# 1NC

## 1st off

#### First, interpretation: solar power is the direct conversion of radiation into electricity

World English Dictionary no date

[http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/solar+power]

solar power — n

heat radiation from the sun converted into electrical power

#### Second, violation: OTEC is indirect solar energy

Wolfson 11

[Richard, Benjamin F. Wissler Professor of Physics at Middlebury College, where he also teaches environmental studies, “Indirect from the Sun: Water, Wind, Biomass”, p. <http://www.sjsu.edu/people/dustin.mulvaney/courses/envs133/s1/wolfson%20biomass.pdf> //wyo-tjc]

10.4 OTHER INDIRECT SOLAR ENERGY

The same solar-induced temperature differences that power the wind also, in conjunction with differences in salt concentration and Earth's rotational energy, drive the great ocean currents. And wind itself produces ocean waves., providing a doubly indirect: form of solar energy. I briefly described schemes for harnessing the kinetic energy of waves and currents in Chapter 8's section on tidal energy, because these sources of mechanical ocean energy have much in common with tidal energy, except that their ultimate origin is primarily in sunlight rather than the mechanical energy of the Earth-Moon system.

OCEAN THERMAL ENERGY CONVERSION

As the Sun warms the tropical ocean, it creates a significant temperature difference between the surface waters and deeper water to which sunlight doesn't penetrate. As shown in Chapter 4, any time there's a temperature difference, there's the potential to run a heat engine and extract mechanical energy. Ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) harnesses this energy, in most cases to gen-crate electricity. The thermodynamic efficiency limit expressed in Equation 4.5, e = 1 - T/T/jS shows that we get the highest efficiency with the largest possible ratio of Th to T. Practically speaking, this limits the OTEC energy resource to the tropics, where the temperature difference from surface to depth is greatest. Tropical surface temperatures can exceed 25°C> while a few hundred meters down the temperature is around 5DC to 6DC- You can show in Exercise 15 that the thermodynamic efficiency limit for a heat engine operating between these temperatures is only about 7%, but with no fuel to pay for, this number isn't the liability it would be in a fossil-fueled or nuclear power plant. And the OTEC energy resource is vast; after all, oceans absorb much of the 174 PW of energy that the Sun delivers to Earth, Most of that energy is out of our reach,, but one serious estimate suggests that OTEC has the potential to produce as much as 10 TW, which is close to humankind's total energy-consumption rate. However, practical considerations suggest a far smaller OTEC contribution. The one significant advantage that OTEC has over solar-based schemes such as photovoltaic conversion and wind is its near constant availability.

#### Third, vote negative because:

#### Allowing Indirect solar power means EVERY renewable fuel is topical

Prasad 11

[P. Rhushi Prasad, Research Scholar, R&D centre, Department of Mechanical Engineering, “Performance Analysis of A Solar Water Heater With Flat Plate Collector Using Computer Program”, European Journal of Scientific Research, 53.1, p. asp//wyo-tjc]

Renewable energy utilization is synonymous with solar energy utilization, as Sun is the source of all renewable energy. The transition to a solar energy economy has begun all over the world and the renewable energy sector has moved progressively to the center stage of the energy mix and energy policy of the developed and developing nations of the world. Direct solar energy means the radiation intercepted by collectors and indirect solar energy includes Wind, Ocean and Biomass energy.

#### Education- a broad interpretation of solar pushes us towards recycling old Oceans topic backfiles and forcing the negative to rely on generics, destroying unique education.

#### Predictabilty- we voted on wind and solar only choices overwhelmingly to reject a broader view of renewable energy

#### Evaluate this debate under competing interpretations- key to a precies and stable topic that checks judge intervention

## 2nd off

#### First, interpretation- the affirmative must provide incentives for energy production throughout the United States

#### ‘In’ indicates inclusion within a limit or boundary

Merriam Webster, no date

[http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/in]

Definition of IN

1 a —used as a function word to indicate inclusion, location, or position within limits <in the lake> <wounded in the leg> <in the summer>

b : into 1 <went in the house>

2 —used as a function word to indicate means, medium, or instrumentality <written in pencil> <bound in leather>

3 a —used as a function word to indicate limitation, qualification, or circumstance <alike in some respects> <left in a hurry>

b : into 2a <broke in pieces>

4 —used as a function word to indicate purpose <said in reply>

5 —used as a function word to indicate the larger member of a ratio <one in six is eligible>

#### B-“United States” is synonymous with the 50 United States

Princeton Word net, no date

[http://wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn?s=united%20states]

Noun S: (n) United States, United States of America, America, the States, US, U.S., USA, U.S.A. (North American republic containing 50 states - 48 conterminous states in North America plus Alaska in northwest North America and the Hawaiian Islands in the Pacific Ocean; achieved independence in 1776)

Second, violation- the affirmative only provides funding for a Guam base, and independently, Military bases are not part of the .

#### Second, violation- the affirmative funds an incentive that is only available for a US protectorate, not available throughout the entire United States

#### Third, vote negative

#### Ground- they destroy key negative tests of financial incentives like the states counterplan or the politics disad because Guam doesn’t have a constituent base for our politics links

#### Limits- infinite single state or single military base affirmatives makes negative research impossible- Stable limits are a prerequisite to a fair debate because we have to have cards to win.

#### Topicality is a prima facie voting issue and should be evaluated through competing interps

## 3rd off

#### First the links, Production focus to problems fails—the only solutions it engenders are more production

Princen et al, 2002

[Thomas, Ph.D., Political Economy and Government, 1988, Harvard University and Associate professor at the Univ. of Michigan school of natural resources and environment, Michael Maniates, Professor of Political and Environmental Science at Allegheny College, and Ken Conca, Program Director the School of Global Environmental Politics at American University, Confronting Consumption, “Confronting Consumption.” Pg. 1-20. Published by The MIT press] /Wyo-MB

Combining the elements of socially embedded consumers and linked chains of resource-use decisions leads to a third theme of our provisional framework: that ‘‘consuming’’ occurs all along the chain, not just at the downstream node of consumer demand. Nodes of raw-material extraction and manufacturing, for example, represent not just production and value added, but also consumption and value subtracted. Producers are consumers; production is consumption. An important implication of this idea is that what is being consumed at each node is not obvious. At the node of primary resource extraction it might be the tree or the fish, or it might be the ecosystem integrity of the forest or the fishery. At the node of final purchase it might be an apple, or a person’s attention, or a community’s social fabric. Another implication of this view is that responsibility shifts from the individuated consumers-as-final-demanders to actors at all nodes of the chain. Producers may add value as they satisfy downstream demand, but they also risk value depletion; they consume value by producing. In using up resources both natural and social, they impose costs on the environment and on people— be they purchasers, workers, caregivers, neighbors, or citizens. This consumption angle on resource use offers a corrective to the production-centered perspective that dominates contemporary discussions of economic affairs, including environmental protection. In that perspective, raw materials feed manufacturing and distribution to produce what people want. It follows that, because goods are good and would not be produced if people did not want them, more goods— and more production— must be better. A productive economy is, as a result, one that produces more goods for a given input (thus increasing the economy’s ‘‘productivity’’), yields more choices for consumers, and increases output. When production creates problems such as pollution, the productive answer is to produce correctives such as scrubbers, filters, and detoxifiers. So goes the logic of production, productiveness, productivity, and products— construing all things economic as producing, as adding value, as, indeed, progress. The consumption angle turns this around to self-consciously construe economic activity as consuming, as depleting value, as risking ecological overshoot, as stressing social capacity.

#### The impact to the mass consumption politics of the affirmative is planetary destruction, loss of value to life, and mass poverty and dehumanization—the alternative’s criticism of consumption is key to ethical engagement with the planet

Alexander, 2011

[Samuel, University of Melbourne Office for Environmental Programs and Simplicity Institute, Voluntary Simplicity as an Aesthetics of Existence, Online] /Wyo-MB

As noted in the introduction, consumption presents itself as an area of ethical concern in at least three ways: first, because Western-­‐style consumption is putting an immense and unsustainable burden on the planet’s ecosystems, so much so that contemporary cultures of consumption are diminishing the capacity of the planet to support life as we know it in the future;50 second, because the high consumption, resource-­‐intensive lifestyles enjoyed by most people in the richest nations coexist in a world where great multitudes live lives oppressed by material deprivation;51 and thirdly, because there is a large and growing body of sociological and psychological literature indicating that once our basic material needs for food, shelter, clothing, etc. are met, the limitless pursuit of more money and possessions neither produces any lasting happiness nor satisfies the human need for meaning.52 Far from representing the peak of civilization, cultures of mass consumption are showing distinct signs of widespread social, even spiritual, malaise.53 Any one of these issues, it could be argued, would be sufficient for consumption to become a proper subject for ethical engagement, in the Foucauldian sense of ethics as ‘the self engaging the self.’ When the three issues are considered together, the case for ethical engagement is compelling. At once, however, we are confronted with a strange incongruity, even a contradiction, of sorts, one that seems to tear the present analysis apart. In an age when the facts of ecological degradation, extreme poverty, and consumer malaise lie quite plainly before our eyes, one might have thought that First World consumption practices were already a subject of widespread ethical engagement. That is, one might have expected consumption practices to be a domain of constant and dedicated ethical attention, given that overconsumption seems to be driving several of the world’s most pressing problems (including the problem of consumer malaise). And yet, it can hardly be denied that any ethical engagement that takes place within consumer cultures does not, as a rule, seek to reduce or moderate consumption but rather encourage, glorify, and increase consumption – and increase it without apparent limit.54 And here is the contradiction: consumption is at once an extremely obvious realm for ethical engagement, for the three reasons stated above, and, at the same time, engaging the self by the self for the purpose of deliberately reducing or moderating consumption seems to be more or less unthinkable within modern consumer societies. Indeed, there seems to be an almost unquestioned assumption throughout consumer societies that consumption practices are somehow ‘beyond ethics,’ in the sense that how much we consume does not really need to inform the answer we give to the question of ‘how one ought to live.’ On the contrary, it is presumed that everyone is justified seeking as high a material standard of living as possible, a pursuit that is limited, it would seem, only by the laws of a free market economy.

#### The alternative is to reject the production based approach of the affirmative in favor of the 1NC criticism of consumption.

#### The purpose of debate should be to fashion ourselves, the alternative opens up space for ethical engagement with the problem of consumption and the embrace of voluntary simplicity, this changes our subjectivity as consumers

Alexander, 2011

[Samuel, University of Melbourne Office for Environmental Programs and Simplicity Institute, Voluntary Simplicity as an Aesthetics of Existence, Online] /Wyo-MB

 The aim of this paper, however, is not to present a thorough analysis of Foucault’s notion of an aesthetics of existence. Several such analyses have appeared in recent times (after years of unfortunate scholarly neglect), and much of this emerging commentary is very probing and insightful.12 But this is not the time to focus on furthering that critical discussion or even providing a comprehensive literature review of it. Instead, after providing a brief exposition of Foucault’s ethics, this paper will undertake to actually apply the idea of an aesthetics of existence to a particular subject of ethical concern, namely, to our role as ‘consumers’ in the context of First World overconsumption. This is an area that raises ethical questions concerning how we ought to live for two main reasons: firstly, due to the impact Western-­‐style consumers are having on the natural environment; and secondly, due to the continued existence of poverty amidst plenty. There is, however, another perspective to consider also. A large body of sociological and psychological literature now exists indicating that Western-­‐style consumption practices are often failing to provide meaning and fulfillment, even to those who have ‘succeeded’ in attaining a high material standard of living.13 These three consumption-­‐related issues – ecological degradation, poverty amidst plenty, and consumer malaise – provide ample grounds for thinking that consumption is a proper subject for ethical engagement, in the Foucauldian sense of ethics as ‘the self engaging the self.’ If it is the case that our individual identities have been shaped, insidiously perhaps, by a social system that celebrates and encourages consumption without apparent limit – and it would not be unfair to describe consumer societies in these terms14 – then it may be that ethical practice today calls for a rethinking of our assumptions and attitudes concerning consumption, which might involve a deliberate reshaping of the self by the self. This paper will explore the possibility of such an ethics of consumption in the following ways. First, by explaining how neoclassical economics, which is arguably the most influential paradigm of thought in the world today, conceptualizes consumption as something that benefits both ‘self’ and ‘other’ and, therefore, as something that should be maximized. To the extent that modern consumers have internalized this conception of consumption, an ethics of consumption might involve engaging the self for the purpose of changing the self and creating something new. The second way an ethics of consumption will be explored will be through an examination of the theory and practice of ‘voluntary simplicity,’ a term that refers to an oppositional living strategy or ‘way of life’ with which people, somewhat paradoxically, perhaps, seek an increased quality of life through a reduction and restraint of one’s level of consumption.15 The paradox, so-­‐ called, consists in the attempt to live ‘more with less.’ Since voluntarily living simply means heading in the opposite direction to where most people in consumer societies (and increasingly elsewhere) seem to want to go, one would expect living simply to require a fundamentally creative engagement with life and culture, especially in contemporary consumer societies that seem to be predicated on the assumption that ‘more consumption is always better.’ This need for a fundamentally creative engagement with life is what prompted the present attempt to elucidate the idea of ‘voluntary simplicity as aesthetics of existence,’ and it is this attempt to infuse Foucauldian ethics with an emerging post-­‐consumerist philosophy of life that constitutes the original contribution of this paper. It is hoped that this practical application of Foucault’s ethics might also prompt others to consider how ethical engagement might produce new ways of being that are freer, more fulfilling, and yet less resource-­‐intensive and damaging than the modes of being which are dominant in consumer societies today. Could it be, for example, that the ‘Death of Man,’ to use Foucault’s phrase, was actually the first (and a necessary) phase in the demise of what one might call ‘homo consumicus’? And what forms of life, what modes of being, would or could materialize with the voluntary emergence of ‘homo post-­‐consumicus’? These are the large questions that motivated this study and in the following pages a preliminary attempt is made to grapple with them. The aim, however, is not to legitimate ‘what is already known,’16 since that would not be a very Foucauldian endeavor; rather, the aim is to explore whether or to what extent it is possible to ‘free thought from what it silently thinks,’17 in the hope that this might open up space to ‘think differently,’18 to think otherwise.

## 4th off

#### Will pass, top of Obama agenda

Joseph Pimentel, Asian Journal, Proponents of comprehensive immigration reform hope for resolution in August, 2/15/2013

LOS ANGELES – Pro-immigration advocates are hopeful that the government will pass a comprehensive immigration reform (CIR) legislation by August, giving relief to the more than 11 million undocumented individuals in the United States.¶ During a New America Media national telebriefing: Tracking Immigration Reform in 2013 on Thursday, proponents of CIR believe this is the year – and have set August as its target date - that reform legislation has to pass or the issue may languish again.¶ “That is an ambitious timeline but I believe I think it’s one that is possible,” said Angela Kelley, vice president for Immigration Policy and Advocacy, Center for American Progress.¶ “Those of us who have been fighting for reform for all these years, it is one that we must push and frankly, demand. Time is not our friend. The closer you get to the end of the year, the harder it is to get (Senate and House of Representative) members to do anything,” Kelley added.¶ Comprehensive immigration reform has been a polarizing issue, mired in Washington politics for years with both sides unable to get anything done. This year it appeared CIR would once again take a backseat as other issues like gun control, and the economy have been placed on top.¶ Heading into his second term, President Barack Obama has placed immigration reform on top of his agenda -- doing a speech about the issue in Las Vegas and mentioning it again during his State of the Union address.¶ “We know what needs to be done,” said Obama during his state of the union speech. “As we speak, bipartisan groups in both chambers are working diligently to draft a bill, and I applaud their efforts. Now let’s get this done. Send me a comprehensive immigration reform bill in the next few months, and I will sign it right away.”¶ Obama is looking at his legacy and leading the charge on this issue, said Kelley.¶ Frank Sharry of America’s Voice, an immigration policy group, said unlike years past when Republicans and Democrats constantly butted heads over the issue, now “both parties have a political imperative to get comprehensive immigration reform passed the goal line.”¶ Sharry said Democrats realize the growth of Asian and Latino voters that deeply care about immigration issue and if they want to continue to receive their support, they have to act on passing a bill.¶ For Republicans, Sharry said, passing a CIR bill would “regain their competitiveness with the fastest growing groups in the country.”

#### PC key to keep both sides at the table-healthcare reform fight proves

Sink Feb. 19th

[Justin Sink, Feb. 19th, 2013, Obama seeks to repair rift with Republicans on immigration reform, http://thehill.com/homenews/administration/283877-obama-seeks-to-repair-rift-with-with-gop-on-immigration#ixzz2LazOnYVM ,uwyo//amp]

A senior Democratic congressional aide close to the bipartisan immigration talks downplayed the criticism from Rubio and other Republicans about the leaked White House bill. The aide suggested it was all part of the complicated political dance that must take place to keep both liberals and conservatives at the table on immigration reform. “I don’t think it hurts the process at all,” the aide said. “It shows the president is serious, and he’s not going to wait forever for Congress to act.” The White House in recent weeks has made a public show of demonstrating that it has learned the lessons of its fight for healthcare reform in 2009. Then, Obama faced criticism for allowing bipartisan Senate talks to drag on for too long, wasting political momentum and allowing opposition to escalate into a firestorm. Now, the White House has offered repeated public reminders that it is prepared to submit its own bill if Congress dawdles, and the leak of parts of it over the weekend could serve as a spur for that process.“I wouldn’t say we were surprised” by the leak, the Democratic aide said. The aide did voice regret that the published proposal did not encompass the entirety of the principles Obama has laid out on immigration reform, which include enhancements to border security and reforms to the legal immigration system. “It’s unfortunate that only a piece of it was leaked out,” the aide said. Janet Murguía, head of the National Council of La Raza, an Hispanic civil-rights group, said there’s “some legitimacy” to Rubio’s criticisms of Obama. But she was quick to add that it’s also “legitimate and appropriate” for the president to remind lawmakers that he’ll push his own reforms if Congress fails to reach a deal on its own. She characterized the partisan barbs as “healthy tensions” that put pressure on both sides to secure comprehensive reforms this year.

#### OTEC highly unpopular- Government agencies will continuously block all funding

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| Friedman ‘08 |
| [Becca, Harvard Political Review, “Examining the future of Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion” 5.18.2008 <http://www.oceanenergycouncil.com/index.php/OTEC-News/Examining-the-future-of-Ocean-Thermal-Energy-Conversion.html>//wyo-hdm&JF]Although it may seem like an environmentalist’s fantasy, experts in oceanic energy contend that the technology to provide a truly infinite source of power to the United States already exists in the form of Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC). Despite enthusiastic projections and promising prototypes, however, a lack of governmental support and the need for risky capital investment have stalled OTEC in its research and development phase. Despite the sound science, a fully functioning OTEC prototype has yet to be developed. The high costs of building even a model pose the main barrier. Although piecemeal experiments have proven the effectiveness of the individual components, a large-scale plant has never been built. Luis Vega of the Pacific International Center for High Technology Research estimated in an OTEC summary presentation that a commercial-size five-megawatt OTEC plant could cost from 80 to 100 million dollars over five years. According to Terry Penney, the Technology Manager at the [National Renewable Energy Laboratory](http://www.oceanenergycouncil.com/), the combination of cost and risk is OTEC’s main liability. “We’ve talked to inventors and other constituents over the years, and it’s still a matter of huge capital investment and a huge risk, and there are many [alternate forms of energy] that are less risky that could produce power with the same certainty,” Penney told the HPR. Moreover, OTEC is highly vulnerable to the elements in the marine environment. Big storms or a hurricane like Katrina could completely disrupt energy production by mangling the OTEC plants. Were a [country](http://www.oceanenergycouncil.com/) completely dependent on oceanic energy, severe weather could be debilitating. In addition, there is a risk that the salt water surrounding an OTEC plant would cause the machinery to “rust or corrode” or “fill up with seaweed or mud,” according to a National Renewable Energy Laboratory spokesman. Even environmentalists have impeded OTEC’s development. According to Penney, people do not want to see OTEC plants when they look at the ocean. When they see a disruption of the pristine marine landscape, they think pollution. Given the risks, costs, and uncertain popularity of OTEC, it seems unlikely that federal support for OTEC is forthcoming. Jim Anderson, co-founder of Sea [Solar Power](http://www.oceanenergycouncil.com/) Inc., a company specializing in OTEC technology, told the HPR, “Years ago in the ’80s, there was a small [governmental] program for OTEC and it was abandoned…That philosophy has carried forth to this day. There are a few people in the Department of Energy who have blocked government funding for this. It’s not the Democrats, not the Republicans. It’s a bureaucratic issue.” OTEC is not completely off the government’s radar, however. This past year, for the first time in a decade, Congress debated reviving the oceanic energy program in the energy bill, although the proposal was ultimately defeated. OTEC even enjoys some support on a state level. Hawaii ’s National Energy Laboratory, for example, conducts OTEC research around the islands. For now, though, American interests in OTEC promise to remain largely academic. The Naval Research Academy and Oregon State University are conducting research programs off the coasts of Oahu and Oregon , respectively. |

#### Critical to US economic recovery

Aaron Terrazas, Migration Policy Institute, July 2011, The Economic Integration of Immigrants in the United States: Long- and Short-Term Perspectives, http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/EconomicIntegration.pdf

The fate of immigrants in the United States and their integration into the labor market are impossible to separate from the state of the overall US economy and the fate of all US workers. During periods of economic expansion and relative prosperity, upward economic mobility among the native born generates opportunities for immigrants to gain a foothold in the US labor market and to gradually improve their status over time. In many respects, a growing economy during the 1990s and early 2000s provided ample opportunity for immigrants — and especially their children — to gradually improve their status over time. However, the story of immigrants’ integration into the US labor force during the years leading to the recession was also mixed: In general, the foreign born had high labor force participation, but they were also more likely to occupy low-paying jobs. The most notable advances toward economic integration occur over generations, due in large part to the openness of US educational institutions to the children of immigrants and the historic lack of employment discrimination against workers with an immigrant background. In the wake of the global economic crisis, there is substantial uncertainty regarding the future trajectory of the US economy and labor market. Most forecasts suggest that the next decade will be substantially different from the past26 and it is not clear if previous trends in immigrants’ economic integration will continue. The recession, weak recovery, and prospect of prolonged stagnation as a result of continuing high public debt, could realign the economic and social forces that have historically propelled the the less-educated labor force have been dismal for decades. In some respects, the recession accelerated these trends. While the prospect of greater demand for US manufactured goods from emerging markets might slow gradual decay of the US manufacturing industry, the outlook for the industry remains weak. Steady educational gains throughout the developing world have simultaneously increased downward wage pressure on highly skilled workers who, in the past, generated substantial secondary demand for services that immigrants often provide.

#### **Nuclear war**

Harris and Burrows ‘9

(Mathew, PhD European History at Cambridge, counselor in the National Intelligence Council (NIC) and Jennifer, member of the NIC’s Long Range Analysis Unit “Revisiting the Future: Geopolitical Effects of the Financial Crisis” <http://www.ciaonet.org/journals/twq/v32i2/f_0016178_13952.pdf>, AM)

Of course, the report encompasses more than economics and indeed believes the future is likely to be the result of a number of intersecting and interlocking forces. With so many possible permutations of outcomes, each with ample Revisiting the Future opportunity for unintended consequences, there is a growing sense of insecurity. Even so, history may be more instructive than ever. While we continue to believe that the Great Depression is not likely to be repeated, the lessons to be drawn from that period include the harmful effects on fledgling democracies and multiethnic societies (think Central Europe in 1920s and 1930s) and on the sustainability of multilateral institutions (think League of Nations in the same period). There is no reason to think that this would not be true in the twenty-first as much as in the twentieth century. For that reason, the ways in which the potential for greater conflict could grow would seem to be even more apt in a constantly volatile economic environment as they would be if change would be steadier. In surveying those risks, the report stressed the likelihood that terrorism and nonproliferation will remain priorities even as resource issues move up on the international agenda. Terrorism’s appeal will decline if economic growth continues in the Middle East and youth unemployment is reduced. For those terrorist groups that remain active in 2025, however, the diffusion of technologies and scientific knowledge will place some of the world’s most dangerous capabilities within their reach. Terrorist groups in 2025 will likely be a combination of descendants of long established groups\_inheriting organizational structures, command and control processes, and training procedures necessary to conduct sophisticated attacks\_and newly emergent collections of the angry and disenfranchised that become self-radicalized, particularly in the absence of economic outlets that would become narrower in an economic downturn. The most dangerous casualty of any economically-induced drawdown of U.S. military presence would almost certainly be the Middle East. Although Iran’s acquisition of nuclear weapons is not inevitable, worries about a nuclear-armed Iran could lead states in the region to develop new security arrangements with external powers, acquire additional weapons, and consider pursuing their own nuclear ambitions. It is not clear that the type of stable deterrent relationship that existed between the great powers for most of the Cold War would emerge naturally in the Middle East with a nuclear Iran. Episodes of low intensity conflict and terrorism taking place under a nuclear umbrella could lead to an unintended escalation and broader conflict if clear red lines between those states involved are not well established. The close proximity of potential nuclear rivals combined with underdeveloped surveillance capabilities and mobile dual-capable Iranian missile systems also will produce inherent difficulties in achieving reliable indications and warning of an impending nuclear attack. The lack of strategic depth in neighboring states like Israel, short warning and missile flight times, and uncertainty of Iranian intentions may place more focus on preemption rather than defense, potentially leading to escalating crises. 36 Types of conflict that the world continues to experience, such as over resources, could reemerge, particularly if protectionism grows and there is a resort to neo-mercantilist practices. Perceptions of renewed energy scarcity will drive countries to take actions to assure their future access to energy supplies. In the worst case, this could result in interstate conflicts if government leaders deem assured access to energy resources, for example, to be essential for maintaining domestic stability and the survival of their regime. Even actions short of war, however, will have important geopolitical implications. Maritime security concerns are providing a rationale for naval buildups and modernization efforts, such as China’s and India’s development of blue water naval capabilities. If the fiscal stimulus focus for these countries indeed turns inward, one of the most obvious funding targets may be military. Buildup of regional naval capabilities could lead to increased tensions, rivalries, and counterbalancing moves, but it also will create opportunities for multinational cooperation in protecting critical sea lanes. With water also becoming scarcer in Asia and the Middle East, cooperation to manage changing water resources is likely to be increasingly difficult both within and between states in a more dog-eat-dog world.

## Case

### Guam Shift Adv

#### New great powers are rising and will soon be on par with the us—prefer our evidence because it cites the two most important indicators of a power shift

Layne 12

[Chris, Professor of IR and Political Science at Texas A&M, “This Time It’s Real: The End of Unipolarity and the Pax Americana”, p. online //wyo-tjc]

American decline is part of a broader trend in international politics: the shift of economic power away from the Euro-Atlantic core to rising great and regional powers (what economists sometimes refer to as the ‘‘emerging market’’ nations). Among the former are China, India, and Russia. The latter category includes Indonesia, Turkey, South Korea, Brazil, and South Africa. In a May 2011 report, the World Bank predicted that six countries—China, India, Brazil, Russia, Indonesia, and South Korea—will account for one-half of the world’s economic growth between 2011 and 2025 (Politi 2011; Rich 2011). In some respects, of course, this emergence of new great powers is less about rise than restoration. As Figure 1 indicates, in 1700 China and India were the world’s two largest economies. From their perspective—especially Beijing’s—they are merely regaining what they view as their natural, or rightful, place in the hierarchy of great powers. The ascent of new great powers is the strongest evidence of unipolarity’s end. The two most important indicators of whether new great powers are rising are relative growth rates and shares of world GDP (Gilpin 1981; Kennedy 1987). The evidence that the international system is rapidly becoming multipolar—and that, consequently, America’s relative power is declining—is now impossible to deny, and China is Exhibit A for the shift in the world’s center of economic and geopolitical gravity. China illustrates how, since the Cold War’s end, potential great powers have been positioning themselves to challenge the United States.

#### Multipolarity will arrive in two decades as other powers catch up to the US

Layne 9

[Christopher, Professor of Political Science at Texas A&M, Review of International Studies, “America’s Middle East grand strategy after Iraq: the moment for offshore balancing has arrived”, 2009, p. asp]

Some primacists believe that the US is immune to being counter-balanced because, as the only great power in a ‘unipolar’ system, it is so much more powerful than its nearest possible competitors.4 Yet, recent studies by the CIA offer compelling evidence that by 2020 the era of America’s unipolar ascendancy will be drawing to a close as new poles of power in the international system approach the US share of world power.5 And, of course, growing apprehensions about the military, as well as economic, implications of China’s rapid ascent are – at the very least – an implicit acknowledgment that the days of unchallenged US dominance in world affairs are numbered.

#### We outweigh- only a risk of a global nuclear war in a world of US primacy

Layne in 6

[Christopher, Professor of Political Science at Texas A&M, The Peace of Illusions: American Grand Strategy from 1940 to Present, Cornell University Press (Ithica), p. 176 //wyo-tjc]

If we assume, just for the sake of argument, that the magnet effect was a factor leading to U.S. involvement in Eurasian wars before 1945, nuclear weapons have changed the geopolitical equation since then. There are many imponderables about nuclear strategy. Nuclear weapons today probably would deter war between nuclear-armed great powers in Eurasia. On the other hand, because of the stability-instability paradox (the standoff at the strategic nuclear level makes it more thinkable for nuclear-armed great powers to fight limited, conventional wars against one another), nuclear deterrence might allow great powers to begin wars in the hope that they would be fought with conventional weapons only. However, in a conventional conflict between nuclear-armed great powers, the risk of escalation would be omnipresent. Precisely because of these unknowns, American grand strategy should maximize U.S. autonomy, because the last thing the United States should want is to be caught in the cross fire of a nuclear war fought by Eurasian great powers. If the United States adopts an offshore balancing grand strategy, it simply is not the case that the United States would he sucked into a war between Eurasian great powers. A nuclear conflict in Eurasia cannot leap the Atlantic or Pacific oceans and engulf the United States unless the United States is embroiled from the outset because of its forward military presence in Eurasia. In a nuclear world, it would be irrational to risk being involved in such a conflict for economic reasons (and, probably, for any reason).

### Ecosystem Adv

#### Too many problems with OTEC; under developed, weather sensitives, expensive, decrease water quality, and kill ecosystems

Zhou et al, 12

[ZHOU Tao-tao, JING Hai-long, and SUN Hai, all of Harbin Engineering University College of Aerospace and Civil Engineering Deep water Engineering & Technology center, “Reliability, Validity and Development of Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion ,” World Automation Congress (WAC), 2012, June 2012, IEEEXplore, //uwyo-baj]

III. DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES OF OTEC The configuration of development path of OTEC is still under discussion and whether a pre-commercial plant is required before a full-scale commercial plant can be consider feasible within both technically and financially is also unknown, thus some challenges must be taken into account [7~8] . A. Heat Exchangers The challenge is to design an HX that can handle large flows, have a high heat transfer coefficient, and be easily integrated into an OTEC facility [9] . The temperature difference between the warm and cold water is relatively small (about 20degrees) compared to other applications for heat exchangers, and the adverse working environment in deep ocean, thus a high performance heat exchanger is required in the evaporator and condenser of OTEC, which can be achieved through the usage of new modified materials. However, the increased demand for titanium has increased its price and thus decreased its availability. Recently a polymer exchanger is in urgent need for the design requirements of a CC-OTEC plant and this would be a great step to promote OTEC development. Also the size of these heat exchangers must be taken into account due to the limited space on an OTEC platform. It is generally said that plate-heat exchanger (PHE) are suitable for OTEC power plant due to its high level of heat transfer per unit area and its scalability relative to the other exchangers [10] . B. Cold Water Pipes Cold water pipe (CWP) is unique to OTEC facilities, and its size poses a formidable challenge as the increasing size of OTEC plant [11] . The depressurization in water coming as the depth of 1000 meters measures up to 10 pascals, and this challenge the materials for CWP used in fabrication and the deployment techniques, which accounts for the major cost. The piping systems are sensitive to the changing weather, such as severe storm events may also probably exceed design limits and cause damage or failure, which indicates the importance of the ability of emergency system to detach the CWP from the platform prior to a large storm event in order to prevent damage or loss. Meanwhile this significantly complicates the design of the platform/pipe interface and is likely to increase complexity and cost. C. Pumps and Turbogenerator As the experience of pump and turbine gained from offshore petroleum industry, pump and turbine technology is the most advanced and thus commercially available with a relatively low cost. The challenges of large scales required by OTEC can be mitigated by using a modular design in OTEC facilities. The turbines [12] for CC-OTEC, which are usually designed using ammonia as working fluid, should be reliable due to the well-established technology in the refrigeration industry even with little data as this scale, and thus are very adaptable to a platform environment and could easily be integrated into an OTEC system. D. Underwater Power Cable The extreme depths, seafloor characteristics, weight of cables, and required route, will pose significant technological and engineering challenges. As the power of OTEC plants increasing, larger and heavier power cables are required and thus increase fatigue, bending and the stress and strain on the cable and the cable-platform interface and increase the risks. The adverse environment and the extreme pressure demand highly material, and required route is also a challenge, which relies on the comprehensive knowledge of complex geographical situation. All these factors will affect the difficulty and cost of mobilization and deployment, thus careful consideration of design, manufacture, installation and maintenance on the underwater power cable system before complete plant requirements can be specified. E. Mooring System Most platform moorings are near shore, while OTEC platforms are likely to be in very deep water and are exposed to high sea conditions, which may present design challenges [13~14] . One of the most important challenges with the platform mooring is preventing marine fouling of the mooring line and hardware. Excessive fouling may impact the integrity of the mooring lines, and increase drag resulting in higher loading. Mobilization and deployment were identified as the riskiest part of the platform mooring life cycle. Potential issues include: inability to deploy effectively and safely, significant delay in startup, additional costs, or complete system failure. Another significant challenge will be the requirement to disconnect and recover the moorings in case of extreme storms. Advancements in software have allowed precise models to be created to facilitate the optimization of platform mooring systems, and the widespread use of GPS and underwater acoustic systems allows precise placement of mooring components, which is especially for the floating plant that involves the mooring system, which dependent on the OTEC dynamic behavior under environmental loads associated to certain environmental parameters, such as wave elevation and wind velocity. Further studies for potential hazards should be taken into account, nowadays, both research papers and actual situations within extreme conditions exhibit non-linear restoration, which may cause instability problem in the mooring system. F. Environmental Effects OTEC systems have the potential to cause major adverse impacts on the ocean water quality [15] . Quantities of seawater is pumped from the deep ocean (about 1000 meters) and then discharge at some intermediate depth (about 100to 200 meters), which results in massive flow and then influence most the natural condition of the ocean near the plant, such as the thermal structure, salinity gradients, the amounts of dissolved gases, nutrients, carbonates, and turbidity. These changes can profoundly disturb the marine ecosystem. Biocides, such as chlorine, used to prevent biofouling of the pipes and heat exchanger surfaces may be irritating or toxic to organisms. One important potential hazard is the leakage risk, as the evaporator, turbine, and condenser operate in partial vacuum ranging from 3% to 1% atmospheric pressure, it is especially dangerous for CC-OTEC plants to leak out the three main types of the working fluids (ammonia, propane, and freon-114). Once this occurs there could be serious consequences to the ocean ecosystem nearby. Biofouling, the subsequent colonization by a variety of microorganisms, is also a key factor and the complex biofouling layer is produced depending on water temperature and nutrient levels, including their extracellular metabolites and cellular breakdown products, water-borne detrital material etc. Furthermore, the metabolic activity within this microcosm may enhance corrosion processes. The presence of such a primary film on a heat exchange surface may well hinder heat transfer and may be critical to an OTEC system already operating at a low theoretical Carnot efficiency, and this problem can be mitigated by improving the material used to construct the heat exchanger or developing the method to clean this biofouling layers.

#### OTEC expensive and far off; pilot plants required to show effectiveness, and experts’ estimates say they won’t be economically feasible

Cooper et al, 9

[D.J. Cooper, L.E. Meyer, and R.J. Varley, Lockheed Martin Corporation, May 2009, OnePetro, //uwyo-baj]

Commercialization Challenge — Risk We believe technical solutions exist. We also believe we can reach required cost targets. The real issue is operational OTEC plants do not exist today and never have at utility scales. Supplier networks are non existent. No operation and maintenance data base extending over decades exists. It is not likely a commercial source for financing will provide funding based on beliefs. It is too risky. The basic elements of risk comprise technical (or performance), schedule, and cost. The technical risk is do we really know how to build the plant and will it operate as designed. Once the project starts, can we build and install the plant within contracted schedules. Will the plant operate over the life of the contract as specified? Do we understand the costs; including all design, regulatory/permitting, acquisition, fabrication, transportation, integration, test and quality, training, infrastructure support, deployment and installation, start-up, validation, operation, maintenance, and emergency? Will corporate executives approve a fixed price contract for services to design, build, and install a system that has not been through detailed design and has never been built to utility scales, then must reliably perform for decades? Ours won’t. This risk challenge is common for new technologies. It goes by many names, one of which is the “valley of death” between technology creation and commercialization. Figure 5 is one example of how the valley is depicted. It’s a common enough phenomenon for any new technology seeking commercialization. How do you find the funds to initiate production activities and/or ramp up production to more efficient levels? OTEC suffers the same challenge. Companies are unwilling to accept the risk of signing up to essentially decades long fixed priced power purchase agreements if they do not understand the associated risks. Figure 6 depicts our team’s approach to address risk and achieve commercialization. It was clear we needed to develop a preliminary design. Extensive engineering trade studies and analyses were accomplished to guide key design decisions. This initial effort culminated last year with our first cost estimates. The ability to validate design parameters requires tasks for tests and data gathering. A credible test program for large OTEC subsystems requires large scale testing. To-date, we are proceeding under a cooperative agreement with DoE to validate our ability to build our cold water pipe. We are also working on a heat exchanger test program. We estimate that heat exchangers may contribute up to 50% of the capital costs for larger plants. We believe we have a cost effective design approach and are in the process of building modules for performance and corrosion tests. Our team has sought R&D funding and we seek to restart large scale testing at the Natural Energy Laboratory, Hawaii Authority this year, exploiting their access to warm and cold sea water. We are also planning platform model tests. A key element in a commercialization program is the transition from design to full scale production. Given the need to address risk to the point where financing commercial plants would be feasible, we knew we needed to pursue a pilot plant. The pilot plant had to be of sufficient size to minimize performance and cost risks. It also had to be of sufficient size that subsequent scaling to utility capacities would be perceived as low risk. It also could not be so large that the cost to build and deploy the plant would be excessive. The pilot plant also has to be large enough to start providing meaningful data for long term environmental assessments. Our team chose 10 MW as the generation capacity. This size was an order of magnitude larger than any previous OTEC plant and was a capacity that would be attractive to several existing markets. Further, because of the maturity of the offshore industry, scaling up to initial utility capacities of 100 MW would be straightforward. We therefore focused our team effort on developing a pilot plant design. We completed a preliminary design last year and arrived at an initial cost estimate of $325 million. At that cost, the pilot plant could not be economically repaid under a power purchase agreement. Pilot plants are by nature very expensive if for no other reason than they are the first in class, the progenitor of new designs. We therefore are pursuing federal support for the pilot plant, based on several arguments. 1. One Department of Energy mission is to assist implementation of new energy technologies. 2. Successful fielding of an OTEC pilot plant will initiate a new, renewable energy industry. 3. Department of Defense renewable energy goals could be met with baseload OTEC plants at many military bases. A successful pilot plant program would demonstrate OTEC performance at meaningful scales, provide cost data, begin capture of operation and maintenance information, and serve as a test bed for technology innovation.

#### Free trade bad: increases income gap between rich and poor, exacerbates poverty and unemployment, and leaves multiple scenarios for environmental degradation: empirically proven.

Gonzalez 06

(Carmen G., Berkeley La Raza Law Journal, “Deconstructing the Mythology of Free Trade: Critical Reflections on Comparative Advantage,” March 1, 2006, accessed via Academic Search Premier//wyo-mm)

A second critique of neoliberal orthodoxy demonstrates through empirical evidence that trade liberalization has exacerbated global inequality by increasing the income gap between the world's poorest and wealthiest denizens.^'' Trade liberalization has had a particularly devastating impact on small farmers in the global South. According to studies conducted by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and various non-governmental organizations, agricultural trade liberalization has benefited large export-oriented agricultural enterprises at the expense of small farmers, exacerbated rural poverty and unemployment, and accelerated migration from rural areas.\*^ In addition, the export-oriented economic strategy favored by neoclassical trade theory has imposed serious environmental costs on the South, including the erosion of agrobiodiversity, greater pesticide-related illness, agrochemical contamination of groundwater and surface waters, depletion of local aquifers, deforestation, and soil degradation.\*\*

#### Trade causes asymmetrical relationships that sparks conflict, nation-retaliatiation and war.

Levy and Thompson 10

(Jack S. and William R., “Causes of War,” p. 73//wyo-mm)

Realists also argue that trade and other forms of economic interdependence can actually increase the level of militarized conflict rather than reduce it (Barbieri, 2002). As Rousseau (cited in Hoffman, 1963: 319) argued, “… interdependence breeds not accommodation and harmony, but suspicion and incompatibility.” Among other things, interdependence creates increased opportunities for conflict. The greater the interdependence between states, the greater the number of things to argue about. In addition, whereas liberals argue that economic interdependence creates mutual dependence and incentives to avoid war, realists argue that interdependence may also be asymmetrical. Each is dependent on the other, but the degree of dependence is uneven. The less dependent party may be tempted to use economic coercion to exploit the adversary’s vulnerabilities and influence its behavior relating to security as well as economic issues. These can lead to retaliatory actions, conflict spirals, and war.

#### Multiple alt causes to coral reef destruction and overfishing is outweighed by bleaching

Bruno 8

(John, editor of Encyclopedia of Earth, http://www.eoearth.org/article/Coral\_reef\_resilience)

**Coral reefs around the world are declining due to a variety of anthropogenic influences including:** overfishing, **pollution from agriculture and wastewater runoff, sedimentation from coastal development and deforestation, and changes in temperature, salinity, and alkalinity due to climate change.** Estimates have shown that by 1998, **approximately 11% of the world’s coral reefs had been destroyed by direct human activity such as overfishing and another 16% were damaged due to coral bleaching predominately due to global warming**. The increase in coral bleaching events has shown that reefs are threatened by global-scale climate change in addition to localized threats such as runoff and overfishing. In response to what has been dubbed “the coral crisis” local authorities, non-governmental organizations, and governments are passing legislation that protects coral reefs and ensures their existence for aesthetic and economic value. A common method of preserving coral reefs employed by reef managers is the designation of coral reef ecosystems that are the most resistant and resilient as marine protected areas in order eliminate localized stressors. This also allows the reefs to be more resistant to global stressors that are not easily managed.

# 2NC

#### Finally our K is a turn to their framework, their production logic turns us into cogs in the production machine

Alexander, 2011

[Samuel, University of Melbourne Office for Environmental Programs and Simplicity Institute, Voluntary Simplicity as an Aesthetics of Existence, Online] /Wyo-MB

 As noted above, one of the greatest legacies of Stoicism is the idea that, while we may not always be in control of the events that happen in our lives, we are ultimately in control of the ways in which we respond to those events. But although we may be in ultimate control our responses, sometimes we do not always respond how we would have liked, and sometimes our responses can become habitual rather than considered or deliberate, at which time our freedom, our power, to respond as we wish seemingly diminishes. Keeping a journal is a good way of having a conversation with oneself about the happenings of the day. By reflecting on one’s actions and taking a few moments to reflect upon one’s responses to events, one becomes better able to negotiate life in the future and respond in the most fruitful ways. If one does not reflect in this way, the same mistakes can occur over and over again, and self-­‐development essentially comes to a halt. Having a regular conversation with oneself through the keeping of journal is likely to help us in all areas of life, but in consumer societies, it may be a particularly useful practice with respect to consumption. By critically reflecting on a regular basis upon our consumer purchases, consumer motivations, consumer insecurities, consumer expectations, consumer desires, etc. we are likely to become more conscious of the forces external to ourselves that conspire to turn us into mindless dupes who dutifully turn the cogs of the consumerist machine.

#### Consumption focus is key to change the way that humans relate to nature—critical to policy making to and must come first

Princen, 2002

[Thomas, Ph.D., Political Economy and Government, 1988, Harvard University and Associate professor at the Univ. of Michigan school of natural resources and environment, Confronting Consumption, “Consumption and its externalities: where economy meets ecology.” Pg. 23-42. Published by The MIT press] /Wyo-MB

By making consumption more visible analytically, certain activities become more prominent. From a production angle, the simple-living movement, home power, and local currencies (part III) are trivial instances of protest; they are of little political or economic consequence. From a consumption angle, however, they are concrete expressions of concern and resistance. They represent a sense that too much of what is important in day-to-day life is lost through the lens of ever-more production meeting the (presumably) insatiable desires of people as consumers. These cases not only give meaning to consumption, but they give meaning to economic activity as being more than that which ascribes value only to what is produced and sold in the open market and that assigns people the role of consumer, not producer and certainly not citizen. If simple living, home power, and local currencies are trivial by conventional (read, production) measures, they are not trivial representations of the widespread discontent with consumerist society. In short, the consumption angle is a means of ‘‘rethinking how humans relate to nature.’’ It is a way to, in effect, wipe the slate clean with respect to how analysts, policymakers, and citizens understand social organization for resource use. It puts aside, or goes back to the origins of, the neoclassical economic model and asks what model would have been most useful given ecological constraint, given the lack of unending frontiers and infinite waste sinks, and given the inability to find a technical substitute for everything from petroleum to the ozone layer. The consumption angle not only allows for consideration of ‘‘full-world,’’ ecologically constrained conditions, but places ecosystem functioning up front and central. It does so by generating questions that ask what is consumed, what is put at risk, what is lost. And it does so without restricting the questions to consumer products or even industrial inputs but by going all the way back up the decision chain to organisms and ecosystems and biogeochemical processes. It also does so by drawing attention to behaviors and movements that otherwise tend to escape those who hold the production angle sacrosanct: restraint and resistance with respect to ever-increasing demand, simple living, home power, and local currencies with respect to lifestyle and economic life. Finally, the consumption angle lends itself to explicit assignment of responsibility for excess throughput. This stands in marked contrast to the production angle, where actors routinely escape responsibility via distanced commerce and the black box of consumer sovereignty.

#### Policy making fails to address consumption—locked in the production paradigm. Fails to solve the root of scarcity crisis

Princen et al, 2002

[Thomas, Ph.D., Political Economy and Government, 1988, Harvard University and Associate professor at the Univ. of Michigan school of natural resources and environment, Michael Maniates, Professor of Political and Environmental Science at Allegheny College, and Ken Conca, Program Director the School of Global Environmental Politics at American University, Confronting Consumption, “Confronting Consumption.” Pg. 1-20. Published by The MIT press] /Wyo-MB

#### Such intuition is even making its way, albeit slowly, into scholarly circles, where recognition is mounting that ever-increasing pressures on ecosystems, life-supporting environmental services, and critical natural cycles are driven not only by the sheer numbers of resource users and the inefficiencies of their resource use, but also by the patterns of resource use themselves. 6 In global environmental policymaking arenas, it is becoming more and more difficult to ignore the fact that the overdeveloped North must restrain its consumption if it expects the underdeveloped South to embrace a more sustainable trajectory. 7 And while global population growth still remains a huge issue in many regions of the world— both rich and poor— per-capita growth in consumption is, for many resources, expanding eight to twelve times faster than population growth (see box 1.1). Given current forces of economic globalization, these ratios are likely to endure, if not rise. It is little wonder that one leading nongovernmental organization (NGO) recently placed ‘‘The Consumption Juggernaut’’ at the top of its list of ‘‘ten hot sustainable development issues for the millennium.’’ 8 How might ordinary people living in high-consumption societies begin to clarify and act on these unsettling intuitions? Where can they turn for insight, systematic analysis, support, intervention strategies, or hope of effective action? Certainly not to the policymaking arena. There one finds processes of thought and decision dominated, perhaps as never before, by two forces: a deeply seated economistic reasoning and a politics of growth that cuts across the political spectrum. According to prevailing economistic thought, consumption is nothing less than the purpose of the economy. Economic activity is separated into supply and demand, and demand— that is, consumer purchasing behavior— is relegated to the black box of consumer sovereignty. The demand function is an aggregation of individual preferences, each set of which is unknowable and can only be expressed in revealed form through market purchases. Thus analytic and policy attention is directed to production— that is, to the processes of supplying consumers with what they desire. Getting production right means getting markets to clear and the economy to grow. If a problem arises in this production-based, consumer-oriented economy, corrections are naturally aimed at production, not consumption. Running in tandem with this reasoning is a simple but compelling political fact: expanding the stock of available resources and spreading the wealth throughout the population carry a much lower political price tag than trying to redistribute resources from the haves to the have-nots. Economic growth, facilitated at every turn by public policy, becomes the lubricant for civic processes of democratic planning and compromise. 9 The dominance of economistic reasoning and the pragmatism of growth politics conspire to insulate from policy scrutiny the individual black boxes in which consuming is understood to occur. As a result, an entire realm of questions cannot be asked. No one in public life dares— or needs— to ask why people consume, let alone to question whether people or societies are better off with their accustomed consumption patterns. People consume to meet needs; only individuals can know their needs and thus only the individual can judge how to participate in the economy. Consumption becomes sacrosanct. If water supplies are tight, one must produce more water, not consume less. If toxics accumulate, one must produce with fewer by-products— or, even better, produce a cleanup technology— rather than forgo the production itself. Goods are good and more goods are better. Wastes may be bad— but when they are, more productive efficiencies, including ecoefficiencies and recycling, are the answer. Production reigns supreme because consumption is beyond scrutiny. One might think that environmental activism would offer a different logic, a new way of approaching problems related to throughput, growth, consumerism, or the ‘‘more-is-better’’ trap. But in fact many mainstream environmentalists— especially in the United States and, it seems, increasingly elsewhere— have embraced the production-oriented logic. Consumption, if addressed at all, is raised only obliquely. Because production is the problem, regulation of producers becomes the answer. Producers must internalize the cost of pollution or simply cease their abusive activities. Forests are overharvested because timber companies are shortsighted, greedy, or ignorant of proper management techniques, all warranting a change in incentive structures via laws and regulations. When these do not work, forests must be set aside from production. If such measures push production offshore, then environmentalists must go offshore, too, helping other countries to develop their regulatory apparatus or promoting international environmental law and organization. In mustering their energies for these campaigns, the largest environmental organizations have spent considerably less time and effort questioning the forces that compel those ever-larger harvests, the ever-more-intensive use of a tract of timberland, and the unending search for new forest frontiers. They tend not to challenge whether society really ‘‘needs’’ more paper (let alone more paper per capita) or the lowest possible prices on wood products. That, once again, would be to enter into the forbidden territory of consumer sovereignty

#### Must have a complete rejection of production focus to study energy production from a consumption angle, any permutation will fail because it contributes to the hegemony of production based solutions to problems

Princen, 2002

[Thomas, Ph.D., Political Economy and Government, 1988, Harvard University and Associate professor at the Univ. of Michigan school of natural resources and environment, Confronting Consumption, “Consumption and its externalities: where economy meets ecology.” Pg. 23-42. Published by The MIT press] /Wyo-MB

This chapter is an attempt to point in an alternative direction, what I term the consumption angle. The task is straightforward in the initial stages of conceptualizing: reject the production angle, adopt its polar opposite, the consumption angle, and play out its implications. The result is to show how the consumption angle raises questions outside the production angle. The first step, however, is to play out the nature of the production angle and its associated ‘‘environmental improvement’’ approach and show how they neglect throughput and irreversibility issues. Before proceeding, however, it is worth noting that, although such initial conceptualization is, in many ways, straightforward, the more operational it becomes the trickier it gets, as will be evident in the hypothetical example at the end of this chapter. This trickiness, I suspect, is not due so much to the difficulties of constructing an alternative logic, one grounded in the biophysical, as it is to the hegemony of the production angle. When the idea of production as the core of economic activity is pervasive, problems in the economy (like ecosystem decline and community deterioration) are logically construed as indeed, production problems, problems to be solved with more or better production. If more, even better, production makes only marginal improvements, if it increases risk or material throughput, 3 it only postpones the day of reckoning. Contradictions mount and risks proliferate. The challenge is to push beyond the production angle, to chart an analytic perspective that at once eschews the production orientation and raises difficult questions about excess resource use.

#### Perm fails—production focus will inevitably constrain analysis of consumption—need a more radical critique of our use of resources—instead of seeing binaries between consumption and production we should view all resource use as consumption

Princen, 2002

[Thomas, Ph.D., Political Economy and Government, 1988, Harvard University and Associate professor at the Univ. of Michigan school of natural resources and environment, Confronting Consumption, “Consumption and its externalities: where economy meets ecology.” Pg. 23-42. Published by The MIT press] /Wyo-MB

Conducting such research within the framework of the supply-demand, producer-consumer dichotomy is important, as noted, because production has been the dominant focus not only in economics but in the economic strands of other disciplines. It may also be the safest research tact, given the hegemony of the economistic belief system. Unpacking the demand function for environmental impacts can enrich existing research traditions and inform policymaking and do so without challenging their underlying assumptions. But for those seeking a more transformative approach to environmental problems, an approach that goes beyond ‘‘environmental improvement,’’ the prevailing dichotomy is probably more of a hindrance than an aid. It tends to constrain the analysis to market functioning (and malfunctioning) where ‘‘the environment’’ is merely an externality. A more radical approach, one that challenges this dichotomy and its propensity to relegate consumption to a black box or to the marginal status of emotion or personal values, is to treat all resource use as consuming and ask what risks are entailed in patterns of resource acquisition, processing, and distribution. This approach is more consistent with the ecological economics perspective where human economic activity is seen as an open subset of a finite and closed biophysical system. 17 Consuming is that part of human activity that ‘‘uses up’’ material, energy, and other valued things.

#### Pricing mechanisms are used to gain control of a market for a certain good

Princen, 2002

[Thomas, Ph.D., Political Economy and Government, 1988, Harvard University and Associate professor at the Univ. of Michigan school of natural resources and environment, Confronting Consumption, “Distancing: consumption and the severing of feedback.” Pg. 103-131. Published by The MIT press] /Wyo-MB

The third usage of shading is associated with shading prices. Here, marketing techniques range from a simple ‘‘sale’’ or ‘‘come-on’’ to tactics aimed at gaining brand name loyalty to dumping and predatory pricing. Prices are not shaded to be competitive in the economic sense of reducing costs through greater productive and allocative efficiencies. Rather, they are shaded to be competitive in the marketing sense of capturing share. 10 Such price reduction is necessarily short term since the entire point is to gain a temporary market advantage, an advantage that, under economically competitive conditions, could not be maintained. Thus, after the competition is driven out, a firm employing, say, predatory pricing can increase prices or produce an inferior product or pass some of the costs of the predatory strategy on to others or to the environment.

#### **Overpopulation is exaggerated and the global fertility rate is down**

Golden 2-15

[Rena, staff writer, “Demographic Doom: Replacing Kids with Pampered Pets,” The Weather Channel, February 15, 2013, <http://www.weather.com/lifestyle/pets/replacing-kids-with-pets-20130214> //uwyo-baj]

For years, demographers, policy-makers and environmentalists warned that overpopulation -- and not underpopulation -- was driving the human race toward doom. The overpopulation problem would cause widespread hunger, economic, social and environmental disaster as more and more people competed for limited resources. That threat was wildly exaggerated, and in fact, the opposite happened, Last argues. Last is obsessed with demographic data and proudly declares himself a numbers nerd. His book contains nearly 500 source footnotes and in total, they paint a very scary picture: In 1970, the global total fertility rate (average number of children born to a woman over her lifetime) was 6.5. Today, it’s 2.5. In the U.S., it’s only 1.9. The replacement level -- defined as the average number of children a woman needs to have to keep the population from shrinking -- is 2.1. "Whether you think it’s a good thing or bad thing ... where we’re heading towards in the next 60-70 years is a peak population of 9 Billion or so and then we’re going to begin contracting ... and that is a VERY BAD THING," Last says. Japan: The Demographic Death Spiral Has Begun As a microcosm of the consequences, Last points to Japan, where the demographic death spiral has already begun. According to the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Japan’s population will go from 128 million to 87 million as the aging adult population continues to live longer and the fertility rate per woman drops. The birthrate for the average Japanese woman in 1950 was more than 6 children. Today it’s one of the lowest in the world -- 1.39. In 2012, for the first time, sales of adult diapers surpassed those for babies. Currently, the elderly make up 23 percent of the population. But the Ministry of Health and Welfare projects that people age 65 and older will account for nearly 40 percent of the total Japanese population by 2060. With fewer sons and daughters there won’t be as many future working adults to support the economy and take care of the elderly.

#### Colonization Won’t Save Us From Extinction And We Don’t Need To Get Off The Rock For 5 Billion Years.

Williams 10

(Lynda Williams teaches physics at Santa Rosa Junior College in California. Irrational Dreams of Space Colonization, Peace Review: A Journal of Social Justice, January 1, 2010//UWYOKB)

According to scientific theory, the destruction of Earth is a certainty. **About five billion years from now, when our sun exhausts its nuclear fuel, it will expand in size and envelope the inner planets, including Earth, and burn them into oblivion. So yes, we are doomed, but we have five billion years, plus or minus a few hundred million, to plan our extraterrestrial escape**. **The need to colonize the moon or Mars to guarantee our survival is not pressing. There are also real risks due to collisions with asteroids and comets, although none are of immediate threat and do not necessitate extraterrestrial colonization.** There are many Earth-based technological strategies that can be developed in time to mediate such astronomical threats, such as gravitational tugboats that drag the objects out of range. The solar system could also potentially be exposed to galactic sources of highenergy **gamma ray bursts that could fry all life on Earth; any moon or Mars base would face a similar fate.** Thus, **human-based colonies on the moon or Mars would not protect us from any of these astronomical threats in the near future.**

# 1NR

#### Trade destroys the environment: increases toxic spillage as goods are transported, deteriorates air quality and makes possible species extinction.

Korves et al 10

(Nicolas, Inmaculada Martínez-Zarzoso, and Anca Monika Voicu, University of Goettingen, University Jaume I, Rollins College Florida, Climate Change-Socioeconomic Effects, InTech, “Is Free Trade Good or Bad for the Environment? New Empirical Evidence,” <http://cdn.intechweb.org/pdfs/19627.pdf//wyo-mm>)

Moreover, trade is related to numerous environmental problems. The Handbook on Trade and Environment emphasizes that trade acts as facilitator of the “international movement of goods that, from an environmental perspective, would best never be traded. With hazardous wastes and toxic materials, the environmental risks increase the further the goods are transported, since spillage is always possible. Equally, such ‘goods’ may end up being dumped in countries without the technical or administrative capacity to properly dispose of them, or even assess whether they should be accepted. Trade also makes possible the overexploitation of species to the point of extinction—there is rarely enough domestic demand to create such pressure.“ Examples include the threats to species such as elephants, due to trade in ivory, the deterioration of air quality in parts of China attributed to export-led growth, and unsustainable harvest rates in tropical rainforests due to trade in timber (Copeland and Taylor, 2003).

#### Stopping globalization is the only way to ensure the preservation of species from extinction: not even technology can solve the natural disasters trade causes.

Hansen 10

(Lauren, Hinckley Journal of Politics, “Linking Globalization and Extinction Rates: A Statistical Analysis of the Effects of Globalization on Biodiversity,” 2010, <http://www.epubs.utah.edu/index.php/HJP/article/viewFile/308/252//wyo-mm>)

As humans spread throughout the world, extinction followed. This was seen most clearly when island environments, such as Australia, New Zealand, and the Polynesian islands, were inhabited. Australia saw the loss of most of its species weighing over 150 kilograms, including a flightless bird that stood almost as tall as a man. New Zealand saw the extinction of dozens of bird species as humans, and the rats that they brought with them, arrived 1,000 years ago. It is believed that as many as 2,000 species of birds went extinct as humans moved throughout the Polynesian islands, bringing with them chickens, small pigs, dogs, and of course, the rat. The destruction of natural habitat for taro fields and hunting further destroyed bird species (Ibid). European colonization across the globe starting in the 17th Century left a new trail of destruction concerning the environment. Mans’ view of nature had evolved (or devolved as some might say) from that of living in harmony to the belief that the natural environment was there to serve human purposes. This new focus upon exploiting the environment for economic gain led to unprecedented prosperity, but also unprecedented extinction rates. This increase in extinction rates has led many to say that we are currently in the next great mass extinction, or the Sixth Extinction, with this extinction being driven by economic growth and over-consumption (Leakey & Lewin, 1996). Humans have adapted over the years just as other species. Nonetheless, much of our primitive, hunter-gatherer instincts have remained. The use of technology has given the appearance that our motivations and instincts have changed. However, this movement to a modern technological world has allowed us to lose sight of what is vital to our survival. Many are no longer directly involved with the production of the food that they consume, the clothes they wear, or the buildings that provide shelter. This change makes it difficult for natural and wild things to be valued. People have no connection to the resources themselves, just to the finished product that they get in the end.

#### Species loss risks extinction: biological evidence

Tobin 90

(Richard Tobin, The Expendable Future, 1990, p. 22)

Norman Meyers observes, no other form of environmental degradation “is anywhere so significant as the fallout of species.” Harvard biologist Edward O. Wilson is less modest in assessing the relative consequences of human-caused extinctions. To Wilson, the worst thing that will happen to earth is not economic collapse, the depletion of energy supplies, or even nuclear war. As frightful as these events might be, Wilson reasons that they can “be repaired within a few generations. The one process ongoing…that will take millions of years to correct is the loss of genetic and species diversity by destruction of natural habitats.

#### Hold their evidence to a high threshold: studies have no warrants to trade’s relationship to growth/economy.

Hassoun 11

(Nicole, Ph.D. University of Arizona, assistant professor in philosophy and international relations at Carnegie Mellon University, Journal of Moral Philosophy, “Free Trade, Poverty, and Inequality,” 2011, Academic Search Premiere, //wyo-mm)

Next, consider the Bank’s argument for the conclusion that free trade is reducing poverty because it has increased growth rates without increasing inequality in recent decades. Or, as they put it, “the combination of rapid growth with no systematic change in inequality has dramatically reduced absolute poverty in the globalizing countries.” 115 Th e fi rst problem with this argument is that the bank does little to show that countries that trade freely grow more than those that do not. Consider the Bank’s evidence for a link between free trade and growth. Th e Bank only establishes a correlation between population weighted trade to GDP ratios and real GDP per capita in developing countries. Even setting aside the distinction between liberalization and free trade, this is not enough to show that free trade increases growth. It is quite possible that there is a common cause of an increase in population weighted trade to GDP ratios and real GDP per capita in developing countries. Foreign aid, geographical factors, or foreign investment, for instance, may increase both trade to GDP ratios and real GDP per capita. More generally, the Bank does not test any other hypotheses that could explain the correlation they report between changing population weighted trade to GDP ratios and real GDP per capita in developing countries. 116 So, the study has what economists refer to as low internal validity. A study has low internal validity when there is little reason to believe its estimates refl ect the causal relationships between the thing being evaluated (e.g. free trade) and the particular outcome observed (e.g. growth) even holding the study’s circumstances fi xed. Th e Bank’s study does little to show that the jump from correlation to causation is justifi ed. Even if this paper granted without evidence that free trade increases growth rates, however, the Bank does little to show that free trade has not increased inequality. Th e Bank merely claims that “the long trend of rising global inequality … has been halted and even reversed.” 117 Th e report does not explain how it measures global inequality, however. Since it arrives at this result, it probably weights international inequality by population using a biased PPP index. (Many use this as a proxy for world inequality, Th ough, as this paper has argued, it is a poor proxy.) So, the report’s estimate of inequality is probably inaccurate. Biased PPP measures make inequality appear to be lower than it actually is. As this paper argued above, even if the Bank is interested in the impact of the reforms it encourages that promote free trade on countries on average, it should not look at international inequality weighted by population. 118.

#### Trade makes terrorism possible and likely- imperialist practices by the US fuels anti-American sentiment that puts developing countries at economic disadvantages.

Gries and Meierrieks 11

(Thomas and Daniel, University of Paderborn [Department of Economics], University of Paderborn [Department of Economics], “Forces of Good and Evil: U.S. Economic and Politico‐Military Power,

Globalization, and Anti‐American Terrorism,” September 2011, <http://www.pubchoicesoc.org/papers_2012/Meierrieks_Gries.pdf//wyo-mm>)

Some scholars link anti‐American resentment not only to U.S. foreign policy but also to the ill effects of economic globalization—that is, the increasing economic interdependence of national economies through, e.g., trade and foreign direct investment—especially for developing economies. Hoffman argues (2002: 112): “Islamic terrorism, for example, is not only based on support for the Palestinian struggle and opposition to an invasive American presence. It is also fueled by a resistance to "unjust" economic globalization […]” Economic globalization may contribute to unfavorable socioeconomic outcomes (e.g., poverty, inequality, natural degradation, poor economic growth). For instance, Sandbrook and Romano (2004) argue that economic globalization (e.g., increased trade and financial openness) has contributed to macroeconomic instability, volatile economic growth, heightened socioeconomic insecurity, and rising inequality in the developing world. Also, Stiglitz (2005) argues that globalization has—at times—led to increases in unemployment, inequality, and poverty. What is more, he argues that Western economies tend to bend the rules of globalization (e.g., trade rules) in their favor, so that for them the benefits of globalization far outweigh its costs, while for the rest of the world the opposite is true. When economic globalization produces unfavorable socioeconomic effects, it may impact the calculus of terrorists in ways that make violence more likely. Here, the opportunity costs of terrorism—as signaled by poor socioeconomic conditions that result from economic integration—are comparatively low, while the benefits from terrorist success (e.g., changes in trade and foreign investment that may eventually produce more favorable outcomes) are comparatively attractive (e.g., Li and Schaub 2004). 6 Following this line of reasoning, from the terrorists’ point of view terrorism can then be understood as a weapon of the poor and disenfranchised—the globalization losers—against the winners of globalization, in particular the United States. Our hypothesis (H3a) is thus: Hypothesis 3a: Economic globalization (an increasing economic influence of the United States) is associated with more attacks against U.S. interests.

#### HEGEMONY IN THE MIDDLE EAST SPARKS TERRORISM AND INSTABILITY, LINK TURNING EVERY POSSIBLE REASON FOR HAVING HEG THERE IN THE FIRST PLACE

Layne in 6

[Christopher, Professor of Political Science at Texas A&M, The Peace of Illusions: American Grand Strategy from 1940 to Present, Cornell University Press (Ithica), p. 123 //wyo-tjc]

Nondemocratic states know—and have known long before March 2003— that the United States is willing to use its hard power to impose its liberal institutions and values on them. This tends to create self-fulfilling prophecies, because it causes states that might not otherwise have done so to become “threats.” When the United States challenges the very legitimacy of existing nondemocratic regimes, the effect is to increase their sense of isolation and vulnerability. States and regimes are highly motivated to survive, so it’s no surprise that, in self-defense, others respond to U.S. offensive use of liberal ideology by adopting strategies that give then, a chance to do so, including asymmetric strategies such as acquiring weapons of mass destruction annl supporting terrorism. Another grand strategic consequence of U.S. democracy-promotion efforts is that these often generate instability abroad. Again, Iraq is a good example. Convinced that the Middle East already is so turbulent that nothing the United States does will make things worse, the Bush II administration professes indifference about the destabilizing potential of democratic transitions in the region.34 President George W. Bush declared that the United States will not accept the status quo in the Middle East and that “stability cannot be purchased at the expense of liberty.”35 Although it’s unlikely the United States can purchase real democracy in the Middle East at any price, it is likely that by attempting to do so Washington will end up buying a lot more turmoil in the region. Indeed, radical Islamic groups see the U.S. push to democratization as a path for seizing power.36 The odds are high that U.S. efforts to export democracy will backfire, because even if democracy should take root in the region, it is not likely to he liberal democracy. Illiberal democracies usually are unstable, and they often adopt ultranationalist and bellicose external policies.37 In a volatile region like the Middle East, it is anything but a sure bet that newly democratic regimes—which by definition would be sensitive to public opinion—would align themselves with the United States. Moreover, if new democracies should fail to satisfy the political and economic aspirations of their citizens—precisely the kind of failure to which new democracies are prone—they easily could become far more dangerous breeding grounds for terrorism than are the regimes now in power in the Middle East.

#### EXISTENCE OF ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARSENAL MEANS THAT ANY MIDAST WAR RISKS A GLOBAL NUCLEAR CONFLICT

Steinbach in 2

[John, DC Iraq Coalition, “Israeli Weapons of Mass Destruction: A Threat to Peace,” **[http://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/2002/03/00\_steinbach\_israeli-wmd.htm](https://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/2002/03/00_steinbach_israeli-wmd.htm)**, accessed 4/19/04]

Meanwhile, the existence of an arsenal of mass destruction in such an unstable region in turn has serious implications for future arms control and disarmament negotiations, and even the threat of nuclear war. Seymour Hersh warns, "Should war break out in the Middle East again,... or should any Arab nation fire missiles against Israel, as the Iraqis did, a nuclear escalation, once unthinkable except as a last resort, would now be a strong probability."(41) and Ezar Weissman, Israel's current President said "The nuclear issue is gaining momentum (and the) next war will not be conventional."(42) Russia and before it the Soviet Union has long been a major (if not the major) target of Israeli nukes. It is widely reported that the principal purpose of Jonathan Pollard's spying for Israel was to furnish satellite images of Soviet targets and other super sensitive data relating to U.S. nuclear targeting strategy. (43) (Since launching its own satellite in 1988, Israel no longer needs U.S. spy secrets.) Israeli nukes aimed at the Russian heartland seriously complicate disarmament and arms control negotiations and, at the very least, the unilateral possession of nuclear weapons by Israel is enormously destabilizing, and dramatically lowers the threshold for their actual use, if not for all out nuclear war. In the words of Mark Gaffney, "... if the familar pattern(Israel refining its weapons of mass destruction with U.S. complicity) is not reversed soon - for whatever reason - the deepening Middle East conflict could trigger a world conflagration." (44)

#### Conflict with China is inevitable unless we accept retrenchment—no amount of accommodation or good relations can avoid a hegemonic clash

Layne 12

[Chris, Professor of IR and Political Science at Texas A&M, “This Time It’s Real: The End of Unipolarity and the Pax Americana”, p. online //wyo-tjc]

Revealingly, Ikenberry makes clear this expectation when he says that the deal the United States should propose to China is for Washington ‘‘to accommodate a rising China by offering it status and position within the regional order in return for Beijing’s acceptance and accommodation of Washington’s core interests, which include remaining a dominant security provider within East Asia’’ (Ikenberry 2011:356). It is easy to see why the United States would want to cut such a deal but it is hard to see what’s in it for China. American hegemony is waning and China is ascending, and there is zero reason for China to accept this bargain because it aims to be the hegemon in its own region. The unfolding Sino- American rivalry in East Asia can be seen as an example of Dodge City syndrome (in American Western movies, one gunslinger says to the other: ‘‘This town ain’t big enough for both of us’’) or as a geopolitical example of Newtonian physics (two hegemons cannot occupy the same region at the same time). From either perspective, the dangers should be obvious: unless the United States is willing to accept China’s ascendancy in East (and Southeast) Asia, Washington and Beijing are on a collision course.

#### EXTENDED DETERRENCE GUARANTEES WAR WITH CHINA WITHIN 10 YEARS—TAIWAN DISPUTE

Layne in ‘7

[Christopher, Professor of Political Science @ Texas A&M, American Empire: A Debate , P. 75 //wyo-tjc]

Finally, Taiwan is a powder-keg issue in Sino-American relations. China remains committed to national reunification, yet Taiwan is moving percepti- bly toward independence. Almost certainly, Beijing would regard a Taiwanese declaration of independence as a casus belli. It is unclear how the United States would respond to a China-Taiwan conflict, although President George \V Bush created a stir in 2001 when he declared that the United States would intervene militarily in the event of a Chinese attack on Taiwan. For sure, how- ever, it is safe to predict that there would be strong domestic political pressure in favor of American intervention. Beyond the arguments that Chinese mili- tary action against Taiwan would undermine U.S. interests in a stable world order and constitute "aggression," ideological antipathy toward China and support for a democratizing Taiwan would be powerful incentives for Ameri- can intervention. On Taiwan, in other words, the arguments of U.S. primacists have come close to locking-in Washington to a potentially dangerous policy The primacists' claim that the United States must be prepared to defend Taiwan from Chinese invasion overlooks three points. First, for nearly a quar- ter century, the United States has recognized that Taiwan is a Chinese prov- ince, not an independent state. Second, America's European and Asian allies have no interest in picking a quarrel with China over Taiwan's fate. If Wash- ington goes to the mat with Beijing over Taiwan, it almost certainly will do so alone. (Given their unilateralist bent, however, the prospect of fighting China without allies might not be much concern to American primacists.) Third, by defending Taiwan, the United States runs the risk of armed confronta- tion with China-probably not in the immediate future, but almost certainly within the next decade or so.