# 21 Blake R3 1N

#### The resolution is undergirded by a dualistic understanding of systems and being - instrumentalism relies on the flawed conception of a unified subject and static identity, which reinforces inherently static dichotomies – traditionally “male” vs. traditionally “female” discussions, assertive men vs. submissive women– those that fail to conform become viewed as the witch-like monstrous other, to be either eradicated or forced to conform – instead of forcing us to adhere to strictures of conformity, allow us to frame discourse and identity through becoming – the body is a plane on which chaotic, everchanging forces act, and embracing this is key

Ella **Brians**. 20**11**. [Ella Brians (B.A., Amherst College, French and Philosophy; M.A., New School for Social Research, Philosophy) works on poetry and poetics from Romanticism to Modernism in English, French and German], The ‘Virtual’ Body and the Strange Persistence of the Flesh: Deleuze, Cyberspace and the Posthuman, Deleuze and the Body. <https://edinburgh.universitypressscholarship.com/view/10.3366/edinburgh/9780748638642.001.0001/upso-9780748638642-chapter-6>. EC

This brings us, finally, to Deleuze. Ann Weinstone has grouped Deleuze’s work with the ‘major philosophical and techno-scientific sources for progressive posthumanism’ (Weinstone 2004: 10). I am wary of embracing the term ‘posthuman’ in relation to Deleuze’s work. Its use to indicate mutually exclusive theoretical stances means that it risks meaning everything and nothing, while muddying the conceptual field. However, given its popular currency in cultural theory, this is probably a losing battle. If we want to situate Deleuze in regard to this discourse and ask whether he is a posthumanist, then I contend that the answer depends very much on which form of posthumanism we have in mind. It seems evident to me that of the two views outlined here (admittedly, with a speed and superfi ciality that risks caricature), Deleuze’s thought would align quite well with the ‘materialist’, and would be vigorously opposed to the ‘dualist’. That is to say, if by ‘posthumanist’ we mean that he questions Enlightenment rationality and the unity of the subject, while insisting on a form of critique that encompasses both material conditions and cultural codings, then it would be fair to call Deleuze a posthumanist. If we mean, instead, that Deleuze and Guattari’s becoming-machine and machinic assemblages can be equated to Moravec’s exhortations literally to ‘upload’ human consciousness into superior machines, then the term is not only inaccurate, but it also risks a gross misunderstanding of Deleuze’s, and Deleuze and Guattari’s, overall project. However, as the last sentence indicates, the first question we face in deciding where to situate Deleuze and Guattari’s work in the posthumanist debates is what to make of certain superficial resonances between some of Deleuze and Guattari’s more ecstatic statements and a Moravecian image of merging with machines. How do we respond to those who see congruities between Deleuze and Guattari’s machinic production, Body without Organs (BwO) and assemblages on one hand, and Moravec’s merging of intelligence into machines on the other? Is Moravec’s vision of mind merging with machine not just an example of the kind of impure minglings, assemblages, and cross-pollinations that Deleuze and Guattari urge us towards? Is it, in fact, not the inevitable result of Deleuze and Guattari’s own de-privileging of the human and their blurring of the boundary between the organic and non-organic? In short, is Moravec’s ‘becoming machine’ not a prime example of what it would mean to embrace a Deleuze and Guattarian ontology of becoming? A cursory reading of Anti-Oedipus and A Thousand Plateaus, or a chance encounter with select excerpts, might indeed leave one with the impression that Deleuze and Guattari are promoting a kind of ‘becoming’ that would ultimately transcend the ‘merely’ human body. The language is undeniably there: the talk of ‘freedom’ and ‘liberation’, the image of becoming almost anything other than human, the machinic assemblages. Taken out of context, phrases like ‘the real difference is not between the living and the machine’ (Deleuze and Guattari 1983: 285) might seem to support a Moravecian view. The obvious fi rst response is that what Deleuze and Guattari mean by machines, whether they speak of ‘desiring-machines’, ‘social machines’, ‘organic machines’, ‘war machines’, or ‘machinic assemblages’, is simply not what Moravec or Kurzweil means by machines. Deleuze and Guattari are not talking about computers, or steam engines for that matter, when they discuss whether there is a difference between the living and the machine (Deleuze and Guattari 1983: 285). ‘Machines’ offer Deleuze and Guattari a way to talk about the differential interactions of forces and processes of individuation that underlie, connect, and structure all entities, whether mineral, animal, or machine. This leads us to the longer response, which is that such a cursory, impressionistic reading misses the fact that Deleuze and Guattari’s many ‘machines’ are part of a larger ontological critique – one, moreover, that is firmly situated in a materialist refusal of transcendence that is incompatible with a Moravecian worldview. Deleuze laid out the basis of this ontological critique in 1968 in the first fully developed statement of his own thought, Difference and Repetition.8 Hayles has identified the shift from humanism to the posthuman with a ‘significant shift in underlying assumptions about subjectivity’ towards a conception of the subject as ‘an amalgam, a collection of heterogeneous components, a material-informational entity whose boundaries undergo continuous construction and reconstruction’ (Hayles 1999: 3). In Difference and Repetition, Deleuze lays the groundwork for just such an ambitious and fundamental shift in the conception of subjectivity. Situating his critique squarely against Aristotle, Plato, **Hegel, and Kant, Deleuze argues against a representational metaphysics and epistemology that relies on the reification of categories and produces a dualistic and transcendent ‘image of thought’. The shift that Deleuze proposes is nothing less than a complete re-evaluation of the Western philosophical canon. At the heart of this re-evaluation is a critique of ‘the subject’ and the logic of identity` that makes this subject possible.** Drawing on Duns Scotus, Spinoza, and Nietzsche, Deleuze calls into question the negations and either/or structures that efface real differences and argues for a mode of thought that does not subjugate difference to identity (Deleuze 1994: esp. 281–2). Instead, he offers a theory of forces that are differentiated by varying degrees of intensity. These differences in intensity produce more differentiations in an exponential process that finally produces entities that we recognize as discrete objects, individuals, and eventually, subjects. Deleuze’s point here is that difference is prior to and produces individuals. This has two consequences: the individual is the result of a series of differentiations, not an essence; and as a contingent result of an ongoing process, the ‘individual’ (here we can fi ll in ‘object’, ‘self’, or any entity) is merely shorthand for a relatively stable state of affairs that is both partially determined by previous states and open to change. Another important point that will be relevant in Deleuze and Guattari’s work, and in relation to posthumanism, is that on this ontological account there are no firm or absolute boundaries between one ‘thing’ and the next. Boundaries exist, as zones of consistency, but they remain permeable and open to transformation, or becoming other. It is in Difference and Repetition that Deleuze introduces and argues for ‘**becoming’ as a more accurate description of our ontological situation than Platonic ‘being’**. In his work with Guattari, ‘becoming’ is often taken as just a trendy catch phrase. Turning to Difference and Repetition, we see that ‘**becoming’ is crucial to the fundamental shift in subjectivity for which Deleuze argues**. Becoming refers both to the endless process of differentiation and to our relation to our own subjectivity. Deleuze’s concept of becoming is indebted to Nietzsche, who advocates ‘[b]ecoming as inventing, willing, self-negating, self-overcoming: no subject but a doing, positing, creative’ (Nietzsche 2003: 138). In displacing identity and being with difference and becoming, Deleuze argues for a new understanding of subjectivity as a process, a ‘doing’ that is at once creative and critical. In contrast to the unifi ed Platonic or Kantian subject, Deleuze paints a picture of identity as decentered, distributed, and emerging from a series of highly complex interactions between pre-personal forces. The result is a subjectivity that is remarkably similar to what Hayles describes as ‘posthuman’. Crucially, identity is revealed not as an essence, but as ‘an amalgam of heterogeneous elements’ that include biological and evolutionary processes, social and cultural codings, and accidents of history. The forms that life takes and the particular individuals and identities that arise are both determined to some extent and open to change or becoming other than what they are at any given moment. The self must be made, but it is always constituted in a context. This vision of subjectivity as emerging out of a process of becoming is resolutely materialist. If we have any doubt of this, we need only recall the source of the opposition between being and becoming. In the Republic, Plato rejects Heraclitean flux on the grounds that this material chaos, this becoming, obscures the unchanging, non-material truth of the Forms (Plato 1991).9 In Platonic terms, becoming is ‘not real’ and ‘not true’. Its materiality, its participation in the physical world of things and stuff and dirt and bodies, makes it incompatible with truth. At best, it is an imperfect representation of a ‘pure’ idea. When Deleuze returns to becoming, he returns to the founding moment of Western metaphysics and purposefully unleashes all the mess and chaos of material flux that Plato wanted to control by consigning it to ‘mere representation’. This vision of subjectivity remains remarkably consistent through Deleuze’s work with Guattari until his late essay ‘Immanence: A Life . . .’. In many ways, it anticipates much of the critical project of what I have provisionally identifi ed as ‘materialist’ posthumanism. A better term might be ‘immanent’ posthumanism. Deleuze’s philosophical commitments align him with those like Haraway and Hayles, for whom the critique of subjectivity spans both the obviously ‘material’ (biological processes) and the ‘cultural’ or ‘social’ codings that make identity intelligible. Though they are not ‘material’ in a physical sense, neither are they merely abstract nor transcendent, ahistorical truths. These social and cultural codings are always immanent to a particular situation or environment. Subtly, for each of these thinkers, these cultural and social codings have ‘real’ – that is, material – effects. For Deleuze, as for Haraway and Hayles, an immanent worldview that takes into account a range of heterogeneous forces is crucial to critiquing a form of subjectivity that, for various reasons, they fi nd to be inaccurate, distorting, and even oppressive. With this in mind, I would like to return to the question of the body in Deleuze and Guattari’s work. The main target of Deleuze and Guattari’s critique in Anti-Oedipus and A Thousand Plateaus is the same logic of identity that Deleuze fi rst targeted in Difference and Repetition. This logic depends on a strict separation between self and other, inside and outside, natural and unnatural, human and machine, and human and animal, to name just a few. Deleuze and Guattari systematically set about undermining this series of oppositions. In doing so, they repeatedly call into question the ‘fact’ of a unified, contained subject. Traditionally, the boundary of the subject is identified with the boundary of the flesh; I end where my skin ends. This idea depends on a naturalized idea of the body as ‘given’ and obvious. Deleuze and Guattari, however, illustrate how the body must be constituted through ‘codings’, which are the result of the regulation, control, and interactions of various ‘flows’, including the biological, technological, and cultural. In A Thousand Plateaus, they use the example of the face or ‘faciality’ to discuss how a surface, itself the result of the convergence of a thousand tiny flows, is signified as something, as someone (Deleuze and Guattari 1987: 167–73). They ask us to be critical of the socially constructed, socially coded, but naturalized face and the underlying logic of identity that supports it. In doing so, they suggest that ‘the body’ is always more than its biological parts or fleshy boundaries. By opening the body beyond the limits of the fl esh, to include its social and cultural codings, Deleuze and Guattari displace the body from what we traditionally think of as the ‘material’ realm, that of biology, while precisely insisting on its materiality. Braidotti clarifi es this seeming contradiction when she writes that: The embodiedness of the subject is for Deleuze a form of bodily materiality, not of the natural, biological kind. He rather takes the body as the complex interplay of highly constructed social and symbolic forces. The body is not an essence, let alone a biological substance; it is a play of forces, **a surface of intensities**; pure simulacra without originals. (Braidotti 1994: 112) The ‘material’ is not merely the biological. There is a whole range of forces that interact to form ‘the body’. For Deleuze, these forces have always been ‘material’. Unlike Moravec, Deleuze and Guattari’s machines are not mobilized to do away with or escape materiality in a general ‘becoming-machine’. Instead, as we have seen, ‘becoming’ has been, from the beginning, an indice for the recognition of materiality and material fl ux. At the same time, drawing on Deleuze’s earlier ontological analysis, Deleuze and Guattari insistently undermine the boundary between the organic and non-organic, the human and the machine, the human and the animal. The blurring or elimination of these boundaries has a strong relation to both forms of posthumanism that I have outlined above. It might also seem to support a Moravecian merging with machines. If there is no real difference between human and machine, then what is lost in merging them? The phrase ‘no real difference’ should be the fi rst indicator that something is wrong here. For Deleuze and Guattari, the undermining of boundaries can never mean that there is no difference. Their point is more complicated: it is precisely **because there are too many differences that these simple binary oppositions are insufficient**. In undermining the boundary between man and machine, Deleuze and Guattari do not aim to efface their differences, but to reveal their interrelation and the fact that ‘calling into question the specific or personal unity of the organism’ and ‘calling in question the structural unity of the machine’ are part of the same ontological critique (Deleuze and Guattari 1983: 284). Furthermore, in contrast to both a Moravecian posthumanism and some of their own most ardent supporters, Deleuze and Guattari recognize that there are material consequences of and limitations on our experimentations. Deleuze may repeatedly insist on the Spinozistic question, ‘What can the body do?’, but this does not mean that he believes that the body can do just anything. His theory of forces and intensities is firmly situated in what Hayles describes as ‘the world of energy and matter and the constraints they imply’ (Hayles 1999: 236). There is a signifi cant difference between asking what the body can do and suggesting the body can do anything, or, recalling Moravec, doing away with the body altogether. With this in mind, let us return to the question of where Deleuze’s work fi ts in the cyber theory and posthumanist debates. Deleuze’s project, from beginning to end, attempts to create a ‘signif cant shift in underlying assumptions about subjectivity’. Hayles, following Haraway, identifi es a critique of the liberal humanist subject as a crucial feature of posthumanism, and explicitly recognizes Deleuze and Guattari as being engaged in a similar project (Hayles 1999: 4). Arguably, Deleuze takes this project even further, by returning to the philosophical roots and habits of thought that make a Lockean subject possible. In contrast, Moravec’s ‘bubble of Mind’ preserves key features of the dualist subjectivity identifi ed with Plato and Enlightenment humanism, even as it promises to evolve past the human. As Chris Land observes with reference to Moravec’s ‘uploaded’ brain, ‘this fi gure of the post-human is surprisingly like the ideal of the liberal-humanist subject. Completely disembodied and obscenely rational, it is a pure will that has finally cut itself free of its puppet strings to become a self-contained master’ (Land 2006: 122). Land has suggested the term ‘transhumanism’ as an alternative to distinguish a posthumanism that both critiques the liberal humanist model of subjectivity and affi rms materiality, from that of Moravec, Kurzweil, and other futurists (Land 2006: 113). Weinstone uses the term ‘progressive posthumanism’. Regardless of which term we prefer, what is clear is that Deleuze’s philosophical commitments align him with the strand of cyber theory and posthumanism that not only insists on a critique of subjectivity and a thorough coming to terms with embodiment and materiality, but that also sees these two tasks as intimately interconnected.

#### We must strive to become the monstrosity of the other - before we can reach liberation

**Massumi 99**

Massumi, Brian. *A User's Guide to Capitalism and Schizophrenia: Deviations from Deleuze and Guattari*. MIT Press, 1999 (LHZ 1/2/20)

The productive processes of becoming-other and becoming-the-same follow very different paths. Becoming-other goes from the general to the singular, returning thought to the body grasped from the point of view of its transformational potential -- monstrosity. Becoming-the-same moves to avoid that same potential, going from the typical to the general, from the individual grasped from the point of view of its predictability to the Standard of that normality. When Becoming-other starts to succeed, it carries its operations to a higher power, aiming all the more intensely for the connective freedom of fractality. By contrast, it is when becoming-the-same begins to falter that it carries its process to a higher power. When it does, what it aims for isn't the superabstraction of immanence. It contents itself with abstraction plain and simple. It takes the divide-and-conquer approach of ratio analysis to the extreme, carrying thought ever father for the body and the quantum world its inhabits. Rather than taking the material at hand and synthesizing, it strives to make the ultimate separation, and to make it binding: the separation of thought form the body (transcendence). This escalation of segregation is called “morality”: the move from general ideas to the Idea as guarantor of the “Good” Becoming-other is the madness of the imagination. It is eminently ethical, in Spinora’s sense of reading toward an augmentation of the power to live in this world. Morality (molarity) is the delirium of reason. It sets its sights on paradise (lorified generality). Since becoming-other concerns this world, and revels in its “thisness.” we are always already where it wants to take us. To qualify for it, all one must do is to be alive. To succeed at it, one need only live more fully: dissipate (expand energy at a state far from equilibrium). To qualify for molar paradise, on the other hand, it is necessary to pass a test. The select achieve death (maximum entropy). <107-108>

#### Thus, I embrace the job of the witch in undermining and questioning the gender binary that permeates the gender spheres and debate, in order to combat its pervasive violence and achieve liberation. This means I reject the discussion over the physical appropriation of outer space for trying to appropriate space similar to the way heteronormative spaces have tried to appropriate me, as the discussion over space colonization will always exclude my voice.

Bianco 18

Bianco, Marcie.“The Patriarchal Race to Colonize Mars Is Just Another Example of Male Entitlement.” *NBCNews.com*, NBCUniversal News Group, 2 Aug. 2019, www.nbcnews.com/think/opinion/patriarchal-race-colonize-mars-just-another-example-male-entitlement-ncna849681

These men, particularly Musk, are not only heavily invested in who can get their rocket into space first, but in colonizing Mars. The desire to colonize — to have unquestioned, unchallenged and automatic access to something, to any type of body, and to use it at will — is a patriarchal one. Indeed, there is no ethical consideration among these billionaires about whether this should be done; rather, the conversation is when it will be done. Because, in the eyes of these intrepid explorers, this is the only way to save humanity. It is the same instinctual and cultural force that teaches men that everything — and everyone — in their line of vision is theirs for the taking. You know, just like walking up to a woman and grabbing her by the pussy. It’s there, so just grab it because you can. “I want to be clear, I think we should be a multi-planet species, not a single planet species on another planet,” [Musk said at the 2015 Vanity Fair New Establishment Summit](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SqEo107j-uw). “What kind of future do you want to have? Do you want to have a future where we are forever confined to one planet…or…one where we are on many planets?” This Columbusing attitude — a strident business acumen laced with an imperialist ethos — comes with an air of benevolence: Musk doesn’t just want to colonize Mars to satisfy his ego. No, he wants to colonize Mars to help his fellow humans. “I really think there are two fundamental paths [for humans]: One path is we stay on Earth forever, and some eventual extinction event wipes us out,” [he said.](https://www.wired.com/2016/09/elon-musk-colonize-mars/) In this way, colonizing Mars is a “[collective life insurance policy](http://www.businessinsider.com/why-elon-musk-doesnt-want-to-live-forever-2015-10).” Although considering the last 500 years of colonization on this planet alone, one could wonder **whose lives**, according to Musk and other rich white men like himself, are worth being insured. But again, this impulse to enter the “space race” isn’t simply the embodiment of the American spirit of invention or forward-thinking entrepreneurship. Neither is it driven by the kind of nationalist Cold War fervor that inspired the creation of America’s space program in the 1950s. Rather, the impulse to colonize — to colonize lands, to colonize peoples, and, now that we may soon be technologically capable of doing so, colonizing space — has its origins in gendered power structures. **Entitlement to power, control, domination and ownership.** The presumed right to use and abuse something and then walk away to conquer and colonize something new. The Friday before SpaceX’s launch, legendary astronaut Buzz Aldrin reiterated to me over lunch that it is imperative that we talk about space exploration in terms of “migration,” rather than using words like “colonize” or “settle” when talking about going to Mars. Through a feminist lens, Aldrin’s deliberate word choice revealed an important reality of the space race: This 21st century form of imperialism is the direct result of men **giving up on the planet they have all but destroyed.**

**The word ‘appropriation’ in the topic has no qualifier, so to affirm the topic is to reject all forms of appropriation of outer space, both the physical form that the aff rejects, but also the cultural-psychic appropriation of space as a conceptual device. The only appropriation of space that is possible for those outside the white, male sphere is as an imaginary place or as a conceptual device in the form of art and literature.**

#### Don’t just write this off as meaningless art, science fiction, and, more generally, our imagination plays a role in helping shape our future

**Yongo 2014** ​​[Micah - writes about creativity, literature, culture and film. He is part of the Writers of Colour collective and has been published at mediadiversified.org. He can be found at his blog Thoughthouse. “What is Afrofuturism?” Media Diversified January 1, 2014 <https://mediadiversified.org/2014/01/01/what-is-afrofuturism/>]

You need only cast a quick glance over the considerable career of someone like Isaac Asimov to note the prescient, directive power of science-fiction. The man who coined both the word and idea of robotics in his classic I, Robot and, in his 1964 article, Visit to the World’s Fair of 2014, foresaw everything from kitchen top coffee makers and microwave meals to satellite phones. And then consider that Asimov’s predictions, as impressive as they were, cannot even be considered unusual amongst the sci-fi writing intelligentsia. Ray Bradbury prefigured the advent of earphones in his best known novel, Fahrenheit 451. Whilst HG Wells, as far back as 1899, was imagining automatic doors in The Sleeper Awakes. In fact, everything from bionic limbs (The Six Million Dollar Man) to credit cards (Edward Bellamy’s 1888 novel, Looking Backwards), to the now commonplace Skype-style video calling we all use and love has been prophesied one way or another by the heady imaginations of science-fiction. And that’s before we even get into how much of our everyday vernacular is co-opted from the oft quoted but rarely read (and yes, I have read it) George Orwell classic, 1984– terms like ‘big brother,’ ‘doublethink’ ‘newspeak’ ‘thought-crime’ (none of which will trigger your present day spellchecker) were all coined in a book authored in 1949, a full two decades before CCTV made its first appearance in the 70s, and over half a century before Edward Snowden, Julian Assange and the pervasive surveillance culture that’s now so much a part of our world.We may as well call proponents of science-fiction ‘seers’ as well as writers, so often have their speculations foreshadowed, and in many cases shaped, the future reality. All that being said, at its heart sci-fi has always been about more than gadgets and technology. It’s a vehicle through which men and women have not just imagined the future, but also used those imaginations to critique the landscape of the present day (hence the often dystopian bent). **The science-fiction genre is a** domain of elaborate thought experiments. It **means to do more than entertain, it seeks to show the world to us, one step removed, unveiled and refracted through the dark mirror of hyper-reality, and therefore beyond the apathy-inducing lens of what is familiar. It’s perhaps because of this that Ray Bradbury once called it,** ***“The most important literature in the history of the world, because it’s the history of ideas… central to everything we’ve ever done.”*** And he’s kind of right. In generations long gone by our parables were hidden in aural traditions and fables, everything from Hans Christian Andersen, to Aesop, to Plato, Homer and back to the earliest cave drawings have carried their own polemic thrust. Our stories were ‘once upon a time’ then, hearkening back to fantastical histories in search of compass and roadmap for the realities of the present day. But since the forward-hurtling train the industrial revolution put us on, and the way technology has since quickened and enlarged the shifts between one generation and the next, the past has become a venerable though antiquated stranger, foggy and mysterious and hard to call to mind. In the words of bestselling science fiction novelist, William Gibson, *“It’s harder to imagine the past that went away than it is to imagine the future.”* All of which has meant one simple thing: **the tales that now tell what’s wrong or right about how things are – our modern day myths, so to speak – no longer speak of what used to be, they envision what is still yet to come.** And so it’s for this reason it’s somewhat alarming to find that **for the most part science-fiction**, at least until very recently, **has been dominated by just one particular kind of imagined future**. Gibson elaborates that, *“It seemed to me that* ***mid-century mainstream American science-fiction had often been triumphalist and militaristic, a sort of folk propaganda for American exceptionalism.*** *I was tired of America-as-the-future, the world as a white monoculture, the protagonist as a good guy from the middle class or above. I wanted there to be more elbow room.”*

### ROB

#### Thus, the role of the ballot is to vote for the debater who most performatively and methodologically upholds feminist pedagogies and rejects heteronormitive appropriation.

#### Issues devoid of gender are a clear indicator of hegemonic masculinity; this has created a situation where masculine is the norm. The best way to reject hegemonic masculinity is to first question the institutions we take for granted in our society, which means we first have to deconstruct hegemonic masculinity in daily institutions and bring the issues up in political discussions. The debate space encompasses both, this gives the neg a pre-fiat impact of liberation in the debate space.

**Kronsell 06**, Annica Kronsell: Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Lund, edited by Brooke A. Ackerly: Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science at Vanderbilt University, Maria Stern: Lecturer and Researcher at the Department of Peace and Development Research, Goteborg University, and Jacqui True: Senior Lecturer in the Department of Political Studies at the University of Auckland, New Zealand, *Feminist Methodologies of International Relations,* 2006, Cambridge University p. 109

I became interested in what Hearn and Parker (2001: xii) call “the silent unspoken, not necessarily easily observable, but fundamentally material reality" of institutions. **Silence on gender is a** determining **characteristic of** institutions of **hegemonic masculinity** and this is a key point. **It indicates** a normality and simply "how things are." **men are the standards of normality, equated with what it is to be human**, while this is not spelled out (Connell 1995: 212). **Hegemonic masculinity "naturalizes** the everyday **practices of gendered identities"** (Peterson and True 1998: 21). This has led to the rather perplexing situation in which "men are persons and there is no gender but the feminine” (Butler 1990: 19). Hence, masculinity is not a gender; it is the norm. It should be noted that in the Swedish context, this masculinity norm derives from a standard associated with white, heterosexual, male bodies.  What I focus on is the normality, reproduced within organizations and how that can be approached methodologically. **The goal is to problematize masculinities and the hegemony of men** (cf. Zalgwski 1998a: 1). This is a risky enterprise because **masculine norms**, when hegemonic, are never really a topic of discussion. They remain hidden - silenced — yet **continue** to be affirmed **in** the **daily** practice of the **institutions**. Kathy Ferguson (1993: 8), for one, suggests we challenge that which is widely acceptable, unified, and natural, and instead perceive it as being in need of explanation. **Breaking** the **silence is** to question what seems self-explanatory and turn it into a research puzzle, in a sense, by making the familiar strange. It means giving the self-explanatory a history and a context. Cynthia Enloe (2004; 1993) encourages feminists to use curiosity to ask **challenging** questions about what appear as **norm**al, everyday banalities in order to try to understand and make visible, for example, as she does, the gender of` international relations (IR) both as theory and as practice. **The first step is to question** even the **most banal** or taken-as—given of everyday practices of **world politics**. In her study on women’s collective political organizing in Sweden, Maud Eduards (2002: 157) writes that “the **most forbidden act**" in terms of gender relations is **to name men as** a **political category,** which **transfers men from** a **universal nothing to** a **specific something.** If this is so, how can we actually study such silences? What are the methods by which we can transcend this silence on gender?

# Case

## Fwk

#### Links into the k—only looking at averages and aggregates ignores those who are witches and don’t conform to static identities

1. **We must reject utilitarian logic as it allows people to justify intrinsically evil actions. If someone promotes witch hunts and makes a case that it’s for the common good of society, an intrinsically evil action would be justified. This is another link.**

Richard **Norman** 19**95**, Professor of Moral Philosophy, University of Kent, ETHICS, KILLING, AND WAR,p.207)

**Since** the waging of **war** almost invariably **involves the** deliberate **taking of life on a massive scale,** **it will be** immensely **difficult to justif**y.  I have argued that utilitarian justifications are not good enough.  We cannot justify thinking of life simply by saying that the refusal to take life is likely to lead to worse consequences.  An adequate notion of **moral responsibility implies that other people’s responsibility for evil does not** necessarily **justify** us is **doing evil** ourselves in order **to prevent them**.  **We cannot sacrifice some of our people for the others and claim that we are justified by a utilitarian calculus of lives.**

#### Util inevitably results in social paralysis.

**Hurford ’12**— political science and psychology  undergraduate at Denison university (Hurford, Peter. "How a Utilitarian Crosses the Street - Greatplay.net." Greatplaynet RSS. N.p., 16 Nov. 2012. Web. 09 July 2013. <http://www.greatplay.net/essays/how-a-utilitarian-crosses-the-street>.)

**We’ll always have a shortage of time** to make the calculations before we have to act, we’ll have a **shortage of** relevant **information**, we’ll be biased by our own interests and [cognitive errors](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_bias), we’ll have [**weakness of will**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Akrasia), we’ll never know how our actions might influence things in the long-run (especially as precedents), **and it** just generally **will always be too hard to accomplish, so as to be useless**. **Maybe that** cold, careless, **calculating robot could implement** the **util**itarian software directly, **but the human brain** certainly **can’t**; especially not for the thousands of choices that need to be made daily. **It would be utterly paralyzing, and almost always go badly**.

#### Role of the ballot comes first—we have to deconstruct hegemonic structures. This includes in the debate space.

#### Actor link—justifying util with the actor is pointless. There’s no actor in the resolution, this means they’re just trying to ignore other forms of appropriation that would cause liberation.

## Advantage

#### Link—debating the resolution only through the physical appropriation is an instant link into the K. Cross supply Bianco 18 and Yongo 14. The aff has the burden to prove that artistic appropriation is unjust. In cross ex, they conceded that ideological appropriation is a for of appropriation.

#### Private companies are currently working with the ESA to remove space debris. This means there’s no impact to the AC.

### ESA 19

“ESA Commissions World's First Space Debris Removal.” ESA, www.esa.int/Safety\_Security/Clean\_Space/ESA\_commissions\_world\_s\_first\_space\_debris\_removal.

Following a competitive process, a consortium led by Swiss startup **ClearSpace – a** spin-off **company established by an experienced team of space debris researchers** based at Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL) research institute – **will be** invited to submit their final proposal, before **starting the project next March.** “This is the right time for such a mission,” says Luc Piguet, founder and CEO of ClearSpace. “The space debris issue is more pressing than ever before. Today we have nearly 2000 live satellites in space and more than 3000 failed ones. “And in the coming years the number of satellites will increase by an order of magnitude, with multiple mega-constellations made up of hundreds or even thousands of satellites planned for low Earth orbit to deliver wide-coverage, low-latency telecommunications and monitoring services. The need is clear for a ‘tow truck’ to remove failed satellites from this highly trafficked region.” **At** Space19+, **ESA**’s Ministerial Council, which took place in Seville, Spain, at the end of November, **ministers agreed to place a service contract with a commercial provider for the safe removal of an** inactive ESA-owned **object from low-Earth orbit.**

#### The aff says it’s better to prevent than to solve the issue—but the issue already exists so under my opponent’s own framework you should negate. We have to solve the issues that exist.

#### No solvency—even if private companies don’t appropriate space, the resolution says nothing about the public sector.

#### The last 2 points means there’s no impact.

#### Moving onto their scenarios

#### Group constellations and mining—space is the literary future, and we have to appropriate it. Appropriating outer space isn’t about sending satellites into space. This is another link, as they assume the only reason to appropriate outer space is for capitalistic gain, which Bianco 18 proves is wrong.

#### Impact outweighs—by appropriating space in the literal sense, we create liberation. We move away from static notions that currently exist, we allow for more methods that witches can use. As a witch, space and constellations and everything out there has meaning and representation. The aff shouldn’t be taking away the ability of literary appropriation