**Advantage 1: Capitalism**

**[Ingram]** Companies Privatize the economy. Leads to harms

**Ingram:** Ingram, David. Manager at Five I Enterprises. “What Are the Three Pitfalls Associated With the Private Sector Market System?” *Chron.* 2019 JG

Inequality of Income **The inevitable inequality of income is a major argument against pure private-sector** economies. In these economies, entrepreneurs have an unprecedented ability to generate wealth, but **generational cycles of wealth can introduce generational cycles of poverty** as well. As generations pass, **people born into poverty can find it increasingly difficult to take advantage of opportunities to rise out of poverty**, and those opportunities can be hard to find. Without public education and financial assistance for higher education, for example, people born into poverty can find it impossible to learn and develop skills valued by the market economy. **A pure private-sector economy also allows businesses to set any wages they choose for employees, even wages that are less than employees need to survive.** Profit and Ethics Without government intervention, **the profit motive can easily override ethical considerations in business. Without regulation, environmental pollution, wage discrimination and the sale of addictive and harmful substances can continue unchecked.** Without firm guidelines and controls, the profit motive can lead businesses to do great harm to society by selling unsafe products, contributing to health epidemics and reducing the quality of life for poor people. A mixed market system can create justifiable opportunities for private businesses to stay within ethical boundaries, while a pure private-sector economy leaves little, if any, incentive to do so. Public Welfare With no government intervention, **private businesses have no motivation or justification for providing goods and services to promote public welfare**, especially when those activities fail to generate a profit. A pure private-sector economy leaves governments with little room to provide for public education, health care, food assistance and financial assistance during economic recessions. **Governments exist for the benefit of people. Thus, public welfare should be their primary concern. The less control governments have over their countries' economies, the less influence they have to promote social justice and public welfare**. Command and Mixed Economies Pure "command" economies present a radical alternative to pure private-sector economies. In command economies, all decisions related to the production and distribution of goods and services rest in the hands of a centralized government. This kind of system addresses each of the pitfalls of the private sector, while introducing its own set of disadvantages. Mixed economies combine elements of private-sector and command economies to mitigate the pitfalls of each and highlight their advantages. In the United States, for example, industries that present dangers to public health and welfare are highly regulated by federal authorities. In a mixed economy, private businesses and government can work together toward a more balanced, equitable economic structure.

**[Shammas & Holen]** Outer space is shifting to capitalism driven by a private sector economy

**Shammas & Holen:** Shammas, Victor. Metropolitan University Oslo. Holen, Tomas. Independent Scholar Oslo “One giant leap for capitalistkind: private enterprise in outer space”*Palgrave Commun* 2019

**Outer space is becoming a space for capitalism. We are entering a new era of the commercialization of space, geared towards generating profits from satellite launches, space tourism, asteroid mining, and related ventures. This era, driven by private corporations** such as Elon Musk’s SpaceX and Jeff Bezos’s Blue Origins, **has been labeled** by industry insiders **as ‘NewSpace'**—in contrast to ‘Old Space', a Cold War-era mode of space relations when (allegedly) slow-moving, sluggish states dominated outer space. **NewSpace marks the arrival of capitalism in space.** While challenging the libertarian rhetoric of its proponents—space enterprises remain enmeshed in the state, relying on funding, physical infrastructure, technology transfers, regulatory frameworks, and symbolic support—NewSpace nevertheless heralds a novel form of human activity in space. Despite its humanistic, universalizing pretensions, however, **NewSpace does not benefit humankind as such but rather a specific set of wealthy entrepreneurs**, many of them originating in Silicon Valley, who strategically deploy humanist tropes to engender enthusiasm for their activities. **We describe this** complex **as ‘capitalistkind'.** Moreover, the arrival of **capitalism in space is fueled by the expansionary logic of capital accumulation. Outer space serves as a spatial fix, allowing capital to transcend its inherent terrestrial limitations.** In this way, the ultimate spatial fix is perhaps (outer) space itself.

**[Sharma]** Capitalism from the private sector leads to harms and ethical concerns

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

**A**nother **large ethical concern is the prominence capitalism may have in the future of private space exploration** and the impacts thereof. **The growth of private space companies in recent years has been closely intertwined with capitalism. Companies have largely focused on** the most **profit**able projects, such as space travel and the business of space.[7] Many companies are funded by individual billionaires, such as dearMoon, SpaceX’s upcoming mission to the Moon.[8] Congress has also passed multiple acts for the purpose of reducing regulations on private space companies and securing private access to space. **From this**, many immediately jump to the conclusion that **capitalism in space will recreate the same conditions in outer space that plague Earth today, especially with the increasing** push to create a “space-for-space” economy, such as space tourism and new technologies to mine the Moon and asteroids. Critics, such as Jordan Pearson of VICE, believe that **promises of** “**virtually unlimited resources**” **are only for the rich, and will perpetuate the growing wealth inequality that plagues the world today.**[9]

#### **[Marx] AFFIRMING SOLVES–** space *exploration* isn’t the same as *appropriation*, so we **CAN** get benefits by shifting our mindset from accumulation and ownership, to exploration and research.

**Marx:** Marx, Paris. [Host of the Tech Won't Save Us podcast; author of *Road to Nowhere: Silicon Valley and the Future of Mobility*] “Yes to Space Exploration. No to Space Capitalism.” *Jacobin*, June 8, 2020. https://jacobinmag.com/2020/06/spacex-elon-musk-jeff-bezos-capitalism CH

**Yes to Space Exploration. No to Space Capitalism.** BY PARIS MARX **Jeff Bezos and Elon Musk have a vision of space that serves the narrow interests of capitalists. But we don’t want to be indentured servants on a Martian colony — we want solar exploration that benefits humanity as a whole.** On May 30, SpaceX finally launched astronauts into space more than two years behind schedule. President Donald Trump was on hand for the launch. After pushing for the militarization of space with the formation of the US Space Force, Trump fused his own vision with that of SpaceX founder Elon Musk, declaring, “We’ll soon be landing on Mars and we’ll soon have the greatest weapons ever imagined in history.” Early in Trump’s presidency, Musk faced criticism for being part of the administration’s advisory council and refusing to step down even as Trump signed his signature Muslim ban. It was believed Musk was hoping to benefit from greater public subsidies, on top of the billions NASA gave to SpaceX, and he’s set to do so as part of Trump’s plan to get astronauts back on the moon by 2024. More recently, the two have found themselves of the same mind on the pandemic as they shared misleading health information and Musk echoed Trump’s calls to “open the economy” and give people their “freedom” back. The May 30 launch symbolized both Trump’s desire to project an image of revived American greatness and Musk’s need not only to bolster the myth that makes his wealth possible, but to set the foundations for a privatized space industry.

**He adds:**

Space has been used by past US presidents to bolster American power and influence, but it was largely accepted that capitalism ended at the edge of the atmosphere. **That’s no longer the case, and just as past capitalist expansions have come at the expense of poor and working people to enrich a small elite, so too will this one. Bezos and Trump may have a public feud, but that doesn’t mean that their mutual interest isn’t served by a renewed US push into space that funnels massive public funds into private pockets and seeks to open celestial bodies to capitalist resource extraction. This is not to say that we need to halt space exploration. The collective interest of humanity is served by learning more about the solar system and the universe beyond, but the goal of such missions must be driven by gaining scientific knowledge and enhancing global cooperation, not nationalism and profit-making. Yet that’s exactly what the space billionaires and American authoritarians have found common cause in, with Trump declaring that “a new age of American ambition has now begun” at a NASA press briefing just hours before cities across the country were placed under curfew last week. Before space can be explored in a way that benefits all of humankind, existing social relations must be transformed, not extended into the stars as part of a new colonial project.**

**Advantage 2: Displacement**

#### **[Messier] PRIVATE ENTITY ABUSE CONTINUES–** Only this time it's in marginalized communities. Musk is digging up people’s homes to build a space launch site in Boca Chica, Texas –SpaceX’s latest power grab.

**Messier:** Messier, Doug. [Managing Editor of ParabolicArc.com, a daily blog that covers commercial space] “SpaceX Tells Boca Chica Residents: Sell Now or Else!” Parabolic Arc, October 3, 2020. http://www.parabolicarc.com/2020/10/03/spacex-tells-boca-chica-residents-sell-now-or-else/ CH

**Vice reports that SpaceX gave a Friday deadline for two Boca Chica Village homeowners to sell their homes or Elon Musk’s launch provider would pursue “alternate approaches” to get them to vacate the settlement near the company’s south Texas spaceport.** In an email obtained by VICE, David Finlay, SpaceX’s Senior Director of Finance, told Boca Chica Village residents that this would be SpaceX’s final and best offer and threatened the company would need to pursue alternate means to obtain the homes if the people of Boca Chica Village turned down the money…. “As we have discussed, as the scale and frequency of spaceflight activities at the site continue to accelerate, your property will frequently fall within established hazard zones in which no civilians will be permitted to remain, in order to comply with all federal and other public safety regulations. This email therefore represents SpaceX’s best and final purchase offer.” Finlay’s email gave a hard deadline for the residents of Boca Chica Village to sell their homes. “The offer will expire on October 2, 2020,” the email said. “Please be advised that should this offer expire, SpaceX may need to pursue alternative approaches to ensuring that launch operations within the State designated South Texas Spaceport at Boca Chica Beach can be conducted within all necessary public safety requirements.” **The residents said they were adamant about not accepting the offers. Most residents of the small village have already sold out to SpaceX. The residents who remain say the offers would not allow them to purchase similar homes close to the shoreline. The letter doesn’t explicitly say so, but the most likely alternate means would be to have the government expropriate** the **properties through eminent domain to provide a safe zone for SpaceX**’s **state-designated spaceport. That process would involve condemning the properties.** The homeowners would be compensated. However, the amount would likely be less than what SpaceX has offered. The company has said their offers to Boca Chica residents have been three time the appraised values of the homes, which would be about $150,000. **Homeowners** say they **are getting zero support from local officials**, who are **more concerned with** the jobs and **economic impacts of SpaceX’s operations than their rights as homeowners.** An interesting is is the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) decision to approve a spaceport less than two miles from a residential area. SpaceX’s plan was to launch Falcon 9 and Falcon Heavy boosters from the site, which is just north of the Mexican border. The facility is now being used to test much larger Starship and Super Heavy boosters that could launch from Boca Chica. The story says the FAA has now determined the village is not safe for human habitation. **SpaceX has warned residents to move** outside **prior to tests so they do n**o**t get hit with flying glass from broken windows in the event of an explosion. The company has also recommended residents leave the area before tests**, which **are conducted at all hours of the day and night.** Residents who remain in the village are skeptical of safety claims. They note that SpaceX has advertised the position of a development manager to build its own resort adjacent to the spaceport. “Boca Chica Village is our latest launch site dedicated to Starship, our next generation launch vehicle. SpaceX is committed to developing this town into a 21st century Spaceport. We are looking for a talented Resort Development Manager to oversee the development of SpaceX’s first resort from inception to completion,” SpaceX said in its job advertisement.

#### **[Fox] THE HARM IS GLOBAL AND CYCLICAL –** private space appropriation forces *quilombo* peoples in Brazil off their land, continuing a legacy of anti-Black violence.

**Fox:** Fox, Michael. [Independent multimedia journalist based in Brazil; former editor of the NACLA Report on the Americas] “Hundreds of Black families in Brazil could be evicted to make way for space base expansion.” *The World*, February 16, 2021. https://theworld.org/stories/2021-02-16/hundreds-black-families-brazil-could-be-evicted-make-way-space-base-expansion CH

“I cried like a child. Crying in the car, looking back,” said Silveira, who is now a great-grandmother. “It was really hard when we arrived. Really hard. We didn’t have any crops, or fruit trees or places to fish … If it wasn’t for help from other communities, we wouldn’t have survived.” **In the** early 19**80s, in the final years of Brazil’s military dictatorship, hundreds of Black families like Silveira’s were removed from their land** to make way **for the construction of the Alcântara Satellite Launch Center.** The families were relocated to agrovilas, or agricultural villages, where the government promised they would receive food, support and compensation. Ultimately, they received little help, according to Silveira and other community members. **Today, hundreds more Black families from the region could be evicted to make way for the launch site’s expansion as part of a 2019 agreement between Brazil and the U**nited **S**tates**. The treaty grants the US permission to launch nonmilitary and commercial rockets from Alcântara. President Jair Bolsonaro's government has said it hopes the agreement will become a key source of revenue for the Brazil**ian state **by opening the door to the facility’s rental for commercial launches from abroad.** Alcântara’s location is key because of its proximity to the equator, launches burn less fuel and rockets can carry larger payloads. It could yield “tens to hundreds of millions of dollars a year,” said Carlos Moura, head of the Brazilian Space Agency. **Dozens of Brazil’s 3,000 *quilombo* communities** — Brazilians **of African descent** — **surround the Alcântara Launch site.** Roughly 800 families are now scheduled to be removed to make way for the launch site’s expansion, though their removal is on hold, in part due to the coronavirus pandemic. 'At risk of becoming extinct' For some, **the expansion project’s planned evictions are part of an all-too-familiar cycle of disregard for the *quilombo* inhabitants.** “Never, in these 40 years has the threat of removal of these communities been so real because the Bolsonaro government is known around the world as one that does not respect the constitution or legislation. And **it’s a government that is clearly racist**,” said Danilo Serejo, a lawyer with the Movement of People Affected by the Alcântara Launch Site, who was raised in the Canelatiua quilombo**.** From the Mamuna quilombo’s communal yucca fields, residents can see the top of the installations of the Alcântara Satellite Launch Center, which borders their land. They are sustainable farmers. They fish in the ocean, a short walk from the village. Their fruit trees are plentiful. “This land is abundant. Land. Ocean. Fields of crops. Everything you plant here will grow,” **said resident Lorenza Vera, whose family has lived on this land for generations. “We are Black, Indigenous, quilombola peoples. We are being threatened today. Just like in the past, we are at risk of becoming extinct,”** Vera said. “We are living the same things as in the past. Running the risk of being extinct from our place of origin, our roots and our identity**.”** Can Biden put a stop to the expansion project? The expansion project has received pushback in the US, and some hope the Biden administration will put a stop to it. In January, nongovernmental organizations and Brazil experts delivered a policy paper to the Biden administration, asking it to reconsider agreements with the Brazilian government because of Bolsonaro’s disregard for “democracy and the rule of law.” The Alcântara accord was listed among the top issues. **“As Trump and Bolsonaro administrations negotiated this accord, *Quilombo* communities were promised that there would be no land expropriation,”** the document reads. **“But those promises were unceremoniously broken** amid Brazil's deepening pandemic in March 2020 when the Bolsonaro administration announced its plan to illegally expropriate 12,000 hectares of forested Quilombo land of some 800 Quilombo families who have long practiced sustainable rotating agriculture and forest preservation**.”** The paper highlighted that the Alcântara Launch site was already larger than the 7,300-hectares Spaceport America, in New Mexico, and urged the Biden-Harris administration to take a “firm stand against any expropriation of Quilombo land.”

#### **[Pereira et al 1]** the *quilombolas*’ are considered disposable, meaning they’re under CONSTANT threat of displacement.

**Pereira et al 1:** Pereira Jr., Davi [*Quilombolo*; works at the Latin American Studies, at The University of Texas at Austin; researcher in Cultural Anthropology], and Chanda Prescod-Weinstein [American theoretical cosmologist; Assistant Professor of Physics and Astronomy and a Core Faculty Member in Women's and Gender Studies, University of New Hampshire] “Science Shouldn’t Come at the Expense of Black Lives.” *Scientific American*, June 4, 2021. https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/science-shouldn-rsquo-t-come-at-the-expense-of-black-lives/ CH

Star Trek portrayed a vision of the future that was more equitable and just than the world we live in—but the way it articulated space as a “final frontier” recalls a legacy of violent frontier exploration and colonialism in the name of displacement and resource extraction. *Quilombolas* from the ethnic territory of Alcântara, are all too familiar with this history. **Quilombolas, the descendants of enslaved Africans who escaped from plantations in Brazil to create their own settlements, called *quilombos*, have historically faced racism and exclusion at the hands of the Brazilian state.** One current example is their displacement from their land in order to expand the development of an equatorial launchpad that promises to enhance international investment in Brazil as a destination for space launches. **Although *quilombo* lands are explicitly protected in Brazil’s constitution, and these families have been living there for at least 200 years, the *quilombolas* of Alcântara have never formally been recognized by the** Brazilian **state as owners of their land. This** absence of recognition **allowed the military to take about 56 percent of Alcântara’s territory and remove 312 families in order to build the Brazilian Air Force’s Alcântara Space Launch Center in the 1980s—all by claiming** that **the area was essentially uninhabited. Beyond the trauma of forced displacement, the removal deprived** these **families from their main sources of food, exacerbating food insecurity in the area.** This is not just a matter of tragic, decades-old history. In 2021, it may all happen again. In 2019, Brazilian president Jair Bolsonaro signed a technology safeguard agreement with former President Trump that will allow Americans to use the Alcântara space base to launch rockets and satellites. This time, displacement threatens even more families and 12,000 hectares of quilombo territory. **This means that 800 families risk being forced to leave their land at any moment.** As with the debate about the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT) on Mauna Kea in Hawaii, the discussion about quilombo land rights and dignity is being framed as a discussion of science versus tradition.

**Advantage 3: Feasibility**

**[Dvorsky]** Space usage is overhyped, our abilities in space are minimal

**Dvorsky:** Dvorsky, George, Gizmodo Astronomy specialist. “Humans Will Never Colonize Mars” *Gizmodo* 2021

Yet despite these and a plethora of other issues, **there’s this popular idea floating around that we’ll soon be able to set up colonies on Mars** with ease. SpaceX CEO Elon Musk is projecting colonies on Mars as early as the 2050s, while astrobiologist Lewis Darnell, a professor at the University of Westminster, has offered a more modest estimate, saying it’ll be about 50 to 100 years before “substantial numbers of people have moved to Mars to live in self-sustaining towns.” The United Arab Emirates is aiming to build a Martian city of 600,000 occupants by 2117, **in one of the more ambitious visions of the future.** Sadly, **this is literally science fiction. While there’s no doubt** in my mind that **humans will eventually visit Mars and even build a base or two, the notion that we’ll soon set up colonies inhabited by hundreds or thousands of people is pure nonsense, and an unmitigated denial of the tremendous challenges posed by such a prospect.**

**[Wilkins]** Negating is wishful thinking, appropriating space reaps no benefits, simply because it won't happen

**Wilkins:** Wilkins, Michael. Writer for *ILLUMINATION,* Professor of Language and Communications in Kobe Japan. “Sorry, We aren’t going to space” *Medium* 2021 JG

Why won't it go much farther than that for a long, long time. **Distance and cost. The moon, Mars, and the other planets in our solar system are borderline reachable, but they are uninhabitable rocks. To find a truly habitable planet where human civilization can thrive, we need to go to other solar systems.** Unfortunately, **they are** realistically **out of our reach. Alpha Centauri is the closest but, that is an impossible 4.3 light years away, over 40 trillion kilometers. Even without problems in transit, using current ion engines it would take over 80000 years.** Even with the fastest engines we can realistically conceive of making, nuclear, the journey would take 1000 years. **Read some discussion of the topic here. Not. Going. To. Happen. Not in our lifetime. Not in our children’s lifetime. Not in our grandchildren’s.** Maybe sometime in the very distant future, we’ll discover wormholes or warp engines. But **we need to face the fact they are pipe dreams past the horizon of time. They might even be impossible. The Earth is in trouble NOW! Climate change and pollution are serious problems. The population is ever-increasing and straining the capacity of the planet. Wealth inequality and conflict are rampant. Most** governments and **large private organizations are not responsive to the needs of the common people or the wider community of humanity**. And worse of all, several nations have the capability of destroying the planet with WMDs and that club is growing.

**Advantage 4: Physical Harms**

**[Tabit]** Space Appropriation increases the use of harmful rockets. Private sector appropriation will increase rocket usage, and harm the environment badly

**Tabit:** Tabit, Jesse. West Virginia University “Space Travel Is Great, but According to This, You Won’t Have a Planet to Come Home To” *Fedor’s Travel 2019*

While these plans may sound awesome in theory, their side effects…are less so. At least, **according to a recent analysis** from travel site [Champion Traveler](https://championtraveler.com/news/one-spacex-rocket-launch-produces-the-equivalent-of-395-transatlantic-flights-worth-of-co2-emissions/) which concluded that **one trip aboard SpaceX’s Falcon emits a carbon footprint** so large that it’s the **equivalent of flying across the Atlantic 395 times.** More of a road tripper than a frequent flyer? Here’s another way to look at it: **according to Champion Traveler, a single space flight reportedly emits as much CO2 as 73 cars do in one year.** And while Champion Traveler claims that these emissions represent a tiny fraction of the human race’s yearly CO2 output, one can’t help but wonder: **is it really worth compromising the health of our planet?** Even though it’s a small number, **who knows how things will spiral out of control as space travel becomes more popular and accessible.**

**[Lenzen and Weidmann]** Underdeveloped nations are put into an out-group, exploited and blamed for harms and dirty work of the rich

**Lenzen & Weidmann:** Lenzen, Manfred. University of Sydney. “Rich nations displace environmental damage to developing countries” *PhysicsWorld* 2018 Weidmann, Tommy. University of Sydney “Rich nations displace environmental damage to developing countries” *PhysicsWorld* 2018

**Around a third of environmental and social impacts from consumption in wealthy nations is displaced to developing countries**, according to the latest analysis. And that trend in **outsourcing responsibility is increasing**. “Many citizens of **rich countries require the work of up to five poor people to satisfy their consumption**,” said Manfred Lenzen of the University of Sydney, Australia. “**Rich consumers like us are implicated in pollution and inequality all over the world, and people in poor countries bear the brunt of our large environmental and social footprints**.” According to Tommy Wiedmann of UNSW Sydney, indirect effects facilitated by often complicated supply-chains are mostly hidden from consumers, who generally do not know where the raw ingredients of their purchases stem from.

**Framing**

#### The **standard** is **Promoting Social Inclusion.** Promoting Social Inclusion 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 outer space aren’t relevant to the issue of *inclusion*.

#### **Which means the value** Is **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*.

**Further**, The Standard looks at structural inclusion, so it's not sufficient for the Neg to say particular instances can increase inclusion. Instead, The Neg must show that they increase overall inclusion within society. Weigh the round based on which debater provides more overall access to social goods

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

**Daniels:** 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 th**is 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.”