## **NC**

I negate the resolved: The appropriation of outer space by private entities is unjust.

Value: Morality

Because the word “unjust” in the resolved implies a moral obligation

Value Criterion: Mitigating harms of Capitalism

Capitalism is defined as:

Merriam Webster. (N/A). *Capitalism.* Mirriam Webster. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/capitalism

“an economic system characterized by private or corporate ownership of capital goods, by investments that are determined by private decision, and by prices, production, and the distribution of goods that are determined mainly by competition in a free market”

**This is harmful for many reasons, first of all it gives all of the power to the owner of goods and separates the worker from the profit they produce. Historically, Capitalism has caused many abuses that will continue unless we fix it.**

Pettinger, Tejvan. (2019, November 25). *Problems of Capitalism.* Economics Help. https://www.economicshelp.org/blog/77/economics/problems-of-capitalism/

“Capitalism is an economic system based on free markets and limited government intervention. Proponents argue that capitalism is the most efficient economic system, enabling improved living standards. However, despite its ubiquity, many economists criticize aspects of capitalism and point out its many flaws and problems. In short, capitalism can cause[s] – inequality, market failure, damage to the environment, short-termism, excess materialism and boom and bust economic cycles.”

**The resolved implies a world with capitalism because private incentivization is what is bringing these companies to outer space. So since Capitalism is present in both the aff and neg world, you must evaluate this round on which debater mitigates the harms of it.**

**Contention 1: Extinction**

**Capitalism causes us to use up our limited resources on Earth**

Jerusalem Press. (2021, July 25). *World natural resources may run out by 2040 - study.* The Jerusalem Press. https://www.jpost.com/health-science/world-natural-resources-may-run-out-by-2040-study-674844

“A groundbreaking MIT study in 1972 titled "Limits to Growth" (LtG) was the first to try to solve the problem based on empirical data and computational analysis. The 1972 study created a computer model that analyzed global resource consumption and production based on used data from many fields, including population, fertility rates, pollution levels, food production, and industrial output. The study then presented 12 possible scenarios for the future, based on different forecasts of human behavior. In most of the scenarios, incessant economic growth eventually overshoots the world's natural resources, rendering further economic growth impossible. Personal welfare would then begin to decline as a result. "Business as Usual" (BaU) was one of the most famous of the 1972 scenarios. BaU predicted that global economic growth would continue as it had done before. When BaU was feeded into the computational models, the outcome was that around the 2040s the world's economy will begin to lose ground, and the world's population, food availability, and other resources would drop as a result. The 2020 study looked at today's data and compared it to the 1972 predictions. The computer analysis showed that two of the 1972 predictions were very close to the current state of the global economy. One of them was BaU. According to the study: "The two scenarios aligning most closely with observed data indicate a halt in welfare, food, and industrial production over the next decade or so, which puts into question the suitability of continuous economic growth as humanity's goal in the twenty-first century."

**In capitalist societies, there is no stopping capitalists from making money. The only way we can stop it from wiping out the entire planet, is by locating it elsewhere.**

**If we keep capitalism on Earth, the human race may go extinct.**

Rappel, Ian. (2015, June 24). *Capitalism and species extinction.* International Socialism. http://isj.org.uk/capitalism-and-species-extinction/

“To date, capitalism has only been able to sustain its rejection of nature and its destructive ecological tendency through pulling in artificial ecological commodities from various arms of capitalist industry—for example in agriculture. This creates a dysfunctional ecological tendency towards ecological uniformity and simplicity inevitably resulting in ­biodiversity loss and extinction. The long-term societal ramifications of capitalist ecology are frighteningly unclear (outside of the obvious violence that capitalists utilise to accumulate land and resources). It may be, as David Harvey comments,42 that the contradiction of ecological destruction could be a self-made storm that capitalism has the potential to weather. Or it could be that the monocultural vulnerability of our food chain will lead to painful collapse with serious implications for conflict under capitalism and a narrowing of the ecological horizons for a post-capitalist world. Whatever the implications for human society, the extinction consequences for life are becoming very clear. Whether considered from a multi-generational perspective or that of the Earth’s geological timeline—the Sixth Extinction is a further symptom of the “regression of bourgeois society into barbarism” that Rosa Luxemburg warned us about a century ago.43 The implications for our broader human condition are also very serious. At best, the unfolding extinction crisis represents an erosion of our own nature through the narrowing of our perceptual horizons and increasing isolation and alienation from nature—ie an increasing loneliness of our collective species being. At worst, capitalism’s biodiversity crisis represents a destabilizing drive towards vulnerable ecological uniformity. As biodiversity is diminished our societal options and life-support systems may be degraded to the point where environmental destruction contributes to “the common ruination of the contending classes”.44 The outcome of the class struggles to come will determine whether the biodiversity loss associated with our Sixth Extinction can be halted or reversed. The results of the struggle will also determine whether the Anthropocene becomes measured in deep time as a geological epoch under socialism (with a historically viable ecology), or a short, sharp catastrophic event under capitalism.”