Novice Space Neg

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

Before I read my case, I would like to offer the following definitions

Outerspace: the physical universe beyond the earth's atmosphere.- oxford languages

Private entity: any person or private group - Cornell

Unjust: not based on or behaving according to what is morally right and fair- Merriam Webster

Appropriation: the act of taking or using in an unfair/illegal way- merriam webster .

My Single Standard is utilitarianism

(Goodin 95) the situation of public officials that makes utilitarianism more plausible for them than private individuals. officials are obliged to make choices under some degree of uncertainty. Officials typically know generalities, .They know what will happen most often. Knowing averages, they can proceed to calculate utlitlary payoffs. .We must use util because when examining if something is just, we need to try to see how it will fare for the majority of people

**Contention 1: Competition increase from private entities can lead to more discoveries and innovations.**

Subpoint A: Allowing private entities to travel into space will allow for peaceful competition.

Thompson 16, Samantha Thompson, “The Space Race and Peaceful Competition,” October 20, 2016

<https://www.nixonfoundation.org/2016/10/space-race-peaceful-competition/>

##### (Thompson 16) The Space Race demonstrated that the United States and Soviet Union could partake in peaceful competition and cooperation From Sputnik to the lunar landings, the Space Race represented one of the more electrifying aspects of the Cold War: the United States and the Soviet Union battling for dominance of the moon and stars. On July 21, 1969, the Space Race reached its historic zenith as Neil Armstrong set foot on the moon and delivered his famous remarks. Days later, President Nixon greeted the three astronauts shortly after splashdown in the Pacific Ocean. Welcoming them back to Earth, President Nixon emphasized that “as a result of what you have done, the world has never been closer together before.” President Nixon understood that the pursuit of scientific innovation and exploration tended to eclipse larger geopolitical conflicts. Breakthroughs in science, technology, and medicine are not restricted by national boundaries, and in the Summer of 1969, the world celebrated the achievements of three American astronauts and the NASA engineers who made it all possible.The Space Race was not destined to be a clash of rivals’ superpowers from the beginning. Rather, throughout the Space Race the U.S. sought to cooperate with the Soviet Union. In 1959, NASA offered to help the Soviet Academy of Sciences track manned space flights. In 1962, President Kennedy proposed joint Soviet-American exploration of the moon, an offer President Johnson later reiterated. During his time as President, Johnson consistently recommended exchanges of scientific information, and he even encouraged NASA to invite Soviet representatives to the launch of Gemini VI. The Soviets typically rejected American proposals for cooperation in part because the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and consequently, their space program, was directly linked to the military. Despite Soviet snubs, President Nixon decided to continue the trend of encouraging space cooperation. A report compiled by the Nixon Administration in 1970 reflects the reasoning for his decision:

Sub B: Conveniently, space competition promotes public welfare and technological advances, thus it is a good thing

Federal Trade Commision no date “One important benefit of competition is a boost to innovation. Competition among companies can spur the invention of new or better products, or more efficient processes. Firms may race to be the first to market a new or different technology. Innovation also benefits consumers with new and better products, helps drive economic growth and increases standards of living. Products that are commonplace today once were technological breakthroughs: cars, planes, phones, televisions, the personal computer, and modern medicines all show how innovation can change your life, and increase prosperity”

Private sector is responsible for so much innovation in our society, if we allow the private sector into space, we can find out even more about space and our place in it.

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**Contention 2: By allowing private entities to travel to space, it will create multitudes of jobs to the workforce**

Subpoint A- Private companies propel job growth in the space industry

<https://workingnation.com/private-companies-propelling-job-growth-in-the-space-industry/>

Ramona Schindelheim, Schindelheim 21, “Private Companies Propelling Job Growth in the Space Industry.”

(Schindelheim 21) Despite the pandemic, hiring and investments in the space industry increased in 2020 and the first quarter of 2021, according to The Space Report released by Space Foundation, which describes itself as a “nonprofit advocacy organization, offering a gateway to education, information and collaboration for space exploration and space-inspired industries that define the global space ecosystem.” The Space Report—an analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics data—found 5,000 new jobs were added in five key sectors in the industry, marking a 3.2% increase from the prior year. Manufacturing of space vehicles and guided missiles, as well as broadcast and wireless communications equipment, created the most jobs in the space sector last year, according to the report. In 2020, private space employment totaled 147,953 workers, the highest level since 2011, when 149,818 were employed, according to the data. Space career job options also include space and geoscientists, electricians, and engineers of all types—aerospace, computers, mechanical, robotics. Analysis also found that in regard to U.S. salaries, the average private sector space salary was $123,234, more than double the average salary for all U.S. private sector jobs of $59,202, and well above the average annual salary of $95,350 for STEM occupations, according to 2019 data, the most recent year available,” according to the report.

Subpoint B- More job availability in the space work force creates a better world and increases technological advances - linking into util and improving wellbeing of humankind.

<https://www.thespacereport.org/uncategorized/industry-insight-space-jobs-of-the-future/> Courtney stadd “Industry Insight: Space Jobs of the Future”

(stadd no date)To a young person in K-12 or even beginning his or her college years, the career paths in space go way beyond the stereotypical astronaut, rocket engineer or space scientist profile normally conjured when thinking about a future in space. Globally, it is true that an industry worth U.S. $414.75 billion generates a lot of employment for engineers, mathematicians, physicists, chemists, biologists and similar professions. This is just the beginning. Entire practices devoted to domestic and international legal/regulatory regimes are being formed within prominent law firms; as well as disciplines devoted to marketing, business development, and branding for space-related activities.

Universities and research institutions are developing next-generation innovations that will drive the future of space exploration and travel. The whole

of sports endeavors being developed in the weightless environment of orbiting habitats.

All of these developments—generating Schumpeter’s “gale of creative destruction”—are leading to all new categories of space career opportunities in the years to come.

As Space Angels, a leading early stage investor group, proclaims on its webpage: “Commercial space is a large and rapidly growing market that will be worth trillions of dollars over the next decade. In many ways, the space industry is at a similar stage today as the internet was in the mid-1990s. This is a unique moment in history to invest in an exciting and rapidly growing sector. There’s real money to be made here!”

Food engineers: Experts who can invent enticing food products in space (food in microgravity loses its smell) that can deliver compelling scents—especially important for space travelers on long missions. Space-based agricultural expertise will be called upon to grow crops in exotic weightless conditions such as orbiting space Stations, long duration human spaceflight planetary missions, as well as on other surfaces such as Mars.

Mining specialists: People who can organize and manage operations to harvest water and other precious resources from asteroids, the moon and other extraterrestrial surfaces. It is theoretically possible to mine resources from the approximately 9,000 known asteroids traveling in orbits near Earth and the 1,000 new ones discovered annually.

Media specialists: Experts in the multimedia arts who can film and memorialize private space tourists’ experiences in Earth orbit as well as voyages to the moon and beyond.

Additive manufacturing: Both the private and public sectors are investing in ways to design and build customized components in the rarified environment of microgravity to avoid the immense cost of hauling spacecraft components from the surface of the Earth to Earth orbit and beyond. Companies such as Made in Space are successful pathfinders in this emerging industrial sector.Holoportation specialists: As Star Trek devotees will recall the holoportation technology was capable of virtually placing people from various locations—even on different planets!—in the same room. This makes communicating with family, friends, and co-workers a seamless and natural experience. Yesterday’s science fiction is today’s reality. As image and personal bot technologies rapidly advance, bots with sensory technology may even permit one to “feel” the touch of another human on a far away planet.

Space Tourist Managers: Experts in space travel who can organize holiday excursions to Earth orbit or the moon on commercial passenger spacecraft.

Space Architects and Construction Experts: Such specialists will possess unique knowledge and skills associated with building structures in the harsh environment of space

Space Medicine: Traditionally, space medicine focused on the health of astronauts in top-notch condition. With the emergence of space tourism in which people of all ages and health profiles will be subject to the stresses and rigors of the space environment, space-health practitioners will be called on to develop unique therapies and protocols for ensuring the physical and mental well-being of “average” citizens in space.

Space Traffic Managers: As more and more launch vehicle operators emerge, there is an increasing need for expertise in coordinating human piloted and robotic spacecraft in the increasingly crowded Earth orbit.

These emerging space jobs should be viewed as only an “appetizer” of what lies ahead as the commercial development of the high frontier rapidly matures. As Dr. Angel Abbud-Madrid, director of the Center for Space Resources and a research associate professor in mechanical engineering at the Colorado School of Mines stated, “You need people from all sorts of different disciplines. You need mechanical engineers, chemical engineers, mining experts, computer scientists, geologists, economists. Think about all the jobs we have here on Earth. A lot of those are also going to be used when we go to space. It opens up a whole new range of possibilities for new new jobs and opportunities.”

There is such a market for jobs in space, which will help propel our economy and secure the US as a leader in private-sector space exploration.

UTIL CARD 4 FRAME \/ \/

## **Only utilitarian frameworks treat moral agents equally.**

### Cummiskey 90 (Dr. David Cummiskey, Bates College. “Kantian Consequentialism.”Ethics, Vol. 100, No. 3 (Apr., 1990), pp. 586-615 Published by: The University of Chicago Press. Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2381810)>

We must not obscure the issue by characterizing this type of case as the sacrifice of individuals for some abstract “social entity.” It is not a question of some persons having to bear the cost for some elusive “overall social good.” Instead, the question is whether some persons must bear the inescapable cost for the sake of other persons. Robert Nozick, for example, argues that “to use a person in this way does not sufficiently respect and take account of the fact that he is a separate person, that his is the only life he has.” But why is this not equally true of all those whom we do not save through our failure to act? By emphasizing solely the one who must bear the cost if we act, we fail to sufficiently respect and take account of the **many other** separate **persons**, each with only one life, who will **bear the cost of our inaction.** In such a situation, what would a conscientious Kantian agent, an agent motivated by the unconditional value of rational beings, choose? A morally good agent recognizes that the basis of all particular duties is the principle that “rational nature exists as an end in itself”. Rational nature as such is the supreme objective end of all conduct. **If one truly believes that all rational beings have an equal value, then the rational solution to such a dilemma involves maximally promoting the lives** and liberties **of as many rational beings as possible.** In order to avoid this conclusion, the non-consequentialist Kantian needs to justify agent-centered constraints. As we saw in chapter 1, however, even most Kantian deontologists recognize that agent-centered constraints require a non- value-based rationale. But we have seen that Kant’s normative theory is based on an unconditionally valuable end. How can a concern for the value of rational beings lead to a refusal to sacrifice rational beings even when this would prevent other more extensive losses of rational beings? If the moral law is based on the value of rational beings and their ends, then what is the rationale for prohibiting a moral agent from maximally promoting these two tiers of value? If I sacrifice some for the sake of others, I do not use them arbitrarily, and I do not deny the unconditional value of rational beings. Persons may have “dignity, that is, an unconditional and incomparable worth” that transcends any market value, but persons also have a fundamental **equality that dictates that some must** sometimes **give way for the sake of others.** The concept of the end-in-itself does not support the view that we may never force another to bear some cost in order to benefit others.

Wren comments so far:

* What are you impacting out to here? There is just a lot of good things with no explanation as to why we want those things. (think about econ growth for impact of C2)
* Yall need full sources. Names and dates arent enough, see all of my cases and the blockfiles for reference
* I like what you have so far, good work kiddos

Add in a link to how technology helps the economy