### Structural Violence

#### I value morality as implied by the word ought in the resolution with a criterion of preventing structural violence.

#### Structural Violence is

Farmer, Connors & Simmons, 1996, “Women, Poverty, and AIDS: Sex, Drugs, and Structural Violence” Monroe, Maine: Common Courage Press./ Livingston RB

large scale forces ranging from gender inequality and racism to poverty which structure unequal access to goods and services

#### You should privilege everyday violence for two reasons- A) social bias underrepresents its effects B) its effects are exponential, not linear which means even if it only causes a small amount of structural violence, its terminal impacts are huge

**Nixon ’11** (Rob, Rachel Carson Professor of English, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Slow Violence and the Environmentalism of the Poor, pgs. 2-3)

Three primary concerns animate this book, chief among them my conviction that we urgently need to rethink-politically, imaginatively, and theoretically-what I call "slow violence." By slow violence I mean a violence that occurs gradually and out of sight, a violence of delayed destruction that is dispersed across time and space, an attritional violence that is typically not viewed as violence at all. Violence is customarily conceived as an event or action that is immediate in time, explosive and spectacular in space, and as erupting into instant sensational visibility. We need, I believe, to engage a different kind of violence, a violence that is neither spectacular nor instantaneous, but rather incremental and accretive, its calamitous repercussions playing out across a range of temporal scales. In so doing, we also need to engage the representational, narrative, and strategic challenges posed by the relative invisibility of slow violence. Climate change, the thawing cryosphere, toxic drift, biomagnification, deforestation, the radioactive aftermaths of wars, acidifying oceans, and a host of other slowly unfolding environmental catastrophes present formidable representational obstacles that can hinder our efforts to mobilize and act decisively. The long dyings-the staggered and staggeringly discounted casualties, both human and ecological that result from war's toxic aftermaths or climate change-are underrepresented in strategic planning as well as in human memory. Had Summers advocated invading Africa with weapons of mass destruction, his proposal would have fallen under conventional definitions of violence and been perceived as a military or even an imperial invasion. Advocating invading countries with mass forms of slow-motion toxicity, however, requires rethinking our accepted assumptions of violence to include slow violence. Such a rethinking requires that we complicate conventional assumptions about violence as a highly visible act that is newsworthy because it is event focused, time bound, and body bound. We need to account for how the temporal dispersion of slow violence affects the way we perceive and respond to a variety of social afflictions-from domestic abuse to posttraumatic stress and, in particular, environmental calamities. A major challenge is representational: how to devise arresting stories, images, and symbols adequate to the pervasive but elusive violence of delayed effects. Crucially, slow violence is often not just attritional but also exponential, operating as a major threat multiplier; it can fuel long-term, proliferating conflicts in situations where the conditions for sustaining life become increasingly but gradually degraded.

#### it’s a prerequisite. Morality must be applied equally to everyone, or else it wouldn’t be moral. Oppression excludes minorities from moral consideration.

#### Winter and Leighton explain:

Deborah DuNann Winter and Dana C. Leighton. Winter "Peace, conflict, and violence: Peace psychology in the 21st century." 1999

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.

Ethical theories must directly address structural violence first, otherwise they cannot be considered moral

### Contention 1 is a safety net

#### In the status quo, billionaires are looking to space colonization to escape earth

Tucker 20, Reed Tucker, 8-8-2020, "Jeff Bezos and Elon Musk’s plans to colonize space are even crazier than we thought," New York Post, https://nypost.com/2020/08/08/billionaires-who-plan-to-colonize-space-live-in-a-dream-world/

Now the future of space is largely in his and the hands of other free-spending, big-dreaming billionaires like him, including Amazon’s Jeff Bezos. But what will this future look like? Some answers can be found in the new book “[Star Settlers: The Billionaires, Geniuses, and Crazed Visionaries Out to Conquer the Universe](https://www.amazon.com/Star-Settlers-Billionaires-Geniuses-Visionaries/dp/1643134485/?tag=nypost-20&asc_refurl=https://nypost.com/2020/08/08/billionaires-who-plan-to-colonize-space-live-in-a-dream-world/&asc_source=web)” (Pegasus Books) by Fred Nadis, out now. “I see [guys like Musk] almost like medieval cathedral builders, with this multi-century project that they’re willing to take their time and their livelihood,” Nadis told The Post. That said, the author thinks these billionaires may be dreaming a bit too big. As Matt Damon found in “The Martian,” the red planet’s atmosphere is much thinner than Earth’s and the planet generates no electromagnetic field, meaning it gets pounded by cosmic rays and other harmful-to-humans energy.©20thCentFox/Courtesy Everett C Musk, the founder of Tesla, has said that all of his earthly business ventures are just a way to fund his true passion: colonizing Mars. His company, SpaceX, is planning to send humans to the red planet in 2024. Within a century, Musk envisions reusable rockets blasting off every two years and ferrying some 200 passengers at a time, ultimately establishing an outpost of a million people. It’s still unclear how they’ll survive. At its closest, Mars is some 35 million miles from Earth, and a trip would take around nine months. Once they get there, the problem explorers will face is that Mars’ atmosphere is much thinner than Earth’s and the planet generates no electromagnetic field, meaning it gets pounded by cosmic rays and other energy harmful to humans. “It’s really challenging,” Nadis says. “Not quite as simple as SpaceX might make it out to be.” Musk has offered sketchy details of what life off-world might look like. Any Mars colony would have to be self-sustaining and not rely on supplies from Earth. Musk has suggested food be grown on hydroponic farms, either underground or in an enclosed structure to protect the crops from radiation, but because Mars’ surface gets about half the sunlight Earth does, whatever plants that can be grown will likely have to be supplemented with artificial lights — and powering those lights will be no small challenge. Musk has said farms will be powered by solar panels, though he’s offered few details. “Really pretty straightforward,” he told Popular Mechanics last year. Princeton physicist Gerard O’Neill imagined space colonies consisting of giant counter-rotating cylinders, simulating gravity.Rick Guidice/NASA In the same interview, the billionaire suggested Mars’ inhabitants might live under a glass dome with an “outdoorsy, fun atmosphere” until the planet is terraformed — artificially transforming the planet to make it more Earth-like, with a livable atmosphere. But that plan also presents a problem: A 2018 NASA-sponsored study concluded that terraforming Mars is impossible, because there is not enough carbon dioxide locked in the soil to release into the air. Musk, however, isn’t daunted. He has suggested exploding 10,000 nuclear missiles over Mars’ surface in order to melt the planet’s ice reserves, thereby releasing the carbon dioxide locked within. His company has even produced “Nuke Mars” T-shirts. Scientists are divided on whether the idea would work. Penn State climate scientist Michael Mann, for example, told US News and World Report in 2015, “There are so many things that could go wrong here, it is difficult to know where to start.” Meanwhile, Bezos and his company, Blue Origin, are also focused on moving off-world — but onto space colonies. Bezos is worried that the Earth’s resources will be gone in a few hundred years, spurring the need to leave. Bezos draws much of his inspiration from the work of Gerard O’Neill, a Princeton physicist who in the 1970s laid out a grand design for space colonies.

#### Space colonization if only done by private entities be primarily accessible to the extremely wealthy

Maney 15, Kevin Maney, Kevin Maney is a best-selling author, award-winning columnist, and musician still waiting for his big break. Maney co-authored, with Al Ramadan, Dave Peterson and Christopher Lochhead, the 2015 book [Play Bigger: How Pirates, Dreamers and Innovators Create and Dominate Markets](http://www.harperbusiness.com/book/9780062407610/Play-Bigger-by-Al-Ramadan-Dave-Peterson-Christopher-Lochhead-and-Kevin-Maney/), published by Harper Business.  Maney’s other books include [The Two-Second Advantage: How We Succeed by Anticipating the Future...Just Enough](http://www.amazon.com/The-Two-Second-Advantage-Anticipating-Future-Just/dp/0307887650), a 2011 New York Times bestseller. He also co-wrote the most widely distributed business book of 2011, [Making the World Work Better:The Ideas That Shaped a Century and a Company](http://www.amazon.com/Making-World-Work-Better-Century/dp/0132755106), which marked IBM’s centennial. His other books are [Trade-Off: Why Some Things Catch On, and Others Don't](http://www.amazon.com/Trade-Off-Some-Things-Catch-Others/dp/0385525958); [The Maverick and His Machine: Thomas Watson Sr. and the Making of IBM](http://www.amazon.com/The-Maverick-His-Machine-Thomas/dp/0471679259); and [Megamedia Shakeout](http://www.amazon.com/Megamedia-Shakeout-Exploding-Communications-Industry/dp/0471107190). Maney has been a contributor to Fortune, The Atlantic, Fast Company and ABC News, among other media outlets. He was a contributing editor at Conde Nast Portfolio during its brief run from 2007 to 2009. For 22 years, Maney was a columnist, editor and reporter at USA Today. He has been a book and writing consultant to numerous CEOs and companies such as Cisco, IBM, IdeaPaint and Qualcomm. He lives in New York. 12-14-2015, "'Star Wars' Class Wars: Is Mars the Escape Hatch for the 1 Percent?," Newsweek, <https://www.newsweek.com/2015/12/25/mars-colonies-rich-people-404681.html> Livingston RB

This is the unspoken flip side of Musk's [SpaceX](http://dcinno.streetwise.co/2015/12/07/spacex-2016-elon-musks-internet-satellites-nasa-missions/) and Bezos's [Blue Origin](https://www.businessinsider.com/about-blue-origins-be-4-engine-2015-12). The space travel companies say they are creating a way for the human species to endure by populating other planets. But the bottom line is that only the wealthy will have the means to move to Mars. Musk's target ticket price is $500,000 a person in 2015 dollars, and that's just to get there. Imagine the new outfits you'll have to buy to go with that space helmet. So you can picture a scenario that's something like the 1970s [white flight](http://www.citylab.com/work/2013/11/mapping-60-years-white-flight-brain-drain-and-american-migration/7449/) from inner cities, when the wealthier classes moved to freshly built suburbs, leaving the declining neighborhoods to the lower classes. In fact, the fleeing upper classes sped up the decrepitude of that era's older cities by relocating their money and clout with them. Today, we're seeing a similar situation in Syria, as the wealthiest and most educated people [escape](https://www.ibtimes.com/europe-refugee-crisis-facts-wealthy-educated-syrians-risking-lives-leave-war-2089018) to the West, which will make the country even harder to stabilize and rebuild.

#### This means that it allows for the extremely wealthy to have a safety net to turn to if things on earth go bad

Moran 20, Michael Moran, 08-02-2020, "Billionaires could leave Earth behind 'for space colony' as 'climate collapses'," Dailystar.co.uk, <https://www.dailystar.co.uk/news/weird-news/billionaires-could-leave-earth-behind-21445413> Livingston RB

But noted American media theorist Douglas Rushkoff has written that the overall direction of technological development was about creating an escape route for the super-rich. He pointed out that combat robots would serve very well to guard the bolt-holes of billionaires remaining on Earth once climate change reached its end-game and described Elon Musk’s planned Mars colony as “less a continuation of the human diaspora than a lifeboat for the elite.” They can certainly afford a lifeboat. The world’s richest people have seen their share of the world’s total money supply increase from 42.5% at the height of the 2008 financial crisis to just over 50.% by the end of 2017. That adds up to about or $140trillion (£106tn), according to a report from Credit Suisse.

#### And the ultra-wealthy are the ones exploiting earth in the squo

Zimmerman 15, Jess Zimmerman, 9-16-2015, "What if the mega-rich just want rocket ships to escape the Earth they destroy?," Guardian, <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/sep/16/mega-rich-rocket-ships-escape-earth> Livingston RB

Of course, uber-wealthy tech entrepreneurs aren’t just buying rockets for their personal amusement. They’re founding or investing in space travel – they want to get you off-planet, too. Well, not you-you, but someone like you with much, much, much more money. And that’s where the vogue for billionaire space travel magnates gets a little weird –and maybe even sinister. It’s already very true that money expands your world; the person with the funds to have a car is less restricted in her movements than the person without one, and the person with a huge plane and the money to fly it is less restricted still. The expansion of rich people’s travel horizons comes at a price for everyone, both rich and poor. With the exception of America’s weirdly-expensive Amtrak system, cost and luxury scale with fossil fuel consumption; travel that costs more and feels more indulgent is also travel that has a cataclysmic effect on the environment. The faster and further you can afford to travel, the greater your environmental footprint. And often, the people less able to travel are the ones left holding the toxic-chemical and pollution-filled bag. Companies like Blue Origin are using money and resources to push outwards, to expand the worlds of their rich customers all the way into space. But those same customers – and some of the owners – are making their terrestrial money in the classic capitalist terrestrial way: by working around any obstacle to profit, including environmental regulations and conservation efforts. Almost all industry is environmentally disastrous, after all; truly prioritizing earth-friendliness would destroy most companies. Some people with a great deal of money care more about the fate of the world than others, but they’re all willing to cut corners if it affects the bottom line. You can tell because they have a great deal of money; you can also tell because they’re willing to spend it on a ride in a spaceship. Which raises the question: are they just gearing up to wash their hands of the planet and leave the rest of us to clean up? By pushing outward while ignoring the problems it causes back on the home turf, are they effectively creating a galactic upper class that rests on the backs of the earthbound? Even if that’s not literally the plan, it may be the ultimate outcome.

#### This leads to worse warming of earth. Billionaires already do it and space means there are no consequences.

Paddinson 21 Laura Paddison, 21-10-2021, "How the rich are driving climate change," No Publication, https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20211025-climate-how-to-make-the-rich-pay-for-their-carbon-emissions

In 2018, Stefan Gössling and his team spent months scouring the social media profiles of some of the richest celebrities, from Paris Hilton to Oprah Winfrey. The tourism professor from Linnaeus University in Sweden was looking for evidence of how much they were flying.  The answer was a lot. Bill Gates, one of the world's most high-profile environmental advocates, took 59 flights in 2017, according to Gössling's [calculations](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S016073831930132X?via%3Dihub), covering a distance of around 343,500km (213,000 miles) – more than eight times around the world – generating more than 1,600 tonnes of greenhouse gases (that's equivalent to the [average yearly emissions of 105 Americans](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.PC?locations=US)).  Gössling's aim was to try to uncover the individual consumption levels of the mega rich, whose lifestyles are often shrouded in secrecy. His research coincided with a growing environmental movement, spearheaded by Greta Thunberg, which put a spotlight on personal accountability. Flying, one of the most carbon-intensive forms of consumption, became a symbol of this new accountability.  "The bigger your carbon footprint, the bigger your moral duty," Thunberg [wrote in the Guardian](https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/jan/25/our-house-is-on-fire-greta-thunberg16-urges-leaders-to-act-on-climate) in 2019.  The last few decades have shone a spotlight on global inequality. From the 2008 financial crisis, to the pandemic and the [increasingly severe impacts of climate change](https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20200618-climate-change-who-is-to-blame-and-why-does-it-matter) – disruptive events tend to hit the poorest first and hardest.But in debates about how to solve inequality, over-consumption is often overlooked. "Each unit you overshoot means someone has to give [something] up," says Lewis Akenji, managing director of Hot or Cool Institute, a Berlin-based think tank. As a result, the outsized carbon footprints of society's richest entrench inequality and threaten the world's ability to stave off catastrophic climate change. The statistics are startling. The world's wealthiest 10% were responsible for around half of global emissions in 2015, according to a 2020 [report](https://www.sei.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/research-report-carbon-inequality-era.pdf) from Oxfam and the Stockholm Environment Institute. The top 1% were responsible for 15% of emissions, nearly twice as much as the world's poorest 50%, who were responsible for just 7% and will feel the brunt of climate impacts despite bearing the least responsibility for causing them.

### Contention 2 is worker exploitation (sv)

#### There is currently no legal framework for how to treat workers in space

Kramer and Walsh 21, Miriam Kramer, Bryan Walsh, 4-13-2021, "The push to define workers' rights in space," Miriam is the space reporter for Axios. She is the author of the weekly Axios Space newsletter and covers the science and business of space. Bryan Walsh is the Future Correspondent for Axios. He covers emerging technology and the trends shaping geopolitics, work, warfare and more. Axios, <https://www.axios.com/workers-rights-space-private-companies-4c5605e1-ddd8-480f-a60d-793f2343cb79.html> Livingston RB

What's happening: The UN's Outer Space Treaty classifies astronauts as a protected group that should be considered emissaries of humanity with rights and protections. But rules around the rights of private astronauts in space aren't clearly defined in the treaty, and that could complicate things as more companies work to send private citizens to space. In theory, nations licensing the launches of companies like SpaceX are responsible for what those businesses do in space, meaning that people sent to orbit and beyond will be protected by those nations, but that hasn't been put to the test on a wide scale yet. The intrigue: While defining what rights a laborer has off-Earth may seem premature today, experts say that decisions made now will influence what rights look like in orbit for decades to come. Jeff Bezos has detailed his vision of large, private space stations in orbit that will serve as manufacturing hubs for industry, keeping that kind of polluting work off of the planet. Elon Musk's SpaceX has already [made the broad](https://www.inverse.com/innovation/spacex-mars-city-legal) (and unsupported) claim that Mars is a "free planet and that no Earth-based government has authority or sovereignty over Martian activities" as part of its Starlink beta test agreement. "It’s not hard to imagine a 'company town' scenario where employers can wield incredible leverage over workers by controlling almost every aspect of their existence," Ed Finn, founding director at the Center for Science and the Imagination at Arizona State University, told Axios. "Staging a walk-out is tricky when the only place to go is the pitiless void on the other side of the airlock." The big picture: "One challenge I see facing private space exploration is that the leaders of space exploration companies will set the objectives, rules, and sanctions that govern space habitations and missions, likely with profit maximization as the goal," David Colby Reed, graduate researcher in the Space Enabled research group at the MIT Media Lab, told Axios. "This is business-as-usual on Earth, but, in space, such private government becomes totalizing." That control over both everyday life and work could create a situation where "it's difficult for a free society of equals to take root," Reed added. The bottom line: Sending people to space for the long haul will require tough conversations today about what rights they'll have in space and how they will be enforced hundreds to millions of miles from Earth.

#### Companies that are going to colonize space are committing rampant exploitation on earth

Sanches et al 21, Valter Sanches, Christy Hoffman and Casper Gelderblom, The Guardian, “Amazon workers are rising up around the world to say: enough” 5-26-21 Casper Gelderblom is coordinator at the Progressive International and a PhD researcher at the European University Institute <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2021/may/26/amazon-workers-are-rising-up-around-the-world-to-say-enough> Livingston RB

Throughout Amazon’s supply chain, Bezos’s behemoth violates workers’ safety, dignity and privacy, putting them to work in worksites designed to squeeze as much labor out of them for as little money as possible. Workers do not take this lying down. Supported by a myriad of progressive allies, there is labor resistance all over Amazon’s global map, with strikes and protests from Spain to São Paulo, from Delhi to Berlin. On Black Friday last year, as scrutiny over [Amazon’s anti-union practices](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cnbc.com%2F2020%2F10%2F24%2Fhow-amazon-prevents-unions-by-surveilling-employee-activism.html&data=04%7C01%7Ceugenio.villasante%40uniglobalunion.org%7C1dcbba8fc9094a0425f008d87bdbd89c%7C8359b2e0aed64063acb178f9effecd0a%7C0%7C0%7C637395531441993495%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=Pii6wiAhFWICa56gkiBTAaFCCwpxmSCzojO4F28cNsk%3D&reserved=0%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank), [environmental impact](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.wired.com%2Fstory%2Famazon-activists-climate-change-efforts-fall-short%2F&data=04%7C01%7Ceugenio.villasante%40uniglobalunion.org%7C1dcbba8fc9094a0425f008d87bdbd89c%7C8359b2e0aed64063acb178f9effecd0a%7C0%7C0%7C637395531442003485%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=097n3w%2Ba9DCgwKdF9wL%2Fc0c57yL57j16ajTlHxfnEnI%3D&reserved=0%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank), [tax avoidance](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.newsweek.com%2Faoc-condemns-us-system-that-allows-trump-amazon-pay-almost-no-taxes-doesnt-fund-health-care-1535097&data=04%7C01%7Ceugenio.villasante%40uniglobalunion.org%7C1dcbba8fc9094a0425f008d87bdbd89c%7C8359b2e0aed64063acb178f9effecd0a%7C0%7C0%7C637395531442003485%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=Jq7HRHjjeWAeBbn0mKTJdrfHC6AS1OynjEiOIOWPmNs%3D&reserved=0%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank) and [worker safety](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.revealnews.org%2Farticle%2Fhow-amazon-hid-its-safety-crisis%2F&data=04%7C01%7Ceugenio.villasante%40uniglobalunion.org%7C1dcbba8fc9094a0425f008d87bdbd89c%7C8359b2e0aed64063acb178f9effecd0a%7C0%7C0%7C637395531442013474%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=z0oqmL5WCijh8UluJlR9VVR3x7dD0DMFHHfc91YaVzM%3D&reserved=0%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank) intensified in [Europe](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.theguardian.com%2Ftechnology%2F2020%2Foct%2F07%2Feu-lawmakers-ask-jeff-bezos-whether-amazon-spies-on-politicians&data=04%7C01%7Ceugenio.villasante%40uniglobalunion.org%7C1dcbba8fc9094a0425f008d87bdbd89c%7C8359b2e0aed64063acb178f9effecd0a%7C0%7C0%7C637395531442013474%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=f%2FZKzZTEv%2FwM8uA6Dw8gBhV%2FUiwzhTYbo%2BhLYc%2FyKlY%3D&reserved=0%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank) and the [United States](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.nasdaq.com%2Farticles%2Fu.s.-senators-question-amazon-on-concerns-it-tracks-employees-limits-unionization-2020-10&data=04%7C01%7Ceugenio.villasante%40uniglobalunion.org%7C1dcbba8fc9094a0425f008d87bdbd89c%7C8359b2e0aed64063acb178f9effecd0a%7C0%7C0%7C637395531442023470%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=VjWXJXDtVQ78ZPA%2BuM%2BxSFVbRKQGZrkfe482NWkMVnQ%3D&reserved=0%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank), UNI Global Union, IndustriaALL, [Progressive International](https://www.uniglobalunion.org/news/www.progressive.international), Oxfam, Greenpeace and dozens of civil society organizations, environmentalists and tax watchdogs organized protest actions in 12 countries, uniting under the banner of Make Amazon Pay. Aided by shocking media reports about [dangerous](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2Furl%3Fq%3Dhttps%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2Furl%3Fq%253Dhttps%3A%2F%2Fwww.theguardian.com%2Fbusiness%2F2018%2Fmay%2F31%2Famazon-accused-of-treating-uk-warehouse-staff-like-robots%2526amp%3Bsa%253DD%2526amp%3Bsource%253Deditors%2526amp%3Bust%253D1621361884986000%2526amp%3Busg%253DAOvVaw3hm30EqRaOyrKJfbSZHKqS%26sa%3DD%26source%3Deditors%26ust%3D1621361885019000%26usg%3DAOvVaw3VN2r42izZJkOsR0FDdt7x&data=04%7C01%7Ceugenio.villasante%40uniglobalunion.org%7Ce501319943174e733a7c08d91a976556%7C8359b2e0aed64063acb178f9effecd0a%7C0%7C0%7C637570059807744468%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=qwi7J8dRnS0WIU7ogALwTwqx8qUPuTqGl58jU6xDepo%3D&reserved=0) and even [dehumanizing](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2Furl%3Fq%3Dhttps%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2Furl%3Fq%253Dhttps%3A%2F%2Fwww.businessinsider.com%2Famazon-drivers-say-peeing-in-bottles-common-despite-company-denials-2021-3%3FIR%25253DT%2526amp%3Bsa%253DD%2526amp%3Bsource%253Deditors%2526amp%3Bust%253D1621361884986000%2526amp%3Busg%253DAOvVaw03VCnsy7bAOwRJtpYWwhY9%26sa%3DD%26source%3Deditors%26ust%3D1621361885019000%26usg%3DAOvVaw0cC-rG7Weo8b5TG1lBlvrF&data=04%7C01%7Ceugenio.villasante%40uniglobalunion.org%7Ce501319943174e733a7c08d91a976556%7C8359b2e0aed64063acb178f9effecd0a%7C0%7C0%7C637570059807754457%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=qxiswMdl7pztTMrxvqmaNaRpnoU6ivf5kZeiA7WJ56Y%3D&reserved=0) working conditions, this activism draws attention to Amazon’s treatment of the warehouse workers who stow, store and sort its signature packages. As a result, the corporation’s efforts to conceal its conduct in this part of its global empire are faltering. In the UK, where most Amazon workers are employed in the corporation’s so-called “Fulfillment Centers”, a poll late last year found that only 24% of respondents [believed](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2Furl%3Fq%3Dhttps%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2Furl%3Fq%253Dhttps%3A%2F%2Fwww.independent.co.uk%2Fbusiness%2Famazon-powerful-poll-progressive-international-b1760527.html%2526amp%3Bsa%253DD%2526amp%3Bsource%253Deditors%2526amp%3Bust%253D1621361884987000%2526amp%3Busg%253DAOvVaw23vQKeCZ93hgI5vRxDaGdS%26sa%3DD%26source%3Deditors%26ust%3D1621361885019000%26usg%3DAOvVaw1GcccwhMyHRwBv2RNU8kCk&data=04%7C01%7Ceugenio.villasante%40uniglobalunion.org%7Ce501319943174e733a7c08d91a976556%7C8359b2e0aed64063acb178f9effecd0a%7C0%7C0%7C637570059807754457%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=RM6SrBmg1JjwgOW2p3fIOjNrB9JEgr7KBzA9AFVxwNU%3D&reserved=0) Amazon treated its workers fairly. In the US, where Amazon recently worked to undermine a union campaign in Alabama with tactics that union leaders say [prevented a free and fair election](https://www.cnbc.com/2021/04/19/amazon-prevented-free-and-fair-election-in-alabama-union-alleges.html) and violated federal law, almost 80% of respondents [supported](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2Furl%3Fq%3Dhttps%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2Furl%3Fq%253Dhttps%3A%2F%2Fwww.alreporter.com%2F2021%2F04%2F06%2Fafl-cio-poll-shows-majority-of-respondents-support-bessemer-union-efforts%2F%2526amp%3Bsa%253DD%2526amp%3Bsource%253Deditors%2526amp%3Bust%253D1621361884988000%2526amp%3Busg%253DAOvVaw2He1hEVYa5LLTuX7zCElE4%26sa%3DD%26source%3Deditors%26ust%3D1621361885019000%26usg%3DAOvVaw0wAxWIpmdHjJFKQ1qm4FIu&data=04%7C01%7Ceugenio.villasante%40uniglobalunion.org%7Ce501319943174e733a7c08d91a976556%7C8359b2e0aed64063acb178f9effecd0a%7C0%7C0%7C637570059807764454%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=GOvC7hkX7zk58Kx8TRAIECYpzjIRha%2F55RmCQ%2BdGvi4%3D&reserved=0) the warehouse workers’ struggle.

#### Because private appropriation of space allows for unadulterated exploitation, it makes life way worse for minorities

Bahn et al 20, Kate Bahn, Mark Stelzener, Emilie Openchowski, Kate Bahn is the director of labor market policy and interim chief economist at the Washington Center for Equitable Growth. Her areas of research include gender, race, and ethnicity in the labor market, care work, and monopsonistic labor markets. Previously, she was an economist at the Center for American Progress. Bahn also formerly served as the executive vice president and secretary for the International Association for Feminist Economics. Bahn received her Ph.D. in economics from the New School for Social Research and her B.A. from Hampshire College. Mark Stelzner is an Assistant Proffessor at conneticut college, Emilie Openchowski is an Editor and Writer at the Washington Center for Equitable Growth. Previously, she worked at the Center for American Progress and the Clinton Foundation on the CGI University team. She has a Master of Science degree in political sociology from the London School of Economics and Political Science and a bachelor’s degree in journalism and government and politics from the University of Maryland, College Park. 9-15-2020, "Wage discrimination and the exploitation of workers in the U.S. labor market," Equitable Growth, <https://equitablegrowth.org/research-paper/wage-discrimination-and-the-exploitation-of-workers-in-the-u-s-labor-market/> Livingston RB

The human capital model of wage determination is insufficient to explain persistent wage inequality by race, ethnicity and gender. Personal wealth impacts how workers search for jobs, since temporary losses of income in between jobs are more manageable with higher wealth levels. In turn, this means workers from demographic backgrounds with historical wealth disparities, particularly Black workers, face more constrains searching for jobs. Due to disproportionate burdens for unpaid caretaking within families, women workers also face more narrow job-search possibilities as they balance employment with care responsibilities. Constrained job search gives employers the ability to undercut workers’ wages, since workers have fewer suitable job options that would give them more bargaining power to demand higher pay. Institutions that promote worker power and collective action, such as labor unions and labor law enforcement, push back against employers’ wage-setting power and help ensure that workers receive the value they contribute to the economy.

### Contention 3 is developing countries

#### Outer space houses tons of valuable resources, it’s about who can get there first

Blair 15, Brad Blair, Expert in commercial space law, Winter 2015, "Space Mineral Resources," National Space Society - Working to Create a Spacefaring Civilization, <https://space.nss.org/space-mineral-resources/> Livingston RB

A recently released study by the International Academy of Astronautics (IAA) found that space mineral resources (SMR) can serve as an economic gamechanger, opening a vast new source of wealth to benefit humanity. The study examined technical, economic, legal, and policy-related requirements to enable SMR, and offered specific recommendations to international space agencies and commercial enterprise for moving humanity forward into a new era of space settlement and commercial resource development. The study was assembled by two prominent space lawyers. Art Dula is a professor of law at the Houston Law School, trustee of the Heinlein Prize Trust, and founder of Excalibur Exploration Limited. Zhang Zhenjun is secretary general of the China Institute of Space Law, a resident director of the Chinese Society of Astronautics, and holds an MBA from George Washington University. The work solicited and included extensive input by entrepreneurial startup companies including Deep Space Industries, Shackleton Energy Company, Planetary Resources, Excalibur Exploration, Moon Express, and Tethers Unlimited. Study findings on SMR technology and engineering design are that mining asteroids and lunar regolith is within reach of the current state of the technical art. The extrapolation of Earth-based mining appears to be a one-for-one trade with alterations due to vacuum, low gravity, and temperature, with bench and lab-scale testing to date in private and government labs on Earth affirming this conclusion. Indeed, the primary roadblocks to SMR today are more intimately related to reducing market, legal, and financial risk. A focus on customers, demographics, and increasing market certainty is needed to create a solid foundation for the future of space enterprise. The study found that the cost to develop Moon or asteroid water sources could become significantly lower than the delivery price from Earth, especially as distance increases, making space water a potential basis for future currency. Indeed, establishing spaceports and selling water mined in space is a key to unlocking a robust and sustainable space economy, enabling human expansion into the Solar System.

#### The ability to appropriate space keeps developing nations out of these valuable resources- it’s already happened with satellites

Giacomin 19, Nicolas Giacomin, author on space, 12-4-2019, "The Bogotá Declaration and space law," Space Legal Issues, <https://www.spacelegalissues.com/the-bogota-declaration-and-space-law/> Livingston RB

The practice of developed states is based on free access and priority given to the first satellites placed in the geostationary orbit. The placing into orbit of satellites is in accordance with the 1967 Outer Space Treaty. These satellites have the right to pursue a trajectory without interference from satellites later placed in orbit. In addition, the international regulation of the radio spectrum has favored the development of satellite telecommunications systems. Increasing congestion of the orbit and frequencies may limit the access and opportunities of developing countries in the future. It will become more and more difficult to use frequencies from the geostationary orbit under satisfactory conditions (without creating or suffering radio interference, or without incurring additional costs). Common law regime for the use of frequencies traditionally protects the first users against such interference. In this situation, new entrants must design their space telecommunication systems taking into account both the trajectory and the frequencies used by the satellites in place. Unlike the regime of orbit and outer space in general, for more than half a century, there has already been an institutionalized mechanism for access to radio frequencies. This mechanism makes it possible to coordinate the use of frequencies and thereby, prevents harmful interference between radio stations under the jurisdiction of different states. In order to avoid anarchy in this area, ITU distributes radio waves between recognized radio services. Thus, the frequencies used by the various services at the international level are determined in advance before the establishment of telecommunications stations. Any state wishing to establish a station and allocate a frequency band, must comply with the service allocation deriving from international regulations. While inter-service distribution is pre-established, the distribution among states within a given service is traditionally done according to their order of arrival: the first to notify the use of a frequency band by a station under its jurisdiction acquires a right of priority at the international level. Frequency assignments by states must be registered with the ITU. Within the latter, the International Frequency Registration Board examines the compliance of these assignments with the regulations in force and the possibility of interference with other stations already in operation. In case of conflict between an existing user registered before the International Frequency Registration Board and a newcomer, preference is given to the first one; this is sometimes described as “first come, first served”. Some developing countries have argued that the utilization of geostationary orbit by developed countries is contrary to the 1967 Outer Space Treaty and, in particular, to the principle of non-appropriation. For a variety of reasons, this challenge to current practice does not really addresses the problem of orbital saturation. First, the 1967 Outer Space Treaty and the prohibition of appropriation do not limit the use of orbital space. In addition, this instrument appears unable to provide a solution to the problem of saturation of the orbit, because it is primarily due to exogenous constraints related to the use of radio frequencies. Access to the frequency spectrum depends on International Telecommunications Law and not on space law.

#### This locks in existing global structural violence by perpetuating inequality into space

Reinstein 99, Ezra J. Reinstein, Owning Outer Space, 20 Nw. J. Int'l L. & Bus. 59 (1999-2000) <https://scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=&httpsredir=1&article=1500&context=njilb> Livingston RB

The rights of less-developed nations create a concern that is both political and moral in character. As a matter of political reality, the less developed nations wield considerable power, due in no small part to majority voting systems in the major international regulatory bodies. Some feel, and developing nations argue, that it is morally imperative to take the interests of the non-space-capable nations into account when designing a system of space property law. A regime based on the "right of grab," the first-come, first-served theory of property acquisition, should be feared. By the time space-incapable nations develop the technological prowess and capital reserves to fund meaningful development of outer space, the earlier space-faring nations, left unchecked, might already have locked up the most accessible and valuable resources. Present inequities of global wealth distribution thus would be carried forward into the space age. 38