## Framework

#### [Value] I negate and value Justice, meaning actions that treat people as they deserve.

#### **[Winter & Leighton]** **As no one is born with more worth than anyone else,** systemic exclusion of certain groups arbitrarily denies due.

Professors Deborah Winter and Dana Leighton write: Winter, Deborah DuNann [Professor of Psychology, Whitman College], and Dana C. Leighton, Ph.D. [Assistant Professor of Psychology, Southern Arkansas University]. “Peace, Conflict, and Violence: Peace Psychology in the 21st Century.” New York: Prentice Hall, 2001. CH

Finally, to recognize the operation of structural violence forces us to ask questions about how and why we tolerate it, questions which often have painful answers for the privileged elite who unconsciously support it. A final question of this section is how and why we allow ourselves to be so oblivious to structural violence. Susan Opotow offers an intriguing set of answers, in her article Social Injustice. She argues that our normal perceptual cognitive processes divide people into in-groups and out-groups. Those outside our group lie outside our scope of justice. Injustice that would be instantaneously confronted if it occurred to someone we love or know is barely noticed if it occurs to strangers or those who are invisible or irrelevant. We do not seem to be able to open our minds and our hearts to everyone, so we draw conceptual lines between those who are in and out of our moral circle. Those who fall outside are morally excluded, and become either invisible, or demeaned in some way so that we do not have to acknowledge the injustice they suffer. Moral exclusion is a human failing, but Opotow argues convincingly that it is an outcome of everyday social cognition. To reduce its nefarious effects, we must be vigilant in noticing and listening to oppressed, invisible, outsiders. Inclusionary thinking can be fostered by relationships, communication, and appreciation of diversity. Like Opotow, all the authors in this section point out that structural violence is not inevitable if we become aware of its operation, and build systematic ways to mitigate its effects. Learning about structural violence may be discouraging, overwhelming, or maddening, but these papers encourage us to step beyond guilt and anger, and begin to think about how to reduce structural violence. All the authors in this section note that the same structures (such as global communication and normal social cognition) which feed structural violence, can also be used to empower citizens to reduce it. In the long run, reducing structural violence by reclaiming neighborhoods, demanding social justice and living wages, providing prenatal care, alleviating sexism, and celebrating local cultures, will be our most surefooted path to building lasting peace.

#### [Standard] Thus, the criterion is Promoting Global Equality. Promoting global equality means acknowledging that *all* people have a role in benefiting the least well-off, since no one deserves mistreatment.

## Thesis

#### [Thesis] My thesis is that when making global decisions, *all means all*. By expanding opportunities for low-income states, negating promotes equality and justice.

## C1: Who Appropriates

#### [C1] My first contention is that by giving low-income states a chance to appropriate space, negating justly equalizes the playing field.

#### [Meyer 1] Private appropriation ensures that poor states don’t have to ask rich ones permission to access outer space.

Attorney Zachary Meyer 1 notes: Meyer, Zachary J. [Partner, Varnum Attorneys at Law; member of the Business and Corporate Services Practice Team] “Private Commercialization of Space in an International Regime: A Proposal for a Space District.” *Northwestern Journal of International Law & Business*, Vol. 30, Issue 1, Winter 2010. https://tinyurl.com/3yhyd26d CH

NASA has recognized the success of these commercial private space endeavors and joined the party, introducing its Centennial Challenges.43 However, the challenges sponsored by NASA are relatively modest, generally featuring prizes under one million dollars." The major limitation on the size of the prizes is government funding.4 5 Private commercial space enterprise is a more egalitarian model than national space agencies for exploring and developing space too. Private commerce has enabled undeveloped countries to compete with the major space-faring nations rather than depend on them. Also, while national space agencies serve the interests of their own citizenry, private commercial space enterprise can serve their shareholders, regardless of citizenry. Thus, an undeveloped nation may employ an international space enterprise whose shareholders are in part or in whole drawn from the citizenry of the nation. For example, consider Chile, which established the Chilean Space Agency ("CSA") in 2001. As recently as 2007, the CSA began entertaining bids from international space companies regarding an Earth observation satellite project. 46 Normally, the CSA would have to politely request and dutifully pay a space-faring State like the United States or Russia to develop and launch a satellite into orbit. In addition to offending state independence and sovereignty, those payments go into the pockets of the taxpayers of the space-faring State. However, the CSA's use of an international space company to implement its own space activities highlights how a robust commercial regime could bolster participation in space independent of the most developed space-faring States. Chile need not request a space-faring State to implement their own space activities if it can turn to a space company, and the payments to the space company could ostensibly be enjoyed by Chilean citizens that are shareholders in the international space company. Despite the lucrative and beneficial reasons for further developing outer space, and the demonstrated ability of the private sector to do so, several hurdles face private commercial space enterprise-none insurmountable. One potentially high hurdle is the legal structure governing outer space.

He adds: Meyer, Zachary J. [Partner, Varnum Attorneys at Law; member of the Business and Corporate Services Practice Team] “Private Commercialization of Space in an International Regime: A Proposal for a Space District.” *Northwestern Journal of International Law & Business*, Vol. 30, Issue 1, Winter 2010. https://tinyurl.com/3yhyd26d CH

Collectively, the Outer Space Treaty and Moon Treaty promote a legal regime seemingly inhospitable to the commercialization of outer space. However, the two treaties do not prohibit the commercialization of outer space outright. Rather, the two treaties resist private ownership and appropriation, and even that resistance is not absolute. Ultimately, as will soon become apparent, the two treaties do permit the private ownership and appropriation necessary to commercialize space so long as international interests are given their due consideration. As a general observation, the Outer Space Treaty is steeped in the rhetoric of a "common interest of all mankind," especially expressing the concern that one part of "all mankind"-the less-developed States – will be left out of the exploration and use of outer space while the other part of "all mankind" the developed States – will reap all the rewards of exploiting outer space.55 Specifically, it declares that the exploration and use of outer space is to be conducted "for the benefit and in the interests of all countries ... and shall be the province of all mankind." 56 To that end, outer space is to "be free for exploration and use by all States without discrimination of any kind, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law, and there shall be free access to all areas of celestial bodies."s? Given the notion of "free access," it is little surprise that neither outer space nor celestial bodies are "subject to national appropriation."58 However, this does not directly address non-national appropriations, i.e., supra-national activities by the international community or sub-national activities by individuals. As to sub-national activities, the signatory States are required to "bear international responsibility for national activities in outer space" and on celestial bodies, which includes activities conducted by governmental entities, non-governmental entities, or both.59 If the activities are conducted by non-governmental entities, then the apropriate State must authorize and continuously supervise such activities. However, beyond authorization and supervision, there is no indication as to what this "responsibility" means for the extent of permitted sub-national appropriation.

[**Maanas Sharma]** Private space exploration and appropriation will lead to more accessible ressources.

Maanas Sharma: Maanas Sharma “The privatized frontier: the ethical implications and role of private companies in space exploration” 2021.

**Another** **key matter to note is** restricted **capitalism in space “could also be our salvation.**”[11] **Private space exploration could** reap **increase**d **access to resources** **and other benefits that can be used to solve** thevery **problems on Earth** that critics of capitalism identify**.** Since governments offset some of their projects to private companies, **government agencies can focus on altruistic projects that otherwise would not fit in the budget before and do not have the immediate commercial use that private companies look for.** Scott Hubbard, an adjunct professor of aeronautics and astronautics at Stanford University, discusses how **“this strategy allows the space agency to continue ‘exploring the fringe where there really is no business case’” but still has important impacts on people down on Earth.**[12]

By expanding economic opportunities to more than just a few states, negating promotes equality and justice.

## C2: What Gets Appropriated

#### [C2] My second contention is that by making essential goods and services cheaper, negating promotes equality and justice.

#### [Meyer 2] Private space appropriation is key to the innovation and efficiency that can create advancements in medicines and housing that low-income citizens need.

Zachary Meyer 2 writes: Meyer, Zachary J. [Partner, Varnum Attorneys at Law; member of the Business and Corporate Services Practice Team] “Private Commercialization of Space in an International Regime: A Proposal for a Space District.” *Northwestern Journal of International Law & Business*, Vol. 30, Issue 1, Winter 2010. https://tinyurl.com/3yhyd26d CH

A. Why Explore and Develop: Advancement, Profit, and Benefit There are many reasons to explore and develop space, including that to do so is a challenge sure to bring out both creativity and dedication in its pioneers. Beyond adventure and futurism, other concrete and more immediate reasons exist: scientific and industrial advancement, commercial profit, and social benefit. The vacuum of space, the absence or reduction of gravity, and the extremes in temperature provide an ideal environment for the material processing necessary in many manufacturing industries, including metallurgy, pharmaceuticals, semiconductors, genetic engineering, and molecular electronics.13 The vacuum that exists in space permits enhanced or perfect crystallization of certain substances.14 Therefore, in space, the production of these substances can be accomplished much more efficiently than on Earth – seven hundred times more efficiently and four times more purely." These conditions make possible substantial scientific advances in the areas of medicine 6 and pharmacology, 7 and industrial advances in electronics," glass,' 9 and metallurgy.2 Commercial profit is sure to attach to the above scientific and industrial advances as well. Cheaper drugs, electronic components, and building materials mean higher profits for those companies willing to invest in space. Furthermore, the construction of a space infrastructure would stimulate all levels of the economy. 2' In fact, space exploration and development has already birthed a multi-billion dollar industry.2 2 Last decade's telecommunications boom spurred the initial development of a commercial space infrastructure: the building, launching, and maintaining of communications satellites.23 And now the infrastructure is rapidly evolving to accommodate the newest visitors to space: tourists. 2 4 "More space activity" translates into "more necessary infrastructure" and "more economic stimulus." The potential for future commercial profit from developing space infrastructure will also depend on another imminent space activity-space mining. The minable resources located on the Moon and in near-Earth asteroids are both immense and valuable.25 These extra-terrestrial resources are probably necessary to build a comprehensive space infrastructure: it simply costs too much to blast industrial materials in mass out of Earth's 26 gravity.

#### [Goswami] The billionaire space race has long term benefits.

**Goswami**: Goswami, Swish. [Forbes Councils Member] "Why The Billionaire Space Race Is A Good Thing", *Forbes*, September 14, 2021. EM

Odds are you’ve recently seen the news that both Richard Branson and Jeff Bezos have successfully left our planet temporarily in spacecraft their own companies have built. **These two successful trips are just the latest chapter in the “Billionaire Space Race.” The beginnings of this story originate with Peter Diamandis, who helped spur the initiation of the Ansari XPrize. According to the organization’s website, “The $10 million Ansari XPRIZE was designed to lower the risk and cost of going to space by incentivizing the creation of a reliable, reusable, privately financed, crewed spaceship that finally made private space travel commercially viable.”** While the XPrize was initiated in the mid-‘90s, the winner was crowned in 2004, with Richard Branson and his company Virgin Galactic coming in to license the technology. Branson wasn’t the only entrepreneur interested in privatized space travel. Four years prior to the awarding of the Ansari X Prize in 2004, Amazon CEO Jeff Bezos founded his own space exploration company, Blue Origin. Two years later, after the acquisition of PayPal, Elon Musk founded his company SpaceX. Before diving into why I think the Billionaire Space Race is a good thing, I want to take a minute to look back — **all the way back to the 1960s space race. What started with a speech from President Kennedy in 1962 ended with a man on the moon less than seven years later. This space race unified a country, created 400,000 jobs across science, technology and manufacturing and inspired a generation to think ambitiously. The impacts of the original Space Race are still felt today.** NASA’s 2019 article highlights some of the Apollo technologies still in use more than 50 years after the moon landing. Their list includes things like digital flight controls, food safety, space blankets, quake-proofing, rechargeable hearing aids and more!

By expanding access to basic needs, negating helps the least well-off, promoting equality and justice. Thus, I negate, and now move on to my opponent’s case.

### NON PROFIT PIC

#### [Duren] Private space appropriation is unjust, except for the Carbon Mapper nonprofit program that will map out emissions to help fight climate change.

**Duren**: Duren, Riley. [Research Scientist at the University of Arizona and an Engineering Fellow at NASA’s Jet Propulsion Laboratory.] "In Partnership with UArizona, New Nonprofit to Launch Satellite Program to Track Greenhouse Gas Emissions" *UArizona.* April 15, 2021. TB

**In a first-of-its-kind coalition to accelerate climate change action**, and with help from UArizona researchers, **a** new **nonprofit organization called Carbon Mapper is launching a program to improve scientific understanding of global methane and carbon dioxide emissions**. Carbon Mapper, a new nonprofit organization partnering with the University of Arizona, today announced a groundbreaking program **to help improve understanding of and accelerate reductions in global methane and carbon dioxide emissions.** The **Carbon Mapper** consortium also **announced plans to deploy a satellite constellation to pinpoint, quantify and track methane and carbon dioxide emissions.** "This decade represents an all-hands-on-deck moment for humanity **to make critical progress in addressing climate change**," said Riley Duren, research scientist in the UArizona Office of Research, Innovation and Impact and CEO of Carbon Mapper. "Our mission is to help fill gaps in the emerging global ecosystem of methane and CO2 monitoring systems by delivering data that's timely, actionable and accessible for science-based decision making." **Current approaches to measuring** methane and carbon dioxide **emissions** at the scale of individual facilities – particularly intermittent activity – **present challenges, especially in terms of transparency, accuracy, scalability and cost.** **Carbon Mapper** – which also is **partnering with** the state of California, **NASA**'s Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Planet, Arizona State University, High Tide Foundation and RMI – **will help overcome these technological barriers and enable accelerated action by making publicly available high emitting methane and carbon dioxide sources quickly and persistently visible** at the facility level. The data collected by the Carbon Mapper constellation of satellites will provide more complete, precise and timely measurement of methane and carbon dioxide source level emissions as well as more than 25 other environmental indicators. Through the Carbon Mapper-UArizona partnership, Duren and other UArizona researchers offer scientific leadership of the methane and carbon dioxide emissions data delivery including developing new algorithms and analytic frameworks for testing them with an ongoing research program. "Time is of the essence when it comes to understanding and mitigating methane and CO2 emissions," said Senior Vice President for Research and Innovation Elizabeth "Betsy" Cantwell. "Partnering with **Carbon Mapper will give** University of Arizona **researchers the tools needed to** not only see emissions hot spots, but to **understand their causes and develop actionable plans** for reducing or eliminating these sources." **Carbon Mapper, in collaboration with its public and private partners, is developing the satellite constellation** in three phases. The initial study phase, now complete, included two years of preliminary engineering development and manufacturing. **The first phase is underway and includes development of the first two satellites** by Planet and JPL, **scheduled for launch in 2023**, accompanying data processing platforms, and ongoing cooperative methane mitigation pilot projects using aircraft in California and other U.S. states. P;’

#### [Pope] And the PIC is unique, nonprofits are private corporations for the public’s benefit

**Pope**: Pope, Lauren. [Content Marketing Manager at Oracle and a former content marketer at G2] "What Is a Nonprofit Organization and How Is It Different from a Charity?" *G2.*  July 10, 2019. TB

No matter what causes a nonprofit chooses to support, there are a few base-line rules that every nonprofit organization must follow. **In order to qualify as a nonprofit, an organization must** meet the following three criteria. The organization must **be a private organization separate from the government** The organization must **be an established, self-governing body** The organization must not distribute profit to anything else other than the advancement of the organization. There are countless other legal qualifications required in order to be recognized as a nonprofit organization. However, if your organization does not meet the baseline criteria listed above, there’s no chance of it being recognized as a nonprofit.