# You Can Do More (EF DA)

## Framework

#### [ROJ & Giroux] CORPORATIONS ARE TAKING OVER EDUCATION – we desperately need critical pedagogy to resist that.

**Giroux:** Giroux, Henry A. [Waterbury Chair Professor, Pennsylvania State University] “Radical Politics in the Age of American Authoritarianism: Connecting the Dots.” *Truthout*,April 2016. https://truthout.org/articles/radical-politics-in-the-age-of-american-authoritarianism-connecting-the-dots/ CH

At the root of this notion of developing a comprehensive view of politics is the need for educating ourselves by developing a critical formative culture along with corresponding institutions that promote a form of permanent criticism against all elements of oppression and unaccountable power.**One important task of emancipation is to fight the dominant culture industry by developing alternative public spheres and education**al institutions **capable of nourishing critical thought and** action. The time has come for educators, artists, workers, young people and others to push forward **a** new **form of politics** in which public values, trust and compassion trump neoliberalism's celebration of self- interest, the ruthless accumulation of capital, the survival-of-the-fittest ethos and the financialization and market-driven corruption of the political system. Political responsibility is more than a challenge -- it is the projection of a possibility in which new modes of identification and agents must be enabled that can sustain new political organizations and transnational anti-capitalist movements. Democracy must be written back into the script of everyday life, and doing so demands overcoming the current crisis of memory, agency and politics by collectively struggling for a new form of politics in which matters of justice, equity and inclusion define what is possible. Such struggles demand an increasingly broad-based commitment to a new kind of activism. As Robin D. G. Kelley has recently noted there is a need for more pedagogical, cultural and social spaces that allow us to think and act together, to take risks and **to get to the roots of the conditions that are submerging the United States into a new form of authoritarianism wrapped in the flag, the dollar sign and the cross.** Kelley is right in calling for a politics that places justice at its core, one that takes seriously what it means to be an individual and social agent while engaging in collective struggles. We don't need tepid calls for repairing the system; instead, we need to invent a new system from the ashes of one that is terminally broken. We don't need calls for moral uplift or personal responsibility. We need calls for economic, political, gender and racial justice. Such a politics must be rooted in particular demands, be open to direct action and take seriously strategies designed to both educate a wider public and mobilize them to seize power. The left needs a new political conversation that encompasses memories of freedom and resistance. Such a dialogue would build on the militancy of the labor strikes of the 1930s, the civil rights movements of the 1950s and the struggle for participatory democracy by the New Left in the 1960s. At the same time, there is a need to reclaim the radical imagination and to infuse it with a spirited battle for an independent politics that regards a radical democracy as part of a never-ending struggle. **None of this can happen unless progressives understand education as a political and moral practice crucial to creating new forms of agency, mobilizing a desire for change and providing a language** that underwrites the capacity to think, speak and act so as to challenge the sexist, racist, economic and political grammars of suffering produced by the new authoritarianism. The left needs a language of critique that enables people to ask questions that appear unspeakable within the existing vocabularies of oppression. We also need a language of hope that is firmly aware of the ideological and structural obstacles that are undermining democracy. We need a language that reframes our activist politics as a creative act that responds to the promises and possibilities of a radical democracy. Movements require time to mature and come into fruition. They necessitate educated agents able to connect structural conditions of oppression to the oppressive cultural apparatuses that legitimate, persuade, and shape individual and collective attitudes in the service of oppressive ideas and values. Under such conditions, radical ideas can be connected to action once diverse groups recognize the need to take control of the political, economic and cultural conditions that shape their worldviews, exploit their labor, control their communities, appropriate their resources, and undermine their dignity and lives. Raising consciousness alone will not change authoritarian societies, but it does provide the foundation for making oppression visible and for developing from below what Étienne Balibar calls "practices of resistance and solidarity." We need not only a radical critique of capitalism, racism and other forms of oppression, but also a critical formative culture and cultural politics that inspire, energize and provide elements of a transformative radical education in the service of a broad-based democratic liberation movement.

Thus, **the Role of the Judge is to Promote Critical Thinking**, which means helping students develop the skills to question the squo.

#### [ROB & Kellner] AND that requires rejecting the one-dimensional thought that underlies capitalistic culture.

**Kellner:** Kellner, Douglas. [George Kneller Chair in the Philosophy of Education in the Graduate School of Education and Information Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles]. “One-Dimensional Man: Introduction to the Second Edition.” Beacon Press,1964. https://tinyurl.com/2tpwevjk EM/CH

Thus, I would propose interpreting “one-dimensional” as conforming to existing thought and behavior and lacking a critical dimension and a dimension of potentialities that transcend the existing society. In Marcuse's usage the adjective **“one-dimensional” describes practices that conform to pre-existing structures, norms, and behavior, in contrast to multidimensional discourse, which focuses on possibilities that transcend the established state of** affairs. This epistemological distinction presupposes antagonism between subject and object so that the subject is free to perceive possibilities in the world that do not yet exist but which can be realized. In the one**-dimensional society, the subject is assimilated into the object and follows the dictates of external, objective norms and structures, thus losing the ability to discover more liberating possibilities and to engage in transformative practice to realize them.** Marcuse's theory presupposes the existence of a human subject with freedom, creativity, and self-determination who stands in opposition to an object-world, perceived as substance, which contains possibilities to be realized and secondary qualities like values, aesthetic traits, and aspirations, which can be cultivated to enhance human life.

Thus, **the Role of the Ballot is to Endorse the Rejection of One-Dimensional Thought.** We measure the standard based on whether we remain open to multiple ways of knowing or approaching problems; the more restrictive the approach, the less we adhere to the framework.

## A. Links

#### [Link] The aff assumes private entities are necessarily profit-driven and about self-promotion, and they all have takings that occur “illegally or unfairly” – they close themselves off to any other possibilities of how private entities or appropriation could look.

## B. Impacts

#### [Doshi] THIS TURNS THEIR OFFENSE – many private entities are trying to actively BENEFIT the issues they’re talking about, as with mining.

**Doshi:** Doshi, Priyank D. [Transactional attorney at the Chicago office of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP in its Structured Transactions group] “Regulating The Final Frontier: Asteroid Mining and The Need For A New Regulatory Regime.” *Notre Dame Journal of International & Comparative Law*, 2016. https://tinyurl.com/f8pcx5jt CZ

To those still reading this with an eye of incredulity about space, this section may seem the most unnerving, but it is by far the important use for asteroid mining. **The largest barriers to space exploration** and space colonization **are the cost of shipping materials from Earth, and** the **fuel limitations** inherent in travel**.** Asteroid **mining has the potential to help with both of these problems** and act **as the catalyst for the modern space age.** **The mining of NEOs will yield great quantities of hydrogen, helium, and water.** These materials could be used to fuel human spacefarers, untying them from the need to be refueled or resupplied from Earth. More specifically, **mined water could be extremely useful as rocket fuel or as a fuel for other power and propulsion systems.** If **water** can be found **on asteroids** (as many believe it can be) the water **could also be broken down into its hydrogen and oxygen components, which can** then **be used to form the basic building blocks of rocket fuel.**64 **Mining water alone makes** both space colonization and **space exploration cheaper and consequently more feasible.** Furthermore, **sources of water have been identified**: a 2006 announcement by the Kech Observatory claimed that 617 Patroclus**, a Jupiter Trojan, was essentially an extinct comet that consists largely of ice.** Similarly, **Jupiter-family comets, and** possibly **NEAs** that are extinct comets, **might also economically provide water which through** the process of **in-situ resource utilization** using materials native tospace for **propellant, tankage, radiation shielding,** and other high-mass components of space infrastructure **could lead to radical reductions in its cost for space exploration.**

**TURNS AND OUTWEIGHS CASE –** they perpetuate one-dimensional thought by only conceiving of private appropriation in one way, and they don’t solve their own impacts when they ban GOOD private entities.

# Second Off

## A. Text

#### [Trapp 1] Instead of banning private space appropriation [OR: affirming], states should set up a cap-and-trade system. This entails:

**A] imposing a global limit on allowable space debris;**

**B] regularly recalculating that limit; and**

**C] creating a database to track all space objects.**

**Trapp 1:** Trapp, Timothy Justin. [J.D., University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign School of Law; tax associate] “Taking Up Space By Any Other Means: Coming to Terms with the Nonappropriation Article of the Outer Space Treaty.” *University of Illinois Law Review*, Vol. 2013, No. 4, August 2013. https://www.illinoislawreview.org/wp-content/ilr-content/articles/2013/4/Trapp.pdf JP/CH

**To effectively combat** the **space debris** problem**, a cap-and-trade system should be set up** that will both be effective and withstand scrutiny under the nonappropriation article of the Outer Space Treaty**. As such, an international regulatory agency should be created to serve two functions: first,** the agency should **impose an international limit to** the addition of **debris and** should then **apportion** these **allowances to nations based on their current use of space. The total allowable debris addition should be recalculated yearly based on the state of the space environment**, and individual allowances should also be recalculated annually to account for changes in the abilities and needs of different nations**.** Second, the agency should allot specific LEO area orbital trajectories, such as the ITU allots GEO orbital slots.294 Though this will be more difficult than allocating GEO slots, since those slots appear stationary while LEO orbital paths are constantly in motion, it can be done. **First, an international electronic database should be produced which tracks** the current location of **all space objects registered in the Space Object Registry, which should include all spacecraft** launched into space. It should also record, to the greatest extent possible, the location and trajectory of any debris. **This database should be updated daily** to represent the most accurate portrayal of the location and trajectory of space objects by the nations responsible for those space objects. Second, this database should be used to calculate predictions of where spacecraft will be in the future, and LEO orbital slots should be defined both in time and space, as opposed to being defined purely by location. This may seem difficult, but it is actually made quite simple by the use of computers. Though these calculations will become less accurate over longer periods of time, the constant updating of the database will allow these predictions to be constantly updated as well, so that they will be accurate for at least the immediate future. When a nation applies for a trajectory slot, the agency should only allocate that slot if it can be entered into and sustained for a certain amount of time without requiring a trajectory modification of any other spacecraft. **With a workable allocation system in place, the agency should be in conformity with the nonappropriation article of the Outer Space Treaty.** To ensure this, it is important that, in allocating slots, both the interests of current space-faring nations, as well as those without the capability to get into space, are provided for. To do so, the agency should only allow actual physical entry into trajectory slots to those who comport with the cap-and-trade regime, while allowing claims to such slots to all nations, on bases similar to those of the ITU.299 This will ensure that this agency will not run into some of the problems that the ITU did when it began.300 In doing this, the agency will be comporting to the ideal that space be preserved for all mankind. **Furthermore, since the purpose of the agency would be to mitigate the debris problem, its purpose would be ensuring future access to space**. This, in connection to the fact that this is an international agency responding proportionately to an international problem,301 will allow the agency to withstand scrutiny under the nonappropriation article of the Outer Space Treaty.302

## B. Competition

#### [Competition] It’s mutually exclusive – private entities can still appropriate outer space under the CP, but can’t under the aff – makes perms impossible.

## C. Solvency

#### [Trapp 2] WE SOLVE 100% OF THE AFF – the CP follows the Outer Space Treaty’s ban on state appropriation, but doesn’t let private entities pollute.

**Trapp 2:** Trapp, Timothy Justin. [J.D., University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign School of Law; tax associate] “Taking Up Space By Any Other Means: Coming to Terms with the Nonappropriation Article of the Outer Space Treaty.” *University of Illinois Law Review*, Vol. 2013, No. 4, August 2013. https://www.illinoislawreview.org/wp-content/ilr-content/articles/2013/4/Trapp.pdf JP/CH

Space debris poses a threat to future open access to the space environment. Without some sort of action, the problem will continue to escalate, putting at risk the sustainability of the space around our planet. **An international regulatory authority that operated under the U.N. to institute a cap-and-trade regulation system and to allocate LEO orbital trajectories is the best way to curb** the **space debris** problem **while staying within the** mandate of the **nonappropriation article of the O**uter **S**pace **T**reaty**. The allotment of trajectories would ensure that everyone has fair access to the resource, as well as facilitate the reduction of** space **debris caused by** collision.3 A cap-and-trade system would make sure that the proliferation of further debris is curbed, as well as incentivize actors to contribute to cleaning up the space resource. Since **such an agency would operate under** the authority of **the U.N.,** it would be of an international character, similar to the ITU. Moreover, since the purpose of the regulation would be to curb the space debris problem, it would fall directly in line with the principle of ensuring continued access to the space resource for all mankind.308 Final**ly, since the regulation would benefit** those **nations currently acting in space as well as those who will explore space in the future, without unduly favoring one or the other as some have claimed the ITU allocation procedures have done, it** i**s a proportional response to an international** concern. Thus, the suggested system represents the best way to handle the debris problem without effecting a prohibited appropriation of space.

#### [Montiero] Hegemony leads to more conflict – stats prove

**Montiero: Montiero, Nuno. [Assistant Professor of Political Science at Yale] “Unrest Assured,”** <http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/files/Unrest_Assured.pdf>**, *International Security 36.3***

How well, then, does the argument that unipolar systems are peaceful account for the first two decades of unipolarity since the end of the Cold War? Table 1 presents a list of great powers divided into three periods: 1816 to 1945, multipolarity; 1946 to 1989, bipolarity; and since 1990, unipolarity.46 Table 2 presents summary data about the incidence of war during each of these periods. **Unipolarity is the most conflict prone of all the systems, according to at least two important criteria: the percentage of years that great powers spend at war and the incidence of war involving great powers. In multipolarity, 18 percent of great power years were spent at war. In bipolarity, the ratio is 16 percent. In unipolarity, however, a remarkable 59 percent of great power years until now were spent at war. This is by far the highest percentage in all three systems. Furthermore, during periods of multipolarity and bipolarity, the probability that war involving a great power would break out in any given year was,** respectively, **4.2 percent and 3.4 percent. Under unipolarity, it is 18.2 percent—**or more than four times higher.47 **These figures provide no evidence that unipolarity is peaceful.**48 In sum, **the argument that unipolarity makes for peace is heavily weighted toward interactions among the most powerful states in the system.** This should come as no surprise given thatWohlforth makes a structural argument: peace flows from the unipolar structure of international politics, not from any particular characteristic of the unipole.49 Structural analyses of the international system are usually centered on interactions between great powers.50 As Waltz writes, “The theory, like the story, of international politics is written in terms of the great powers of an era.”51 In the sections that follow, however, I show that in the case of unipolarity, an investigation of its peacefulness must consider potential causes of conflict beyond interactions between the most important states in the system.

#### [Clark] Private entities are cleaning up space junk.

**Clark**: Clark, Stephen. [Writer for Spaceflight Now.] "Privately-funded mission takes off to begin space debris cleanup trials", *Spaceflight Now*, March 22, 2021. EM

**A commercial mission developed by the Japanese company Astroscale rocketed into space on a Russian Soyuz launcher Monday with 37 other payloads, ready to kick off an orbital “dance” with two small spacecraft demonstrating how satellite sweepers might one day drag junk out of orbit. The privately-funded mission is a pathfinder for future satellites that could roam busy orbital traffic lanes to link up with old pieces of space junk and drive them back into Earth’s atmosphere.** The End-of-Life Services by Astroscale demonstration mission, known as ELSA-d, will use two small satellites launched in tandem to perform a series of trials in low Earth orbit around 340 miles (550 kilometers) above the planet. The ELSA-d satellites launched into orbit aboard a Russian Soyuz booster Monday at 2:07:12 a.m. EDT (0607:12 GMT) from the Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan. Sporting an unusual white and blue paint scheme to mark the upcoming 60th anniversary of the first human spaceflight mission, the Soyuz-2.1a rocket deployed a Fregat upper stage in space, which fired its engine several times over four hours to inject 38 small and medium-size international satellites into three different orbits. The biggest payload on-board Monday’s launch was the South Korean CAS500 1 Earth observation satellite. Four commercial Earth-imaging satellites from the Japanese company Axelspace and dozens of smaller commercial and research missions also launched Monday.