## Case

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#### Shale gas regulations are coming---that collapse unconventional gas.

Malewitz 12 (Jim, “States Scramble to Regulate Fracking”, 5/9, <http://www.pewstates.org/projects/stateline/headlines/states-scramble-to-regulate-fracking-85899385716>)

Vermont lawmakers last week made an emphatic statement on the issue of fracking: Not

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Kasich told reporters earlier this year. “We can have economic success in

#### Unipolarity is key to status bargaining—massive interdisciplinary research proves---multipolarity fails.

William Wolfworth 9 is Professor of government @ Dartmouth College “Unipolarity, Status Competition, and Great Power War,” World Politics, Volume 61, Number 1, January 2009

Second, I question the dominant view that status quo evaluations are relatively independent of

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ways that directly contradict their material interest in security and/or prosperity.

#### MacDanold article is bad scholarship—doesn’t account for a variety of factors

Grunstein 11 Judah Grunstein, World Politics Review's editor-in-chief, Appeared on World Politics Review, the American Prospect online, French Politics, the Small Wars Journal and Foreign Policy online, “Hegemony vs. Restraint in the Debate Over U.S. Defense Cuts”, <http://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/trend-lines/10626/hegemony-vs-restraint-in-the-debate-over-u-s-defense-cuts>, 11/10/2011

If there's a weakness to both articles, it's that their arguments depend largely on

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most safely salvage the global stability we have for perhaps too long underwritten.

#### Perception of American strength prevents prolif and first strikes

Jim Talent 10 is distinguished fellow in government relations at the Heritage Foundation, Sowing the Wind, p. http://www.freedomsolutions.org/2010/03/sowing-the-wind-the-decay-of-american-power-and-its-consequences/

There is a reason that regimes like Iran and North Korea go to the time

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the umbrella of American power without having to develop their own deterrent capability.

#### No widespread proliferation

Hymans 12 Jacques Hymans, USC Associate Professor of IR, 4/16/12, North Korea's Lessons for (Not) Building an Atomic Bomb, www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/137408/jacques-e-c-hymans/north-koreas-lessons-for-not-building-an-atomic-bomb?page=show

Washington's miscalculation is not just a product of the difficulties of seeing inside the Hermit

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, as a struggling proliferator, North Korea has a lot of company.

#### Multipolarity causes Russian conflict.

Arbatov 07 corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, member of the Editorial Board of Russia in Global Affairs.

(Alexei, [© "Russia in Global Affairs". № 2, July - September 2007](http://eng.globalaffairs.ru/numbers/20/), Is a New Cold War Imminent? 08-08)

However, the low probability of a new Cold War and the collapse of American

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warning systems. This could make the stage for nuclear confrontation even tenser.

#### U.S. first strike would decapitate Russia

Lieber and Press 6 Keir A., Assistant Professor of Political Science – University of Notre Dame and Daryl G., Professor of Political Science – University of Pennsylvania, “The Rise of U.S. Nuclear Primacy”, Foreign Affairs, March / April, Lexis

Even as the United States' nuclear forces have grown stronger since the end of

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.S. forces, making an attack even more likely to succeed.)

## Offs

### 2AC K

#### Floating PIC voting issue---moots 1ac.

#### Role of the ballot’s to simulate enactment of the plan – key to decision-making and fairness. Imagining the outcome of the plan is the best way to compare competing advocacies and learn about the topic—those decision-making skills actually influence the energy agenda

Hager, professor of political science – Bryn Mawr College, ‘92

(Carol J., “Democratizing Technology: Citizen & State in West German Energy Politics, 1974-1990” *Polity*, Vol. 25, No. 1, p. 45-70)

During this phase, the citizen initiative attempted to overcome its defensive posture and implement

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favor of environmental protection, often proving to be more informed than bureaucratic experts

 themselves. The case study demonstrates that grassroots groups, far from impeding techno

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a space for a delibera-tive politics in modern technological society.61

#### V2L is subjective.

Lee ’90 (Steven Lee is the H.L.A. Hart Visiting Research Fellow at the Center for Ethics and Philosophy of Law and University College for Michaelmas, as well as Visiting Research Fellow at the Changing Character of War Programme. He is a Professor in the Humanities and Professor of Philosophy at Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Reviewed work(s): Nuclear Deterrence, Morality and Realism. by John Finnis ; Joseph M. Boyle, Jr. ; Germain Grisez ; Jefferson McMahan Source: Philosophy and Public Affairs, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Winter, 1990), pp. 93-106 Published by: Blackwell Publishing Stable URL: http://www.jstor.org/stable/2265364

The claim that nuclear devastation and Soviet domination cannot be compared in consequentialist terms rests

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Red is better than dead, and the consequentialist comparison can be made.

#### Extinction is ethically bankrupt—turns their K impacts.

**Fox 87**—Michael Phil Prof @ Queens U, Canada “nuclear weapons and the ultimate environmental crisis,” Environmental Ethics, p. 175-178

Finally, deep ecologists, like Bill Devall and George Sessions, Arne Naess,

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be regarded as morally worse in terms of its consequences for the nonhuman environment

#### Mobilizing Action – nuclear scenarios create a fear that drives people to action and arouses anger at injustices – the alternative creates irresponsibility and inaction

Grinspoon 86 (Lester, Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, The Long Darkness: Psychological and Moral Perspectives on Nuclear Winter, p. 3-4)

The late Archibald MacLeish wrote, "Knowledge without feelings is not knowledge, and

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out of numbness or self-delusion and into confrontation of the reality.

#### Death is real

PZ **Myers**, biologist and associate professor at the University of Minnesota, 12-10-**09**

(“The dead are dead”,

<http://scienceblogs.com/pharyngula/2009/12/the_dead_are_dead.php>, accessed 12-4-10)

Lanza has respectable credentials as a stem cell biologist, but he's also the author

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functional order to nothing but the constituent parts is an insult to the work

. If I were to walk into the Louvre and set fire to the Mona

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a little more conducive to keeping our energies patterned usefully a little longer.

#### We can’t stop caring about our survival. The ONLY way humans can deal with the terror of inevitable death is to manage it with order and denial. The alternative LITERALLY makes life unlivable.

**Pyszczynski ‘4** (Tom, Prof. Psych. – U. Colorado, Social Research, “What are we so afraid of? A terror management theory perspective on the politics of fear”, Winter, http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi\_m2267/is\_4\_71/ai\_n13807478/)

TMT starts with a consideration of how human beings are both similar to, and

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our deaths, we attain symbolic immortality by being valued parts of them.

#### Fear is key to value to life, survival and transcending evil.

Greenspan 03 (Miriam, Pioneer in the Area of Women’s Psychology, Healing Through the Dark Emotions: The Wisdom of Grief, Fear, and Despair, Excerpt of Chapter Three - How Dark Emotions Become Toxic, http://www.miriamgreenspan.com/excerpts/chapterThreeEx.html)

Grief, fear, and despair are primary human emotions. Without them, we

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experience them mindfully, tolerate their intense energies, and let them be.

#### We should embrace the political struggle as bringing joy to life- only rejoicing in the struggle allows us to access a beautiful life and a radical political struggle for justice.

Jensen 1—Robert Jensen is Professor of Journalism @ University of Texas, Austin. “Critical Hope: Radical Citizenship in Reactionary Times,” 12-17-01, <http://www.commondreams.org/views01/1217-05.htm>, Accessed date: 10-1-12, y2k

Just as we have to distinguish between critique and cynicism, we have to realize that hope is not synonymous with optimism. I am hopeful, but I am not necessarily always optimistic, at least not about the short-term possibilities. These systems and structures of power, these illegitimate structures of authority, are deeply entrenched. They will not be dislodged easily or quickly. Optimism and pessimism should hang on questions of fact -- we should be optimistic when the facts argue for optimism. For example, I am against the illegitimate structure of authority called the corporation. I want to see different forms of economic organization emerge. I am hopeful about the possibilities but not optimistic that in my lifetime I will see the demise of capitalism, corporations, and wage slavery. Still, I will do certain things to work toward that. The same can be said of the problem of U.S. aggression against innocent people in the rest of the world, particularly these days in Afghanistan, where the aggression is most intense. Given the bloody record of the United States in the past 50 years and the seemingly limitless capacity of U.S. officials to kill without conscience, I must confess I am not optimistic that such aggression will stop anytime soon, in large part because those corporate structures that drive the killing are still around. But I will do certain things to work against it. Or take the large state research university. I am concerned about how the needs of students are systematically ignored and the needs of corporate funders are privileged, how critical thinking is squashed not by accident but by design. I am concerned about the illegitimate structures of authority that I work in and that compel me to act in ways against the interests of students. I am not optimistic that the structure of big research universities is going to change anytime soon. But I will do certain things to work against the structures. So, why would I do any of those things if my expectations of short-term success are so low? One reason is that I could be wrong about my assessment of the likelihood of change. I've been wrong about a lot of things in my life; the list grows every day. For all I know, corporate capitalism is on the verge of collapse, and if we just keep the pressure on it will start to unravel tomorrow. Or perhaps public discontent with murderous U.S. foreign policy is just about ready to crystallize and mobilize people. Or perhaps the contradictions of these behemoth universities are becoming so apparent that the illegitimate structures of authority are about to give way to something that deserves the label "higher education." History is too complex and contingent for any of us to make predictions. We simply don't have the intellectual tools to understand with much precision how and why people and societies change. History is a rough guide, but it offers no social-change equation. Still, there's really no reasonable alternative except to keep plugging away. Basically, there are two choices, which are common sense but that I didn't figure out until I heard them articulated by Noam Chomsky: We can either predict the worst -- that no change is possible -- and not act, in which case we guarantee there will be no change. Or we can understand that change always is possible, even in the face of great odds, and act on that assumption, which creates the possibility of progress. (See Chomsky's interview with Michael Albert at [http://www.zmag.org/chomsky/interviews/9301-albchomsky-2.html](http://www.zmag.org/chomsky/interviews/9301-albchomsky-2.html#_blank)) Every great struggle for justice in human history began as a lost cause. When Gabriel Prosser made plans to take Richmond, Virginia, in 1800, the first large-scale organized slave revolt, he was fighting a lost cause, for which he was hanged. When eight Quakers got together in 1814 in Jonesboro, Tennessee, to form the first white anti-slavery society in the United States (the Tennessee Society for the Manumission of Slaves) they were fighting a lost cause. A lost cause that eventually won. But that can't be the only answer to the question "why should I be politically active." We are human beings, not machines, and we all have needs. It is hard to sustain yourself in difficult work if the only reward is the possibility that somewhere down the line your work may have some positive effect, though you may be long dead. That's a lot to ask of people. We all want more than that out of life. We want joy and love. At least every now and then, we want to have a good time, including a good time while engaged in our work. No political movement can sustain itself indefinitely without understanding that, not just because people need -- and have a right -- to be happy, but because if there is no joy in it, then movements are more likely to be dangerous. The joy -- the celebration of being human and being alive in connection with others -- is what must fuel the drive for change. People find joy in many different ways. As many people over the years have pointed out, one source of joy is in the struggle. I have spent a lot of time in the past few years doing political work, and some of that work isn't terribly fun. Collating photocopies for a meeting for a progressive political cause isn't any more fun than collating photocopies for a meeting at a marketing company. But it is different in some ways: It puts you in contact with like-minded people. It sparks conversation. It creates space in which you can think and feel your way through difficult questions. It's a great place to laugh as you staple. It provides the context for connections that go beyond superficial acquaintanceships. The joy is in the struggle, but not just because in struggle one connects to decent people. The joy is also in the pain of struggle. Joy is multilayered -- one key aspect of it is discovery, and one way we discover things about ourselves and others is through pain. Struggle confronts pain, and confronting pain is part of joy. The pain is there, in all our lives; there is no human life without pain. Pain can become part of joy when it is confronted. Struggle confronts pain. Struggle produces joy. The joy is in the struggle. The struggle is not just the struggle against illegitimate structures of authority in the abstract. The struggles are in each of us -- struggles to find the facts, to analyze clearly, to imagine solutions, to join with others in collective action for justice, and struggles to understand ourselves in relation to each other and ourselves as we engage in all these activities. I

realize that this struggle doesn't seem appealing to many. I have heard lots of

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to get as close as we can to the beauty of being human.

### Threat K

#### Perm—do both—totalizing rejection of politics turns the alt—engagement is critical to de-securitization.

Bilgin 5—Pinar Bilgin is Professor of International Relations @ Bilkent University, “Regional Security in The Middle East” p. 60-1.

Admittedly, providing a critique of existing approaches to security, revealing those hidden assumptions

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critical approaches to re-think security in both theory and practice.

#### Alternative can’t solve the aff—securitization and scenario planning key to case.

#### Threats are real.

Knudsen 1—Olav F. Knudsen is Professor Emeritus of Political Science @ Södertörn Univ College, Security Dialogue 32.3, “Post-Copenhagen Security Studies: Desecuritizing Securitization,” p. 360

In the post-Cold War period, agenda-setting has been much easier

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instance), not least to find adequate democratic procedures for dealing with them.

#### Absolute rejection of security based politics leads to global injustices – only US forces can prevent global violence

Elshtain 3 Jean Bethke, Laura Spelman Rockefeller Professor of Social and Political Ethics at the University of Chicago Divinity School, and is a contributing editor for The New Republic, Just War Against Terror

Peace is a good, and so is justice, but neither is an absolute

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, in the long run, the one most conducive to civic peace?

#### Securitization is inevitable.

Trombetta 8—Maria Julia Trombetta is Postdoctoral Research @ Department of Economics of Infrastructure, Delft University of Technology. “The Securitization of the Environment and the Transformation of Security”, 3-19-8, http://archive.sgir.eu/-uploads/Trombetta-the\_securitization\_of\_the\_environment\_and\_the\_transformation\_of\_security.pdf

Second, within the School’s framework, desecuritization cannot be possible. Securitization in fact

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should the sort of his claim be different from that of similar ones?

#### Perm- do the plan and the alt in all other instances- their impacts are about a broader problem

#### Prefer consequentialism even if our epistemology is suspect.

Cowen 4—Tyler Cowen, Department of Economics @ George Mason University, "The Epistemic Problem Does Not Refute Consequentialism," November 2, http://www.gmu.edu/jbc/Tyler/Epistemic2.pdf, p. 14-15

The epistemic critique relies heavily on a complete lack of information about initial circumstances.

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uncertainty should not stop us from pursuing large upfront benefits of obvious importance.

#### Predictions avoid a state of permanent emergency. They allow us to reclaim our agency from passivity.

Bindé 00 Jérôme, Dir. Analysis and Forecasting Office – UNESCO, Public Culture, “Toward an Ethics of the Future”, 12:1, Project Muse

An ethics of the future is not an ethics in the future. If tomorrow

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To paraphrase a common saying, the future delayed is the future denied.

**We have an obligation to advocate for pragmatic political action to prevent nuclear war.**

**Santoni** **‘85** - Maria Theresa Barney Chair Emeritus of Philosophy at Denison University (Ronald, “Nuclear War: Philosophical Perspectives” p 156-157)

To be sure, Fox sees the need for our undergoing “certain fundamental changes

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will ultimate violence be removed as the final arbiter of our planet’s fate.

#### Rejecting predictions means decision makers will rely on preconceived conceptions

Fitzsimmons 7 Michael, “The Problem of Uncertainty in Strategic Planning”, Survival, Winter 06/07

But handling even this weaker form of uncertainty is still quite challeng- ing.

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, such decisions may be poorly understood by the decision-makers themselves.

#### Predictions are feasible. They can be made logically from empirical evidence.

Chernoff 9—Fred Chernoff is Professor of IR and Director of IR @ Colgate University. “Conventionalism as an Adequate Basis for Policy-Relevant IR Theory,” European Journal of International Relations, 15:1, Sage, Accessed date: 10/26/12 y2k

For these and other reasons, many social theorists and social scientists have come to

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not enter into her lexicon, it is possible to imagine the child,

whose knowledge is thus limited, thinking that if democratic Taiwan were threatened by China

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commitment to both of these conclusions should be evident from the foregoing discussion.