# Aff---AT: Kritiks

## Generic

### FW---AT: Role-Playing

#### Subjectivities are shaped by self-persuasion, not ballots. AND they don’t assume switching sides which neutralizes role-playing’s pedagogy.

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Finally, another type of socialization practice enacted by NATO involved role-playing, and targeted in particular the “next generation” elites of Central and Eastern Europe. As social psychologists have explained, role-playing seeks to alter the behavior of targeted individuals by having them adopt actively the role of another person.40 Although different in their dynamics, teaching and persuasion are similar in that they seek to directly affect the understandings, attitudes, and desires of socializees. By contrast, role-playing works primarily by changing the overt behavior of socializees: it is aimed at leading socializees to adopt new behavioral dispositions by fulfilling the particular pattern of behavior associated with a given social position.41 It is true that the effect of roleplaying can sometimes transcend behavioral dispositions and include a change in the belief systems of socializees. However, that effect is only indirect, and it usually involves a form of self-persuasion (i.e., individuals convince themselves to change their opinion regarding a situation). The assumption is that, by first learning to behave like—and fulfill the duties associated with—particular roles, for instance, “good” liberal leaders, it is likely that subjects who participate in role-playing will, in time, also accept the basic principles and norms associated with those roles.

## Framing

### 2AC---Framing---AT: V2L

#### Large scale impacts access this

Karin Kuhlemann 19 (Karin Kuhlemann, 1/3/19, accessed 3/19/21, “Complexity, creeping normalcy and conceit: sexy and unsexy catastrophic risks”, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/329288384\_Complexity\_creeping\_normalcy\_and\_conceit\_sexy\_and\_unsexy\_catastrophic\_risks)AGabay

The normative perspective tends to track moral, political and legal philosophy within the liberal tradition6 . Within this perspective, what makes the prospect of an existential catastrophe a very bad thing is the anticipated extent and severity of the harm to living, breathing human beings. Harm is standardly regarded as a wrongful or undesirable outcome, whether it takes the form of actual or risked damage, and whether it is to our physical health and basic needs, to the resources and freedoms each of us needs to pursue our own conception of the good life, or to our psychological wellness and social bonds. A GCR that brings about our **extinction** would entail maximum mortality, likely preceded by **unprecedented human suffering**. If there are survivors, then loss of civilizational acquis would severely **damage their life chances** (e.g. through the loss of medical, pharmaceutical and agricultural supplies, equipment and know-how). The normative perspective would not be indifferent to the loss of future possibilities entailed by extinction, and at least some versions of it would assign non-instrumental value to elements of the civilizational acquis (e.g. art works); but these would be comparatively marginal considerations.

#### Life is a prerequisite to V2L

Lisa Schwartz 2 (Lisa Schwartz is a Chair at the Centre for Health Economics and Policy Analysis, 2002, accessed 3/23/21, “Medical Ethic: A Case Based Approach”, www.fleshandbones.com/readingroom/pdf/399.pdf)

The second assertion made by supporters of the quality of life as a criterion for decisionmaking is closely related to the first, but with an added dimension. This assertion suggests that the determination of the value of the quality of a given life is a subjective determination to be made by the person experiencing that life. The important addition here is that the decision is a personal one that, ideally, ought not to be made externally by another person but internally by the individual involved. Katherine Lewis made this decision for herself based on a comparison between two stages of her life. So did James Brady. Without this element, decisions based on quality of life criteria lack salient information and the patients concerned cannot give informed consent. Patients must be given the opportunity to decide for themselves whether they think their lives are worth living or not. To ignore or overlook patients’ judgement in this matter is to violate their autonomy and their freedom to decide for themselves on the basis of relevant information about their future, and comparative consideration of their past. As the deontological position puts it so well, to do so is to violate the imperative that we must treat persons as rational and as ends in themselves.

### 2AC---Extinction Inevitable---T/L

#### Extinction inevitable

Henry Gee, 21 (Henry Gee is a paleontologist, evolutionary biologist and editor at Nature, 11-30-2021, accessed on 1-9-2022, Scientific American, "Humans Are Doomed to Go Extinct", https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/humans-are-doomed-to-go-extinct/, HBisevac)

The most **insidious threat** to humankind is something called “**extinction debt**.” There comes a time in the progress of **any species**, even ones that seem to be thriving, when extinction will be inevitable, no matter what they might do to avert it. The cause of extinction is usually a delayed reaction to habitat loss. The species most at risk are those that **dominate** particular **habitat patches** at the **expense of others**, who tend to **migrate elsewhere**, and are therefore spread more thinly. Humans occupy more or less the whole planet, and with our sequestration of a large wedge of the productivity of this planetwide habitat patch, we are dominant within it. H. sapiens might therefore already be a **dead species walking**.

The **signs are already there** for those **willing to see them**. When the **habitat** becomes **degraded** such that there are **fewer resources** to go around; when **fertility** starts to **decline**; when the **birth rate sinks below the** **death rate**; and when **genetic resources are limited**—the only way is **down**. The question is “How fast?”

I suspect that the human population is **set** not just for shrinkage but **collapse**—and **soon**. To paraphrase Lehrer, if we are going to write about human extinction, we’d better start writing **now**.

### 2AC---Extinction Inevitable---Asteroids

#### Extinction is inevitable---asteroids!

Toby Ord, 20 (Toby Ord, Senior Research Fellow in Philosophy at Oxford University, 2020, accessed on 7-25-2022, Oxford University, “The Precipice: Existential Risk and the Future of Humanity”, http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10677-021-10181-9, HBisevac)

An asteroid, ten kilometers across, **speeds toward** the Earth. The chance of a direct collision is tiny—for millions of years it has swung through the Solar System, missing the Earth on every single pass. But given such deep time the **chances compound**, and this is the day.

It slams into the **Earth's surface** off the coast of Mexico at more than 60,000 kilometers an hour. A **trillion tons** of rock moving so fast it strikes with the energy of a **hundred times** its **own weight** in TNT. In just seconds, it releases the energy of **ten billion Hiroshima blasts**: 10,000 times the entire Cold War nuclear arsenal. It smashes a **hole** **thirty kilometers deep** into the Earth's **crust** over sixty times the height of the Empire State Building; three times taller than Everest. Everything within **1,000 k**ilo**m**eters is killed by **heat** from the **impact fireball**. A tsunami devastates the Caribbean. **Trillions** of **tons** of **rock** and **dust** are thrown far up into the sky. Some of this superheated rock **rains down** over **millions** of square **k**ilo**m**eters, **burning** the animals to **death** and igniting **fires** that **spread** the **devastation** still further. But **much more deadly** is the **dust** that stays **aloft**.

A **billowing cloud** of dust and ash rises all the way to the **upper atmosphere**, **blocking out** the **Sun's light**. It is this that turns regional catastrophe to **mass extinction**. Slowly, it spreads across the **entire world**, engulfing it in **darkness lasting years**. With the darkness comes a **severe global cooling**, for the Sun's light is blocked by the dust and reflected off the haze of **sulfate aerosols** released when the sea floor was vaporized. The cold and the dark **kills plants** across the globe; animals **starve** or **freeze**; the hundred-million-year reign of the dinosaurs ends; **three-quarters** of **all species** on Earth are **annihilated**. 3

#### Even a small one causes extinction

Martin 19 – (Sean, a science reporter at Express, “Asteroid warning: How asteroid explosion could lead to all out nuclear war - shock claim,” 9-1-2019, Express, https://www.express.co.uk/news/science/1171987/asteroid-earth-2019-nuclear-war-chelyabinsk-meteor-us-russia-news-nuclear-bomb)

A SMALL asteroid explosion over a city could be mistaken as a bomb being dropped and might inadvertently lead to all out nuclear war, it has been warned. In 2013, a 20 metre meteor exploded over Chelyabinsk, Russia, which smashed windows and caused injuries to more than 1,000 people. Experts had not anticipated the incident, and at first officials were unsure what caused the impact. Now, one journalist theorises that if a small asteroid were to explode over Russia or the US now, where political tensions are high. Bryan Walsh, author of End Times which analyses the existential threats to the human race, said in the book: “The airburst from the 2013 meteor could have easily been mistaken for a nuclear strike by the United States, which was indeed the first reaction of many witnesses on the ground. “Nuclear tensions between Washington and Moscow are even higher now than they were in 2013.“It’s not difficult to imagine – but horrifying to picture – what a knee-jerk Russian reaction to a seeming nuclear attack could have lead to.” Recent research found that a nuclear war between the US and Russia would have devastating consequences for everyone across the globe, inducing a major climate shift and plunging the planet into darkness. New research, based on a 2007 study, has found there would be a 30 percent reduction in precipitation across the globe in the ensuing months of a US-Russia huge nuclear war. This would lead to severe global food shortages, the researchers have warned. The report also stated that a cloud of smoke would envelope the entire globe, with up to 150 megatons of soot would be dropped across the planet. The report warned: “The use of nuclear weapons in this manner by the United States and Russia would have disastrous consequences globally.” Researchers from Rugters University, New Jersey, and the University of Colorado Boulder took examples from forest fires, volcanic eruptions, and previous nuclear bomb detonations, all of which have an impact on the planet’s climate, to study how exactly Earth would be impacted by a nuclear war – and it would not be good news. The ash would cover the Northern Hemisphere in just one week, with the whole planet being covered in a fortnight. It would take a staggering three years for surface light to return to just 40 percent of its pre-nuclear war levels. The major planet climate shift would cause “devastating” agricultural losses, and the Northern Hemisphere could experience below freezing temperatures in the summer months. The article read: “Nuclear winter, with below freezing temperatures overmuch of the Northern Hemisphere during summer, occurs because of a reduction of surface solar radiation due to smoke lofted into the stratosphere.”

#### And they’re coming now

Michael Greshko, 21 (Michael Greshko is a science journalist based in Washington, D.C., and staff writer at National Geographic. Michael has a master’s degree in science writing from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a bachelor’s degree in ecology and evolutionary biology from Vanderbilt University. , 8-11-2021, accessed on 1-4-2022, National Geographic, "This asteroid is one of the most likely to hit Earth. Here’s what it means for our future.", https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/nasa-osiris-rex-spacecraft-finds-asteroid-bennu-slightly-more-likely-to-hit-earth, HBisevac)

New ultraprecise measurements show that the **asteroid Bennu** has a **higher chance** than thought of **impacting our planet** sometime in the next 300 years, NASA says. For hundreds of millions of years, a top-shaped rubble pile called Bennu has orbited the sun in relative isolation. The asteroid, about a third of a mile wide at its equator, poses no immediate threat to our planet. But hundreds of years from now, there is a small chance that Bennu could slam into Earth. In a new study published in the scientific journal Icarus, scientists used data from NASA’s OSIRIS-REx spacecraft to make a precise calculation of Bennu’s orbit and its future proximity to our home planet. The researchers then analyzed the impact hazard between now and the year 2300. The study finds a 1-in-1,750 chance of a future collision over the next three centuries—a slightly **higher probability** than previously estimated. Nearly all of the riskiest encounters with Bennu will occur in the late 2100s and early 2200s, with the single likeliest impact coming on the afternoon of September 24, 2182. On that Tuesday, Bennu has about a 1-in-2,700 chance of hitting Earth. The team—led by Davide Farnocchia, a navigation engineer at NASA’s Jet Propulsion Laboratory—reached its revised estimate by pinpointing Bennu’s distance from Earth to within about **seven feet at dozens of times** between 2019 and 2020. That level of precision is like measuring the distance between the Empire State Building and the Eiffel Tower to within a few thousandths of an inch. “Bennu is by far the best characterized asteroid in the solar system,” says University of Arizona planetary scientist Dante Lauretta, OSIRIS-REx’s principal investigator and the study’s senior author. “We know where it’s going to be over 100 years into the future, within meters. No other object in the solar system has that level of **fidelity** to its **orbital solution**—even Earth!”