# **1nc**

## **queer pess k**

#### **Heteronormativity and the hyperfocus on the future places the figurative child and queer people in opposition and demonizes queer people**

Edelman 04 (Lee Edelman, Duke University Press, 2004, Durham and London, “No Future: Queer Theory and the Death Drive”, December 6, 2004, 978-0-8223-8598-1, [https:/](https://bagelabyss.files.wordpress.com/2012/02/no_future__queer_theory_and_the_death_drive.pdf)[bagelabyss.files.wordpress.com/2012/02/no\_future\_\_queer\_theory\_and\_the\_death\_drive.pdf](http://bagelabyss.files.wordpress.com/2012/02/no_future__queer_theory_and_the_death_drive.pdf), pg 20-22) SJ

Thus, while lesbians and gay men by the thousands work for the right to marry, to serve in the military, to adopt and raise children of their own, the political right, refusing to acknowledge these comrades in reproductive futurism, counters their efforts by inviting us to kneel at the shrine of the sacred Child: the Child who might witness lewd or inappropriately intimate behavior; the Child who might find information about dangerous ‘‘lifestyles’’ on the Internet; the Child who might choose a pro-vocative book from the shelves of the public library; the Child, in short, who might find an enjoyment that would nullify the figural value, itself imposed by adult desire, of the Child as unmarked by the adult’s adulterating implication in desire itself; the Child, that is, made to image, for the satisfaction of adults, an Imaginary fullness that’s considered to want, and therefore to want for, nothing. As Lauren Berlant argues force-fully at the outset of The Queen of America Goes to Washington City, ‘‘a nation made for adult citizens has been replaced by one imagined for fetuses and children.’’22On every side, our enjoyment of liberty is eclipsed by the lengthening shadow of a Child whose freedom to develop undisturbed by encounters, or even by the threat of potential encounters, with an ‘‘otherness’’ of which its parents, its church, or the state do not ap-prove, uncompromised by any possible access to what is painted as alien desire, terroristically holds us all in check and determines that political discourse conform to the logic of a narrative wherein history unfolds as the future envisioned for a Child who must never grow up. Not for nothing, after all, does the historical construction of the homosexual as distinctive social type overlap with the appearance of such literary creations as Tiny Tim, David Balfour, and Peter Pan, who enact, in an imperative most evident today in the uncannily intimate connection between Harry Potter and Lord Voldemort, a Symbolic resistance to the unmarried men(Scrooge, Uncle Ebenezer, Captain Hook) who embody, as Voldemort’s name makes clear, a wish, a will, or a drive toward death that entails the destruction of the Child. That Child, immured in an innocence seen as continuously under seige, condenses a fantasy of vulnerability to the queerness of queer sexualities precisely insofar as that Child enshrines, in its form as sublimation, the very value for which queerness regularly finds itself condemned: an insistence on sameness that intends to re-store an Imaginary past. The Child, that is, marks the fetishistic fixation of heteronormativity: an erotically charged investment in the rigid same-ness of identity that is central to the compulsory narrative of reproductive futurism. And so, as the radical right maintains, the battle against queers is a life-and-death struggle for the future of a Child whose ruin is pursued by feminists, queers, and those who support the legal avail-ability of abortion. Indeed, as the Army of God made clear in the bomb-making guide it produced for the assistance of its militantly ‘‘pro-life’’ members, its purpose was wholly congruent with the logic of reproductive futurism: to ‘‘disrupt and ultimately destroy Satan’s power to kill our children, God’s children.

#### **Queer violence is constantly erased. Every moment that passes more lives are being purged from our history by heterosexual rejections of the notion of queer violence.**

**Stanley 11** Eric Stanley (assistant professor in the Department of Gender and Sexuality Studies at the University of California, Riverside) “Near Life, Queer Death Overkill and Ontological Capture” *Duke University Press Vol 29 No 2* Summer 2011 p. 7 <https://queerhistory.files.wordpress.com/2011/06/near-life-queer-death-eric-stanley.pdf> DOA: 8.30.17 BAO

Where statistics fail, scars rise to tell other histories. From the phenomenological vault of growing up different, to the flickers of brutal details, one would not have to dig deep to uncover a corpse. Yet even with the horrific details, antiqueer violence is written as an outlaw practice, a random event, and an unexpected tragedy. Dominant culture’s necessity to disappear the enormity of antiqueer violence seems unsurprising. Yet I suggest that mainstream LGBT discourse also works in de-politicized collusion with the erasure of a structural recognition. Through this privatization the enormity of antiqueer violence is vanished. Thinking violence as individual acts versus epistemic force works to support the normative and normalizing structuring of public pain. In other words, privatizing antiqueer violence is one of the ways in which the national body and its trauma are heterosexualized, or in which the relegation of antiqueer violence, not unlike violence against women, racist violence, violence against animals (none of which are mutually exclusive), casts the national stage of violence and its ways of mourning as always human, masculinist, able-bodied, white, gender-conforming, and hetero- sexual. For national violence to have value it must be produced through the tangled exclusion of bodies whose death is valueless. To this end, as mainstream LGBT groups clambe for dominant power through attachment of a teleological narrative of progress, they too reproduce the argument that antiqueer violence is something out of the ordinary.

#### **Cisheteronormativity actively constrains education and expression in debate - challenging it is key to accessing education. Thus, the role of the ballot is to vote for the debater who best combats structures of cisheteronormativity**

**Farrell and Gupta 2004** (Farrell, Kathleen, Honors B.A. in sociology from Trinity College; M.A. and Ph.D. in sociology from Syracuse University. Professor Farrell's primary research and teaching interests include gender and sexualities, with an emphasis on inequality studies. In her courses, Professor Farrell focuses on the interdisciplinary and practical implications of sociology and Nisha Gupta, Assistant Proffessor of Psychology at University of West Georgia, "Interrupting heteronormativity: Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender pedagogy and responsible teaching at Syracuse University." (2004)) SJ

Should discussions of sexuality be included in the classroom?1 The easy answer might be no: it is not ‘relevant’ to the subject matter of most courses except perhaps to those that explicitly engage with human sexuality, such as Child and Family Studies, Sociology, or Women’s Studies. Moreover, this reasoning might go, given estimates that within the general population less than ten percent identify as non-heterosexual, there’s a good chance that in a class of sixty students everyone is straight. It is this kind of perspective, however, that not only contributes to the invisibility of LGBT students, but it also constructs and reinforces heteronormativity in our classrooms and across campus.2 LGBT students (and teachers) ARE present in our classrooms—whether we choose to see them or not—and it is their very invisible presence that demonstrates the power of heteronormativity to mask that which does not conform, and to naturalize that which does. This is a problem for both LGBT and heterosexual students and teachers alike. Heteronormative assumptions and practices regulate the beliefs, behaviors, and desires of ALL of us, restricting the range of possibilities of identification and expression for ALL of us, to such an extent that even momentary and joyful expressions (e.g. the heterosexual man singing “I feel like a woman” in the Chevy commercial discussed by Susan Adams) become sources of discomfort and fear. Practices of regulation and restriction are integral to creating and maintaining hierarchies of power, which in turn limit the kinds of learning and teaching that can happen in our classrooms. As responsible teachers, we know that our pedagogical theories and practices need to expand the kinds of learning opportunities we provide students, not restrict them. In fact, the administration of this university recognizes the importance of this by emphasizing the link between a rich intellectual climate and a diversity of perspectives and people: “[. . .] diversity in our student body, faculty, and staff has far-ranging and significant educational benefits for all nonminorities and minorities alike” (Syracuse University Academic Plan, 2001). Particular strategies to create more inclusive curricula have been developed and implemented in programs and departments university-wide because “[s]tudents in diverse learning environments learn more, and have higher levels of satisfaction and greater degrees of civic engagements. They are better able to appreciate the ideas of others and they are better prepared to enter the world they will lead” (SU Academic Plan, 2001). This diversity of students, faculty, and ideas includes: “race, ethnicity, gender, age, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, and physical and mental ability” (Syracuse University Human Resources, emphasis added). In principle, then, SU values diversity. Taking a closer look at what diversity means and how it is “practiced,” however, exposes some gaps between these principles and actual, everyday classroom procedures, particularly when that “diversity” topic is sexual orientation. It’s important to note that sexual orientation is a term that does not reference a particular set of people; it’s not only about LGBT people, but also non-LGBT, or heterosexual, people. Why is this broader definition of sexual orientation important? Because the sexual orientation of heterosexuality is simultaneously institutionalized and naturalized to the extent that it becomes the invisible norm against which all other sexual orientations, identifications, or expressions are named “abnormal.” The issue of “invisibility,” then, isn’t just about LGBT students and teachers; it’s about the ways in which our assumptions about (hetero)sexuality are invisible to us. And we carry these assumptions into our classrooms. As a result, heteronormativity is reproduced, most often unconsciously, through our own everyday classroom practices. Rather than expanding the kinds of learning opportunities we create space for, we inadvertently reinforce a regulated and restrictive framework for understanding the complexity of human sexuality.

#### **The alt is embracing queer negativity as a method of resistance against cisheteronormativity and a coping mechanism for queer people**

Edelman 04 (Lee Edelman, Duke University Press, 2004, Durham and London, “No Future: Queer Theory and the Death Drive”, December 6, 2004, 978-0-8223-8598-1, [https:/](https://bagelabyss.files.wordpress.com/2012/02/no_future__queer_theory_and_the_death_drive.pdf)[bagelabyss.files.wordpress.com/2012/02/no\_future\_\_queer\_theory\_and\_the\_death\_drive.pdf](http://bagelabyss.files.wordpress.com/2012/02/no_future__queer_theory_and_the_death_drive.pdf), pg 6-7 ) SJ

Truth, like queerness, irreducibly linked to the ‘‘aberrant or atypical,’’ to what chafes against ‘‘normalization,’’ finds its value not in a good susceptible to generalization, but only in the stubborn particularity that voids every notion of a general good. The embrace of queer negativity, then, can have no justification if justification requires it to reinforce some positive social value; its value, instead, resides in its challenge to value as defined by the social, and thus in its radical challenge to the very value of the social itself.8 For by figuring a refusal of the coercive belief in the paramount value of futurity, while refusing as well any backdoor hope for dialectical access to meaning, the queer dispossesses the social order of the ground on which it rests: a faith in the consistent reality of the social—and by extension, of the social subject; a faith that politics, whether of the left or of the right, implicitly affirms. Divesting such politics of its thematic trappings, bracketing the particularity of its various proposals for social organization, the queer insists that politics is always a politics of the signifier, or even of what Lacan will often refer to as ‘‘the letter.’’ It serves to shore up a reality always unmoored by signification and lacking any guarantee. To say as much is not, of course, to deny the experiential violence that frequently troubles social reality or the apparent consistency with which it bears—and thereby bears down on—us all. It is, rather, to suggest that queerness exposes the obliquity of our relation to what we experience in and as social reality, alerting us to the fantasies structurally necessary in order to sustain it and engaging those fantasies through the figural logics, the linguistic structures, that shape them. If it aims effectively to intervene in the reproduction of such a reality—an intervention that may well take the form of figuring that reality’s abortion— then queer theory must always insist on its connection to the vicissitudes of the sign, to the tension between the signifier’s collapse into the letter’s cadaverous materiality and its participation in a system of reference wherein it generates meaning itself. As a particular story, in other words, of why storytelling fails, one that takes both the value and the burden of that failure upon itself, queer theory, as I construe it, marks the ‘‘other’’ side of politics: the ‘‘side’’ where narrative realization and derealization overlap, where the energies of vitalization ceaselessly turn against themselves; the ‘‘side’’ outside all political sides, committed as they are, on every side, to futurism’s unquestioned good. The rest of this book attempts to explain the implications of this assertion, but first, let me sketch some connections between politics and the politics of the sign by establishing the psychoanalytic context within which my argument takes shape.

**uv**

**Fiat is utopian – when the debate round is over, their aff won’t be passed in the real world – but how frame their impact spills over and affects their view of the world, which means their exaggerated impacts they obscure the systemic inequalities present in the status quo**

## **Ptd t**

#### **Interpretation: the affirmative must only garner offense from PTD**

#### **Violation: they garner offense from [insert]**

#### **PTD is the simplest method + solves the majority of impacts**

**Babcock 2019** (Hope M. Babcock, “The Public Trust Doctrine, Outer Space, and the Global Commons: Time to Call Home ET,” Syracuse Law Review, Vol. 69, No. 2, 2019, <https://scholarship.law.georgetown.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3219&context=facpub>) //neth

The doctrine also appears to be infinitely malleable. Original uses of the doctrine were restricted to only that “aspect of the public domain below the low-water mark on the margin of the sea and the great lakes, the waters over those lands, and the waters within rivers and streams of any consequence,”520 and covered only traditional uses of those lands, like fishing and navigation.521 Over time, the scope and application of the doctrine broadened to protect more public resources and different uses.522 Thus, the doctrine expanded to protect new trust resources, such as dry sand beaches, inland lakes, groundwater, dry riverbeds, and wildlife,523 and passive uses of those resources, like scientific study.524 The original link to navigable water and tidelands disappeared.525 Supporters of the doctrine successfully advocated that it be applied to “wildlife, parks, cemeteries, and even works of fine art,”526 while arguing more recently its application to the atmosphere.527 A doctrine that imposes a perpetual duty on the sovereign to preserve trust resources, prevents their alienation for private benefit, assures public access to them, and can be invoked by anyone seems particularly useful as a management tool in outer space.528 The fact that public access to trust resources is so central to the doctrine makes it reflective, not contradictory, of international space law’s bar against appropriation of outer space and of the principle of space being the “province of all mankind.”529 It avoids the problems of alienation and exclusion associated with any of the management approaches associated with some form of private property and requires neither the creation of a new administrative authority nor the presence of a close-knit group of like-minded people.530 Members of the public, both rich and poor, can invoke and enforce the doctrine as easily as the sovereign.531 It is cost effective to the extent that no separate apparatus is required to implement it, and the doctrine has shown itself to be highly adaptable and innovative as different needs arise.532 It could also fill the gap in international law with respect to managing celestial property. Therefore, of all the management approaches studied here, the PTD seems the most suited to keep order in space until a regulatory regime is imposed. However, the doctrine provides no incentives for development of trust resources; rather, it might be used to limit or curtail that development, making it an imperfect, perhaps even counter-productive solution by itself to the extent that such development might be beneficial.533 Modifying the doctrine to allow limited use of private property management approaches, like tradable development claims, might buffer that effect—a form of overlapping hybridity between one type of property, a commons, and a management regime from another, private property, enabled by application of the PTD. CONCLUSION “Only a legal system that accommodates both the human need for resources and the necessary preservation of mankind’s common heritage can fulfill these criteria.”534 The future is now with regard to the development of outer space and its resources—it is no longer a question of whether humans will engage in these activities, but how soon they will. Technically advanced countries and private commercial enterprises are probing outer space and preparing for landing on an asteroid or the moon to extract their resources.535 Speculators are selling deeds to the moon’s surface and preparing to exploit the tourism potential that space offers.536 But, the legal framework for managing these initiatives is almost nonexistent.537 International treaties came into being before all this activity began in earnest and national laws that might apply are stunted by jurisdictional quandaries like the absence of national boundaries in outer space.538 Thus, there is an urgency to figure out how to control what happens in outer space before its resources are irreparably damaged or permanently monopolized by powerful countries and individuals. In the absence of regulation, much of the current debate centers on what property regime should be applied in outer space.539 The assumption is that by only allowing private property rights in space, countries and commercial enterprises will undertake the risks and costs of space development.540 However, unless international space law changes, it may prevent this from happening. If it changes, strong management controls will be necessary to prevent destruction or over-consumption of celestial resources, as well as monopolization and competitive behavior by participants, which could lead to hostilities and inequities. This Article examines various private property regimes, including those of less than full fee ownership, to see if any would avoid the conflict with the international prohibition on appropriation of outer space and its resources. It concludes that none will because each retains the right to exclude and each is insensitive to the treaties’ equity concerns. In contrast, considering outer space to be common is consistent with international space law in both respects. Hypothesizing that private property in outer space may yet prevail, this Article investigates different private property management approaches, such as the right of first possession, lotteries, and tradable development rights, to see if any would be cost effective, easy to implement and equitable, and would also prevent over-consumption, monopolization or the slide into rivalrous behavior. The Article concludes that each comes up short in some respect. Social norms as a management tool for property held in common, although compliant with international law, are also not up to the task. Instead, although ancient, the PTD, with its malleability, easy and cost-effective implementation and enforcement, non-consumption principle, and consistency with the goals that animate international space treaties, seems best suited to the task of protecting the public’s interests in the global commons that is outer space as it has done for centuries in Earth-bound commons. But, as its principal terrestrial use has been to protect trust resources from development, the doctrine needs some modification to encourage development of celestial resources. Hence, this Article suggests that modifying the PTD to allow the application of private property management tools, like tradable development rights, will not only allow development, but also will assure that when it happens, it will not be just profitable for a few, but will also be sustainable and equitable.

#### **Standards**

#### **1 – limits – there are infinite definitions of what private appropriations of outer space could. Your model justifies infinite affs and kills the neg’s ability to engage – we can’t be expected to prep for each of these affs – kills fairness bc big schools will always have access to more prep and kills education bc we wont be able to have substantive discussions on the aff.**

#### 2 – **predictability** – **PTD was a core aff when college policy debated a similar topic – proves that it’s at the core of the topic AND it’s what most debaters will prep against – teams use past instances of similar topics as a starting point for prep. And our model is better for small schools bc it means there’s already answers to the aff disclosed on the college policy wiki**

#### **Voters –**

#### **1 -- Fairness – you need fairness to evaluate debate rounds – the judge needs to vote for the better debater not the better cheater. Unfair advantages in debate rounds make decisions illegitimate and hurt our ability to access real world skills.**

#### **2 – education – it’s a voter because it’s the reason schools fund debate and the only portable skills we gain from debate are a result of education – knowing how to discuss the merits of broad policy options has more real world implications than knowing how to go for an rvi**

#### **Paradigm issues –**

#### **1 – No RVIs**

#### **a] logic – you don’t get to win just for proving you’re topical**

#### **b] chilling effect – rvis disincentivize debaters from checking abuse**

#### **2 – competing interpretations over reasonability**

#### **a] arbitrariness – reasonability is arbitrary and invites judge intervention**

#### **b] brightlines mean competing interps – it becomes a debate of whose brightline is best which is the same thing as competing interps – you’re debating about whose model is best**

#### **3 – drop the debater**

#### **a] logic – drop the argument doesn’t make sense – the shell indics their entire advocacy**

#### **b] severance – if they go for drop the argument it’s severance and an independent reason to negate – kicking out of the aff no-links all neg offense and forces us to restart and finish the debate in the 2nr**

## **Case**

A2 bindingness

1 – our fw explains why it’s binding

2 – appeals to normative notions of philosophy wil always exclude those who don’t conform

**A2 action theory**

1 – we cant use your fw bc you don’t warrant what the brightline is for practical reason or who can access it – makes your fw infinitely arbitrary

2 – inclusion based intentions come as a prior question bc they control the internal link to oppressed ppl accessing your fw

**A2 empirical uncertainty**

1 – the scenario they have for this is unrealistic – make them prove specific scenarios in which this would be true

2 – personal experience comes as a prior question – it o/w on proximity

Univeraliziability--

1 - inclusion controls the internal link into any a priori ethic – people need to be equal/included In your scope of morality before your philosophy can apply to them

2 - a priori ethics dont exist – ethical actions are determined by the specificities of a given situation – means that we can only have ethical side constraints (like racism bad) that we use to evaluate each individual situation

A2 performativity

1 – even if freedom is the internal link, doesn’t mean your conception of freedom is best

2 – equality is a prior question to freedom – if people don’t have equal opportunity to pursue their own ends, they don’t have equal freedom

A2 farr (categorical imperative k2 solve oppression)

1 – this presupposes that all subjects are considered equal under kant – insofar as queer people were considered sub-human by Kant, this arg doesn’t apply to the k

#### **The US has private economic involvement in the African space race results**

**Devermont & Oniosun 2020** [Judd Devermont and Temidayo Oniosun, June 23, 2020, War On The Rocks, “IS THE UNITED STATES LOSING THE AFRICAN SPACE RACE?,” <https://warontherocks.com/2020/06/is-the-united-states-losing-the-african-space-race/>] //neth

Advancing American economic and development goals in Africa will translate into influence in harder national security spheres. Africa’s space industry is projected to grow to over $10 billion in the next five years, according to Space in Africa’s African Space Industry Annual Report. This is a significant opportunity for the United States to expand bilateral trade with African countries, which rested at a mere $40 billion in 2018. U.S. companies are well-positioned to sell space equipment and services to African governments. Specifically, the U.S. private sector could build new satellites, sell ground station equipment, provide capacity training, and offer launch services. These investments in the region’s space sector could support America’s goal of substantially increasing two-way trade. The nascent space industry in several African countries also furthers USAID’s efforts to foster self-reliance, boosting growth and employment in sectors such as telecommunications, navigation, and Earth observation. These systems and services help to address major societal challenges including imperfect markets, climate change, scarce resources, health systems, and an aging population. For example, about 61 percent of Africans do not have access to the internet, a problem communications satellites could address. The entire satellite value chain has important implications for U.S. political influence in Africa. The technology transfer process, access to technologies and data, and support for development have the potential to increase U.S. political influence and to deepen national security ties between the United States and African partners. The United States has historically used space diplomacy in Africa to display U.S. commitment. These ties have the potential to translate into African support for U.S. positions on data-sharing, safety coordination, and other international space norms. Currently, Burkina Faso is a vice-chair of the U.N. General Assembly’s First Committee, which oversees disarmament issues in space; Cameroon is vice-chair on the Fourth Committee, which moderates international cooperation in space; and South Africa is chair of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the ad hoc U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. African support, for example, could add momentum to the U.S. government’s new legal framework, known as the Artemis Accords, to govern the behavior of countries and companies in space and on the moon. NASA administrator Jim Bridenstine recently underscored the importance of these norms, pointing out that debris from a spent Chinese rocket stage landed in Cote d’Ivoire. It also may blunt Chinese and Russian efforts, via state-owned companies, to strengthen their geopolitical influence and surveillance capacity in the region. According to the Defense Intelligence Agency, China uses its commercial sales “to bolster relationships with countries around the world” and “lead the space community.” China established an 18-meter diameter dish in Swakopmund, Namibia in 2001, which some analysts worry could be used to advance the People Liberation Army’s (PLA) cyber, space, and networking objectives. China’s Great Wall Industry Corporation notched its first foreign sale to Nigeria in 2007, delivering the total package: satellite manufacture, launch service, ground station construction, project implementation, financing, insurance, and training. The Russians launched Angola’s first satellite and will do the same for its replacement later this year. Russia claims it is currently negotiating with unnamed African countries to deploy Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS) ground stations across the region. China funded Ethiopia’s first satellite and trained its engineers. It also launched Sudan’s first-ever satellite, which will conduct Earth observation research for military and civilian purposes. If the United States is not engaged, it has a limited ability to counter and mitigate the risks posed by adversaries in this sector. The Big Picture The United States has an opportunity to join the African space race, establishing itself as a major partner in the region’s rapidly expanding space programs. Doing so would advance American economic, diplomatic, and national security interests by increasing U.S. trade and investment, deepening ties with influential African governments, and staking a U.S. claim in a sector where China and Russia are increasingly dominant. Washington should build on some of NASA’s recent engagements, including an agreement last year with South African National Space Agency (SANSA) to conduct technical and environmental research on the potential to establish a ground station in South Africa. The U.S. government ought to promote the space sector as a key focus area for the Trump Administration’s Prosper Africa initiative, showcasing SpaceX’s role in launching satellites in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa. Specifically, Washington should consider providing financial incentives and credits to enable its private sector to compete with state-backed Chinese and Russian firms. Finally, the United States should work with African officials to develop common understandings and positions in international forums to develop norms for outer space, ensuring an even playing field for foreign companies and addressing potential threats to sovereignty. It is in the U.S. interest to be part of this success story — it just has to make the leap.

#### **Space growth that excludes Africa widens wealth and achievement gaps**

**Asiyanbola et al 2019** [Oyedamola A. Asiyanbola, Morayo A. Ogunsina, Abraham T. Akinwale, and John B. Odey, Asiyanbola is a Graduate Research Assistant at Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, “Toward African Space Autonomy: Developmental Framework and Incorporated Synergies,” March 12, 2021, <https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/space.2020.0039> & <https://doi.org/10.1089/space.2020.0039>] //neth

Toward Space Exploration and Space Driving Initiative As spacefaring nations continue to develop their space industries, with combined efforts of the public and private entities, their level of competitive advantage improves by leaving the African countries far behind with regards to economic growth and technology capacity driven by innovation.6,15,16 Spacefaring nations have pushed their prowess (Competitive Advantage) through continued space research.15,17 It can be said that proceeds from space R&D fostered innovation in every other aspect of science and technological fields, especially in the security, satellites, and telecommunication sectors. African nations need to rethink what truly defines their aim in the growing globally competitive economic market. Based on Michael Porter's stages of competitive advantage, many African countries can be categorized into the factor-driven and investment-driven stages, for example, they are mainly providers of raw materials to other growing economies.15,17 To this end, we have proposed a sequence of developmental phases seen in Figure 4, which will serve as the action plan toward this agenda. Phase 1, the first foundational step, would be a political synergy among African state actors. What we propose is a political synergy within African countries, which are potential African space actors that have ratified some or all the Outer space treaties.1,6,15,18 Phase 2 would require an introspective approach to gather statistics on resources available and support for the division of research focus and personnel training of ASA. Such research methodology currently proposed is like the infamous concept of “the division of labor” in the macroeconomics term. It would be the prelude to Phase 3, where each country accepts the challenge of specialization to gain competence in some space capability, not limited to launching, satellite manufacturing, and remote sensing. Phase 4 gives an outlook on what the long-term objective of the ASA would be—a culmination of cooperative and strategic efforts taken to build competency in space autonomy in Africa. The ASA is expected to lead the implementation phase of the 2063 strategy for African Countries to climb the Space Technology Ladder with a view of responsible innovation and sheer political will. The acquired technological know-how (space technological capability) in the African space actor and their agencies of specialized mastery in one or more space industry segments will aid the effectuating our developmental framework objectives. The ASA will truly be a Global Space Actor if the required of strategy implementation is the sole focus in the plan for the African Space Agenda 2063: “Africa we want.”7

#### **Western-imposed political barriers hinder the African private sector and contribute to cyclical brain drain --abritrary restriction in autonomy aren’t universaliable**

**Asiyanbola et al 2019** [Oyedamola A. Asiyanbola, Morayo A. Ogunsina, Abraham T. Akinwale, and John B. Odey, Asiyanbola is a Graduate Research Assistant at Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, “Toward African Space Autonomy: Developmental Framework and Incorporated Synergies,” March 12, 2021, <https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/space.2020.0039> & <https://doi.org/10.1089/space.2020.0039>] //neth

A true Pan-African Driven Space Autonomy is one that fosters the independent cooperation in space missions among the African States and solidifies Africa's might and space-capability in carrying out peaceful and beneficial space exploration missions. It goes on to imply that each African State exhibits basic autonomy by its indigenous capabilities in its chosen field of space exploration such that it can engage with other States as well as international communities and agencies in pursuit of peaceful exploits and exploration of space resources. This commands a significant influence on the policies that guide these activities. To create bedding for possible space exploration, industry segment success must coalesce in aiding an African space-driven initiative. Although this work creates a clear need to acquire knowledge through African states as space actors, by pulling resources for a collaborative space sector, a division of labor (specialization) has to be created, such that each country focuses on specific industry segments in space. Such a nation will achieve mastery in the sector. Therefore, the combined capacities of these countries will enable autonomy so that the proposed ASA can thrive. Hurdles to achieving autonomy may stem from different areas such as political meddling and administrative inadequacies, which can limit flexibility (ease of entry) for private actors. Nevertheless, if these States can adopt the strategies mentioned earlier and implement the proposed model instrument, indigenous capacities in Space technology can be achieved. At the center of the next generation of space autonomy integration in Africa is a collaborative effort for space business, a collective drive for a collaborative solution toward a common goal, with the different businesses working closely with the government agencies, building capacity for the future and contributing to the basic needs of the African man. For Africa to develop and become autonomous in the global space community, space business must thrive in Africa, with welcoming hands from each State and incentives to encourage integration and growth in the society. For one, R&D need to be implemented in a fashion that is anticipatory and adaptive, so that as newer technologies are developed, existing policies have enough room to accommodate them, their nuances as well as extend their market benefits and risks. Focused technological continuum through checks and rewards, ranking of nations by Africans, is based on achieved milestones while climbing the technological space ladder. This will create grounds for the proactive space industry and promote competition as a new responsive innovation in Africa, possibly through creating an environment for capitalism to thrive, and new grounds for commensurate competitive advantage. Incubation programs should be launched to attract talents across the African countries without prejudice and involving experienced mentors from the rest of the world to come to Africa and help train the next generation of Africa Space Technological Development. To achieve this space autonomy, African States should be driven by responsible innovation and a desire to improve the lives of its citizens. R&D, such as responsible innovation, is part of the first phase that the African States must complete; they serve as the building blocks for innovation, a core foundation for the establishment of the space industry. The next phase is the creation of a robust framework to absorb or regain African intellectual capacity existing as brain drain to all African nations. There is a need to create capital for purposeful accelerator programs within educational institutions, so synergy can exist between the State-led space institutions and coordinated private entry for a revitalized space economy in Africa. Hence, isolation should be avoided. Nations must strive to achieve technological independence so that a sustainable African Space Autonomy can exist as an Interdependence synergy with the budding Africa Space Sector through the ASA. Africa must be a keen participant while finding relevance in the world of Global (Space) Governance. We are in the era of enabling a Pan-African driven Space Force, “Per Aspera ad Astra.”

Advantage-

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**Reisner et al 2018[** [Jon Reisner](https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/action/doSearch?ContribAuthorStored=Reisner%2C+Jon) - Climate and Atmospheric Sciences PhD at Los Alamos National Laboratory; [Gennaro D'Angelo](https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/action/doSearch?ContribAuthorStored=D%27Angelo%2C+Gennaro) – PhD [Los Alamos National Laboratory](https://www.researchgate.net/institution/Los_Alamos_National_Laboratory), [Theoretical Division](https://www.researchgate.net/institution/Los_Alamos_National_Laboratory/department/Theoretical_Division2) [Eunmo Koo](https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/action/doSearch?ContribAuthorStored=Koo%2C+Eunmo) - Ph.D., Mechanical Engineering, University of California at Berkeley, Expertise: Atmospheric fluid dynamics, Modeling fluid-solid interactions, Fire spread in urban and wildland environment, Wind energy harvest, High-performance computing simulations; [Wesley Even](https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/action/doSearch?ContribAuthorStored=Even%2C+Wesley) - Ph.D. Physics - Louisiana State University, Expertise: Computational Physics, Astrophysics [Matthew Hecht](https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/action/doSearch?ContribAuthorStored=Hecht%2C+Matthew) – Expert in Climate and Ocean Modeling [Elizabeth Hunke](https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/action/doSearch?ContribAuthorStored=Hunke%2C+Elizabeth) - Ph.D., Program in Applied Mathematics, University of Arizona, Expertise: Sea Ice Models; [Darin Comeau](https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/action/doSearch?ContribAuthorStored=Comeau%2C+Darin) – PhD, Applied Mathematics, University of Arizona , Expert in High dimensional data analysis, statistical and predictive modeling, and uncertainty quantification, with particular applications to climate science, as well as process-based modeling of the cryosphere; [Randall Bos](https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/action/doSearch?ContribAuthorStored=Bos%2C+Randall) – PhD, Expert in Nuclear Weapon Effects Modeling and Simulation [James Cooley](https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/action/doSearch?ContribAuthorStored=Cooley%2C+James) - Ph.D. -- Physics, University of Maryland, Expert in Weapon Physics, Emergency Response, Computational Physics, Verification, and Validation (2018). Climate impact of a regional nuclear weapons exchange: An improved assessment based on detailed source calculations. Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres , 123 , 2752 – 2772. <https://doi.org/10.1002/2017JD027331> Received 20 JUN 2017 Accepted 1 FEB 2018 Accepted article online 13 FEB 2018 Published online 14 MAR 2018 ©2018. The Authors. This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs License, which permits use and distri- bution in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non-commercial and no modi fi cations or adaptations are made.] LHSBC

Abstract We present a multiscale study examining the impact of a regional exchange of nuclear weapons on global climate. Our models investigate **multiple phases of the effects of nuclear weapons** usage, including growth and rise of the nuclear fireball, ignition and spread of the induced fi restorm, and **comprehensive Earth system modeling** of the oceans, land, ice, and atmosphere. This study follows from the scenario originally envisioned by Robock, Oman, Stenchikov, et al. (2007, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-7-2003-2007>), based on the analysis of Toon et al. (2007, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-7-1973-2007>), which assumes a regional exchange between India and Pakistan of fi fty 15 kt weapons detonated by each side. We expand this scenario by modeling the processes that lead to production of black carbon, in order to re fi ne the black carbon forcing estimates of these previous studies. When the Earth system model is initiated with 5 × 10 9 kg of black carbon in the upper troposphere (approximately from 9 to 13 km), the impact on climate variables such as global temperature and precipitation in our simulations is similar to that predicted by previously published work. However, while our thorough simulations of the fi restorm produce about 3.7 × 10 9 kg of black carbon, we fi nd that the vast majority of the black carbon **never reaches an altitude above weather systems** (approximately 12 km). Therefore, our Earth system model simulations conducted with model-informed atmospheric distributions of black carbon produce signi fi cantly lower global climatic impacts than assessed in prior studies, as the carbon at lower altitudes is more **quickly removed from the atmosphere**. In addition, our model ensembles indicate that statistically signi fi cant effects on global surface temperatures are limited to the fi rst 5 years and are much smaller in magnitude than those shown in earlier works. None of the simulations produced a nuclear winter effect. We fi nd that the effects on global surface temperatures are not uniform and are concentrated primarily around the highest arctic latitudes, dramatically **reducing the global impact on human health and agriculture** compared with that reported by earlier studies. Our analysis demonstrates that the probability of significant global cooling from a limited exchange scenario as envisioned in previous studies is **highly unlikely**, a **conclusion supported by examination of natural analogs,** such as large forest fires and volcanic eruptions.