## 1NC

### 1NC

#### Energy production is the peak of our manipulation of the environment – rather than revealing the ontological beauty of nature, it exploits it for human utilization – this standing reserve logic obviates our relation to Earth and causes extinction – our alternative is to refuse action in this instance in favor of contemplating being – this is key to more effective environmental policies

Grego 7 – Dr. Richard Grego 7, Associate Professor, Department of Humanities/ Culture, Daytona Beach College, 2007, “Global Warming, Environmental Philosophy and Public Policy: John Dewey vs Martin Heidegger,” online: http://www.philosophos.com/philosophy\_article\_153.html

This essay compares and contrasts the views of Martin Heidegger and John Dewey with respect

AND

humanity, might be just what is needed for the earth's sustainable future.

### 1NC

#### The 50 states and relative territories should establish a matching funds programs, increase research and development funding for thorium power production in the United States. The United States federal government should remove licensing restrictions for thorium power production in the United States.

### 1NC

#### Obama will win now but it’s close and could reverse

Burns and Schultheis 9/19 Alexander and Emily are writers for Politico. “Mitt Romney needs poll vault to win,” 2012, http://www.politico.com/news/stories/0912/81392.html

Mitt Romney faces an increasingly daunting path to victory in the 2012 presidential race,

AND

saying the country is on the right track and the economy is improving.

#### The deficit is the key election issue - Obama needs to appear fiscally responsible - new spending causes him to lose

USA Today 5/26 "Obama campaign goes on the defensive on spending, debt," 2012, http://www.usatoday.com/news/politics/story/2012-05-26/obama-romney-debt-spending/55221120/1

WASHINGTON (AP)---Government spending and debt are emerging as a campaign tug-

AND

he said, "hold both of those central tenets to be true."

#### Romney will label China a currency manipulator – causes a trade war

Palmer 12 Doug is a Reuters trade reporter. “Romney would squeeze China on currency manipulation-adviser,” Mar 27, http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/03/28/us-usa-romney-china-idUSBRE82Q0ZS20120328

(Reuters) - Republican presidential candidate Mitt Romney is looking at ways to increase

AND

Obama administration has not pushed for a House vote on the currency bill.

#### That causes full-scale war

Landy 7 [Ben Landy, Director of Research and Strategy at the Atlantic Media Company, publisher of the Atlantic Monthly, National Journal, and Government Executive magazines April 3, 2007, <http://chinaredux.com/2007/04/03/protectionism-and-war/#comments>,]

The greatest threat for the 21st century is that these economic flare-ups between

AND

–far more than increases in military budgets and anti-satellite tests.

#### Extinction

Straits Times 2K [June, 25, No one gains in war over Taiwan]

The US estimates that China possesses about 20 nuclear warheads that can destroy major American

AND

was to assess Chinese actions according to the American way of thinking. "

### 1NC

#### Low Uranium prices hurt Kazakhstan’s industry

McDermott 11 (Roger, Senior Fellow, Foreign Military Studies Office, Fort Leavenworth, “Kazakhstan: Countering nuclear proliferation, Action to develop a nuclear and terrorist-free world,” in Kazakhstan 2011: Twenty Years of Peace and Creation, *First: The Forum for Global Decision Makers*, 2011, <http://www.firstmagazine.com/Publishing/SpecialReportsDetail.aspx?RegionId=4&SpecialReportId=96>)

Kazakhstan’s ambitions are likely to be realized if uranium prices stay high and Kazatomprom is

AND

increased gross domestic product and status on the world stage will be profound.

#### Prevents diversification of Kazakhstan’s economy

Pleitgen 12 (Frederick, CNN, “Kazakhstan hopes uranium, oil and gas will fuel its future,” 7-18-12,

<http://articles.cnn.com/2012-07-18/asia/world_asia_kazakhstan-natural-resources-economy_1_vladimir-shkolnik-kazakhstan-uranium>)

Kazakhstan's mineral wealth will be a major source of income for decades to come,

AND

into place a plan for industrial and technological development to diversify the economy."

#### Destroys stability

Hamm 12 (Nathan, founder and Principal Analyst for Registan, MA in Central Asian Studies from the University of Washington, “Kazakhstan’s Stability, Central Asia’s Stability,” 1-31-12, <http://registan.net/2012/01/31/kazakhstans-stability-central-asias-stability/>)

I’m paraphrasing, but on the first two items, Dr. Roberts argues that

AND

a better idea of when serious risks to stability are likely to arise.

#### Spreads throughout the region

Assenova 8 (Margarita Assenova, IND Director; Natalie Zajicova, Program Officer (IND); Janusz Bugajski, CSIS NEDP Director; Ilona Teleki, Deputy Director and Fellow (CSIS); Besian Bocka, Program Coordinator and Research Assistant (CSIS), “Kazakhstan’s Strategic Significance,” 2008, CSIS-IND Taskforce Policy Brief team, European Dialogue, <http://eurodialogue.org/Kazakhstan-Strategic-Significance>)

The decision by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to

AND

objective while strengthening the role and prestige of the OSCE throughout Central Asia.

#### -- Nuclear war

Ahrari 1 (M. Ehsan, Professor of National Security and Strategy of the Joint and Combined Warfighting School at the Armed Forces Staff College, August 2001, “Jihadi Groups, Nuclear Pakistan and the New Great Game,” http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/pub112.pdf)

South and Central Asia constitute a part of the world where a well-designed

AND

partners for the United States, thus representing a gain for all concerned.

### 1NC

#### The US is pushing for a new 123 agreement with South Korea to include a “no enrichment and reprocessing” pledge but will cave due to lack of leverage and nuclear leadership

Mark Hibbs 12, SENIOR ASSOCIATE, NUCLEAR POLICY PROGRAM, Carnegie Endowment, “Negotiating Nuclear Cooperation Agreements,” NUCLEAR ENERGY BRIEF, AUGUST 7, 2012 <http://carnegieendowment.org/2012/08/07/negotiating-nuclear-cooperation-agreements/d98z>

\*\*\*ENR = uranium enrichment and spent fuel reprocessing

The United States is currently negotiating bilateral agreements for peaceful nuclear cooperation under Section 123

AND

the United States, whether initiated by the White House or by Congress.

#### The plan’s increase in US leadership and negotiating leverage means the US won’t make concessions on ENR

#### That kills the alliance --- key test case

Seongho Sheen 11, associate professor at the Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University, Nuclear Sovereignty versus Nuclear Security: Renewing the ROK-U.S. Atomic Energy Agreement, The Korean Journal of Defense Analysis, Vol. 23, No. 2, June 2011, 273–288, http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/papers/2011/8/nuclear%20korea%20sheen/08\_nuclear\_korea\_sheen

The most important challenge for Washington and Seoul is to prevent the issue from becoming

AND

” nuclear option until the complete resolution of North Korea’s nuclear issue.40

#### Key to deter North Korea and maintain regional stability

Kurt M. Campbell 11 Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs "U.S. Policy Toward North Korea" March 1 Testimony Before SFRC

The primary strategic objective for U.S. engagement in the Asia-Pacific

AND

, and the readiness of alliance forces to respond to threats to peace.

#### Triggers escalation and war --- draws in great powers

Dibb 6, Emeritus Prof of IR @ Australian National University, Sydney Morning Herald (Australia), August 15, 2006 Tuesday, As one nuclear flashpoint reaches a lull, another simmers away, Pg. 11, Lexis

NOW that the building blocks for achieving a cessation in hostilities in the crisis involving

AND

as will the inevitable collision between Iran and Israel in the Middle East.

### Proliferation

#### New proliferators will build small arsenals which are uniquely stable.

**Seng 98** (Jordan, PhD Candidate in Pol. Sci. – U. Chicago, Dissertation, “Strategy for Pandora's Children: Stable Nuclear Proliferation Among Minor States”, p. 203-206)

However, this "state of affairs" is not as dangerous as it might

AND

launched without a definite, informed and unambiguous decision to press that button.

#### Prolif will be slow

Tepperman 9Deputy Editor at Newsweek. Frmr Deputy Managing Editor, Foreign Affairs. LLM, i-law, NYU. MA, jurisprudence, Oxford. (Jonathan, Why Obama Should Learn to Love the Bomb, http://jonathantepperman.com/Welcome\_files/nukes\_Final.pdf)

The risk of an arms race—with, say, other Persian Gulf states

AND

be so disastrous, given the way that bombs tend to mellow behavior.

#### No domino effect

Alagappa 9—Distinguished Senior Fellow, East-West Center. PhD, IR, Tufts (Muthiah, The long shadow: nuclear weapons and security in 21st century Asia, ed. Alagappa, 521-2)

It will be useful at this juncture to address more directly the set of instability

AND

the drivers of national and regional security in Iran and the Middle East.

#### Prolif decreases war and encourages rationality

Simon Shen, IR prof @ Hong Kong Inst. Of Ed., 2011, “Have Nuclear Weapons Made the DPRK a Rogue State?” J. of Comparative Asian Development, v. 10, iss. 2, t&f

In our traditional mentality, the determination to denuclearize the DPRK quite explicitly assumes that

AND

the option of using nuclear weapons for the mere purpose of interest maximization.

#### Curbing nuclear prolif causes a shift to bioweapons.

Zilinskas 2k**—**Former Clinical Microbiologist. Dir. – Chem/Bio Weapons Nonproliferation Program – Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute of International Studies (Raymond, Biological warfare: modern offense and defense, 1-2)

It is an odd characteristic of biological weapons that military generals tend to view them

AND

carcasses and catapulting infected cadavers into citadels (Poupard and Miller, 1992).

#### Extinction

Ochs 2[Richard, Naturalist – Grand Teton National park with Masters in Natural Resource Management – Rutgers, “Biological Weapons must be abolished immediately” 6-9, http://www.freefromterror.net/other\_articles/abolish.html]

Of all the weapons of mass destruction, the genetically engineered biological weapons, many

AND

Can we imagine hundreds of such plagues? HUMAN EXTINCTION IS NOW POSSIBLE.

#### No nuclear terrorist attacks – they will use smaller, less dangerous weapons

Wolfe 12 – Alan Wolfe is Professor of Political Science at Boston College. He is also a Senior Fellow with the World Policy Institute at the New School University in New York. A contributing editor of The New Republic, The Wilson Quarterly, Commonwealth Magazine, and In Character, Professor Wolfe writes often for those publications as well as for Commonweal, The New York Times, Harper's, The Atlantic Monthly, The Washington Post, and other magazines and newspapers. March 27, 2012, "Fixated by “Nuclear Terror” or Just Paranoia?" http://www.hlswatch.com/2012/03/27/fixated-by-“nuclear-terror”-or-just-paranoia-2/

If one were to read the most recent unclassified report to Congress on the acquisition

AND

,800 terrorist attacks in 2008, none were caused by CBRN hazards.

#### Terrorists prefer conventional weapons – best data proves.

**Hewitt et al. 10** (J. Joseph Hewitt - Director of Government Relations, Jonathan Wilkenfeld - Co-Director, Paul Huth – Codirector, Ted Robert Gurr, “Peace and Conflict: 2010 – Executive Summary,” Center for International Development and Conflict Management, http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/pc/executive\_summary/exec\_sum\_2010.pdf)

One of the most notable advances in the study of terrorism and political violence in

AND

The authors report that the vast majority of attacks involve explosives or firearms.

### Resource Wars

#### Desalination inevitable – aff not key

Earth Talk, 2012, “Can Ocean Desalination Solve the World’s Water Shortage?” http://environment.about.com/od/biodiversityconservation/a/desalination.htm

Despite such arguments, the practice is becoming more common. Ted Levin of the

AND

" the practice as much as possible in lieu of eliminating it altogether.

#### Water shortages cause cooperation, not conflict – empirically proven

Allouche 11 – Jeremy Allouche 11 is currently a Research Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex. "The sustainability and resilience of global water and food systems: Political analysis of the interplay between security, resource scarcity, political systems and global trade" Food PolicyVolume 36, Supplement 1, January 2011, Pages S3-S8 Accessed via: Science Direct Sciverse

Water/food resources, war and conflict

The question of resource scarcity has led to many debates on whether scarcity (whether

AND

Barnett and Adger, 2007] and [Kevane and Gray, 2008]).

#### No water wars escalation

Barnaby 9 – Wendy Barnaby 9 is editor of People & Science, the magazine published by the British Science Association "Do nations go to war over water?" Nature 458, 282-283 (19 March 2009) www.nature.com.turing.library.northwestern.edu/nature/journal/v458/n7236/full/458282a.html

Power struggles and politics have led to overt and institutionalized conflict over water — but

AND

World Bank, has more than once helped to defuse tensions over water.

#### Reject their data

Barnaby 9 – Wendy Barnaby 9 is editor of People & Science, the magazine published by the British Science Association "Do nations go to war over water?" Nature 458, 282-283 (19 March 2009) www.nature.com.turing.library.northwestern.edu/nature/journal/v458/n7236/full/458282a.html

Yet the myth of water wars persists. Climate change, we are told,

AND

from the media and from popular, non-peer-reviewed work.

#### No Indo-Pak war

Mutti 9— Master’s degree in International Studies with a focus on South Asia, U Washington. BA in History, Knox College. over a decade of expertise covering on South Asia geopolitics, Contributing Editor to Demockracy journal (James, 1/5, Mumbai Misperceptions: War is Not Imminent, http://demockracy.com/four-reasons-why-the-mumbai-attacks-wont-result-in-a-nuclear-war/, AG)

Fearful of imminent war, the media has indulged in frantic hand wringing about Indian

AND

and is using its regional influence to bring more diplomatic pressure on Pakistan.

#### No resource wars escalation

Dombrowski 4 – associate professor, US Naval War College's Strategic Research Department (Peter, Naval War College Review, http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi\_m0JIW/is\_1\_57/ai\_113755359/print, AG)

Unfortunately, Klare barely pauses to consider the possibility that diplomatic, economic, and

AND

have become much more energy efficient since the oil shock of the 1970s.

## 2NC

### DA

#### Refusing ENR 🡪 restrictions on South Korean-US nuclear tech trade

Dr. Chen Kane 10, Senior Research Associate at the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies, “Nonproliferation Issues in U.S.-ROK Nuclear Cooperation”, U.S.-ROK Workshop on Nuclear Energy and Nonproliferation, The Henry L. Stimson Center and The Asia Foundation Center for U.S.-Korea Policy, http://asiafoundation.org/resources/pdfs/ChenKane100120.pdf

The U.S.-ROK nuclear cooperation agreement will probably be the first cooperation

AND

agreement will take into account its broader bilateral, regional and global implications.

Bilaterally, some in South Korea perceived the unprecedented acquisition of a US$20

AND

position to offer full range of nuclear services and to attract additional contracts.

The current 123 agreement is based on a so-called “reciprocal relationship”

AND

U.S. technologies such the ones embedded in the Korean reactors.

#### Turns the case --- South Korean components are key to domestic nuclear power plants

Doosan 12 – Doosan Heavy Industries & Construction, Main website – no date http://www.doosan.com/doosanheavybiz/en/services/power/power/nuclear.page

Doosan have manufactured …extended to China also.

#### True for SMRs

Stephen M. Goldberg 11, Current. Assistant to the Director at Argonne National Laboratory, and Robert Rosner, William E. Wrather Distinguished Service Professor, Departments of Astronomy and Astrophysics, and Physics, and the College at the University of Chicago, “Nuclear Reactors: Generation to Generation”, AMERICAN ACADEMY OF AR TS & SCIENCES, March 2011, http://www.amacad.org/pdfs/nuclearreactors.pdf

Doosan Heavy Industries is … China and the United States.

### Condo

### 2NC Conditionality Good – C/I Less Advocacies

#### Taking multiple perspectives simultaneously and strategically is key to policy argumentation – this card smokes their whining

Cox 81 (J. Robert, Professor @ UNC Chapel Hill – Department of Communication Studies and the Curriculum in the Environment and Ecology, Ph.D. (1973), M.A. (1968) University of Pittsburgh, Department of Speech and Theatre Arts

B.A. (1967) University of Richmond (Phi Beta Kappa), fellow @ institute of arts and sciences, “Investigating Policy Argument as a Field”)

There is, nonetheless, considerable ambiguity in this idea at first. Argument regarding

AND

locates this notion in the actors’ taking of a “public” perspective.

On the other hand, actors may also assume the perspective of the “public

AND

that “the State exists to further, not hinder, human life.”

For these reasons, public policy argument probably should be considered a “normative”

AND

terms of this interest, actors have available the grounds for decision and action

As a normative field, public policy argument is a perspective that actors choose to

AND

them will be “evolutionary, never fixed, and adapted to situations.”

### Prolif

### 2NC Small Arsenals

#### New proliferators will have small arsenals – 5 reasons.

Seng 98[Jordan, PhD Candidate in Pol. Sci. – U. Chicago, Dissertation, “STRATEGY FOR PANDORA'S CHILDREN: STABLE NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION AMONG MINOR STATES”, p.56-57]

Kenneth Waltz argues that leaders in all new nuclear states will build only small arsenals

AND

This is very likely to be the case in all developing world situations.

### 2NC Prolif Slow

#### Alarmist predictions empirically denied

Potter 8—Prof of Nonproliferation Studies and Dir of the Center for Nonproliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies—AND—Gaukhar Mukhatzhanova (William, Divining Nuclear Intentions, International Security, Vol 33, Num 1, Summer 2008, MUSE)

Today it is hard to find an analyst or commentator on nuclear proliferation who is

AND

survival models offer considerable insight into that dimension of the proliferation puzzle.48

### 2NC Slow Good

#### This means we control prolif offense – there’s no risk of the floodgates opening, and prolif is most stable if it happens naturally and slowly

Kenneth **Waltz**, Emeritus Professor of Political Science at UC Berkeley and Adjunct Senior Research Scholar at Columbia University, **2003**, The Spread of Nuclear Weapons: A Debate Renewed, p. 42-43

Some have feared that weakening opposition to the spread of nuclear weapons will lead numerous

AND

device and despite its unwillingness to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Many more countries can make nuclear weapons than do. One can believe that American

AND

we disapprove of countries developing nuclear weapons no matter what their neighbors do.

The gradual spread of nuclear weapons has not opened the nuclear floodgates. Nations attend

AND

the security of some states at a price they can afford to pay.

### Economic Factors

#### Economics – many states that start nuclear programs give them up due to economic costs

Joseph **Cirincione**, President of the Ploughshares Fund, senior vice president for national security and international policy at the Center for American Progress and as director for nonproliferation at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, **2007**, Bomb Scare: The History and Future of Nuclear Weapons, p. 78-79

ECONOMIC BARRIERS Economic …weapon program will be helped.”92

### 2NC Stability Turn

#### Indo-Pak proves nukes moderate actors

David J. Karl, Pres. Asia Strategy Initiative, August 2011, “Proliferation Optimism and Pessimism Revisited,” J. of Strat. Studies, t&f

¶ Yet events over the past decade also lend credence to the optimists' side of

AND

development that some attribute to wariness caused by the specter of nuclear escalation.

#### Prolif leads to assured security—takes away incentive for war

Kenneth **Waltz**, Emeritus Professor of Political Science at UC Berkeley and Adjunct Senior Research Scholar at Columbia University, **2003**, The Spread of Nuclear Weapons: A Debate Renewed, p. 6-8

First, war can be fought in … a much simpler problem to solve.

#### Uncertainty solves war—countries don’t want to risk suicide

Kenneth **Waltz**, Emeritus Professor of Political Science at UC Berkeley and Adjunct Senior Research Scholar at Columbia University, **2003**, The Spread of Nuclear Weapons: A Debate Renewed, p. 8-9

Many wars might have been … and politically pertinent prediction easy.

### 2NC Framing / Overview

#### Consensus votes neg

Ofira Seliktar, Poly Sci Prof @ Gratz, 2011, “Assessing Iran’s Nuclear Rationality,” The ‘Eye of the Beholder’ Problem,” J. of the ME and Africa, v. 2, iss. 2, p. t&f

Nuclear optimists have outranked nuclear pessimists both numerically and in most discursive venues. A

AND

by a cost/benefit approach rather than a rush to weapons.” 58

### AT: Not Cold War

#### Cold War lessons apply to new powers

Betts 2k – Prof and the Dir., Institute of War and Peace Studies, Columbia (Richard, The Coming Crisis, ed Utgoff, 64) ellipses in orig

He also argues that the reasons that nuclear deterrence kept the Cold War from turning

AND

protect others but to protect themselves. Weak states easily establish their credibility.

### 2NC Preemption

#### No preemption—the risk of escalation and backlash is too large—that’s Shen and Karl—uncertainty about destroying all of the opponents weapons deter preventative action—states prefer deterrence anyway

O’Neil 7—Snr lecturer, IR, Flinders U, Australia (Andrew, Nuclear proliferation in Northeast Asia: the quest for security, 115)

In truth, preemptive or preventive military action against the nuclear programs of adversaries was

AND

that a system of nuclear deterrence can operate between adversaries in international relations.

### 2NC Miscalc

#### Miscalc is offense for us—it’s inevitable with conventional weapons, but prolif solves

Waltz 3 **–** Kenneth , Emeritus Professor of Political Science at UC Berkeley and Adjunct Senior Research Scholar at Columbia University, The Spread of Nuclear Weapons: A Debate Renewed, p. 8-9

Many wars might have been avoided had their outcomes been foreseen. “To be

AND

problematic. Nuclear weapons make military miscalculation difficult and politically pertinent prediction easy.

### 2NC Bioweapons Impact Calc

#### Outweighs nuke war

Singer 1—Clifford Singer, Spring 2001. Director of the Program in Arms Control, Disarmament, and International Security at the University of Illinois at Urbana—Champaign. “Will Mankind Survive the Millennium?” The Bulletin of the Program in Arms Control, Disarmament, and International Security, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 13.1, <http://www.acdis.uiuc.edu/research/S&Ps/2001-Sp/S&P_XIII/Singer.htm>.

In recent years the fear of the apocalypse (or religious hope for it)

AND

human family may be in question when and if this is [[1]](#footnote-1)achieved.

### AT Impact D

#### Bio-weapons use goes global, triggering nuclear WWIII

Alexander 7(Timothy, Former Scottish Editor of Burke’s Peerage, B.Sc. in Pol. Sc. & History; M.A. in European Studies, October 22nd, “War On Iran = You Die from Biowar”, Op Ed News, http://www.opednews.com/articles/genera\_lord\_sti\_071020\_war\_on\_iran\_\_3d\_you\_di.htm, REQ)

We have been conditioned, by seeing films of mushroom clouds and images of nuclear

AND

that they are totally blind to the profound risk to their own lives.

### AT Deterrence Solves

#### Biological weapons are distinct—their use isn’t deterred and more probable than nuclear

Koblentz 4 – doctoral candidate in Political Science, MIT (Gregory, Pathogens as Weapons, International Security 28.3, http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/files/koblentz.pdf)

The prerequisite for strategic deterrence is the capability of the target of a surprise attack

AND

conduct an attack anonymously and thereby escape retaliation, deterrence would be ineffective.

#### Outweighs nuke war

Nyquist 99—frmr DIA analyst (J.R., Defense Analyst, Worldnetdaily.com, May 20, 1999)

I patiently reply to these correspondents that nuclear war would not be the end of

AND

mode, these weapons would produce few (if any) fallout casualties.

### Terrorism

#### Chance of acquiring one is 1 in 3.5 billion

Schneidmiller 9(Chris, Experts Debate Threat of Nuclear, Biological Terrorism, 13 January 2009, http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/gsn/nw\_20090113\_7105.php)

There is an "almost vanishingly small" likelihood that terrorists would ever be able

AND

be difficult to build a weapon or use one that has been stolen.

### Desal

#### No water wars

Katz 11—Director of the Akirov Institute for Business and Environment at Tel Aviv University. PhD (David, Hydro-Political Hyperbole, Global Environmental Politics, 11; 1; Feb 2011)

A number critiques have been leveled against both the theory and the empirical evidence behind

AND

wars, and in none was water the central cause of conflict.30

Proponents of water war scenarios often premise their dire conclusions on the fact that water

AND

of military preparation and battle, much less the loss of life.33

Some authors have even questioned the empirical basis for the conclusion that freshwater is increasingly scarce, 34 an assumption on which the water war hypothesis relies. Such a “cornucopian” view claims that people adapt to scarcity through improvements in technology, pricing, and efficiency—rendering water less scarce, not more so.

Perhaps the strongest case against the likelihood of water wars is the lack of empirical

AND

of case studies of water conflict are presented in the water wars literature.

Analysts have criticized environmental security arguments that are based on case studies because such works

AND

“support for a scarcity theory of water conflict is somewhat ambiguous.”42

#### Trade solves

Wendy Barnaby 9 is editor of People & Science, the magazine published by the British Science Association "Do nations go to war over water?" Nature 458, 282-283 (19 March 2009) www.nature.com.turing.library.northwestern.edu/nature/journal/v458/n7236/full/458282a.html

Allan's earlier thinking about water wars began to change after meeting the late Gideon Fishelson

AND

be important in explaining the absence of conflict over water in the region.

As a global average, people typically drink one cubic metre of water each per

AND

food, in particluar, saves on the water required to cultivate crops.

The relationship of food trade to water sustainability is often not obvious, and often remains invisible: no political leader will gain any popularity by acknowledging that their country makes up the water budget only by importing food. Allan saw through this to document how the water budgets of the Middle East were accounted for without conflict.

Allan wrote about embedded water for a few years without it exciting any comment. Then, on a dark Monday afternoon in November 1992, during a routine SOAS seminar, somebody used the term 'virtual' water to describe the same concept. Allan realized this attention-grabbing word, in vogue with the computer-literate younger generation, would catch on better than his own term. And he was right: "From there on it flew," he says.

Allan's work explained how, as poor countries diversify their economies, they turn away from agriculture and create wealth from industries that use less water. As a country becomes richer, it may require more water overall to sustain its booming population, but it can afford to import food to make up the shortfall5.

Areas seemingly desperate for water arrive at sustainable solutions thanks to the import of food, reducing the demand for water and giving an invisible boost to domestic supplies. Political leaders can threaten hostile action if their visible water supplies are threatened (a potentially useful political bluff), while not needing to wage war thanks to the benefits of trade.

#### Empirics disprove water wars---Middle Eastern countries fight all the time---never over water

Wendy Barnaby 9 is editor of People & Science, the magazine published by the British Science Association "Do nations go to war over water?" Nature 458, 282-283 (19 March 2009) www.nature.com.turing.library.northwestern.edu/nature/journal/v458/n7236/full/458282a.html

Israel ran out of water in the 1950s: it has not since then produced

AND

each year embedded in grain than flows down the Nile to Egyptian farmers.

Perhaps the most often quoted example of a water war is the situation in the West Bank between Palestinians and Israel. But as Mark Zeitoun, senior lecturer in development studies at the University of East Anglia in Norwich, UK, has explained, contrary to what both the mass media and some academic literature say on the subject, while there is conflict and tension — as well as cooperation — there is no 'water war' here either6.

Ten million people now live between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea. If

AND

than Berlin. But today, water for even these needs is scarce.

## 1NR

## Uniqueness

#### Uranium prices will inevitably rise despite Fukushima – Japanese reactors are coming back online

Kathryn Diss 12, 8-15-012, “Uranium miners push ahead despite turbulence,” ABC, http://www.abc.net.au/news/2012-08-15/the-uranium-industry-is-pushing-ahead-despite-price-halving/4201378?section=wa

Resource analyst Haris Khaliqi says he believes uranium prices will return over the next two

AND

HEU agreement between Russia and the United States in 2014," he said.

#### Uranium prices will increase now – supply, seasonality and industry catalysts

David Sadowski 12, mining research analyst with a background in geological science, 8-24-2012, “Uranium prices set to spike in 2013,” Mine Web, http://www.mineweb.com/mineweb/view/mineweb/en/page72103?oid=157609&sn=Detail&pid=102055

DS: We're definitely bullish on the outlook for uranium. Although prices have softened

AND

2015 before settling to $70/lb in the long-term.

#### Uranium prices will skyrocket because of the US

Nathan Slaughter, ed. Scarcity and Real Wealth, 2-9-2012, “The World Has to Have this Resource,” Street Authority, http://www.streetauthority.com/energy-commodities/world-has-have-resource-there-simply-isnt-enough-it-458945

Most people have never heard of the "Megatons to Megawatts" program. Put

AND

,000 a pound. That's a long way up from today's $55

#### Nuclear revival jumpstarts Kazakhstan’s uranium exports

Crae Garrett 8, Partner, and Zhibek Aidymbekova, Senior Associate, “Uranium mining in Kazakhstan and pervasive state participation: A Canadian comparative perspective,” Norton Rose, December 2008, <http://www.nortonrose.com/knowledge/publications/65869/uranium-mining-in-kazakhstan-and-pervasive-state-participation-a-canadian-comparative-perspective>

It is not surprising then, that Kazakhstan, blessed with abundant uranium deposits,

AND

the comparative perspective of another uranium-rich industry leader nation, Canada.

## Link

#### A shift to thorium kills demand.

Lambert 12—I.B. Lambert, AA(Geoscience Australia, Secretary General 34th IGC, EGU General Assembly 2012, held 22-27 April, 2012 in Vienna, Austria, Global Uranium And Thorium Resources: Are They Adequate To Satisfy Demand Over The Next Half Century? http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2012EGUGA..14.2544L

This presentation will consider the adequacy of global uranium and thorium resources to meet realistic

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make significant inroads into the huge resource base over the next half century.

## China-Japan

#### Kazakh key to diversify REM market

Blank 12 (Stephen, Eurasian Daily Monitor, “Kazakhstan Completes Major Uranium and Rare Earths Deals with Japan,” Eurasia Daily Monitor Volume: 9 Issue: 144, 7-30-12, <http://www.jamestown.org/programs/edm/single/?tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=39705&cHash=4e68ec740b98fe390061af8ca1769b6c>)

Similarly Kazakhstan is poised for a … from deals with major importers and growing economies.

#### Key to prevent Sino-Japanese conflict

Blank 12 (Stephen, Eurasian Daily Monitor, “Kazakhstan Completes Major Uranium and Rare Earths Deals with Japan,” Eurasia Daily Monitor Volume: 9 Issue: 144, 7-30-12, <http://www.jamestown.org/programs/edm/single/?tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=39705&cHash=4e68ec740b98fe390061af8ca1769b6c>)

For Japan, too, these deals are of importance. Like other consumers of

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demonstrating Beijing’s newfound confidence vis-à-vis its neighbors after 2008.

#### China/Japan war goes nuclear – draws in the US

**Samuels 99** (Richard, Professor of International Relations – MIT, The U.S.-Japan Alliance: Past, Present, and Future, p. 6-7)

The same forces that lead China and Japan into an adversarial relationship in the first

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its foreign policy and its evolving role as provider of global public goods.

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)