## 1AC

### Part 1

#### Phenomenological experiences only access value from speed: there is a finite amount of content that can be cohered in a singular moment. For example, when you walk past a tree, you can admire the leaves, but if you drive by it, you only see a blur.

#### The world is defined by speed-space: how fast or how slow an action takes place or a claim is made determines its significance because we construct life around efficiency. Previously, events that were short-lived were viewed negatively; now, the faster we can move on to our next task, the better.

#### The subject’s relationship to speed is necessarily relative: every interaction between ethical actors is defined by the rate at which it is perceived. Rigorous contestation and conversation birth new ideas and empathy but accelerated experiences sever the agent from the self, creating empty subjects.

#### The creation of new ideas is always accepted and believed under rampant accelerationism – so slowing down is key to testing those claims under time-space.

Doel [Marcus; Professor of Human Geography at Swansea University, UK; “Virilio Dictionary” compiled by John Armitage; section titled “Speed-Space”; 2013; LCA-BP]

‘The new space is speed-space; it is no longer a time-space’, claims Virilio (Virilio and Dercon 2001: 71). At its most basic, this suggests the end of an era dominated by vehicular transportation technologies – dedicated to overcoming the friction of distance – and the inauguration of an era defined by virtual information technologies – devoted to enabling instan- taneous communication over space, to realising the ction of distance. In Virilio’s (1991 [1984]: 18) words, ‘Speed distance obliterates the notion of physical dimension. Speed suddenly becomes a primal dimension that de es all temporal and physical measurements.’ At the limit – the speed of light – lies a world ‘devoid of spatial dimensions, but inscribed in the sin- gular temporality of an instantaneous di usion’ (LD, 13). To gain a fuller grasp of the intended sense of ‘speed-space’, it is important to consider the term in relation to Virilio’s (1997 [1995]: 9) claim that ‘we have not yet digested relativity, the very notion of space-time’ (in Einstein’s sense of a four-dimensional continuum, with all that this implies) and, crucially, in relation to the phenomenological register of Virilio’s thought, particularly the sense in which ‘speed metamorphoses appearances’ (Virilio 2005a [1984]: 105). Only when these two aspects converge does the full force of Virilio’s argument become apparent. Distinguishing ‘speed-space’ from ‘time-space’ demonstrates the kind of insight Virilio consistently achieves by ‘deterritorialising’ concepts devised in other contexts; suggesting, in this instance, the importance of shifting social thought from a Newtonian to an Einsteinian conceptual framework. Rather than defining speed in relation to absolute and inde- pendent notions of space and time, Virilio borrows from the theory of rela- tivity the sense in which space and time are, so to speak, in the eyes of the beholder: strictly speaking, relative to the state of motion of the observer, amounting to substitutable aspects of a four-dimensional continuum in which space is translatable into time, and vice versa, such that the speed of light remains constant for all observers. ‘If the categories of space and time have become relative (critical), this is because the stamp of the absolute has shifted from matter to light and especially to light’s nite speed’, says Virilio (1994b [1988]: 71). ‘From now on’, he (VM, 71) argues, ‘speed is less useful in terms of getting around easily than in terms of seeing and conceiving more or less clearly.’ The upshot, as the sociologist Zygmunt Bauman (2002: 13) points out, is that ‘speed is no longer a means but a milieu; one may say that speed is a sort of ethereal substance that saturates the world and into which more and more action is transferred, acquiring in the process new qualities that only such a substance makes possible – and inescapable’. The implications of this are legion: numerous aspects of Virilio’s thought fall into place when considered in this frame of reference. Insofar as speed conditions perception, the liminal speed of action-at-a- distance de ning speed-space is marked not merely by the sudden appear- ance [surgissement] of things but, more pointedly, by their instantaneous disappearance. This is a source of consternation for Virilio, insofar as technologically mediated perception removes from vision its ‘prophetic’ quality: ‘Today we are no longer truly seers [voyants] of our world but [. . .] merely reviewers [revoyants]’ (Virilio 2005a [1984]: 37). Accordingly, one should properly speak of reception rather than perception: ‘An indirect and mediatized reception succeeds the instant of the direct perception of objects, surfaces and volumes [. . .] in an interface which escapes daily duration and the calendar of the everyday’ (Virilio 1991 [1984]: 84). Here, Virilio’s phenomenological background becomes apparent, as the lived experience of the present moment is reduced to ‘real time’, which he (1997 [1995]: 10) accuses of ‘killing “present” time by isolating it from its here and now, in favour of a commutative elsewhere that no longer has any- thing to do with our “concrete presence” in the world, but is the elsewhere of a “discreet telepresence” that remains a complete mystery’. The instantaneous disappearance associated with action-at-a-distance may equally be characterised, then, in terms of absence – ‘the absence of the actor from the scene of the action, the actor’s presence sous rapture – appearance and disappearance, so to speak, rolled into one’ (Bauman 2002: 13). In this paradoxical state, ‘The philosophical question is no longer who I really am but where I presently am’ (Virilio 2000a [1990]: 85). Just as one only really notices things once they begin to fall apart or fade from view, the most crucial aspect of Virilio’s musings on the new form of ‘speed-space’ is the revelation that ‘speed-space’ was, in fact, there all along: all space is speed-space. In a manner directly comparable to the French philosopher Jean-Francois Lyotard (2011), Virilio decries the ‘geometricising’ of vision inherent to the quattrocento tradition of representation, which freezes the observer in order to constitute the world as a picture. For Virilio (1991 [1984]: 102), ‘acceleration and deceleration, or the movement of movement, are the only true dimensions of space [. . .] This space is not de ned as substantive or extensive; it is not primarily volume, mass, larger or smaller density, extension, nor longer, shorter, or bigger super cie. This phenomenological insight becomes increasingly apparent in an era where: Past, present and future – that old tripartite division of the time continuum [. . .] cedes primacy to the immediacy of a tele-presence [. . .] in which the fourth dimension (that of time) suddenly substitutes for the third: the material volume loses its geometrical value as an ‘e ective presence’ and yields to an audiovisual volume whose self-evident ‘tele-presence’ easily wins out over the nature of the facts. (NH, 118) This belated recognition is, for Virilio, a source of lament, as our tech- nological prostheses take us ever further from an immediate, sensory experience of the world, inducing a motion that puts an end to move- ment by transforming the actor into a tele-actor. ‘This tele-actor will no longer throw himself into any means of physical travel, but only into another body, an optical body; and he will go forward without moving, see with other eyes, touch with other hands from his own [. . .] a stranger to himself, a deserter from his own body, an exile for evermore’ (PI, 85).

#### The dromosphere, the world defined by accelerationism, warps bodies and ideas into their compressed form to be exploited for global elites. The faster that we innovate, the faster the likelihood for a catastrophic accident increases. By slowing down, we can interrogate existing power structures and halt the progress of fatal accidents. Thus, the standard is to dwell in slow-time: rampant acceleration creates violence against the most vulnerable.

Burk [Drew; “The Virilio Dictionary”; compiled by John Armitage; section titled “Dromosphere”; studied philosophy and religious and political anthropology as an Ambassadorial Scholar at L’Institut D’Etudes Politiques in Aix-en-Provence, France and completed his graduate work at the European Graduate School in Saas-Fee, Switzerland where he is currently a Visiting Scholar; 2013; LCA-BP]

Coming from the Greek word dromos meaning ‘race’, the dromosphere is the term coined by Virilio for the sphere of the acceleration of reality by technologies of instantaneous transmission and transportation of bodies, images, communication and perception. His self-proclaimed title of dromologist is meant to reflect the person who studies this sphere of reality based no longer on space or place or concrete conceptions of time, but the acceleration of exchanges and movements that strive to obliterate these elements. While we still live and are used to concepts of night and day, of here and there, our daily movement and interactions are continually being restructured within a sphere predicated on achieving instantaneous transmission and transportation whether it is through real-time instant messaging technologies or high-speed trains and aeroplanes. For Virilio, this realm of the acceleration of reality, this dromosphere, has built into it as one of its essential elements, the integral accident. With every so-called innovation of ‘progress’, there is also the innovation of a novel accident. With the invention of the high speed train, there is the invention of the speed train accident; with the invention of the aeroplane, the potential for appalling air accidents. Virilio’s project of dromology to study this sphere based on acceleration focuses its attention on how the dromosphere has come to supersede all previous conceptions of time. Because of this, he envisions the necessity to view all social interactions today, whether they are political or economical, as suffering from this dromospheric acceleration of reality. The example of the recent economic crashes where stock- traders gave the decision of trading over to the calculations of machines programmed to trade at the speed of light is one such interaction. Indeed, the crash led to an unheard of accident of acceleration. For Virilio, this is precisely the sort of disaster that we must have the courage today to analyse in order to slow down and to take a step back. Otherwise, the elusive and tempting desire to continue within a sphere where due to the instantaneous nature of transmission the accident happens before we know it has happened will be our fate.

#### The communication and transportation revolutions have forced wars off of battlefields and into computers with deadly potential -- only the aff can explain warfare in a post-colonial society.

Ebert [John; “Dromology” section; an independent American scholar and author of five books; “The Virilio Dictionary” edited by John Armitage; 2013; LCA-BP]

Indeed, for Virilio, speed is the decisive factor in human technological evolution. In Negative Horizon (2005a [1984]), he surveys the course of technological development, noting that there has been a gradual increase in speed throughout history, beginning with woman as the rst pack animal to the mounted horse to the chariot and the road, and then onward to the automobile and the aeroplane. He points out that in the nineteenth century, a transportation revolution occurred which developed from the railroad to the automobile to the aeroplane, and that these technologies of relative speed tended to support industrial democracy. The absolute speed achieved by the communications revolution, on the other hand, with the advent of electromagnetic technologies such as the telegraph, telephone, radio and TV tended to abolish the necessity for human physical movement and to reverse into the stasis of inertia of human individuals in their homes surrounded by the gadgets of their smart houses that provide so many services for them that they no longer have any need even to leave the house. Virilio often points out the paradox of stasis resulting from the gradual increase in speed, as in the case of Howard Hughes, whom he discusses primarily in The Aesthetics of Disappearance (2009a [1980]), who spent the rst half of his life rushing about the planet in his aeroplanes, only to end, in the second half, isolating himself in his hotel room from which he rarely ventured forth at all. The effects of the transport revolution on military technologies, Virilio insists, have led to the gradual disappearance of the geostrategic battlefield, so that the front is no longer to be found at the boundary of the territory, but wherever the vectors of mechanised transport are found. Where the mechanised vehicles are, there we find the state, for the country has today disappeared in the non-place of the state of emergency in which territorial space vanishes and only time remains. Whereas in conventional warfare we could still talk about manoeuvres of armies in the field, today there is no field, since the speed of reaction time is so fast and the invasion of the instant now succeeds the invasion of the territory. The countdown becomes the scene of battle now. Reaction time and the time for political decision are reduced to nothing by nuclear deliverance. Today, speed is war. In Speed and Politics: An Essay on Dromology (2006 [1977]), where Virilio first developed the idea of dromology, he points out that the reason the West was able, through colonial genocide and ethnocide, to conquer other populations was because of its speed. It moved faster than these other societies because of its ever-increasing mastery first of the sea, then the rail, then the sky, etc. In Negative Horizon, he insists, furthermore, that because the Spaniards had the horse and the Maya had no pack animals other than women, this gave the Spaniards a dromocratic superi- ority which allowed them to conquer the Maya simply by their ability to manoeuvre much more quickly. In Speed and Politics, he also points out how the increase in military speed has given preference to movement itself over the strategics of place, which has led to the disappearance of places themselves in what he calls ‘vehicular extermination’. The strike power of the navy in the 1940s, for instance, in which power was spoken of in knots gave way in the 1960s to machs with the advent of jet power. Geographic localisation has therefore given way to the speed of the moving body and the undetectability of its path.

#### Prefer Additionally:

#### [1] Deceleration is key in educational spaces: The ability to compare the relative merits of various positions is constitutive of debate, which necessitates thoughtful deliberation to interrogate truth claims.

Wood [Phil, Senior Lecturer and Teaching Fellow at the University of Leicester who focuses on education, “Should education policy have a speed limit? Slowing down the process of change”, 4-11-13, Considered, http://www.consider-ed.org.uk/should-education-policy-have-a-speed-limit/]

Over the past 15 years policy development in English education has seen an ever more acute acceleration. This acceleration was first identifiable under New Labour and ‘deliverology’ which demanded ever faster increases in examination outcomes. Driven by a need for higher and ever more improbable targets, faster and more complex policy initiatives were developed, self-evaluation forms, personalised learning, learning styles, curriculum innovation, and diplomas. Since the Coalition government has taken power, this need for accelerated policy development has continued. Much of the educational landscape is seeing radical change, sometimes untried and untested, sometimes not even seeing initial implementation before being abandoned or changed. Paul Virilio, urbanist and cultural theorist, defines social and political acceleration, particularly relating to technology, as ‘dromology’, the compression of time as a consequence of geopolitics, technology and the media leading to an emerging process of velocity and acceleration. Rather than leading to better, more efficient social systems acceleration can lead to detrimental impacts. Neoliberal policies have brought greater volumes of data and information often identified as some form of analytic ‘truth’. Virilio, however, sees greater information and data as a recipe for disinformation and confusion. Politicians are able to hide, embed and control, ‘speed is power itself’ (Virilio, 1999, 15). As policy generation accelerates, those outside of government are in a constant state of reaction attempting to understand and analyse new sets of ideas as the next policy is already being announced. By instigating reform at a very fast pace, a Secretary of State essentially creates a ‘power-grab’, the sheer velocity and acceleration of change eroding debate, ensuring less resistance and short-circuiting the democratic process. In addition, the media become the dromological troops of politicians (Eriksen, 2001). Eriksen (see Levy’s associated lecture) focuses on the dromological impact of modern society, arguing that ‘fast’ time increasingly drives out ‘slow’ time. Slow time is important as it allows for deliberation, thought, debate, and considered ways of working which are important in all facets of the educative process. But society and the commercial world eradicates slow time; fast time is becoming dominant in society at large, and in education. Eriksen identifies six problems with this change: speed is an addictive drug speed leads to simplification speed creates an assembly line (Taylorist) effect speed leads to a loss of precision speed demands space (it fills gaps in the lives of others, just consider your e-mail in box!) speed is contagious, spreading and killing off slow time In education, these effects are all too obvious. Recourse to ever more complex data systems allows rapid generation of targets and tracking sheets which become regarded as ‘truth’. Learning must be ‘measured’ in every lesson, and progress assessed- sometimes not even every 50 minutes, but every 15! The illusion persists that we can ‘know’ the extent of the learning of every child at the end of every lesson. As a result, the desired speed for learning and progress has indeed demanded the space of professional dialogue and reflection. Data systems are ‘fast’ processes – they give the illusion of progress, of learning – and so the acceleration of education has in part gone hand in hand with ever greater reliance on numeric data, both internal and external (league tables for example). The dromological impact of social and political change might lead us to believe that we need to make faster, better decisions and changes. The mantra of fast time leads to perpetual revolution and a chimera of perfection constantly found just ahead of us. But I argue that this is (self-) destructive. Kahneman (2011) highlights that acceleration in decision-making and change is based on gut reactions, emotions and biased perceptions. Decisions become based on associating new information with old rather than synthesising information to bring new insights. The constant speeding up of reform, demands for progress and an increasing focus on the short-term have served to blunt critical capacities, to surrender professional and community debate to ever more rapid production and enslavement to numeric data. This is what Hargreaves and Fullan (2012) describe as the ‘business capital’ model of education. An alternative view of the process of education, both in school and at policy level is the notion of ‘professional capital’ again outlined by Hargreaves and Fullan. This approach to education is based on seeing teachers as valued professionals who require time and resources to develop and perfect their professional skills and thinking.

#### [2] Life is viewed through various frames, which have been filtered by the speed image in modernity: fleeting images pass, but what can be captured, maintained, and scrutinized remains and *becomes* reality.

Virilio [Paul; interviewed by Chris Dercon; “Virilio Live: Selected Interviews”; 1986; cultural theorist, author, philosopher; LCA-BP]

An idea that comes up again and again in your books is that of the TV screen, the TV screen looking out on the world like a portable window. Enlarging on this idea, one could say the world is merely retransmitted by screens and satellites. What do you mean by this idea of the portable window? PV: I used this term in reference to architecture, because the problem in architecture is first and foremost one of doors and windows. It is not the wall which encloses, since a structure that cannot be entered is not a structure for man. There are three windows. There is the French window (door) which serves to effect an architecture, a place where man lives, be this a city or an apartment. There is the window which renders itself autonomous, the window as a place of light or looking – here we have an extraordi- nary invention related to a religious problem, the problem of the cult of light, through the claustra, solar calendars, etc. The third window is the television screen ... So when I speak of a window, I mean this third win- dow. I am speaking also of another constructed space, that of telecommunications and the new technologies. Another point concerns cutting out: you only have an image if there is cutting, for nothing is ever seen in its entirety. Everything is always perceived through a frame, and it’s cer- tain this frame existed from the moment the first eye opened upon the visible field. This process continued with the framing of paintings, the frame of the photograph, and the frame created by the television cam- era eye. I believe when you talk of a third window, you are talking about a new frame, a sidereal frame, since with communications satellites and live re-broadcasts, the problem of the window becomes a macrocosmic phenomenon. But, this all stems from the very first window, the port- hole drilled in the megalithic tomb. In these tombs there was a tiny hole to let the sun shine in. All this goes back to the beginning of time. That’s why I call it the continuation of a story, the aftermath of that first sighting. CD: Theviewthroughthisthirdwindowmightrepresentacatastropheofper- ception, because as seen through it, reality becomes blurred. We are living in this loss of the real, because we only perceive reality through images. How should we react to this third window, how should we ques- tion it? PV: As a first step we spoke of space; I think here we should speak of time. The contemporary image is a time-image, even a speed-image. The first pictures were space images, and that’s what I refer to when I speak of an aesthetics of disappearing. I think we may come back to that in order to answer your question, but it really won’t be an answer. Until the inven- tion of photography, there was only an aesthetics of appearance. Images only persist because of the persistence of their medium: stone in the neolithic era or in ancient times, carved wood, painted canvas. ... Those are an aesthetics of immersion, of the appearance of an image which becomes permanent. The image is sketched, then painted and coated, and it lasts because its medium persists. With the coming of photogra- phy, followed by cinematography and video, we entered the realm of an aesthetics of disappearance: the persistence is now only retinal. Despite the film used in photography and cinema, there is no longer any real ‘support’. The sustaining medium is retinal persistency because there is a persistency of the image in my eye that is this image in motion. Let’s never forget that. So I believe an aesthetics of disappearing is another world, another link to the real. It is a link to the real as fleeting, as uncer- tain. The real in an aesthetics of appearance consists of being the solid, durable, hard real – hard in both senses of the word, i.e. hard and aggressive. So I believe that reality was a reality of solidity, of real pres- ence, as they say. With cinematography, with photography first of all and now with infography, reality is shown as fugacious, but I think that we, too are fleeting. You have mentioned fugacity. Another very important concept in the almost real functioning of the magnetoscope is that of establishing a program of absence. What is the relationship between the idea of fugacity and the idea of a program of absence?

#### I affirm; The appropriation of outer space by private entities is unjust.

### Contention

#### A re-emphasis on earth is an ethical imperative: by focusing on what we already have on our planet, we can abandon the accelerationist drive to produce at unprecedented rates.

Virilio [Paul; *The Information Bomb*; 2005 this translation, 1998 og french edition; French cultural theorist, aesthetic philosopher, and phenomenologist]

Totality or all-inclusiveness? We can scarcely avoid the question today of what is meant by the endlessly repeated word globalization. Is this a term intended to take over from the word internationalism, associated too closely with communism, or, as is often claimed, is it a reference to single-market capitalism? Either answer is wide of the mark. After the 'end of history', prematurely announced a few years ago by Francis Fukuyama,l what is being revealed here are the beginnings of the 'end of the space' of a small planet held in suspension in the electronic ether of our modern means of telecommunication. Let us not forget that 'excellence is a completion' (Aristotle), and perfect accomplishment a definitive conclusion. The time of the finite world is coming to an end and, unless we are astronomers or geophysicists, we shall understand nothing of the sudden 'globalization of his- tory' if we do not go back to physics and the reality of the moment. To claim, as is now the case, that globalism illustrates the victory of free enterprise over totalitarian collectivism is to understand nothing of the current loss of time intervals, the endless feedback, the telescoping of industrial or post-industrial activities. How are we to conceive the change wrought by computerization if we remain tied to an ideological approach, when the urgent need is in fact for a new geostrategic approach to discover the scale of the phenomenon that is upon us? And we need to do this to come back to the Earth- not in the sense of the old earth which sustains and nourishes us, but of the unique celestial body we occupy. To return to the world, to its dimensions and to the coming loss of those dimensions in the acceleration not now of history (which, with the loss of local time, has just lost its concrete foundations), but of reality itself, with the new-found importance of this world time, a time whose instantaneity definitively cancels the reality of distances - the reality of those geographical intervals which only yesterday still organized the politics of nations and their alliances, the importance of which had been shown by the Cold War in the age of (East/West) bloc politics. 'Physics' and 'metaphysics' are two terms which have been current in philosophy and understood in that discipline since Aristotle, but what of geophysics and meta- geophysics? There is still doubt over the meaning of the latter term, while the factual reality clearly shows that the continents have lost their geographical foundations and been supplanted by the tele-continents of a global communication system which has become quasi-instantaneous. After the extreme political importance assumed by the geophysics of the globe over the history of societies separated not so much by their national frontiers as by communications distances and time lags, we have in recent times seen the transpolitical importance of this kind of meta-geophysics which the cybernetic interactivity of the contemporary world represents for us at the end of the twentieth century. Since all presence is presence only at a distance, the tele-presence of the era of the globalization of exchanges could only be established across the widest possible gap. This is a gap which now stretches to the other side of the world, from one edge to the other of present reality. But this is a meta-geophysical reality which strictly regulates the tele-continents of a virtual reality that monopolizes the greater part of the economic activity of the nations and, conversely, destroys cultures which are precisely situated in the space of the physics of the globe. We are not seeing an 'end of history', but we are seeing an end of geography. Whereas, until the transport revolution of the nineteenth century, the old time intervals produced an auspicious distancing between the various societies, in the age of the current transmission revolution, the ceaseless feedback of human activities is generating the invisible threat of an accident befalling this generalized interactivity - an accident of which the stock market crash might be a symptom. This point can be illustrated by a particularly significant anecdote: in the last few years, or, more precisely, since the early 1990s, the Pentagon has taken the view that geostrategy is turning the globe inside out like aglove. For American military leaders, the global is the interior o f a finite world whose very finitude poses many logistical problems. And the local is the exterior, the periphery, ifnot indeed the 'outer suburbs' of the world. For the US general staff, then, the pips are no longer inside the apples, nor the segments in the middle of the orange: the skin has been turned inside out. The exterior is not simply the skin, the surface of the Earth, but all that is in situ, all that is precisely localized, wherever it may be. There lies the great globalitarian transformation, the transformation which extraverts localness - all localness - and which does not now deport persons, or entire populations, as in the past, but deports their living space, the place where they subsist economically. A global de-localization, which affects the very nature not merely of 'national', but of 'social' identity, throwing into question not so much the nation-state, but the city, the geopolitics of nations. 'For the first time; declared President Clinton, 'there is no longer any difference between domestic and foreign policy! No longer any distinction between the outside and the inside - admittedly with the exception of the topological reversal effected previously by the Pentagon and the State Department. In fact, this historic phrase spoken by the American president ushers in the meta-political dimension of a power which has become global and permits us to believe that domestic policy will now be handled as external policy was in the past.

#### The accelerationists obsession with space appropriation reflects an insidious desire to export capitalist accumulation to the cosmos — this supercharges existing planetary destruction and shoves marginalized populations to the sidelines while the wealthy elite escape the chaos they’ve created

Shammas and Holen [Victor and Tomas; 2019; “One giant leap for capitalistkind: private enterprise in outer space”; slo Metropolitan University, Work Research Institute (AFI), Oslo, Norway. 2 Independent scholar, Oslo, Norway.; <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41599-019-0218-9>] \*edited for clarity, footnotes inserted where they are referenced

But how are we to understand NewSpace? In some ways, NewSpace signals the emergence of capitalism in space. The production of carrier rockets, placement of satellites into orbit around Earth, and the exploration, exploitation, or colonization of outer space (including planets, asteroids, and other celestial objects), will not be the work of humankind as such, a pure species-being (Gattungswesen), but of particular capitalist entrepreneurs who stand in for and represent humanity. Crucially, they will do so in ways modulated by the exigencies of capital accumulation. These enterprising capitalists are forging a new political-economic regime in space, a post-Fordism in space aimed at profit maximization and the apparent minimization of government interference. A new breed of charismatic, starry-eyed entrepreneurs, including Musk’s SpaceX, Richard Branson’s Virgin Galactic, and Amazon billionaire Jeff Bezos’s Blue Origin, to name but a selection, aim at becoming ‘capitalists in space' (Parker, 2009) or space capitalists. Neil Armstrong’s famous statement will have to be reformulated: space will not be the site of ‘one giant leap for mankind', but rather one giant leap for capitalistkind.5 [Footnote 5: Ironically, despite the NewSpace entrepreneurs’ talk of saving humanity from a dying planet by turning humankind into a multiplanetary species (e.g., Musk, 2017), the accelerating NewSpace race may actually accelerate[s] catastrophic global climate change, owing to the deleterious (and largely unmeasured) effects of burning liquid rocket fuels in the atmosphere (see Toohey et al., 2009), which may feed the imperative to find alternatives to Earth. For the first time in the report’s history, the United Nations 2018 Quadrennial Global Ozone Assessment was set to include estimates of the effects of rocket launches on Earth’s atmosphere.] With the ascendancy of NewSpace, humanity’s future in space will not be ‘ours', benefiting humanity tout court, but will rather be the result of particular capitalists, or capita- listkind,6 [Footnoet 6: For a play-by-play account of the space industry, produced by and for industry insiders, one might consult the informative (but emic and adulatory) news portal, SpaceNews.com.] toiling to recuperate space and bring its vast domain into the fold of capital accumulation: NewSpace sees outer space as the domain of private enterprise, set to become the ‘first-tril- lion dollar industry', according to some estimates, and likely to produce the world’s first trillionaires (see, e.g., Honan, 2018)—as opposed to Old Space, a derisive moniker coined by enthusiastic proponents of capitalism-in-space, widely seen to have been the sole preserve of the state and a handful of giant aerospace cor- porations, including Boeing and Lockheed Martin, in Cold War- era Space Age.

### Contention 2

#### The appropriation of outer space will undoubtedly result in the end of humankind as we know it — information technology is obsessed with future-oriented goals that harm bodies now

Virilio [Paul; *The Information Bomb*; 2005 this translation, 1998 og french edition; French cultural theorist, aesthetic philosopher, and phenomenologist] \*edited for gendered lang

And is the 'human genome project', which has now been running for ten years and which is financed to the tune of $3 billion by the Department of Energy and the National Institute ofHealth for the purpose ofdeciphering DNA, anything other than a race at last to acquire the data of life, just as, in another age, the United States aimed for the moon by financing NASA? It is always arace! Has not the geneticist Graig Venterjust set up a private company with the aim ofdeciphering, in a project parallel to the public one, the whole ofthe genetic code in just three years, by linking up with a subsidiary of the pharmaceuticals group Perkin Elmer, who are special- ists in DNA-sequencing machines, and doing this with an investment ofjust $200 million?7 Mter Kasparov's symbolic failure against the Deep Blue computer, the summer saga of the automatic Mars Pathfinder probe and the misadventures of the Mir space station, we are seeing the scheduled end of manned flight and a questioning ofeven the usefulness ofthe future inter- national orbital station. This is the end of an 'extra-terrestrial' adventure for our generation but we have before us, by contrast, the spectacular launch ofthe 'extra- human' epic, as astrophysics gradually gives way to biophysics. These are all so many signs ofthe inuninent supplanting ofmacro-physical exotidsm by micro-physical endotidsm. A probable end to the external colonization of the space of distant lands and the dubious dawning of a colonization which will be internal - the colonization of the space-time of living matter, the new frontier of the will to power of the techno-sciences. 'Homo est clausura mirabilium dei', wrote Hildegard of Bingen, thus expressing a reality previously masked by the anthropocentrism of origins: ~~man~~ [humans] might not be said to be the centre of the world, but its closure, the end of the world. Significantly, this phrase was uttered by a woman born in the year 1098. It is a phrase which stands opposed to the eugenic myth by throwing a singular light on the origin of nihilism in the omnipotence of the impotence of sciences as soon as they reopen the question of the origins of life. In fact, since the end of the Cold War we have been constantly trying to reproduce other ends on this identical pattern: the end of history, the end of representative democracy or, again, the end ofthe subject, by attempting to create the double (the clone) or the hybrid (the mutant) thanks to genetic manipulation. Far from being some kind of achievement, this 'post- industrial' undertaking deploys the energy of despair in an effort to escape the conditions favourable to life and thus to arrive at chaos, or, in other words, to regress to the initial conditions which prevailed, as it is believed, before the origins oflife. Transgenic, transhuman - these are all terms which mark the headlong charge forward, in spite of all the evi- dence, of a transpolitical community of scientists solely preoccupied with acrobatic performances. In this they are following the example of those fairground shows mounted in the nineteenth century by the self-styled 'mathemagicians’ . . . Ultimately, this so-called post-modern period is not so much the age in which industrial modernity has been sur- passed, as the era of the sudden industrialization of the end, the all-out globalization of the havoc wreaked by progress. To attempt to industrialize living matter by bio-techno- logical procedures, as is done in the semi-official project of reproducing the individual in standard form, is to turn the end into an enterprise, into a Promethean factory. In the age of the 'balance of nuclear terror' between East and West, the military-industrial complex had already succeeded in militarizing scientific research to ensure the capability of mutual destruction - the 'MAD' concept. Genetic engineering is now taking over from the atomic industry to invent its own bomb. Thanks to computers and the advances ofbio-technol- ogy, the life sciences are able to threaten the species no longer (as in the past) by the radioactive destruction ofthe human environment, but by clinical insemination, by the control ofthe sources oflife, the origin ofthe individual. We can see now that, just as the total war outlined at the end ofthe First World War was to be actualized during the Second, threatening, between 1939 and 1945, with Hiroshima and Auschwitz, not the enemy but the human race, the global warfare prefigured today in the great manoeuvres of information warfare' will be based on a sci- entific radicalization, threatening - not so much with extermination as with extinction - not a particular popu- lation or even the human race (as the thermo-nuclear bomb might), but the very principle of all individuated life, the genetic and information bombs now forming a single 'weapons system'. Moreover, if information is indeed the third dimension of matter, after mass and energy, each historical conflict has in its time shown up the mastery ofthese elements. Mass war: from the great ancient invasions to the organization ofthe firepower of armies during the recent European wars. Energy war: with the invention of gunpowder and, most significandy, of atomic weapons, with the 'advanced' or high-energy laser still to come. And lasdy, tomorrow, the information war, which will make general what espionage and police surveillance inaugurated long ago, though they were unable to draw, as we are today, on the limit-acceleration of 'global information'.

### Advantage

#### The advantage is Debris – [not offense under my framework]

#### Privatization of space leads to unchecked debris.

Muelhaupt et al. 19 – Theodore, Marlon Sorge, Jamie Morin, and Robert Wilson, 6/18/19, Center for Orbital and Reentry Debris Studies, Center for Space Policy and Strategy, The Aerospace Corporation, 30 year Space Systems Analyst and Operator, [“Space traffic management in the new space era,” Journal of Space Safety Engineering, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S246889671930045X?via%3Dihub>] Justin

The last decade has seen rapid growth and change in the space industry, and an explosion of commercial and private activity. Terms like NewSpace or democratized space are often used to describe this global trend to develop faster and cheaper access to space, distinct from more traditional government-driven activities focused on security, political, or scientific activities. The easier access to space has opened participation to many more participants than was historically possible. This new activity could profoundly worsen the space debris environment, particularly in low Earth orbit (LEO), but there are also signs of progress and the outlook is encouraging. Many NewSpace operators are actively working to mitigate their impact. Nevertheless, NewSpace represents a significant break with past experience and business as usual will not work in this changed environment. New standards, space policy, and licensing approaches are powerful levers that can shape the future of operations and the debris environment. 2. Characterizing NewSpace: a step change in the space environment In just the last few years, commercial companies have proposed, funded, and in a few cases begun deployment of very large constellations of small to medium-sized satellites. These constellations will add much more complexity to space operations. Table 1 shows some of the constellations that have been announced for launch in the next decade. Two dozen companies, when taken together, have proposed placing well over 20,000 satellites in orbit in the next 10 years. For perspective, fewer than 8100 payloads have been placed in Earth orbit in the entire history of the space age, only 4800 [1] remain in orbit and approximately 1950 [2] of those are still active. And it isn't simply numbers – the mass in orbit will increase substantially, and long-term debris generation is strongly correlated with mass. Table 1. Some announced NewSpace constellations. Operator Number of satellites Altitude (km) Country SpaceX V-band 7518 335–345 US Capella 48 350–650 US Planet Swift 6 350–650 US Black Sky 60 450 US Satellogic NuSat 300 500 Argentina Kepler 140 550 US SpaceX Starlink 1584 550 US Skybox 30 576 US Fleet 100 580 Australia Amazon Kuiper 3236 590–630 US Commsat 800 600 China Kineis 20 600 France Yalini 135 600 Canada Spire 100 651 US Planet Doves 150 675 US Orbcomm 31 750 US Iridium 72 780 US Theia 112 800 US Lucky Star 156 1000 China Telesat LEO 72 1000 Canada Hongyan 300 1100 China Xinwei 32 1100 China SpaceX Starlink 2825 1110–1325 US OneWeb 720 1200 ESA Telesat LEO 45 1248 Canada Astrome Tech 600 1400 India LeoSat 108 1400 US Globalstar 40 1412 US This table is in constant flux. It is based largely on U.S. filings with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and various press releases, but many of the companies here have already altered or abandoned their original plans, and new systems are no doubt in work. Although many of these large constellations may never be launched as listed, the traffic created if just half are successful would be more than double the number of payloads launched in the last 60 years and more than 6 times the number of currently active satellites. Current space safety, space surveillance, collision avoidance (COLA) and debris mitigation processes have been designed for and have evolved with the current population profile, launch rates and density of LEO space. By almost any metric used to measure activity in space, whether it is payloads in orbit, the size of constellations, the rate of launches, the economic stakes, the potential for debris creation, the number of conjunctions, NewSpace represents a fundamental change. 3. Compounding effects of better SSA, more satellites, and new operational concepts The changes in the space environment can be seen on this figurative map of low Earth orbit. Fig. 1 shows the LEO environment as a function of altitude. The number of objects found in each 10 km “bin” is plotted on the horizontal axis, while the altitude is plotted vertically. Objects in elliptical orbits are distributed between bins as partial objects proportional to the time spent in each bin. Some notable resident systems are indicated in blue text on the right to provide an altitude reference. The (dotted) red line shows the number of objects in the current catalog tracked by the U.S. Space Surveillance Network (SSN). All the COLA alerts and actions that must be taken by the residents are due to their neighbors in the nearby bins, so the currently visible risk is proportional to the red line.



Fig. 1. Objects in LEO orbit by altitude per 10 km altitude bin. Elliptical orbit objects distributed by portion spent in each bin. Some notable existing resident systems are listed on the right. New residents, including some replacement systems, are on the left. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.) The red line of the current catalog does not represent the complete risk; it indicates the risk we can track and perhaps avoid. A rule of thumb is that the current SSN LEO catalog contains objects about 10 cm or larger. It is generally accepted that an impact in LEO with an object 1 cm or larger will cause damage likely to be fatal to a satellite's mission. Therefore, there is a large latent risk from unobserved debris. While we cannot currently track and catalog much smaller than 10 cm, experiments have been performed to detect and sample much smaller objects and statistically model the population at this size [3]. The (solid) blue line represents the model of the 1 cm and larger debris that is likely mission-ending, usually called lethal but not trackable. If LEO operators avoid collisions with all the objects in the red line, they are nonetheless inherently accepting the risk from the blue line. This risk is already present. The (dashed) orange line is an estimate of the population at 5 cm and larger and is thus an estimate of what the catalog might conservatively be a few years after the Space Fence, a new radar system being built by the Air Force, comes on line (currently planned for 2019) [4]. Commercial companies offering space surveillance services, such as LeoLabs, ExoAnalytics, Analytic Graphics Inc., Lockheed, and Boeing, might also add to the number of objects currently tracked. Space Policy Directive 3 (SPD-3) [13] specifically seeks to expand the use of commercial SSA services. Existing operators can expect a sharp increase in the number of warnings and alerts they will receive because of the increase in the cataloged population. Almost all the increase will come from newly detected debris [5]. The pace of safety operations for each satellite on orbit will significantly change because of the increase in the catalog from the Space Fence. This effect is compounded because the NewSpace constellations described in Table 1 will drastically change the profile of satellites in LEO. The green bars in Fig. 1 represent the number of objects that will be added to the catalog (red or orange lines) from only the NewSpace large LEO constellations at their operational altitudes. This does not include the rocket stages that launch them, or satellites in the process of being phased into or removed from the operational orbits. Neighbors of one of these new constellations may face a radically different operations environment than their current practices were designed to address. Satellites in these large LEO constellations typically have planned operational lifetimes of 5–10 years. Some companies have proposed to dispose of their satellites using low thrust electric propulsion systems, which would spiral satellites down over a period of months or years from operating altitudes as high as 1500 km through lower orbits where the Hubble Space Telescope, the International Space Station, and other critical LEO satellites operate [6]. Similar propulsive techniques would raise replacement satellites from lower launch injection orbits to higher operational orbits. These disposal and replenishment activities will add thousands of satellites each year transiting through lower altitudes and posing a risk to all resident satellites in those lower orbits. More importantly, failures will occur both among transiting satellites and operational constellations, potentially leaving hundreds more stranded along the transit path. Aerospace studies [7–9] have shown that failed satellites, whether they fail during operations or fail during disposal, can pose as great or even greater risk than the many thousands of operational satellites (Fig. 2). Given the rapid flux in the proposed large LEO constellations (LLC), we created a Future Constellations Model (FCM) with elements that represented the characteristics of the different systems being proposed. In our models, almost all the collisions and the resulting debris from those collisions occur because of failed systems. Most large constellation operators intend to perform active collision avoidance for active systems, whether operational or in some stage of check-out or disposal, but failed satellites are assumed to be incapable of maneuver. Fig. 2 also shows that satellites in the disposal phase can contribute to collisions similarly to satellites in the operational phase. Fig 2 Download : Download full-size image Fig. 2. Collisions during operations and disposal over 10 years for various NewSpace Future Constellation Models (FCMs). 4. A notional illustration of workload The highest risk to operational satellites comes from the lethal but non-trackable debris that is depicted in the blue line in Fig. 2. However, operators perform collision avoidance only on the objects that can be tracked and cataloged. Advances in tracking and NewSpace launches will both act to increase this workload. A key element of the problem is that an increase in the LEO population will lead to an increase in close approaches to existing satellites [5], and the potential for accidental collisions. Conjunction prediction, collision probability (Pc), and maneuver planning for most existing satellite operators is a time- and personnel-intensive operation. Orbit analysts, and propulsion, navigation, and communications systems personnel are involved in evaluating and planning maneuvers over several days and must do so even if the ultimate decision is to “fly through” a close approach. Since most existing systems have small numbers of vehicles and the number of conjunctions any given operator experiences is relatively small, COLA remains a manual process. For systems not designed with automated maneuver planning, a COLA assessment that progresses all the way to a maneuver plan can consume considerable effort, whether or not the maneuver is executed. If a large constellation is deployed next to an existing resident system, the existing system may experience many conjunctions and alerts due to its close proximity of the dense new constellation. A sufficiently large constellation will, in effect, form a “shell” where frequent opportunities for conjunctions will be created. For example, Fig. 3 depicts a fictional scenario where 1225 “New” satellites are distributed in 35 planes in circular orbits at 1000 km altitude, at 98° inclination. These are placed near a hypothetical “Old” six-satellite constellation operating in a nearly circular orbit at the same altitude and 63° inclination. Following a common operations practice, we assume that the Old satellite operators flag a conjunction at Pc> 10−7, start COLA assessment with additional tracking at Pc> 10−6, and plan a COLA maneuver when the Pc> 10−5. A conjunction with Pc > 10−4 would typically be considered a significant risk leading most operators to maneuver. Fig 3 Download : Download full-size image Fig. 3. “New” large LEO constellation at same average altitude as “Old” existing constellation. Currently, the Old system in this example would typically see a warning (Pc > 10−6) a few times a month at this altitude, and of those, a few per year might cross the maneuver threshold. For the operations center, this would be multiplied by the number of satellites in the constellation. When the New system parks nearby, the number of COLA alerts jumps substantially. But the number of alerts depends entirely on the error bubble, (covariance) used. If the typical errors of the public external tracking data and the orbit propagation methods that are widely available (General Perturbations, or GP) are used for both constellations, over a 30-day period we see 129 conjunctions that cross the threshold for COLA assessment (Pc> 10−6), and 53 that cross the maneuver planning threshold (Pc> 10−5) (Fig. 4). This is nearly 2 per day. This could be an enormous workload for a manual process. If a high accuracy catalog (Special Perturbations, or “SP”) and a high-fidelity propagator with its typical covariances is used, the number of conjunctions goes from 129 to a more manageable 10. SP data is maintained by the Air Force, but it is not widely available. It is interesting to note that nine of those 10 crossed the maneuver-planning threshold, and of those, four crossed the Pc> 10−4 where many operators would choose to execute a maneuver. Compared to GP, the SP-quality data resulted in far fewer warnings and flagged four very close conjunctions. The operations center would have been able to concentrate on fewer “false alarms”. We also computed the case where GPS-quality owner-operator data was used for both systems, in which we assumed near-real-time owner-operator position data of very high quality was provided by both operators and used in the collision analysis. In this case, NONE of the conjunctions resulted in a warning and no COLA alerts were generated. The closest approach was 99 m, with a Pc of 3.7 × 10−7 using SP. But because of the quality of the GPS-based position data, this conjunction did not raise an alert because the fully-informed operators could be confident that a collision would not occur. Fig 4 Download : Download full-size image Fig. 4. Number of COLA alerts in 30 days for various qualities of position knowledge when a fictional new system is deployed near an existing one. In the example, an operations center for the Old constellation of six satellites could go from about one COLA assessment a week to nearly one per day per satellite, if only the published satellite catalog is available. If a new constellation operates too close to an existing system, the operator workload may become unreasonable using existing processes. But high accuracy data makes this manageable, and GPS-quality owner-operator data for both systems makes the problem vanish. Since these constellations are likely to be operated by different companies or governments, sharing high-quality position data would likely require an active space traffic management organization. Existing operators will not necessarily have large constellations parked nearby, but they will nonetheless be affected by the new activity. The new large constellations’ satellites typically will have relatively short lifetimes and will need frequent replenishment. The traffic transiting up and down will be substantial, and failures could leave stranded objects at intermediate altitudes, permanently increasing the collision risk. 5. Conjunction warning overload NewSpace operators will face a different challenge due to the vast increase in numbers of satellites. While there are likely as many operational plans as there are operators, a large constellation must consider close approaches with itself. Even if there are no neighboring systems, self-conjunctions can occur between two members of the same constellation. Depending on the configuration, a given operator could see hundreds to thousands of self-conjunctions that cross typical warning thresholds each day using current practices. This could be an issue for a space traffic management (STM) agency, even if it is not an issue for the operator. Aerospace models show that for one possible NewSpace constellation, more than 500,000 self-conjunctions each year could result that cross the typical Pc > 10−6 warning threshold. If no action were taken, we would expect 2–3 collisions per year. This is clearly unacceptable. Thus, current tracking accuracy and processes might produce millions of warnings per year for NewSpace operators to prevent half a dozen actual collisions. Under current practices operators would need to sort through an enormous haystack to find the needles, and because a handful of actual collisions will occur, the warnings cannot be ignored.

#### Debris triggers miscalculated war.

Peter Dockrill 16. Award-winning science & technology journalist. “Space Junk Accidents Could Trigger Armed Conflict, Study Finds.” <https://www.sciencealert.com/space-junk-accidents-could-trigger-armed-conflict-expert-warns>.

The increasingly crowded space in Earth's low orbit could set the stage for an international armed conflict, says a new study. Researchers from the Russian Academy of Sciences warn that accidents stemming from the steady rise in space junk floating around the planet could incite political rows and even warfare, with nations potentially mistaking debris-caused incidents as the results of intentional aggressive acts by others. In a paper published in Acta Astronautica, the team suggests that space debris in the form of spent rocket parts and other fragments of hardware hurtling at high speed pose a "special political danger" that could dangerously escalate tensions between nations. According to the study, destructive impacts caused by random space junk cannot easily be told apart from military attacks. "The owner of the impacted and destroyed satellite can hardly quickly determine the real cause of the accident," the authors write. The risks of such an event occurring are compounded by the sheer volume of debris now orbiting Earth. Recent figures from NASA indicate that there are more than 500,000 pieces of space junk currently being tracked in orbit, travelling at speeds up to 28,160 km/h (17,500 mph). The majority of those objects are small – around the size of a marble – but some 20,000 of them are bigger than a softball. In addition to these 500,000 or so fragments – which are big enough for scientists to know about them – NASA estimates that there are millions of undetectable pieces of debris in orbit that are too small to be monitored. But even extremely small fragments such as these pose a threat – in fact, they're considered a greater risk than trackable debris, as their invisible status means spacecraft and satellites can't do anything to avoid them until it's too late. As NASA observed in 2013: "Even tiny paint flecks can damage a spacecraft when travelling at these velocities. In fact a number of space shuttle windows have been replaced because of damage caused by material that was analysed and shown to be paint flecks… With so much orbital debris, there have been surprisingly few disastrous collisions." While we may have been lucky in the past, we can't rely on that to continue. The study by the Russian team cites the repeated sudden failures of defence satellites in past decades that were never explained. The researchers attribute two possible causes: either unrecorded collisions with space junk, or aggressive actions from adversaries. "This is a politically dangerous dilemma," the authors write.

#### Any nuclear war causes extinction – ice age and famine.

Steven Starr 15 [Director of the University of Missouri’s Clinical Laboratory Science Program, as well as a senior scientist at the [Physicians for Social Responsibility](http://www.psr.org/). He has worked with the Swiss, Chilean, and Swedish governments in support of their efforts at the United Nations to eliminate thousands of high-alert, launch-ready U.S. and Russian nuclear weapons. “Nuclear War: An Unrecognized Mass Extinction Event Waiting To Happen.” Ratical. March 2015. <https://ratical.org/radiation/NuclearExtinction/StevenStarr022815.html>] TG

A war fought with 21st century strategic nuclear weapons would be more than just a great catastrophe in human history. If we allow it to happen, such a war would be a mass extinction event that [ends human history](https://ratical.org/radiation/NuclearExtinction/StarrNuclearWinterOct09.pdf). There is a profound difference between extinction and “an unprecedented disaster,” or even “the end of civilization,” because even after such an immense catastrophe, human life would go on. But extinction, by definition, is an event of utter finality, and a nuclear war that could cause human extinction should really be considered as the ultimate criminal act. It certainly would be the crime to end all crimes. The world’s leading climatologists now tell us that nuclear war threatens our continued existence as a species. Their studies predict that a large nuclear war, especially one fought with strategic nuclear weapons, would create [a post-war environment in which for many years it would be too cold and dark to even grow food](http://climate.envsci.rutgers.edu/pdf/RobockToonSAD.pdf). Their findings make it clear that not only humans, but most large animals and many other forms of complex life would likely vanish forever in a nuclear darkness of our own making. The environmental consequences of nuclear war would attack the ecological support systems of life at every level. Radioactive fallout, produced not only by nuclear bombs, but also by the destruction of nuclear power plants and their spent fuel pools, would poison the biosphere. Millions of tons of smoke would act to [destroy Earth’s protective ozone layer](https://www2.ucar.edu/atmosnews/just-published/3995/nuclear-war-and-ultraviolet-radiation) and block most sunlight from reaching Earth’s surface, creating Ice Age weather conditions that would last for decades. Yet the political and military leaders who control nuclear weapons strictly avoid any direct public discussion of the consequences of nuclear war. They do so by arguing that nuclear weapons are not intended to be used, but only to deter. Remarkably, the leaders of the Nuclear Weapon States have chosen to ignore the authoritative, long-standing scientific research done by the climatologists, research that predicts virtually any nuclear war, fought with even a fraction of the operational and deployed nuclear arsenals, will leave the Earth essentially uninhabitable.

### UV

#### [1] 1ar theory is key to checking back against infinitely abusive 1NCs, and recourse outweighs on predictability since 1NC reactivity means there are infinite permutations of possible hard negs but the aff is tied to the topic. Use drop the debater for aff recourse and preventing 2n sandbagging. Competing interps on 1ar shells a] prevents 2ns that collapse to 6 min of reasonability good b] 1ars don’t have enough time to win substance and paradigm issues. We don’t preclude you from contesting these paradigm issues, so combo shells on the underview are non-sensical and concede you could’ve just line by lined. No RVIs on 1ar shells: a] overcompensation – they have 2 speeches so they can win the 2n in other ways like impact turns b] time investment is larger so err aff on abuse stories c] creates a chilling effect against checking legitimate NC abuse.