### T

#### We meet—Financial incentives for production include eliminating tariffs for the equipment used

RWI 8 Revenue Watch Institute is a non-profit policy institute and grantmaking organization that promotes the effective, transparent and accountable management of oil, gas and mineral resources for the public good, “Extractive Industries” http://archive-2011.revenuewatch.org/our-work/countries/indonesia/extractive-industries

As the only OPEC country that is a net importer of oil, Indonesia is strongly pushing the exploration and extraction of its remaining oil and gas reserves. The most recent financial incentives include eliminating tariffs for importing equipment used in oil, gas and geothermal production, such as drilling platforms, offshore production and undersea exploration facilities. This is in response to Indonesia's decreasing production despite untapped reserves. In 2007 production levels dropped to 899,000 b/d, down from 1.01 b/d in 2006 and the peak of 1.69 b/d in 1977.3

#### Counter-interpretation—energy production is extraction, conversion, and distribution—the aff meets conversion and distribution

**Koplow 4** Doug Koplow is the founder of Earth Track in Cambridge, MA. He has worked on natural resource subsidy issues for 20 years, primarily in the energy sector "Subsidies to Energy Industries" Encyclopedia of Energy Vol 5 2004www.earthtrack.net/files/Energy%20Encyclopedia,%20wv.pdf

3. SUBSIDIES THROUGH THE FUEL CYCLE¶ Because no two fuel cycles are exactly the same, examining subsidies through the context of a generic fuel cycle is instructive in providing an overall framework from which to understand how common subsidization policies work. Subsidies are grouped into preproduction (e.g., R&D, resource location), production (e.g., extraction, conversion/generation, distribution, accident risks), consumption, postproduction (e.g., decommissioning, reclamation), and externalities (e.g., energy security, environmental, health and safety).¶ 3.1 Preproduction¶ Preproduction activities include research into new technologies, improving existing technologies, and market assessments to identify the location and quality of energy resources.¶ 3.1.1 Research and Development¶ R&D subsidies to energy are common worldwide, generally through government-funded research or tax breaks. Proponents of R&D subsidies argue that because a portion of the financial returns from successful innovations cannot be captured by the innovator, the private sector will spend less than is appropriate given the aggregate returns to society. Empirical data assembled by Margolis and Kammen supported this claim, suggesting average social returns on R&D of 50% versus private returns of only 20 to 30%.¶ However, the general concept masks several potential concerns regarding energy R&D. First, ideas near commercialization have much lower spillover than does basic research, making subsidies harder to justify. Second, politics is often an important factor in R&D choices, especially regarding how the research plans are structured and the support for follow-on funding for existing projects.¶ Allocation bias is also a concern. Historical data on energy R&D (Table III) demonstrate that R&D spending has heavily favored nuclear and fossil energy across many countries. Although efficiency, renewables, and conservation have captured a higher share of public funds during recent years, the overall support remains skewed to a degree that may well have influenced the relative competitiveness of energy technologies. Extensive public support for energy R&D may also reduce the incentive for firms to invest themselves. U.S. company spending on R&D for the petroleum refining and extraction sector was roughly one-third the multi-industry average during the 1956-1998 period based on survey data from the U.S. National Science Foundation. For the electric, gas, and sanitary services sector, the value was one-twentieth, albeit during the more limited 1995-1998 period.¶ 3.1.2 Resource Location¶ Governments frequently conduct surveys to identify the location and composition of energy resources. Although these have addressed wind or geothermal resources on occasion, they most often involve oil and gas. Plant siting is another area where public funds are used, primarily to assess risks from natural disasters such as earthquakes for large hydroelectric or nuclear installations. Survey information can be important to evaluate energy security risks and to support mineral leasing auctions, especially when bidders do not operate competitively. However, costs should be offset from lease sale revenues when evaluating the public return on these sales. Similarly, the costs of siting studies should be recovered from the beneficiary industries.¶ 3.2 Production¶ Energy production includes all stages from the point of resource location through distribution to the final consumers. Specific items examined here include resource extraction, resource conversion (including electricity), the various distribution links to bring the energy resource to the point of final use, and accident risks.¶ 3.2.1 Extraction of Energy Resources¶ General procedures for leasing access to energy minerals on public lands and more general subsidies for promoting energy extraction both are important areas to evaluate. Extraction-related subsidies are most common for oil and gas production, although they also support nuclear fission (due to uranium mining), geothermal, and coal.¶ 3.2.1.1 Accessing Publicly Owned Energy Resources Terms of access for energy minerals on public lands can be a source of enormous subsidies. In countries where leases or concessions are granted through graft rather than competitive bidding, wealth transfers worth billions of dollars can occur. Although there are not good statistics on the losses, the problem appears to be large. Oxfam America finds that states most dependent on oil tend to have very low Human Development Index (HDI) rankings. The HDI, developed by the UN Development Program, ranks states according to a combined measure of income, health, and education. Transparency International finds strong linkages between large mining and petroleum sectors as well as elevated levels of bribery and corruption. Low-cost access to energy minerals also tends to remove the incentive for careful management because profits can be had even with inefficient operation. Lease operation can also generate subsidies such as when self-reported royalties are calculated improperly. The Project on Government Oversight has documented state and federal court awards in excess of $10 billion in response to litigation in the United States over oil and gas royalty underpayments.¶ 3.2.1.2 Promoting Extraction Activities Policies to reduce the cost of extraction are widespread and often take the form of tax or loan subsidies or royalty concessions. They are found at both the national and state levels. Particular market niches may be targeted, from geographical (e.g., deep sea recovery of oil, timbering in a particular forest), to technological (e.g., tax breaks for more advanced oil drilling or coal gasification), to life cycle related (e.g., lower royalties on idle wells that are restarted). In some cases, baseline tax policy may be applied by firms in creative ways to generate large subsidies. U.S.-based multinationals receive a tax credit for foreign taxes paid to avoid double taxation of foreign income. Yet in many oil-producing regions with low or no corporate income taxes, foreign governments have reclassified royalty payments into corporate taxes, generating a tax write-off estimated by Koplow and Martin at between $0.5 billion and $1.1 billion annually.¶ However, many subsidies to extraction are not restricted to particular market niches. Percentage depletion allowances in the United States allow most firms mining oil, gas, uranium, or coal to deduct more costs from their taxable income than they have actually incurred. Accelerated write-offs of extraction-related investments are also common. For example, many multiyear costs in the U.S. oil and gas industry may be deducted immediately (ex-pensed) rather than over the useful lives of the investments. All of these special provisions tend to reduce the effective tax rate on benefiting energy industries. Data collected by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) suggest that the major U.S. energy firms paid federal taxes that were one-quarter to one-half the prevailing nominal rates between 1977 and 1995.¶ 3.2.2 Conversion ¶ Raw energy materials normally go through some conversion prior to consumption. Crude oil is refined into a wide range of specialized products such as gasoline and heating oil. Coal may be pulverized or cleaned prior to use. A combination of heat and machinery converts raw fuels (including wind and solar) into electricity. Common government supports to the conversion stage include capital subsidies, production tax credits or purchase requirements, and exemptions from appropriate protections for environmental quality, worker health, and accident risks. Because this third category affects multiple phases of the fuel cycle, it is addressed in a separate section.¶ 3.2.2.1 Capital Subsidies Subsidies to capital formation, usually through accelerated depreciation or investment tax credits, are common. Although applicable to multiple economic sectors, they are often of great benefit to energy producers. This is due both to their relative capital intensity and to provisions in the tax code that grant special accelerated depreciation schedules for energy-related assets. For example, in the United States, three sectors of relevance to energy—electric light and power, gas facilities, and mining, shafts, and wells—have allow- able depreciation schedules that are 28, 45, and 44% faster, respectively, than the actual economic depreciation of their assets according to data compiled by the U.S. Treasury. Capital subsidies are of greatest benefit to large-scale generation assets with long construction times (nuclear, hydro, and coal) and are of greatest detriment to energy resources that conserve capital (most prominently energy conservation).¶ 3.2.2.2 Tax Credits/Purchase Mandates A second class of subsidies to the conversion stage are tax credits or purchase mandates for certain types of energy. These subsidies occur at both the federal and the state/provincial levels and most often support emerging power sources such as solar, wind, and biomass-based electricity. Whereas many of the subsidies to conventional power sources are expen- sive regardless of whether the energy investments ultimately succeed, the tax credits and purchase mandates tend to be more efficient. For example, federal tax credits for wind energy in the United States cost taxpayers nothing unless a private investor is successful in getting a wind plant operating. If the plant goes offline, so too do the credits. Renewable portfolio standards (RPSs), a common form of purchase mandates adopted by many U.S. states, are even more efficient. In addition to providing no subsidy unless the power is delivered, RPSs often compete eligible power sources against each other, driving down the unit subsidy as technologies improve. Despite their benefits, these approaches have run into some political problems. Specifically, as the subsidies have grown, so too has lobbying pressure to expand the range of eligible sources. Federal tax credits now include poultry waste, a great benefit to the handful of very large chicken processors. At the state level, unsustainable biomass sources are sometimes included, as are waste-to-energy and landfill gas systems. Thus, although energy diversification goals are still being met, the supply is not necessarily renewable or particularly clean.¶ 3.2.3 Transportation and Distribution¶ Fuel cycles may involve multiple transportation steps, including movement of raw fuels to point of refining, refined fuels to the point of consumption, and movement of wastes to disposal sites. Relevant modes of transport include road, rail, water, pipelines, and transmission lines.

#### And a restriction of production is a government action that directly makes production and/or distribution expensive

LVM Institute 96, Ludwig Von Mises Institute Original Book by Ludwig Von Mises, Austrian Economist in 1940. Evidence is cut from fourth edition copyright Bettina B. Greaves, “Human Action” <http://mises.org/pdf/humanaction/pdf/ha_29.pdf>

We shall deal in this chapter with those measures which are directly and primarily intended to divert production (in the broadest meaning of the word, including commerce and transportation) from the ways it would take in the unhampered market economy. Each authoritarian interference with business diverts production, of course, from the lines it would take if it were only directed by the demand of the consumers as manifested on the market. The characteristic mark of restrictive interference with production is that the diversion of production is not merely an unavoidable and unintentional secondary effect, but precisely what the authority wants to bring about. Like any other act of intervention, such restrictive measures affect consumption also. But this again, in the case of the restrictive measures we are dealing with in this chapter, is not the primary end the authority aims at. The government wants to interfere with production. The fact that its measure influences the ways of consumption also is, from its point of view, either altogether contrary to its intentions or at least an unwelcome consequence with which it puts up because it is unavoidable and is considered as a minor evil when compared with the consequences of nonintervention.¶ Restriction of production means that the government either forbids or makes more difficult or more expensive the production, transportation, or distribution of definite articles, or the application of definite modes of production, transportation, or distribution. The authority thus eliminates some of the means available for the satisfaction of human wants. The effect of its interference is that people are prevented from using their knowledge and abilities, their labor and their material means of production in the way in which they would earn the highest returns and satisfy their needs as much as possible. Such interference makes people poorer and less satisfied.¶ This is the crux of the matter. All the subtlety and hair-splitting wasted in the effort to invalidate this fundamental thesis are vain. On the unhampered market there prevails an irresistible tendency to employ every factor of production for the best possible satisfaction [p. 744] of the most urgent needs of the consumers. If the government interferes with this process, it can only impair satisfaction; it can never improve it.¶ The correctness of this thesis has been proved in an excellent and irrefutable manner with regard to the historically most important class of government interference with production, the barriers to international trade. In this field the teaching of the classical economists, especially those of Ricardo, are final and settle the issue forever. All that a tariff can achieve is to divert production from those locations in which the output per unit of input is higher to locations in which it is lower. It does not increase production; it curtails it.

### AT: Wind Tariff Triggers

#### Solar tariffs are comparatively worse than wind—much large part of the industry

Wald 12 (Matthew—NYT, U.S. Imposes Duties on Chinese Wind Tower Makers, May 31, 2012, http://www.nytimes.com/2012/05/31/business/energy-environment/us-imposes-duties-on-chinese-wind-towers.html)

A spokesman at the Chinese embassy in Washington did not respond to a request for comment.¶ John Breckenridge, an expert in financing renewable energy projects at Good Energies Capital in New York, said that while the wind decision comes after similar rulings on solar equipment imports, the two industries are quite different. In contrast to the huge Chinese presence in the American solar industry, he said, its involvement in wind is still relatively small.¶ “This does not have a big impact on the business as it is today, but it is clear that the Chinese products have been banging on the door, with significantly lower costs,” he said. “It was only a matter of time before that door was going to start to open, and this could slow that down.”

### AT: Automobile Tariff Triggers

#### Anti-dumping outweighs

Bradsher 9-17-12, Keith, Hong Kong bureau chief of The New York Times, covering Asian business, economic, political and science news, “Trade Case May Produce Few Results”, http://www.nytimes.com/2012/09/18/business/global/us-files-wto-case-against-china-over-cars.html?pagewanted=all#p[WtOTce]

BEIJING — President Obama’s trade case against China on cars and auto parts will have little immediate impact on jobs and companies in the United States, but it is one of the few legal options available to the United States as China’s auto industry faces overcapacity problems and looks overseas to increase sales.¶ In filing the case on Monday with the World Trade Organization, Mr. Obama was making a political gesture to Midwestern states coping with the pressure that Chinese exports are placing on the American auto industry. But actual effects are likely to be delayed and limited.¶ World Trade Organization cases typically take a year and a half to resolve. And unlike antidumping and antisubsidy cases, which can result in steep tariffs on imports that stay in place for years, the trade organization cases often end with the losing country simply abandoning the offending policy.¶ There can be a requirement that companies repay previous subsidies, but that is often difficult to enforce and can require further years of legal wrangling.

### 2AC Cap

#### Short-term market mechanisms inev and key---the alt is ideological blindness which justifies the status quo

Bryant 12—professor of philosophy at Collin College (Levi, We’ll Never Do Better Than a Politician: Climate Change and Purity, 5/11/12, http://larvalsubjects.wordpress.com/2012/05/11/well-never-do-better-than-a-politician-climate-change-and-purity/)

Somewhere or other Latour makes the remark that we’ll never do better than a politician. Here it’s important to remember that for Latour– as for myself –every entity is a “politician”. Latour isn’t referring solely to those persons that we call “politicians”, but to all entities that exist. And if Latour claims that we’ll never do better than a politician, then this is because every entity must navigate a field of relations to other entities that play a role in what is and is not possible in that field. In the language of my ontology, this would be articulated as the thesis that the local manifestations of which an entity is capable are, in part, a function of the relations the entity entertains to other entities in a regime of attraction. The world about entities perpetually introduces resistances and frictions that play a key role in what comes to be actualized. ¶ It is this aphorism that occurred to me today after a disturbing discussion with a rather militant Marxist on Facebook. I had posted a very disturbing editorial on climate change by the world renowned climate scientist James Hansen. Not only did this person completely misread the editorial, denouncing Hansen for claiming that Canada is entirely responsible for climate change (clearly he had no familiarity with Hansen or his important work), but he derided Hansen for proposing market-based solutions to climate change on the grounds that “the market is the whole source of the problem!” It’s difficult to know how to respond in this situations.¶ read on! ¶ It is quite true that it is the system of global capitalism or the market that has created our climate problems (though, as Jared Diamond shows in Collapse, other systems of production have also produced devastating climate problems). In its insistence on profit and expansion in each economic quarter, markets as currently structured provide no brakes for environmental destructive actions. The system is itself pathological.¶ However, pointing this out and deriding market based solutions doesn’t get us very far. In fact, such a response to proposed market-based solutions is downright dangerous and irresponsible. The fact of the matter is that 1) we currently live in a market based world, 2) there is not, in the foreseeable future an alternative system on the horizon, and 3), above all, we need to do something now. We can’t afford to reject interventions simply because they don’t meet our ideal conceptions of how things should be. We have to work with the world that is here, not the one that we would like to be here. And here it’s crucial to note that pointing this out does not entail that we shouldn’t work for producing that other world. It just means that we have to grapple with the world that is actually there before us.¶ It pains me to write this post because I remember, with great bitterness, the diatribes hardcore Obama supporters leveled against legitimate leftist criticisms on the grounds that these critics were completely unrealistic idealists who, in their demand for “purity”, were asking for “ponies and unicorns”. This rejoinder always seemed to ignore that words have power and that Obama, through his profound power of rhetoric, had, at least the power to shift public debates and frames, opening a path to making new forms of policy and new priorities possible. The tragedy was that he didn’t use that power, though he has gotten better.¶ I do not wish to denounce others and dismiss their claims on these sorts of grounds. As a Marxist anarchists, I do believe that we should fight for the creation of an alternative hominid ecology or social world. I think that the call to commit and fight, to put alternatives on the table, has been one of the most powerful contributions of thinkers like Zizek and Badiou. If we don’t commit and fight for alternatives those alternatives will never appear in the world. Nonetheless, we still have to grapple with the world we find ourselves in. And it is here, in my encounters with some Militant Marxists, that I sometimes find it difficult to avoid the conclusion that they are unintentionally aiding and abetting the very things they claim to be fighting. In their refusal to become impure, to work with situations or assemblages as we find them, to sully their hands, they end up reproducing the very system they wish to topple and change. Narcissistically they get to sit there, smug in their superiority and purity, while everything continues as it did before because they’ve refused to become politicians or engage in the difficult concrete work of assembling human and nonhuman actors to render another world possible. As a consequence, they occupy the position of Hegel’s beautiful soul that denounces the horrors of the world, celebrate the beauty of their soul, while depending on those horrors of the world to sustain their own position. ¶ To engage in politics is to engage in networks or ecologies of relations between humans and nonhumans. To engage in ecologies is to descend into networks of causal relations and feedback loops that you cannot completely master and that will modify your own commitments and actions. But there’s no other way, there’s no way around this, and we do need to act now.

#### South-to-South cooperation via globalization will transform global politics—they can transcend the legacy of violent neoliberalism and save millions

George Mark Malloch-Brown, Baron Malloch-Brown, KCMG, PC former Minister of State in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the British government with responsibility for Africa, Asia and the United NationsPreviously he was briefly United Nations Deputy Secretary-General 2007 http://www.ipsnews.net/focus/tv\_g77/viewstory.asp?idn=276

Despite these early political aspirations, many practical obstacles bedeviled developing countries, which included shortages of teachers, doctors, lawyers and other professionals sorely needed if South-South cooperation was to address daunting development challenges. More fundamentally, the colonial inheritance continued to tilt international relations, trade and aid towards a North-South axis. The notion of solidarity and interdependence among developing countries remained just that: a notion.¶Today, four decades later, we are at the threshold of a dramatic expansion of South-South cooperation powered by expertise, technology and other endowments in the developing world. A vast stock of expertise and **experience has been accumulated** in the developing world through years of experimentation and investment in education, health, governance and economic reform. These experiments are beginning to yield rich dividends in many countries, like Botswana, China, Brazil, Costa Rica, India, Malaysia, and South Africa.¶ In the space of two decades, China has freed 400 million people from conditions of extreme poverty. Brazil has turned itself into the primary source of automobiles and other manufactured goods for many of its neighbors in Latin America. Through high investments in education, Cost Rica boasts of having one of the most advanced healthcare systems in the world. India turns out more than 30,000 engineers and programmers a year, creating jobs for its growing outsourcing labour force. Malaysia, has in the space of three decades turned itself into one of the leading hubs of information and communications technology. A leading magazine has recently listed Botswana among the top most globalized countries in the world, in terms of Internet connectivity and other amenities weaving peoples and nations into a seamless global village. South Africa has moved from a racially divided country to an economic powerhouse making promising investments across Africa from Cairo to the Cape.¶ Amazingly, African exports to Asia nearly tripled from US$6.6 billion in 1990 to US$ 17.2 billion in 2000, with the full potential for trade between the two continents yet to be unleashed.¶ In light of this sea change, the international community has within its reach a real opportunity to have "development role-models" of the South as the **chief architects of a more peaceful and prosperous South in** the years ahead. Indeed, cooperation among developing countries has such potential that if harness it could help tip the balance towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) throughout the developing world.¶ What is needed to make this possible? Well, for a start, we need to take full advantage of the greater diversity in the capacities and experiences of countries in the South than was available in the 1970s. Because of this, a growing number of countries in the South can offer increasingly credible and productive solutions to development challenges in other developing countries. The new development role-models that have emerged recently in the South are considered to be the promising new ‘prime movers’ of South-South cooperation.¶ Prime movers are endowed with a wealth of human and material resources ready to be tapped in order to free millions form poverty, increase school enrolments, and combat deadly diseases.

#### Solar prices key to desalination

Bradford 6 (Travis--Associate Professor of Practice in International and Public Affairs at Columbia University, “Solar Revolution: The Economic Transformation of the Global Energy Industry” MIT Press, Print.)

In addition, new and equally vital industries could benefit from access to globally distributed and inexpensive solar electricity. As discussed in chapter 3, declining water availability is one of the largest problems facing the developing world, proportionately larger in the drier and sunnier parts of the world. Few adequate solutions currently exist to provide additional water supplies as underground aquifers continue to be depleted and freshwater in lakes and rivers is increasingly diverted. The problem of water availability is made more difficult by the economics of water distribution. Water is heavy and, despite its vital nature, of relatively low economic value for its weight, making it economically prohibitive to transport over long distances, which is why most water solutions have involved local ground pumps as opposed to pipelines or trucking. The most promising (and in some cases only) solution that nations have employed to provide freshwater to islands and other remote locations has been desalination. Unfortunately, most of the cost of desalination, either via thermal distillation or reverse osmosis, is in the energy used during the desalination process, limiting its economic deployment around the world. PV can be used to power either thermal or reverse-osmosis desalination plants.' 8 Declining PV prices make these projects increasingly feasible, and the necessary sea water and solar power to run them are ubiquitous and often available in the same location. With more than half of the people in the world living within sixty miles of an ocean, PV can become a powerful tool to facilitate access to adequate water supply.'9 Increasingly cheap generation of solar electricity has the potential to provide affordable freshwater without any need for batteries, power lines, or fuel supplies-and can do so with modular systems ranging from small domestic to large industrial.

#### Extinction

Barlow 8

National chairperson of The Council of Canadians. Co-founder of the Blue Planet Project. Chairs the board of Washington-based Food & Water Watch and is also an executive member of the San Francisco–based International Forum on Globalization and a Councillor with the Hamburg-based World Future Council. She is the recipient of eight honorary doctorates. Served as Senior Advisor on Water to the 63rd President of the United Nations General Assembly (Maude, “The Global Water Crisis and the Coming Battle for the Right to Water”, 25 February, http://www.fpif.org/articles/the\_global\_water\_crisis\_and\_the\_coming\_battle\_for\_the\_right\_to\_water)

 The three water crises – dwindling freshwater supplies, inequitable access to water and the corporate control of water – pose the greatest threat of our time to the planet and to our survival. Together with impending climate change from fossil fuel emissions, the water crises impose some life-or-death decisions on us all. Unless we collectively change our behavior, we are heading toward a world of deepening conflict and potential wars over the dwindling supplies of freshwater – between nations, between rich and poor, between the public and the private interest, between rural and urban populations, and between the competing needs of the natural world and industrialized humans. Water Is Becoming a Growing Source of Conflict Between Countries Around the world, more that 215 major rivers and 300 groundwater basins and aquifers are shared by two or more countries, creating tensions over ownership and use of the precious waters they contain. Growing shortages and unequal distribution of water are causing disagreements, sometimes violent, and becoming a security risk in many regions. Britain’s former defense secretary, John Reid, warns of coming “water wars.” In a public statement on the eve of a 2006 summit on climate change, Reid predicted that violence and political conflict would become more likely as watersheds turn to deserts, glaciers melt and water supplies are poisoned. He went so far as to say that the global water crisis was becoming a global security issue and that Britain’s armed forces should be prepared to tackle conflicts, including warfare, over dwindling water sources. “Such changes make the emergence of violent conflict more, rather than less, likely,” former British prime minister Tony Blair told The Independent. “The blunt truth is that the lack of water and agricultural land is a significant contributory factor to the tragic conflict we see unfolding in Darfur. We should see this as a warning sign.” The Independent gave several other examples of regions of potential conflict. These include Israel, Jordan and Palestine, who all rely on the Jordan River, which is controlled by Israel; Turkey and Syria, where Turkish plans to build dams on the Euphrates River brought the country to the brink of war with Syria in 1998, and where Syria now accuses Turkey of deliberately meddling with its water supply; China and India, where the Brahmaputra River has caused tension between the two countries in the past, and where China’s proposal to divert the river is re-igniting the divisions; Angola, Botswana and Namibia, where disputes over the Okavango water basin that have flared in the past are now threatening to re-ignite as Namibia is proposing to build a threehundred- kilometer pipeline that will drain the delta; Ethiopia and Egypt, where population growth is threatening conflict along the Nile; and Bangladesh and India, where flooding in the Ganges caused by melting glaciers in the Himalayas is wreaking havoc in Bangladesh, leading to a rise in illegal, and unpopular, migration to India.

#### Alt causes transition wars

**Harris 2** (Lee, Atlanta writer, policy review, the intellectual origins of America-bashing, <http://www.hoover.org/publications/policyreview/3458371.html>)

This is the immiserization thesis of Marx. And it is central to revolutionary Marxism, since if capitalism produces no widespread misery, then it also produces no fatal internal contradiction: If everyone is getting better off through capitalism, who will dream of struggling to overthrow it? Only genuine misery on the part of the workers would be sufficient to overturn the whole apparatus of the capitalist state, simply because, as Marx insisted, **the capitalist class could not be realistically expected to relinquish control of the state apparatus** **and**, with it, **the monopoly of force**. In this, Marx was absolutely correct. No **capitalist society has ever willingly liquidated itself, and it is utopian to think that any ever will**. Therefore, in order to achieve the goal of socialism, **nothing short of a complete revolution** **would do**; **and this means**, in point of fact, **a full-fledged civil war** not just within one society, **but across the globe.** Without this catastrophic upheaval, capitalism would remain completely in control of the social order and all socialist schemes would be reduced to pipe dreams.

### Bubble

#### Plan solves China relations

Wood 10 [Elisa Wood, US correspondent for Renewable Energy World magazine, “China & The US: Opportunity or Threat in the Green Revolution?” Dec 29 2010, http://www.renewableenergyworld.com/rea/news/article/2010/12/china-the-us]

The development of a large and technologically advanced clean energy industry is critical for both countries to successfully mitigate the effects of climate change, promote economic recovery, and compete in a globalised market,' said Locke.¶ Ultimately it would benefit both countries to put aside their differences and work together to accomplish a similar goal, he added, before saying: 'I am confident that these partnerships, especially in clean energy, will continue to strengthen over time and we will all be the better for it.'¶ Cooperation in the clean energy industry could be a starting point for further cooperation between the two countries, he continued, saying: 'The power sector is just one step on a ladder of cooperation that is needed to encourage other companies to work together, which could possibly influence the governments to work together as well.'¶ Many issues remain for the two countries to work out but the advantages of collaboration conspire to drive them together. Only time will tell if the two sumo players will continue to work together to develop the clean energy industry or if they will start wrestling instead, and sink the boat.

#### Solves the impact

Jia Qingguo, visiting fellow from CNAPS, '02 ("Impact of 9.11 on Sino-U.S. Relations", p. http://www.brookings-institute.org/dybdocroot/FP/cnaps/papers/2002\_qingguo.pdf)[JonW]

Finally, as the largest developing country and the strongest developed country, China and the U.S. have important roles to play in world affairs. Their cooperation is important and increasingly crucial for international efforts to cope with mounting challenges in maintaining international peace and stability, preventing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivering vehicles, promoting international economic development, environmental protection, combating international terrorism and other transnational crimes, strengthening international law and order, enhancing the capacity and effectiveness of international organizations, dealing with global and regional crises, etc. Both out of moral and practical considerations, China and the U.S. will find good reasons to engage in such cooperation.

#### Polysilicon key to semiconductors

**Koncept Analytics 12** Market Research Companies, Jan, “Global Polysilicon Market Report: 2011 Edition” http://www.researchmoz.us/global-polysilicon-market-report-2011-edition-report.html

Polysilicon has a major influence on its end markets - Semiconductor and Photovoltaic industry. Polysilicon is the substrate upon which primarily all semiconductors are manufactured. Polysilicon is an important component for silicon-based solar cells. Consumption of solar industry grew more than its traditional share of available polysilicon, thereby spreading concerns about potential polysilicon shortages in the mid 2000's. Consequently, ambitious capacity expansions were announced by established silicon suppliers. Global market for polysilicon has been growing rapidly resulting into an imbalance between demand and supply, with rigorous growth in its end markets especially in solar industry. All the major producers have begun thinking about enhancing their capacity by making strategies for polysilicon capacity addition. However, global polysilicon imbalance has been anticipated to shift from deficit to oversupply in the years ahead due to the addition of new polysilicion capacities. A lot of attention has been given to polysilicon availability, given the explosive growth of photovoltaics in recent years. Competition in polysilicon market is highly dependent on capacity. Established poly-silicon producers such as Hemlock, Wacker Chemie, Renewable Energy Corporation (REC), Monsanto Electronic Materials Company (MEMC), Tokyama and LDK Solar that produce top-quality silicon are the market leaders of the market.

#### That’s key to solve their Khalilzad impact

**Harada 10** Colonel Lawrence K., United States Army Reserve, “Semiconductor Technology and U.S. National Security”, U.S. Army War College Research Paper, 4/21, <http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA526581> &Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf

Semiconductor technologies that support U.S. national security also fuel the much larger worldwide economy. As a result, most semiconductor technologies for leading edge military applications arise from the commercial industry and not the military sector.20 The importance of semiconductor technology to U.S. national security cannot be understated. Largely ignored as the intelligence inside U.S. military weapon systems, semiconductor technologies ―provide the force multipliers that made the revolution in military affairs possible.‖21 In Joint Vision 2020, semiconductor technology is the implied driver of the military transformation that will enhance the capabilities and the ―revolution of joint command and control.‖ 22 As the U.S. military moves to a network-centric force, the demands for extremely fast microchips will increase. DOD’s Global Information Grid (GIG) requires high-speed connectivity, encryption, and decryption to support both weapon platforms and the soldier on the battlefield.23 The ability to sustain and even surpass these high-speed requirements rests with the U.S. semiconductor industry.

### Elections

#### Romney will work with Russia—history and geopolitical necessity

Gasyuk 6/13 (Gasyuk, Rossiyskaya Gazeta’s Washington D.C. correspondent, “Romney keeps the gloves off”, http://rbth.ru/articles/2012/06/13/romney\_keeps\_the\_gloves\_off\_15854.html)

Given the sharp disagreements between the United States and Russia on Syria, which is now careening toward civil war, Republicans will harshly criticize every attempt by Obama to further emphasize any progress in bilateral relations. “Some realism regarding U.S.-Russia relations would be constructive for the White House if it wants to avoid Republican attacks,” Simes told Russia Now. But this doesn’t mean that presumptive GOP nominee Mitt Romney, if elected, will transform his public anti-Russian statements into political practice. “I believe that most likely Governor Romney believes in the statements he made, but that does not mean that in practice this rhetoric will be his guide for action,” Simes said. “Many statements from the GOP candidates including those on foreign affairs surely have to be taken in the context of the political and electoral reality in the U.S.,” Aron said. “It is not only possible, but highly probable,” that Mitt Romney’s views on Russia will evolve if he is elected, Simes said. American political history is rife with examples of strategic U-turns that begin the morning after the inauguration balls. When Dwight Eisenhower ran for president, his advisers—such as the famous John Foster Dulles—spoke of Harry Truman’s “cowardly” policy of containment of the Soviet Union and called for the speedy liberation of Eastern Europe. However President Eisenhower instead started the process of normalizing relations through personal meetings with Nikita Khrushchev in 1955 and 1959. President Richard Nixon was viewed as a leading anti-Communist, but it was Nixon who found the way toward detente. Nixon made the first-ever trip by an American president to then-Communist Russia in 1972, but also opened the door to dialogue with Communist China. No one should be too surprised that Mitt Romney, if elected, might rethink his position. When needed for supply routes, Russia is no longer America’s “number one geopolitical foe.” As a president, many observers believe he would take a more realistic approach to handling bilateral ties.

#### Models prove Romney win

UCB 10/5 University of Colorado at Bolder, “Updated election forecasting model—based on economic data—still points to Romney win”, October 5, 2012, http://phys.org/news/2012-10-election-modelbased-economic-datastill-romney.html

(Phys.org)—An update to an election forecasting model announced by two University of Colorado professors in August continues to project that **Mitt Romney will win the 2012 presidential election**. ¶ According to their updated analysis, Romney is projected to receive 330 of the total 538 Electoral College votes. President Barack Obama is expected to receive 208 votes—**down five votes from their initial prediction**—and short of the 270 needed to win. ¶ The new forecast by political science professors Kenneth Bickers of CU-Boulder and Michael Berry of CU Denver is based on more recent economic data than their original Aug. 22 prediction. The model itself did not change. ¶ "**We continue to show that the economic conditions favor Romney even though many polls show the president in the lead**," Bickers said. "**Other published models point to the same result,** but they looked at the national popular vote, while we stress state-level economic data." ¶ While many election forecast models are based on the popular vote, the model developed by Bickers and Berry is based on the Electoral College and is the only one of its type to include more than one state-level measure of economic conditions. They included economic data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

#### Solar power overwhelmingly popular

Bradford 6 (Travis--Associate Professor of Practice in International and Public Affairs at Columbia University, “Solar Revolution: The Economic Transformation of the Global Energy Industry” MIT Press, Print.)

When asked about their views on various energy technologies, over 90 percent of people believe that solar energy is a desirable solution, making it the most popular of all energy technologies. Although most people have never seen it deployed successfully, solar energy is popular because it is conceptually simple-almost deceptively so. Solar energy is safe and clean and has no moving parts, making it reliable and long-lived, and the sun as a source of energy cannot be bought, sold, or metered. As a result, solar energy offers nations and individuals unprecedented and unlimited control over their own vital source of energy. For these potential benefits alone, many people genuinely want to see solar energy become a widely deployed energy alternative.

#### A harsh trade stance alienates voters

Michael A. Cohen 11 is a writer and senior fellow at the American Security Project, 10/14, “Panda Mugging” http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2011/10/14/china\_republican\_policy\_panda\_mugging?page=0,0

But for all the bipartisan panda-mugging going on, it's unclear that the American people are buying it quite yet. According to a [recent poll by the Pew Research Center](http://www.people-press.org/2011/10/07/strong-on-defense-and-israel-tough-on-china/), when given an option of "getting tougher with China" or "building a stronger relationship," voters supported the latter by a 53-40 margin. Even though all but five members of the Senate Democratic caucus voted for this week's currency bill, only 32 percent of Democratic voters want to see a get-tough approach to China. In fact, the only group of Americans that Pew could find who were in favor of a get-tough stance with China were self-described Tea Party members.

#### Tariffs alienate small business

Daily Caller 12 8/30, “Sunrise Solar founder: Politicians must ‘work hard to earn my trust back’” http://dailycaller.com/2012/08/30/sunrise-solar-founder-politicians-must-work-hard-to-earn-my-trust-back/

Sunrise Solar founder and president Bill Keith says he no longer trusts America’s political leaders to do what’s best for small businessmen and America. Instead he sees them caving to special interests and not honoring the pledges they made to the country.¶ “I don’t trust any of them anymore,” Keith told The Daily Caller News Foundation. “Someone is going to have to work hard to earn my trust back as an American small businessman, and as a citizen.”¶ “I want to be a [patriot](http://dailycaller.com/2012/08/30/sunrise-solar-founder-politicians-must-work-hard-to-earn-my-trust-back/), I want to love my country,” he continued. “I want to stand there with my hand over my heart as I’m saying the pledge of allegiance or I’m singing the national anthem, and I want to be able to think that as I’m standing there, that I’ve got leaders in Washington that are equally interested in seeing me succeed as an American and I just don’t feel that right now.”¶ Keith became a sort of a poster child for American small businesses and for the solar industry because of the success of his company, Sunrise Solar, which makes solar-powered attic fans that are made with American-made parts without taking government handouts. The Obama administration was attracted to his story, vetted Keith in 2008, and was asked him to attend a [townhall meeting](http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/22425001/vp/32300145#32300145) in Elkhart, Indiana shortly after the president was inaugurated. At the meeting, Keith stood up and asked Obama what he planned to do for small business owners like himself.¶ The question made Keith an idol for the solar industry and he began to be sought out for media interviews from places like [ABC](http://abcnews.go.com/WN/story?id=6838374&page=1#.UDzwYNZlREJ), and attracted him attention from both sides of the aisle as Republicans and Democrats heralded Keith’s story as an American success. Environmentalists even reached out to him and asked him for appearances at events. He also invited to many upscale political events.¶ “They were continually inviting me to these things called ‘advocacy days’ where they wanted me to meet with senators and congressmen,” Keith [told](http://articles.cnn.com/2012-08-22/politics/politics_obama-solar-poster-boy_1_obama-transition-team-barack-obama-obama-policy/2) CNN, noting how lawmakers would talk about “how I created a solar product, how it’s good for the environment, for business.”¶ However, now Keith feels he was just used as a political prop.¶ “When they invited me to these functions, it was flattering,” Keith told the DC News Foundation. “If I’ve done anything wrong it’s being a little bit naive and not realizing it seemed like they just wanted to use me.”¶ “They didn’t make me successful, I was already successful,” he added.¶ Keith has a reason to be frustrated as his business is now under threat from a recent Obama administration tariff against Chinese-made solar panels which the U.S. Customs Department accuses him of using solar cells made in China.

#### Key to election

NFIB 12 National Federation of Independent Business “Deceptively Hot May 15 Primary Election Nears” www.nfib.com/nfib-in-my-state/nfib-in-my-state-content?cmsid=59980

One thing that has not changed is the importance and influence of this election’s most important and potent voting bloc: Idaho small-business owners. The political clout of small business is more influential than most people know:¶ ¶ A study by the Pew Research Center on the negative and positive views people hold on various American institutions found small business ranked first—39 percentage points higher than labor unions, 46 points higher than large corporations, and 49 points higher than banks and financial institutions. ¶ Small business owners comprise 15 percent of all registered voters in the U.S., by comparison union voters make up 11.9 percent. When small business employees are added, the small business voting bloc swells to 43 percent. ¶ The most common public affairs and political activities in which small employers engage, according to the NFIB Research Foundation, include initiating discussions with employees regarding the impact of a policy issue on the firm. ¶ Voters prefer candidates supported by small business by a margin of 3 to 1 over those supported by organized labor, according to the Winston Group.¶ Since 2000, Save America’s Free Enterprise Trust, the political action committee of the National Federation of Independent Business, has raised $23.7 million and has an endorsed-candidate winning record of 84 percent. In the last election cycle, 25 NFIB members were elected to Congress.¶

#### Plan key to appease environmentalists

Higgins 12 (sean—washington examiner, “Are environmentalists embracing free trade?”, July 31, 2012, http://washingtonexaminer.com/are-environmentalists-embracing-free-trade/article/2503642#.UEUiBsFlQrM)

They're not quoting free market economists Friedrich Hayek or Milton Friedman yet, but some environmentalist voices are asking whether protectionist trade policies aren't undermining renewable energy. And the broader Green movement may be listening.¶ What has them concerned is that the escalating trade war over the China's cheap solar panels. Domestic manufacturers have pushed hard for tariffs on them, and the White House has agreed.¶ That threatens to put the brakes on solar panel installation in the United States, which has taken off in the last few years, thanks in large part to those same cheap imports.¶ "Tariffs on Chinese solar are bad for us all," warned Sierra Club blogger Garvin Jabusch in a May posting. The policy, he said, is making solar panels "much less affordable for U.S. consumers."¶ In a post last month on the environmental news website Grist.org, Terry Tamminen, former secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency, wrote: "If China is subsidizing solar panels, let's thank them and ask them to do more."¶ Last week, Bill Waren, trade policy analyst for Friends of the Earth, concluded a lengthy blog post with this warning: "Trade complaints will not solve our problems; in fact, in the long run, they may undercut clean energy and low carbon policies globally."

#### They’re key

Bloomberg 11 Mark Drajem and Jim Efstathiou Jr. “Green Vote Cools Toward Obama Risking A Replay Of Gore-Nader,” Aug 30, http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-08-31/green-vote-cools-to-obama-over-pipeline-concerns.html

Democratic Vice President Al Gore paid a price in his 2000 presidential campaign for the splintering of environmentalists’ votes. Leaders of some groups, including in Florida, endorsed the independent candidacy of Ralph Nader instead.¶ Gore, who later won the Nobel Peace Prize for his advocacy of limits on greenhouse-gas emissions, lost Florida by 537 votes in the official tally, making Republican George W. Bush president. Nader garnered 97,488 votes in the state.¶ Nader predicted in April that Obama will win re-election, in part because “the liberal base has nowhere to go to send a message” this time. Still, apathy among voters sympathetic to environmentalist goals may prove costly to Obama, according to Doug Schoen, who was a strategist for President Bill Clinton.¶ “Obama won the election because the left, young people who are disproportionately environmentalists, came out in huge numbers,” Schoen said in an interview yesterday. “If he doesn’t have the kind of support he had from the left, from young people, from environmentalists, he is not going to be re- elected. It’s as simple as that.”

#### Tariff cuts thousands of jobs Obama supports

David Nicklaus 12, who is the business columnist for the [Post-Dispatch](http://www.stltoday.com/business), 6/3, “Solar Panel Tariff Could backfire on US” http://www.stltoday.com/business/columns/david-nicklaus/solar-panel-tariff-could-backfire-on-u-s/article\_eca6a6e4-ac01-11e1-9f82-0019bb30f31a.html

The Obama administration likes to promote renewable energy, and it likes to take a tough stance on trade with China. It may soon find that it can't do both.¶ Solar energy firms, in fact, say a recent Commerce Department trade ruling will eliminate thousands of the green jobs that President Barack Obama likes to talk about.¶ The department made a preliminary decision last month to impose a 31 percent tariff on solar panels imported from China. The punitive levy was sought by SolarWorld, a German company that makes solar panels in the U.S. and six other companies.

#### Jobs will determine the election

Silver 12 Nate is chief pollster for New York Times’ 538 election polling center. Regarded as top-level pollster based on distinct mathematical models. “Obama’s Magic Number May Be 150,000 Jobs Per Month,” Feb 3, http://www.nytimes.com/2012/02/04/business/economy/obamas-magic-number-may-be-150000-jobs-per-month.html

No economic indicator is a political holy grail. The American economy is a hard thing to measure, and initial estimates of economic performance are subject to significant revisions. Noneconomic matters — wars, candidates, scandals and so forth — matter, too.¶ But if you want to focus on a single economic indicator, job growth during the presidential election year has a lot going for it. The job-growth numbers do at least as well as any other economic number in predicting elections, and slightly better than some other commonly used metrics, like the gross domestic product.¶ So the news that the economy added 243,000 jobs last month was very good for President Obama. That pace is well above the minimum level — about 150,000 jobs — that he would seem to need to increase his chances of re-election.¶ Beyond the history, there are a lot of common-sense reasons to focus on the jobs numbers. They measure something tangible and important. They receive much attention from economists, investors, political campaigns and the news media, and therefore inform the public discussion. They are released every month after only a minimal lag. They are not subject to as much revision as some other economic numbers.¶ These qualitative factors are important because a sample size of 16 elections since World War II is insufficient for persuasive statistical evidence. But the statistical patterns are still striking.¶ In the three election years where the economy was actually shedding jobs, the incumbent party lost — badly in 1980 and in 2008, and in a close election in 1960. George H. W. Bush lost in 1992 when the rate of job growth was under 1 percent, below the rate of population growth.¶ On the flip side, in the election years when job growth was strongest — 1956, 1964, 1972, 1984, 1988 and 1996 — the incumbent party won the election fairly easily.¶ And in the three years in which growth was positive but modest — 1948, 2000 and 2004 — the races were close. A bit of common sense can explain these outliers. (Be wary of statistical analysis that substitutes data dredging for common sense.)¶ What about Mr. Obama?¶ If Mitt Romney is the Republican nominee, the outcome does not seem likely to be an outlier. Mr. Romney is, by most measures, a fairly average challenger — neither a bridge-building moderate like Eisenhower, nor someone far outside of the political mainstream like George McGovern.¶ Meanwhile, for now, Mr. Obama has no major scandals or foreign policy debacles.¶ An analysis based solely on the historical patterns would suggest that Mr. Obama would be the favorite if the economy created at least 107,000 jobs a month until the election. Basically, this would represent job creation at about the rate of population growth.¶ But Mr. Obama is not likely to get off quite so easily. Job creation was extremely poor during his first two years in office, and mediocre during the third year, which has weighed on his approval ratings. Slightly less than 50 percent of Americans approve of his performance, polls show.¶ That isn’t terrible — it’s in the range where Mr. Obama might be able to eke out a victory in the Electoral College — but it’s somewhat below average.¶ From 1948 through 2008, the average president had an approval rating of 52 percent on Feb. 1 of the election year, according to the Roper Center archives. If Mr. Obama has an approval rating of 52 percent by November, he will almost certainly win re-election. He will also be a favorite if he is at 50 percent, because some portions of voters do not express an opinion in such polls.¶ The surest way for Mr. Obama to improve his approval rating will be to create jobs at a rate that exceeds the rate of population growth. Taking into account population size and his approval rating, an analysis by The Times’s FiveThirtyEight blog produces a break-even number of 151,000 jobs a month.