Contention One is Growth –

Collapse destabilizes the entire international system –

Burrows and Harris 9- Mathew J. Burrows is a counselor in the National Intelligence Council (NIC), the principal drafter of Global Trends 2025: A Transformed World, Jennifer Harris is a member of the NIC’s Long Range Analysis Unit, “Revisiting the Future: Geopolitical Effects of the Financial Crisis”, The Washington Quarterly, April, http://www.ciaonet.org/journals/twq/v32i2/f\_0016178\_13952.pdf

Increased Potential for Global Conflict Of course

AND

 greater prosperity become frustrated and the current benefits they derive from a globalizing world turn negative.

Decline Causes War-Strong statistical support –

Royal 10 – Jedediah, Director of Cooperative Threat Reduction at the U.S. Department of Defense, 2010, “Economic Integration, Economic Signaling and the Problem of Economic Crises,” in Economics of War and Peace: Economic, Legal and Political Perspectives, ed. Goldsmith and Brauer, p. 213-214

Less intuitive is how periods of economic decline may increase the likelihood of external conflict.

AND

crises and armed conflict has not featured prominently in the economic-security debate and deserves more attention.

Only growth solves conflict – Most comprehensive data.

Gartzke and Rohner 10 – Erik Gartzke Prof PoliSci @ UC San Diego, Dominic Rohner University of Zurich, “To Conquer or Compel: War, Peace, and Economic Development, “, Institute for Empirical Research in Economics University of Zurich Working Paper No. 511, 9-24, http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\_id=1684000

To assess the relationship between development and militarized conict, we examine data covering the post-World War II period. We also extend the analysis over the period 1816-2000

AND

method of temporal splines to control duration dependence.

CONTINUES SEVERAL PAGES LATER

We are left with the possibility that economic development has two contrasting effects on conflict

AND

one can hope that peace, if partial and incomplete, will eventually follow.

US is key to it globally—

Caploe ‘9. David Caploe, M.A. in Political Science and Ph.D. in International Political Economy from Princeton University ‘9(Chief Executive Officer of the American Centre for Applied Liberal Arts and Humanities in Asia, A.B. in Social Theory from Harvard University, M.A. in Political Science and Ph.D. in International Political Economy from Princeton University, “Focus still on America to lead global recovery,” The Straits Times, April 7th ) Available at: Subscribing Institutions via Lexis-Nexis

IN THE aftermath of the G-20 summit

AND

This crisis began in the US - and it is going to have to be solved there too.

Scenario 1 is Trade Imbalance—

The account deficit will spiral out of control wrecking the dollar and the economy. Strengthening energy reserves is key—

Mohi-uddin 12—Mansoor Mohi-uddin is managing director of foreign exchange strategy at UBS, Dollar bears in for shock if US cuts energy imports, Financial Times, 2-14

The future of the dollar is more likely to be determined in

AND

That will be a positive shock for US consumers and companies and a negative shock for long-term dollar bears.

Otherwise long term growth is impossible—

Bagley et al 12—Elizabeth Frawley, Ambassador to Portugal 1994-1997 and the Diplomatic Council for Energy Security, (alternately, I can list out all of the ambassadors), Oil and the Trade Deficit: Rising Energy Expenditures and U.S. Energy Security, May, <http://www.secureenergy.org/sites/default/files/DCES-Oil-and-the-Trade-Deficit.pdf>, Shree

NOTE: Figures 13 and 14 omitted

However, large and persistent trade deficits, growing ever higher, partly as a result of rising oil prices, can have a direct impact on the strength and long-term sustainability of U.S. economic growth.

AND

stimulated by lower interest rates afforded by foreign capital inflows.55

Scenario 2 is Manufacturing—

Domestic production is key to job, growth, and manufacturing. Recovery is impossible without it –

Morici 9/11—Peter, economist and professor at the Smith School of Business, University of Maryland, and widely published columnist, Outside View: Trade deficit rises, stifles jobs creation and smothers growth, 9/11/12, http://www.upi.com/Top\_News/Analysis/Outside-View/2012/09/11/Outside-View-Trade-deficit-rises-stifles-jobs-creation-and-smothers-growth/UPI-46241347370424/print#ixzz26xuQIAUa

Imported oil and subsidized imports from China account for nearly the entire $500 billion trade gap and pose the most significant barriers to robust growth and jobs creation.

AND

per capital income as much as $5,000-$10,000 higher and unemployment not much of a problem.

Independently, manufacturing sector is critical to competitiveness and economic resilience – Heavy reliance on imported energy decimates this.

Smil ’11. Vaclav Smil, Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada (Science Academy), the first non-American to receive the American Association for the Advancement of Science Award for Public Understanding of Science and Technology, and in 2010 he was listed by Foreign Policy among the top 100 global thinkers. He has worked as a consultant for many US, EU and international institutions [http://thebreakthrough.org/index.php/journal/past-issues/issue-1/the-manufacturing-of-decline/]

Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada (Science Academy).

As befits a large

AND

yet another confirmation of the substantial and realistic opportunities for expanding the sector.15

Competitiveness is key to hegemony – Military and diplomatic power is contingent on economic strength.

GELB ‘10. LESLIE H. GELB , former New York Times columnist and senior official in the state and defense departments, is currently president emeritus of the Council on Foreign Relations, where he served as president from 1993 to 2003. He is the author of Power Rules: How Common Sense Can Rescue American Foreign Policy, a book that shows how to think about and use power in the 21st century. “Fashioning a Realistic Strategy for the Twenty-First Century A Conversation with Leslie H. Gelb” [http://ui04e.moit.tufts.edu/forum/archives/pdfs/34-2pdfs/Gelb.pdf]

LESLIE H. GELB: Power is what it always has been

AND

 our economy is in decline.

Hegemony solves status competition—that’s the biggest cause of war.

Wohlforth 9 - William C. Wohlforth is a professor of government at Dartmouth College, “Unipolarity, Status Competition, and Great Power War”, World Politics, 61.1, Jan, MUSE

 Do Great Powers Care about Status

AND

for example, Rome, Assyria, the Amarna system—appears consistent with the hypothesis.43 Status Competition and Causal Mechanisms

<Evidence Continues Several Pages Later>

Conclusion The evidence suggests that narrow and asymmetrical capabilities gaps foster status competition even among states relatively confident of their basic territorial security for the reasons identified in social identity theory and theories of status competition

AND

positional competition and the potential for major power war could once again form the backdrop of world politics. [End Page 57]

These wars go nuclear –

Kagan 7 – Senior Associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Robert “End of Dreams, Return of History” Policy Review (http://www.hoover.org/publications/policyreview/8552512.html#n10

Finally, there is the United States itself

AND

 American influence and global involvement will provide an easier path.

No offense- Collapse causes lash-out─

Goldstein ‘7 (Avery, Professor of Global Politics and International Relations @ University of Pennsylvania, “Power transitions, institutions, and China's rise in East Asia: Theoretical expectations and evidence,” Journal of Strategic Studies, Volume 30, Issue 4 & 5 August)

Two closely related,

AND

Organski and Kugler’s powertransition theory also provides grounds for concern about the period prior to the possible crossover.19

The United States federal government should reduce restrictions on the production of crude oil on federal lands.

Plan Solves –We can alleviate price shocks and solve the trade deficit –

Styles 12—Geoffrey Styles is Managing Director of GSW Strategy Group, LLC, an energy and environmental strategy consulting firm MA in Chemical Engineering, How Helpless Are We in the Face of Rising Oil Prices?, Energy Outlook, 2-24, http://energyoutlook.blogspot.com/2012/02/how-helpless-are-we-in-face-of-rising.html

And that brings us back to the potential for reducing our dependence on oil imports and moderating oil prices by producing more domestic oil.

AND

it's still the case that at current prices every additional 1,000 bbl/day we produce here would reduce our trade deficit and the drag on our economy by about $40 million--and there are a lot more thousands of barrels per day we could be producing.

Reducing restrictions is critical solves jobs and growth –

Mertz ’12. Peter Mertz English.News, Xinhua“U.S. domestic oil production continues to grow despite federal restrictions on public land.” [http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-06/17/c\_123293752.htm][MG]

"We're looking at the potential of 1.3 trillion barrels coming from shale oil production on federal lands in the west, which has been hampered and slowed by federal regulations and the approval process,

AND

 "Oil and gas companies are turning away from the public lands, where the opportunity is enormous, and doing production on private lands that have less restrictions," Sgamma noted.

**There’s enough domestic oil –**

WEA ‘11 “The Blueprint for Western Energy Prosperity.” Western Energy Alliance prepared by EIS Solutions

Data Projections by ICF International [http://www.eenews.net/assets/2011/07/11/document\_gw\_02.pdf][MG]

Buried thousands of feet below the rolling hills of North Dakota and Montana prairielands rests a colossal ocean of oil

AND

This is an increase of more than 529,000 barrels a day over the 2010 level.

Certainty of federal policies is key to success

WEA ’11. “The Blueprint for Western Energy Prosperity.” Western Energy Alliance prepared by EIS Solutions

Data Projections by ICF International [http://www.eenews.net/assets/2011/07/11/document\_gw\_02.pdf][MG]

At the forefront of concerns for western energy producers are federal public lands policies

AND

companies must have certainty in the process along with reasonable time and cost expectations to enable them to execute their business plans.

Allowing exploration of federal lands is crucial to investor confidence and energy security –

API ‘12. “The State of American Energy.” American Petroleum Institute. [http://www.api.org/newsroom/upload/soae-2012-report-layout-mechanical.pdf] [MG]

Despite the clear benefits of developing U.S. oil and natural gas resources,

AND

without unnecessary regulatory impediments or delays.