**Framework**

**[Value]** I negate and value **Justice** meaning fair treatment for all in society

**[Criterion]** Since Justice entails ensuring everyone is treated fairly in a society, my criterion is **maximizing access to needs.** Maximizing access to needs entails Increasing peoples ability to reach the needs necessary to survive

**Resource DA**

**A. Link**

**[Liss]** Earth won't be resource sufficient for the growing population. Aff supported subdivision philosophy will be for the worse

**Liss:** Liss, Jeffery. Vice chair of ISDCs Toronto. “Why We DO -- And Must -- Go Into Space” *NSS* 2022.

**We can’t keep subdividing Earth’s resource pie**; we need to make the pie bigger. It is **the promise of resources from the Moon, Mars, asteroids and the Sun** that **make**s **space** such a hope for **our future. World population is likely to double within 40 years and re-double shortly after that; world resources will not.** In space, solar power is infinite (reducing the need to use forests and oil and coal merely for fuel, and eliminating the pollution they cause), as are asteroid metals. **These unlimited resources would enable us to reduce the plundering of our planet.** But **to obtain these resources will require large structures in space and the rockets to get there**. Learning how to build those things to obtain such space resources is a long step-by-step process. **If we want** to have those **resources before it is too late, we have to start now.**--------The ultimate purpose of going into space is to live and work there — just as the ultimate purpose of exploring the New World was colonization — **and not merely to sit back on Earth and cogitate about what automated spacecraft report back.** We do not send our cameras to the Grand Canyon; **we go ourselves**. We sent Lewis and Clark not just to describe the American West, but to learn where and how people could live there. **America grew by sending out seeds in different places and then filling the spaces with trade and industry** and new ideas. **People have always found ways to prosper from their environments, however harsh, and we will do so in space as well**. We cannot begin to live and work in space without first going there. And, **it is human destiny to escape the cradle of our planet of birth.**

**B. Internal Links**

**[Guillebaud]** The Aff decimates what we have left on the planet

**Guillebaud:** Guillebaud, John. Professor at University College London. “There are not enough resources to support the world’s population” *ABC* 2014

None of us in those days was worried specifically about climate change. As we’ve just been reminded by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, that environmental problem is terrifying enough, especially given the risk of runaway positive feedbacks, caused, for example, by methane release from permafrost. Even so, that is far from being the only life-threatening global problem. The UK government’s chief scientist and the last president of the Royal Society have highlighted the imminence of a ‘perfect storm’: water, food and fossil fuel scarcity. Reliable reports on the planet's health such as **The United Nations'** Global Environment Outlook**have found water, land, plants, animals and fish stocks are all 'in inexorable decline'.** Already by 2002 it was calculated that 97 per cent of all vertebrate flesh on land was human flesh plus that of our food animals (cows, pigs, sheep etc), leaving just three per cent for all wild vertebrate species on land. **Not to mention the obliteration of wild life in the oceans through acidification, pollution and massive over-fishing.** Regarding human numbers there is some good news: the total fertility rate or average family size of the world has halved since 1950, when it was over five, to about 2.5 (where 2.1 would be replacement level). The bad news is that despite this, the 58 highest fertility countries are projected to triple their numbers by 2100. In a majority of all countries there is also persistent population momentumcreated by 'bulges' of young people born in high fertility years. Therefore, **the UN warns bluntly that world population, now well over seven billion 'has reached a stage where the amount of resources needed to sustain it exceeds what is available'.** The annual population increase of over 80 million equates to a city for 1.5 million people having to be built, somewhere, every week—with, inevitably, **ever more greenhouse gas emissions and the continuing destruction of forests and wetlands**, with their multiple habitats for the web of life on which all species depend.

**[Barnatt 1]** Affirming leaves us with no options to fix resource scarcity

**Barnatt:** Barnatt, Christopher. Nottingham University Business School. “Resources From Space” *ExplainingTheFuture* 2021

**The resource requirements of the human race continue to escalate, with the United Nations anticipating a three-fold increase in resource usage between 2010 and 2050.** In response, over the past few decades **there has been an increasing focus on 'sustainability' initiatives like recycling and transitioning to alternative energy sources. However, all such measures to consume less can at best only constitute a short-term solution to the resource requirements of future generations**. In the long-term, **we will therefore need to move Beyond** Sustainability to both consume less and find more. **As the resource supplies of the Earth continue to dwindle, the only place we can find fresh supplies of both energy and raw materials is out in space. This could involve the mining of the asteroids and the Moon.** But, before that occurs, our most likely option for obtaining exterrestrial resources is space-based solar power.

**[Barnatt 2]** Affirming sentences us to earth, we need to go into space, it's our destiny

**Barnatt:** Barnatt, Christopher. Nottingham University Business School. “Resources From Space” *ExplainingTheFuture* 2021

All of our endeavours to harvest off-world resources are going to be complex, risky and expensive. And yet, **if we don't** at least **try to obtain resources from space, we face an inevitable future of increasing scarcity, mass depopulation, and relentless decline.** As we pursue the new industrial frontiers of space-based solar power, asteroid mining, and mining the moon, we may perhaps additionally bolster the human spirit by creating a thriving space tourism industry, and just possibly by landing the first human being on Mars. Unless we become extinct first, **the destiny of human civilization has to be to evolve into space.** The ideas outlined on this page, and in my accompanying "Resources from Space" videos, may therefore be just the beginning . . .

**C. Impact**

**[Maxwell]** Resource scarcity leads to conflicts and collapse of underdeveloped nations

**Maxwell:** Maxwell, John. Indiana University. “Resource Scarcity and Conflict in Underdeveloped countries” *Sage Journals* 2000

**As** time passes, **renewable resource scarcities are becoming more common**. There is increasing evidence that **these scarcities are a causal factor in political conflict, especially in developing countries.** We present a simple dynamic model of renewable resource and population interaction featuring the possibility of conflict triggered by per capita resource scarcity. In the model, **conflict diverts resources away from resource harvesting, increases the death rate, and damages the resource.** The two former effects may speed the return to a peaceful steady state. **If conflict results in resource destruction, however, it may destabilize the system, leading it towards collapse. Conflict due to renewable resource scarcity could be cyclical,** implying **recurring phases of conflict.** However, such conflict cannot last for ever. We use the model to examine various policy scenarios concerning population control and technical innovations in harvesting and natural resource growth. A key insight of the model is the importance of the bidirectional interplay between conflict and resource scarcity, as opposed to the unidirectional notion that resource scarcity leads to conflict. As such, the model points to the need for the use of simultaneous equation econometric models in empirical investigations of resource scarcity and conflict.

Second Off iLaw DA

## **A. Link**

#### **[Zvobgo & Loken 1] The aff is rooted in INHERENTLY RACIST tenants of international law–** their race-neutral extinction scenarios are an “all lives matter” approach that ignores ILAW’s racism.

**Zvobgo & Loken 1:** Zvobgo, Kelebogile [Founder and Director, International Justice Lab at William & Mary] and Meredith Loken [Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Massachusetts, Amherst]. “Why Race Matters in International Relations.” *Foreign Policy*, June 19, 2020. CH

**Race is not a perspective on international relations; it is a central organizing feature of world politics.** Anti-Japanese racism guided and sustained U.S. engagement in World War II, and broader anti-Asian sentiment influenced the development and structure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. During the Cold War, racism and anti-communism were inextricably linked in the containment strategy that defined Washington’s approach to Africa, Asia, Central America, the Caribbean, and South America. **And today race shapes threat perception and responses to violent extremism, inside and outside the “war on terror.” Yet mainstream international relations (IR) scholarship denies race as essential to understanding the world, to the cost of the field’s integrity.** Take the “big three” IR paradigms: realism, liberalism, and constructivism. These **dominant frames for understanding global politics are built on raced and racist intellectual foundations that limit the field’s ability to answer important questions about international security and organization. Core concepts, like anarchy and hierarchy, are raced: They are rooted in discourses that center and favor Europe and the West. These concepts implicitly and explicitly pit “developed” against “undeveloped,” “modern” against “primitive,” “civilized” against “uncivilized.” And their use is racist: These invented binaries are used to explain subjugation and exploitation around the globe. While realism and liberalism were built on Eurocentrism and used to justify white imperialism, this fact is not widely acknowledged in the field. For instance, according to neorealists, there exists a “balance of power” between and among “great powers.” Most of these great powers are, not incidentally, white-majority states, and they sit atop the hierarchy, with small and notably less-white powers organized below them. In a similar vein, raced hierarchies and conceptions of control ground the concept of cooperation in neoliberal thought: Major powers own the proverbial table, set the chairs, and arrange the place settings.**

## **B. Impacts**

#### **[Zvobgo & Loken 2] Justifies racism, always be enforced in an unjust way against countries of color**.

**Zvobgo & Loken 2:** Zvobgo, Kelebogile [Founder and Director, International Justice Lab at William & Mary] and Meredith Loken [Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Massachusetts, Amherst]. “Why Race Matters in International Relations.” *Foreign Policy*, June 19, 2020. CH

Between 1945 and 1993, among the five major IR journals of the period—International Organization, International Studies Quarterly, Journal of Conflict Resolution, Review of International Studies, and World Politics—only one published an article with the word “race” in the title. Another four articles included “minorities” and 13 included “ethnicity.” **Since then, mainstream IR has neglected race in theorizing, in historical explanation, and in prescription, and shuttled race (and gender) to the side as “other perspectives.” When IR scholars do engage with race, it is often in discussions of outwardly raced issues such as colonialism. Yet one can**no**t comprehend world politics while ignoring race and racism. Textbooks that neglect historical and modern slavery when explaining development and globalization obscure the realities of state-building and deny the harms committed in the process. Similarly, when scholarship fails to call attention to the role that race plays in Western nations’ use of i**nternational **law as a pretext for military intervention, it provides cover for the modern-day equivalent of “civilizing missions.”** Likewise, studies of trade and dispute settlement almost always overlook modern arbitration’s deep roots in the transatlantic slave trade. This history is often lost in analyses of wins and losses in negotiations. Race and the racism of historical statecraft are inextricable from the modern study and practice of international relations. They are also not artefacts: **Race continues to shape international and domestic threat perceptions and consequent foreign policy; international responses to immigrants and refugees; and access to health and environmental stability.** Because mainstream IR does not take race or racism seriously, it also does not take diversity and inclusion in the profession seriously. In the United States, which is the largest producer of IR scholarship, only 8 percent of scholars identify as black or Latino, compared to 12 percent of scholars in comparative politics and 14 percent in U.S. politics.

**They add:**

Constructivism, which rounds out the “big three” approaches, is perhaps best positioned to tackle race and racism. Constructivists reject the as-given condition of anarchy and maintain that anarchy, security, and other concerns are socially constructed based on shared ideas, histories, and experiences. Yet with few notable exceptions, constructivists rarely acknowledge how race shapes what is shared. Despite the dominance of the “big three” in the modern study of IR, many of the arguments they advance, such as the balance of power, are not actually supported by evidence outside of modern Europe. Consider the **democratic peace theory. The theory makes two key propositions: that democracies are less likely to go to war than are nondemocracies, and that democracies are less likely to go to war with each other. The historical record shows that democracies have actually not been less likely to fight wars—if you include their colonial conquests. Meanwhile, in regions such as the Middle East and North Africa, democratizing states have experienced more internal conflicts than their less-democratic peers. Yet leaders in the West have invoke**d **democratic peace theory to justify invading and occupying less-democratic, and notably less-white, countries.** This is **a key element of IR’s racial exclusion:** The state system that IR seeks to explain arises from the 1648 Peace of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years’ War and established European principles of statehood and sovereignty. Far from 17th-century relics, these principles are enshrined in the United Nations Charter—the foundation for global governance since 1945. But **non-European nations did not voluntarily adopt European understandings of statehood and sovereignty, as IR scholars often mythologize. Instead, Europe, justified by Westphalia, divided the world between the modern, “civilized” states and conquered those** which **they did n**o**t think belonged in the international system.** IR scholar Sankaran Krishna has argued that, **because IR privileges theorizing over historical description and analysis, the field enables this kind of whitewashing. Western concepts are prioritized at the expense of their applicability in the world. Krishna called this “a systematic politics of forgetting, a willful amnesia, on the question of race.”** Importantly, IR has not always ignored race. **In the late 1800s and early 1900s, foundational texts invoked race as the linchpin holding together colonial administration and war. Belief in white people’s biological and sociological supremacy offer**ed **a tidy dualism between** the **civilized and** the **savage that justified the former’s murderous exploitation of the latter.** **Paul Samuel Reinsch, a founder of modern IR and foreign policy, christened the 20th century as the “age of national imperialism.” He concluded that states “endeavor to increase [their] resources … through the absorption or exploitation of undeveloped regions and inferior races.” Yet, he assured readers that this was “not inconsistent with respect for … other nationalities” because states avoid exerting control over “highly civilized nations.”**

**TURNS AND OUTWEIGHS THE AFF –** they *worsen* security threats to non-White states – all of 20th century history proves it.

Because government appropriation of space is just, and private entities will have to abide by the same laws, and it is unfair to limit private entities’ usage of outer space **I negate and move onto the aff**

**A2 Inequality**

**[Goguichvili et al]** Treaties have been formulated to ensure space safety and integrity for all.

**Goguichvili:** Goguichvili, Sophie, American University “The Global Legal Landscape of Space: Who Writes the Rules on the Final Frontier?” *Wilson Center* 2021

**Following the ratification of** the five **U.N. foundational space treaties**—whether **with great** or little **support—the international space law community transitioned to** the development of voluntary **consensus principles and guidelines for space operations, debris mitigation and space sustainability.** In addition to the five general multilateral treaties, **the U.N. oversaw the drafting and formulation of** five sets of **principles adopted by the General Assembly, including the Declaration of Legal Principles**. Although **such influential voluntary international guidelines** may **contain** more **detailed**, challenging, **and aspirational goals,** they are non-binding.

**A2 Environmental harms**

**[Burnham]** Private entities are making environmentally friendly space developments

**Burnham:** Burnham, Michael. Utah State University. “Can Space Travel Be Environmentally Friendly?” *Scientific American* 2009

**Virgin Galactic** uses a landing strip in California's Mojave Desert now, but construction **crews plan to break ground** next month **on a state-of-the-art** "**spaceport**" near Truth or Consequences, N.M. "Spaceport America," a $198 million project funded by the state, will feature a vertical launch pad and a horizontal runway, according to project officials. **Virgin Galactic's fellow tenants will include UP Aerospace Inc. and Lockheed Martin Corp. The project**'sterminal and hangar facility, designed by URS Corp. and Foster + Partners, **will feature solar-thermal panels. A passive cooling system will draw in hot air from the outside and chill it through a series of concrete tubes. Virgin Galactic's spacecraft were also designed with environmental sustainability in mind**, Whitehorn said. **Mother ship Eve's jet engines** will run on kerosene initially but **are** also **capable of running on butanol, a biofuel that can be made from algae. SpaceShipTwo's rockets** will burn nitrous oxide —but only briefly—as the spaceship **would require no fuel for takeoff, reentry and landing.** According to Whitehorn's calculations, **carbon dioxide emissions per passenger on a Virgin Galactic spaceflight would be about 60 percent of a passenger's carbon footprint on a round-trip flight between New York and London.** About 70 percent of a spaceflight's CO2 emissions would come from mother ship Eve, which must carry *SpaceShipTwo* into the stratosphere. To lighten the load, **both spacecraft are made of carbon-composite materials. Swiss adventurer Andre Piccard**, a hot-air balloon enthusiast like Branson, **is building an experimental aircraft of his own with such lightweight materials. Piccard aims to take his** 1,500-kilogram "**Solar Impulse**" **aircraft around the world using only the power of the sun** (Greenwire, October 31, 2008). "The basic idea of **lightweighting spacecraft** or aircraft **is going to use a lot less fuel**," said Frances Arnold, a professor of biochemistry and chemical engineering at the California Institute of Technology. "The same is true of any kind of vehicle." **Virgin Galactic's** use of a **mother ship**, as opposed to a ground-based launch, **will** also **save fuel**, said Rob Anderson, a budding Cambridge University scientist. He is one of seven students planning a high-altitude rocket launch later this year. The "Cambridge University Spaceflight" team's mission is to deliver payload to space as cheaply and efficiently as possible—or for about $32,000, in this case. The team plans to send a helium balloon up 18.6 miles, at which point a rocket would blast solo to an elevation of 62.1 miles. Anderson said a balloon-based model would work best for small scientific payloads; the latex balloon will eventually pop as its helium expands. But he predicted that **the day when lightweight spaceships carry tourists is not too far away. "At the speed things are going today, I suspect we'll see a lot of it**," Anderson added.

**[A2 Capitalism]**

**!/T Capitalism is good.** Capitalism expands the economy in outer space, which allows for a larger benefit for more people, the economy is finite on earth, space opens the door to possibilities

**[Rhonheimer]**

**Rhonheimer:** Rhomheimer, Martin. Professor of Ethics at the University of The Holy Cross in Rome. “Capitalism is Good for the Poor – and for the Environment” *Austrian Institute* 2020.

**Capitalism and the** market **economy have solved** what is probably humanity’s biggest problem: **the problem of mass poverty.** But what is capitalism? “Capitalism” means: the productive use of private wealth for the purpose of entrepreneurial profit-seeking, **free market-based exchange** and competition, as well as international trade – all **on the foundation of state protection** of property rights, generally applicable legal rules, and legal certainty. This **should be good news for** the Church, which has always paid special attention to **the well-being of the poor** and is today also concerned about the environment, nature and, the climate. **But misunderstandings and defensive reflexes predominate. Capitalism,** profit-seeking **and the** market **economy** do not have a good reputation in church circles. **Instead, they are blamed for today’s problems and turmoil.**

**He Adds:**

What is important is **that what made today’s mass prosperity possible** – a phenomenon unprecedented in history **– was not social policy or** social **legislation**, organised trade union pressure, or corrective interventions in the capitalist economy, **but rather market capitalism itself, due to its enormous potential for innovation and the ever-increasing productivity of human labour that resulted from it. Increasing prosperity and quality of life** are always the result of increasing labour productivity. Only increased productivity enabled higher social standards, better working conditions, the overcoming of child labour, a higher level of education, and **the** emergence of **human capital**. This **process of increasing triumph over poverty and the constantly rising living standards of the general masses is taking place on a global scale – but only where the market economy and capitalist entrepreneurship are able to spread.**