# 1NC

## Framework

#### [Value] As the topic prescribes, I value a Justice, meaning a social system that respects each person’s membership in society. While citizens have different views on key issues, just governments must determine who is due what based on the core values that citizens *share*.

#### [Daniels] Further, since people are morally equal at birth, states must ensure them baseline social equality.

Harvard Professor Norman Daniels notes: Daniels, Norman. [Professor of Philosophy, Harvard University] “Democratic Equality: Rawls’s Complex Egalitarianism.” In Samuel Richard Freeman (ed.), *The Cambridge Companion to Rawls*. Cambridge University Press, 2003. CH

Because of their interest in recognitional equality, when contractors choose principles they must assure all citizens that the terms of cooperation sustain their sense of self-respect. Self-respect is sustained when there is a basis for each to recognize and respond to others as equal citizens. The fundamental importance of protecting the capability of all to participate in democratic processes and public life, and of not simply assuming people formal rights that might be thought empty of real meaning or effect, derives from this concern to protect the recognitional components of equality. Those who are best off must retain the awareness that the worst off are still equal and worthy participants in the democratic regulation of society. Those who are worst off must continue to see themselves as worthy equals-- in participation, in opportunity, and in the interest they have in pursuing their ends -- or they will not be able to sustain their self-respect and thus their participation. A key reason for insisting that the term “democratic equality” refers to the all three principles of justice, and not just to fair equality of opportunity and the difference principle, derives from the importance of this egalitarian idea about the social bases of self-respect, with its echo of Rousseau.”

#### [Standard] Thus, my criterion is Promoting Social Equality. Promoting Social Equality means increasing all peoples’ ability to have a say in the conditions that govern them. As this criterion is about increasing access to political and social rights, arguments that only discuss *economic* benefits or harms from the right to strike aren’t relevant to the issue of *inclusion*.

## Contention 1

**[C1] My first contention is that private appropriation of outer space is justified since it provides vital resources to benefit the economy and the environment.**

**[Williams]** Satellites are essential for Earth, and private entities supply them. We need private entities to increase the production of these important satellites.

**Williams:** Williams, Matthew, Space writer HeroX “Is it worth it? The cost and benefits of space exploration” *Interesting Engineering* 2019

**The** most obvious **benefit of** the **Space** Age **was the way it advanced humanity**'s knowledge of space. **By putting satellites and** crewed **spacecraft into orbit, scientists learned a great deal about Earth**'s atmosphere, Earth's ecosystems, **and led to the development of** Global Position Satellite (**GPS)** **navigation**. The deployment of satellites also **led to a revolution in communications technology**. Ever since *Sputnik 1* was launched to orbit in 1957, about **8,100 satellites have been deployed by** forty countries **for** the purposes of **telecommunications, television, radio broadcasting, navigation, and military operations.** As of 2019, the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) estimated that were [5,074 satellites](http://www.unoosa.org/oosa/osoindex/search-ng.jspx?lf_id=#?c=%7B%22filters%22:%5B%7B%22fieldName%22:%22en%23object.status.inOrbit_s1%22,%22value%22:%22Yes%22%7D%5D,%22sortings%22:%5B%7B%22fieldName%22:%22object.launch.dateOfLaunch_s1%22,%22dir%22:%22desc%22%7D%5D%7D) in orbit of Earth. And **in the coming years, thousands more are expected as part of the growing telecom and satellite internet markets.** In the latter case, these **satellites will be essential to meeting** the growing **demands** for wireless services **in the developing world.** Between [2005 and 2017](http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/facts/default.aspx), the number of people worldwide who had internet access went from 1 billion to over 3.5 billion - 16% to 48% of the population. Even more impressive, the number of people in developed nations to have internet access went from 8% to over 41%. **By the latter half of this century, internet access is expected to become universal.**

**[Impact] The impact is that the actions of private entities in space are what caused society to be so advanced. Privately owned satellites being produced in space are leading to faster internet connection, and an increased global communication. The appropriation of outer space in general is not mutually exclusive. The teaming of private entities and government will allow for the most reliable use of space, with sufficient regulations.**

[**Maanas Sharma]** Private space exploration and appropriation will lead to more resources people can access.

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]

**[Impact] The impact of the first contention is that the Earth has finite resources, but appropriation of outer space allows these materials to replenish. Private companies must do this appropriation rather than the government because they are much more efficient and successful in this appropriation. These resources help promote social equality because it ensures that everyone in society has the same resources and decreases the wealth gap by ensuring that not only the rich have access to all of the resources that they need.**

## Contention 2:

#### **[Weinzier and Sarang] The private sector is expanding into an industry**

**Weinzier and Sarang:** Weinzier Matt [Professor of Business Administration in the Business, Government, and the International Economy Unit  Harvard Business School] Sarang Mehak [ Space Exploration Initiative- MIT] “The Commercial Space Age Is Here Private space travel is just the beginning.” Harvard Business Review, 2021. MB

In contrast to governments, the private sector is eager to put people in space to pursue their own personal interests, not the state’s — and then supply the demand they create. This is the vision driving SpaceX, which in its first twenty years has entirely upended the rocket launch industry, securing 60% of the global commercial launch market and building ever-larger spacecraft designed to ferry passengers not just to the International Space Station (ISS), but also to its own promised [settlement on Mars](https://www.spacex.com/media/making_life_multiplanetary_transcript_2017.pdf). Today, the space-for-space market is limited to supplying the people who are already in space: that is, the handful of astronauts employed by NASA and other government programs. While SpaceX has grand visions of supporting large numbers of private space travelers, their current space-for-space activities have all been in response to demand from government customers (i.e., NASA). But as decreasing launch costs enable companies like SpaceX to leverage economies of scale and put more people into space, growing private sector demand (that is, tourists and settlers, rather than government employees) could turn these proof-of-concept initiatives into a sustainable, large-scale industry. This model — of selling to NASA with the hopes of eventually creating and expanding into a larger private market — is exemplified by SpaceX, but the company is by no means the only player taking this approach. For instance, while SpaceX is focused on space-for-space transportation, another key component of this burgeoning industry will be manufacturing.

#### **[Weinzier and Sarang] Collaboration: Private companies in space would unify people across the globe**

**Weinzier and Sarang:** Weinzier Matt [Professor of Business Administration in the Business, Government, and the International Economy Unit  Harvard Business School] Sarang Mehak [ Space Exploration Initiative- MIT] “The Commercial Space Age Is Here Private space travel is just the beginning.” Harvard Business Review, 2021. MB

Finally, the development of the space-for-space economy must not be undermined by earthly geopolitical rivalries, such as that between the United States and China. These conflicts will unavoidably extend into space at least to some extent, and military demand has long been an important source of funding for aerospace companies. But if not kept in check, such rivalries will not only distract attention and resources from borderless commercial pursuits but also create barriers and risks that hamper private investment. On earth, private economic activity has long tied together people whose states are at odds. The growing space-for-space economy offers exceptional potential to be such a force for unity — but it’s the job of the world’s governments [not to get in the way](https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2020/07/space-warfare-unregulated/614059/). A collaborative, international approach to establishing — and enforcing — the rule of law in space will be essential to encouraging a healthy space-for-space economy. Visions of a space-for-space economy have been around since the dawn of the Space Age in the 1960s. Thus far, those hopes have gone largely unmet — but this moment is different. For the first time in history, the private sector’s capital, risk tolerance, and profit motive are being channeled into putting people in space. If we seize this opportunity, we will look back on 2020 as the year when we started the truly transformational project of building an economy and a society in space, for space.

## Case Answers:

#### A2 ENVIORNEMTN [Meyer] Outer Space provides vital solutions to climate change and creates supplies and areas for hazardous waste to be disposed. Outer space provides a pathway for nations to thrive and develop.

**Meyer:** Meyer, Zach [Writer and Author for Northwestern Journal of International Law & Business] “Private Commercialization of Space in an International Regime: A Proposal for a Space District” Winter 2010, MR

**Outer space need not be all about dollars and cents though. Great social benefit also attaches to the exploration and development of outer space. Notably, outer space may provide solutions to energy and hazardous waste problems here on Earth. As finite energy sources are slowly depleted here on Earth, it is extremely relevant that bountiful supplies of energy exist in outer space. Solar energy is in almost infinite supply, significant hydrocarbon deposits exist nearby,  and the fuel for ultra-clean fusion orbits the Earth. Outer space also provides a possible answer for the problem of accumulating hazardous waste on Earth-simply eject it into the far recesses of space. Importantly, both of the above resolutions to the energy crisis and the hazardous waste problem could be of great social benefit to all people of Earth, whether they are citizens of space-faring States or not. Furthermore, an appropriate legal regime for the commercial development of outer space could also level the playing field and enable undeveloped States to compete with developed States, thereby promoting the social benefit of equality for Earth-bound States.**