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#### Natural gas demand is picking up- prevents a glut from collapsing the industry- other power sources could trade off

Malik and Buurma 10-19[Naureen S. Malik and Christine Buurma 10-19-2012 Bloomberg “Natural Gas Rises to 10-Month High as Power Plants Buoy Demand” http://www.businessweek.com/news/2012-10-19/natural-gas-rises-to-2012-high-as-power-plants-buoy-demand]

Natural gas advanced to a 10-month high in New York on speculation that above-normal demand from electricity generators will help reduce a supply surplus.¶ Gas rose 0.8 percent after an Energy Department report yesterday showed inventories expanded by 51 billion cubic feet, less than the five-year average gain of 71 billion for the week. Supplies climbed 106 billion a year earlier. Power plants are burning record amounts of the fuel this year as seasonal prices near decade lows prompted switching from coal.¶ “Natural gas is still being consumed in the electric power sector without being displaced by coal,” said Tom Saal, senior vice president of energy trading at INTL Hencorp Futures LLC in Miami. “We’ll see how long that lasts as we go into winter if prices go higher.”

#### Every renewable dollar takes money out of natural gas investment- even if it doesn’t actually make the market

Downey 2012 [Richard Downey Unatego Area Landowners Association 2012 JULY 29 “Natural Gas vs. Subsidized Renewables Is No Contest” http://eidmarcellus.org/marcellus-shale/renewables-versus-natural-gas-no-contest/11392/]

A “fractivist” ended the recent Otsego County Natural Gas Advisory Committee’s meeting by intoning the following statement: A dollar spent on natural gas is one less dollar spent on renewables.¶ Very deep, but what does this mean? It’s probably about subsidies, so let’s scroll back to Economics 101.¶ Demand determines where money is spent in free markets. However, in command-and-control societies, the money goes where the kings and commissars (the elites) deem it best. Our society is a little of both, but thankfully, still more of the former. So, in spite of loan guarantees, tax credits, state supported rebates, state mandates and quotas, direct subsidies and grants, and manipulated tariffs, renewables still fail to make the market.¶ Take solar heated homes. After decades of popularization and righteous approval, and with tons of subsidies, solar heated homes are still marginal in the United States. According to the 2010 Census (American Community Survey), there are only 38,000 in the entire country. In contrast, there are 57,000,000 homes heated with natural gas. Why? Natural gas is cheaper, more reliable, more adaptable to a mass market (i.e., scaleable), and more builder friendly. In other words, people like it.¶ This holds true for wind, biomass, hydro, wave, geothermal and other forms of renewable energy. Renewables gobble up massive subsidies and, yet, are nowhere near fossil fuel pricing. Competitive? Not even with the pork barrel.¶ But, hey, that doesn’t mean people can’t make a buck on them. Massive subsidies attract the wheeler/dealers and the crony capitalists. Never mind the business wont fly. When Uncle Sam picks up the tab, roll ‘em, and let it ride! More money where that came from, baby!

#### Natural gas cements climate leadership

**Casten 2009** (Sean Casten, president of Recycled Energy Development, December 16, 2009, “Natural gas as a near-term CO2 mitigation strategy,” Grist, http://goo.gl/b8z08)

Discussions of CO2 reduction tend to start from a presumption of near-term economic disruption coupled to long-term investment in green technology. The presumption isn’t right. The U.S. could reduce its total CO2 footprint by 14-20 percent tomorrow with no disruption in our access to energy services, without investing in any new infrastructure. The Waxman-Markey proposal to reduce CO2 emissions by 17 percent over 10 years is constrained only by its ambition. This near-term opportunity would be realized by ramping up our nation’s generation of electricity from gas and ramping down our generation from coal, taking advantage only of existing assets. Its scale and potential for immediate impact deserves consideration; even partial action towards this goal would have dramatic political and environmental consequences, establishing U.S. leadership and credibility in global climate negotiations.

#### Climate leadership five extinction threats- Biodiversity, soil erosion, ocean acidification, de-fo, pollution

**Khosla 2009** (Ashok Khosla, president of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, January 27, 2009, “A new President for the United States: We have a dream,” http://goo.gl/RQsL8)

A rejuvenated America, with a renewed purpose, commitment and energy to make its contribution once again towards a better world could well be the turning point that can reverse the current decline in the state of the global economy, the health of its life support systems and the morale of people everywhere. This extraordinary change in regime brings with it the promise of a deep change in attitudes and aspirations of Americans, a change that will lead, hopefully, to new directions in their nation’s policies and action. In particular, we can hope that from being a very reluctant partner in global discussions, especially on issues relating to environment and sustainable development, the United States will become an active leader in international efforts to address the Millennial threats now confronting civilization and even the survival of the human species. For the conservation of biodiversity, so essential to maintaining life on Earth, this promise of change has come not a moment too soon. It would be a mistake to put all of our hopes on the shoulder of one young man, however capable he might be. The environmental challenges the world is facing cannot be addressed by one country, let alone by one man. At the same time, an inspired US President guided by competent people, who does not shy away from exercising the true responsibilities and leadership his country is capable of, could do a lot to spur the international community into action. To paraphrase one of his illustrious predecessors, “the world asks for action and action now.” What was true in President Roosevelt’s America 77 years ago is even more appropriate today. From IUCN’s perspective, the first signals are encouraging. The US has seriously begun to discuss constructive engagement in climate change debates. With Copenhagen a mere 11 months away, this commitment is long overdue and certainly very welcome. Many governments still worry that if they set tough standards to control carbon emissions, their industry and agriculture will become uncompetitive, a fear that leads to a foot-dragging “you go first” attitude that is blocking progress. A positive intervention by the United States could provide the vital catalyst that moves the basis of the present negotiations beyond the narrowly defined national interests that lie at the heart of the current impasse. The logjam in international negotiations on climate change should not be difficult to break if the US were to lead the industrialized countries to agree that much of their wealth has been acquired at the expense of the environment (in this case greenhouse gases emitted over the past two hundred years) and that with the some of the benefits that this wealth has brought, comes the obligation to deal with the problems that have resulted as side-effects. With equitable entitlement to the common resources of the planet, an agreement that is fair and acceptable to all nations should be easy enough to achieve. Caps on emissions and sharing of energy efficient technologies are simply in the interest of everyone, rich or poor. And both rich and poor must now be ready to adopt less destructive technologies – based on renewables, efficiency and sustainability – both as a goal with intrinsic merit and also as an example to others. But climate is not the only critical global environmental issue that this new administration will have to deal with. Conservation of biodiversity, a crucial prerequisite for the wellbeing of all humanity, no less America, needs as much attention, and just as urgently. The United States’ self-interest in conserving living natural resources strongly converges with the global common good in every sphere: in the oceans, by arresting the precipitate decline of fish stocks and the alarming rise of acidification; on land, by regenerating the health of our soils, forests and rivers; and in the atmosphere by reducing the massive emission of pollutants from our wasteful industries, construction, agriculture and transport systems.

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#### Obama is in perfect position on the debt ceiling

Klein 1-2 [Ezra Klein 1-2-2013 Washington Post “Calm down, liberals. The White House won” http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/wonkblog/wp/2013/01/02/calm-down-liberals-the-white-house-got-a-good-deal-on-the-fiscal-cliff/]

Fourth, I don’t think the White House has a shred of credibility when they say they won’t negotiate over the debt ceiling. They may not call what they’re about to do negotiating over the debt ceiling, but that’ll be what they’re doing. That said, I’m quite convinced that they don’t intend to be held hostage over the debt ceiling. As a former constitutional law professor, the president sees himself as a steward of the executive branch and is deeply hostile to setting the precedent that congressional minorities can hold presidents hostage through the debt ceiling. At some point in the coming talks, Boehner or McConnell or both are going to realize that the White House really, seriously will not accept a bargain in which what they “got” was an increase in the debt limit, and so they’re going to have to decide at that point whether to crash the global economy.¶ Fifth, the constellation of economic interest groups that converge on Washington understands the debt ceiling better than they did in 2011, are becoming more and more tired of congress’s tendency to negotiate by threatening to trigger economic catastrophes, and is getting better at knowing who to blame. It’s not a meaningless sign that John Engler, the former Republican Governor of Michigan who now leads the Business Roundtable, called for a five-year solution to the debt ceiling. ¶ It’s worth keeping this in perspective: All it means is that the White House can potentially demand a perfectly reasonable compromise of one dollar in revenue-generating tax reform for every dollar in spending cuts. When you add in the fiscal cliff deal, and the 2011 Budget Control Act, that’ll still mean that the total deficit reduction enacted over the last few years tilts heavily towards spending, particularly once you account for reduced war costs. ¶ But that is, arguably, another reason that the White House isn’t in such a bad position here: They’ve set up a definition of success that will sound reasonable to most people — a dollar in tax reform for a dollar in spending cuts — while the Republicans have a very unreasonable sounding definition, in which they get huge cuts to Medicare or they force the United States into default. So while it’s possible that the White House will crumble, rendering itself impotent in negotiations going forward, and while it’s possible that the we’ll breach the debt ceiling, both possibilities seem less likely than Republicans agreeing to a deal that pairs revenue-generating tax reform with spending cuts.

#### Solar investment is unpopular – republicans

Graeber 12 Daniel Graeber, reporter for Oil Price, “Solar Insanity: Why is Obama Obsessed with Solar Energy?”, Oil Price, February 13th, 2012, http://oilprice.com/Alternative-Energy/Solar-Energy/Solar-Insanity-Why-is-Obama-Obsessed-with-Solar-Energy.html

The U.S. Energy Department is throwing a lot of money at solar power recently, with California seemingly getting the bulk of the federal money. President Obama last year set some pretty ambitious renewable energy targets, by American standards, and this year called for an "all-of-the above" strategy for domestic energy. But why put so much political energy into solar? Should there be a bulk renewable energy initiative? Energy Secretary Chu last week said he was putting $12 million behind a so-called incubator program that would fund start-up and pilot solar initiatives. This falls under his department's SunShot initiative, which aims to decrease the overall costs of solar energy systems by 75 percent by 2020. This, the department said, would make it cost-effective to use solar power for as much as 18 percent of the electricity generated in the United States by 2030. The Keystone XL pipeline will have leaked more than a dozen times by then, given the track record of the existing line. Republicans aren't too keen with Obama's solar initiatives, however. They're demanding the White House fork over everything it has on bankrupt solar panel company Solyndra, which went bankrupt despite a $535 million loan guarantee. That's half-a-billion bucks! Politics aside, that's a lot of money. The White House, however, defended the measure by saying the renewable energy sector was getting very competitive and maybe some of Obama's Chicago-

#### Obama PC is key - failure collapses the global economy

Maass 1-2 [Harold Maass 1-2-2013 The Week “The looming debt-ceiling fight: Worse than the fiscal cliff?” http://theweek.com/article/index/238312/the-looming-debt-ceiling-fight-worse-than-the-fiscal-cliff]

Since the agreement heading for Obama's desk doesn't raise the debt ceiling, which we've already hit, says Zachary A. Goldfarb at The Washington Post, it leaves "the Treasury to use what it calls 'extraordinary measures' as long as it can to pay the government's bills." When the bean counters run out of tricks, we could face a "catastrophic default" if Congress doesn't act fast.¶ In many ways, the threat of default in two months is a more serious risk than the Jan. 1 fiscal cliff deadline. If Congress does not increase the debt ceiling, the government will quickly run out of ways to pay the nation's bills and make interest payments on the nation’s outstanding debt. Any failure by the government to meet its financial obligations could be seen as a default, shaking world financial markets, given the special role that U.S. government bonds play in the global economy.¶ Obama is still smarting from the 2011 debt-ceiling dispute, says Neil Munro at The Daily Caller. In that fight, "the GOP eventually pressured him to accept spending curbs in exchange for an increase to the debt limit up to $16.4 trillion." Obama has been complaining about that defeat ever since, and he's vowing not to let it happen again. But the GOP-led House is adamant about using "its authority over the nation's debt ceiling to pressure Obama to shrink future spending."

#### Economic decline causes nuclear conflict

Mathew J. Burrows (counselor in the National Intelligence Council (NIC), PhD in European History from Cambridge University) and Jennifer Harris (a member of the NIC’s Long Range Analysis Unit) April 2009 “Revisiting the Future: Geopolitical Effects of the Financial Crisis” http://www.twq.com/09april/docs/09apr\_Burrows.pdf

Of course, the report encompasses more than economics and indeed believes the future is likely to be the result of a number of intersecting and interlocking forces. With so many possible permutations of outcomes, each with ample opportunity for unintended consequences, there is a growing sense of insecurity. Even so, history may be more instructive than ever. While we continue to believe that the Great Depression is not likely to be repeated, the lessons to be drawn from that period include the harmful effects on fledgling democracies and multiethnic societies (think Central Europe in 1920s and 1930s) and on the sustainability of multilateral institutions (think League of Nations in the same period). There is no reason to think that this would not be true in the twenty-first as much as in the twentieth century. For that reason, the ways in which the potential for greater conflict could grow would seem to be even more apt in a constantly volatile economic environment as they would be if change would be steadier. In surveying those risks, the report stressed the likelihood that terrorism and nonproliferation will remain priorities even as resource issues move up on the international agenda. Terrorism’s appeal will decline if economic growth continues in the Middle East and youth unemployment is reduced. For those terrorist groups that remain active in 2025, however, the diffusion of technologies and scientific knowledge will place some of the world’s most dangerous capabilities within their reach. Terrorist groups in 2025 will likely be a combination of descendants of long established groupsinheriting organizational structures, command and control processes, and training procedures necessary to conduct sophisticated attacksand newly emergent collections of the angry and disenfranchised that become self-radicalized, particularly in the absence of economic outlets that would become narrower in an economic downturn. The most dangerous casualty of any economically-induced drawdown of U.S. military presence would almost certainly be the Middle East. Although Iran’s acquisition of nuclear weapons is not inevitable, worries about a nuclear-armed Iran could lead states in the region to develop new security arrangements with external powers, acquire additional weapons, and consider pursuing their own nuclear ambitions. It is not clear that the type of stable deterrent relationship that existed between the great powers for most of the Cold War would emerge naturally in the Middle East with a nuclear Iran. Episodes of low intensity conflict and terrorism taking place under a nuclear umbrella could lead to an unintended escalation and broader conflict if clear red lines between those states involved are not well established. The close proximity of potential nuclear rivals combined with underdeveloped surveillance capabilities and mobile dual-capable Iranian missile systems also will produce inherent difficulties in achieving reliable indications and warning of an impending nuclear attack. The lack of strategic depth in neighboring states like Israel, short warning and missile flight times, and uncertainty of Iranian intentions may place more focus on preemption rather than defense, potentially leading to escalating crises Types of conflict that the world continues to experience, such as over resources, could reemerge, particularly if protectionism grows and there is a resort to neo-mercantilist practices. Perceptions of renewed energy scarcity will drive countries to take actions to assure their future access to energy supplies. In the worst case, this could result in interstate conflicts if government leaders deem assured access to energy resources, for example, to be essential for maintaining domestic stability and the survival of their regime. Even actions short of war, however, will have important geopolitical implications. Maritime security concerns are providing a rationale for naval buildups and modernization efforts, such as China’s and India’s development of blue water naval capabilities. If the fiscal stimulus focus for these countries indeed turns inward, one of the most obvious funding targets may be military. Buildup of regional naval capabilities could lead to increased tensions, rivalries, and counterbalancing moves, but it also will create opportunities for multinational cooperation in protecting critical sea lanes. With water also becoming scarcer in Asia and the Middle East, cooperation to manage changing water resources is likely to be increasingly difficult both within and between states in a more dog-eat-dog world.

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#### **Silver supplies are strained- Solar panels will triple the crunch.**

Burgess 10/12 Luke Burgess Analyst, [Wealth Daily](http://www.wealthdaily.com/) $100 Silver Now a Conservative Target¶ Investment Director, Hard Money Millionaire and Underground Profits http://drkhalid.blogspot.com/2012/10/silver-is-now-rarer-than-gold.html

$100 Silver Now a Conservative Target¶ By Luke Burgess Tuesday, July 12th, 2011¶ Most investors assume that because silver is almost 50 times cheaper than gold, it's more abundant.¶ They're wrong.¶ The amount of available silver is far less than the amount of available gold.¶ This fact is often overlooked by even the most seasoned silver investors. And it's this lack of silver stockpiles that has become one of the most critical factors in what could jolt prices, lifting silver into an entirely different asset class all together.¶ So forget $100 silver — $100 is now considered a timid prediction. Some experts are now calling for silver prices on par with gold.¶ Let me quickly explain how we got here. Global silver mining has increased significantly over the past two decades.¶ Silver output has more than doubled since the early 1990s in places like Mexico, Australia, and Peru. Other countries have seen even more dramatic production spikes. In China, a relatively new major supplier of the metal, silver mining has scaled up from less than 10 million ounces in 1991 to more than 100 million ounces today.¶ Overall, the world's total silver mining production has increased from 400 million ounces in the early 1990s to about 700 million ounces today. But despite a sharp increase to supplies, the global demand for silver is far outpacing global production.¶ In fact global silver production has been unable to meet global demand for more than fifteen years.¶ The world's silver mines are simply not producing enough silver to meet demand.¶ In 2010, global silver demand exceed 1.05 billion ounces; but as you saw in the chart above, global mining has only provided about 700 million ounces.¶ So how has the market been filling this deficit?¶ Over the last two generations, major government stockpiles of silver have been sold off to supply the industry. The United States government alone has dumped nearly 5 billion ounces of silver into the market since WWII.¶ Of course, any government's well of silver reserves are finite. And over the past few years, government supplies of silver have been drying up. Data from the Silver Institute shows net government sales of silver falling drastically in the past decade.¶ This is one of the major reasons it is critical to act now.¶ Without government stockpiles to feed it, the market only has few other places to buy its silver.¶ Scrap metal is one option for the market, and will continue to help supply rising demand in the near term. But this well will also quickly run dry — and that will create a real problem for consumers who need silver...¶ Silver is Actually Rarer than Gold¶ Silver is 17.5 times more abundant in the Earth's crust than gold. But the amount of above-ground gold available far exceeds that of silver.¶ In 1950, there were 10 billion ounces of available silver above ground. By 1980, that number shrank to 3.5 billion. And today, no significant government stockpiles of silver exist anywhere in the world.¶ The USGS actually lists the U.S. government's current stockpile of silver simply as: "None."¶ he exact opposite is true of gold.¶ In 1950, there were an estimated 1 billion ounces of above-ground gold. Today, there are nearly 5.8 billion ounces across the globe.¶ The world currently produces about 700 million ounces of silver per year. Where does it all go?¶ Believe it or not, most of it winds up as garbage. We literally throw billions of dollars' worth of silver in trash bins every year.¶ Silver is required in the production of thousands of products: CDs, cell phone batteries, calculators, printed circuit boards, hearing aids, electronic switches, TV screens, catalytic converters, inks, computer monitors, RFID chips, etc.¶ Once any of these items has served its purpose, it generally gets tossed. And it's simply more expensive to recycle the silver from these products than it is to dig more out of the ground.¶ From 1990 to 2000 alone, over two billion ounces of silver disappeared from the market to consumption.¶ Despite the lack of global stockpiles, new technology will continue to discover more industrial applications for silver, putting a further strain on world supplies. Consider the new [photovoltaic industry](http://www.wealthdaily.com/articles/weekend-six-stocks-to-ride-to-energy-independence/3044) as an example...¶ In China, the production of photovoltaic solar panels has doubled every single year since 2003. The demand for silver from the global photovoltaic industry has soared in the past few years, and global demand is expected to reach 150 million ounces per year by 2015 — just to satisfy the photovoltaic industry.¶ But to widen the supply deficit even more, the Silver Institute forecasts [industrial uses of silver](http://www.wealthdaily.com/articles/silver-breakout/2977)will rise sharply over the next five years. The organization estimates that by 2015, the demand for silver from industry will increase 36%.¶ At the same time, the demand for silver for jewelry and investment is reaching record levels. A survey of 340 retail jewelers representing ~4,000 individual stores recently showed silver jewelry sales hitting record highs. The survey found:¶ 87% of jewelry retailers said their silver jewelry sales increased in 2010¶ 52% said their silver jewelry sales increased between 11% and 25%; 28% saw an increase over 25%¶ Retailers rated the following categories as giving them the "best" maintained margin: ¶ Silver jewelry 57%¶ Diamond jewelry 20%¶ Bridal jewelry 15%¶ Gold jewelry 4%¶ Platinum jewelry 4%¶ The UK's Royal Mint, which makes the Britannia silver bullion coins and other collector silver coins, reported silver coin production in the first half of this year has doubled.¶ In the meantime, American Eagle Silver bullion coins continue to move at a record-setting sales pace. The latest sales figures indicate the U.S. Mint sold over total of 3.4 million Silver Eagles in June. This figure earned the title as the "Best Ever June," and ranked seventh place in all-time monthly sales.¶ This is all very much in line with reports from other mints around the world that are seeing a surge in silver coin sales over the same period.¶ There's no doubt the silver market will have to face a serious deficit. And in order to balance the deficit, silver will have to come from somewhere...¶ I believe the majority of this silver will come from investors. And for investors to sell, we'll need to see higher prices.¶ The world has been drawing down its above-ground supply of silver for decades, diminishing the only source of what is available for investment. Only now have we begun to collectively recognize silver as a solid investment.¶ This is the perfect market for silver prices to appreciate.¶ Global supply deficits continue to be ignored year after year by investors. This is slowly changing, but owning silver has not gone mainstream yet...¶ Even as premiums rise and available retail supply dwindles, there is still time. The opportunity in silver is huge.¶ I maintain that the very best form of silver you can own is physical — and in your personal possession.¶ Good investing,

#### Silver for solar PV is declining now – policies that favor solar PV will lead to a boost in silver usage

NanoMarkets, “Silver in Photovoltaics:2010,” September 2010, <http://www.nanomarkets.net/images/uploads/SilverPVCh_1.pdf>, accessed 9-16-2012.

This growth in the use of silver for PV is driven primarily by the growth of PV itself, which is still ¶ growing quite rapidly even though it has slowed—and at times faltered—in the last few years. ¶ While PV is certainly not immune to the undulations of the economy—as we saw in the ¶ contraction of PV shipments in 2009—it is still one of the stronger components of that ¶ economy. In part because this because PV has been spurred by government subsidies, which ¶ in turn were put into place because of concerns (valid or not) about the availability and ¶ accessibility of fossil fuels and the environmental impacts of extracting and burning them. As ¶ an aside, however, we note that without such subsidies, the PV industry has a hard job ¶ surviving as the ending of some subsidies in Spain and Japan have proved. In some cases, ¶ subsidies are being supported with renewable energy mandates, but there are no guarantees ¶ that these mandates will be successful in achieving their goals in the long run and a strong ¶ probability that they will not.¶ All of this suggests that the opportunities available for suppliers of silver and silver products ¶ into the PV space are highly dependent on policy consideration, which should be judged a ¶ significant risk factor in view the current worldwide financial problems.¶ We also note that silver itself is a commodity and its price depends on much more than its ¶ photovoltaic-related use, or even the whole of the market for silver inks and pastes used in ¶ the electronics industry as whole. Besides the industrial uses of silver, silver is also used for ¶ decorative purposes (jewelry) and as a store of value in bullion. The economic turmoil of the ¶ last few years has increased investment in “hard” assets like precious metals, and silver’s price ¶ has been affected by it even as the struggling economy has caused overall industrial silver ¶ consumption to be less than robust. This naturally increases the cost of silver for use in photovoltaics and other electronics. Since PV is a cost sensitive factor, these apparently ¶ exogenous factors – exogenous from the perspective of the PV industry, anyway – are likely to ¶ have a great deal of impact on how silver is used in PV over the next few years.

#### U.S. demand for silver will lead us to invade Iran

Charles Savoie, private researcher/historian who has invested a considerable amount of time and effort in compiling a vast body of research which he has titled “The Silver Stealers”, “War & Silver,” Silver Investor, November 2004, <http://www.silver-investor.com/charlessavoie/cs_nov04.htm>, accessed 9-16-2012.

Attempts may be made to force silver holders to sell metal to Uncle Sam. Media will depict those holding for better prices as unpatriotic profiteers. They would not do so at all, if we were members of approved organizations such as the Council on Foreign Relations; Newcomen Society; English Speaking Union; British North American Committee; Bilderberg; Knights of Malta; Trilateral Commission; Bohemian Club; Mont Pelerin Society; Foreign Policy Association; U.N. Association; Rhodes scholars; Yale super-fraternities such as Skull & Bones; Wolf's Head Society; Berzelius Society; Scroll & Key; and Book & Snake---all interlocked with The Society. The Plan is for the "right people" to increase in wealth, and everyone else to decline! However, since these groups, with all their fantastic power, still face limitations, any Federal silver price cap will eventually fail because it will cause shortages. Miners in other nations will sell wherever they can get the best price. We cannot justify invading Mexico, Peru, Chile, Bolivia and Argentina to get at their silver. However, there is a 300 to 500 million ounce silver resource in Iran at just one location, and there are at least 11 other copper sites, which should have meaningful silver credits. You have to suspect that control of that resource, along with petroleum, is a prime motive for invasion! As the Commercial & Financial Chronicle, a publication usually on the wrong side of issues, said (November 29, 1945, page 2620)---¶ "It is important to emphasize the question of price because there is no shortage of silver---merely a shortage at the current price level."¶ At the time that statement was made, the Federal price cap on silver was 71.11 cents per ounce, and the price offered for foreign produced silver had just been raised to that level, because exports to the U.S. were sagging at the stupid low price of 45 cents. The case that price capping causes shortages is overwhelming. Anyone who calls for price capping is un-American, because price ceilings contradict notions of free markets. Democrat Senator Alan Bible of Nevada, quoted in the Wall Street Journal, March 19, 1961, page 78, commented in reference to price ceilings---¶ "A world shortage of silver can only be eased by new production sources in North and South America, but not until the Treasury loosens restrictions on producers here and in neighboring nations."

#### Attacking Iran causes full-scale war with Russia

 Conway January 17, 2012 Alvin Conway Author, blogger he cites Russia’s former ambassador to NATO and the Arab Times “Iranian Crisis: escalating series of troubling events sliding world towards war” http://theextinctionprotocol.wordpress.com/2012/01/17/iranian-crisis-escalating-series-of-troubling-events-sliding-world-towards-war/

Russian response could lead to WWIII: Russia would regard any military intervention linked to Iran’s nuclear program as a threat to its own security, Moscow’s departing ambassador to NATO warned on Friday. “Iran is our neighbor,” Dmitry Rogozin\* told reporters in Brussels. “And if Iran is involved in any military action, it’s a direct threat to our security.” –Arab Times

\*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Russia, vice-premier of Russian Government in charge of defense industry.

#### Extinction

Nick Bostrom 2002 Professor, Faculty of Philosophy, Oxford University“Existential Risks” Journal of Evolution and Technology, Vol. 9, No. 1 (2002) . http://www.nickbostrom.com/existential/risks.html

A much greater existential risk emerged with the build-up of nuclear arsenals in the US and the USSR. An all-out nuclear war was a possibility with both a substantial probability and with consequences that might have been persistent enough to qualify as global and terminal. There was a real worry among those best acquainted with the information available at the time that a nuclear Armageddon would occur and that it might annihilate our species or permanently destroy human civilization.[4] Russia and the US retain large nuclear arsenals that could be used in a future confrontation, either accidentally or deliberately. There is also a risk that other states may one day build up large nuclear arsenals. Note however that a smaller nuclear exchange, between India and Pakistan for instance, is not an existential risk, since it would not destroy or thwart humankind’s potential permanently. Such a war might however be a local terminal risk for the cities most likely to be targeted. Unfortunately, we shall see that nuclear Armageddon and comet or asteroid strikes are mere preludes to the existential risks that we will encounter in the 21st century.

### Environmental justice

#### Best studies disprove – scale of analysis.

Kevin Kevin, 1997, is an environmental analyst at the Ernest Orlando Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Golden Gate University Law School, Doctoral, University of California, Berkeley, was an analyst with the U.S. Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, and worked with private sector environmental consulting firms, "ENVIRONMENTAL RACISM" AND LOCALLY UNDESIRABLE LAND USES: A CRITIQUE OF ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE THEORIES AND REMEDIES,” Lexis Nexis

As one commentator concluded, "notwithstanding the growing significance of the environmental justice movement, few rigorous studies have been conducted that satisfactorily establish a statistically significant correlation between a community's race and socioeconomic status and its exposure to disproportionate environmental risks or impacts." n61 There are sufficiently important methodological problems with some of the more prominent studies that many environmental justice advocates rely upon to warrant caution in accepting claims of disproportionality at face value. A study by Douglas Anderton, et. al (Anderton Study) of hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities in the United States that opened for business prior to 1990 and were still open in 1992, and about which data could be found on the level of census [\*134] tracts (about eighty-five percent of such facilities), came to very different conclusions than the UCC and other studies cited by many environmental justice advocates. n62 The Anderton Study found that there were no statistically significant differences between the percentages of Blacks and Hispanics in census tracts with TSDFs and in tracts without such facilities. n63 In other words, there was no correlation between the presence of these minority groups and the presence of a TSDF. n64 The study also found that there were statistically significant correlations between the presence of a TSDF and the following socioeconomic factors: lower employment rate of males, employment in industrial occupations and lower housing values, as compared with non-TSDF tracts. n65 Of these factors, "the most significant and consistent effect on TSDF location of those [factors] ... considered is that TSDFs are located in areas with larger proportions of workers employed in industrial activities, a finding that is consistent with a plausibly rational motivation to locate near other industrial facilities or markets." n66 The discrepancies between the results of the Anderton Study and the findings of the UCC Study stem from the differences in geographic units of analysis chosen by the researchers. n67 The zip code areas used in the UCC Study are larger than the census tracts used in the Anderton Study. The use of these larger units increases the percentage of Blacks in particular. The Anderton Study found that when census tracts within a two and a half mile radius of TSDFs were aggregated, the percentage of black residents was greater than the percentage of Blacks in census tracts containing TSDFs. n68 [\*135] There are no firm guidelines on how to define the geographic extent of areas that are potentially affected, in terms of health, property values and other indicators, by the presence of TSDFs. However, it is likely that data derived from census tracts produce more defensible statistical results than do data based on zip code areas. Accordingly, it is likely that the Anderton Study is more reliable than the UCC Study. n69 Census tracts are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status and living conditions. n70 In contrast, zip code areas are basically geographic designations, intended to maximize the transportation efficiency of postal deliveries. n71 Thus, any homogeneity within zip codes is fortuitous, rather than being present by design. Assuming that greater impacts are experienced by individuals closer to a TSDF, census tracts containing a TSDF would logically bear the greatest potential burdens. If there is no correlation between minority populations and TSDFs within census tracts, then the core environmental justice arguments that minorities are targeted for the siting of TSDFs and that minorities disproportionately bear the burdens of such siting are weakened. If a larger percentage of minorities are found within a radius of several miles of TSDFs than is found in the national population, this is arguably due to the larger percentages of minorities in industrial areas in general, which occurs regardless of the presence of TSDFs.

#### Lack of data orientation makes environmental justice counterproductive.

Christopher Foreman, 1998, is a nonresident senior fellow in Governance Studies. Since 2000, he has also been a professor and director of the social policy program at the University of Maryland’s School of Public Policy, research focuses on the politics of health, race, environmental regulation, government reform, and domestic social policy

Ph.D, Harvard University, the Promise and Peril of Environmental Justice, Ebsco Host

For environmental justice to contribute measurably to public health in low-income and minority communities, it would almost certainly have to stress an epidemiologic perspective (even in connection with regulatory matters) to a far greater extent than is currently the case. Activism would have to begin with effects and then support honest, analytically defensible assessments of causal factors. But given the overriding concern with citizen mobilization and participation, the continuing focus on citizen fears and frustrations, and the strong incentives for those persons engaged in this activity to continue it, any such shift in perspective would be difficult to achieve.

**1. No solvency:**

####  a) Lack clear focus

**Schlosberg**, Professor of Political Science @ Northern Arizona U, **1999**

[David, Environmental Justice and the New Pluralism: The Challenge of Difference for Environmentalism, 100]

While Capek ( 1993) writes of a singular environmental justice 'frame', she acknowledges that many environmental justice groups and networks incorporate ideas and themes outside of the frame she defines. This inability to frame the movement completely is crucial. In the various organizations and networks that make up the environmental justice movement, there is no insistence on one singular point of view, one policy that will solve all problems, or one tactic to be used in all battles. The movement is constructed from difference, revels in that fact, and negates the importance of a singular history, experience, or ideology. There is no one 'environmental justice', 'minority', or 'grassroots' view of the environment. The Environmental Careers Organization survey of social and environmental justice organizations found diverse organizational structures, varied motivations for organizing, and a basic belief in the heterogeneous nature of the movement: 'The views and voices are as varied as the issues that drive them. There is no single vision about how the issues are defined and what methods best address them' ( 1992: 35, 39). While there are obvious themes repeated throughout the movement--for example around health, equity, survival, subjugation, and the inattention of governmental agencies and representatives--the particular experiences of these issues, and the formulation of understandings and responses, differ according to place. Rather than one particular frame or ideology, there is a coexistence of multiple political beliefs as to the causes, situation of, and possible solutions for issues of environmental justice. Rather than insistence on a system of beliefs, the movement is constructed of an eclectic pluralism.

#### b) without focus change wont happen.

**Mansbridge,** Prof of Political Leadership and Democratic Values at Harvard, **2000** [Jane, OPPOSITIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS]

Acting for a group requires more than recognizing injustice, formulating an understanding of common interests, identifying systemic domination, understanding the need for collective action, devising strategies for action and feeling sufficiently efficacious to act.

Actually acting needs further motivation. Even Karl Marx was not clear on this point. When Marx wrote that the working class needed to transform itself into a group "for itself" (für sich), the short word "for" covered an important ambiguity. Here "for" implies not only "in favor of, on the side of," but also "in 9

support of, in defense of."14 Defending implies a commitment to act. But being "for" something in the sense of favoring it does not automatically lead one to act to defend it. Moving from recognizing the need for collective action (and thus favoring it) to being willing to act on its

behalf requires something else inside the heart and brain. Like other thinkers of his time, Marx did not work out the logic through which the

individuals who comprise a group "for itself" come to act for the group. Not until after World War II did game theorists work out the strategic logic that applies to a particular kind of good -- one whose structure is such that those who do not contribute to bringing it about nevertheless will benefit from it (cannot be excluded from it). Until that point almost every social thinker assumed that when an individual was part of an aggregate that would benefit from an action, it would make sense for the individual to contribute to that action. This is not so. As most social theorists now know, whenever a gain for a group will benefit all the individuals in it whether or not they have contributed to that gain, some motivation for contribution is needed other than wanting one's share of the group benefits. The kinds of goods that social movements try to bring about are almost always these kinds of "non-excludable"

goods (no one can be excluded from their benefits). Once some have paid the price to bring legal reforms into being, for example, everyone will benefit, including those who never lifted a finger to bring the reforms about. 15 Forests of paper have been spent in the last two

decades working out the implications of this insight and debating its relevance to collective action.16 Even those who downplay the force of this insight, however, will agree that, in addition to all the elements of oppositional consciousness we have previously listed – including recognizing systemic injustice and a common interest in removing that injustice, recognizing the 10 need for collective action, and believing that collective action will succeed -- motivating the

individual to act for the collective requires something more.

#### c) Aren’t focused on activism

**Starkey,** activist, environmental issues for National Conference of State Legislatures, **1994**

[Deb, Environmental Justice: Win, Lose or Draw? State Legislatures, Vol. 20, March]

Many of the people most affected by environmental inequities don't have time to be politically active, Knox says. They're forced to focus on other priorities like making a living and keeping the family safe from other kinds of danger. Because they often live in public housing, they don't have the political clout of homeowners. And as in the case of Kings County, they don't get the information they need until it's too late. In these cases, Knox says, it's up to the city to inform and involve residents in siting decisions.

#### The media hurts abilities to provide eco-justice.

Kevin Flaherty, 2005, USC BA in International Relations, researcher in political affairs, activist and organic farmer in New Zealand, “Militant Electronic Piracy: Non-Violent Insurgency Tactics Against the American Corporate State,” http://cryptogon.com/docs/pirate\_insurgency.html

ACS Full-Spectrum PSYOP Dominance The ACS wields the most powerful weapon of political control the world has ever seen: the mass media. This is the corporate state's trump card against leaderless resistance movements which are impossible to infiltrate and compromise by counter-insurgency teams. The appearance of legitimacy is all that matters in a low intensity conflict, and the ACS, with the corporate media running continuous propaganda and perception management campaigns, represents the final solution to what the public will view as legitimate.5 All anti-corporate/anti-government political activism will be portrayed by the ACS as lunatic muckraking and a potential hotbed of terrorism. All violent insurgency activities will be portrayed as terrorist acts. (Some criminal activity is now considered terrorism by the ACS.) The behavior of the ACS will be represented as just, measured and prudent, regardless of the ghastly nature of its atrocities. The general population will be bombarded with images, sound bites and articles about the threats posed by the “terrorists.” In other words, the population, rather then fearing the state and its continuous cryptofascist operations and more overt international war crimes and economic exploitation, will come to view the insurgents as a threat and the ACS as their savior. The ACS can punctuate the point by unleashing false flag terror incidents on the population while conveniently blaming any organization it wishes, including other states.6 The general population will respond by supporting: foreign wars, the diminution of individual rights, and legislation and funding that adds to the power of the corporate state. Some simple analogies might help to clarify the realities facing an armed insurgency in the United States. Could a 5 year old beat a university mathematics professor in a mathematics contest? Could an ape beat a grand champion at chess? Could a high school basketball team beat the Los Angeles Lakers at basketball? Could an armed insurgency overthrow the American Corporate State? The obvious answer to all of these questions is: NO.

Alt causes to poverty:

#### WTO policies.

LRAN (Land Research Action Network). "How the World Trade Organisation is driving farmers into poverty." 1 July 2007. http://www.landaction.org/spip/spip.php?article261

Discredited "trade liberalisation" policies are not only endangering agricultural industries throughout the world but also threatening the environment, according to a powerful new book. Restrictions imposed by the World Trade Organisation on governments to prevent them subsidising their own country’s agriculture (and protecting it from the dumping of cheap imports) should be abolished, it says. Instead they should be able to develop their own agriculture to suit its conditions. It documents the double standards of countries such as America which insist other countries are not allowed to subsidise agriculture but then find ways to subsidise their own. Even then, the subsidies benefit multinational corporations rather than farmers, who are being driven out of business. Peter M Rosset’s book, "Food is different: why we must get the WTO out of agriculture", is dedicated to Lee Kyung Hae, the South Korean co-operative farm leader who stabbed himself to death outside WTO talks in Mexico. Wearing a banner declaring ’WTO kills farmers’, he was protesting at this undemocratic institution opening his country to cheap imports which had resulted in the price of rice being cut to a quarter, driving him and millions of others off the land (even after they had increased productivity).

#### Oil, Food, and Warming

APA (African Press Agency). "Increase in Food, Oil Prices Driving 100 Million People Into Poverty." 30 June 2008. http://www.netnewspublisher.com/increase-in-food-oil-prices-driving-100-million-people-into-poverty/

The current food and oil price increases tabled for discussion at the African Union summit in Egypt is driving 100 million poor people into deeper poverty, the United Nations said on Monday. The majority of these people living in poverty are said to be Africans who are highly affected by the current food and oil price increases. The oil price is approaching $150 per barrel, which is expected to make the current economic crisis in the developing countries, including Africa worse. “As we speak the food crisis-compounded by the hike in fuel prices and climate change-threatens to push an estimated 100 million people deeper into poverty and will have direct bearing on our efforts to meet the Millennium Development Goals,” said Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro, Deputy Secretary General of the UN.

#### Corruption

IFC (International Finance Corporation). "High Oil Prices and Poverty." 2005. http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/pressroom/ifcpressroom.nsf/PressRelease?openform&ABE835AB1BB37AD5852570A40054A774

More than fifty developing countries depend on oil, gas, and mining for much of their income. When governance is good, these industries can generate large revenues to foster economic growth and reduce poverty. But when governance is weak, natural resources are often linked to low growth, corruption, poverty, and conflict – the so called “resource curse.”

### Solvency

#### Solar jobs aren’t a guarantee-Solaria proves

Alex **Morales** on **August 31, 2012** (reporter for Bloomberg News“Solaria to Begin Talks on Reducing Staff at Plant in Spain” http://www.businessweek.com/news/2012-08-31/solaria-to-begin-talks-on-reducing-staff-at-plant-in-spain)

**Solaria Energia Medio Ambiente SA, Spain’s only publicly traded solar company**, said it will **begin talks to cut jobs at its factory in Puertollano, Spain**. The factory **employs 290 workers, and the discussions aim to “bring resources and labor costs in line with activity in the photovoltaic sector,**” Madrid-based Solaria said today in a statement on its website. Solaria said manufacturing will remain one of its principal business areas, and it’ll explore setting up new plants in nations around the world where the markets are “more favorable.” In an earlier statement, Solaria said it lost 6.6 million euros ($8.3 million) in the first six months of 2012, down from a profit of 516,000 euros in the same period a year ago.

#### **No long-term job creation**

Sterling Burnett September 1, 2011 (senior fellow for the National Center for Policy Analysis (NCPA) “Solar Power: Bad News on the Jobs and Environment Fronts

http://environmentblog.ncpa.org/solar-power-bad-news-on-the-jobs-and-environment-fronts/”

A little over a week ago I wrote about the continuing failure of President Obama’s green jobs stimulus efforts to actually produce jobs – green or otherwise. One of the problem-child examples of the Administration’s failed efforts was **a solar panel manufacturer named Solydra that received $535 million dollars in federal (that means taxpayer) loans to build a new factory and create 1,000 new jobs.** Rather than creating new jobs, **once the new factory was built, Solyndra closed their older factory resulting in no net job growth.** Since then, **Solyndra has shuttered its brand new factory – putting 1,100 people out of work with no warning and no severance packages** – and notified the press of its intent to file bankruptcy. Now California has an additional industrial building sitting idle and we taxpayers are left holding the bag. Gotta Love those green jobs!

### Decision calc

#### Utilitarianism is the only framework of evaluation and alternatives are inevitability self-contradictory.

Joseph S. Nye, 1986, Phd Political Science Harvard. University; Served as Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs; “Nuclear Ethics,” pg. 18-19

The significance and the limits of the two broad traditions can be captured by contemplating a hypothetical case.34 Imagine that you are visiting a Central American country and you happen upon a village square where an army captain is about to order his men to shoot two peasants lined up against a wall. When you ask the reason, you are told someone in this village shot at the captain's men last night. When you object to the killing of possibly innocent people, you are told that civil wars do not permit moral niceties. Just to prove the point that we all have dirty hands in such situations, the captain hands you a rifle and tells you that if you will shoot one peasant, he will free the other. Otherwise both die. He warns you not to try any tricks because his men have their guns trained on you. Will you shoot one person with the consequences of saving one, or will you allow both to die but preserve your moral integrity by refusing to play his dirty game? The point of the story is to show the value and limits of both traditions. Integrity is clearly an important value, and many of us would refuse to shoot. But at what point does the principle of not taking an innocent life collapse before the consequentialist burden? Would it matter if there were twenty or 1,000 peasants to be saved? What if killing or torturing one innocent person could save a city of 10 million persons from a terrorists' nuclear device? At some point does not integrity become the ultimate egoism of fastidious self-righteousness in which the purity of the self is more important than the lives of countless others? Is it not better to follow a consequentialist approach, admit remorse or regret over the immoral means, but justify the action by the consequences? Do absolutist approaches to integrity become self-contradictory in a world of nuclear weapons? "Do what is right though the world should perish" was a difficult principle even when Kant expounded it in the eighteenth century, and there is some evidence that he did not mean it to be taken literally even then. Now that it may be literally possible in the nuclear age, it seems more than ever to be self-contradictory.35 Absolutist ethics bear a heavier burden of proof in the nuclear age than ever before.

### no root cause of war

#### We control uniqueness – wars are declining now – theoretical impacts don’t match reality.

Monty G. Marshall & Benjamin R. Cole, 2009, Research Professor in the George Mason University School of Public Policy and Director of Research at the Center for Global Policy, and Benjamin R Cole, Hood House Lecturer in International Affairs at the University of New Hampshire, He holds B.A. and M.A. degrees in Political Science from the University of New Hampshire and is completing his doctoral studies in the School of Public Policy at George Mason University, “Global Report 2009 Conflict, Governance, and State Fragility” pg 7-8, http://www.systemicpeace.org/Global%20Report%202009.pdf

The most encompassing observation that can be made regarding global system performance in regard to the conflict dimension concerns the status of major episodes of political violence (armed conflict). These include societal (civil, ethnic, and communal) and interstate (including independence) warfare.3 The global trend in major armed conflict has continued its dramatic decline during the globalization era both in numbers of states affected by major armed conflicts and in total magnitude (figure 3). According to our calculations, the global magnitude of warfare has decreased by over sixty percent since peaking in the mid-1980s, falling by the end of 2009 to its lowest level since 1960. Societal warfare has been the predominant mode of warfare since the mid-1950s; increasing steeply and steadily through the Cold War period. This steep, linear increase in societal warfare is largely explained by a general tendency toward longer, more protracted, wars during that period; internal wars often receiving crucial military and/or material support from foreign states, in many cases linked to the competing superpowers. In contrast, the rate of onset of new societal wars has remained constant since 1946 to the present with an average of about four new societal wars per year. In contrast, the global trend in interstate warfare has remained at a relatively low level since the end of the Second World War and the establishment of the United Nations Organization (UN). The UN was specially designed to “maintain international peace and security” without “interven[ing] in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state.” Although there was a moderate increase in interstate wars during the latter years of the Cold War, from 1977 to 1987, like civil warfare, interstate warfare has also declined substantially since the end of the Cold War. Of the interstate wars that took place during the Cold War period, many of the most serious were wars of independence fought during the decolonization phase that occurred during the first half of the Cold War period. Of the conventional interstate wars, onsets occurred at the rate of about one event per year, although onsets occurred at about double that rate during the late 1970s and early 1980s. Of sixty seven such wars, three-quarters remained at fairly low levels of violence.

### predictions good

#### Predictions are inevitable and good.

George Friedman, May 2008, founder of Stratfor, “The Love of One’s Own and the Importance of Place,” Stratfor

Forecasting is built into the human condition. Each action a human being takes is intended to have a certain outcome. The right to assume that outcome derives from a certain knowledge of how things work. Sometimes, the action has unexpected and unintended consequences. The knowledge of how things work is imperfect. But there is a huge gulf between the uncertainty of a prediction and the impossibility of a prediction. When I get up and turn on the hot water, it is with the expectation that the hot water will be there. It isn’t always there and I may not have a full understanding of why it will be there, but in general, it is there and I can predict that. A life is made up of a fabric of such expectations and predictions. There is no action taken that is not done with the expectation, reasonable or not, erroneous or not, of some predictable consequence. The search for predictability suffuses all of the human condition. Students choose careers by trying to predict what would please them when they are 30 years older, what would be useful and therefore make them money and so on. Businesses forecast what can be sold and to whom. We forecast the weather, the winners of elections, the consequences of war and so on. There is no level on which human beings live that they don’t make forecasts and, therefore, on which they don’t act as if the world were to some degree predictable.

#### **Policy with direct green job implications are net destruction**

Gabriel Calzada Álvarez March 2009 (phd in economic, founder-president of the classical liberal think tank Instituto Juan de Mariana, associate professor of economics at King Juan Carlos University in Spain since 2004 “Study of the effects on employment of public aid to renewable energy sources”, http://www.juandemariana.org/pdf/090327-employment-public-aid-renewable.pdf)

Public investment in renewable energy has job creation as one of its explicit goals, which, given the current economic crisis, suggests an intention of seeding a future recovery with “green job” subsidies. The problem with this plan is that the resources used to create “green jobs” must be obtained from elsewhere in the economy. Therefore, this type of policy tends to create not just a crowding-out effect but also a net destruction of capital insofar as the investment necessary must be subsidized to a great extent and this is carried out by absorbing or destroying capital from the rest of the economy. The money spent by the government cannot, once committed to “green jobs”, be consumed or invested by private parties and therefore the jobs that would depend on such consumption and investment will disappear or not be created. Investment in green jobs will only prove convenient if the expense by the public sector is more efficient at generating wealth than the private sector. This would only be possible if public investment were able to be self-financing without having to resort to subsidies, i.e., without needing to absorb wealth generated by the rest of the economy in order to support a production that cannot be justified through the incurred incomes and costs. We have calculated that the total public subsidy in Spain, both spent and committed, totals 28,671 million Euros (€28.7 billion or appx. $37 billion USD), and sustains 50,200 jobs.

#### Jobs are changed the total number remains the same

ADELE C. MORRIS PIETRO S. NIVOLA AND CHARLES L. SCHULTZE JUNE 4, 2012 ( Morris-- fellow and the policy director for the Climate and Energy Economics Project at Brookings Institute; Nivola- senior fellow and served as VP and director of Governance Studies from 2004-2008 at Brookings Institute; Schultze-- United States economist and public policy analyst , “CLEAN ENERGY: REVISITING THE CHALLENGES OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY” http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/papers/2012/6/04%20clean%20energy%20morris%20nivola%20schultze/04\_clean\_energy\_morris\_nivola\_schultze.pdf)

As mentioned above, **during periods of normal high employment, energy policies that divert capital, labor, and materials from other industries claim resources that would otherwise go to providing other valued goods**. **A similar logic applies to employment in sectors that produce clean-energy technology**, a potential export industry. The essential **reality of international trade is** that **it changes the composition of jobs, not the** total **number,** at least **in the long run.** Because **output per worker in export industries—such as those that might produce clean hightech energy products—may be higher on average than in import-competing industries, promoting the former is likely to subtract jobs from the latter**. In sum, again, **a net gain in employment from subsidizing clean-energy exporters may well prove elusive.**