategize and help each other — how can radio help get the message out?” Oliver said. “How can activists provide content to the radio based on whatever work they’re doing at the time?” While public media may offer a forum for movement journalism to grow, Wallace risked his job in the system to highlight the shortcomings of traditional newsgathering. Shortly after President Trump’s inauguration, Wallace published a blog post titled “Objectivity is dead, and I’m okay with it.” In the post, Wallace reflected on his position as a white transgender journalist in public media — he was a reporter for Marketplace at the time — and pointed out journalistic objectivity’s failure to address the rise of “alternative facts.” “Neutrality is impossible for me, and you should admit that it is for you, too,” Wallace wrote. “As a member of a marginalized community (I am transgender), I’ve never had the opportunity to pretend I can be ‘neutral.’ And right now, as norms of government shift toward a ‘post-fact’ framework, I’d argue that any journalist invested in factual reporting can no longer remain neutral.” At the request of his Marketplace supervisors, who told him he had violated the show’s ethics code, Wallace took down the post. He was suspended for the rest of the week. On Friday of the same week, Wallace reconsidered his decision and told his bosses he would republish it. “Part of what I wanted to highlight in that blog post was the kind of doublespeak around diversity that happens in public media, where there’s a lot of conversation about wanting more diversity or wanting to include people of color, wanting to include trans people, but a complete ban on advocating for yourself as a trans person or as a person or color,” Wallace said. “… I ended up going public with that story largely for the purpose of highlighting this contradiction.” He learned the following Monday that he had been fired. Wallace publicly disclosed that he was dismissed for a blog post rejecting journalistic objectivity. He ultimately wrote a book on the myth of objectivity and co-founded Press On. Public media journalists are in a unique position to do journalism differently from their corporate counterparts but refuse to for fear of seeming partisan, Wallace said. “There is this idea that public media in particular serves the public and wants to represent a diverse public but refuses to stand up against racism and white supremacy because that might not be considered objective. And not only is that untenable, but it’s also not really in line with the original intent of public media,” he said. “The original intent was grounded in what you might now call a ‘media justice framework,’ of trying to counterbalance corporate monopoly in media and create platforms that would be able to represent folks who are underrepresented because of systemic exclusion.” In his book The View From Somewhere: Undoing the Myth of Journalistic Objectivity, Wallace challenges traditional approaches to journalism that fail to recognize the context of oppression and racial hatred in the U.S. He argues that the conversation about objectivity cracks open uncomfortable truths about how journalists practice cultural dominance in newsrooms. “You cannot have a successful career in public media as somebody who publicly takes a stance on racial hostility or publicly takes a stance on patriarchy or abuse, and that is obviously messed up at a moral level,” Wallace said. “But it also creates this just ridiculous conundrum for the efforts in public media to be more representative and to be more driven by the public.” During the protests that followed the killing of George Floyd, some public media organizations made clear to their employees that they could take a stance on racial injustice on their social media accounts. That may indicate change in some newsrooms, but Wallace also advocates for challenging the very concept of objectivity in journalism. “To me, the conversation about objectivity is just a wedge conversation that opens all these other issues that are really about cultural white supremacy, and cultural racism, and cultural dominance, and oppression in these spaces,” he said. “But we really can’t have an honest conversation about oppression if we are still attached to the myth that it’s possible to be neutral, so it comes out over and over, every single time.” While Wallace was working on The View From Somewhere, he met Ramona Martinez, who at the time was working as a producer for the podcast BackStory. During a conversation about journalism, Martinez said something that stuck with Wallace: “Objectivity is the ideology of the status quo.” Two years later, Martinez started producing Wallace’s podcast about the history of movement journalism, also titled The View From Somewhere. In the first episode, Martinez explained her assertion about objectivity: “… What is considered objective or neutral is really only a matter of social agreement, or the ideological consensus of the majority or the status quo.” Martinez told Current that her perspective on the myth of neutrality stems in part from her experience as an associate producer at NPR from 2012 to 2016, where she came to see the tradition of journalistic objectivity as an obstacle to news coverage. Much like Wallace, Martinez said, she believes that her colleagues’ investment in neutrality didn’t leave space for honest conversations about race and power. “Younger journalists are being courageous about speaking up about how race and power are affecting journalistic coverage,” she said. “But I don’t have a lot of faith that the people in power are going to be able to divorce themselves from these ideas, which to them is the foundation of being a good journalist. And movement journalism is a completely different way of perceiving journalism.”

#### Knowledge itself is not enough to prompt action

[Suzanne **Shelton**](https://sheltongrp.com/author/sshelton/) **09** aug 6 Drawing on her extensive knowledge of both the advertising world and the energy and environment arena, Suzanne provides unparalleled strategic insights to our clients and to audiences around North America. Suzanne is a guest columnist in multiple publications and websites, such as GreenBiz, and she speaks at around 20 conferences a year, including Sustainable Brands, Fortune Brainstorm E and Green Build. https://sheltongrp.com/posts/information-doesnt-equal-action/

So, the moral of the story here is:  **don’t confuse information with motivation**.  An “educational campaign” is likely not what’s needed to move consumers to buy a green product or adopt green behaviors.  **A “motivational campaign” is what’s needed**.  And in order to create that you must understand the deeper drivers of your specific target audience and create messaging to appeal to those drivers.  And, remember, often those deeper drivers have nothing to do with an altruistic desire to save Mother Earth.

#### Pathos comes first to accomplish action

**Magneto 10** <https://magneto.net.au/blog/persuasion-aristotle-pathos/> Favoured by brands and businesses the world over, Magento is a leading ecommerce platform that is built on open-source technology. “What beats a good argument every time? Pathos.”

**Feeling first. Thinking second**. Neuroscientist Antonio Damasio said we’re not thinking machines that feel; we’re **feeling machines** that think. Emotions are powerful **motivators** for your audience. They grab people’s attention, and make them want to **act**.

#### Environmental journalism and movements are fueled by advocacy

Lueddeke 19 Jack Lueddeke, Gettysburg College, 9-16-2019, "Advocacy Journalism & Why the World Needs It – Environmental Journalism," ENV Humanities, <https://envhumanities.sites.gettysburg.edu/environmental-journalism/week-4/advocacy-journalism-why-the-world-needs-it/> // ella

Should journalists write about what they personally believe in or simply report the facts? The answer to that question differs depending on the type of journalism. A journalist reporting on economics should state the facts so people can make informed decisions. A journalist working the green beat should include personal feelings to advocate for the planet. Advocacy journalism is a type of journalism that has an intent, or objective. The writer wants their readers to support what they’re reading about. In today’s world of a failing environment any and everyone should be concerned with the going ons of the world. Because a reporter writes about an environmental issue and urges readers to take action does not mean that it isn’t good journalism. Environmental journalism is reporting on environmental problems that need to be solved for the sake of life on Earth. Marianne Lavelle’s story How Big Oil Blocked the Nation’s Greenest Governor on Climate Change is an example of how advocacy journalism is still good journalism. She writes about how Washington State governor Jay Inslee was trying to pass environmental legislation that would cut carbon emissions and his interaction with BP Oil. She is fair in her reporting, going as far as linking the actual emails between the governor’s office and BP in her story. Going through the SIFT acronym it is clear to see that Lavelle’s story, while being advocacy journalism, is not “fake news.” In reading Covering the Environment: How Journalists Work the Green Beat, Bob Wyss discusses advocacy journalism and what it is. Wyss writes that “sound practice demands a clear distinction between news reports and opinions,” he does not say that advocacy is a bad thing for journalism (Wyss 2018, 213). One of the people he uses as an example is Michael Frome, who for years as “urged journalists to be environmental advocates.” (Wyss 2018, 216) Frome believes in advocacy journalism in behalf of the environment and adhering to the basic tenets of good journalism, he also draws a distinction between bias and advocacy, and concludes that bias “is inescapable.” (Wyss 2018, 216) In fact, the Oxford Research Encyclopedias, say that “Promoters of advocacy also argue that having a situated viewpoint is more transparent,” which would almost eliminate any concerns of bias by outright telling the readers that there is a purpose behind the story. There is no reason to believe that advocacy journalism is bad journalism, especially in environmental journalism. When humans have increased the rate of climate change so drastically and there is a need to slow that change, advocating for the environment is crucial. Lavelle advocates for the support of climate change policies through good journalism so people will stand up and join the fight to save the Earth.

#### This encompasses and outweighs every existential threat

Specktor 19 [Brandon writes about the science of everyday life for Live Science, and previously for Reader's Digest magazine, where he served as an editor for five years] 6-4-2019, "Human Civilization Will Crumble by 2050 If We Don't Stop Climate Change Now, New Paper Claims," livescience, <https://www.livescience.com/65633-climate-change-dooms-humans-by-2050.html> Justin

The current climate crisis, they say, is larger and more complex than any humans have ever dealt with before. General climate models — like the one that the [United Nations' Panel on Climate Change](https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/) (IPCC) used in 2018 to predict that a global temperature increase of 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit (2 degrees Celsius) could put hundreds of millions of people at risk — fail to account for the **sheer complexity of Earth's many interlinked geological processes**; as such, they fail to adequately predict the scale of the potential consequences. The truth, the authors wrote, is probably far worse than any models can fathom. How the world ends What might an accurate worst-case picture of the planet's climate-addled future actually look like, then? The authors provide one particularly grim scenario that begins with world governments "politely ignoring" the advice of scientists and the will of the public to decarbonize the economy (finding alternative energy sources), resulting in a global temperature increase 5.4 F (3 C) by the year 2050. At this point, the world's ice sheets vanish; brutal droughts kill many of the trees in the [Amazon rainforest](https://www.livescience.com/57266-amazon-river.html) (removing one of the world's largest carbon offsets); and the planet plunges into a feedback loop of ever-hotter, ever-deadlier conditions. "Thirty-five percent of the global land area, and **55 percent of the global population, are subject to more than 20 days a year of** [**lethal heat conditions**](https://www.livescience.com/55129-how-heat-waves-kill-so-quickly.html), beyond the threshold of human survivability," the authors hypothesized. Meanwhile, droughts, floods and wildfires regularly ravage the land. Nearly **one-third of the world's land surface turns to desert**. Entire **ecosystems collapse**, beginning with the **planet's coral reefs**, the **rainforest and the Arctic ice sheets.** The world's tropics are hit hardest by these new climate extremes, destroying the region's agriculture and turning more than 1 billion people into refugees. This mass movement of refugees — coupled with [shrinking coastlines](https://www.livescience.com/51990-sea-level-rise-unknowns.html) and severe drops in food and water availability — begin to **stress the fabric of the world's largest nations**, including the United States. Armed conflicts over resources, perhaps culminating in **nuclear war, are likely**. The result, according to the new paper, is "outright chaos" and perhaps "the end of human global civilization as we know it."

#### Objectivity fails - advocacy journalism crucial to spread truths about voting and civics

Gunderson 20 Erica Gunderson, senior research scientist at Kaiser Permanente Northern California Division of Research and a professor of Health Systems Science at Kaiser Permanente Bernard J. Tyson School of Medicine, 11-21-2020, "How Advocacy Journalism Can Help Communities," WTTW News, [https://news.wttw.com/2020/11/21/how-advocacy-journalism-can-help-communities //](https://news.wttw.com/2020/11/21/how-advocacy-journalism-can-help-communities%20//) ella

In a year filled with twists and turns from COVID-19, the presidential election and the racial reckoning following the death of George Floyd, news outlets are more important than ever in helping the public understand what is often a maelstrom of information. Sometimes those news sources are criticized for leaning left or right — viewed as ideological propaganda machines. So what differentiates the work of advocacy journalists, whose reporting begins with non-objective viewpoints, from biased reporting and misinformation? Justin Agrelo, civic reporting fellow for City Bureau, says that his publication doesn’t explicitly label its work as advocacy journalism. “I … don’t feel like we advocate for folks so much as allow them to collaborate with communities who are already doing that advocacy work themselves. Our goal really is to tell impactful, contextual and people-centered stories in collaboration with communities on South and West sides.” But, Agrelo says, there is a goal inherent in their work. “Part of our approach at City Bureau is not only informing people that an unjust system or institution exists, but it’s also creating media that helps the people most impacted by those unjust systems to better navigate them,” he said. “That’s not to say we don’t do typical news stories or that communities on the South and West Sides know everything that is happening on the South and West sides. There are still issues that folks just need to be aware of. But that can’t be the only type of news people get.” Jackie Serrato, editor-in-chief of South Side Weekly, says that from her publication’s perspective, advocacy journalism is simply journalism – and in practice, that means all sources and authorities are subject to fact-checking. “We don’t take police statements at face value, or really, any information that is coming from a figure of authority. We make sure that we always have the community perspective and the input of disenfranchised communities that make up part of our readership,” said Serrato. But, Serrato says, objectivity in reporting is a false ideal. “At South Side Weekly, we’ve gotten rid of the notion of objectivity, which we understand as it being primarily White, male and Western perspective,” she said. “There’s nothing wrong with that point of view, but it’s not a point of view that we place on a pedestal or that we model ourselves after. We are focused on the South Side of Chicago, which is made up of Black and Brown residents, immigrants and other working-class folks, and so we keep our readership in mind when we are writing these stories. We’re not keeping shareholders or sponsors or other interests in mind.” Injustice Watch reporter Carlos Ballesteros says that for him, dispensing with ideas of a just and equitable society is necessary to accurate and fully realized reporting. “I think it’s silly to pretend that the world we live in is equally good to all people,” Ballesteros said. “I think that it is a fact that Black people, immigrants, working-class people, women, queer folk are all subject to pretend otherwise is silly and inaccurate. Knowing that these things are true informs our reporting. It informs what we should want to cover and how we want to cover it, and what voices we want to include in those stories.” Agrelo points to Injustice Watch’s judicial voting guide as an example of a publication providing information that is otherwise difficult or inconvenient for readers to obtain to serve a public good. “I think Injustice Watch’s judges guide is a perfect example … of giving the electorate what they need,” Agrelo said. On the subject of the judicial voting guide, Ballesteros says that the guide is intended to be nonpartisan, but it does include the information they believe is relevant to voters. “We did decide to highlight certain aspects of judges and their careers and some of the controversies that have arisen from their careers,” Ballesteros said. “I think our interest was to give the electorate all the information that we could so that people could make as informed a decision as they possibly could.” Serrato says that the journalists whose work appears in South Side Weekly bring their lived experience to their reporting, which gives a robust breadth of understanding about the issues that her readership faces. “We value the point of view and the lived experiences of everyone in our beat, and those lived experiences matter. One thing is to write about an issue, but to write about and live through that issue, I think is extra powerful,” Serrato said.

#### Informed voters lead to better democracy

Pande 11 Rohini Pande, Harvard Kennedy School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, “Can Informed Voters Enforce Better Governance? Experiments in Low-Income Democracies”, 2011, [https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/pdf/10.1146/annurev-economics-061109-080154 //](https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/pdf/10.1146/annurev-economics-061109-080154%20//) recut

1.WHY HAS DEMOCRACY NOT DELIVERED BETTER POLITICIANS? Democratic forms of governance are by now commonplace in low-income countries, but the quality of their elected governments, as measured by corruption indicators and social sector performance, remains significantly worse than in high-income democracies (see, for instance, Mauro 1995, Hall & Jones 1999, UNDP 2002).1 What explains this apparent voter unconcern with the quality of governance in poor countries? One possibility, often described as the modernization hypothesis, is that low levels of education cause low-income countries to have more poorly functioning democracies (Lipset 1959). Almond & Verba (1963, p. 315), for instance, famously wrote, “The uneducated man or the man with limited education is a different political actor from the man who has achieved a higher level of education.” According to this view, higher levels of education improve a country’s civic culture and citizens’ ability to make rational electoral choices. Furthermore, by increasing income levels, education may indirectly raise the value of high-quality politicians for citizens (Lipset 1959). This view is supported by crosscountry evidence that identifies a positive correlation between levels of education and the extent of democratization (Glaeser et al. 2007). However, more recent evidence suggests that this link may not be causal—after controlling for country fixed effects, changes in education levels across countries are not correlated with changes in democratic practices (Acemoglu et al. 2008). Others have explored the possibility that political and economic development are instead codetermined, potentially by a country’s institutions (Acemoglu et al. 2001).2 According to this view, low levels of economic development will be accompanied by weak institutions. Elections, even if they occur, will be marred by electoral malpractices and will be largely captured by the ruling elite (see, for instance, Simpser 2008, Acemoglu et al. 2010). In this case, what others interpret as voter apathy reflects instead the lack of agency available to voters in low-income countries. This review examines a third possibility—that a well-functioning democracy requires voters to be informed about the political process and politician actions. If low levels of economic development are accompanied by limited political knowledge among voters, then democracy will deliver worse politicians in low-income countries. Unlike the modernization hypothesis, this view suggests that policy interventions, such as audits and information campaigns, can increase electoral accountability. And, in contrast to the institutions view, it predicts that improvements in the information available to voters can directly reduce electoral malpractices. Can data help us distinguish between these views? The past decade has witnessed significant progress in the use of modern econometric techniques, especially instrumental variable approaches, to identify the role of demographics, institutions, and information in explaining cross-country differences in the quality of government. However, the coarseness of available instruments has ultimately limited the ability of this literature to disentangle channels of influence and has led to an increased emphasis on the use of microdata-basedstudies (Pande & Udry 2005, Acemoglu 2010). Such studies, which typically exploit within-country (exogenous) variation in institutional design, information flows, or educational attainment, help us differentiate among these views by providing more direct evidence on voter behavior and its malleability, or lack thereof. Even with microdata, understanding what influences voter behavior poses unique challenges. Variations in observed voter choices usually reflect differences in the candidates for election and differences in what is known about them. How do we determine whether observed voter choices reflect the true underlying voter preferences or rather choices that are constrained by limited information about politician performance and/or qualifications? Here I review a recent experimental literature that addresses these challenges by inducing and exploiting random variation in the information available to voters while holding institutions and demographics constant. A first set of papers in this literature evaluates the efficacy of directly providing voters information on incumbent performance and of exposing voters to politicians from groups underrepresented in politics (e.g., women). These papers find significant evidence that better-informed voters change their electoral behavior to select better performers. A second set of papers in this literature evaluates a broader question: Can informing voters about the importance of politics and the potential costs of electoral malpractice and identity politics (in terms of subsequent policy outcomes) alter voter behavior? These papers find that areas that receive these information campaigns typically see significant increases in turnout and reductions in electoral malpractice. These findings challenge simple modernization theories that suggest that voters in lowincome countries care less about the quality of government. They also do not support the deterministic view that historical accidents define long-run political and economic outcomes in low-income countries. Rather, the weight of the evidence suggests that a lack of information prevents voters from using elections to effectively screen candidates and discipline incumbent behavior. Voters are quite willing to update their beliefs in response to new information, and the magnitude of estimated responses is typically large. It is possible that this last fact reflects greater returns to information provision when education levels are low. These results suggest that public policies such as a mandatory provision of information about politicians may significantly improve governance in low-income countries (on this, also see Djankov et al. 2010). This evidence also opens up several avenues for future research. How can we create credible sources of information in low-income countries? How will politicians respond to improvements in voter information about their activities? An ongoing challenge for this research agenda is to disentangle the roles of motivation and information in influencing voter behavior. Does voter behavior respond to information because voters are now more knowledgeable or rather because the campaign, independent of any information it provided, succeeded in energizing voters? The answer to this last question is essential in determining the likely generalizability of the experimental findings.

#### Democracy solves extinction

Kasparov 17, Chairman of the Human Rights Foundation, 2/16/2017 Garry, “Democracy and Human Rights: The Case for U.S. Leadership” <http://www.foreign.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/021617_Kasparov_%20Testimony.pdf>

The Soviet Union was an existential threat, and this focused the attention of the world, and the American people. There existential threat today is not found on a map, but it is very real. The forces of the past are making steady progress against the modern world order. Terrorist movements in the Middle East, extremist parties across Europe, a paranoid tyrant in North Korea threatening nuclear blackmail, and, at the center of the web, an aggressive KGB dictator in Russia. They all want to turn the world back to a dark past because their survival is threatened by the values of the free world, epitomized by the United States. And they are thriving as the U.S. has retreated.The global freedom index has declined for ten consecutive years. No one like to talk about the United States as a global policeman, but this is what happens when there is no cop on the beat. American leadership begins at home, right here. America cannot lead the world on democracy and human rights if there is no unity on the meaning and importance of these things. Leadership is required to make that case clearly and powerfully. Right now, Americans are engaged in politics at a level not seen in decades. It is an opportunity for them to rediscover that making America great begins with believing America can be great. The Cold War was won on American values that were shared by both parties and nearly every American. Institutions that were created by a Democrat, Truman, were triumphant forty years later thanks to the courage of a Republican, Reagan. This bipartisan consistency created the decades of strategic stability that is the great strength of democracies. Strong institutions that outlast politicians allow for long-range planning. In contrast, dictators can operate only tactically, not strategically, because they are not constrained by the balance of powers, but cannot afford to think beyond their own survival. This is why a dictator like Putin has an advantage in chaos, the ability to move quickly. This can only be met by strategy, by long-term goals that are based on shared values, not on polls and cable news. The fear of making things worse has paralyzed the United States from trying to make things better. There will always be setbacks, but the United States cannot quit. The spread of democracy is the only proven remedy for nearly every crisis that plagues the world today. War, famine, poverty, terrorism–all are generated and exacerbated by authoritarian regimes. A policy of America First inevitably puts American security last.American leadership is required because there is no one else, and because it is good for America. There is no weapon or wall that is more powerful for security than America being envied, imitated, and admired around the world. Admired not for being perfect, but for having the exceptional courage to always try to be better. Thank you.

# Case

#### Negate:

#### [1] Objectivity censors’ journalists’ personal views and biases- that’s non universalizable

**Greven 21** Greven, Alec, "Speech and Sovereignty: A Kantian Defense of Freedom of Expression" (2021). Honors Theses. 1579.  
https://scholarship.richmond.edu/honors-theses/1579 Karan

I will now outline the value of communication. **The capacity to effectively communicate with others is crucial for an agent to realize their distinct ends, projects, and values**. All agents need to will a world in which the value of communication is preserved in order to realize their ends. Lying and censorship are two actions that subvert the value of communication. Thus, engaging in lying and censorship is usually a hypocritical action that commits an agent to a practical contradiction. It simultaneously commits an agent to a principle that the value of communication in the world should be preserved while performing actions that subvert the value of communication. **If everyone lied and censored at will then the structure of communication that the agent is practically committed to would collapse. Therefore, the liar or censor makes themselves an exception to a rule which is hypocritical and fails to respect the unity of their agency and treat others with equal moral standing.**

#### [2] Journalists are required to respect those they report on, thus, advocacy journalism is required to alleviate suffering

**Leshilo 18** Thabo Leshilo [A research report submitted to the Faculty of Humanities, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts, Applied Ethics for Professionals.] “Morality and Journalists: Objectivity versus Duty of Care” 13 July 2018, Johannesburg https://wiredspace.wits.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10539/26530/Morality%20and%20Journalists%20(markup)\_2.pdf?sequence=1

My view is that Detached Kevin Carter used the Sudanese child as a mere means to fame and (some mini-) fortune by simply photographing her and selling her photo; he **did not treat her as a human being worthy of respect when he failed to come to her aid. In another formulation of the Categorical Imperative, Kant expresses the universal imperative of duty thus: “Act as though the maxim of your action were to become, through your will, a universal law of nature”** ([1785] 2005, 24). The word ‘maxim’ refers to the basis on which one acts: what informs one’s action. **What, indeed, would become of the world if all of us were to refuse to help people facing great hardship the way (some) journalists claim to be entitled to do? Kant also implores us to act beneficently**, and might as well have had the Detached Kevin Carter in mind when he admonishes someone in a position to help, who does not: What concern of mine is it? Let each one be as happy as heaven wills, or as he can make himself; I won’t take anything from him or even envy him; but I have no desire to contribute to his welfare or help him in time of need. (25) According to Kant, **although it is possible that a maxim such as the one quoted above should be a universal law of nature “it is impossible to will that it [be] so . . . [f]or a will that brought that about would conflict with itself, since instances can often arise in which the person in question would need the love and sympathy of others, and he would have no hope of getting the help he desires,** being robbed of it by this law of nature springing from his own will” (ibid.). Expanding on this, Charles Fried (2007,206) says that **we are all required to recognise that human beings have certain basic rights to which they are all entitled as human beings: These rights are subject to qualification only in order to ensure equal protection of the same rights in others.** In this sense the view is Kantian**; it requires recognition of persons as ends,** and **forbids the overriding of their most fundamental interests for the purpose of maximizing the happiness** or welfare of others. (ibib.) Fried goes on to say that this **recognition that all humans have moral entitlements, correlates with the concept of respect** – the attitude which is manifested when a person observes the constraints of the principle of morality in his dealings with another person, and thus respects the basic rights of the other. Respect is also an attitude which may be taken in part as defining the concept of a person: **persons are those who are obliged to observe the constraints of the principle of morality in their dealings with each other, and thus show respect towards each other.** (207) **On Kant’s account, a person commands respect by virtue of being a rational being.** “I maintain that man – and in general every rational being – exists as an end in himself and not merely as a means to be used by this or that at its discretion” ([1785] 2005, 28). I argue that **Kant’s ‘Formula of the End in Itself’ (or ‘Principle of Humanity’) compels journalists to go the extra mile to help alleviate the suffering of those that they report on, and even take action to save their lives. When they fail to do that and instead simply report on such plight with the clinical detachment** displayed by Detached Kevin Carter towards the Sudanese child, **they simply use their subjects as mere means to make money and build their careers. By acting this way, journalists act unjustly and wrongfully. That is because a victim of such tragedy would ordinarily expect another human being to help to alleviate his or her suffering.**

### AT tt

#### 1. Irresolvable – there is no way to weigh between a prioris, if we both read one who wins? Weighing is key for out-of-round persuasion which outweighs on portable skills because anything else goes away as soon as we graduate

#### 3. Comparative worlds comes first –

#### a. Topic lit – The topic literature is not central to truth testing but rather a comparative worlds paradigm this outweighs their warrants because it is the only stasis for pre-round prep and strategy.

#### b. Truth testing collapses to comparative worlds – under truth testing you compare two different truth statements which inevitably leads to consequence weighing.