# Round 4 – ASU RV vs. UDC-CC BS (Neg)

## 1NC

### 1

#### A. Interpretation: Passive Solar is not energy production from solar power

#### 1. Production is distinct from consumption—passive solar is consumption because it doesn’t convert solar energy into a usable energy form, it actually uses the energy

Pacific Northwest Laboratory 1980 [An Analysis of Federal Incentives Used to Stimulate Energy Production, p. 22]

Energy production is defined as the transformation of natural resources into commonly used forms of energy such as heat, light, and electricity. By this definition, the shining of the sun or the running of a river are not examples of energy production, but the installation of solar panels or the construction of a hydroelectric dam are. Energy consumption is defined as the use of one of these common, "manufactured" forms of energy. Under this definition sunbathing is not energy consumption, but heating water by means of a solar panel is. In both definitions, the crucial ingredient is the application of technology and resources to change a natural resource into a useful energy-form.

#### 2. Passive solar is distinct from solar power because it doesn’t produce electricity and doesn’t use PV cells – the plan opens the door to CONSERVATION affs

UCS 9 (How Solar Energy Works, Union of Concerned Scientists, 16 December 2009, http://www.ucsusa.org/clean\_energy/our-energy-choices/renewable-energy/how-solar-energy-works.html, da 1-6-13)

One simple, obvious use of the sun is to light and heat our buildings. Residential and commercial buildings account for more than one-third of U.S. energy use.1 If properly designed, buildings can capture the sun's heat in the winter and minimize it in the summer, while using daylight year-round. Buildings designed in such a way utilize passive solar energy—a resource that can be tapped without mechanical means to help heat, cool, or light a building. Simple design features such as properly orienting a house toward the south, putting most windows on the south side of the building, skylights, awnings, and shade trees are all techniques for exploiting passive solar energy. Buildings constructed with the sun in mind can be comfortable and beautiful places to live and work.

#### B. Violation

#### 1. Passive solar is consumption, not production

#### 2. Passive solar is not solar power

#### C. Interpretation

#### 1. Predictable negative links – Allowing consumption-based affs eliminates negative link arguments to energy production; no “useful energy form” is produced by passive solar, which means we have no link arguments based on new or more energy being created.

#### 2. Explodes the topic – Interpretations that include passive solar open the door to energy efficiency, energy conservation, and energy consumption affs. This allows radically different advantages like architecture, domestic energy efficiency, tree planting environment advantages, light pollution affs from changing light bulbs, windmill aesthetics.

#### 3. Bright line – New energy production is T, conservation of energy is not T. ALL of their 1AC evidence defines this as energy conservation rather than new production.

#### D. Topicality is a voting issue for clash, topic specific education, and equal division of ground

### 2

#### The United States federal government should ban all subsidies and tax credits for energy production and institute a carbon tax per ton of emissions and a security tax per barrel of oil. The tax should be revenue neutral and the revenue should be used for offsetting reductions in income and payroll taxes and increases in the earned income tax credit.

#### Carbon tax is the best way to spur the market for passive solar.

Garrett and Koontz, 2008

[Vicki and Tomas M; School of Environment and Natural Resources, The Ohio State University; “Breaking the cycle: Producer and consumer perspectives on the non-adoption of passive solar housing in the US” Energy Policy 36; Elsevier; scholar]

Addressing this fragmented innovation system could be beneficial for both passive solar and many alternative energy measures. As new energy sources and conservation measures are developed, the challenge of bringing them to market often calls for careful policy interventions. For example, in the US, the Energy Policy Act of 1992 required government agencies to purchase alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs). Alternative fuel (ethanol, natural gas, etc.) was not available in most locations, however, so the expenditure on AFVs did not result in reductions in petroleum use or the accompanying emissions (Helwig and Deason, 2007). New policies (Renewable Fuel Standard, restrictions on MTBE, Production Tax Credit, in addition to state policies addressing infrastructure for ethanol) have addressed both supply and demand issues, resulting in the highest production of ethanol in history (Solomon et al., 2007). On the other hand, tracking wind industry growth concurrent with government policies reveals a different pattern. During the years 2000, 2002, and 2004 the wind production tax credit was allowed to lapse, and US wind industry growth fell dramatically, to around 5% of worldwide growth and lower. Years when the credit was in effect, growth stayed above 20% (Wiser and Bolinger, 2007). These examples illustrate why support of energy innovations should continue beyond the research phase, into the diffusion stage. In its role as change agent, government policy can foster diffusion through professional networks and spur the private sector to take on innovation system functions. A new development with promise is the US Department of Energy's recently announced “Entrepreneur in Residence” program at three national laboratories (DOE, 2007). However, with total program funding capped at $300,000, the government is accepting a small role. It is worth noting that policies targeted at energy problems often have ancillary environmental benefits. In the case of passive solar or other conservation technologies, starting with carbon taxes and considering policies such as feed-in tariffs to promote alternative energies could be the beginning of a federal climate change policy. The links between energy conservation, renewable energy, and climate change are well established. In the case of passive solar or other conservation technologies, starting with carbon taxes and considering policies such as feed-in tariffs to promote alternative energies could be the beginning of a federal climate change policy. Public policies such as these are needed if we are to realize the potential of new energy-saving technologies such as passive solar housing features. Relying on markets alone to promote the use of passive solar in the US has yielded extremely slow adoption over the past three decades. Understanding the key factors, both supply- and demand-side, that prevent wider use of passive solar features enables us to make better policy choices to foster their use. Through a concerted effort to break the cycle of non-adoption, we can address energy issues that, over time, have detrimental impacts through climate change, pollution, and dependence on imported oil.

### 3

#### 1. CIR will pass now

Martin 3/22 (Gary, San Antonio Express News columnist, GOP developments on immigration reform give hope of eventual legislative action, http://www.mysanantonio.com/opinion/columnists/gary\_martin/article/GOP-developments-on-immigration-reform-give-hope-4377241.php#ixzz2OJ9VowEV)

Several developments on Capitol Hill this week led many to believe Congress will pass a comprehensive immigration reform bill this year.¶ Those developments involved traditional Republican opposition to citizenship for undocumented immigrants.¶ First, the Republican National Committee issued a report that recommended the GOP embrace comprehensive reform — which commonly denotes citizenship.¶ Second was the support for eventual citizenship by GOP presidential hopeful Rand Paul, although tortured in his explanation. Paul's nuanced speech to the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce was careful to avoid the actual word “citizenship,” which conservatives often claim to be “amnesty.”¶ All this was watched intently by Democrats, who voiced disbelief at how fast the GOP position on immigration reform has shifted since the November election.

#### 2. Obama’s capital is key to holding the coalition together

Bloomberg 3/22 (Guest-Worker Visas Sticking Point on Immigration Rewrite, http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-03-21/guest-worker-visas-sticking-point-on-immigration-rewrite.html)

With Senate Republicans and Democrats moving closer to an agreement to grant a chance at U.S. citizenship to 11 million undocumented immigrants, a long- simmering dispute between organized labor and the business lobby risks sapping momentum for the measure.¶ The two constituencies are at odds over a new program to provide U.S. work visas to low-skilled foreign workers, placing pressure on lawmakers poised for a compromise. Unions are pressing for a limited visa system that guarantees better wages for future immigrant workers, while businesses seek a broader program more responsive to their hiring needs.¶ It’s the tougher side of what is otherwise a broadening consensus in both parties around an immigration plan, whose centerpiece is a path to U.S. citizenship for undocumented immigrants. A bipartisan group of eight senators is nearing a deal to bolster border security and workplace verification while revamping the legal immigration system.¶ Republican Senator Marco Rubio of Florida, a member of the group, called the guest-worker issue “one of the more difficult parts” of the negotiations.¶ “I’m not going to be part of a bill that doesn’t create a process whereby people can come to this country temporarily in the future if we need them,” Rubio said yesterday. “There’s no secret that the broader labor movement, with some exceptions, would rather not even have an immigration bill.”¶ Political Consequences¶ The disagreement carries significant political consequences for Republicans and Democrats alike, essentially making them choose between their strongest constituencies -- organized labor for Democrats and big business for Republicans -- and achievement of an overriding policy goal that both parties increasingly see as an electoral imperative.¶ Hispanics accounted for 10 percent of voters in the 2012 presidential election. President Barack Obama won 71 percent of their votes, and just 27 percent backed Republican nominee Mitt Romney, who had proposed “self-deportation” for undocumented immigrants. Since then, a growing chorus of Republicans has publicly backed legal status for undocumented immigrants.¶ Meanwhile, a group of Republican officials who unveiled a top-to-bottom review this week called for the party to back “comprehensive immigration reform” or see its appeal shrink.¶ “It is in neither party’s interest for one group within a party to stop this, because it is bad for the economy if we don’t have immigration reform,” former Mississippi Governor and Republican National Committee Chairman Haley Barbour said this week, referring to labor unions’ objections to a guest-worker program.¶ Worker Program¶ Former Pennsylvania Governor Ed Rendell, a Democrat co- chairing an immigration task force with Barbour at the Bipartisan Policy Center in Washington, said it is ultimately up to Obama to persuade Democrats not to abandon the bill if the immigrant-worker program doen’t match the unions’ agenda.¶ “If we don’t get guest-worker provisions that are exactly in line with what labor wants, we can’t hold up the bill because of that,” Rendell said. “We’ve got to do the best we can to preserve and protect the interests of organized labor, but in the end you can’t always get what you want.”¶ The president, he added, has “his work cut out for him.”¶ The bipartisan plan, expected to be unveiled early next month following a two-week congressional break, also faces a potentially rough road in the Senate and uncertain fate in the House, where Republican opposition to granting citizenship to undocumented immigrants is more prevalent.¶

#### 3. Plan drains PC

Whatley ‘12 Michael is the executive VP of the Consumer Energy Alliance. “Energy in the Next Four (Political) Years,” 2012, http://rigzone.com/iphone/article.asp?a\_id=121729

Should Republicans hold the House, and Democrats hold the Senate, it will make it exceedingly difficult for any meaningful energy legislation to pass in the next two years, regardless of who wins the Presidency. Smaller legislative measures, including requisite funding for federal agencies, are likely, but a bipartisan movement to pass a comprehensive energy package is unlikely.¶ For the Obama administration, partisan gridlock in Congress would require the President to push his energy agenda through regulation. Potential items of his docket include efforts to expand federal regulation over hydraulic fracturing and to create new incentives or mandates for alternative fuel consumption, such as a low carbon fuel standard.¶ For a Romney administration, any substantive changes to our current regulatory structure, especially as it relates to public lands, would require Congressional approval, something that a bitterly divided Congress will be loath to provide. Similarly, incentives for renewable energy programs and tax credits would be up to the discretion of the Congress and its budgeting process. However, a Romney administration would likely expand leasing opportunities in the federal offshore and public lands for oil and natural gas development.

#### 4. Current immigration law endangers all innovation – reform is key

McCraw, professor emeritus at Harvard Business School, 11/1/2012

(Thomas, “Innovative Immigrants,” <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/11/02/opinion/immigrants-as-entrepreneurs.html?pagewanted=all>)

SOME 70 million **immigrants** have come to America since the first colonists arrived. The role their labor has played in economic development is widely understood. Much less familiar is the extent to which their remarkable **innovations have driven American prosperity**. Indeed, while both Barack Obama and Mitt Romney have lauded entrepreneurship, innovation and “job creation,” neither candidate has made comprehensive immigration reform an issue, despite immigrants’ crucial role in those fields. Yet understanding how **immigrants have fueled innovation through history** is critical to making sure they continue to drive prosperity in the future. At the country’s beginning, the three most important architects of its financial system were immigrants: Alexander Hamilton, from St. Croix, then part of the Danish West Indies; Robert Morris, born in Liverpool, England; and Albert Gallatin of Geneva. Morris was superintendent of finance during the Revolutionary War, using every resource at his command to support the army in the field. Hamilton, as the first secretary of the Treasury, rescued the country from bankruptcy and designed its basic financial system. Gallatin paid down much of the national debt, engineered the financing of the Louisiana Purchase and remains the longest-serving Treasury secretary ever. Immigrants’ financial innovations continued through the 19th century. In 1808 Alexander Brown, from Ireland, founded the nation’s first investment bank, and his immigrant sons set up Brown Brothers. The Lehman brothers, from Germany, began as dry-goods merchants and cotton brokers in Alabama, then moved to New York just before the Civil War and eventually founded a bank. Many other immigrants, including Marcus Goldman of Goldman Sachs, followed similar paths, starting very small, traveling to new cities and establishing banks. Meanwhile, “Yankee” firms like Kidder, Peabody and Drexel, Morgan — whose partners were native-born — remained less mobile, tied by family and high society to Boston and New York. Immigrant innovators were pioneers in many other industries after the Civil War. Three examples were Andrew Carnegie (Scotland, steel), Joseph Pulitzer (Hungary, newspapers) and David Sarnoff (Russia, electronics). Each came to America young, poor and full of energy. Carnegie’s mother brought the family to Pittsburgh in 1848, when Andrew was 12. He became a bobbin-boy in a textile mill, a telegram messenger, a telegraph-key operator, a low-level manager at the Pennsylvania Railroad, a division superintendent for the same railroad and a bond salesman for the railroad in Europe. Recognizing the limitless market for the rails that carried trains, Carnegie jumped to steel. His most important innovation was “hard driving” blast furnaces, wearing them out quickly. This violated the accepted practice of “coddling” furnaces, but he calculated that his vastly increased output cut the price of steel far more than replacing the furnaces cost his company. In turn, an immense quantity of cheap steel found its way into lucrative new uses: structural steel for skyscrapers, sheet steel for automobiles. Pulitzer was the home-tutored son of a prosperous Hungarian family that lost its fortune. He came to the United States in 1864 at age 17, recruited by a Massachusetts Civil War regiment. Penniless after the war ended, he went to St. Louis, a center for German immigrants, whose language he spoke fluently. He worked as a waiter, a railroad clerk, a lawyer and a reporter for a local German newspaper, part of which he eventually purchased. In 1879, he acquired two English-language papers and merged them into The St. Louis Post-Dispatch. In 1883, he moved to New York, where he bought The New York World and began a fierce competition with other New York papers, mainly the Sun and, later, William Randolph Hearst’s New York Journal. The New York World was pro-labor, pro-immigration and, remarkably, both serious and sensationalist. It achieved a huge circulation. Sarnoff was just 9 years old when he arrived from Russia in 1901. He earned money selling Yiddish newspapers on the street and singing at a synagogue, and then worked as an office clerk, a messenger and, like Carnegie, a telegraph operator. From there he became part of the fledgling radio firm RCA and rose rapidly within its ranks. Sarnoff was among the first to see radio’s potential as “point-to-mass” entertainment, i.e., broadcasting. He devoted a huge percentage of profits to research and development, and won an epic battle with CBS over industry standards for color TV. For decades, RCA and electronics were practically synonymous. As these men show, **one of the key traits of** immigrant **innovators is geographic mobility**, both from the home country and within the United States. Consider the striking roster of 20th-century immigrants who led the development of fields like movies and information technology: the Hollywood studios MGM, Warner Brothers, United Artists, Paramount and Universal; the Silicon Valley companies Intel, eBay, Google, Yahoo and Sun Microsystems. The economist Joseph Schumpeter — yet another immigrant, and the most perceptive early analyst of innovation — considered it to be the fundamental component of entrepreneurship: “The typical entrepreneur is more self-centered than other types, because he relies less than they do on tradition and connection” and because his efforts consist “precisely in breaking up old, and creating new, tradition.” For that reason, innovators always encounter resistance from people whose economic and social interests are threatened by new products and methods. Compared with the native-born, who have extended families and lifelong social and commercial relationships, **immigrants without** such ties — without businesses to inherit or family **property to protect** — **are** in some ways **better prepared to play** the i**nnovator**’s role. A hundred academic monographs could not prove that immigrants are more innovative than native-born Americans, because each spurs the other on. **Innovations by the blended population** were, and still **are**, **integral to the economic growth of the** United States. **But our** overly complex **immigration law hampers** even the most obvious **innovators**’ efforts to become citizens. **It endangers our tradition of entrepreneurship**, and it must be repaired — soon.

#### 5. Solves warming

Norris and Jenkins 9, \*Project Director at the Breakthrough Institute, \* Director of Energy and Climate Policy, The Breakthrough Institute,(Teryn and Jessie, “ Want to Save the World? Make Clean Energy Cheap,” Huffington Post, March 10, <http://www.thebreakthrough.org/blog/2009/03/want_to_save_the_world_make_cl.shtml>)

Whatever the cause, we have very little chance of overcoming climate change without enlisting young innovators at a drastically greater scale. Simply put, they represent one of the most important catalysts for creating a clean energy economy and achieving long-term prosperity. The reason is this: at its core, climate change is a challenge of technology innovation. Over the next four decades, global energy demand will approximately double. Most of this growth will happen in developing nations as they continue lifting their citizens out of poverty and building modern societies. But over the same period, global greenhouse gas emissions must fall dramatically to avert the worst consequences of climate change. Shortly before his untimely death in 2005, the Nobel Prize-winning physicist Richard Smalley coined this the "Terawatt Challenge": increasing global energy production from roughly 15 terawatts in 2005 to 60 terawatts annually by 2100 in a way that simultaneously confronts the challenges of global warming, poverty alleviation, and resource depletion. The single greatest obstacle to meeting the Terawatt Challenge is the "technology gap" between dirty and clean energy sources. Low-carbon energy technologies remain significantly more expensive than fossil fuels. For example, solar photovoltaic electricity costs up to three to five times that of coal electricity, and plug-in hybrid and electric vehicles can be twice as expensive as their gasoline-fueled competitors. Unless this technology gap is bridged and clean energy technologies become affordable and scalable, poor and rich nations alike will continue opposing significant prices on their carbon emissions and will continue relying primarily upon coal and other fossil fuels to power their development. This will virtually assure massive climate destabilization. So the task is clear: to avoid climate catastrophe and create a new energy economy, we must unleash our forces of innovation - namely, scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs- to invent a new portfolio of truly scalable clean energy technologies, chart new paths to bring these technologies to market, and ensure they are affordable enough to deploy throughout the world.

#### 6. Warming leads to extinction.

Sify ‘10 (Sify, Sydney newspaper citing Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, professor at University of Queensland and Director of the Global Change Institute, and John Bruno, associate professor of Marine Science at UNC (Sify News, “Could unbridled climate changes lead to human extinction?”, <http://www.sify.com/news/could-unbridled-climate-changes-lead-to-human-extinction-news-international-kgtrOhdaahc.html>)

The findings of the comprehensive report: 'The impact of climate change on the world's marine ecosystems' emerged from a synthesis of recent research on the world's oceans, carried out by two of the world's leading marine scientists. One of the authors of the report is Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, professor at The University of Queensland and the director of its Global Change Institute (GCI). 'We may see sudden, unexpected changes that have serious ramifications for the overall well-being of humans, including the capacity of the planet to support people. This is further evidence that we are well on the way to the next great extinction event,' says Hoegh-Guldberg. 'The findings have enormous implications for mankind, particularly if the trend continues. The earth's ocean, which produces half of the oxygen we breathe and absorbs 30 per cent of human-generated carbon dioxide, is equivalent to its heart and lungs. This study shows worrying signs of ill-health. It's as if the earth has been smoking two packs of cigarettes a day!,' he added. 'We are entering a period in which the ocean services upon which humanity depends are undergoing massive change and in some cases beginning to fail', he added. The 'fundamental and comprehensive' changes to marine life identified in the report include rapidly warming and acidifying oceans, changes in water circulation and expansion of dead zones within the ocean depths. These are driving major changes in marine ecosystems: less abundant coral reefs, sea grasses and mangroves (important fish nurseries); fewer, smaller fish; a breakdown in food chains; changes in the distribution of marine life; and more frequent diseases and pests among marine organisms. Study co-author John F Bruno, associate professor in marine science at The University of North Carolina, says greenhouse gas emissions are modifying many physical and geochemical aspects of the planet's oceans, in ways 'unprecedented in nearly a million years'. 'This is causing fundamental and comprehensive changes to the way marine ecosystems function,' Bruno warned, according to a GCI release. These findings were published in Science.

### 4

#### 1. Solar technology gets co-opted by capitalism – it’s adopted as temporary solution to the crisis of capitalism that enables the system to continue

Garza 90 (Margarita Perez, “The Antinuclear Power Movement and the Crisis of the U.S. Nuclear Power Industry, 1953 to 1989” Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Texas at Austin, May)

Although the antinuclear power movement adopted the soft energy perspective, it failed to analyze soft energy technologies from the point of view of the working class, thus exposing the innovations to capitalist integration. Solar technology like any technology can be used by capital to discipline workers. Hard solar can easily fit into capital’s centralized high technology model. For instance, tax dollars have been used to develop large central stations to produce solar electricity such as the power tower ($79 billion in fiscal 1977), which was the least cost effective of solar options at the time.(26) On the other hand, DOE spent only a small portion of its funds in the 1970s on community solar projects that were more cost- effective. How can capital benefit from solar? Solar technologies can help capital weather the proliferation of crises that have beset it since the 1960s by providing a whole selection of products that can be produced by American industry. For instance, once the domain of political activists, solar energy has been taken over by corporations. Business has justified its takeover by arguing that it alone can quicken the pace of the diffusion of solar technologies.(27) Furthermore, capital has also come to see the solar vision as a means of imposing austerity measures on the working class and other groups to maintain existing living standards.

#### 2. The logic of capitalism results in extinction through the creation of ecological catastrophe and violent imperialist wars that will turn nuclear

Foster 5 [John Bellamy, Monthly Review, September, Vol. 57, Issue 4, “Naked Imperialism”, <http://www.monthlyreview.org/0905jbf.htm>]

From the longer view offered by a historical-materialist critique of capitalism, the direction that would be taken by U.S. imperialism following the fall of the Soviet Union was never in doubt. Capitalism by its very logic is a globally expansive system. The contradiction between its transnational economic aspirations and the fact that politically it remains rooted in particular nation states is insurmountable for the system. Yet, ill-fated attempts by individual states to overcome this contradiction are just as much a part of its fundamental logic. In present world circumstances, when one capitalist state has a virtual monopoly of the means of destruction, the temptation for that state to attempt to seize full-spectrum dominance and to transform itself into the de facto global state governing the world economy is irresistible. As the noted Marxian philosopher István Mészáros observed in Socialism or Barbarism? (2001)—written, significantly, before George W. Bush became president: “[W]hat is at stake today is not the control of a particular part of the planet—no matter how large—putting at a disadvantage but still tolerating the independent actions of some rivals, but the control of its totality by one hegemonic economic and military superpower, with all means—even the most extreme authoritarian and, if needed, violent military ones—at its disposal.” The unprecedented dangers of this new global disorder are revealed in the twin cataclysms to which the world is heading at present: nuclear proliferation and hence increased chances of the outbreak of nuclear war, and planetary ecological destruction. These are symbolized by the Bush administration’s refusal to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty to limit nuclear weapons development and by its failure to sign the Kyoto Protocol as a first step in controlling global warming. As former U.S. Secretary of Defense (in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations) Robert McNamara stated in an article entitled “Apocalypse Soon” in the May–June 2005 issue of Foreign Policy: “The United States has never endorsed the policy of ‘no first use,’ not during my seven years as secretary or since. We have been and remain prepared to initiate the use of nuclear weapons—by the decision of one person, the president—against either a nuclear or nonnuclear enemy whenever we believe it is in our interest to do so.” The nation with the greatest conventional military force and the willingness to use it unilaterally to enlarge its global power is also the nation with the greatest nuclear force and the readiness to use it whenever it sees fit—setting the whole world on edge. The nation that contributes more to carbon dioxide emissions leading to global warming than any other (representing approximately a quarter of the world’s total) has become the greatest obstacle to addressing global warming and the world’s growing environmental problems—raising the possibility of the collapse of civilization itself if present trends continue. The United States is seeking to exercise sovereign authority over the planet during a time of widening global crisis: economic stagnation, increasing polarization between the global rich and the global poor, weakening U.S. economic hegemony, growing nuclear threats, and deepening ecological decline. The result is a heightening of international instability. Other potential forces are emerging in the world, such as the European Community and China,that could eventually challenge U.S. power, regionally and even globally. Third world revolutions, far from ceasing, are beginning to gain momentum again, symbolized by Venezuela’s Bolivarian Revolution under Hugo Chávez. U.S. attempts to tighten its imperial grip on the Middle East and its oil have had to cope with a fierce, seemingly unstoppable, Iraqi resistance, generating conditions of imperial overstretch. With the United States brandishing its nuclear arsenal and refusing to support international agreements on the control of such weapons, nuclear proliferation is continuing. New nations, such as North Korea, are entering or can be expected soon to enter the “nuclear club.” Terrorist blowback from imperialist wars in the third world is now a well-recognized reality, generating rising fear of further terrorist attacks in New York, London, and elsewhere. Such vast and overlapping historical contradictions, rooted in the combined and uneven development of the global capitalist economy along with the U.S. drive for planetary domination, foreshadow what is potentially the most dangerous period in the history of imperialism. The course on which U.S and world capitalism is now headed points to global barbarism—or worse. Yet it is important to remember that nothing in the development of human history is inevitable. There still remains an alternative path—the global struggle for a humane, egalitarian, democratic, and sustainable society. The classic name for such a society is “socialism.” Such a renewed struggle for a world of substantive human equality must begin by addressing the system’s weakest link and at the same time the world’s most pressing needs—by organizing a global resistance movement against the new naked imperialism.

#### 3. Vote negative to adopt the historical material criticism of the 1NC - historical analysis of the material conditions of capital is the only way to break free from is contradictions and social inequalities it causes

Tumino 1 (Steven, teaches at the City University of New York, Spring, What is Orthodox Marxism and Why it Matters Now More Than Ever Before)

Any effective political theory will have to do at least two things: it will have to offer an integrated understanding of social practices and, based on such an interrelated knowledge, offer a guideline for praxis. My main argument here is that among all contesting social theories now, only Orthodox Marxism has been able to produce an integrated knowledge of the existing social totality and provide lines of praxis that will lead to building a society free from necessity. But first I must clarify what I mean by Orthodox Marxism. Like all other modes and forms of political theory, the very theoretical identity of Orthodox Marxism is itself contested—not just from non-and anti-Marxists who question the very "real" (by which they mean the "practical" as under free-market criteria) existence of any kind of Marxism now but, perhaps more tellingly, from within the Marxist tradition itself. I will, therefore, first say what I regard to be the distinguishing marks of Orthodox Marxism and then outline a short polemical map of contestation over Orthodox Marxism within the Marxist theories now. I will end by arguing for its effectivity in bringing about a new society based not on human rights but on freedom from necessity. I will argue that to know contemporary society—and to be able to act on such knowledge—one has to first of all know what makes the existing social totality. I will argue that the dominant social totality is based on inequality—not just inequality of power but inequality of economic access (which then determines access to health care, education, housing, diet, transportation, . . . ). This systematic inequality cannot be explained by gender, race, sexuality, disability, ethnicity, or nationality. These are all secondary contradictions and are all determined by the fundamental contradiction of capitalism which is inscribed in the relation of capital and labor. All modes of Marxism now explain social inequalities primarily on the basis of these secondary contradictions and in doing so—and this is my main argument—legitimate capitalism. Why? Because such arguments authorize capitalism without gender, race, discrimination and thus accept economic inequality as an integral part of human societies. They accept a sunny capitalism—a capitalism beyond capitalism. Such a society, based on cultural equality but economic inequality, has always been the not-so-hidden agenda of the bourgeois left—whether it has been called "new left," "postmarxism," or "radical democracy." This is, by the way, the main reason for its popularity in the culture industry—from the academy (Jameson, Harvey, Haraway, Butler,. . . ) to daily politics (Michael Harrington, Ralph Nader, Jesse Jackson,. . . ) to. . . . For all, capitalism is here to stay and the best that can be done is to make its cruelties more tolerable, more humane. This humanization (not eradication) of capitalism is the sole goal of ALL contemporary lefts (marxism, feminism, anti-racism, queeries, . . . ). Such an understanding of social inequality is based on the fundamental understanding that the source of wealth is human knowledge and not human labor. That is, wealth is produced by the human mind and is thus free from the actual objective conditions that shape the historical relations of labor and capital. Only Orthodox Marxism recognizes the historicity of labor and its primacy as the source of all human wealth. In this paper I argue that any emancipatory theory has to be founded on recognition of the priority of Marx's labor theory of value and not repeat the technological determinism of corporate theory ("knowledge work") that masquerades as social theory.

#### 4. Class divisions are the root of all other oppressions

Kovel 2 (Alger Hiss Professor of Social Studies at Bard College, awarded Fellowship at the John Guggenheim Foundation, Joel, The Enemy of Nature, pages 123-124)

If, however, we ask the question of efficacy, that is, which split sets the others into motion, then priority would have to be given to class, for the plain reason that class relations entail the state as an instrument of enforce­ment and control, and it is the state that shapes and organizes the splits that appear in human ecosystems. Thus class is both logically and historically distinct from other forms of exclusion (hence we should not talk of 'classism' to go along with 'sexism' and 'racism,' and `species-ism'). This is, first of all, because class is an essentially man-made category, without root in even a mystified biology. We cannot imagine a human world without gender dis­tinctions – although we can imagine a world without domination by gender. But a world without class is eminently imaginable – indeed, such was the human world for the great majority of our species' time on earth, during all of which considerable fuss was made over gender. Historically, the difference arises because 'class' signifies one side of a larger figure that includes a state apparatus whose conquests and regulations create races and shape gender relations. Thus there will be no true resolution of racism so long as class society stands, inasmuch as a racially oppressed society implies the activities of a class-defending state.'° Nor can gender inequality be enacted away so long as class society, with its state, demands the super-exploitation of woman's labour. Class society continually generates gender, racial, ethnic oppressions and the like, which take on a life of their own, as well as profoundly affecting the concrete relations of class itself. It follows that class politics must be fought out in terms of all the active forms of social splitting. It is the management of these divisions that keeps state society functional. Thus though each person in a class society is reduced from what s/he can become, the varied reductions can be combined into the great stratified regimes of history — this one becoming a fierce warrior, that one a routine-loving clerk, another a submissive seamstress, and so on, until we reach today's personi­fications of capital and captains of industry. Yet no matter how functional a class society, the profundity of its ecological violence ensures a basic antagonism which drives history onward. History is the history of class society — because no matter how modified, so powerful a schism is bound to work itself through to the surface, provoke resistance (`class struggle'), and lead to the succession of powers. The relation of class can be mystified without end — only consider the extent to which religion exists for just this purpose, or watch a show glorifying the police on television — yet so long as we have any respect for human nature, we must recognize that so funda­mental an antagonism as would steal the vital force of one person for the enrichment of another cannot be conjured away.

#### 5. Historical materialism must come first - it predetermines consciousness and the very possibilities of reflective thinking

**Marx 1859** (Karl, a pretty important dude. “A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy: Preface” http://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1859/critique-pol-economy/preface.htm) JM

>edited for gendered language<

In the social production of their existence, [people] inevitably enter into definite relations, which are independent of their will, namely relations of production appropriate to a given stage in the development of their material forces of production. The totality of these relations of production constitutes the economic structure of society, the real foundation, on which arises a legal and political superstructure and to which correspond definite forms of social consciousness. The mode of production of material life conditions the general process of social, political and intellectual life. It is not the consciousness of [people] that determines their existence, but their social existence that determines their consciousness. At a certain stage of development, the material productive forces of society come into conflict with the existing relations of production or – this merely expresses the same thing in legal terms – with the property relations within the framework of which they have operated hitherto. From forms of development of the productive forces these relations turn into their fetters. Then begins an era of social revolution. The changes in the economic foundation lead sooner or later to the transformation of the whole immense superstructure. In studying such transformations it is always necessary to distinguish between the material transformation of the economic conditions of production, which can be determined with the precision of natural science, and the legal, political, religious, artistic or philosophic – in short, ideological forms in which [people] become conscious of this conflict and fight it out. Just as one does not judge an individual by what he thinks about himself, so one cannot judge such a period of transformation by its consciousness, but, on the contrary, this consciousness must be explained from the contradictions of material life, from the conflict existing between the social forces of production and the relations of production. No social order is ever destroyed before all the productive forces for which it is sufficient have been developed, and new superior relations of production never replace older ones before the material conditions for their existence have matured within the framework of the old society.

### Poverty

#### Ethical obligations are tautological—the only coherent rubric is to maximize number of lives saved.

Greene, Associate Professor of the Social Sciences Department of Psychology Harvard University, ‘10

[Joshua, Moral Psychology: Historical and Contemporary Readings, “The Secret Joke of Kant’s Soul”, www.fed.cuhk.edu.hk/~lchang/material/Evolutionary/Developmental/Greene-KantSoul.pdf]

What turn-of-the-millennium science is telling us is that human moral judgment is not a pristine rational enterprise, that our moral judgments are driven by a hodgepodge of emotional dispositions, which themselves were shaped by a hodgepodge of evolutionary forces, both biological and cultural. Because of this, it is exceedingly unlikely that there is anyrationallycoherentnormativemoral theory that can accommodateourmoral intuitions. Moreover, anyone who claims to have such a theory, or even part of one, almost certainly doesn't. Instead, what that person probably has is a moral rationalization. It seems then, that we have somehow crossed the infamous "is"-"ought" divide. How did this happen? Didn't Hume (Hume, 1978) and Moore (Moore, 1966) warn us against trying to derive an "ought" from and "is?" How did we go from descriptive scientific theories concerning moral psychology to skepticism about a whole class of normative moral theories? The answer is that we did not, as Hume and Moore anticipated, attempt to derive an "ought" from and "is." That is, our method has been inductive rather than deductive. We have inferred on the basis of the available evidence that the phenomenon of rationalist deontological philosophy is best explained as a rationalization of evolved emotional intuition (Harman, 1977). Missing the Deontological Point I suspect that rationalist deontologists will remain unmoved by the arguments presented here. Instead, I suspect, they will insist that I have simply misunderstoodwhatKant and like-minded deontologistsare all about. Deontology, they will say, isn't about this intuition or that intuition. It's not defined by its normative differences with consequentialism. Rather, deontology is about taking humanity seriously. Above all else, it's about respect for persons. It's about treating others as fellow rational creatures rather than as mere objects, about acting for reasons rational beings can share. And so on (Korsgaard, 1996a; Korsgaard, 1996b).This is, no doubt, how many deontologists see deontology. But this insider's view, as I've suggested, may be misleading. The problem, more specifically, is that it defines deontology in terms of values that are notdistinctivelydeontological, though they may appear to be from the inside. Consider the following analogy with religion. When one asks a religious person to explain the essence of his religion, one often gets an answer like this: "It's about love, really. It's about looking out for other people, looking beyond oneself. It's about community, being part of something larger than oneself." This sort of answer accurately captures the phenomenology of many people's religion, but it's nevertheless inadequate for distinguishing religion from other things. This is because many, if not most, non-religious people aspire to love deeply, look out for other people, avoid self-absorption, have a sense of a community, and be connected to things larger than themselves. In other words, secular humanists and atheists can assent to most of what many religious people think religion is all about. From a secular humanist's point of view, in contrast, what's distinctive about religion is its commitment to the existence of supernatural entities as well as formal religious institutions and doctrines. And they're right. These things really do distinguish religious from non-religious practices, though they may appear to be secondary to many people operating from within a religious point of view. In the same way, I believe that most of the standard deontological/Kantian self-characterizatons fail to distinguish deontology from other approaches to ethics. (See also Kagan (Kagan, 1997, pp. 70-78.) on the difficulty of defining deontology.) It seems to me that consequentialists, as much as anyone else, have respect for persons, are against treating people asmereobjects, wish to act for reasons that rational creatures can share, etc. A consequentialist respects other persons, and refrains from treating them as mere objects, by counting every person's well-beingin the decision-making process. Likewise, a consequentialist attempts to act according to reasons that rational creatures can share by acting according to principles that give equal weight to everyone's interests, i.e. that are impartial. This is not to say that consequentialists and deontologists don't differ. They do. It's just that the real differences may not be what deontologists often take them to be. What, then, distinguishes deontology from other kinds of moral thought? A good strategy for answering this question is to start with concrete disagreements between deontologists and others (such as consequentialists) and then work backward in search of deeper principles. This is what I've attempted to do with the trolley and footbridge cases, and other instances in which deontologists and consequentialists disagree. If you ask a deontologically-minded person why it's wrong to push someone in front of speeding trolley in order to save five others, you will getcharacteristically deontological answers. Some will betautological: "Because it's murder!"Others will be more sophisticated: "The ends don't justify the means." "You have to respect people's rights." But, as we know, these answers don't really explain anything, because if you give the same people (on different occasions) the trolley case or the loop case (See above), they'll make the opposite judgment, even though their initial explanation concerning the footbridge case applies equally well to one or both of these cases. Talk about rights, respect for persons, and reasons we can share are natural attempts to explain, in "cognitive" terms, what we feel when we find ourselves having emotionally driven intuitions that are odds with the cold calculus of consequentialism. Although these explanations are inevitably incomplete, there seems to be "something deeply right" about thembecause they give voice to powerful moral emotions. But, as with many religious people's accounts of what's essential to religion, they don't really explain what's distinctive about the philosophy in question.

#### **Their social justice claims are utopian—the public won’t shift consumption patterns**

Corrice 12 (Lesile Corrice, Bachelors degree in Nuclear Technology and Environmental Sciences, Masters degree in Philosophy, Over 21 years of experience as a nuclear power plant operator, environmental monitoring technician, health physics design engineer, public relations spokesperson, public education coordinator and emergency planner, So What? The Hiroshima Syndrome, <http://www.hiroshimasyndrome.com/so-what.html> 2012)

Let's begin with the "energy conservation" objection. If everyone always turned off their lights when not using them, replaced incandescent lamps with compact fluorescents, lowered heating temperatures in the winter, raised air-conditioning temperatures in the summer, and used nothing but energy-efficient appliances in the home, we could possibly reduce our current electricity consumption by 10-15%. (The estimates vary) The problem is getting everyone to do all these things. **The pressure to reduce electricity consumption has been considerable since the turn of the millennium, but only a significant minority of the population has actually done it.** **Plus, roughly a quarter of the population doesn't believe that there is really a human contribution to** the global temperature increases, glacial melting, ocean temperature increases, and etc., which support **global warmin**g concerns. **To them, global warming is little more than** "**pseudo-science**", and "merely" a theory. Though **their beliefs are entirely politically-generated** and scientifically corrupt**, the "anti-global-warming" community will conserve only if they choose to do so.** Many, if not **most, choose to not conserve**. Unfortunately, although conservation is a viable and appropriate option to help reduce our carbon foot-printing, **realistically we cannot expect conservation efforts to meet any of our lofty hypothetical expectations.**

#### Industrial energy good—key to cheap electricity prices and funding transitions to renewables—solves equity and poverty alleviation

Epstein 9 (Alex, founder and director of the Center for Industrial Progress, “Energy at the Speed of Thought: The Original Alternative Energy Market”, TOS Vol. 4, No. 2. http://www.theobjectivestandard.com/issues/2009-summer/original-alternative-energy-market.asp)

The most important and most overlooked energy issue today is the growing crisis of global energy *supply***. Cheap, industrial-scale energy is essential to building, transporting, and operating everything we use, from refrigerators to Internet server farms to hospitals. It is desperately needed** in the undeveloped world, where **1.6 billion people lack electricity, which contributes to untold suffering and death**. And it is needed in ever-greater, more-affordable quantities in the industrialized world: **Energy usage and standard of living are directly correlated.** Every dollar added to the cost of energy is a dollar added to the cost of life. And if something does not change soon in the energy markets, the cost of life will become a lot higher. As demand increases in the newly industrializing world, led by China and India, supply stagnates—meaning rising prices as far as the eye can see.

### Solvency

#### Up-front costs deter individuals from passive solar.

Garrett and Koontz, 2008

[Vicki and Tomas M; School of Environment and Natural Resources, The Ohio State University; “Breaking the cycle: Producer and consumer perspectives on the non-adoption of passive solar housing in the US” Energy Policy 36; Elsevier; scholar]

Two policy administrators also mentioned up-front costs. In Pennsylvania, where loans and grants for passive solar are available, the public has some interest, but will not make a conversion until prices for design, installation, and the product itself come down.

#### Renewables are unreliable – only work when the sun is shining or the wind is blowing

Kish 12 (Daniel, senior vice president at the Institute for Energy Research, August 10, Army's Logic for Developing Wind and Solar Energy Makes No Sense http://www.usnews.com/opinion/blogs/on-energy/2012/08/10/armys-logic-for-developing-wind-and-solar-energy-makes-no-sense)

The Army Corps of Engineers recently put out a request for proposal for renewable energy developers to build energy facilities on Army bases. The Army says building renewables such as wind and solar on Army bases will promote "energy security," however this claim fails to acknowledge the inherent problem of reliability with intermittent sources of energy like wind and solar. The Army also claims that it wants to blunt the impact of electricity price increases, but instead of proposing low-cost sources of electricity, the Army proposes high-cost sources like advanced biofuels. The Army's justification for their plan does not make any sense. ¶ It is important to remember that under our system of civilian control of the military, political appointees direct the branches of the military to carry out administration policy, and the military salutes and carries out the orders. It would appear that politicians working to promote renewables is the reason the Army is making this move, because its proposal would essentially accomplish the opposite of what it says it intends to do. ¶ When the Army announced that they had sent out a request for proposal for renewables on Army bases, Assistant Secretary for Installations, Energy, and the Environment Katherine Hammack claimed, "Right now, the power grid is aging and we have all seen increased interruptions which have affected our military installations." She continued, "We don't always build them in garden spots around the United States. Some, like Fort Bliss [Texas], are at the end of the power line. This will give us energy security by having power produced on the installation that's able to serve the base in case of power disruption."¶ The problem with Hammack's argument is it assumes renewables such as wind and solar are reliable, despite the fact that everyone knows these sources of energy are inherently intermittent and therefore unreliable. Weather forecasting has improved such that it is more likely to know whether there will be sufficient wind tomorrow or sufficient sun, but that is not reliability. Wind or solar would make power production on military bases more secure if disruptions to the grid only happened when the wind was blowing or the sun was shining, and that will obviously not be the case.

### Environmental Justice

#### 1. The reductiveness and intersectionality of the environmental justice movement cause it to deny the agency of distinct minority groups and threaten their survival.

Yamamoto and Lyman 1 (Eric K, Hawaii Law School law prof., and Jen-L W, UC Berkeley visiting law prof., University of Colorado Law Review, 72 U. Colo. L. Rev. 311, Spring, p. 311-313, ln)

"Racial communities are not all created equal." 1 Yet, the established environmental justice framework tends to treat racial minorities as interchangeable and to assume for all communities of color that health and distribution of environmental burdens are main concerns. For some racialized communities, 2 however, environmental justice is not only, or even primarily, about immediate health concerns or burden distribution. Rather, for them, and particularly for some indigenous peoples, environmental justice is mainly about cultural and economic self-determination and belief systems that connect their history, spirituality, and livelihood to the natural environment. 3 This article explores the meaning of "environmental justice," focusing on race as it merges with the environment. The word "environment" triggers images of the physical surroundings - water, [\*312] trees, ecosystems. 4 Society tends to separate physical environment from social environment - the latter including people, culture, and social structures. 5 But the "race" in "environmental racism" suggests that the physical and the social are integrally connected. Indeed, understanding "our environment" is impossible without understanding both its physical and social aspects, and their interplay. 6 Much of the scholarly writing on environmental justice does not address with adequate complexity or depth the interplay between the natural and the racial. Rather, many articles make unexplored assumptions about racialized environments, failing to inquire into distinct cultural and power differences among communities of color and their relationships to "the environment." For instance, while some might describe the siting of a waste disposal plan near an indigenous American community as environmental racism, that community might say that the wrong is not racial discrimination or unequal treatment; it is the denial of group sovereignty - the control over land and resources for the cultural and spiritual well-being of a people. Alternatively, the community might say that the siting is, on balance, desirable because it provides needed jobs in the area and is an aspect of group economic survival.

#### 2. The race-based politics of the environmental justice movement reconstitutes racism and precludes unity.

Shellenberger 8 (Michael, environmental strategist, March/April, Utne Reader, “Complete Interview: The Temperature Transcends Race”, p. 6, http://www.utne.com/2008-03-01/Environment/Complete-Interview-The-Temperature-Transcends-Race.aspx)

Ever since we wrote “Death of Environmentalism” we’ve been in various debates about environmental justice. We decided to do the chapter in part because so many people said, Well, environmental justice is the expansive environmentalism. And we went and looked at it and read a huge amount and interviewed many dozens of people, and what you find is a movement that looks at the intersection of race, class, and pollution, which actually makes that movement smaller not larger. And frankly, you didn’t ask it, but I’ll say it anyway: We think that a race-based politics is toxic, and completely outmoded, and that we should not be organizing as different races. Race is itself a very dubious concept and construct. We’re a single human race and we’ll do far better organizing across race lines than within them. If you look at where the environmental justice movement has gotten into trouble, it’s where you find a lot of infighting often between different “races,” different ethnic groups. It hasn’t actually served to be a unifying movement. To say race is itself a very dubious concept and construct is one thing, but to say that it doesn’t play a role in how communities suffer is another. Well of course. Of course there’s racism. And of course there are racial disparities, but that’s different from organizing as Latinos or as African Americans or as whites. I just don’t believe that that’s a positive expansive politics. It’s important to organize outside of racial and environmental categories. The fact that pollution is a problem does not necessarily lead you to creating a pollution-based politics. And the fact that racism is a problem does not mean that you should have a race-based politics. The goal of the original civil rights movement was to put an end to race-based politics not to reconstitute it.

#### 3. Environmental justice prevents communities from solving poverty and public health.

Glasgow 5 (Joshua, Yale Law School JD candidate, Buffalo Environmental Law Journal, 13 Buff. Envt’l L.J. 69, Fall, ln)

Some environmental justice advocates oppose compensated siting proposals on moral grounds. Robert Bullard has coined the term "environmental blackmail" to refer to such plans. 210 Vicki Been usefully classifies these moral objections into four broad categories. 211 First, LULUs involve risks to health some argue should not be commodified. 212 This argument is generally unpersuasive. Society commonly allows individuals to take risks in exchange for compensation. Many professions include a risk premium that provides additional compensation for abnormally dangerous jobs. More importantly, it is not clear that a community that accepts a LULU is actually increasing its total level of risk. The increased income that a compensation package provides can decrease countervailing risks associated with poverty. Compensation [\*121] can pay for health-care costs or better nutrition, the benefits of which may exceed the risks associated with a LULU. 213 Second, compensated siting proposals may result in disproportionate siting. Poor communities may value the compensation a LULU offers more than wealthier communities because of the declining marginal utility of capital. Some environmental justice advocates find such an outcome inherently unjust. 214 If compensation mechanisms are carefully crafted to avoid disparities in bargaining power, such a disparity should be recognized as an accurate gauge of community preferences. Siting a LULU in the community that values a compensation package the most increases total utility in the same way any competitive market transaction does.

#### 4. Policies protecting environmental justice only cause minorities to suffer more by denying these groups job opportunities and further suppressing them into racial stereotypes

Payne 2k (Henry http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi\_m1568/is\_n5\_v30/ai\_21141903/print?tag=artBody;col1)

The EPA's policy and its application in Louisiana have enraged and confused governors, mayors, and environmental officials across the nation. These officials see the administration's efforts not as environmental justice but as a policy of environmental redlining that effectively excludes minority areas from badly needed business investment. Chris Foreman, a political scientist at the Brookings Institution and author of a forthcoming book on environmental justice, laments the administration's racial politicization of the permitting process. "Environmental justice is not fundamentally racial," Foreman says. "But Title VI invites race-based claims." He says accusations of environmental racism are "dubious, but politically compelling. No one wants to be called a racist." In its zeal to apply Title VI civil rights law to industrial emissions, Foreman contends, the administration has obscured the real health problem that threatens communities like Romeville: poverty. State and local governments across the nation have felt Louisiana s pain. Despite the national economic boom, black unemployment remains over 9 percent, § Marked 17:38 § and local governments are scrambling to attract industries to state enterprise zones and brownfields. In addition to the U.S. Conference of Mayors, local organizations and business groups throughout the country have lined up to condemn the EPA's environmental redlining policy. City officials are lobbying the company to build the new facility in one of the majority-black city's many brownfield sites. But as long as the EPA rule is in effect, says Michigan environmental chief Harding, "G.M. will not build in Lansing. They'll buy farmland somewhere instead. The loser won't be the company; the losers will be the workers and cities." Says Steve Serkaian, media relations director for Lansing Mayor David Hollister: "What does this have to do with civil rights? If these plants don't build in these communities, [residents] will suffer from malnutrition, not pollution."Fifty-seven percent of the population living within five miles of Ford's truck assembly plant in Dearborn, for example, is minority, as compared to 16 percent of the state's population. As a result, when Ford sought to update its paint operations this year, local activists threatened it with an environmental racism complaint, delaying the company's permit for four months. In the highly competitive auto marketplace, which measures new model development in months, Ford is concerned that the EPA's policy could create a nightmare of red-tape delays. "It seems like the EPA is setting up an almost endless adversarial process," Ford executive Tim O'Brien told The Detroit News.

## 2NC

### Cap K

#### The perm is worse than the plan – it validates the ability of capitalism to fix its own problems which short circuits any attempt at a more radical form of politics

Meszaros 95 [Istavan, Prof. Emeritus at Sussex, Beyond Capital: Towards a Theory of Transition] p. 930

THE difficulty is that the ‘moment’ of radical politics is strictly limited by the nature of the crises in question and the temporal determinations of their unfolding. The breach opened up at times of crisis cannot be left open forever and the measures adopted to fill it, from the earliest steps onwards, have their own logic and cumulative impact on subsequent interventions. Furthermore, both the existing socioeconomic structures and their corresponding framework of political institutions tend to act against radical initiatives by their very inertia as soon as the worst moment of the crisis is over and thus it becomes possible to contemplate again ‘the line of least resistance’. And no one can consider ‘radical restructuring’ the line of least resistance, since by its very nature it necessarily involves upheaval and the disconcerting prospect of the unknown. No immediate economic achievement can offer a way out of this dilemma so as to prolong the life-span of revolutionary politics, since such limited economic achievements made within the confines of the old premises — act in the opposite direction by relieving the most pressing crisis symptoms and, as a result, reinforcing the old reproductive mechanism shaken by the crisis. As history amply testifies, at the first sign of ‘recovery’, politics is pushed back Into its traditional role of helping to sustain and enforce the given socio-economic determinations. The claimed ‘recovery’ itself reached on the basis of the ‘well tried economic motivations’, acts as the self-evident ideological justification for reverting to the subservient, routine role of politics, in harmony with the dominant institutional framework. Thus, radical politics can only accelerate its own demise (and thereby shorten, instead of extending as it should, the favourable ‘moment’ of major political intervention) if it consents to define its own scope in terms of limited economic targets which are in fact necessarily dictated by the established socioeconomic structure in crisis

#### Orienting our alternative towards the state guarantees cooption and commodification by capitalism, reinforcing domination and hierarchy.

Holloway 5 professor at Institute for Humanities and Social Sciences at the Autonomous University of Puebla John, Can We Change The World Without Taking Power?, 5 April 05,

http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=98)

I don’t know the answer. Perhaps we can change the world without taking power. Perhaps we cannot. The starting point—for all of us, I think—is uncertainty, not knowing, a common search for a way forward. Because it becomes more and more clear that capitalism is a catastrophe for humanity. A radical change in the organisation of society, that is, revolution, is more urgent than ever. And this revolution can only be world revolution if it is to be effective. But it is unlikely that world revolution can be achieved in one single blow. This means that the only way in which we can conceive of revolution is as interstitial revolution, as a revolution that takes place in the interstices of capitalism, a revolution that occupies spaces in the world while capitalism still exists. The question is how we conceive of these interstices, whether we think of them as states or in other ways.In thinking about this, we have to start from where we are, from the many rebellions and insubordinations that have brought us to Porto Alegre. The world is full of such rebellions, of people saying NO to capitalism: NO, we shall not live our lives according to the dictates of capitalism, we shall do what we consider necessary or desirable and not what capital tells us to do. Sometimes we just see capitalism as an all-encompassing system of domination and forget that such rebellions exist everywhere. At times they are so small that even those involved do not perceive them as refusals, but often they are collective projects searching for an alternative way forward and sometimes they are as big as the Lacandon Jungle or the Argentinazo of three years ago or the revolt in Bolivia just over a year ago. All of these insubordinations are characterised by a drive towards self-determination, an impulse that says, ‘No, you will not tell us what to do, we shall decide for ourselves what we must do.’ These refusals can be seen as fissures, as cracks in the system of capitalist domination. Capitalism is not (in the first place) an economic system, but a system of command. Capitalists, through money, command us, telling us what to do. To refuse to obey is to break the command of capital. The question for us, then, is how do we multiply and expand these refusals, these cracks in the texture of domination?There are two ways of thinking about this. The first says that these movements, these many insubordinations, lack maturity and effectiveness unless they are focused, unless they are channelled towards a goal. For them to be effective, they must be channelled towards the conquest of state power—either through elections or through the overthrowing of the existing state and the establishment of a new, revolutionary state. The organisational form for channelling all these insubordinations towards that aim is the party. The question of taking state power is not so much a question of future intentions as of present organisation. How should we organise ourselves in the present? Should we join a party, an organisational form that focuses our discontent on the winning of state power? Or should we organise in some other way?The second way of thinking about the expansion and multiplication of insubordinations is to say, ‘No, they should not be all harnessed together in the form of a party, they should flourish freely, go whatever way the struggle takes them.’ This does not mean that there should be no coordination, but it should be a much looser coordination. Above all, the principal point of reference is not the state but the society that we want to create. The principal argument against the first conception is that it leads us in the wrong direction. The state is not a thing, it is not a neutral object: it is a form of social relations, a form of organisation, a way of doing things which has been developed over several centuries for the purpose of maintaining or developing the rule of capital. If we focus our struggles on the state, or if we take the state as our principal point of reference, we have to understand that the state pulls us in a certain direction. Above all, it seeks to impose upon us a separation of our struggles from society, to convert our struggle into a struggle on behalf of, in the name of. It separates leaders from the masses, the representatives from the represented; it draws us into a different way of talking, a different way of thinking. It pulls us into a process of reconciliation with reality, and that reality is the reality of capitalism, a form of social organisation that is based on exploitation and injustice, on killing and destruction. It also draws us into a spatial definition of how we do things, a spatial definition which makes a clear distinction between the state’s territory and the world outside, and a clear distinction between citizens and foreigners. It draws us into a spatial definition of struggle that has no hope of matching the global movement of capital. There is one key concept in the history of the state-centred left, and that concept is betrayal. Time and time again the leaders have betrayed the movement, and not necessarily because they are bad people, but just because the state as a form of organisation separates the leaders from the movement and draws them into a process of reconciliation with capital. Betrayal is already given in the state as an organisational form. Can we resist this? Yes, of course we can, and it is something that happens all the time. We can refuse to let the state identify leaders or permanent representatives of the movement, we can refuse to let delegates negotiate in secret with the representatives of the state. But this means understanding that our forms of organisation are very different from those of the state, that there is no symmetry between them. The state is an organisation on behalf of, what we want is the organisation of self-determination, a form of organisation that allows us to articulate what we want, what we decide, what we consider necessary or desirable. What we want, in other words, is a form of organisation that does not have the state as its principal point of reference. The argument against taking the state as the principal point of reference is clear, but what of the other concept? The state-oriented argument can be seen as a pivoted conception of the development of struggle. Struggle is conceived as having a central pivot, the taking of state power. First we concentrate all our efforts on winning the state, we organise for that, then, once we have achieved that, we can think of other forms of organisation, we can think of revolutionising society. First we move in one direction, in order to be able to move in another: the problem is that the dynamic acquired during the first phase is difficult or impossible to dismantle in the second phase. The other concept focuses directly on the sort of society we want to create, without passing through the state. There is no pivot: organisation is directly prefigurative, directly linked to the social relations we want to create. Where the first concept sees the radical transformation of society as taking place after the seizure of power, the second insists that it must begin now. Revolution not when the time is right but revolution here and now.

#### You cannot permute a method – it strips out all of the conceptual theory that allows us both understand the world and to create a praxis to end oppression

Tumino 1 [Stephen, Prof English at Pitt, ““What is Orthodox Marxism and Why it Matters Now More than Ever”, Red Critique, p. online]

Orthodox Marxism has become a test-case of the "radical" today. Yet, what passes for orthodoxy on the left—whether like Smith and Zizek they claim to support it, or, like Butler and Rorty they want to "achieve our country" by excluding it from "U.S. Intellectual life" ("On Left Conservatism"), is a parody of orthodoxy which hybridizes its central concepts and renders them into flexodox simulations. Yet, even in its very textuality, however, the orthodox is a resistance to the flexodox. Contrary to the common-sensical view of "orthodox" as "traditional" or "conformist" "opinions," is its other meaning: ortho-doxy not as flexodox "hybridity," but as "original" "ideas." "Original," not in the sense of epistemic "event," "authorial" originality and so forth, but, as in chemistry, in its opposition to "para," "meta," "post" and other ludic hybridities: thus "ortho" as resistance to the annotations that mystify the original ideas of Marxism and hybridize it for the "special interests" of various groups. The "original" ideas of Marxism are inseparable from their effect as "demystification" of ideology—for example the deployment of "class" that allows a demystification of daily life from the haze of consumption. Class is thus an "original idea" of Marxism in the sense that it cuts through the hype of cultural agency under capitalism and reveals how culture and consumption are tied to labor, the everyday determined by the workday: how the amount of time workers spend engaging in surplus-labor determines the amount of time they get for reproducing and cultivating their needs. Without changing this division of labor social change is impossible. Orthodoxy is a rejection of the ideological annotations: hence, on the one hand, the resistance to orthodoxy as "rigid" and "dogmatic" "determinism," and, on the other, its hybridization by the flexodox as the result of which it has become almost impossible today to read the original ideas of Marxism, such as "exploitation"; "surplus-value"; "class"; "class antagonism"; "class struggle"; "revolution"; "science" (i.e., objective knowledge); "ideology" (as "false consciousness"). Yet, it is these ideas alone that clarify the elemental truths through which theory ceases to be a gray activism of tropes, desire and affect, and becomes, instead, a red, revolutionary guide to praxis for a new society freed from exploitation and injustice. Marx's original scientific discovery was his labor theory of value. Marx's labor theory of value is an elemental truth of Orthodox Marxism that is rejected by the flexodox left as the central dogmatism of a "totalitarian" Marxism. It is only Marx's labor theory of value, however, that exposes the mystification of the wages system that disguises exploitation as a "fair exchange" between capital and labor and reveals the truth about this relation as one of exploitation. Only Orthodox Marxism explains how what the workers sell to the capitalist is not labor, a commodity like any other whose price is determined by fluctuations in supply and demand, but their labor-power—their ability to labor in a system which has systematically "freed" them from the means of production so they are forced to work or starve—whose value is determined by the amount of time socially necessary to reproduce it daily. The value of labor-power is equivalent to the value of wages workers consume daily in the form of commodities that keep them alive to be exploited tomorrow. Given the technical composition of production today this amount of time is a slight fraction of the workday the majority of which workers spend producing surplus-value over and above their needs. The surplus-value is what is pocketed by the capitalists in the form of profit when the commodities are sold. Class is the antagonistic division thus established between the exploited and their exploiters. Without Marx's labor theory of value one could only contest the after effects of this outright theft of social labor-power rather than its cause lying in the private ownership of production. The flexodox rejection of the labor theory of value as the "dogmatic" core of a totalitarian Marxism therefore is a not so subtle rejection of the principled defense of the (scientific) knowledge workers need for their emancipation from exploitation because only the labor theory of value exposes the opportunism of knowledges (ideology) that occult this exploitation. Without the labor theory of value socialism would only be a moral dogma that appeals to the sentiments of "fairness" and "equality" for a "just" distribution of the social wealth that does the work of capital by naturalizing the exploitation of labor under capitalism giving it an acceptable "human face."

#### Capitalism is at the core of solar and wind technology development. Corporations use “environmental destruction” as an opportunity for growth. The impact is continual environmental crises and endless corporate growth.

Harris 10 (Jerry, Network for Critical Studies of Global Capitalism, Oct-Dec, Going Green to Stay in the Black: Transnational Capitalism and Renewable Energy, Race & Class, Vol. 52 #2, http://netglobalcapitalism.wordpress.com/articles/going-green-to-stay-in-the-black-transnational-capitalism-and-renewable-energy/)

Is the future of capitalism green? And will the country that leads in green technology dominate the global economy? That is certainly the outlook of important sectors of the capitalist class, both among long established corporations as well as new entrepreneurs. But **the green economy, particularly the energy sector, is already taking a globalized path of development under the control of the transnational capitalist class** (TCC). While **innovative corporations may emerge as dominant players,** it will be **as transnational corporations** (TNS), not as national champions of nation-states. In the U.S. the green revolution is promoted as the way to maintain world economic supremacy. In President Obama’s state of the union speech he said, “the nation that leads the clean-energy economy will be the nation that leads the global economy, and America must be that nation.” (1) Environmentalist Hunter Lovins calls on the U.S. to lead the world in green innovation because “they’ll rule the world, economically, politically, and probably militarily.” (2) Thomas Friedman wraps green technology in red, white and blue calling it the new currency of power. “**It’s all about national power…what could be more patriotic, capitalistic and geostrategic than that?”** (3). But these dreams of national greatest are already outdated. **Green energy** can indeed **extend the life of capitalism, but not within the confines of nation-centric logic and power**. Major wind and solar **corporations already operate on a global scale, with innovations and research ongoing** in Europe, India,¶ Japan, China and the U.S. Furthermore, the scale of the environmental crisis is beyond any one country to solve. It calls for a global response and advanced sectors of the TCC understand these world dimensions. The environmental crisis actually offers an opportunity for capitalism to begin a new cycle of accumulation. A way to end the repeating failures of financial speculation with a renewal of productive capital. As Muller and Passadakis explain, “the point about the ecological crisis…is that it is neither solved nor ignored in a green capitalist regime, but rather placed at the heart of its growth strategy.”(4) By creating new systems of energy, transportation, architectural design and reengineering productive processes, capitalism can greatly reduce its abuse of the environment. This would free capital from environmentally harmful industries for new areas of investment and create profitable opportunities in dynamic new markets. Such a strategic shift will not only solve the current crisis but legitimize a new political regime and lay the foundation for a hegemonic bloc with a global social base. Nonetheless, this transformation will not solve the contradiction between capital and labor, and the TCC may lack the political resolve to move fast and far enough to avoid major environmental disasters. But if the transformation does occur over the coming decades, it may solve the most pressing problems between finite environmental resources and the need of capitalism to grow and profit. With global warming widely accepted as an existential crisis capitalists have seized upon alternative and sustainable energy as a major transformative technology. United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki Moon has called for a worldwide “Green New Deal” that would be a “wholesale reconfiguration of global industry.” (5) A study published by Scientific American argues for a $100 trillion dollar program, projecting that ”100 percent of the world’s energy, for all purposes, could be supplied by wind, water and solar resources by 2030.” (6) That is a fair amount of money, but Fatih Birol, chief economist at the International Energy Agency points out that, “Each year without an international agreement adds $500 billion to the costs – estimated at $10 trillion¶ annually — of cleaning up the power sector to help keep temperatures within a range that would avoid unstoppable climate changes.” (7) Given the scale of the problem $100 trillion over 20 years sounds feasible. But dedicating $5 trillion a year from a world GDP of $54 trillion (2007) seems impossible without a political revolution.Although still a very small part of energy consumption, wind and solar power are rapidly expanding and total clean energy investments in 2008 were $155 billion and $145 billion in 2009. (8) Eventually renewable energy may play an economic role similar to the digital, computer and telecommunications revolution of the past 30 years. These technologies laid the basis for globalization and vastly expanded access to knowledge and information. (9) Economically there was innovation, dynamic emerging corporations and new cycles of accumulation. The technologies were also used by progressive activists across the world for organizing and education. Just as the digital revolution spearheaded a new era of capitalist globalization, so too can green technology open the door to the next era of growth while promoting important progressive changes.While these possibilities exist, they will develop within historic capitalist patterns that continually reassert themselves. Digital technologies became centralized into a handful of transnational corporations, both old and new, that today dominate the market and consume innovations through constant buy-outs. That pattern is already appearing in the green energy field, except there will be no singular leading location such as Silicon Valley. Solar and wind technologies are global and being consolidated by a small number of competitive TNCs. This does not necessarily undercut their environmental benefits. But **it does undercut the democratic possibilities for a decentralized system of energy, and fails to solve the problems between capital and labor**. By examining the major wind and solar TNCs below, we can begin to uncover the character of the new green economy.

#### Energy production drives capitalism – it enables the capitalist cycle of growth and exploitation of the working class

ICC 11 (International Communist Current, “Nuclear energy, capitalism and communism” August 16th, World Revolution no.347, September 2011, http://en.internationalism.org/wr/347/nuclear#\_ftnref30)

The increasing use of energy has been a feature of industrialisation around the world. It expresses not only the increase in scale of production and the impact of rising population, but also the development of productivity with the increase in the quantity of the means of production, including energy, that each worker is able to set in motion. This trend has continued today: between 1973 and 2008 total energy consumption increased by 80%.[18] The revolution in the form and quantity of energy available to humanity underpinned the industrial revolution and opened the door from the realm of want to that of plenty. But this revolution was driven by the development of capitalism whose purpose is not the satisfaction of human needs but the increase of capital based on the appropriation of surplus value produced by an exploited working class. Energy is used to drive the development of productivity but it is also a cost of production. It is part of the constant capital alongside raw materials, machines and factories and, as such, tends to increase in relation to the variable capital that is the source of capitalism’s profits. It is this that dictates capitalism’s attitude to energy. Capitalism has no regard for the use of energy, for the destruction of finite resources, other than as a cost of production. Increased productivity tends to require increased energy, so the capitalists (other than those in the oil industry) are driven to try and reduce the cost of this energy. On the one hand this results in the profligate use of energy for irrational ends, such as transporting similar commodities back and forth across the world and the ceaseless multiplication of commodities that meet no real human need but serve only as a means to extract and realise surplus value. On the other, it leads to the denial of access to energy and to the products of energy for millions of humans who lack the money to be of interest to the capitalists. This is illustrated in Nigeria where Shell pumps out billions of dollars worth of oil while the local people go without or risk their lives by trying to illegally tap the oil from the pipeline. The price is also paid by those working in the energy industries in lives lost and bodies maimed or poisoned and by the environment and all that lives in it, from the polluted, toxic waters of the Thames that characterised 19th century London to the warming of the globe that threatens the future of humanity today.

#### Deregulation increases the control of corporations at the expense of the people

Bretton Woods Project 2k (14 June 20 The World Bank And The State: A Recipe For Change? <http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/art.shtml?x=16242> pg 7-8)

Deregulation the dismantling of legal and administrative controls deemed to interfere with the operation of the market has also greatly increased the powers and influence of the corporate sector in general and of transnationals in particular. Limitations on the free movement of capital between countries have been stripped away through international agreements and governments have sought to attract inward investment by creating as attractive a "policy environment" for business as possible. To do so they have dismantled many social and environmental controls that might add to business costs. Britain’s national economic policy, as outlined by the 1992-1997 Conservative administration, for example, was to promote the country to foreign investors as a low wage, deregulated "enterprise zone" with relatively pliant workforces. In a 1995 brochure the government’s Invest in Britain Bureau (IBB) highlighted the country’s "pro-business environment" specifying "labour costs significantly below other European countries" and assuring potential investors that "no new laws or regulations may be introduced without ascertaining and minimising the costs to business." It continues: "The UK has the least onerous labour regulations in Europe, with few restrictions on working hours, overtime and holidays... There is no legal requirement to recognise a trade union. Many industries operate shift work, and 24-hour, seven days-a-week production for both men and women." 31 The Conservative government removed important regulations which companies claimed made them less internationally competitive. By 1993, 605 regulations had been identified for the axe; these included measures for which environmental, consumer and other citizen’s groups had long campaigned for example on health and safety, biotechnology, advertising in sensitive areas, hedgerow preservation, food standards and energy efficiency. 32 A similar process of active deregulation has been undertaken in the economies of the former Soviet Union which have undergone crash marketisation under World Bank and IMF guidance. In the Russian Far East, for example, land use and tax laws have been reformed to attract foreign investment in mining and forestry. 33 Foreign companies, eager to exploit the mineral and timber resources of the Russian Far East, are pressing the Russian government to relax environmental standards. Meanwhile, in the countries of the South, where governments (under the tutelage of the IMF) have been setting up "free trade zones" since the early 1970s to provide "a favourable climate" for private sector investment, deregulation is now being extended throughout the wider national economy. 35 Workers rights to organise and strike have been restricted; environmental regulations weakened; foreign ownership restrictions watered down or abolished; and TNCs granted freedom from planning and environmental controls and given permission to repatriate profits without restriction. 36,37 Since the ratification of the latest General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) agreement in 1994, these deregulated regimes, North and South, have the protection of international law. Moreover, as Alexander Goldsmith, editor of the business and environment magazine Green Futures, notes: "Under the rules by which countries can initiate challenges to other countries’ trading practices or their environmental or consumer laws, an alarming process of mutual deregulation is underway." 38 US corporations lobby the US government to target EU regulations under GATT, whilst their subsidiaries and partners in Europe lobby the EU to target US regulations. North American interests, for instance, are seeking to overturn European bans on the use of Bovine Somatotropin (BST), a genetically-engineered growth hormone for cattle, and on the sale of furs from animals caught with steel leg-hold traps. The EU, meanwhile, is challenging US fuel consumption standards for cars; food safety laws, limitations on lead in consumer products; state recycling laws; and restrictions on driftnet fishing and whaling. Several hard-won pieces of European environmental or public health legislation have already been overturned. In May 1997, the WTO ruled against the European Union’s ban on imports of beef produced with artificial growth hormones. 39 Indeed, in many instances, companies themselves have been actively involved in writing new investment and environmental rules. In the Philippines, for example, the government in 1995 introduced a new mining code overturning previous laws which limited foreign control of mining companies to 40 per cent. Under the new code which companies such as Western Mining Corporation helped to draft 100 per cent foreign ownership is now allowed. Companies also have the right to displace and resettle people within their "concessionary areas" and have far fewer environmental regulations to deal with.

#### The priority link. Only seizing by first seizing control of the means of production can we effectively deal with energy production. That means only the alt solves

Socialist Labor Party of America 79 (“The Socialist Alternative to Nuclear Catastrophe” http://www.slp.org/res\_state\_htm/nuc\_catas79.html)

While the Three Mile Island accident dramatically reconfirms that conclusion, the conflict between the commercial use of nuclear technology and the well-being of the American people has for years been obvious to anyone willing to review the facts. Scores of scientific studies and a host of commercial accidents had long ago obviated any need to doubt the dangers posed by nuclear plants. The capitalist class would like workers to believe that the Three Mile Island accident will result in stiffer regulations and standards that will render such plants safe, but what the crippled Pennsylvania reactor really attests to is the wanton irresponsibility of those who own and control nuclear technology. Even if nuclear plant operations could somehow be rendered fail-safe, the nuclear industry has found no solution to the stockpiles of nuclear waste that have already mortgaged the health and safety of generations to come.¶ Business as Usual¶ In fact, while calling for additional federal regulations and increased government policing of nuclear power plants, capitalist politicians and bureaucrats have already demonstrated that even a near-catastrophe like the one that occurred near Harrisburg will have no substantive impact on the manner in which the nuclear industry does business. Dozens of nuclear plants, a number of them virtual “clones” of the Three Mile Island installation, continue to operate in callous disregard for the public safety. And the Carter administration has already announced that it will push ahead with legislation to streamline the procedure to license new nuclear facilities.¶ The recent nuclear accident again supports the Socialist Labor Party’s position that nothing less than the abolition of the profit system and the socialist reconstruction of society will make it possible for the American people to restore and maintain a safe and healthful environment. Only with the elimination of private ownership in the means of production and the establishment of a socialist industrial democracy will the working-class majority of Americans be able to harness technology while giving due consideration to its health, safety and environmental implications.¶ The call for a socialist solution to the nuclear energy problem has nothing in common with calls for the nationalization of the nuclear industry. Such a step would neither alter the profit motivations which dictate how nuclear technology is implemented nor take control of such technology out of the hands of a small minority and place it under the collective control of the working class. Indeed, the fact that the current nuclear peril has been overseen by government agencies for years provides ample proof that a resolution of the problem is not to be found in government ownership by the capitalist state.¶ Socialist Solution¶ In a socialist society, the government would consist of the industrial organization of the working class at the workplace, where workers would democratically make the decisions on how the resources available to society are to be used, what energy sources are to be developed, what goods are to be produced, etc. Workers would collectively hold full decision-making power over the use of all technology, nuclear or otherwise. With the abolition of the profit motive and the transformation of the means of production from private into social property, such decisions would be made not by a minority to serve its own vested interests, but by the working-class majority, which could rationally assess the overall impact any decision would have on the general welfare.¶ Moreover, putting the nation on a socialist foundation based on production for use would free the economy of the capitalist economic imperatives that have fueled the drive toward nuclear energy. A socialist economy would be characterized by the planning and rational allocation of resources that are rendered impossible by the profit motive. A socialist society would reduce the need for all sources of energy by eliminating the enormous waste that takes place today under capitalism. Planned obsolescence, shoddy products and other manifestations of the waste that permeate capitalist production would be eliminated. Mass transit systems would be developed. And a socialist society would accelerate the development of safe, nonpolluting, renewable sources of energy. These efforts—coupled with the dismantling of U.S. imperialism’s massive nuclear arsenal—would rapidly eliminate the social peril nuclear energy now poses.¶ Workers today continue to live under the shadow of nuclear disaster, but in a socialist society workers could enjoy a material abundance without in any way compromising their health and safety. Outrages like the one that occurred near Harrisburg continue to expose the antisocial nature of the capitalist system for all workers to see. And as the manifold social problems of capitalism increasingly threaten the lives and well-being of workers, it becomes more and more imperative that they recognize the need to organize politically and economically to take control of the economy, abolish class-divided capitalism and administer production through their own democratic bodies.

#### Their focus on political change masks a strategy of reformism that is coopted into replicating captial’s control

Meszaros 6 (Istvan, “Structural Crisis of Politics,” *Monthly Review,* September, Proquest)

In the meantime so many grave problems are crying out for genuine solutions which could be well within our reach. Some of them have been with us for several decades, imposing terrible suffering and sacrifices on millions of people. Colombia is an oustanding example. For forty years the forces of oppression—internal and external, U.S. dominated—tried to suffocate the struggle of the Colombian people, without success. Attempts to reach a negotiated settlement—“with the participation of all social groups, without exception, in order to reconcile the Colombian family,” in the words of Manuel Marulanda Vélez, the leader of FARCEP—have been systematically frustrated.16 As Vélez wrote in an open letter addressed recently to a presidential candidate: “No government, liberal or conservative, produced an effective political solution to the social and armed conflict. The negotiations were used for the purpose of changing nothing, so that everything should remain the same. All of the political schemes of the governments were using the Constitution and the laws as a barrier, to make sure that everything continues the way as we had it before.”17  Thus, when the dominant social interests dictate it, “constitutionali-ty” and the rules of “democratic consensus” are used in Colombia (and elsewhere) as cynical devices for evading and forever postponing the solution of even the most burning issues, no matter how immense might be the scale of suffering imposed, as a result, on the people. And by the same token, in a different social context but under the same kind of deeply embedded structural determinations, even the most blatant and openly admitted violations of established constitutionality are disre-garded, despite the periodic ritual lip service paid to the necessity to respect the constitutional requirements. In this sense, when the Congressional committee investigating the “Irangate Contra Affairs” had concluded that the Reagan administration was responsible for “sub-verting the Law and undermining the Constitution,” absolutely nothing happened to condemn, let alone to remove, the guilty president. And in yet another type of case—as we have seen in the ruling LDP govern-ment’s determination to subvert the Japanese Constitution—when the original constitutional clauses appear to be obstacles to embarking on perilous new military adventures, the dominant social and political interests of the country impose a new legal framework whose principal function is to liquidate the once proclaimed democratic safeguards and turn what was formerly decreed unlawful into arbitrarily institutional-ized “constitutional lawfulness.” Nor should we forget what has been happening in a most adverse, and in its trend dangerously authoritari-an, sense to British and United States constitutionality during the last few years. As I indicated at the beginning, we cannot attribute the chronic prob-lems of our social interchanges to more or less easily corrigible political contingencies. So much is at stake, and we have historically rather lim-ited time at our disposal in order to redress, in a socially sustainable way, the all too obvious grievances of the structurally subordinated social classes. The question of why?—concerning substantive matters, and not simply the contingent personal failures, even when they happen to be serious, as the frequently highlighted instances of widespread political corruption are—cannot be avoided indefinitely. It is necessary to investigate the social causes and deep-seated structural determina-tions at the roots of the disturbing negative trends in politics and the law, in order to be able to explain their stubborn persistence and worsening at the present time. This question of why is what I wish to pursue now.

#### Environmental Justice link - The affirmative’s attempt to save the environment from within the system of capitalism gets co-opted and never addresses the underlying cause of the problem

Luke 97 (Department of Political Science at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1997 Timothy W., The (Un)Wise (Ab)Use of Nature: Environmentalism as Globalized Consumerism? http://www.cddc.vt.edu/tim/tims/Tim528.htm)

Newer ecological discourses about total cost accounting, lifecycle management, or environmental justice may simply articulate more refined efforts to sustainably develop these bigger global processes of universal capitalization by accepting small correctives against particular capitalist interests. Admitting that poor people have been treated unjustly in siting decisions for environmental bads lets rich people redistribute these ecological costs across more sites so that they might benefit from the material and symbolic goods created by being just so environmental. Environmental justice movements perhaps are not so much about attaining environmental justice as they are about moving injustices more freely around in the environment, assuring the birth of new consumerisms for increased efficiency at risk management and broader participation ecological degradation in our terraformed Nature.

#### A materialist method is key - illumination of social and political relations through dialetical materialism is key to achieving class consciousness and thus stopping capitalism

Lukacs 1919 (George, Hungarian philosopher, He was the founder of Western Marxism, “What is Orthodox Marxism” http://www.marxists.org/archive/lukacs/works/history/orthodox.htm)

If the question were really to be formulated in terms of such a crude antithesis it would deserve at best a pitying smile. But in fact it is not (and never has been) quite so straightforward. Let us assume for the sake of argument that recent research had disproved once and for all every one of Marx’s individual theses. Even if this were to be proved, every serious ‘orthodox’ Marxist would still be able to accept all such modern findings without reservation and hence dismiss all of Marx’s theses in toto – without having to renounce his orthodoxy for a single moment. Orthodox Marxism, therefore, does not imply the uncritical acceptance of the results of Marx’s investigations. It is not the ‘belief’ in this or that thesis, nor the exegesis of a ‘sacred’ book. On the contrary, orthodoxy refers exclusively to method. It is the scientific conviction that dialectical materialism is the road to truth and that its methods can be developed, expanded and deepened only along the lines laid down by its founders. It is the conviction, moreover, that all attempts to surpass or ‘improve’ it have led and must lead to over-simplification, triviality and eclecticism. 1 Materialist dialectic is a revolutionary dialectic. This definition is so important and altogether so crucial for an understanding of its nature that if the problem is to be approached in the right way this must be fully grasped before we venture upon a discussion of the dialectical method itself. The issue turns on the question of theory and practice. And this not merely in the sense given it by Marx when he says in his first critique of Hegel that “theory becomes a material force when it grips the masses.” [[1]](http://www.marxists.org/archive/lukacs/works/history/orthodox.htm#1) Even more to the point is the need to discover those features and definitions both of the theory and the ways of gripping the masses which convert the theory, the dialectical method, into a vehicle of revolution. We must extract the practical essence of the theory from the method and its relation to its object. If this is not done that ‘gripping the masses’ could well turn out to be a will o’ the wisp. It might turn out that the masses were in the grip of quite different forces, that they were in pursuit of quite different ends. In that event, there would be no necessary connection between the theory and their activity, it would be a form that enables the masses to become conscious of their socially necessary or fortuitous actions, without ensuring a genuine and necessary bond between consciousness and action. In the same essay [[2]](http://www.marxists.org/archive/lukacs/works/history/orthodox.htm#2) Marx clearly defined the conditions in which a relation between theory and practice becomes possible. “It is not enough that thought should seek to realise itself; reality must also strive towards thought.” Or, as he expresses it in an earlier work: [[3]](http://www.marxists.org/archive/lukacs/works/history/orthodox.htm#3) “It will then be realised that the world has long since possessed something in the form of a dream which it need only take possession of consciously, in order to possess it in reality.” Only when consciousness stands in such a relation to reality can theory and practice be united. But for this to happen the emergence of consciousness must become the decisive step which the historical process must take towards its proper end (an end constituted by the wills of men, but neither dependent on human whim, nor the product of human invention). The historical function of theory is to make this step a practical possibility. Only when a historical situation has arisen in which a class must understand society if it is to assert itself; only when the fact that a class understands itself means that it understands society as a whole and when, in consequence, the class becomes both the subject and the object of knowledge; in short, only when these conditions are all satisfied will the unity of theory and practice, the precondition of the revolutionary function of the theory, become possible. Such a situation has in fact arisen with the entry of the proletariat into history. “When the proletariat proclaims the dissolution of the existing social order,” Marx declares, “it does no more than disclose the secret of its own existence, for it is the effective dissolution of that order.” [[4]](http://www.marxists.org/archive/lukacs/works/history/orthodox.htm#4) The links between the theory that affirms this and the revolution are not just arbitrary, nor are they particularly tortuous or open to misunderstanding. On the contrary, the theory is essentially the intellectual expression of the revolutionary process itself. In it every stage of the process becomes fixed so that it may be generalised, communicated, utilised and developed. Because the theory does nothing but arrest and make conscious each necessary step, it becomes at the same time the necessary premise of the following one.

## 1NR

### T

#### Preserving this distinction is good – prevents topic explosion.

Sklar, ‘7 founder and president of The Stella Group, Ltd., in Washington, DC, is the Chair of the Steering Committee of the Sustainable Energy Coalition and serves on the Boards of Directors of the Sustainable Buildings Industry Council, the Business Council for Sustainable Energy, and the Renewable Energy Policy Project. The Stella Group, Ltd., a strategic marketing and policy firm for clean distributed energy users and companies using renewable energy (Scott Sklar, 23 October 2007, “What’s the Difference Between Solar Energy and Solar Power?” http://www.renewableenergyworld.com/rea/news/article/2007/10/whats-the-difference-between-solar-energy-and-solar-power-50358)//CC

Lee, this is a question I get often, and believe it is worth addressing. Solar "power" usually means converting the sun's rays (photons) to electricity. The solar technologies could be photovoltaics, or the various concentrating thermal technologies: solar troughs, solar dish/engines, and solar power towers. Solar "energy" is a more generic term, meaning any technology that converts the sun's energy into a form of energy—so that includes the aforementioned solar power technologies, but also solar thermal for water heating, space heating and cooling, and industrial process heat. Solar energy includes solar daylighting and even passive solar that uses building orientation, design and materials to heat and cool buildings. Now in the early 1980's, I was Political Director of the Solar Lobby, formed by the big nine national environmental groups, that embraced all solar technologies—which we viewed as wind, hydropower, and biomass, along with the long list of traditional solar conversion technologies. The thesis, which is correct, is that the sun contributes to growing plants, wind regimes, and evaporation and rain (hydropower), so that all the renewables are part of the solar family. Now, of course, most would argue that geothermal, and tidal and wave (effected by the gravitational force of the moon) are not solar, but we included these technologies as well.

#### Their ev about being energy production is just not true – it has to be electricity generation. Government organizations conclude neg meaning we’re more precise.

Martin 2007

[Keith; partner @ Chadbourne and Park; “Guide to Federal Tax Incentives for Solar Energy”; Solar Energy Industries Association]

The commercial solar tax credit may be claimed for spending on two types of¶ equipment:¶ 1. "[E]quipment which uses solar energy to generate electricity, to heat or cool (or¶ provide hot water for use in) a structure, or to provide solar process heat,¶ excepting property used to generate energy for the purposes of heating a¶ swimming pool," and¶ 2. "[E]quipment which uses solar energy to illuminate the inside of a structure using¶ fiber-optic distributed sunlight."¶ 1.1 (a) Photovoltaics and Concentrating Solar Power Plants - All equipment¶ associated with a photovoltaic or concentrating solar power system is eligible¶ property for the credit. The commercial solar tax credit can only be claimed on the¶ equipment in a solar power plant up to the transmission stage. Thus, no credit can¶ be claimed on a radial line or substation to move the electricity from the power plant¶ to the grid.¶ 1.1 (b) Solar Thermal Systems - To qualify for the credit, equipment must be an¶ integral part of the solar heating or cooling system. All equipment associated with a¶ solar thermal system is eligible property for the credit except that which is designed¶ for the use of non-solar power (e.g. a natural gas furnace that is used to augment¶ the solar thermal system). However, pipes and ducts that are used to convey steam,¶ hot water or heat from a furnace or hot water heater qualify for the credit if solar¶ energy is the source of more than 75% of the steam, hot water or heat carried¶ through them in the year the pipes and ducts are put into service. The test is done¶ by looking at solar energy as a percentage of total energy used to generate the¶ steam, hot water, or heat conveyed by the pipes and ducts.¶ There must be an allocation. Thus, for example, if 10% other energy is used in the¶ year the pipes and ducts are first put into service, then the solar tax credit can be¶ calculated on 90% of their cost. However, a dip in the solar energy use below 90%¶ in any of the next four years would lead to the IRS’ recapturing the tax credit¶ claimed. (See section 8 for more on recapture.)¶ 1.1 (c) Solar Lighting -All equipment associated with fiber-optic solar lighting¶ systems qualify only if put into service during 2006 or 2007. Solar tube-type¶ systems do not.¶ 1.1 (d) Passive Solar Systems - Passive solar systems do not qualify. IRS¶ regulations define passive solar systems as ones that use "conductive, convective,¶ or radiant energy transfer." The IRS gives as examples of such systems¶ greenhouses, solariums, roof ponds, glazing, and mass or water Trombe walls. In¶ systems that include both eligible property and passive solar equipment, the credit¶ can only be claimed on portion of total spending associated with the eligible property.

#### Our precision is vital—turns solvency and research quality

Resnick 1

[Evan Resnick, Journal of International Affairs, 0022197X, Spring 2001, Vol. 54, Issue 2, “Defining Engagement”]

In matters of national security, establishing a clear definition of terms is a precondition for **effective policymaking**. Decisionmakers who invoke critical terms in an erratic, ad hoc fashion risk alienating their constituencies. They also risk exacerbating misperceptions and hostility among those the policies target. Scholars who commit the same error undercut their ability to conduct valuable empirical research. Hence, if scholars and policymakers fail rigorously to define "engagement," they undermine the ability to build an effective foreign policy.

#### Here’s more ev to confirm.

The Daily Green, no date

[www.thedailygreen.com]

Passive solar heating and cooling design is a great way to improve energy efficiency and energy conservation, while saving you money.

#### There are over 365 affs that they let in.

Carroll Energy Solutions ‘12

[365 Ways to Save Energy in 2012, http://www.savewithces.com/365in2008.html]

Welcome to the largest source of energy saving tips on the world wide web!

1) Install a programmable thermostat. It's suprisingly easy to install one yourself. 2) Don't set the thermostat higher than you actually want it. 3) Don't let furniture and draperies block the air flow from air registers. 4) If your home has a boiler system, avoid covering radiators with screens or blocking them with furniture. 5) Use rags or hand towels instead of paper towels or napkins. 6) When using the fireplace, turn down the furnace to 55 degrees. If you don't, all the warm air from the furnace will go right up the chimney, wasting energy and money. 7) Save on energy costs by comparing electricity rates from different power providers in your state. 8) Keep plantings at least one foot away from your central air conditioning unit for adequate airflow. 9) During late afternoon and early evening, turn off unnecessary lights and wait to use heat-producing appliances. 10) Shade south- and west- facing windows during the hottest part of the day in the summer. 11) Plant a tree. One well-placed shade tree can reduce your cooling costs by 25 percent. 12) When planting trees, place leafy shade trees to the south and west, and evergreens to the north. 13) As if it wasn't already obvious, use CFL lighbulbs in your home. Get them for under a buck if you buy in bulk. 14) A ceiling fan should blow air down in the winter and up in the summer. 15) Set the fan on your central air conditioner to "on" rather than "auto." This will circulate air continuously, keeping the temperature more even throughout the house and aiding in dehumidification. 16) Make sure your window air conditioner is the proper size. 17) Vacuum registers and vents regularly. 18) Raise the thermostat to about 78 to 80 degrees whenever you go to bed or leave the house. 19) If your home can't accommodate central air conditioning, try a whole-house attic fan. 20) During the winter, remove window air conditioners and seal the windows with caulk and weatherstripping. 21) Use safety plugs in all unused outlets. These are prime places for outside air to leak into your home. 22) Hire an environmental consultant to assess your residence for hazards. 23) If your home has a large, single-pane picture window, use heavy draperies during the winter to help hold back cold air. 24) Reflective window film can help reduce heat gain during the summer, and it will keep furniture and carpets from fading. 25) Check window panes to see if they need new glazing. If the glass is loose, replace the putty holding the pane in place. 26) If drafts sneak in under exterior doors, replace the threshold. 27) If you cannot install a weatherstripping threshold in a door, block the drafts with a rolled-up towel or blanket. 28) Add fireproof caulk where the chimney meets the wall, inside and outside. 29) When the fireplace is not in use, make sure fireplace dampers are sealed tight, and keep the glass doors closed. 30) If you never use your fireplace, plug the chimney with fiberglass insulation and seal the doors with silicone caulk. 31) Maintain your central air conditioner by cleaning the outside compressor with a garden hose (be sure to shut off power at the fuse or breaker first). 32) Seal the edges of unused doors and windows with rope caulk. 33) Don't forget to weatherize the attic access. Secure batt insulation to the back of the hatch or door, and use weatherstripping to seal the opening. 34) Set the water heater temperature at 120 degrees - about halfway between low and medium. 35) Cover the central air compressor with a tarp to keep it clean during the winter. 36) Seal doors and windows with caulk and weatherstripping in the summer and the winter. A $15 weatherstripping kit can deliver similar effects to buying brand new windows.. 37) Add foam gaskets behind all outlet covers and switch plates. 38) Unplug all electrical devices when not in use to reduce phantom load. 39) Fix leaky faucets, especially if it's a hot water faucet. One drop per second can add up to 165 gallons a month - that's more than one person uses in two weeks. 40) Use aerators on kitchen and bathroom sink faucets. 41) Take showers, not baths. 41) Purchase a residential wind power generator. You can find local providers here: wind power companies 42) If your water heater is more than 15 years old, install an insulating wrap to reduce "standby" heat loss. 43) If accessible, insulate hot water pipes passing through unconditioned space. 44) Use smaller kitchen appliances whenever possible. 45) Vacuum the refrigerator coils about twice a year to keep the compressor running efficiently. 46) Don't leave the refrigerator door open. 47) Don’t leave the oven door open either. 48) Keep the refrigerator temperature about 36-38 degrees, and the freezer at 0-5 degrees. 49) Don't overload the refrigerator or freezer. 50) Make sure the refrigerator is level, so the door automatically swings shut instead of open. 51) Check the seal on your refrigerator door by closing it on a dollar bill. If you can pull the bill out easily, it's time to replace the gaskets 52) Use your oven's self-cleaning feature immediately after cooking, while the oven is still hot. 53) Use lids on pots and pans to reduce cooking times. 54) Don’t put a small pan on a large burner. 55) Use energy saving power strips on your heaviest energy draining devices. 56) Run the dishwasher only with full loads, and use the air-dry cycle. 57) Wash only full loads of clothes, and be sure to set the water level appropriately. 58) Use hot water only for very dirty loads, and always use cold water for the rinse cycle. 59) Clean the lint screen on the dryer every time you use the machine. 60) Remove clothes from the dryer while they're still damp and hang them up. 61) Dry one load of clothes immediately after another. 62) Switch to compact fluorescent light bulbs. 63) Use light dimmers. Be careful with CFC bulbs because they may not be compatible with dimmer switches. 64) Use motion sensors in your switches to have lights turn off when no one is in the room. 65) Install timers on lights that tend to be left on for longer than they are needed. 66) Keep lamps away from thermostats. 67) Dust light fixtures regularly. 68) Use only a single bulb in a multi-socket fixture. 69) Replace an incandescent outdoor light or high-intensity floodlight with a high-pressure sodium fixture. 70) Get a thermal link detectorto identifyhidden sources of cold or hot air entering your home. A side benefit is that they're really cool and you can use them telling how hot your pans are when you cook! 71) Decorate with pale colors on walls, ceilings and floors. You will use less light. 72) Get rid of spare refrigerators or freezers. 73) Keep outdoor hot tubs covered when not in use. 74) Keep waterbeds covered with quilts or blankets to help retain their heat. 75) Install timers on appliances that tend to be left on longer than they are needed. 76) Keep the garage door closed, especially during the winter. 77) If you need a new lawn mower, consider an electric model. 78) Instead of air-polluting and expensive charcoal or propane, try an electric or natural gas grill 79) Install a low flow showerhead; don't worry they're well engineered today to still deliver high water pressure. 80) Place humidifiers and dehumidifiers away from walls and bulky furniture 81) If your home has no sidewall insulation, place heavy furniture like bookshelves, armoires and sofas along exterior walls, and use decorative quilts as wall hangings. 82) When you take a vacation, turn off and unplug everything you can. 83) When you’re away from the house for an extended time, set your water heating to the lowest setting. 84) Remember that it pays to invest in energy efficiency. 85) Add a reflecting panel behind radiators 86) If your home has electric baseboard heating, be sure to keep furniture and draperies away from the heaters, and leave at least a three-inch clearance under the heating unit. 87) Keep curtains and blinds closed at night to keep cold air out, but open them during the day to let the sun warm the room. 88) Avoid using space heaters, including electric, kerosene or propane models. Not only are they expensive to operate, they're also very dangerous. 89) If you have hardwood or tile floors, add area rugs to keep your feet warm. 90) If you'll be going on vacation, lower the thermostat to 55 degrees. This will save energy while preventing water pipes from freezing. 91) If you have a wood-burning fireplace, have the chimney cleaned and inspected regularly, and burn only fully dried hardwoods to produce the most heat output. 92) Always read the Energy Guide label carefully, and make sure you're comparing "apples to apples”. 93) When purchasing a refrigerator, choose the capacity that's right for your family. 94) When replacing your furnace, make sure you choose the capacity that’s right for your home. 95) When replacing your central air conditioning, choose the appropriate capacity for your home. 96) In almost every case, a natural gas appliance is more economical to use than an electric model. 97) Replace your inefficient furnace with a geothermal heat pump. You can find geothermal heating companies online. 98) Shop during the off-season. Many heating and cooling manufacturers offer significant rebates during seasonal sales promotions, and dealers may charge less for installation. 99) Investigate new technology carefully. Some innovations, like convection ovens or argon-filled windows, may save energy and make life more convenient. 100) Look for the "Energy Star" logo when you make a purchase. 101) Don't over-dry your laundry. 102) Don't bother pre-rinsing dishes with the idea that your dishwasher will work less hard. 103) Start websites about saving energy to convince other people to do the same. That way your efforts can be multiplied. 104) You can operate a couple of fans with a fraction of the electricity needed for air conditioning, and their cooling effect may make it possible to cut back on AC use. 105) Heating food in the microwave uses only 20 percent of the energy required by a full-sized oven. 106) Drive steadily--and a bit slower. Hard acceleration and abrupt braking will use more fuel than if you start and slow more moderately. 107) If you travel at 65 mph instead of 55, you are penalized by lowering your mileage 12.5 percent. If you get your vehicle up to 75 mph, you're losing 25 percent compared with mileage at 55 mph. 108) A loaded roof rack can decrease an SUV's fuel efficiency by 5 percent, and that of a more aerodynamic car by 15 percent or more. 109) Stick with regular. If your car's manufacturer specifies regular gas, don't buy premium with the thought of going faster or operating more efficiently. 110) After starting the car in the morning, begin driving right away; don't let it sit and "warm up" for several minutes. 111) Try do-it-yourself low-E windows. If your windows don't have a low-E coating, consider applying a self-adhesive film on the glass. 112) Stop Junk Mail write to: Mail Preference Service, Direct Marketing Association, 11 West 42nd St., PO Box 3861, New York, NY 10163-3861. 113) Use reusable containers for food storage instead of wrapping food in foil or plastic wrap. 114) Be aware of your paint you use - Use latex paint instead of oil-based paint. Oil-based paint is highly toxic. 115) Inflate your tires well. This preserves the life of the tires and saves gas, which ultimately saves money. 116) Recharge Your Batteries 117) Bring your own shopping bags to the grocery store. 118) If your purchase is small don't take any bag 119) Use small plastic bottles, filled with water or stones to displace the amount of water in toilets 120) Use cloth diapers when you put a diaper on your child 121) Recycle your printer's toner cartridges. Find recycling companies near you. 122) Buy products that are recycled. By purchasing these products, you are helping to conserve natural resources, and to protect the environment. 123) Carpool or walk to reduce carbon dioxide pollution in the air. 124) Buy in bulk--this saves not only on packaging that you would eventually have to dispose of, but reduces tremendously the amount of industrial waste generated to make the packaging. 125) Shop for durable, long-lasting products. For example, use a metal razor instead of disposables, or a metal roasting pan instead of a disposable one. 126) Reuse whatever you can, including aluminum pie tins, glassware, plastic cutlery and aluminum foil. 127) Buy products with recycled contents. 128) Precycle-make an effort to buy products with recyclable packaging. 129) Leave the grass clippings on the lawn. 130) Start a backyard composting bin for yard clippings. 131) Make recycling easy by putting recycle bins in the rooms where you use the products. 132) Replace paper cups, plates and napkins with washable, reusable cups and plates and cloth napkins. 133) Keep used paper in a stack and use the flip side for scrap work. - - Perfect all of your documents before you print them. Run grammar and spell check to eliminate careless mistakes, and then preview your document in print preview. 134) Don’t let the water run while your shampooing or conditioning your hair or washing your body 135) Turn off the water while you are brushing your teeth 136) Use rechargeable batteries, instead of disposable ones 137) Turn off your lights and any electronics when not in use 138) Use rags or hand towels instead of paper towels or napkins. 139) Buy fruits and veggies loose, and not in plastic bags. 140) Decrease TV watching. 141) Recycle paper products (newspaper, office paper, cardboard, etc), aluminum, glass, tin, steel, plastic, batteries and everything else possible. 142) Mend and repair, rather than discard and replace. 143) Dispose of leftover food, yard trimmings, and weeds by starting a compost pit in your backyard. When contents decompose into soil use the soil for plants and gardening. 144) If your family celebrates Christmas, buy a living Christmas trees, and plant it somewhere after the Christmas season. 145) Plant trees in your community. 146) Buy a water bottle for yourself. Refill, use it, and carry it with you at all times. 147) Don't use electrical appliances for things you can easily do by hand, such as opening cans. 148) Save wire coat hangers and return them to the dry cleaners. 149) Turn off the lights, TV, or other electrical appliances when you are out of a room. 150) Flush the toilet less often. 151) Start a compost pile. 152) Plant short, dense shrubs close to your home's foundation to help insulate your home against cold. 153) Use mulch to conserve water in your garden. 154) Keep your car tuned up. 155) Use public transit whenever possible. 156) On weekends, ride your bike or walk instead. 157) Buy a more fuel-efficient model (such as a hybrid or electric) when you're ready for a new car. 158) Have your heating system inspected regularly. 159) Recycle your engine oil. 160) Keep your tires properly inflated to save gas. 161) Keep your wheels properly aligned to save your tires. (It's safer too.) 162) Print or copy on both sides of the paper. 163) Use smaller paper for smaller memos. 164) Re-use manila envelopes and file folders. 165) Think twice about buying "disposable" products. 166) Buy paper products instead of plastic if you must buy "disposables." 167) Buy locally grown food and locally made products when possible. 168) Join a conservation organization. 169) Volunteer your time to energy conservation projects. 170) Give money to energy conservation projects. 171) Convert by example. Encourage your family, friends, and neighbors to save resources too. 172) Learn about energy conservation issues in your community or state. Teach children to respect nature and the environment. 173) Collect the water used to wash vegetables and salad to water your houseplants. 174) Call your local government to see if they have a disposal location for used car batteries and other hazardous household wastes. 175) Send e-greetings instead of paper cards 176) Don't buy bottled water if you know your tap water is safe - transporting water from its source to the supermarket shelves is an expensive waste of energy. Find water companies that can deliver potable water near you 177) Collect rainwater to water your flowers. 178) Plant local species of trees. 179) Don't use electrical equipment like leaf-blowers as they consume so much energy for so little gain. Use a rake instead - it's better for your health too! - Take time out to sit out in your backyard with friends and family, and appreciate the beauty of nature! 180) Pay your bills online. Instead of using paper to pay your bills pay them over the internet instead. 181) Shop online. Instead of taking the car to, for instance, buy a couple of books buy them online. 182) Read your morning paper online. 183) Find the quickest route. To avoid getting lost and to not use more gas than necessary look up where you are going before you leave. 184) If you journal, use your computer instead of a notepad. 185) Email what you can. 186) Work from your home. If you can. 187) Once each month clean or change the filter in your furnace. 188) You should have your heating system inspected once a year to ensure maximum efficiency. The cost of inspection will pay for itself. 189) If you don’t have a programmable thermostat, you need to invest in one. 190) If you want to heat your home quickly, don’t set the thermostat higher than your target temperature, it will get warmer at the same rate, regardless of set temperature. 191) Vacuuming the registers and vents of your duct system will dramatically improve their efficiency. 192) Prevent obstructions from allowing your heating and cooling vents to work properly. 193) A reflecting panel behind your radiators can prevent up to 25% of heat loss into the wall. 194) During the winter, close curtains and blinds at night to prevent heat loss; keep them open during the day to absorb energy from the sun. 195) Keep your feet warm with area rugs on hardwood and tile floors. 196) When you’re on vacation set your thermostat to 55 degrees to save energy and prevent your pipes from freezing. 197) Plug your chimney with insulation if you never use your fireplace. You can also seal the doors with caulk. 198) Clean off your central air conditioning unit outdoors with a garden hose. 199) Keep the area surrounding your outside air conditioning unit clear for adequate airflow. 200) Try to hold off turning on lights during the late afternoon until it is necessary. 201) Don’t forget to shade south and west facing windows during the middle of the day in the summer. 202) Fill your yard with trees, not only are they good for the environment, a well-placed shade tree can reduce cooling costs significantly. 203) Ceiling fans can significantly reduce the amount of cooling required in your home. 204) If your air conditioner is oversized, it will work inefficiently because it will not have the appropriate amount of time to dehumidify the air. Make sure it is appropriate. 205) Rather than central air conditioning, your home may be cooled with a whole-house fan. If feasible, this will save you money. 206) Take your air conditioners out of the windows during the winter and seal the window with weatherstripping and caulk. 207) If you cannot remove the air conditioner during the winter purchase and install an insulated cover. 208) Keep your central air equipment clean with a tarp in the winter when it is not in use. 209) Attend a weatherization seminar to learn more about weatherstripping your windows. 210) Go around your home with a candle to find air leaks. Use caulk or expanding foam to fill those leaks. 211) Look under your exterior doors to see if air is escaping. If it is, install a threshold. 212) In the winter, use rope caulk to seal the moving parts of the window. You can remove this once the cold season is over. 213) Make sure the access to your attic is sealed. You can also put insulation on the back of your access door. 214) Set your hot water heater to the lowest temperature that will still allow you to have warm water. 215) Water saving showerheads and faucets save hot water. Well designed units will not reduce your water pressure. 216) One drop a second of hot water coming from a leaky faucet can use more hot water than one person uses in two weeks. Fix the leak. 217) Baths use much more water than a 10 minute shower. 218) Install insulation around your hot water if the label does instruct you not to do so. Many older units are not adequately insulated. 219) Drain the sediment from you water heater. 220) To conserve energy and reduce internal heat gain turn off computers, monitors, printers and copiers during non-business hours. 221) Ensure that the built-in power management system for your office equipment is active. 222) Ensure your screen saver is compatible with the computer's power management features, and that the setup allows the system to go into power saver mode. 223) Using a laptop computer instead of a desk-top system can save 80-90% in electrical cost. 223) Educate and encourage coworkers to be energy-conscious and to offer ideas about how energy can be saved. 224) Designate a "responsible party" in your home to be responsible for and to promote good energy practices for the organization and/or facility. 225) Reduce or replace inefficient, outdated or excessive lighting within your building. 226) When replacing old lighting equipment evaluate new technologies that may need fewer fixtures and/or fewer lamps within existing fixtures. 227) Ensure that light levels will remain at adequate levels before changing out technologies and/or reducing number of lamps. 228) Where practical, replace incandescent lamps with compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs). Ensure you install compatible dimming technology if CFLs are used along with a dimming system. 229) Replace incandescent "EXIT" signs with LED signs. LEDs use about one-tenth the wattage and last 50 times longer than incandescent-lamp signs. 230) Install lighting occupancy sensors that automatically turn lights on or off, depending on occupancy. You can learn a lot about saving power on the websites of many local power companies. 231) Take advantage of natural daylight: turn off or dim electric lighting when adequate sunlight is available to illuminate interior space. 232) Ensure outdoor lighting is off during daytime. 233) In winter, set office thermostat offices between 65 and 68 during the day/business hours, and 60 to 65 degrees during unoccupied times. 234) In summer, set thermostats between 78 and 80 degrees during the day/business hours, and above 80 degrees during unoccupied hours. 235) Adjust thermostats higher when cooling and lower when heating an occupied building or unoccupied areas within a building, e.g., during weekends and non-working hours. 236) During summer months, adjusting your thermostat setting up one degree typically can save 2-3% on cooling costs. 237) Consider installing locking devices on thermostats to maintain desired temperature settings. 238) Install programmable thermostats that automatically adjust temperature settings based on the time of day and day of the week. - If you have multiple HVAC units, set thermostats to return to the occupied temperature a half an hour apart. 239) Drive sensibly. Aggressive driving (speeding, rapid acceleration and braking) wastes gasoline. 240) Consider buying a highly fuel-efficient vehicle. A fuel-efficient vehicle, a hybrid vehicle, or an alternative fuel vehicle could save you a lot at the gas pump and help the environment. 241) Combine errands into one trip. Several short trips, each one taken from a cold start, can use twice as much fuel as one trip covering the same distance when the engine is warm. 242) Replace clogged air filters to improve gas mileage by as much as 10% and protect your engine. 243) Get regular engine tune-ups and car maintenance checks to avoid fuel economy problems due to worn spark plugs, dragging brakes, low transmission fluid, or transmission problems. 244) Keep tires properly inflated and aligned to improve your gasoline mileage by around 3.3%. 245) Use the grade of motor oil recommended by your car's manufacturer. Using a different motor oil can lower your gasoline mileage by 1%-2%. 246) Check into telecommuting, carpooling and public transit to cut mileage and car maintenance costs. 247) Reduce drag by placing items inside the car or trunk rather than on roof racks. 248) Clear out your car; extra weight decreases gas mileage. 249) Use air conditioning only when necessary. 250) Using cruise control on the highway helps you maintain a constant speed and, in most cases, will save gas. 251) When you use overdrive gearing, your car's engine speed goes down. This saves gas and reduces wear. 252) Avoid high speeds. Above 60 mph, gas mileage drops rapidly 253) Idling gets you 0 miles per gallon. The best way to warm up a vehicle is to drive it. No more than 30 seconds of idling on winter days is needed. 254) Leaving the refrigerator door open really does waste energy. 255) Your refrigerator should be set around 38 degrees. 256) Make sure there is a firm seal on your refrigerator. If it releases even just a small amount of cold air, the energy costs will be significant. 257) If you are going to use your oven’s self cleaning feature, use it after cooking while the oven still has heat. 258) Always use lids on your pots while cooking. 259) Match your cooking pan to the size of the burner; don’t cook on a large burner with a small pan. 260) Purchase new grease plates under range burners because they will reflect heat more efficiently. 261) Don’t run your dishwasher until there is a full load. When you do, make sure to use the air dry cycle. 262) Don’t wash loads of laundry until you have a full load to put together. 263) Use cold water for all but your most dirty loads of laundry. Always use cold water for the rinse cycle. 264) Make sure to clean the lint screen every time you use the dryer. 265) Dry one load of clothes immediately after another to take advantage of the heat built up in the machine. 266) Switch to compact fluorescent light bulbs today! 267) Use motion sensors in your switches to have lights turn off when no one is in the room. 268) Install timers on lights that tend to be left on for longer than they are needed. 269) Install timers on appliances that tend to be left on longer than they are needed. 270) Keep lamps away from thermostats. 271) Dust light fixtures regularly. 272) Use only a single bulb in a multi-socket fixture. 273) Replace an incandescent outdoor light or high-intensity floodlight with a high-pressure sodium fixture. 274) Use low-voltage lighting kits to light walkways, patios and decks. 275) Decorate with pale colors on walls, ceilings and floors. You will use less light. 276) Get rid of spare refrigerators or freezers. 277) Keep outdoor hot tubs covered when not in use. 278) Keep waterbeds covered with quilts or blankets to help retain their heat. 279) Keep the garage door closed, especially during the winter. 280) If you need a new lawn mower consider an electric model. 281) Instead of air-polluting and expensive charcoal or propane, try an electric or natural gas grill 282) Unplug any electrical device that's not being used. 283) Place humidifiers and dehumidifiers away from walls and bulky furniture 284) If your home has no sidewall insulation, place heavy furniture like bookshelves, armoires and sofas along exterior walls, and use decorative quilts as wall hangings. 285) When you take a vacation turn off and unplug everything you can. 286) When you’re away from the house for an extended time set your water heating to the lowest setting. 287) Remember that it pays to invest in energy efficiency. One way to do so would be by contacting local solar companies to have photovoltaic panels installed on your residence. 288) Always read the Energy Guide label carefully, and make sure you're comparing "apples to apples”. 289) When purchasing a refrigerator choose the capacity that's right for your family. 290) When replacing your furnace make sure you choose the capacity that’s right for your home. 291) When replacing your central air conditioning choose the appropriate capacity for your home. 292) In almost every case, a natural gas appliance is more economical to use than an electric model. 293) Replace inefficient appliances - even if they're still working 294) Shop during the off-season. Many heating and cooling manufacturers offer significant rebates during seasonal sales promotions, and dealers may charge less for installation. 295) Investigate new technology carefully. Some innovations, like convection ovens or argon-filled windows, may save energy and make life more convenient. 296) Look for the "Energy Star" logo when you make a purchase. Attempt to purchase products only from green companies that do not harm the environment during their manufacturing process. 297) Don't over dry your laundry. 298) Don't bother prerinsing dishes with the idea that your dishwasher will work less hard. 299) Put your PC to sleep or turn it off. 300) You can operate a couple of fans with a fraction of the electricity needed for air conditioning, and their cooling effect may make it possible to cut back on AC use. 301) Heating food in the microwave uses only 20 percent of the energy required by a full-sized oven. 302) Drive steadily--and a bit slower. Hard acceleration and abrupt braking will use more fuel than if you start and slow more moderately. 303) If you travel at 65 mph instead of 55, you are penalized by lowering your mileage 12.5 percent. If you get your vehicle up to 75 mph, you're losing 25 percent compared with mileage at 55 mph. 304) A loaded roof rack can decrease an SUV's fuel efficiency by 5 percent, and that of a more aerodynamic car by 15 percent or more. 305) Stick with regular. If your car's manufacturer specifies regular gas, don't buy premium with the thought of going faster or operating more efficiently. 306) After starting the car in the morning begin driving right away; don't let it sit and "warm up" for several minutes. 307) Try do-it-yourself low-E windows. If your windows don't have a low-E coating, consider applying a self-adhesive film on the glass. 308) inflate your tires well. This preserves the life of the tires and saves gas, which ultimately saves money. 309) Recharge Your Batteries 310) Bring your own shopping bags to the grocery store. 311) If your purchase is small don't take any bag 312) Use small plastic bottles, filled with water or stones to displace the amount of water in toilets 313) Use cloth diapers when you put a diaper on your child 314) Recycle your printer toner cartridges. 315) Buy products that are recycled. By purchasing these products, you are helping to conserve natural resources, and to protect the environment. 315) Carpool or walk to reduce carbon dioxide pollution in the air. 316) Buy in bulk--this saves not only on packaging that you would eventually have to dispose of, but reduces tremendously the amount of industrial waste generated to make the packaging. 317) Shop for durable, long-lasting products. For example, use a metal razor instead of disposables, or a metal roasting pan instead of a disposable one. 318) Reuse whatever you can, including aluminum pie tins, glassware, plastic cutlery and aluminum foil. 319) Buy products with recycled contents. 320) Precycle--make an effort to buy products with recyclable packaging. 321) Leave the grass clippings on the lawn. 322) Start a backyard composting bin for yard clippings. 323) Make recycling easy by putting recycle bins in the rooms where you use the products. 324) Replace paper cups, plates and napkins with washable, reusable cups and plates and cloth napkins. 325) Keep used paper in a stack and use the flip side for scrap work. - - Perfect all of your documents before you print them. Run grammar and spell check to eliminate careless mistakes, and then preview your document in print preview. 326) Don’t let the water run while your shampooing or conditioning your hair or washing your body 327) Turn off the water while you are brushing your teeth 328) Use rechargeable batteries, instead of disposable ones 329) Turn off your lights and any electronics when not in use 330) Use rags or hand towels instead of paper towels or napkins. 331) Buy fruits and veggies loose, and not in plastic bags. 332) Decrease TV watching. 333) Recycle paper products (newspaper, office paper, cardboard, etc), aluminum, glass, tin, steel, plastic, batteries and everything else possible. 334) Mend and repair, rather than discard and replace. 335) Dispose of leftover food, yard trimmings, and weeds by starting a compost pit in your backyard. When contents decompose into soil use the soil for plants and gardening. 336) If your family celebrates Christmas, buy a living Christmas trees, and plant it somewhere after the Christmas season. 337) Plant trees in your community. 338) Buy a water bottle for yourself. Refill, use it, and carry it with you at all times. 339) Don't use electrical appliances for things you can easily do by hand, such as opening cans. 340) Save wire coat hangers and return them to the dry cleaners. 341) Turn off the lights, TV, or other electrical appliances when you are out of a room. 342) Flush the toilet less often. 343) Start a compost pile. 344) Plant short, dense shrubs close to your home's foundation to help insulate your home against cold. 345) Use mulch to conserve water in your garden. 346) Keep your car tuned up. 347) Use public transit whenever possible. 348) On weekends, ride your bike or walk instead. 349) Buy a more fuel-efficient model (such as a hybrid or electric) when you're ready for a new car. 350) Recycle your engine oil. 351) Keep your tires properly inflated to save gas. 352) Keep your wheels properly aligned to save your tires. (It's safer too.) 353) Print or copy on both sides of the paper. 354) Use smaller paper for smaller memos. 355) Re-use manila envelopes and file folders. 356) Think twice about buying "disposable" products. 357) Buy paper products instead of plastic if you must buy "disposables." 358) Buy locally grown food and locally made products when possible. 359) Join a conservation organization. 360) Volunteer your time to energy conservation projects. 361) Give money to energy conservation projects. 362) Convert by example. Encourage your family, friends, and neighbors to save resources too. 363) Learn about energy conservation issues in your community or state by reaching out to environmental companies within your community. While doing so, make sure to teach your children to respect nature and the environment. 364) Collect the water used to wash vegetables and salad to water your houseplants. 365) Contact Carroll Energy Solutions to have an energy audit performed. We will show you the energy saving techniques that will be most appropriate for your life.

#### Also, err negative on any questions of limits. Better to overlimit than underlimit because depth is more educational than depth.

TPC, ‘10

[Texas Panhandle P-16 Council, Texas based group of teachers and educators from across the state, 2010, “Breadth vs. Depth of High School Curriculum Content”,

<http://www.panhandlep-16.net/users/0001/docs/Position%20Paper2.pdf>, RSR]

Less breadth and more depth in curriculum better prepares students for future careers and education. This is the position of over one hundred faculty assembled in the Texas Panhandle, and it is also the conclusion of many scholarly studies reviewed for this paper. In fact, there are far too many studies to cite in this paper, so only a few representative studies are used. In a 2008 study entitled “Depth Versus Breadth: How Content Coverage in High School Science Courses Relates to Later Success in College Science Coursework” 1 the researchers noted: “In a comparison of 46 countries, Schmidt et al. (2005) noted that in top-achieving countries, the science frameworks cover far fewer topics than in the United States, and that students from these countries perform significantly better than students in the United States. They conclude that U.S. standards are not likely to create a framework that develops a deeper understanding of the structure of the discipline. By international standards, the U.S. science framework is „unfocused, repetitive, and undemanding‟”. The study went on to say that “the baseline model reveals a direct and compelling outcome: teaching for depth is associated with improvements in later performance.