

# Advantages and disadvantages of fiber optics



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

**\*\*Solvency\*\*** Not capable with current resources and timeframe to solve takes too long Fainberg, 2012 Max. BTOP Program Officer " Broadband Construction Season. " Home Page | NTIA. N. p. , 19 Oct. 2012. Web. 20 Mar. 2013. . Broadband is a world of extremes: it takes heavy-duty, 10-ton equipment to install fiber strands that are as small as a human hair. It takes months and years of hot, sweaty, dust-filled workdays to build a network that will provide massive amounts of data to end users at speeds measured in millionths of a second.

It takes hundreds of man-hours, at a pace of 1000 feet per day to install the fiber that will connect our schools and hospitals with resources on the other side of the planet with just the click of a mouse. Plan can't solve alone Free Press Reports, 2009 Wired Less: Disconnected in Urban America. Washington D. C. : Free Press, 2009. Print. For many urban residents, high-speed Internet services, which typically ¶ cost \$40 to \$60 per month, are simply too pricey. Compounding the ¶ Internet access problem, many people are unable to afford a computer or ¶ lack the skills to navigate the Web. And just like their rural counterparts, some urban areas have been redlined ¶ by Internet service providers that refuse to offer service to communities ¶ that may not provide as large a financial return. ¶ Many urban residents are locked out, unable to participate fully in the ¶ digital era. They're prevented from applying for jobs, telecommuting, ¶ taking online classes or even finishing their homework. It's becoming ¶ increasingly clear that Internet connectivity is key to a sound economy and ¶ could assist those hit hardest by the economic downturn. Fiber-Optics are too vulnerable, delays solvency Seibert, 2009

Paul. " The Advantages and Disadvantages of Fiber Optics | Hub Tech Insider. " Hub Tech Insider | TechnologyTrends in and around Boston and Beyond. Word Press, 4 June 2009. Web. 23 Mar. 2013. . Fiber is a small and compact cable, and it is highly susceptible to becoming cut or damaged during installation or construction activities. Because railroads often provide rights-of-way for fiber optic installation, railroad car derailments pose a significant cable damage threat, and these events can disrupt service to large groups of people, as fiber optic cables can provide tremendous data transmission capabilities.

Because of this, when fiber optic cabling is chosen as the transmission medium, it is necessary to address restoration, backup and survivability.

**\*\*Executive Order Turns\*\*** Totalitarianism Turn Executive orders are instruments of totalitarianism Mayer, 2001 (Kenneth, Professor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Princeton University Press, " With the Stroke of a Pen", 2001, <http://press.princeton.edu/chapters/s7095.pdf>, Accessed 7/23/2012) Observers who are even less sympathetic cast executive orders in altogether sinister light, seeing in them evidence of a broad conspiracy to create a presidential dictatorship.

The common theme of these complaints is that the executive order is an example of unaccountable power and a way of evading both public opinion and constitutional constraints. In the more extreme manifestations, executive orders are portrayed as an instrument of secret government and totalitarianism. The president says " Do this! Do that! " and not only is it done, but the government, the economy, and individual freedom are crushed under the yoke of executive decree.

Truman is said to have issued a top-secret executive order in 1947 to create a special government commission to investigate the alleged flying saucer crash in Roswell, New Mexico (the air force says no such order exists, but not surprisingly the proponents of the UFO-order theory don't believe it).<sup>36</sup> When John F. Kennedy issued a series of executive orders authorizing federal agencies to prepare studies of how they would respond to national emergencies, some saw this as evidence that the government was getting ready to take over the economy and establish a totalitarian regime.<sup>37</sup> The Justice Department in 1963 complained of an "organized campaign to mislead the public" about these orders. The department had presumably grown tired of responding to members of Congress, who referred letters from constituents expressing outrage and alarm over the dictatorship that was right around the corner.<sup>38</sup> Conflict Turn Presidential funding approval without Congressional agreement causes inter-branch conflict Rosen 98 Colonel Richard, Judge Advocate General's Corps, United States Army, "Funding " Non-Traditional" Military Operations: The Alluring Myth Of A Presidential Power Of The Purse" Military Law Review 155 Mil. L. Rev. 1, Lexis] Finally, if a situation is sufficiently grave and an operation is essential to national security, the President has the raw, physical power--but not the legal authority--to spend public funds without congressional approval, after which he or she can either seek congressional approbation or attempt to weather the resulting political storm.

To the President's immediate advantage is the fact that the only sure means of directly stopping such unconstitutional conduct is impeachment.<sup>703</sup> Congress could, however, [\*149] certainly make a President's life miserable

through other means, such as denying requested legislation or appropriations, delaying confirmation of presidential appointments, and conducting public investigations into the President's actions. Interbranch battles hold up agency action – major delays on implementation- the impact is no solvency Cooper 2 Phillip, Professor of Public Administration @ Portland State University, *By Order of the President: The Use and Abuse of Executive Direct Action*” 232-233] A president who is focused on the short-term, internal view of a possible decision may elect a power management approach. The emphasis is on efficient, effective, prompt, and controlled action within the executive branch. This is an increasingly common approach employed by new administrations; certainly it has been by Reagan and his successors.

Whether spoken or unspoken, the tendency to adopt a power management perspective as the base for the use of presidential direct action tools may grow from an assumption that alternative approaches will simply not work or not work rapidly enough because of recalcitrant administrative agencies or opposition by other institutional players inside or outside the Beltway. The executive orders on rulemaking issued by presidents Carter, Reagan, Bush, and Clinton and the Bush memoranda on the rulemaking moratorium are clear examples of this approach.

The tendency to use this approach may also stem from the idea that the situation confronting the White House is a real or a perceived emergency in which the executive branch must be mobilized for action. Another tendency is to use this type of approach in national security matters where the White House holds the view that time is of the essence and a particular window of

opportunity exists that must be seized. This kind of action is common in the use of national security directives.

Control of sensitive materials, personnel practices, or communications is often the focus of this kind of activity. Another feature of the power management approach is the attempt to use the policies of the executive branch to make a wider political point. Certainly the Reagan administration's Drug Free Workplace order is an example, as are many of the Clinton-era orders and memoranda associated with the reinventing government initiative.

Still, the power management approach presents many of the dangers and challenges of the various types of instruments. The costs can be high, and the damage both within government and to people outside it can be significant. The rulemaking orders have tied administrative agencies up in knots for years and have trapped them in a cross fire between the Congress that adopted statutes requiring regulations to be issued and presidents who tried to measure their success by the number of rulemaking processes they could block.

Reagan's NSD 84 and other related directives seeking to impose dramatically intensified controls on access to information and control over communication during and after government employment incited a mini rebellion even among a number of cabinet level officials and conveyed a sense of the tenor of leadership being exercised in the executive branch that drew fire from many sources. The Clinton ethics order was meant to make a very public and political point, but it was one of the factors contributing to the administration's inability to staff many of its key positions for months.

Tyranny Turn Executive orders are bad, cause tyranny and a loss in democracy Kissinger 92, Henry, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, 3/21/08,[" Executive Tyranny," [http://www.cassiopaea.org/cass/exec\\_tyranny.htm](http://www.cassiopaea.org/cass/exec_tyranny.htm) / With the unearthing of old and newly improved executive orders recently we come to realise that this has been an ideological strategy that was designed long before the present U. S. administration. We are seeing the death throes of the US constitution and any semblance of democracy that may have initially existed with the founding fathers.

It seems inevitable that the U. S. will become the epitome of a totalitarian rule with a further mandate to build on its already established cultural " McDonaldization" and geopolitical destruction of the planet. The above words from Kissinger giving a speech at the 1992 Bilderberg meeting in Evian, France, was recorded by a Swiss delegate, no doubt much to the chagrin of this " elder statesman", who was unaware of the taping. The barely disguised contempt for humanity is only too familiar within the ranks of the " Elite", and this man is particularly active at the moment.

No doubt he is seeing the beginnings of a Faustian pay-off for services rendered. I dread to think what misanthropic propaganda he is peddling behind the closed doors of conferences and special " interest groups" in 2003. The impact is value to life - moral side constraint Petro, 1974 Wake Forest Professor in Toledo Law Review, (Sylvester, Spring, page 480) However, one may still insist, echoing Ernest Hemingway - " I believe in only one thing: liberty. " And it is always well to bear in mind David Hume's observation: " It is seldom that liberty of any kind is lost all at once. Thus, it is unacceptable to say that the invasion of one aspect of freedom is

of no import because there have been invasions of so many other aspects. That road leads to chaos, tyranny, despotism, and the end of all human aspiration. Ask Solzhenitsyn. Ask Milovan Djilas. In sum, if one believed in freedom as a supreme value and the proper ordering principle for any society aiming to maximize spiritual and material welfare, then every invasion of freedom must be emphatically identified and resisted with undying spirit.